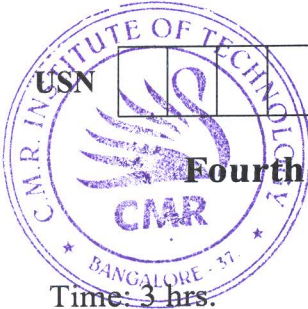


CBCS SCHEME

21EE42



Fourth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2023 Digital System Design

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

Module-1

- 1 a. Design a circuit to cube a 2-bit number. Implement using minimum number of only NAND gates. (07 Marks)
- b. Explain Maxterm canonical form with an example. Express the given Boolean function in proper canonical form with decimal notation.
$$f(w, x, y, z) = (\bar{w} + x)(y + \bar{z})$$
 (06 Marks)
- c. Convert the given Boolean expression into :
 - i) Minterm canonical form
 - ii) Maxterm canonical form $f(p, q, r) = P(\bar{q} + \bar{r})$. (07 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Simplify the following function using Quine -Mc Cluskey technique.
 $f(a, b, c, d) = \Sigma m(0, 4, 5, 9) + \Sigma dc(1, 7, 13)$.
Also obtain the minimal SOP form using Karnaugh map and verify the result. (12 Marks)
- b. List all the prime implicants of the given function and obtain the minimal SOP form using Karnaugh Map
 $Y(a, b, c, d) = \Sigma m(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9) + \Sigma dc(10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)$. (08 Marks)

Module-2

- 3 a. Design a combinational logic circuit that will convert BCD digit to Excess-3 BCD digit using gates. Construct a truth table and simplify each output equation using Karnaugh maps. (08 Marks)
- b. Implement the following function pairs using 74138IC and gates with minimum number of inputs.
 $f_1(a, b, c) = \Sigma m(0, 2, 4)$ $f_2(a, b, c) = \Sigma m(1, 2, 4, 5, 7)$. (06 Marks)
- c. Implement a 1-bit comparator using a decoder. (06 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. Implement the function : $f(a, b, c, d) = \Sigma m(1, 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 15)$ using a 4 : 1 Multiplexer with a, b as select inputs. (08 Marks)
- b. Implement a 4-bit carry look Ahead adder and explain how carry propagation delay is eliminated in a carry look ahead adder. (12 Marks)

Module-3

- 5 a. Explain how the switch bounce effect is eliminated by the use of an SR latch with the help of timing diagram. (08 Marks)
- b. Explain the working of a Master-solve JK flip-flop with timing diagram. (12 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. Obtain the characteristic equations for T, D SR and JK flip-flop. (10 Marks)
- b. Explain the working of a Master Slave SR flip-flop with timing diagram. (10 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. Explain the working of a universal shift Register with neat circuit diagram. (09 Marks)
- b. Explain the operation of a 4-bit binary ripple counter using -ve edge triggered JK flip-flops giving the timing diagram. (06 Marks)
- c. Draw the circuit diagram and timing diagram for MOD-12 ripple UP-counter using T flip-flops. (05 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. Design a MOD-8 twisted Ring counter using positive edge triggered D flip-flops and give the count sequence and timing diagram. (08 Marks)
- b. Design a synchronous counter using positive edge triggered JK flip-flops for the count sequence 0, 1, 4, 6, 7, 5 (12 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. Explain Mealy and Moore models in sequential circuits with block diagrams and examples. (08 Marks)
- b. Design a synchronous circuit using positive edge triggered JK flip-flops to generate the flowing sequence :

0 → 1 → 2 → 0 if Input X = 0 and
 0 → 2 → 1 → 0 if Input X = 1

Provide an output which becomes equal to '1' to indicate non-zero present state when X = 0. (12 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. Analyze the following sequential circuit and obtain :
 - i) Flip-flop input and output equations
 - ii) Transition table
 - iii) State table
 - iv) State diagram.
 (Refer Fig.Q10(a)).

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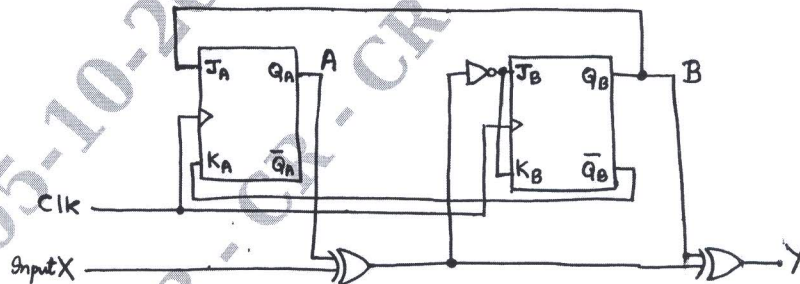


Fig.Q10(a)

(12 Marks)

- b. Write short notes on :
 - i) Read only memory
 - ii) Programmable ROM
 - iii) EPROM
 - iv) Flash memory.

(08 Marks)
