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**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAMINATION  
SEMESTER III  
SESSION 2013/2014**

COURSE NAME : DIGITAL ELECTRONICS  
COURSE CODE : DAR 21303  
PROGRAMME : 2 DAR  
EXAMINATION DATE : AUGUST 2014  
DURATION : 2 ½ HOURS  
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER **FOUR (4)** QUESTIONS ONLY

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF NINE (9) PAGES

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- Q1** (a) Perform the following arithmetic operations. Check the answer with its decimal equivalent.
- (i)  $1001_2 + 1101_2 + 1010_2$
  - (ii)  $100101010_2 + 001011011_2$
  - (iii)  $+26_{10} - 35_{10}$  using 2's complement
- (7 marks)
- (b) Show that a full adder can be implemented using two half adders by doing the following:
- (i) Produce a truth table for the full adder
  - (ii) Write the output expression for Sum and Carry
  - (iii) Use Boolean algebra theorem to simplify the output expression for Sum and Carry.
  - (iv) Draw and label all inputs and outputs of the logic circuit for the full adder.
- (15 marks)
- (c) Convert  $439_{10}$  to hexadecimal.
- (3 marks)
- Q2** (a) Explain the importance of Boolean theorems in digital systems. Write four (4) examples of Boolean algebra rules.
- (4 marks)
- (b) Simplify the following Boolean expression using Boolean algebra and verify the result using a Karnaugh map.
- $$Z = \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + A\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B}D$$
- (7 marks)
- (c) Waveforms A, B and C of **Figure Q2(c)** are applied to a logic circuit. The output waveform, D, from the circuit is also shown in **Figure Q2(c)**.
- (i) Obtain the truth table and Boolean expression of the logic circuit.
  - (ii) Simplify the Boolean expression and implement the logic circuit using NAND gates.
- (14 marks)

**Q3** (a) For the following function:

$$f(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 5, 8, 10, 13, 14) + d(1, 6, 12)$$

- (i) Simplify using a Karnaugh map.
- (ii) Obtain the minimum sum of product (SOP) expression
- (iii) Implement the simplified expression using basic logic gates.

(9 marks)

(b) Design a comparator circuit to compare two 2-bit numbers (A1, A0 and B1, B0). The circuit will have two output signals, GE and LT. GE will be HIGH to indicate that the 2-bit A value is equal to or greater than the 2-bit B value. LT will be HIGH if A < B.

- (i) Obtain the truth table of the circuit.

(5 marks)

- (ii) Simplify the output function for GE and LT.

(5 marks)

- (iii) Draw the simplified logic diagram of this circuit using NAND gates only.

(6 marks)

**Q4** (a) Briefly describe the difference between a multiplexer and a demultiplexer with the aid of block diagrams.

(6 marks)

(b) Use the 74138 IC in **Figure Q4(b)** to implement the following function:

- (i)  $F(X, Y, Z) = X + YZ$
- (ii)  $W(X, Y, Z) = XY + Y\bar{Z} + \bar{X}Y\bar{Z}$

(10 marks)

(c) The logic diagram and Dual-In-Line Package (DIL) for IC 7493 is given In **Figure Q4(c)**. Do the following and show all steps.

- (i) Name the three standard MOD counters that can be implemented.
- (ii) Design a 7493-based Mod-10 counter. Label the input clock and outputs clearly.
- (iii) If the input clock frequency is 2 kHz, determine the output frequency of this counter.

(9 marks)

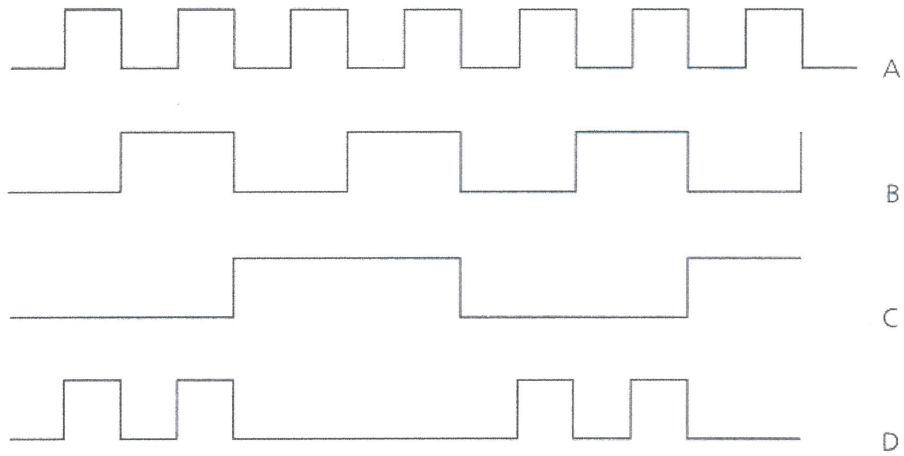
- Q5** (a) With the aid of truth tables, describe the differences between the following flip flops:
- (i) RS flip flop
  - (ii) JK flip flop
  - (iii) D flip flop
- (9 marks)
- (b) **Figure Q5(b)(i)** shows a latch and 2 different flip-flops. The waveforms given in **Figure Q5(b)(ii)** are applied to the pins labeled. Sketch the waveforms that appear at the Q terminal of each circuit.
- (6 marks)
- (c) State TWO (2) differences between synchronous and asynchronous counters.
- (4 marks)
- (d) For the counter circuit in **Figure Q5(d)**
- (i) Construct a table to show the counting sequence.
  - (ii) Describe its operation.
- (6 marks)
- Q6** (a) The 4-bit serial input register in **Figure Q6(a)** has 1011 (Q,R,S,T) stored in it and data inputs are low. Show the register operations for four clock transitions by doing the following:
- (i) Draw a table showing the state sequence
  - (ii) Draw the timing diagram.
- (10 marks)
- (b) Briefly explain TWO (2) advantages of digital techniques over analog. Give ONE (1) major drawback of digital techniques.
- (4 marks)
- (c) Two conversion are necessary to interface real world, analog signals with a digital circuit. Name and describe briefly the function of the two circuits used.
- (3 marks)
- (d) The circuit in **Figure Q6(d)(i)** is used in digital and analog interface.
- (i) State the function of this circuit.
  - (ii) Determine the output  $V_{out}$  and record its value in Table **Q6(d)** if the 4-bit numbers  $D_3, D_2, D_1$  and  $D_0$  are applied to the inputs.
- (8 marks)

- END OF QUESTION -

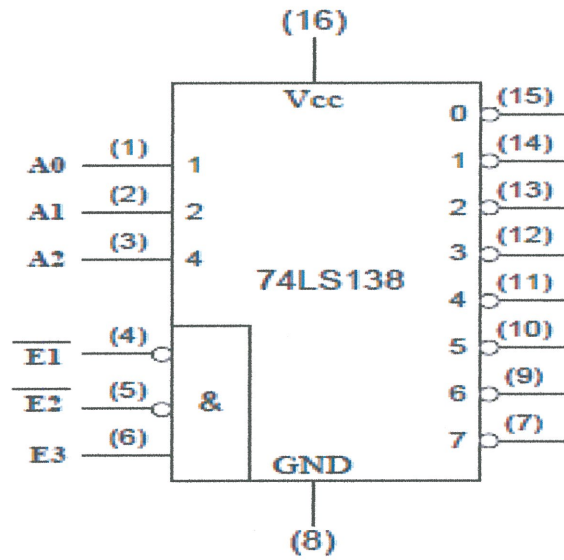
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**Figure Q2(c)**

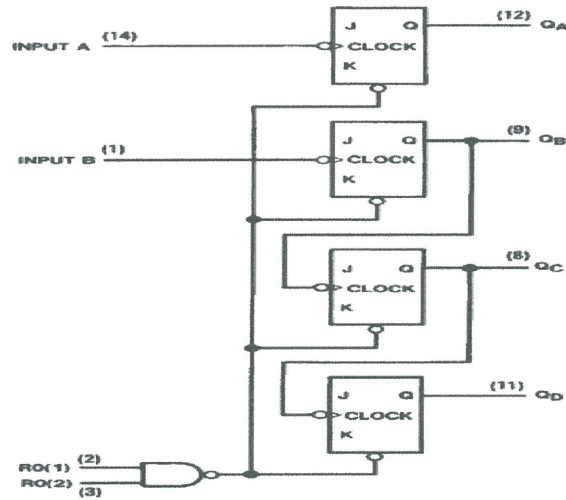


**Figure Q4(b)**

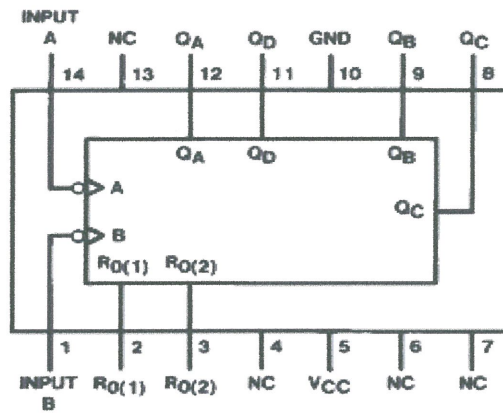
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**Dual-In-Line Package**



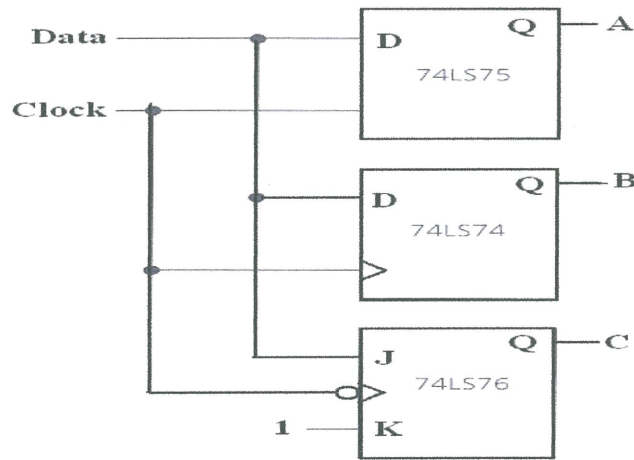
**Figure Q4(c)**



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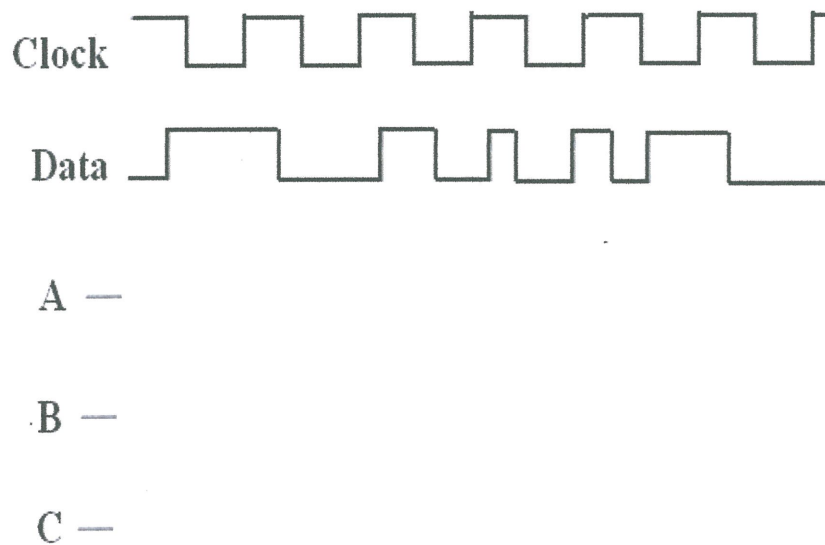
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**Figure Q5(a)**

[Preset and Clear Inputs disabled.]

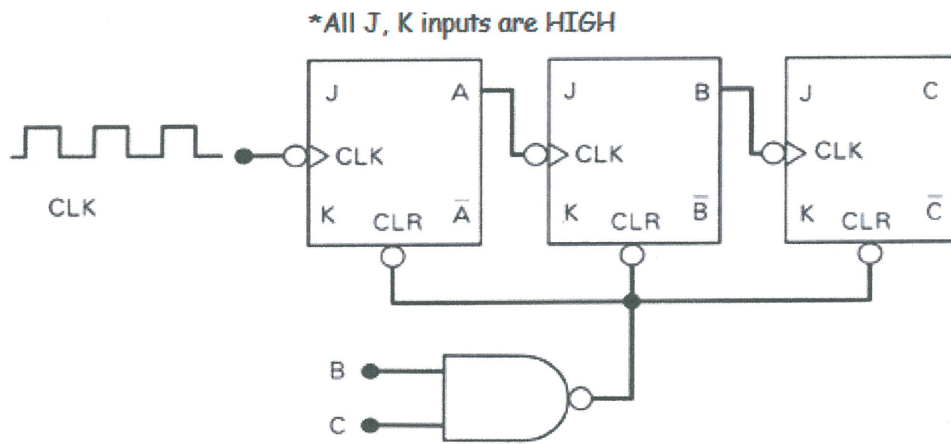


**Figure Q5(b)**

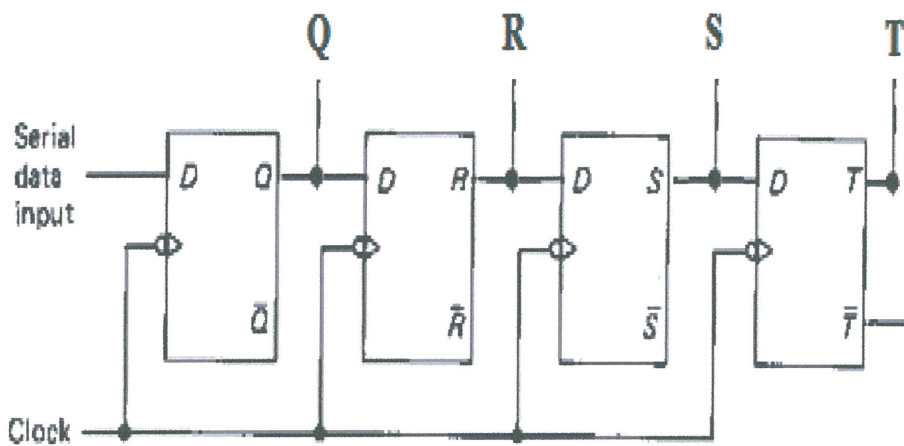
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**Figure Q5(d)**



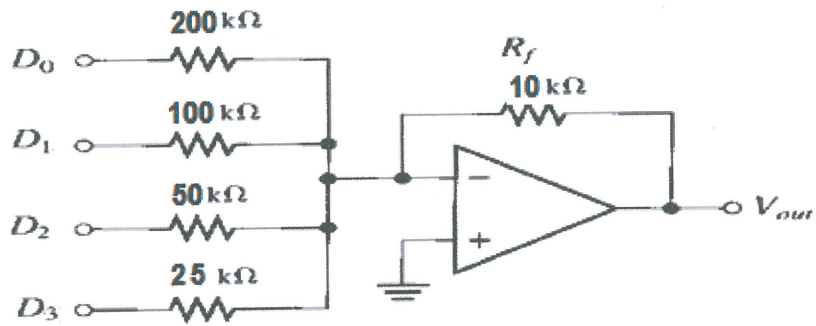
**Figure Q6(a)**



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**Figure Q6(d)(i)**

**Table Q6 (d)**

$D_3$	$D_2$	$D_1$	$D_0$	$V_{out}$ (V)
0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	
0	0	1	0	
0	0	1	1	
0	1	0	0	
0	1	0	1	
0	1	1	0	
0	1	1	1	
1	0	0	0	
1	0	0	1	
1	0	1	0	
1	0	1	1	
1	1	0	0	
1	1	0	1	
1	1	1	0	
1	1	1	1	