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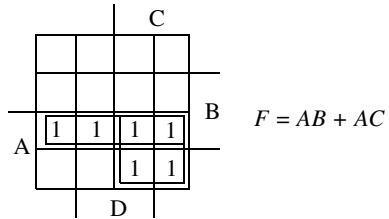
Solutions to Problems Marked with a \* in  
Logic and Computer Design Fundamentals, 4th Edition

# Chapter 3

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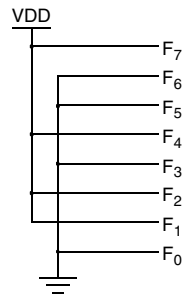
3-2.\*



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3-24.\*

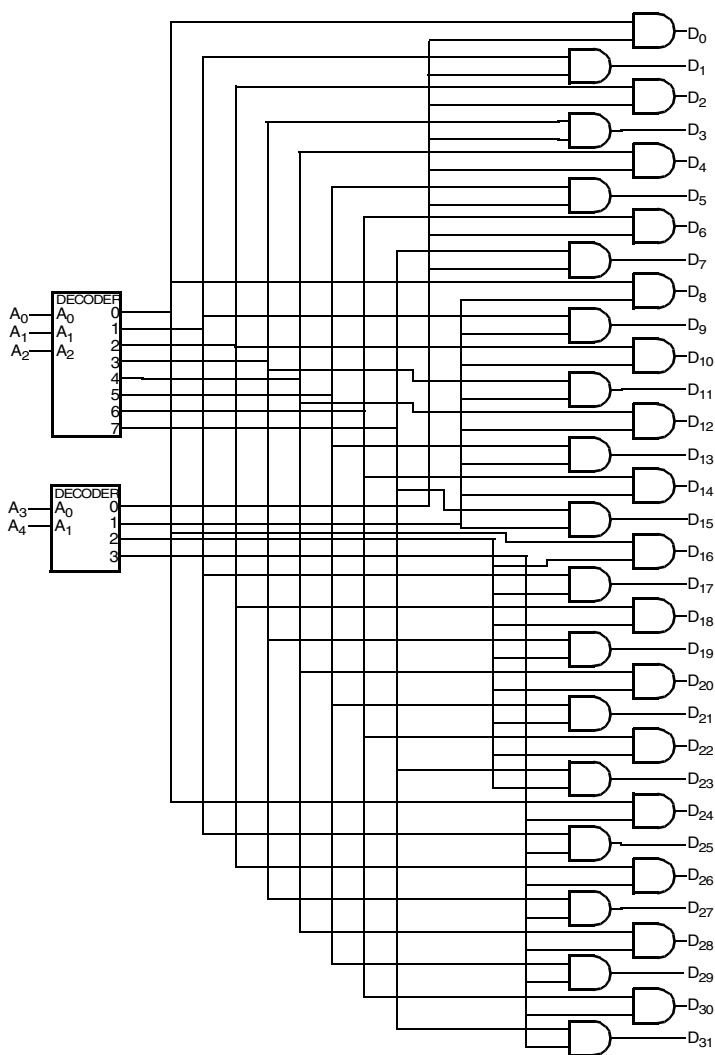
a)



b)



3-30.\*



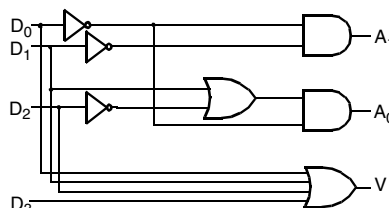
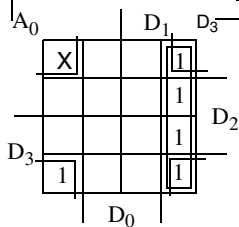
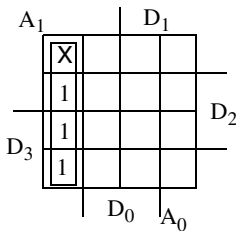
3-35.\*

D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>	V
0	0	0	0	X	X	0
X	X	X	1	0	0	1
X	X	1	0	0	1	1
X	1	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	1

$$V = D_0 + D_1 + D_2 + D_3$$

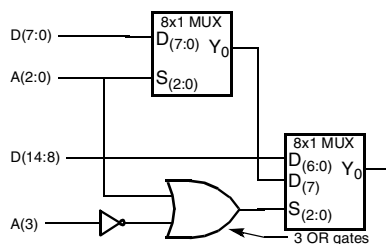
$$A_0 = \overline{D_0}(D_1 + \overline{D_2})$$

$$A_1 = \overline{D_0}\overline{D_1}$$



Problem Solutions – Chapter 3

3-42.\*



3-43.\*

A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>	E	D <sub>0</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	1

Consider E as the data input and A<sub>0</sub>, A<sub>1</sub> as the select lines. For a given combination on (A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>0</sub>), the value of E is distributed to the corresponding D output. For example for (A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>0</sub>) = (1, 0), the value of E appears on D<sub>2</sub>, while all other outputs have value 0.

3-47.\*

A	B	C	D	F
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

F=D

F=C̄D̄

F=C D

F=1

