

# Mount Kenya University



UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION 2013/2014

SCHOOL OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION  
SCHOOL BASED

UNIT CODE: BPS 324

UNIT TITLE: DIGITAL ELECTRONICS AND  
DEVICES

DATE: APRIL/MAY 2014

MAIN EXAM

TIME: 2 HOURS

Answer Question one and any other Two

## Question one

a) i) Briefly explain the term digitization. (1 mark)

ii) State three advantages and one limitation of digital technique when compared to analog technique. (4 marks)

b) The diagram shows the symbol for one type of logic gate.



i) Name the type of gate used. (1 mark)

ii) Draw and complete the truth table of this gate. (3 marks)

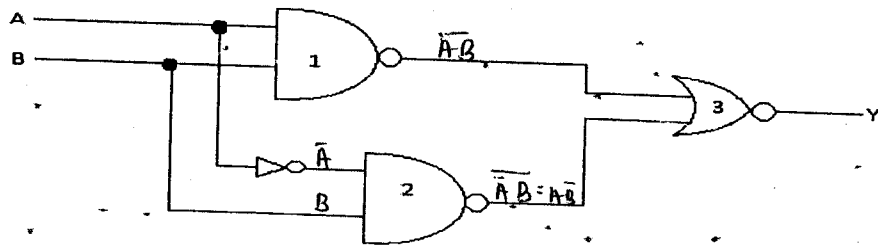
c) Briefly explain the meaning of an encoder circuit. (2 marks)

d) Using symbols, list four types of flip flops (4 marks)

- e) Convert the following to Binary
- (i)  $600_{10}$
  - (ii)  $(9F2)_{16}$
- (4 marks each)
- f) i) Define the term resolution as used in Analog to Digital voltage Converters (ADC) (2 marks)
- ii) Calculate the ADC voltage resolution of a 8 bit ADC coding scheme when used to measure -5 to 5 Volts.. (4 marks)
- g) Using a block diagram, illustrate how a single bit full adder can be expanded to form a four bit full adder. (5 marks)

**Question Two**

- a) What are universal gates? Name two universal gates. (3 marks)
- b) Design a logic circuit having 3 inputs A, B and C which will have its output HIGH only when a majority of the inputs are HIGH. (10 marks)
- c) Find the Boolean expression for the logic circuit shown in the figure below. (7 marks)



Figure

**Question Three**

- a) i) Express the following equation as sum-of-product; (4 marks)  
 $F = A + BC + (A + \bar{C})B$
- ii) Express the following equation as Product-of-Sum; (4 marks)  
 $F = AB + AC + B\bar{C}$
- b) Write the equation  $Q = \bar{A}B + \bar{C}B$  in canonical form and leave your answer in the form  $F = \sum(r_1, r_2, r_3)$  (6 marks)

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>A</u> <u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>A</u> <u>B</u>
			AC				
			BC				
			ABC				

- c) Prove De Morgan's Theorem for three variables  $\overline{(A + B + C)} = \bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C}$  by filling up a truth table. (6 marks)

**Question Four**

- a) Solve the following using the binary system of numbers using 2's complements: (6 marks)
- i)  $72 - 45 =$
  - ii)  $45 - 20 =$
- b) Evaluate the following division using binary system of numbers: (6 marks)
- i)  $99 \div 11 =$
  - ii)  $324 \div 27 =$
- c) Convert the following Numbers without the use of calculator (2 marks each)
- (i)  $1101_2$  into decimals
  - (ii)  $874_{10}$  into BCD
  - (iii)  $0101110101101010010_2$  into hexadecimal
  - (iv)  $687_{10}$  into Hexadecimal

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \overline{) 144} \\ \underline{12} \phantom{0} \\ 24 \\ \underline{24} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{32} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

**Question Five**

- a) i) How are a memory and a register related to a flip flop? (2 marks)
- ii) Distinguish between a Static and a Dynamic memories. (4 marks)
- iii) How many Flip flops do you require to store; (4 marks)
- a) 8 byte data
  - b) 16kb data

- b) The diagram shows a control system which may be fitted in an automatic washing machine.

$$\begin{array}{r} 256 \\ 68 \\ \hline 176 \end{array}$$

640  
42

$$\begin{array}{r} 640 \\ 32 \\ \hline 672 \end{array}$$

10

$$\begin{array}{r} 687 \\ 672 \\ \hline 15 \end{array}$$

$2 \times 16 + 10 \times 16$

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \phantom{0} \\ 25 \phantom{0} \\ \hline 57 \\ \underline{180} \\ 672 \end{array}$$

42  
32

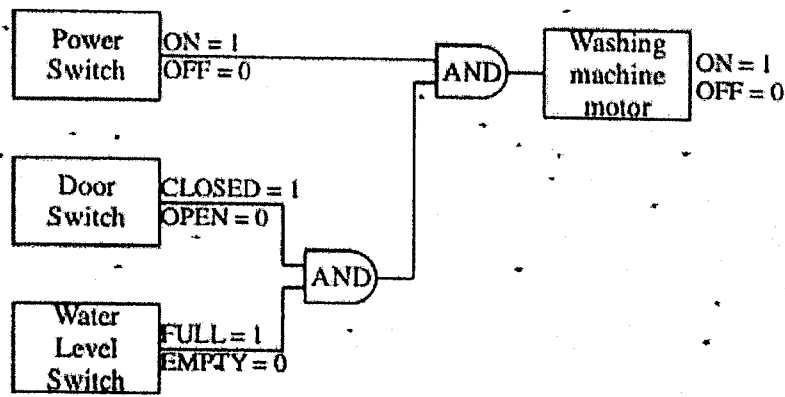
$$\begin{array}{r} 101000 \\ \underline{11011} \\ 101 \end{array}$$

54

$$\begin{array}{r} 909000 \\ 99099 \\ \hline 901 \end{array}$$

101000

$$\begin{array}{r} 3612 \\ \underline{324} \\ 27 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$



i. Draw and complete a truth table for this control system. (3 marks)

ii. What conditions will stop the washing machine working? (3marks)

c) Simplify the expression (4 marks)

$$F(A, B, C) = \sum(0, 3, 4, 7)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C \\
 & \bar{A}B\bar{C} + \bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + ABC \\
 & \bar{A}B\bar{C} + \bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + ABC
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\bar{A}B\bar{C}) + (\bar{A}BC) + A\bar{B}\bar{C}$$

$$\bar{A}B\bar{C} + \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + ABC = AB + B\bar{C} + AC$$

$$\bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C}$$

$$\bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + ABC$$

$$B\bar{C}(\bar{A} + A) + A\bar{C}(\bar{B} + B) + AB(\bar{C} + C)$$