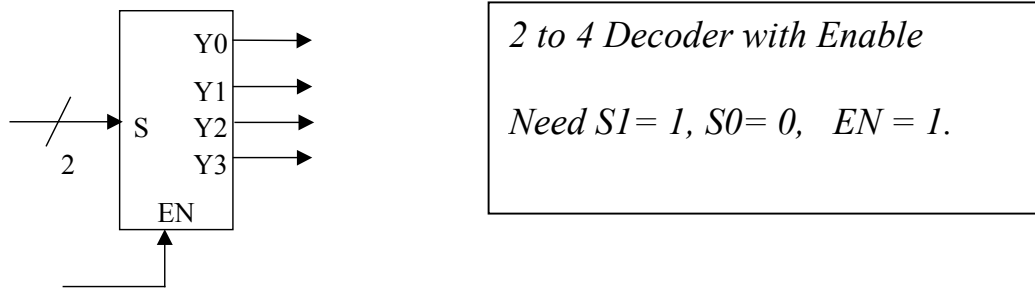
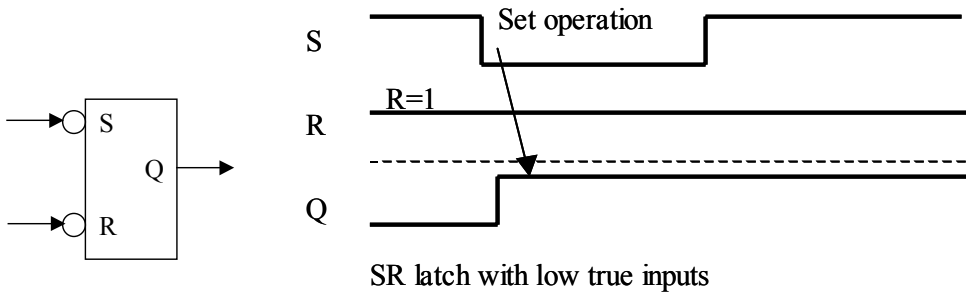


EE 3714 Test #3 - Fall 1999 Solutions

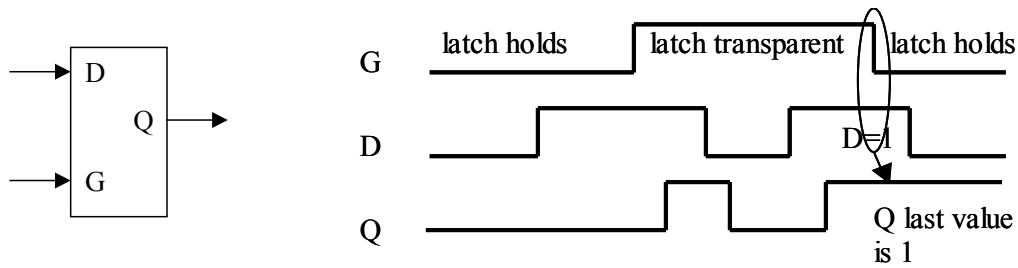
1. (5 pts) Identify the following device. What values do the inputs have to be for the outputs to have the following values $Y0=0$, $Y1=0$, $Y2=1$, $Y3=0$.



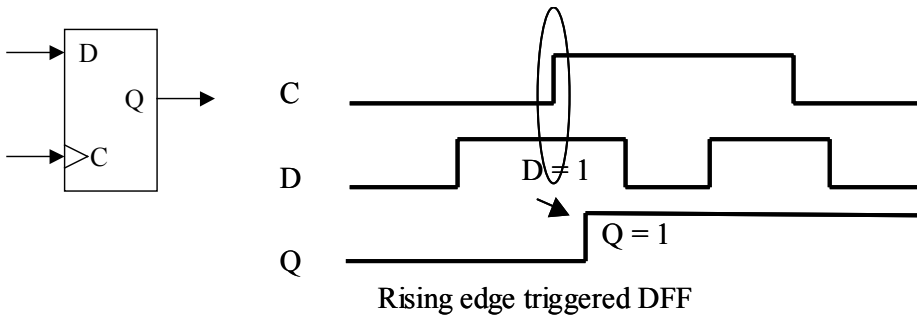
2. (8 pts) Assume that the initial state device shown below is a '0'. Draw a timing diagram that will cause the state of the device to be changed to '1'.



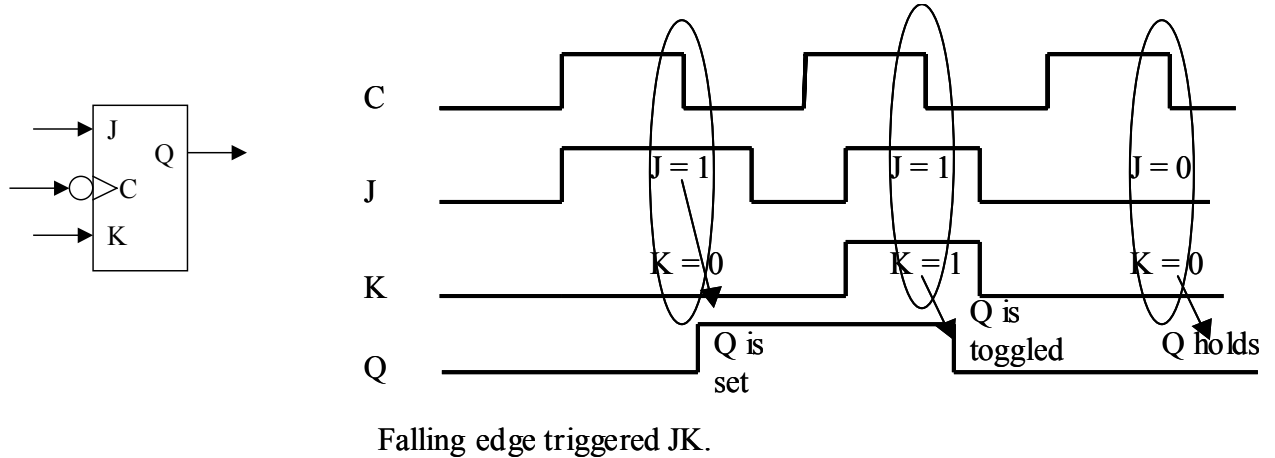
3. (8 pts) Complete the timing diagram below for the Q output of the device that is shown.



4. (8 pts) Complete the timing diagram below for the Q output of the device that is shown.



5. (8 pts) Complete the timing diagram below for the Q output of the device that is shown.



6. For a flip-flop of your choosing (D, J-K, T), draw a timing diagram and illustrate setup and hold time constraints. *SEE NOTES ON SETUP/HOLD for DFF.*

7. (5 pts) What is the clock period of a 50 Mhz clock ($1 \text{ Mhz} = 10^6$)
Period = 1/ Frequency = $1/(50 \times 10^6) = 0.02 \times 10^{-6} = 20 \times 10^{-9} = 20 \text{ ns}$

8. (5 pts) What is the value of \$A3 shifted to the right by one position with the serial input bit = '1'?
- \$A3 = 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1
 Right Shifted value: 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 = \$D1

9. (5 pts) How is an asynchronous input different from a synchronous input?

Asynchronous inputs are independent of clock, synchronous inputs effect circuit only on active clock edge.

10. Draw the schematic for a 1-bit register. The inputs are CLK, D, LD. The output is Q. The LD input is high true. *SEE NOTES.*

11. Draw the diagram of a rising edge triggered D-FF using D Latches. *SEE NOTES (the inverted clock goes to the FIRST D latch, the master latch).*

12. (10 pts) Draw a schematic for a 3-bit counter.... etc.
SEE NOTES.

13. (10 pts) Draw the schematic of a 4-1 mux using Tri-state buffers. You can use an decoder block in your design, and you do not have to show the internal details of the decoder.

SEE NOTES.