



# THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering

October 26, 2006

## EECE 256 – Sections 101 & 102

Student name: \_\_\_\_\_ S#: \_\_\_\_\_

### Midterm – 50 minutes

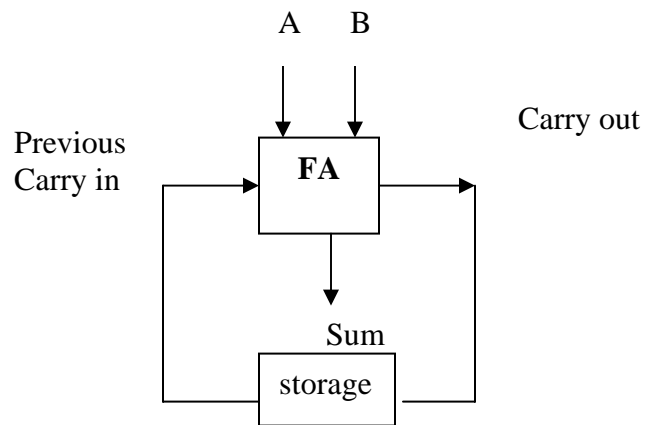
**Closed book – No calculators are allowed**

- Design a 4-input priority encoder with  $D_0$  having the highest priority and  $D_3$  the lowest. Your design should also include a “correct” input signal  $C$  which is set to 1 when the inputs are correct and it is 0 when all inputs are 0 (not valid input). Use the minimum number 2-input gates (to generate all 3 outputs) (30%) - **show all your work**

D3	D2	D1	D0	X	Y	C
0	0	0	0	X	X	0

2. Design a serial adder using only one FA (as shown in the figure below, assume the FA has storage for the previous carry). Two signals  $S_0$  and  $S_1$  govern the operation as shown in the truth table. Block diagram(s) of devices may be used in your design. (20%) – *show all your work*

$S_1$	$S_0$	Operation
0	0	$A_0+B_0$
0	1	$A_1+B_1$
1	0	$A_2+B_2$
1	1	$A_3+B_3$



3. Design the **simplest** circuit that determines how many of the bits in a 3-bit unsigned number are equal to 1. Block diagram(s) of devices may be used in your design. (10%) - *show all your work*

4. Design a binary adder which can perform the operation  $A+B$ . Assume that A and B are two binary numbers stored in sign magnitude (4-bits total – like the table shown in the lectures). The locations A and B (shown in the figure below) store signed numbers. Your result should be stored in signed magnitude in location C (see figure below). If at any point there is an **OVERFLOW** make the contents of C equal to zero. Use Full-Adders and external gates.  
 (40%) - *show all your work*

