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1. (a) Give the three excitation optimal k-map of the transition encoded table and clearly show circles. Unused states are Don't Cares. Treat each k-map independently (i.e. do not do multi-output k-map optimisation). (b) Give the minimal SOP expression for each k-map. Let  $q_1 = a$ ,  $q_0 = b$  and  $i = c$ .

$q_1$	$q_0$	$i$	$q_1$	$q_0$
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	1

$q_1$	$\bar{b}\bar{c}$	$\bar{b}c$	$bc$	$b\bar{c}$
$\bar{a}$				
$a$				

$q_0$	$\bar{b}\bar{c}$	$\bar{b}c$	$bc$	$b\bar{c}$
$\bar{a}$				
$a$				

MSOP of  $q_1$  is \_\_\_\_\_

MSOP of  $q_0$  is \_\_\_\_\_

2. (2a) Draw the state transition diagram for a 1-bit input state machine of problem 1. Use the following state symbols  $Q=q_1q_0$ : S=01 for start, W=11, and Z=00. (2b) Convert to regular expression.

3. Draw the Dataflow diagram for the following code and show all datapath widths. The char size is 4-bit.

```
char a, b, c, d; if ( a <= b ) { a = c * d; } else { a = b + c * d; }
```

4. Write a (4a) C function, (4b) 8051 assembler, use register A for passing parameter and return value (4c, **LAB 4**) use j51 with screen-shot and source code using putchar and the following test cases: which rotates the lower 4-bits of an 8-bit character right 1-bit. For example, ror1(0x48) returns 0x44; ror1(0x49) returns 0x4c; ror1(0x31) returns 0x38;

```
char ror1(char a) {
```

