

## Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) Semester—1 Examination

## ELECTRONICS

## (Fundamentals of Digital Electronics)

## Optional Paper—2

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 50

- Note :—(1) All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.  
(2) Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

## EITHER

1. (A) Convert the following :

(i)  $(A2F.A)_{16} = ( )_2$   $(101000101111)_2 \cdot 1010$

(ii)  $(1110.11)_2 = ( )_{10}$   $(14.75)_{10}$

(iii)  $(76.3)_8 = ( )_2$   $(11110.011)_2$

(iv)  $(97.5)_{10} = ( )_{bcd}$   $(10010110101)_2$

(v)  $(75.25)_{10} = ( )_2$   $(1001011.01)_2$

38  
2  
76

10

## OR

- (B) Explain how decimal numbers are converted to their binary equivalent with the help of examples. Explain 1's and 2's complement method for binary subtraction with suitable example.

4+6

## EITHER

2. (A) Define AND Gate. Draw the symbol and truth table of AND gate. Why are NAND and NOR gates called as universal building blocks ? State and prove De Morgan's theorems.

3+1+6

## OR

- (B) Draw the logic symbol, truth table and logic equation for NOR and NAND gate and explain its working. Explain X-NOR gate with the help of logic diagram equation and truth table. Why X-NOR gate is called an equality gate ?

3+3+3+1

## EITHER

3. (A) What is K-map ? Explain various terms related to K-map. What are its advantages ? Explain the SOP and POS terms in K-map with examples.

1+3+2+4

OR

(B) Simplify the following logic functions using K-map. Draw the logic diagram for simplified equation :

$$f(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15)$$

$$f(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14)$$

5+5

EITHER

4. (A) Draw the logic diagram of clocked SRFF using NAND gates and explain its working. State the limitation of SRFF. How is it eliminated in D-Flip-Flop ?

6+4

OR

(B) Draw the logic diagram of JKFF and explain its working. Discuss Race-Around-Condition in JKFF along with timing diagram. How to overcome it ?

5+3+2

5. Solve any TEN :

(a) Convert  $(FA)_{16} = ( )_2$   $(41110100010110)_2$   $\begin{matrix} F & A \\ 1111 & 1010 \end{matrix}$

(b) Find 2's complement of  $(111010)_2$ .  $000110$

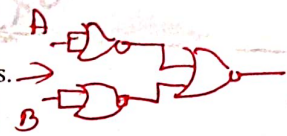
(c) Convert  $(100101)_2 = ( )_{gray}$ .  $110111$

(d) Draw the truth table of OR gate.

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

(e)  $(A + AB) = ?$   $(A+A)(A+B)$

(f) Construct OR gate using only NOR gates.



(g) Draw symbol for full adder.

(h) Write truth table for half adder.

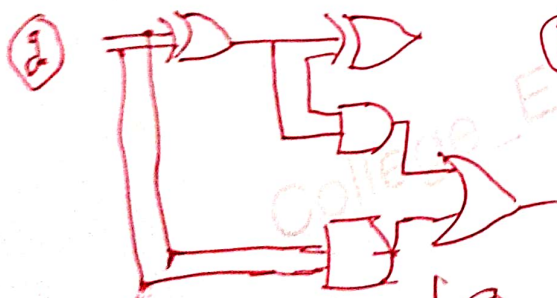
(i) What is meant by multiplexer ?

(j) What is -ve edge triggering in FF ?  $\rightarrow$

(k) Define flip flops.

(l) Write concept of T flip flop.

$\rightarrow$  is a basic memory element in a digital computer. It is used to store one or more bit of information with  $1 \times 10 = 10$  0 or a 1



(h)

| A | B | S | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

j) DFF becomes active when the clock signal goes from H-L and ignores the L-H transition

① a single input logic ckt that holds or toggles its o/p according to the input state.