

**Combinational Logic + Logic for Arithmetics (Part 1)**

1. For the following truth table, derive a simplified boolean expression using Karnaugh maps:

<b>ABCD</b>	<b>M</b>
<u>0000</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>0001</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>0010</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>0011</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>0100</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>0101</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>0110</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>0111</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>1000</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>1001</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>1010</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>1011</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>1100</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>1101</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>1110</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>1111</u>	<u>0</u>

- a. What makes Karnaugh maps useful for generating expressions in minimal sum-of-products form?
2. Implement a 1-bit full adder.

3. Implement a 3-to-1 MUX with 3-input gates: input line = D, output line = F, select line = S

a. What is its high-level behavior? (Or what is its purpose?)

4. Implement a 3-bit decoder: input line = B, output line = D

a. How many outputs does an n-bit decoder have?