

Last Class!

## Reminders:

- ▣ Lab notebook due at the end of your lab tomorrow. L01 → 11:50  
L02 → 15:50

See Nov. 22 entry on course website for expectations.

- ▣ Final Exam is 

Thurs. Dec 12
19:00 ~ 21:30
EME 1202

Practice finals (+ sol'n's) are on the course website. See Oct. 7 entry for more details.

You can bring a formula sheet to the final. One 8.5" x 11" (letter-sized) sheet of paper with anything written on it.

You can bring a calculator. Anything that can go online or wirelessly communicate with other devices is fine. Graphing calculators are fine.

Today: Application of digital logic gates.

⇒ Adding binary numbers.

Want to add together a pair of bits

$$0 + 0 = 00$$

$$0 + 1 = 01$$

$$1 + 0 = 01$$

$$1 + 1 = 10$$

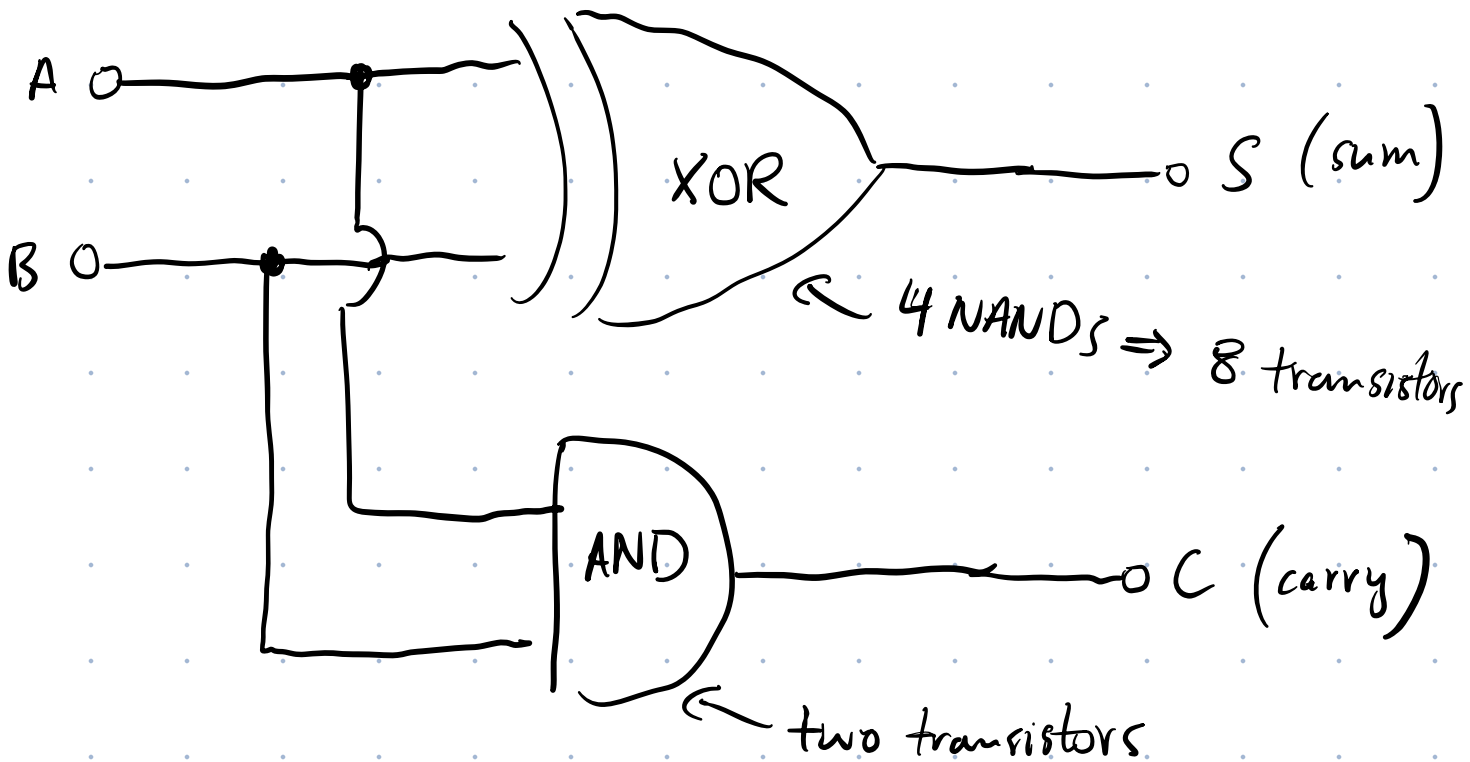
Our bit adder will require two inputs & two outputs.

"truth table" for bit adder

A	B	output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

(C)      (S)  
AND      XOR

Consider the following circuit:



This circuit is called the "half adder"



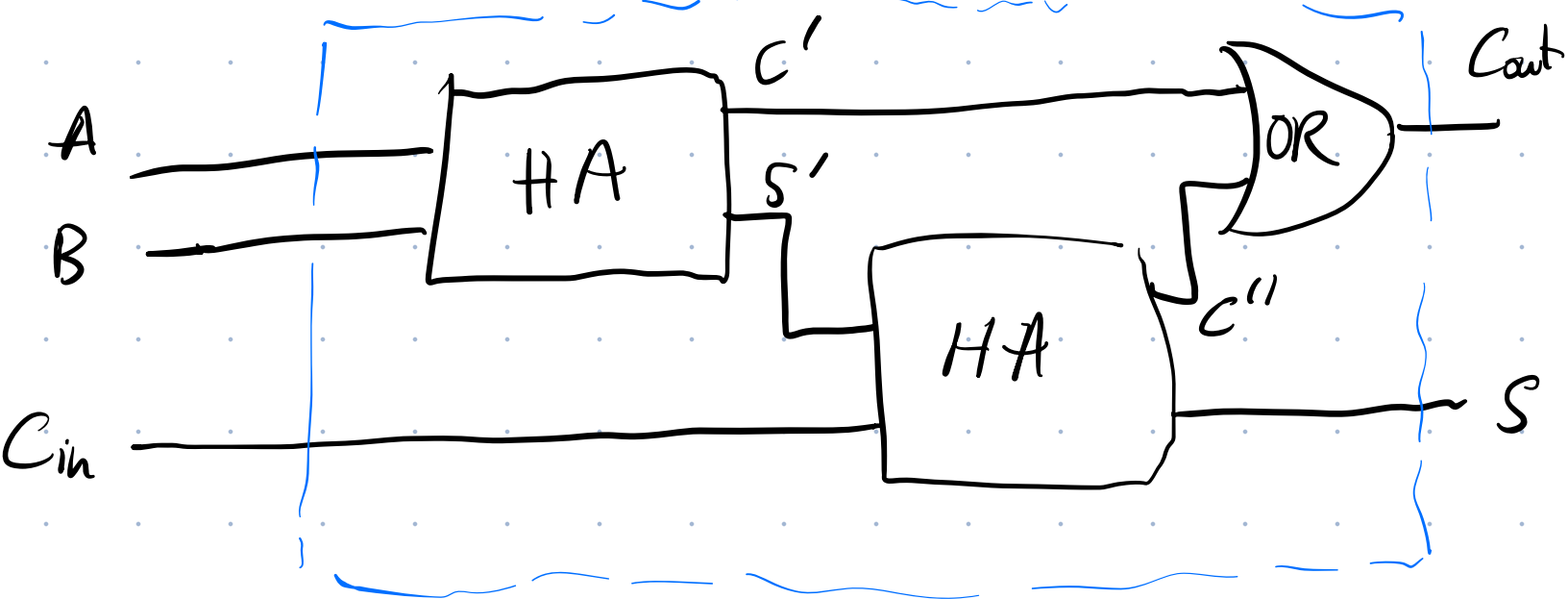
10 transistors.

How can we add sequences of longer bits?

Eg.

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{0}111 \\ + 1001 \\ \hline 11000 \end{array}$$

To add a longer string of bits, require an additional input to handle the possibility of a carry forward from a previous operation.

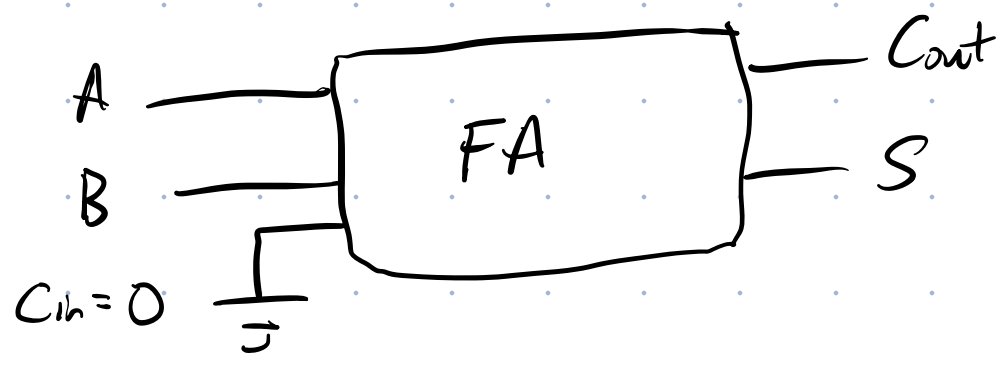


Full Adder



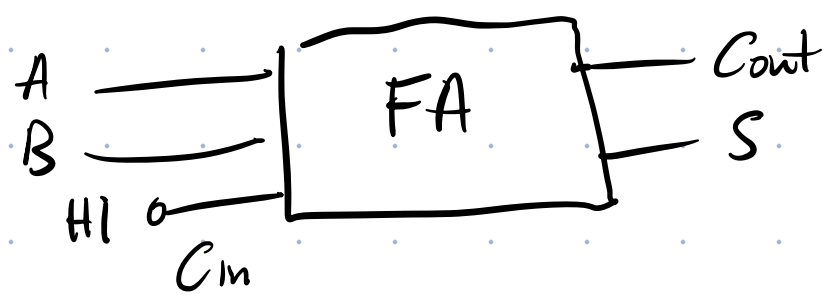
22 transistor circuit.

Verify that fulladder correctly sums 2 bits



A	B	C <sub>in</sub>	C'	S'	C''	S	C <sub>out</sub>	S	decimal equiv.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2

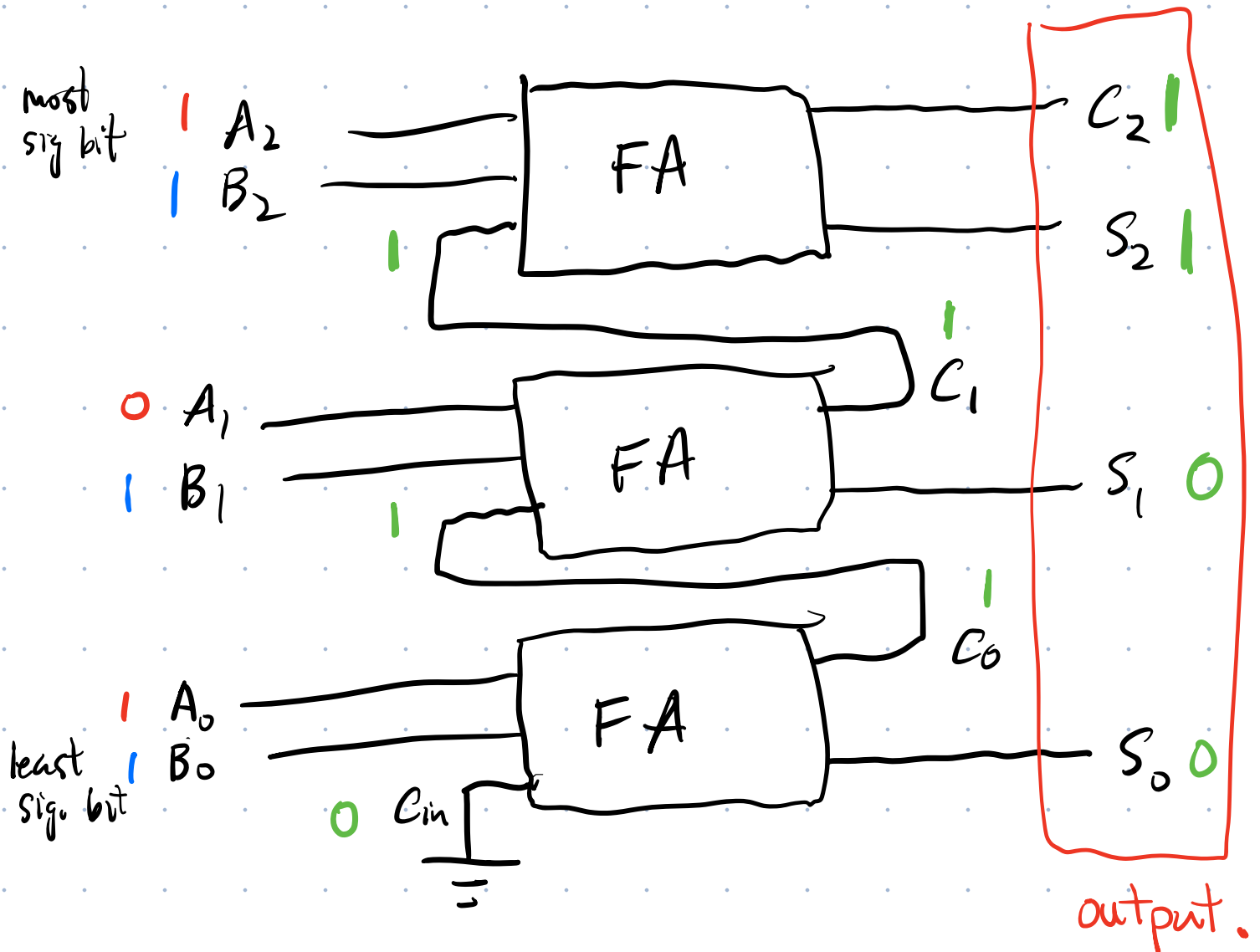
If  $C_{in} = 1$ , like adding  $A + B + 1$



A	B	C <sub>in</sub>	C'	S'	C''	S	C <sub>out</sub>	S	decimal
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2
1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	3

Adding arbitrary lengths of bits...

→ Cascading Full Adders.



This cascade of full adders correctly sums pairs of 3-bit binary nos.

Circuit of 66 transistors!

Eg.  $A = 101$ ,  $B = 111$

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{+} A \\ + B \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} \phantom{+} \phantom{A} \\ \phantom{+} 11 \\ + 101 \\ + 111 \\ \hline 1100 \end{array}$$

- 0 0000
- 1 0001
- 2 0010
- 3 0011
- 4 0100
- 5 0101 **A**
- 6 0110
- 7 0111 **B**
- 8 1000
- 9 1001
- 10 1010
- 11 1011
- 12 1100 **A+B**