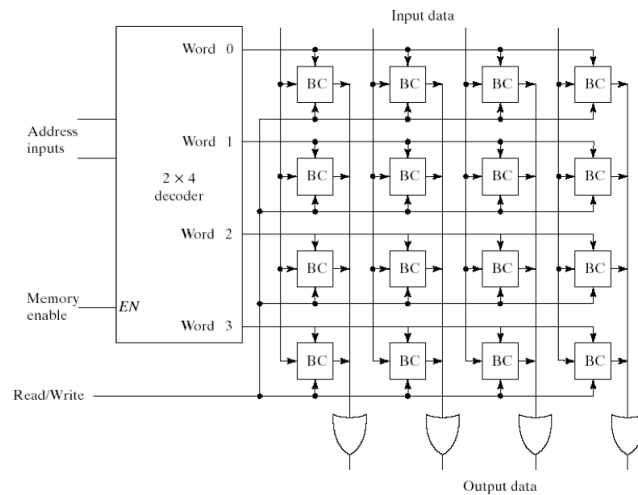
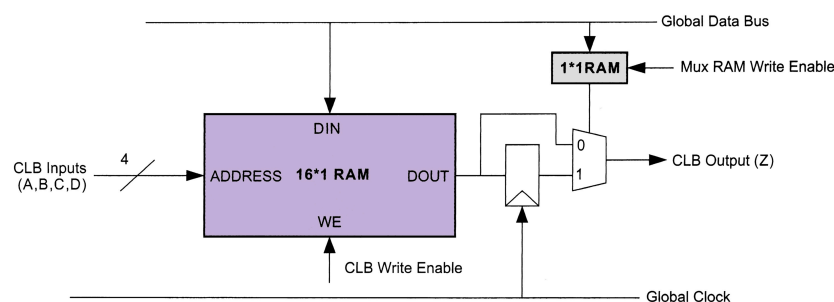


HW7

- (10%) The memory units are specified by the number of words times the number of bits per word. (1) How many address lines and input-output lines are needed in each case? (2) Give the number of bits stored in the memories in each case. (a) $2M \times 16$ (b) $32K \times 4$.
- (20%) A 4×4 RAM below shows all inputs and outputs. Assuming three-state outputs, construct an 8×8 memory using the four 4×4 RAM units. (Hint: Similar to decoder size extension in decoder with enable input.)



- (20%) A 12-bit Hamming code word containing 8 bits of data and 4 parity bits is read from the memory. What is the original 8-bit data word that was written into memory if the 12-bit word read out is as follows: (a) 011001000110 (b) 101110110100.
- (14%) A $64K \times 4$ RAM chip uses coincident decoding by splitting the internal decoder into row select and column select.
 - (1) Assuming that the RAM cell array is square, what is the size of each decoder and how many AND gates are required for decoding an address?
 - (2) Determine the row and column selection lines that are enabled when the input address is the binary equivalent of $(880)_{10}$.
- (20%) A simple FPGA logic cell is shown as figure below:
 - (10%) Explain how the logic cell can implement the sum function in a full adder. ($Z=A+B+C$)
 - (10%) Explain how the logic cell can implement a 1-bit T-type flip-flop function.



- (16%) Tabulate the truth table for an 8×4 ROM that implements the Boolean functions.
 - (1) $A(X, Y, Z) = \sum m(1, 3, 5)$
 - (2) $D(X, Y, Z) = \sum m(2, 3, 5, 6, 7)$