# Multiplexers and Decoders 

INEL 4205 - Ch. 4 - Spring 2012


(a) Logic diagram
(b) Block diagram

Fig. 4-24 2-to-1-Line Multiplexer


| $s_{1}$ | $s_{0}$ | $Y$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | $I_{0}$ |
| 0 | 1 | $I_{1}$ |
| 1 | 0 | $I_{2}$ |
| 1 | 1 | $I_{3}$ |

(b) Function table

Fig. 4-25 4-to-1-Line Multiplexer


Fig. 4-26 Quadruple 2-to-1-Line Multiplexer

| $x$ | $y$ | $z$ | $F$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $F=z$ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $F=z^{\prime}$ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $F=0$ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $F=1$ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |

(a) Truth table

(b) Multiplexer implementation

Fig. 4-27 Implementing a Boolean Function with a Multiplexer

| $A$ | $B$ | $C$ | $D$ | $F$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $F=D$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | $F=D$ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | $F=D$ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $F=D^{\prime}$ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | $F=0$ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $F=0$ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | $F=D$ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $F=1$ |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $F=1$ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |



Fig. 4-28 Implementing a 4-Input Function with a Multiplexer

## Table 4-6

## Truth Table of a 3-to-8-Line Decoder

| Inputs |  |  |  |  | Outputs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $x$ | $y$ | $z$ | $D_{0}$ | $D_{\mathbf{1}}$ | $D_{\mathbf{2}}$ | $D_{\mathbf{3}}$ | $\boldsymbol{D}_{\mathbf{4}}$ | $D_{\mathbf{5}}$ | $D_{\mathbf{6}}$ | $\boldsymbol{D}_{\mathbf{7}}$ |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |



Fig. 4-18 3-to-8-Line Decoder


| $E$ | $A$ | $B$ | $D_{0}$ | $D_{1}$ | $D_{2}$ | $D_{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $X$ | $X$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

(a) Logic diagram
(b) Truth table

Fig. 4-19 2-to-4-Line Decoder with Enable Input


Fig. 4-20 $4 \times 16$ Decoder Constructed with Two $3 \times 8$ Decoders


Fig. 4-21 Implementation of a Full Adder with a Decoder

Table 4-7
Truth Table of Octal-to-Binary Encoder

| Inputs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $D_{0}$ | $D_{1}$ | $D_{2}$ | $D_{3}$ | $D_{4}$ | $D_{5}$ | $D_{6}$ | $D_{7}$ | $x$ | $y$ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $z$ |  |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |


| Do | D, | $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{3}$ | $\times$ | y | $\checkmark$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\times$ | $\times$ | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| $X$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | I |  |
| $\times$ | $\times$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | I | I | 1 |  |


$x=D_{2}+D_{3}$

$y=D_{3}+D_{1} D_{2}^{\prime}$

Fig. 4-22 Maps for a Priority Encoder


Fig. 4-23 4-Input Priority Encoder


Fig. 4-29 Graphic Symbol for a Three-State Buffer

(a) 2-to-1- line mux

(b) 4-to-1 line mux

Fig. 4-30 Multiplexers with Three-State Gates

bufifl

notifl

bufif0

notif0

Fig. 4-31 Three-State Gates


Fig. 4-32 2-to-1-Line Multiplexer with Three-State Buffers


Fig. P4-1


Fig. P4-2

(a) Segment designation

(b) Numerical designation for display

Fig. P4-9

