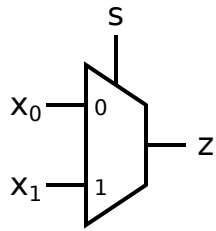
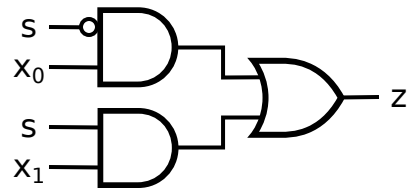


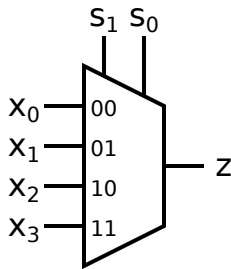
Recall that a 2-input mux



can be built from basic gates:



Consider this 4-input mux:



Draw the basic gates needed to build it:

Let $S(x)$ be the set of bits set in integer x ; for example, $S(13)$ would be $\{0, 2, 3\}$ because 13, or $0b1101$, has the 2^0 , 2^2 , and 2^3 bits set.

Write code bitwise expressions that set variables a through f such that the following expressions are true. The first one is done for you.

$$S(a) = S(x) \cup S(y)$$

$$a = x | y$$

$$S(b) = S(x) \cap S(y)$$

$$b =$$

$$S(c) = S(x) \setminus S(y)$$

$$c =$$

$$S(d) = S(x) \cup \{7\}$$

$$d =$$

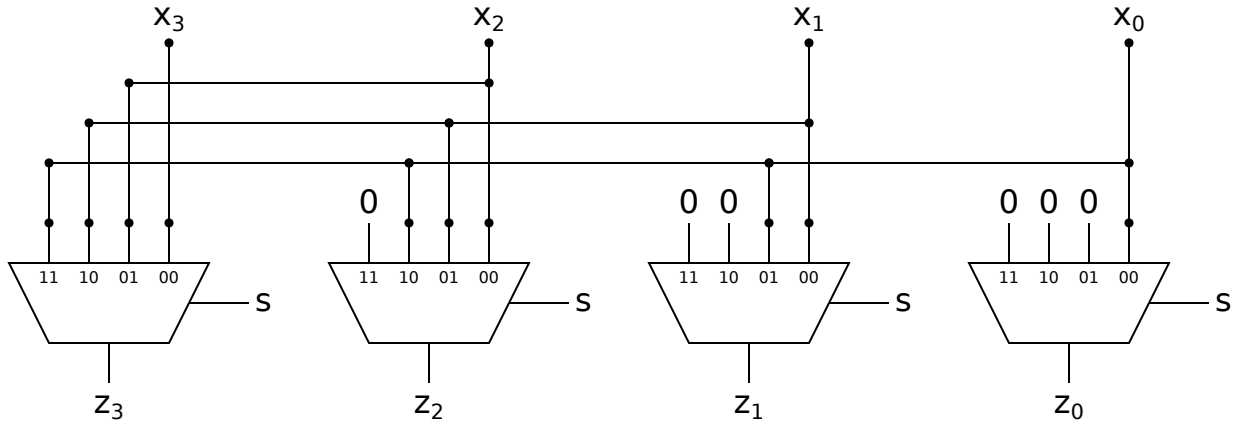
$$S(e) = S(x) \setminus \{7\}$$

$$e =$$

$$f = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 8 \in S(x) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$f =$$

The following circuit implements a 4-bit left-shift, $z = x \ll s$. Dots are used to show where wires join as opposed to crossing over each other without touching.



Complete the following diagram to implement sign-extending right-shift, $z = x \gg s$. Use dots, etc, similarly to the example diagram above.

