

**Title: HALF & FULL ADDERS**

**Materials:**

- [1] 7400 2-input NAND gate IC
- [1] 7486 2-input XOR gate IC
- [1] 7408 2-input AND gate IC

**Procedure:**

1. **Draw** a logic symbol of the half adder illustrated in Fig. 19-a. Use XOR and AND gates.
2. Insert the 7408 & 7486 ICs into the breadboard and wire the circuit you drew in step 1.
3. Operate and record the results in Table 19-a.
4. **Draw** a logic symbol of the full adder illustrated in Fig. 19-b. Use XOR and NAND gates only.
5. Wire the full adder you drew in step 4. Use three input switches for  $C_{in}$ , A, and B.
6. Operate and record the results in Table 19-b.

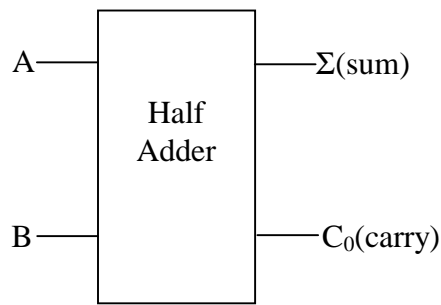


Fig. 19-a

| Inputs |   | Outputs |                |
|--------|---|---------|----------------|
| A      | B | Σ       | C <sub>0</sub> |
| 0      | 0 |         |                |
| 0      | 1 |         |                |
| 1      | 0 |         |                |
| 1      | 1 |         |                |

Table 19-a

**Questions** (answer on a separate piece of paper – “**Draw**” means you must use a template):

1. Where can the half adder be used?
2. Where can the full adder be used?
3. Why is the  $C_0$  output needed on a half adder?
4. Why is the “extra”  $C_{in}$  input needed on a full adder?
5. **Draw** a logic symbol diagram of a full adder using AND, OR, and XOR gates.

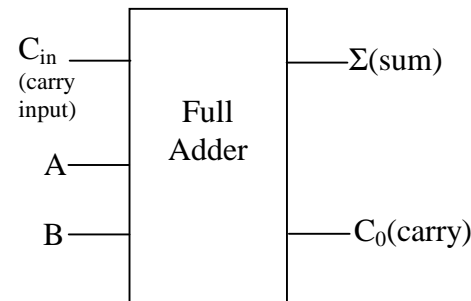


Fig. 19-b

| Inputs          |   |   | Outputs |                |
|-----------------|---|---|---------|----------------|
| C <sub>in</sub> | A | B | Σ       | C <sub>0</sub> |
| 0               | 0 | 0 |         |                |
| 0               | 0 | 1 |         |                |
| 0               | 1 | 0 |         |                |
| 0               | 1 | 1 |         |                |
| 1               | 0 | 0 |         |                |
| 1               | 0 | 1 |         |                |
| 1               | 1 | 0 |         |                |
| 1               | 1 | 1 |         |                |

Table 19-b