

1. Domaća ZADACIJA

① Zaštiti Hammingovim kodom uz neparni paritet!

0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0

$$k = 28, r = 6$$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
C	C	P	C	P	P	P	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	C	P	P	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	

② Redundancija zaštite 20 bitova Hammingovim kodom?

$$R = \frac{r}{N} \rightarrow \text{broj } C$$

$$N \rightarrow \text{bitova ukupno}$$

$$r = 5$$

$$N = 5 + 20 = 25$$

$$R = \frac{5}{25} = 0.2$$

③ Redundancija zaštite 17 bitova paritetnim bitom?

$$R = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$n = 17$$

$$R = \frac{1}{17} = 0.058$$

④ Distanca kodiranja?

A = 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0

B = 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0

$$3 + 3 + 1 + 1 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 0 = 17$$

⇒ distanca je broj različitih bitova

⑤ Minimalna distanca kodiranja je 32. Koliko grešaka kod može ispraviti?

$$T = \frac{d_{min} - 1}{2}$$

$$d_{min} = 32$$

$$T = \frac{32 - 1}{2} = 15$$

⑥ Hex → Dek?

$$5E_{(Hex)} = 94_{(Dek)}$$

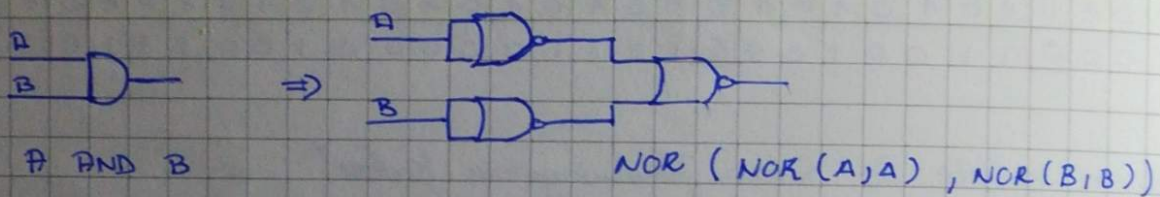
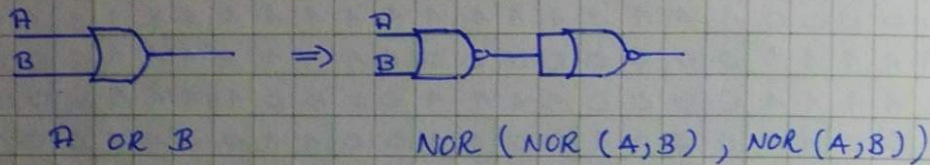
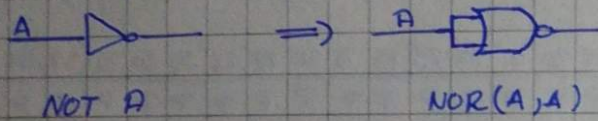
⑦ Algebarski zapis miuterna 3 funkcije f(A, B, C, D)?

$$3 = \begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow m(3) = \overline{A} B C D$$

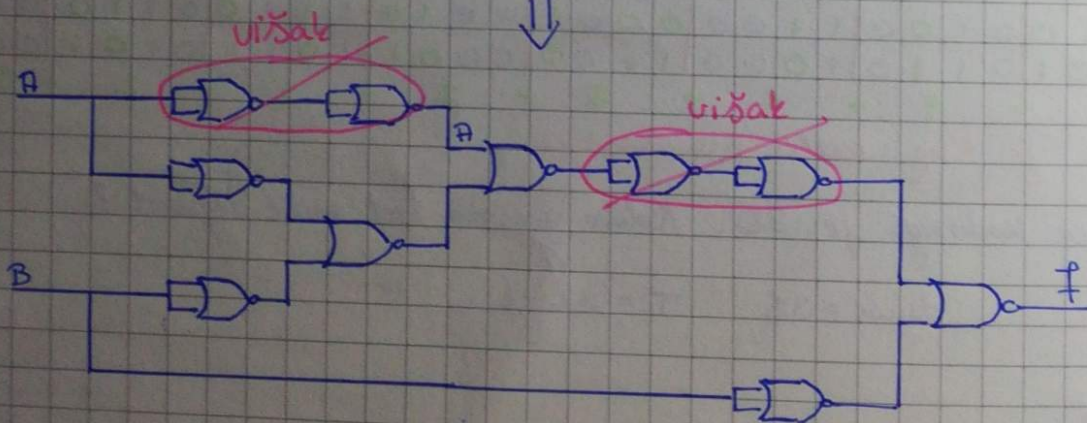
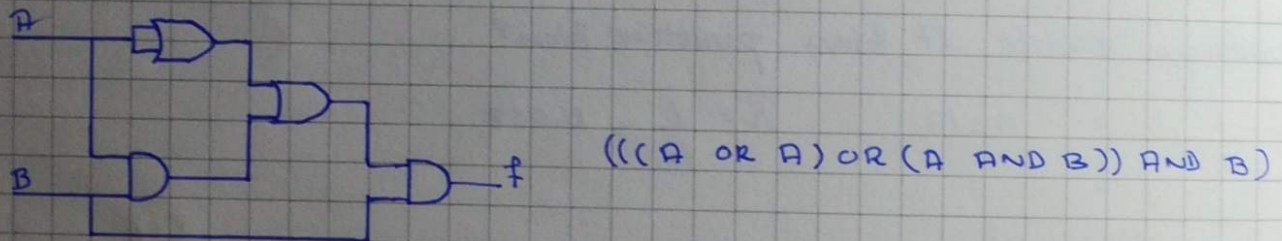
8. Prikaži samo pomoću NOR operatora!

$$(((A \text{ OR } A) \text{ OR } (A \text{ AND } B)) \text{ AND } B) = ?$$

⇒ pravila zamjene:



⇒ Zadatak:



$$\text{NOR}(\text{NOR}(\text{NOR}(\text{NOR}(A, A), \text{NOR}(B, B)), A), \text{NOR}(B, B))$$

9) $m(6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14)$ u algebarskom zapisu?

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00	0	0	0	0
01	0	0	1	1
11	1	0	0	1
10	1	1	1	0

$$f = \overline{A}B\overline{C} + B\overline{C}D + \overline{A}C\overline{D} + \overline{A}\overline{B}D$$

10) 1 1 2 1 2 0 1 0₍₃₎

3 - komplement

T	C
0	2
1	1
2	0

komplement \Rightarrow 1 1 0 1 0 2 1 0

11) A 2 F 1 7 A 0 2
- 9 B 0 7 3 8 9 6 (Hex)
0 7 E A 4 1 2 C

16) $\Sigma m(0, 1, 5, 7) = f(A, B, C)$

Suma produkata!

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0

$$\overline{A}B + AC$$

2. DOMAĆA ZADACA

1. Zadatak je funkcija $f(A, B, C, D) = m(1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 14, 15)$.

Potrebno je minimizirati zadanu funkciju metodom Quine-McCluskey, te odrediti sve primarne implikante, bitne primarne implikante te minimalne zapise funkcija.

$$f(A, B, C, D) = m(1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 14, 15)$$

1 0 0 0 1	① 0 0 0 1 (1) ✓	0 0 x 1 (1,3) *
3 0 0 1 1	0 1 0 0 (4) ✓	①,2 x 0 0 1 (1,9) *
4 0 1 0 0	0 0 1 1 (3) ✓	0 1 x 0 (4,6) *
6 0 1 1 0	⇒ ② 0 1 1 0 (6) ✓	⇒ ②,3 1 x 1 0 (10,14) ✓
9 1 0 0 1	1 0 0 1 (9) ✓	③,4 1 1 1 x (14,15) ✓
10 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 (10) ✓	
14 1 1 1 0	③ 1 1 1 0 (14) ✓	
15 1 1 1 1	④ 1 1 1 1 (15) ✓	

primarni implikanti: (1,3), (1,9), (4,6), (10,14), (14,15), (10,14,15)

bitni primarni implikanti: (1,3), (1,9), (4,6), (10,14), (14,15)

	1	3	4	6	9	10	14	15
(1,3)	x	x						
(1,9)	x				x			
(4,6)			x	x				
(10,14)						x	x	
(14,15)							x	x
(10,14,15)						x	x	x

	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	1	0
01	1	0	0	1
11	0	0	1	1
10	0	1	0	1

minimalni zapis: $\overline{A}BD + \overline{B}CD + \overline{A}B\overline{D} + AC\overline{D} + ABC$

2. Na raspolaganju je dekodler $3/8$ prikazan slikom. Ujime odgovarajuće funkcije $f(A, B, C) = ((A \text{ AND } B) \text{ AND } A) \text{ AND } B$, tako da se odrede izlazi dekodera koje treba spojiti na izlazni sklop K!

$$f(A, B, C) = ((A \text{ AND } B) \text{ AND } A) \text{ AND } B$$

A	B	C	A AND B	(A AND B) AND A	f
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	1

A	B	DB
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

$$f(A, B, C) = \sum m(6, 7)$$



3. Multipleksorom 4/1 prikazanim slikom potrebno je ostvariti funkciju $f(A, B, C, D) = ((D \text{ AND NOT } C) \text{ AND } (D \text{ OR } (A \text{ AND } B)))$.
Adresni ulazi u multipleksoru su A i B. Što treba spojiti na podatkovne ulaze?

A, B → adresni ulazi
C, D → podatkovni

$$f(A, B, C, D) = ((D\bar{C})(D + (AB)))$$

A	B	C	D	$D\bar{C}$	AB	$D + AB$	f
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0



A	B	C	D	f
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0

$$\overline{AB} \rightarrow f_0 = \bar{C}D$$

$$\overline{AB} \rightarrow f_1 = \bar{C}D$$

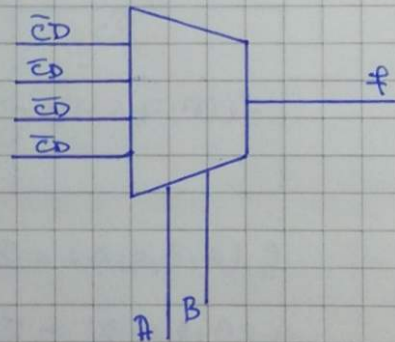
$$\overline{AB} \rightarrow f_2 = \bar{C}D$$

$$AB \rightarrow f_3 = \bar{C}D$$

$$f(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(1, 5, 9, 13)$$

$\bar{A}\bar{B}$	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	0	0
01	0	1	0	0
11	0	1	0	0
10	0	1	0	0

$$f(A, B, C, D) = \bar{C}D$$



4. Neke funkciju f od 6 varijabli potrebno je realizirati pomoću muxa 8/1. Funkcija se realizira tako da se na adresne ulaze muxa dvedu varijable najvećih težina. Pri takvoj realizaciji na podatkovne ulaze muxa dovode se residualne funkcije. U općem slučaju, od koliko se varijabli sastoji te residualne funkcije?

f → 6 varijabli
mux 8/1

$$8 = 2^3$$

$$n = 3 \rightarrow 6 - 3 = 3 //$$

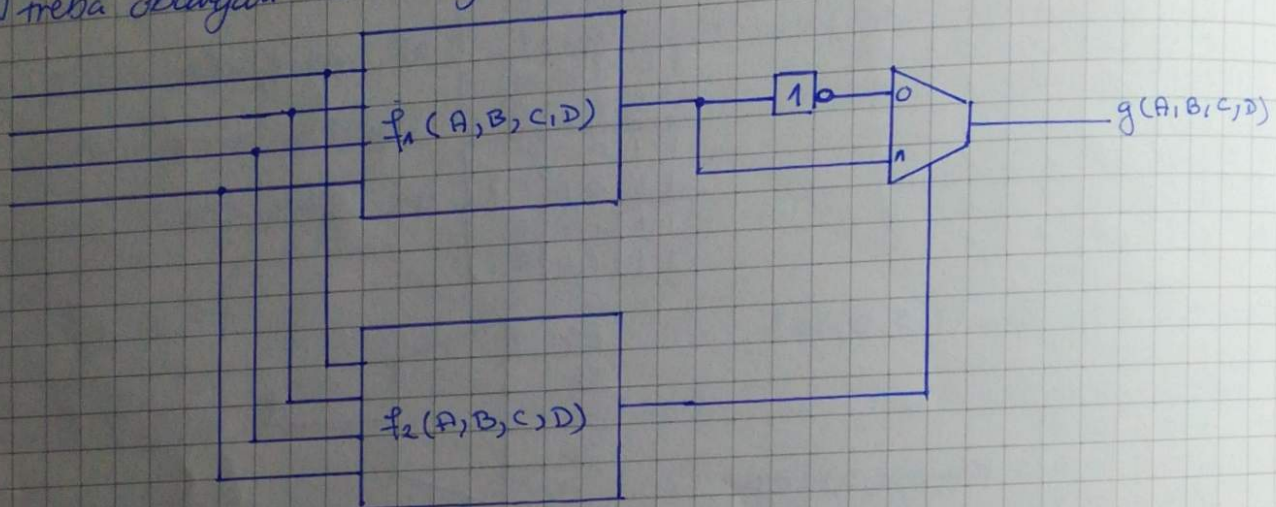
5. Kvarterne znamenke u digitalnom se sustavu kodiraju na sledeći način:
 $0 = 00$, $1 = 01$, $2 = 11$, $3 = 10$. Označimo $S(x, y)$ kod takve znamenke. Projektirajte digitalni sklop koji na ulazu prima varijable (x, y) , a na izlazu ima (i_1, i_0) daje kodirani 3-komplement primljene znamenke.

	x	y	i ₁	i ₀	
0.	0	0	1	0	3.
1.	0	1	1	1	2.
2.	1	1	0	1	1.
3.	1	0	0	0	0.

$$i_1 = \bar{x}$$

$$i_0 = y //$$

6. Kombinatorički sklop f_1 obavlja funkciju $f_1(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14)$. Čitav digitalni sklop na slici treba obavljati funkciju $g(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 13, 15)$. Koju funkciju onda treba obavljati kombinatorički sklop $f_2(A, B, C, D)$?



A	B	C	D	f ₁	g	k
0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	1

$$f_1(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14)$$

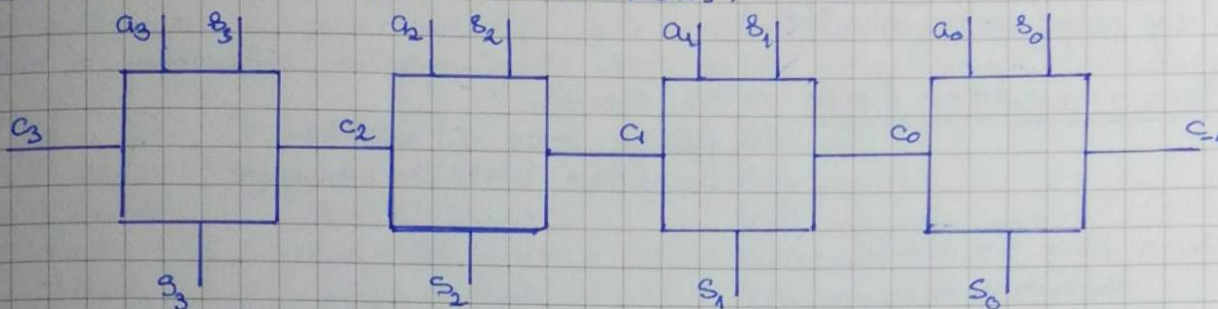
$$g(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14)$$

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00	1	1	1	1
01	1	1	0	0
11	0	0	1	1
10	0	1	0	0

$$f_2(A, B, C, D) = \overline{AB} + \overline{AC} + ABC + \overline{BCD} //$$

3. DONAĆA ZADACA

- ① Na slici je paralelno binarno zbrajač. Ako svako potpuno zbrajač kasni 10ns , a u trenutku $t=0\text{ns}$ na C_{-1} se dovede 0 te $a_3a_2a_1a_0 = 1110$, $b_3b_2b_1b_0 = 0000$, očitajte vrijednosti svih izlaza S i C u trenutku $t=23\text{ns}$.



$$t_d = 10\text{ns}$$

$$\Delta t = 23 - 0 = 23\text{ns} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 23 : 10 = 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow 2 \text{ kruga zbrajanja}$$

$$\underline{t=0} \Rightarrow C_{-1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3a_2a_1a_0 = 1110$$

$$\Rightarrow b_3b_2b_1b_0 = 0000$$

$$\underline{t=23\text{ns}} \Rightarrow s_3s_2s_1s_0 = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow c_3c_2c_1c_0 = ?$$

Tablica binarnog zbrajanja:

A	B	G	S	C
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

2 kruga zbrajanja:

$$\begin{array}{l} \bullet 1.) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a_0 + b_0 + C_{-1} = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0 \\ a_1 + b_1 + C_0 = 1 + 0 + 0 = 1 \\ a_2 + b_2 + C_1 = 1 + 0 + 0 = 1 \\ a_3 + b_3 + C_2 = 1 + 0 + 0 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{ll} S_0 = 0 & C_0 = 0 \\ S_1 = 1 & C_1 = 0 \\ S_2 = 1 & C_2 = 0 \\ S_3 = 1 & C_3 = 0 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \bullet 2.) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a_0 + b_0 + C_{-1} = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0 \\ a_1 + b_1 + C_0 = 1 + 0 + 0 = 1 \\ a_2 + b_2 + C_1 = 1 + 0 + 0 = 1 \\ a_3 + b_3 + C_2 = 1 + 0 + 0 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} S_0 = 0 \\ S_1 \dots S_3 = 1 \\ C_0 \dots C_3 = 0 \end{array} \end{array}$$

② Za realizaciju binarnog asinkronog brojila koje broji u skraćenom ciklusu dužine 30 stanja na raspodjelu su padajućim bridom okidani T bistabli s asinkronim ulazom za brisanje koji djeluju kad im se dorede logička jedinica. Brojilo treba ostvariti minimalno potrebnim brojem bistabila, pri čemu stanje 0 treba pripadati ciklusu. Koji funkciju taj sklop treba ostvarivati?

⇒ Binarno asinkrono brojilo ⇒ 30 stanja
 ⇒ falling edge T bistabli
 ⇒ asinkroni ulaz za brisanje

$$30 = 16 + 8 + 4 + 2$$

$$Q_4 Q_3 Q_2 Q_1 Q_0$$

$$= 11110 \text{ (BIN)} \rightarrow Q_4 \text{ AND } Q_3 \text{ AND } Q_2 \text{ AND } Q_1 \text{ AND NOT } Q_0$$

③ Za realizaciju binarnog asinkronog brojila koje broji u skraćenom ciklusu dužine 38 stanja na raspodjelu su padajućim bridom okidani T bistabli s asinkronim ulazom za brisanje koji su svi spojeni zajedno. Pri tome je utrošen minimalno potreban broj bistabila. Stanje 0 je sastavni dio ciklusa. Koje stanje treba dekodirati da bi se realiziralo to brojilo?

⇒ Binarno asinkrono brojilo ⇒ 38 stanja
 ⇒ 0 uključena
 ⇒ ulaz za brisanje } Treba dekodirati stanje 38

④ Zadana je funkcija $f(A, B, C, D) = m(0, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)$. Koliko ta funkcija ima bitne primarnih implikanata, a koliko minimalnih oblika?

$$f(A, B, C, D) = m(0, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)$$

13	00	01	11	10
00	1	0	0	1
01	1	1	1	1
11	1	0	0	0
10	1	1	1	1

$$f(A, B, C, D) = \overline{A}\overline{B} + \overline{A}B + \overline{C}D + BD$$

ili

$$f(A, B, C, D) = \overline{C}D + \overline{A}\overline{B} + \overline{A}B + \overline{A}D$$

② minimalna oblika

③ bitna primarna implikanta

⑤ Na raspodjelu je SR-bistabil izveden s 4 sklopa NI i ulazom za signal takta. Taj je bistabil pomoću 2 sklopa AND pretvoren u JK-bistabil. Ako ove ulaze ovog bistabila (J, K, CP) trajno spojiš na logičko 1, na izlazu ćemo primiti oscilacije. Ukoliko označimo s T_d trajanje logičke 0, s T_H trajanje logičke 1, a kašnjenje svakog logičkog sklopa iznosi 35ns, odredite iznose vremena T_L i T_H u nanosekundama!

$$T_L = t_d \cdot 2$$

$$T_L = 35 \cdot 2 = 70 \text{ ns}$$

$$T_H = t_d \cdot 2$$

$$T_H = 35 \cdot 4 = 140 \text{ ns}$$

$$t_d = 35 \text{ ns}$$

$$T_L, T_H = ?$$

4. DOMAĆA ZADACI

1. Na raspolaganju su sklopovi podskupine P_1 i P_2 čiji su parametri zadani kako slijedi:

$$P_1: I_{(ol)} = 17.66 \text{ mA}, I_{(il)} = 1.93 \text{ mA}, I_{(oh)} = 485.17 \mu\text{A}, I_{(ih)} = 41.6 \mu\text{A}$$

$$P_2: I_{(ol)} = 9.51 \text{ mA}, I_{(il)} = 0.34 \text{ mA}, I_{(oh)} = 411.09 \mu\text{A}, I_{(ih)} = 16.12 \mu\text{A}$$

Sklop iz jedne skupine pobuđuje više sklopova iz druge skupine.

Koliko se maksimalno sklopova može spojiti na izlaz jednog sklopa u oba slučaja?

P_1

$$I_{(ol)} = 17.66 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{(il)} = 1.93 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{(oh)} = 485.17 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{(ih)} = 41.6 \mu\text{A}$$

P_2

$$I_{(ol)} = 9.51 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{(il)} = 0.34 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{(oh)} = 411.09 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_{(ih)} = 16.12 \mu\text{A}$$

$$P_1/P_2 (\text{low}) = ?$$

$$P_1/P_2 (\text{high}) = ?$$

$$P_1/P_2 (\text{zajednički izlaz}) = ?$$

$$P_2/P_1 (\text{low}) = ?$$

$$P_2/P_1 (\text{high}) = ?$$

$$P_2/P_1 (\text{zajednički izlaz}) = ?$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} (\text{low}) = \frac{I_{(ol)}}{I_{(il)}} = \frac{17.66}{0.34} = 51$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} (\text{high}) = \frac{I_{(oh)}}{I_{(ih)}} = \frac{485.17}{16.12} = 30$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} (\text{z.u.}) = \min(\text{low}, \text{high}) = 30$$

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} (\text{low}) = \frac{I_{(ol)}}{I_{(il)}} = \frac{9.51}{1.93} = 4$$

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} (\text{high}) = \frac{I_{(oh)}}{I_{(ih)}} = \frac{411.09}{41.6} = 9$$

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} (\text{z.u.}) = \min(\text{low}, \text{high}) = 4$$

2. Pitati funkcija $f(A, B, C) = ((C + (A(C + C))) \sim (B + (B + B)))$ u naponskoj logici ako je -11V logička 0, a 6V logička 1

$$\begin{aligned} f(A, B, C) &= ((C + (A(C + C))) \cdot (B + (B + B))) \\ &= (C + AC) \cdot (B + B) \\ &= C(A + 1) \cdot \overline{B} \\ &= C \cdot 1 \cdot \overline{B} \\ &= \overline{B}C \end{aligned}$$

A	B	C	f
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

NAPONSKA LOGIKA

A	B	C	f
-11	-11	-11	-11
-11	-11	6	6
-11	6	-11	-11
-11	6	6	-11
6	-11	-11	-11
6	-11	6	6
6	6	-11	-11
6	6	6	-11

3. Digitalni sustav radi s naponom napajanja od 5V na frekvenciji 137MHz. Kako treba promijeniti napon ako se frekvencija želi povećati za 5% pri čemu dinamička disipacija snage treba ostati ista?

$$U = 5V$$

$$f_1 = 137MHz$$

$$f_2 = f_1 + 5\%$$

$$C = \text{konst.}$$

$$P = f U^2 C$$

$$\rightarrow \text{konst.} \Rightarrow \text{upr. } C = 1$$

$$P = f U^2$$

$$P_1 = 5^2 \cdot 137 \\ = 3425$$

$$f_2 = 1.05 \cdot f_1 \\ = 143.85MHz$$

$$U_2 = ?$$

$$3425 = 143.85 U^2$$

$$U^2 = 23.84$$

$$U = 4.88V //$$

4. Zadana je permanentna memorija, očitaj njen sadržaj po lokacijama u hex. obliku!

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
U(0)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
U(1)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
U(2)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
U(3)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
U(4)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
U(5)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
U(6)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
U(7)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

memorija

Sve lokacije s tranzistorima zapisemo kao 0, ostale kao 1

BIT →	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LOK. ↓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
7	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1

Hex
20
B5
7A
4A
62
80
27
27 //

5. Izlaz sklopa definiran je funkcijom $y = (\overline{A} \overline{B} C) + (\overline{A} B \overline{C}) + (\overline{A} B C)$.
Koju će vrijednost poprimiti izlaz ako se kao pobuda dorede
 $A = u$, $B = 1$, $C = 1$?

$$A = u \text{ (undecided)}$$

$$B = 1$$

$$C = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (u \cdot 1 \cdot 1) = u$$

$$(u + 0 + 0) = u$$

$$y = (u \cdot 0 \cdot 0) + (u \cdot 1 \cdot 0) + (u \cdot 1 \cdot 1) = u //$$

6. Stroj s konačnim brojem stanja zadan je tablicom 1 te ima jedan 1-bitni ulaz i jedan 3-bitni izlaz. Za realizaciju stroja na raspolaganju su 3 D bistabila. Pri tome se svako stanje kodira prema tablici 2. Projektiraj sklop uporabom zadanih bistabila!

tablica 1:

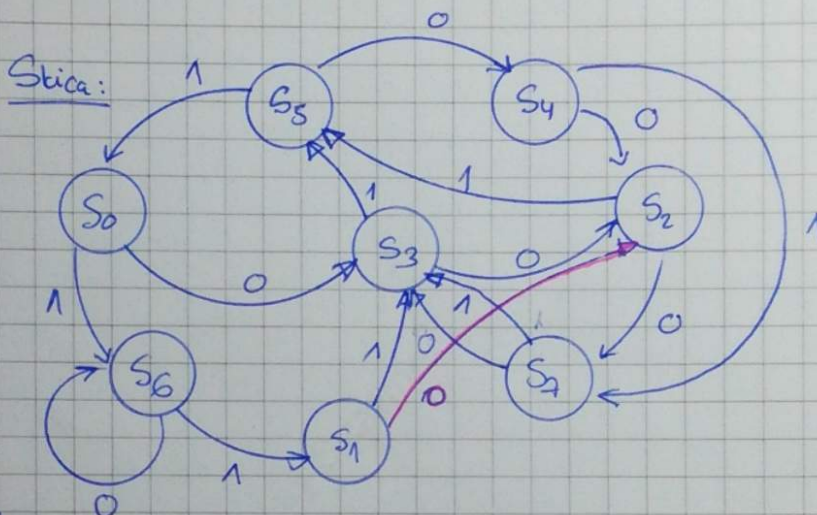
TREKUTNO	U	SLEDEĆE	IZLAZ
S ₅	0	S ₄	0
	1	S ₀	0
S ₀	0	S ₃	5
	1	S ₂	7
S ₆	0	S ₆	2
	1	S ₁	7
S ₂	0	S ₄	1
	1	S ₅	0
S ₄	0	S ₂	2
	1	S ₃	3
S ₇	0	S ₃	2
	1	S ₃	1
S ₁	0	S ₂	3
	1	S ₃	6
S ₃	0	S ₂	1
	1	S ₅	1

tablica 2:

STANJE	KOD STANJA
S ₀	0 0 1
S ₁	1 1 0
S ₂	0 1 1
S ₃	1 1 1
S ₄	1 0 0
S ₅	0 0 0
S ₆	0 1 0
S ₇	1 0 1

Tablica za D bistabil:

Q _n	Q _{n+1}	D
0	0	0
1	0	0
0	1	1
1	1	1



	TREKUTNO		SLEDEĆE		IZLAZ		BISTABIL
STANJE	Q ₂ Q ₁ Q ₀	U	Q ₂ ' Q ₁ ' Q ₀ '	Q ₂ Q ₁ Q ₀	D ₂ D ₁ D ₀		
S ₅	0 0 0	0	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0		
	0 0 0	1	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 1		
S ₀	0 0 1	0	1 1 1	1 0 1	1 1 1		
	0 0 1	1	0 1 1	1 1 1	0 1 1		
S ₆	0 1 0	0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0		
	0 1 0	1	1 1 0	1 1 1	1 1 0		
S ₂	0 1 1	0	1 0 1	0 0 1	1 0 1		
	0 1 1	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		
S ₄	1 0 0	0	0 1 1	0 1 0	0 1 1		
	1 0 0	1	1 0 1	0 1 1	1 0 1		
S ₇	1 0 1	0	1 1 1	0 1 0	1 1 1		
	1 0 1	1	1 1 1	0 0 1	1 1 1		
S ₁	1 1 0	0	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 1 1		
	1 1 0	1	1 1 1	1 1 0	1 1 1		
S ₃	1 1 1	0	0 1 1	0 0 1	0 1 1		
	1 1 1	1	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 0		

* Minimizacija
K - tablicama *

$$Q_2 = Q_2 Q_1 Q_0 + Q_2 Q_0 U$$

$$Q_1 = Q_1 Q_0 + Q_2 Q_0 + Q_2 Q_1 U + Q_2 Q_1 Q_0 U$$

$$Q_0 = Q_2 Q_1 Q_0 + Q_2 Q_0 U + Q_2 Q_1 U + Q_2 Q_0 U + Q_2 Q_1 U + Q_2 Q_1 Q_0 U$$

$$D_2 = Q_2 Q_1 U + Q_2 Q_0 U + Q_1 Q_0 U + Q_1 Q_0 U + Q_2 Q_1 U$$

$$D_1 = Q_1 Q_0 + Q_1 Q_0 + Q_2 U$$

$$D_0 = Q_1 U + Q_0 U + Q_2 Q_0$$