Seminario 1. Problemas del tema 1

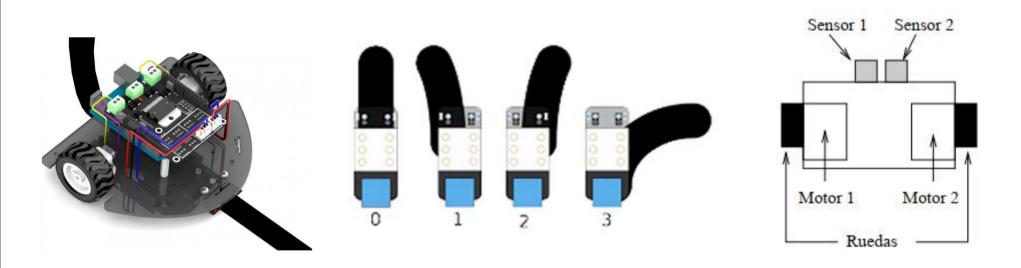
Electrónica Digital

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Aplicación

Robot "sigue-líneas" simplificado

Diseñar un circuito de control con lógica combinacional para esta aplicación Dar una solución que sólo utilice puertas NAND de 2 entradas



Cuestiones de álgebra booleana (I)

$$a+0 = \underline{a}$$

$$a \cdot 0 = \underline{0}$$

$$a+a = \underline{1}$$

$$a+a = \underline{a}$$

$$a+ab = \underline{a} \cdot (1+b) = \underline{a} \cdot 1 = \underline{a}$$

$$a+ab = (\underline{a}+\overline{a}) \cdot (\underline{a}+b) = \underline{a}+b$$

$$a(\overline{a}+b) = (\underline{a}+\overline{a}) \cdot b = \underline{b}$$

$$ab+ab = (\underline{a}+\overline{a}) \cdot b = \underline{b}$$

$$(\overline{a}+\overline{b})(\overline{a}+b) = \overline{a}+(\overline{b}+b) = \overline{a}$$

Cuestiones de álgebra booleana (II)

$$y + y\overline{y} = \underline{\qquad}$$

$$xy + x\overline{y} = \underline{\qquad} \times (\underline{y} + \overline{y}) = \underline{\times}$$

$$x + y\overline{x} = \underline{\qquad} \times (\underline{d} + \underline{y}) = \overline{\times}$$

$$(w + x + y + z)y = \underline{y} + \underline{w} + \overline{z} + \underline{z} + \underline{z$$

Cuestiones de álgebra booleana (III)

$$(x + \overline{y})(x + y) = \underline{\times} + (\overline{\gamma} \cdot \underline{\gamma}) = \underline{\times}$$

$$w + [w + (wx)] = \underline{w}$$

$$x[x + (xy)] = \underline{\times}$$

$$\overline{(x + \overline{x})} = \overline{\overline{\times}} \cdot \overline{\overline{\times}} = \underline{\times} \cdot \underline{\times} = \underline{\times}$$

Convertir a sumas de productos (I)

$$(x+y+z)(\overline{x}+z) =$$

$$\times \cdot \overline{y} + \times \cdot \overline{z} + y \cdot \overline{x} + y \cdot \overline{z} + z \cdot \overline{z} =$$

$$y \cdot \overline{x} + z \cdot (x+y+\overline{x}+1) =$$

$$y \cdot \overline{x} + z \cdot (x+y+\overline{x}+1) =$$

Convertir a sumas de productos (II)

$$(\overline{x} + y + z) \cdot (\overline{y} + z) =$$

$$(\overline{z} \cdot \overline{y} \cdot \overline{z}) \cdot (\overline{y} + z) = \times \cdot \overline{y} \cdot \overline{z} \cdot \overline{y} + \times \cdot \overline{y} \cdot \overline{z} =$$

$$\times \cdot \overline{y} \cdot \overline{z}$$

Convertir a sumas de productos (III)

$$\overline{xyz}.\overline{xyz} =$$

$$(\overline{x} + \overline{y} + \overline{z}) \cdot (\overline{x} + \overline{y} + \overline{z}) =$$

$$\overline{x} + \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y} + \overline{x} \cdot \overline{z} + \overline{y} \cdot \overline{x} + \overline{z} \cdot \overline{y} + \overline{z} \cdot \overline{z} =$$

$$L. \text{ de abs.} (\overline{z} + (\overline{z} \cdot \overline{y}) + ...)$$

$$= \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y} + \overline{y} \cdot \overline{x} + \overline{z}$$

Sistemas de numeración

El sistema decimal:

3586.265

$$3586 = 6 \times 100 + 8 \times 101 + 5 \times 102 + 3 \times 103 = 6 + 80 + 500 + 3000 = 3586$$

 $265 = 2 \times 10^{-1} + 6 \times 10^{-2} + 5 \times 10^{-3} = 0.2 + 0.06 + 0.005 = 0.265$

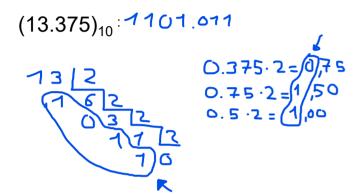
Convertir de binario a decimal:

1001:
$$4.2^3 + 0.2^7 + 0.2^7 + 1.2^6 = 9$$

1001.0101:
$$1.2^{3} + 0.2^{7} + 0.2^{7} + 1.2^{9} + 0.2^{7} + 1.2^{7} + 0.2^{7} + 1.2^{7} + 1.2^{7} = 9^{1} 3125$$

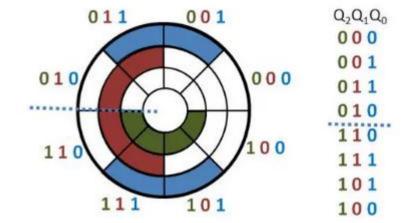
Sistemas de numeración

Convertir a binario.



Diseño: Circuito conversor de binario a Gray (I)

| D[| Binary | | | | Gray Code | | | |
|----|--------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------|-------|----------------|
| | b_3 | b_2 | b_1 | b_0 | g ₃ | g ₂ | g_1 | g ₀ |
| ۵ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | - | 0.0 | | | | | |



Diseño: Ahora Gray a Binario

| Binary | | | | Gray Code | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|----------------|
| b_3 | b_2 | b_1 | b_0 | g ₃ | g_2 | g_1 | g ₀ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Conversión inversa

Código Gray

Aplicaciones del código Gray:

- Conversores analógico-digital
- Corrección de errores en comunicaciones digitales
- Encoders de posición
- Minimización de circuitos

No aplicable:

- No apto como representación numérica estándar por ser poco adecuado para aritmética.

Obtener circuito

| а | b | С | S |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

A partir de la tabla de verdad obtener la expresión booleana, simplificar y obtener un circuito sólo con puertas NAND

