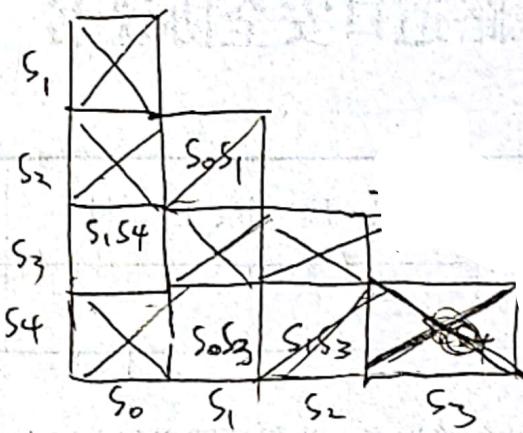


2011 级 数电试卷 王彦海 1120210446

1. 111101.11
2. 147.75
3. $(111101.11)_2 = (75.6)_8$
4. D, D
5. 0110 0001 1000, 0101
6. 11001
7. 0011 0000
8. 2^n
9. 正确，收到的数据 1 两个数为偶数
10. 零. (0)
11. 1
12. 0, 1, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 15.
13. 0 C
14. 三态，高电平，低电平，高阻 模拟信号、数字信号
15. ~~信号与参考电平的大小~~ 两个电平判断的大小
16. 可能 17 不考 18 不考
19. 并行比较式 ADC
20. 16.

2. (1)



(2) 由表可知, $S_0 \oplus S_3$ 等价, $S_1 \oplus S_4$ 等价

(3)

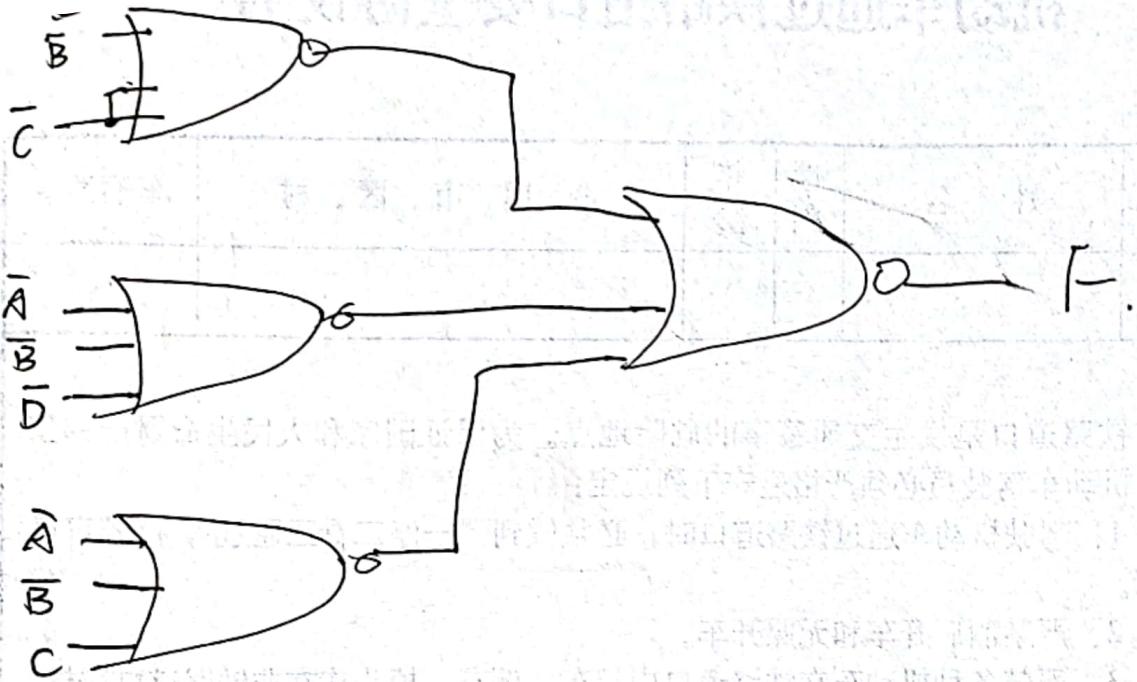
S^n	X^1	0	1
S_0	$S_1/0$	$S_0/1$	
S_1	$S_2/0$	$S_0/0$	
S_2	$S_2/0$	$S_1/0$	

$$3. \bar{F} = \overline{BC} + ABD + ABC$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \overline{\overline{F}} = \overline{\overline{BC} + ABD + ABC} \\ &= \overline{\overline{BC}} \overline{\overline{ABD}} \overline{\overline{ABC}} \\ &= (\bar{B} + \bar{C})(\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{D})(\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C). \end{aligned}$$

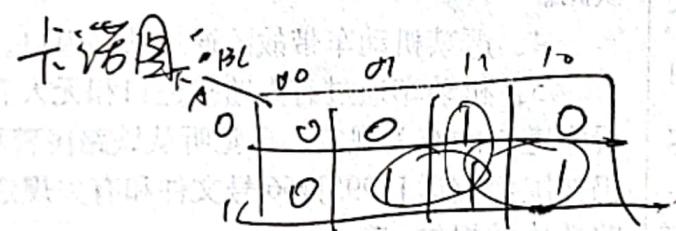
$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \bar{F} &= \overline{\overline{F}} = \overline{\overline{(\bar{B} + \bar{C})(\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{D})(\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C)}} \\ &= \overline{\bar{B} + \bar{C}} + \overline{\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{D}} + \overline{\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C} \end{aligned}$$

2.



4、真值表：

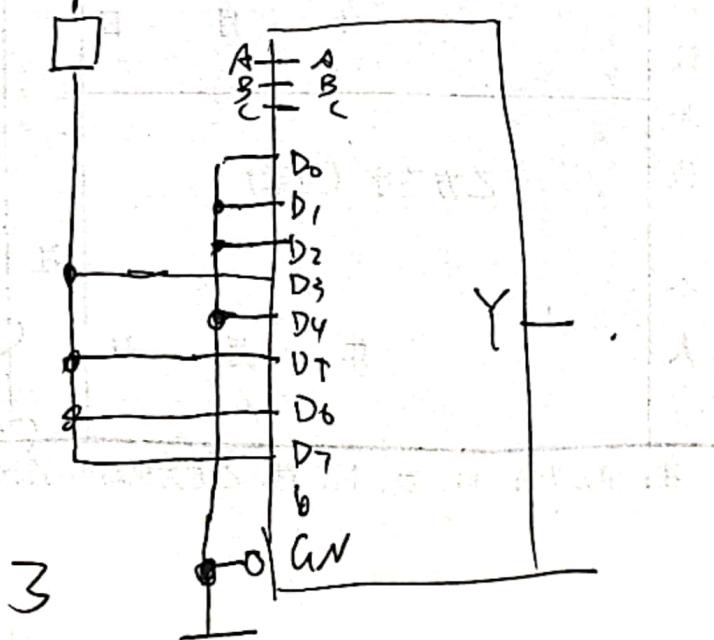
	A	B	C	F
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
2	0	1	0	0
3	0	1	1	1
4	1	0	0	0
5	1	0	1	1
6	1	1	0	1
7	1	1	1	1



$$F = BC + AC + AB.$$

$$F = \sum m(3, 5, 6, 7)$$

V_{OC}



5. 移存型，已知需导出 D_0 的驱动方程。

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

无重复状态。

故写出 Q_0 的状态卡诺图

Q_0^{n+1}	$Q_1 Q_0$	00	01	11	10	Q_0^{n+1}	$\bar{Q}_2 \bar{Q}_1 + Q_2 \bar{Q}_0$
Q_2	00	X	1	0	0	000	$\rightarrow 001 \checkmark$
1	11	0	X	1	1	111	$\rightarrow 110 \checkmark$

考取自启幼：

$$000 \rightarrow 001 \checkmark.$$

$$111 \rightarrow 110 \checkmark.$$

可以自启动。

故 (1) 输出方程 $\left\{ Q_0^{n+1} = \bar{Q}_2 \bar{Q}_1 + Q_2 \bar{Q}_0 \right.$

$$Q_1^{n+1} = Q_0$$

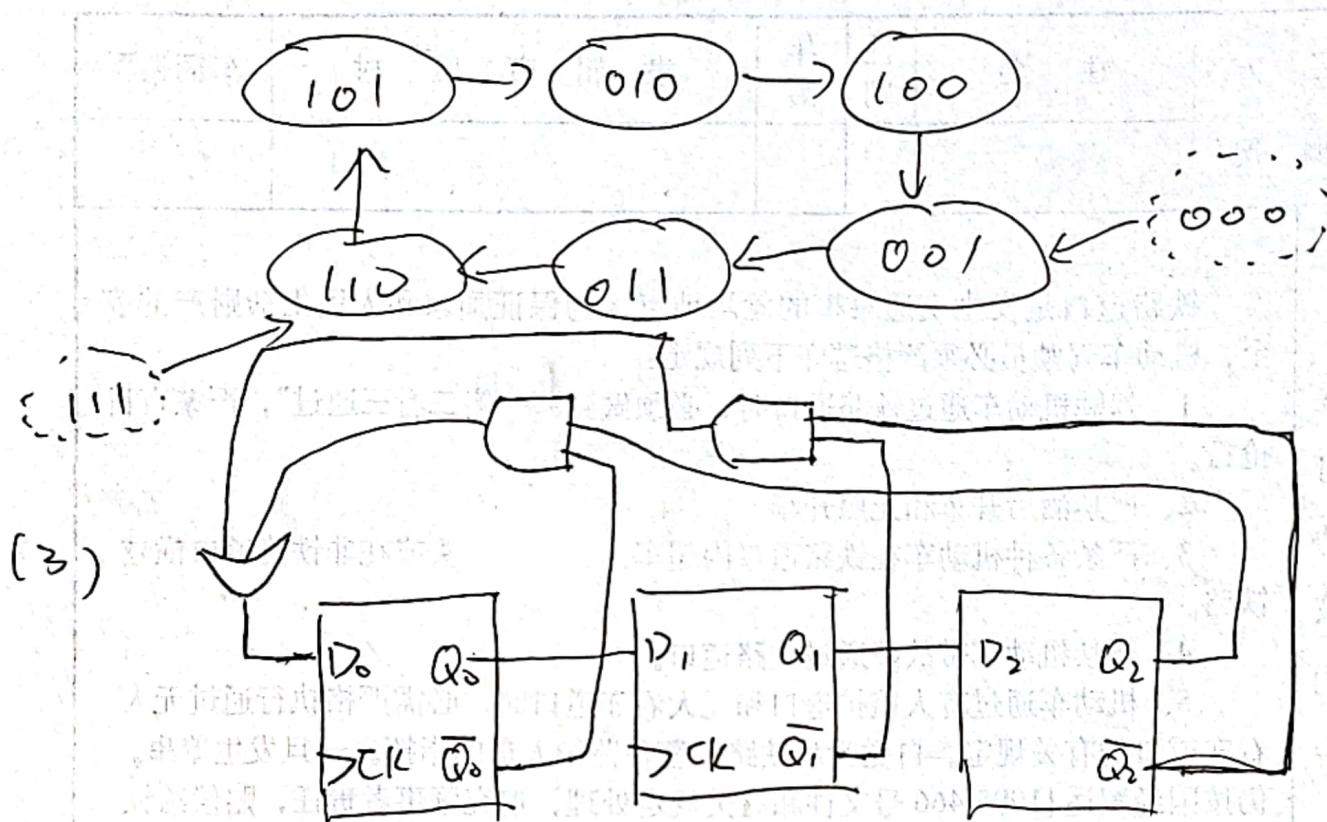
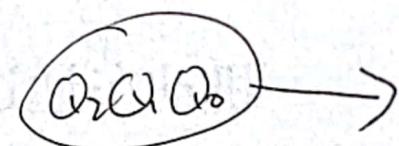
$$\textcircled{Q}_2^{n+1} = \textcircled{Q}_1$$

驱动方程，D 触发器，与输出脉冲一致 $\left\{ D_0 = \bar{Q}_2 \bar{Q}_1 + Q_2 \bar{Q}_0 \right.$

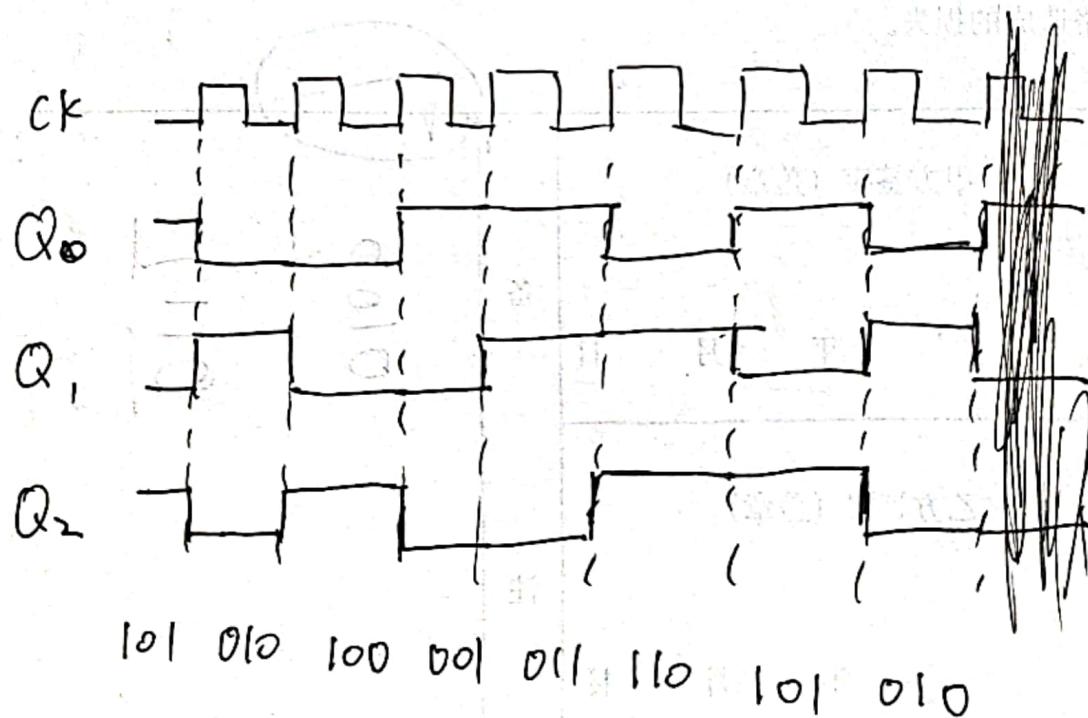
$$D_1 = Q_0$$

$$D_2 = Q_1$$

(2) 完整狀態圖：



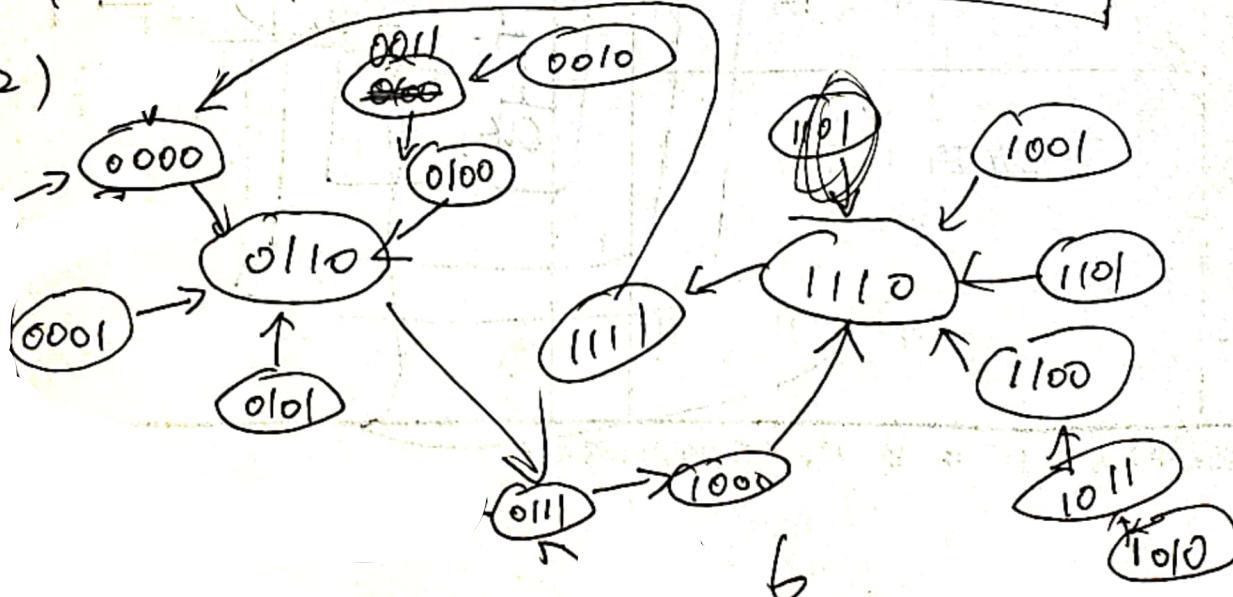
(4)



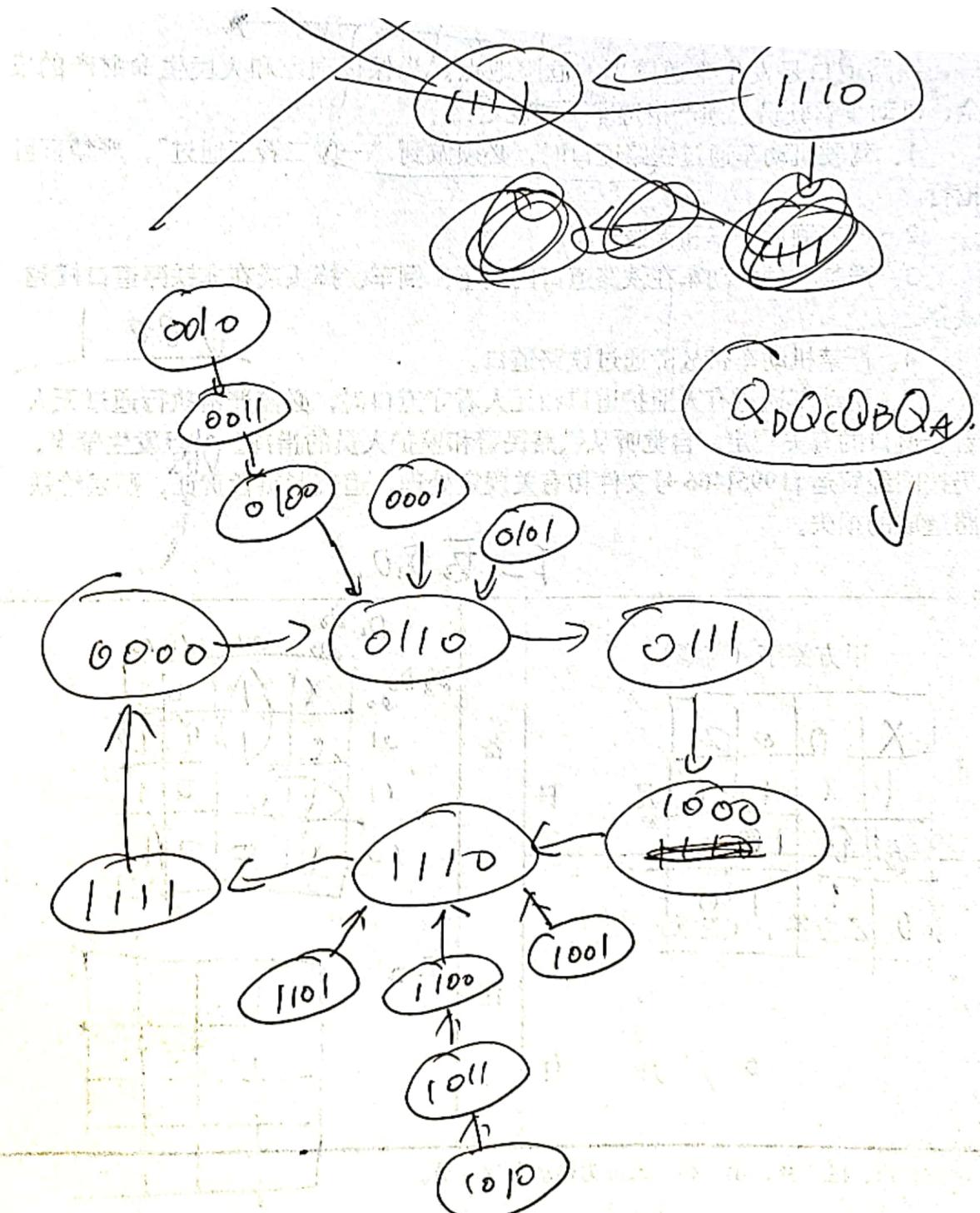
6. (1) 该计数器用 $Q_B = 0$ 置位，并将 QD 反回到 D，
只需列表，分析下各个状态的下一状态即可。

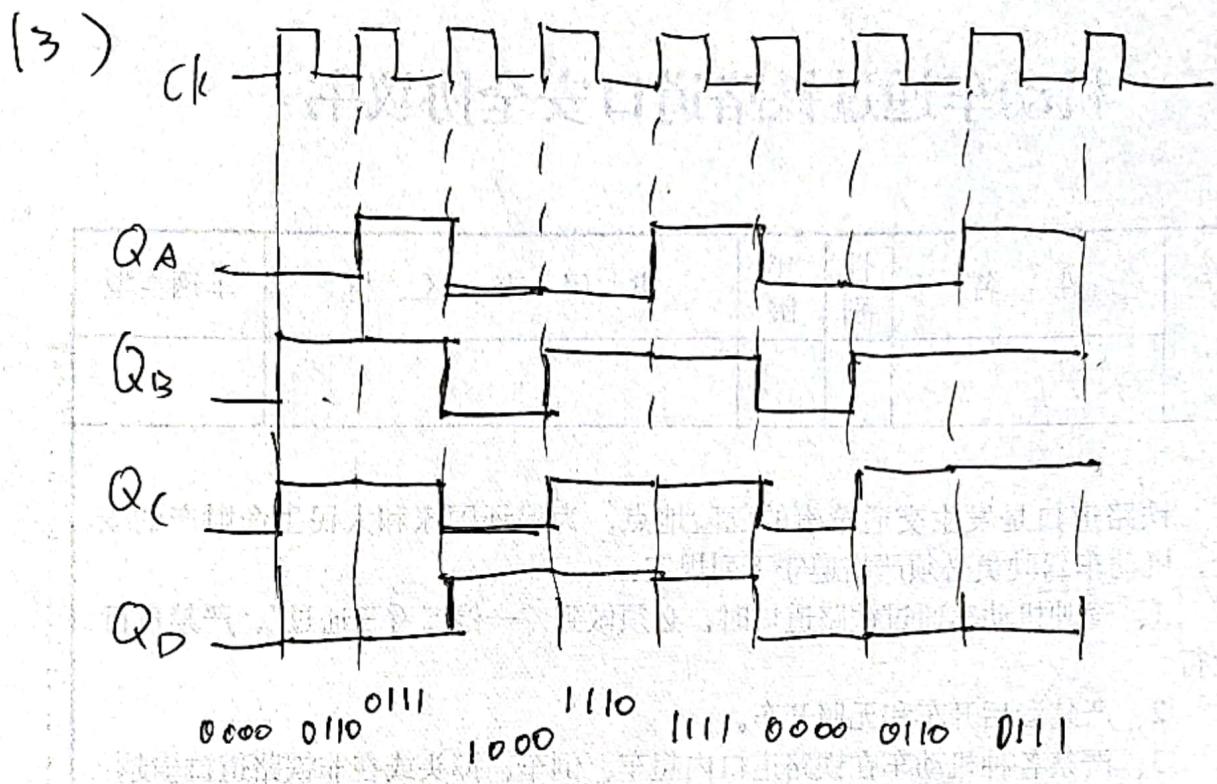
$Q_D\ Q_C\ Q_B\ Q_A$	$Q_D\ Q_C\ Q_B\ Q_A$
0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0
0 0 0 1	0 1 1 0
0 0 1 0	0 0 1 1
0 0 1 1	0 1 0 0
0 1 0 0	0 1 1 0
0 1 0 1	0 1 1 0
0 1 1 0	0 1 1 1
0 1 1 1	1 0 0 0
1 0 0 0	1 1 1 0
1 0 0 1	1 1 1 0
1 0 1 0	1 0 1 1
1 0 1 1	1 1 0 0
1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0
1 1 0 1	1 1 1 0
1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0

(2)



整理：





分析: Q_A : 可三分频, $T=3$, $001\sqrt{3}$

Q_B : 可三分频, $T=3$, $110\sqrt{3}$

Q_C : 与 Q_B 相同

Q_D : 可六分频, $T=6$, $000111\sqrt{3}$

(4) 可用做六分频电路? ??

$M=6$ 分频器