

2011级数电试卷 王瑞 1120210446

1、111101.11

2、147.75

3、 $(111101.11)_2 = (75.6)_8$

4、0, 0

5、0110 0001 1000, 0101

6、11001

7、0011 0000

8、 2^n

9、正确，收到的数据1的个数为偶数

10、零(0)

11、1

12、0, 1, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 15

13、0C

14、三态，高电平，低电平，高阻 模拟信号，数字信号

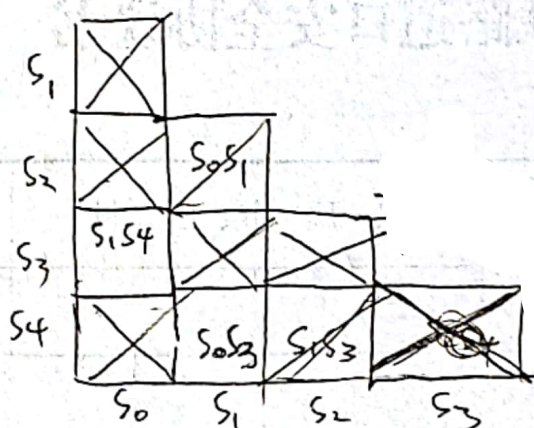
15、~~信号与参考电平的大小，两个二进制数的大小~~

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 与 S_3 等价, S_1 与 S_4 等价

(3)

$S^n \backslash X$	0	1
S_0	$S_1/0$	$S_0/1$
S_1	$S_2/0$	$S_0/0$
S_2	$S_2/0$	$S_1/0$
(The bottom two rows of the table are crossed out with diagonal lines)		

$$3. \quad \bar{F} = \bar{B}\bar{C} + ABD + AB\bar{C}$$

$$F = \overline{\bar{F}} = \overline{BC + ABD + AB\bar{C}}$$

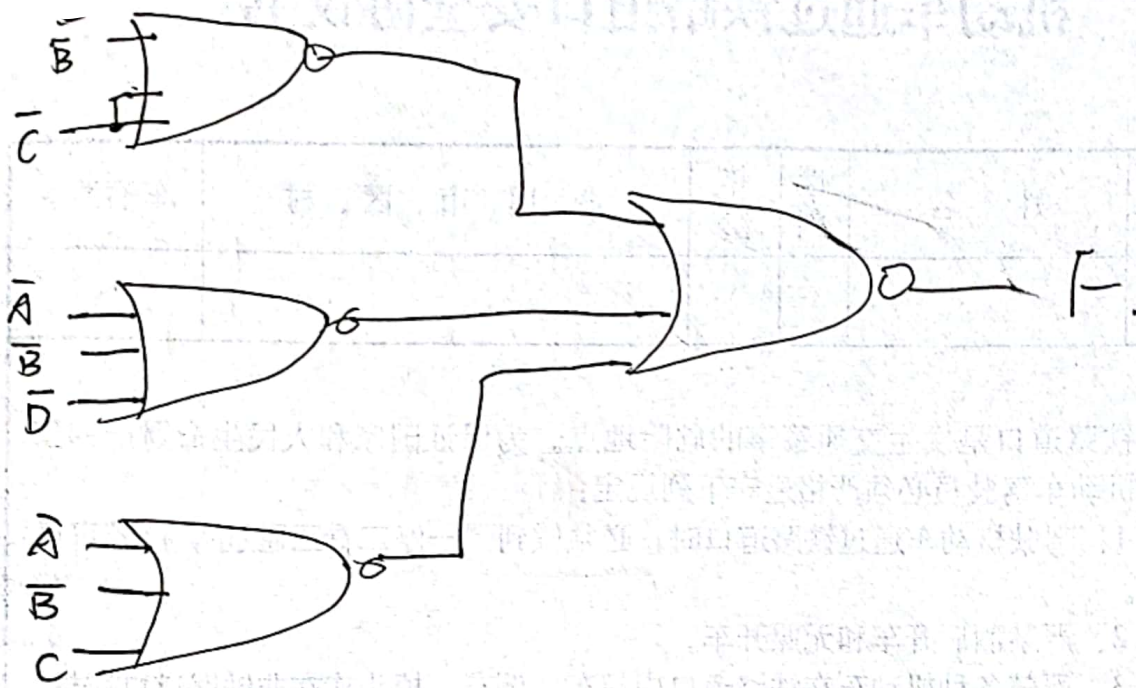
$$= \overline{BC} \cdot \overline{ABD} \cdot \overline{AB\bar{C}}$$

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

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

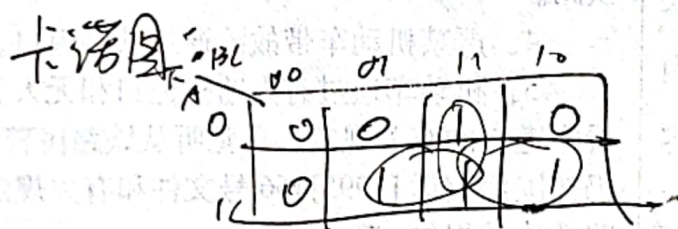
$$= \overline{\bar{B} + \bar{C}} + \overline{\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{D}} + \overline{\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C}$$

2.



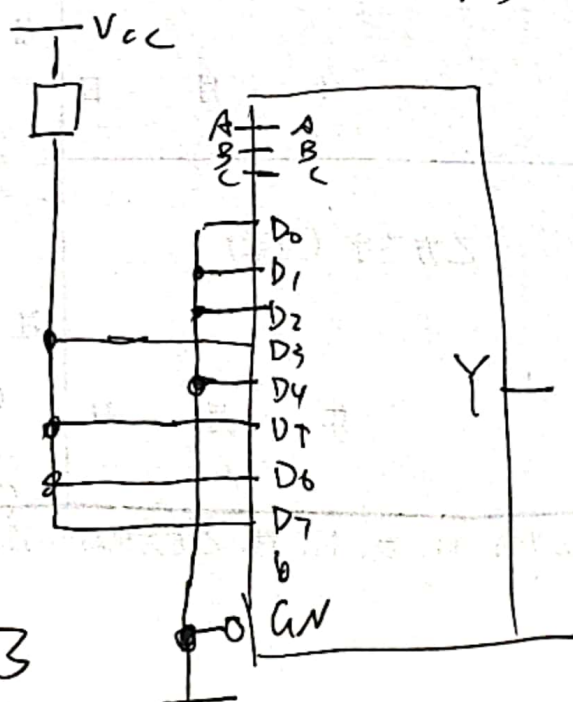
4. 真值表:

	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

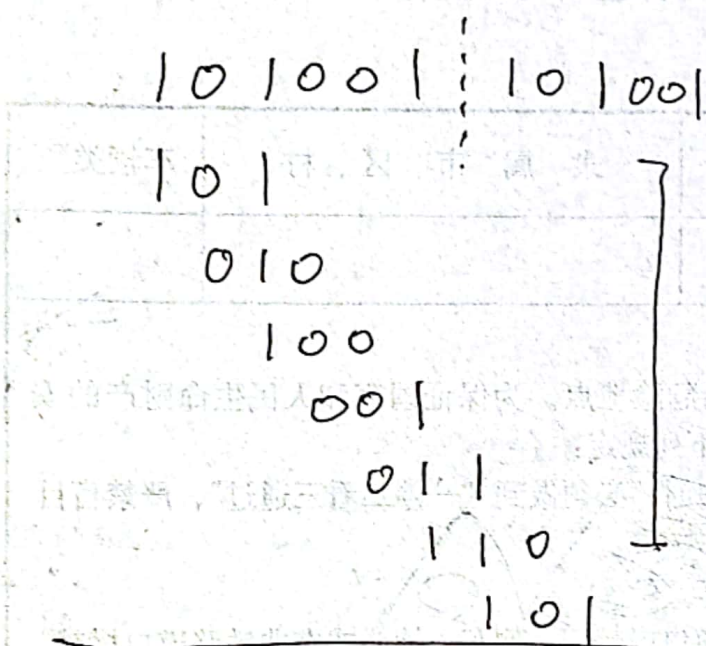


$$F = BC + AC + AB$$

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



5. 移存型. 只需导出 D_0 的驱动方程.



无重复状态.

故可绘出 Q_0 的次卡诺图

$Q_2 \backslash Q_1 Q_0$	00	01	11	10
0	X	1	0	0
1	1	0	X	1

$$Q_0^{n+1} = \overline{Q_2} \overline{Q_1} + Q_2 \overline{Q_0}$$

考虑自启动:

$$000 \rightarrow 001 \checkmark$$

$$111 \rightarrow 110 \checkmark$$

可以自启动.

故 (1) 输出方程

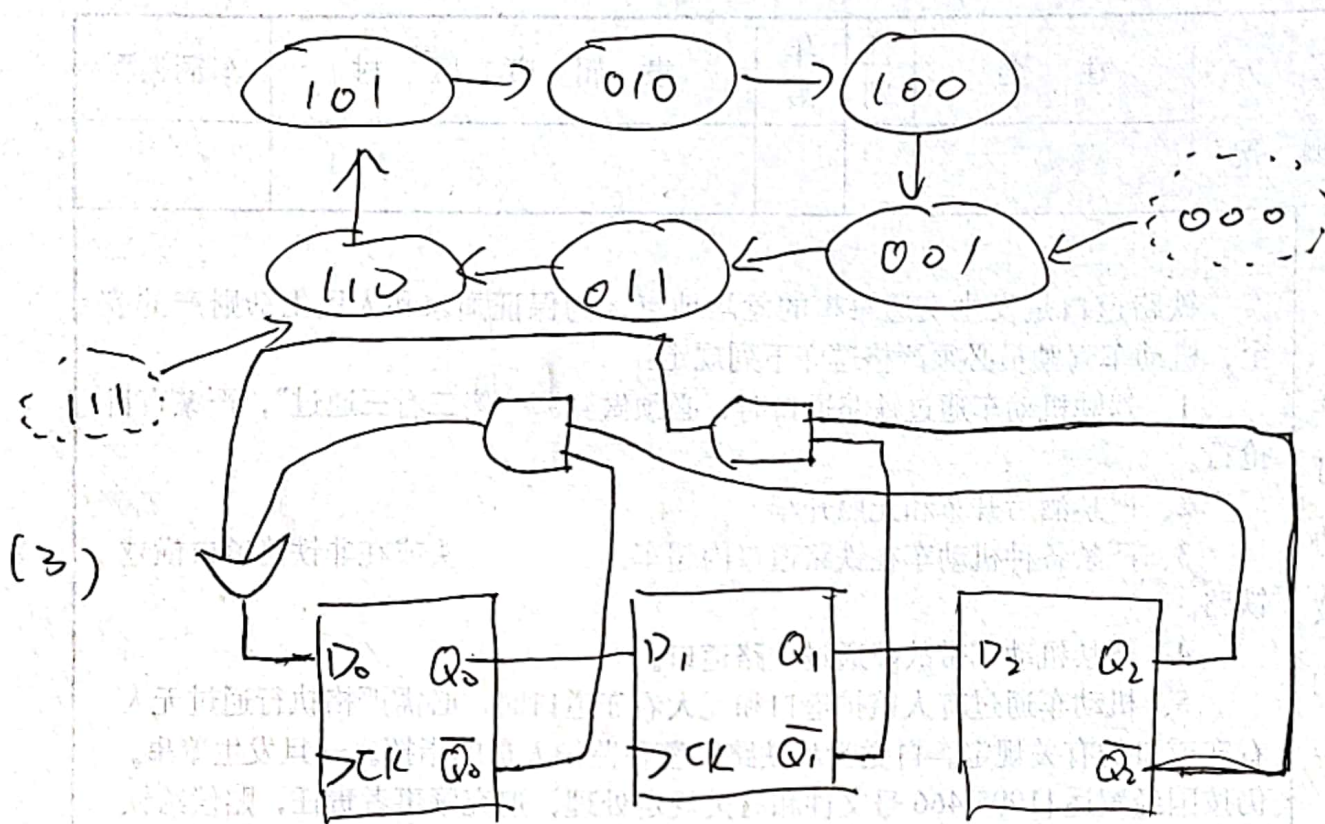
$$\begin{cases} Q_0^{n+1} = \overline{Q_2} \overline{Q_1} + Q_2 \overline{Q_0} \\ Q_1^{n+1} = Q_0 \\ Q_2^{n+1} = Q_1 \end{cases}$$

驱动方程, D 触发器, 与输出方程一致

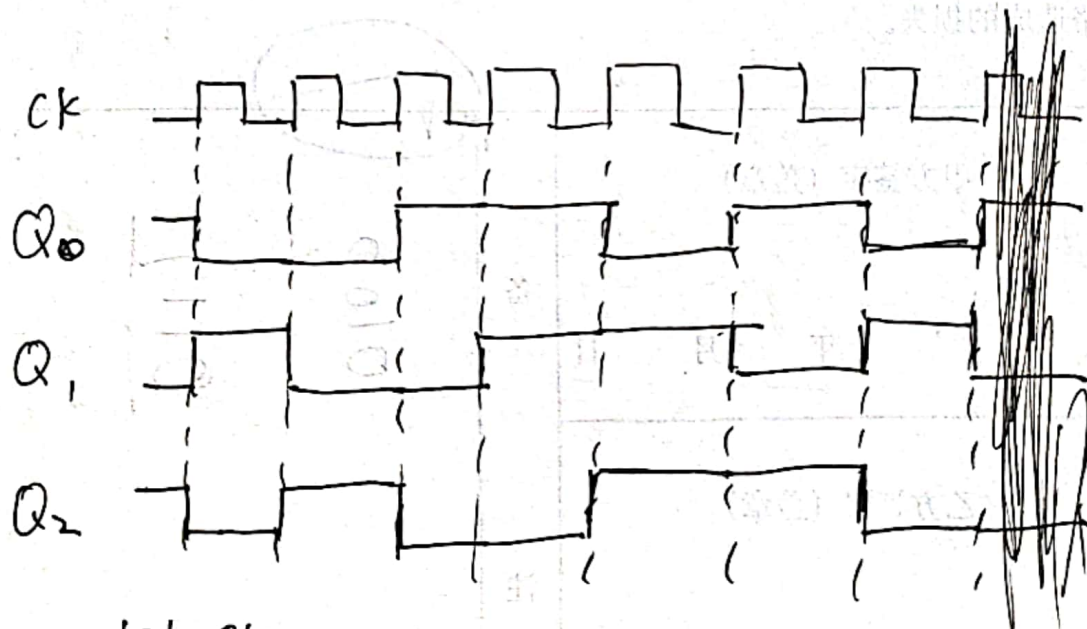
$$\begin{cases} D_0 = \overline{Q_2} \overline{Q_1} + Q_2 \overline{Q_0} \\ D_1 = Q_0 \\ D_2 = Q_1 \end{cases}$$

(2) 完整状态图：

$Q_2 Q_1 Q_0 \rightarrow$



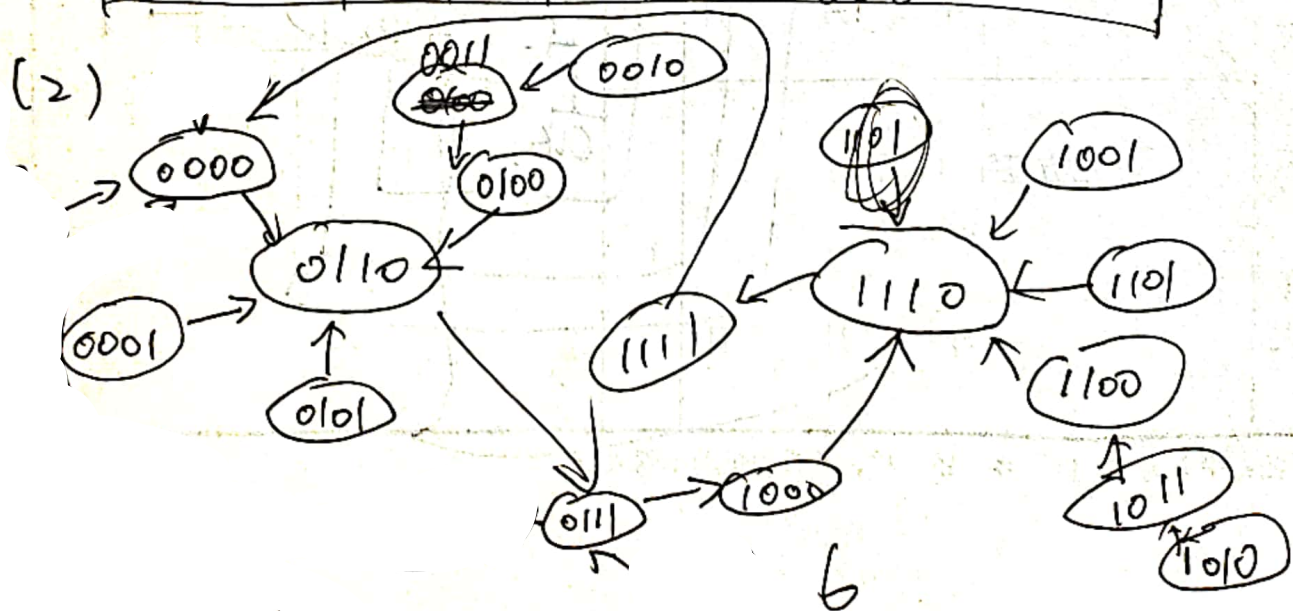
(4)



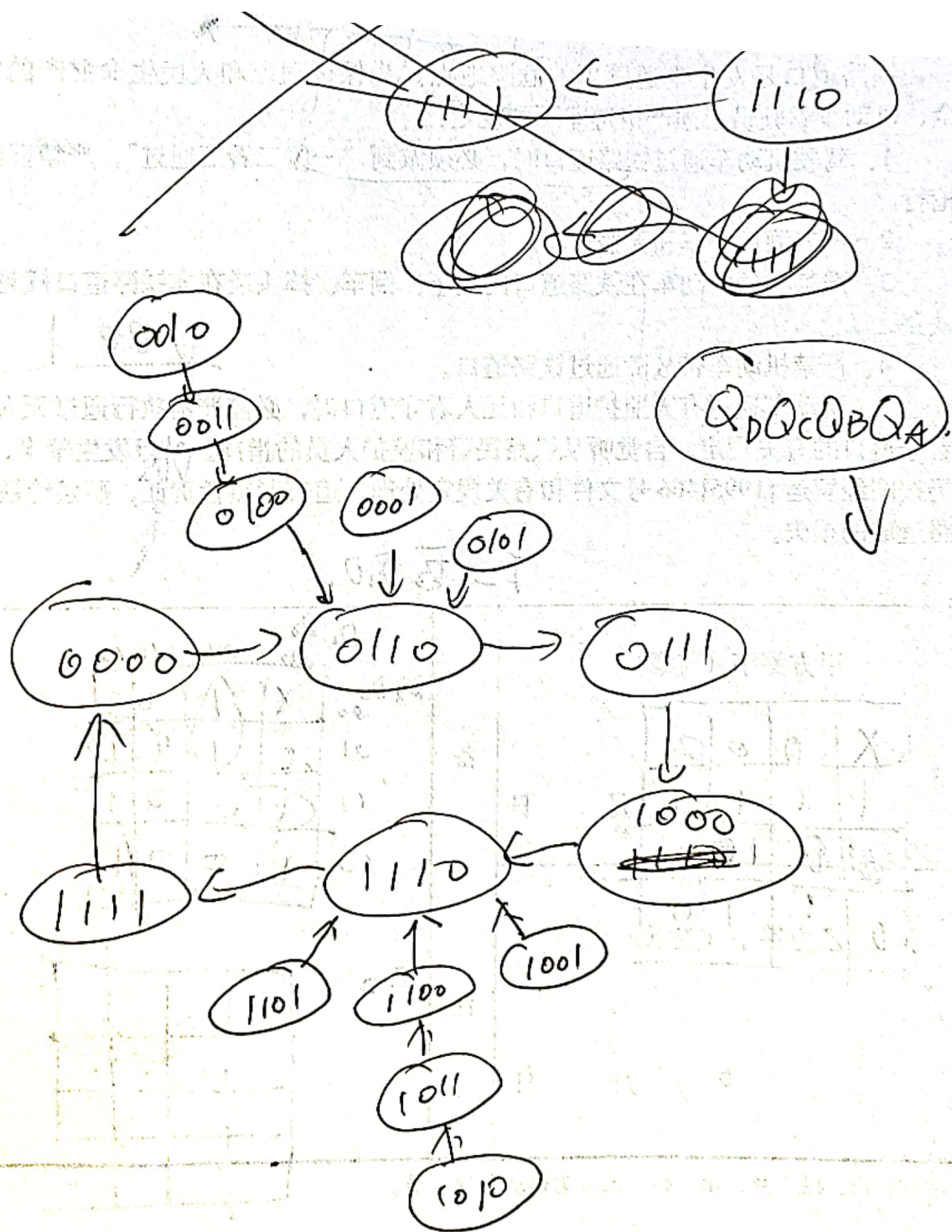
101 010 100 001 011 110 101 010

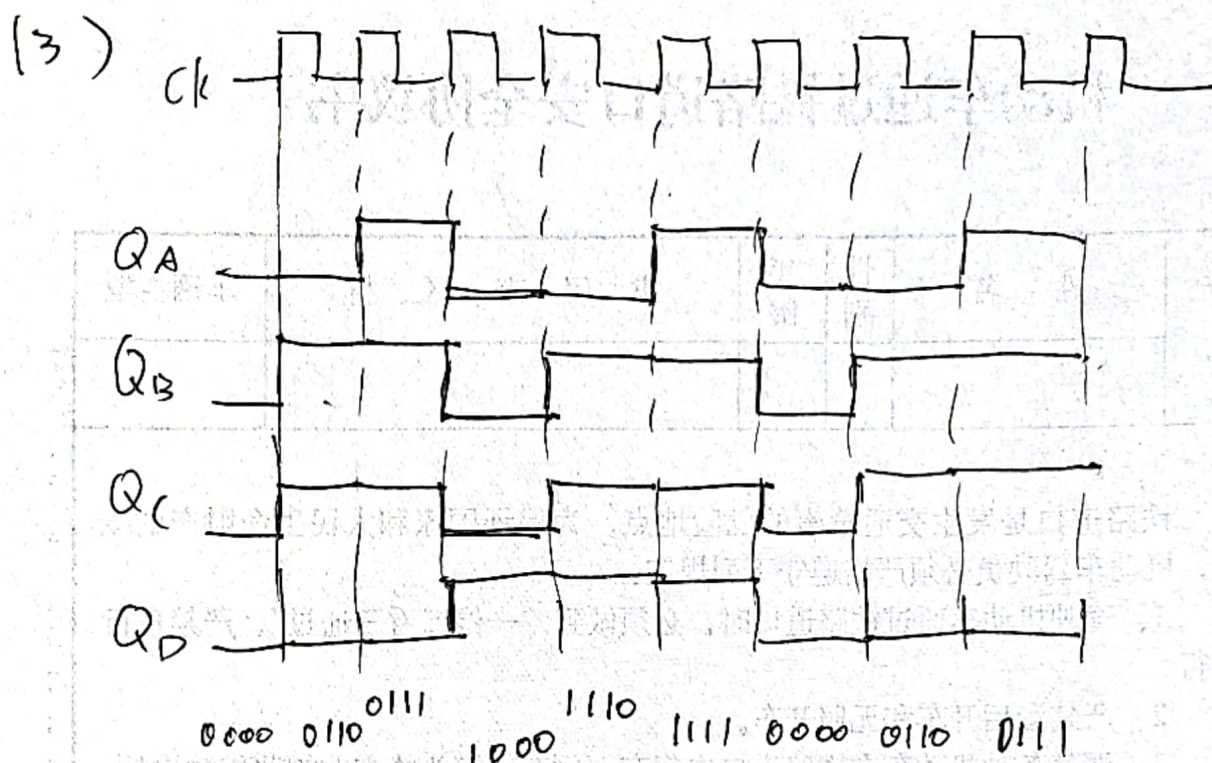
6. (1) 计数器用 ~~0010~~ $Q_B=0$ 置位, 并将 Q_D 返回到 0
只需列表, 分析下各个状态的下一状态即可。

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



整理:





43点: Q_A : 三分频, $T=3$, 001 序列

Q_B : 三分频, $T=3$, 110 序列

Q_C : 与 Q_B 相同

Q_D : 六分频, $T=6$, 000111 序列

(4) 可用做六分频电路? 77

$M=6$ 计数器