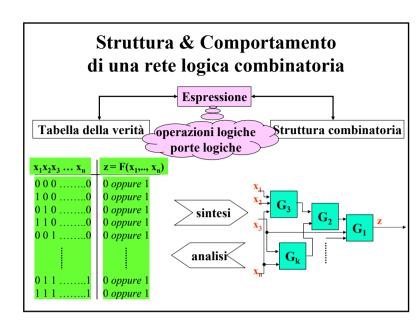
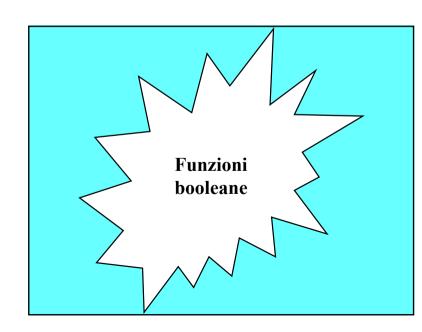


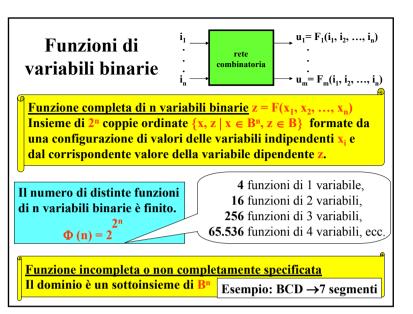
#### Analisi e Sintesi

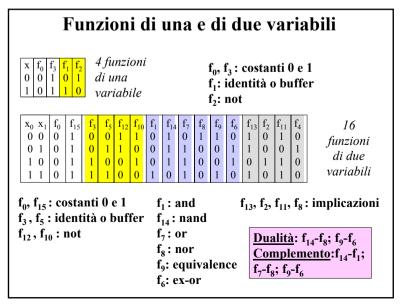
- Operatore
- Regole di operazione
- Tabella della verità
- Porta logica

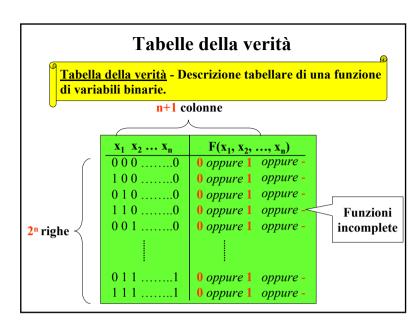
- Funzione
- Espressione
- Composizione di porte
- Schema fisico

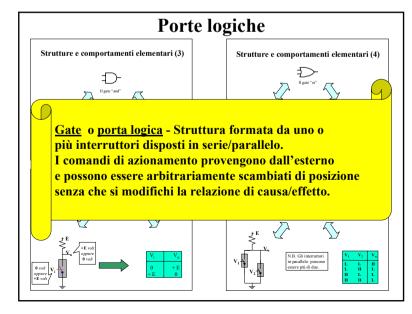


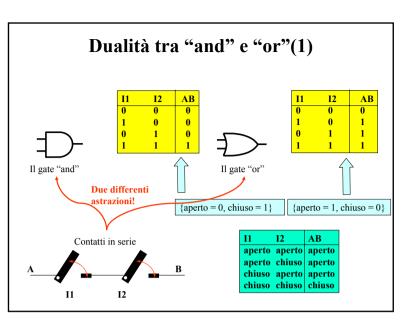




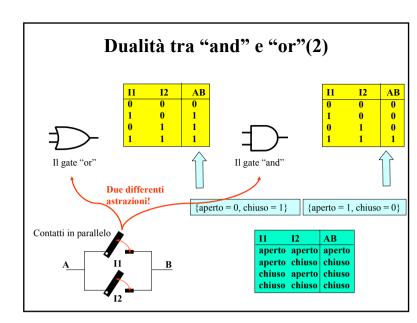


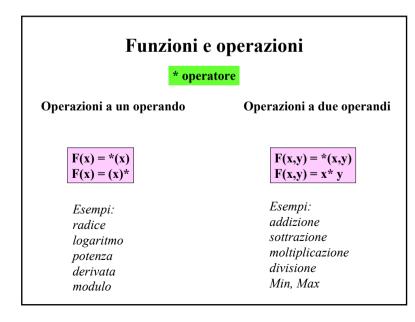


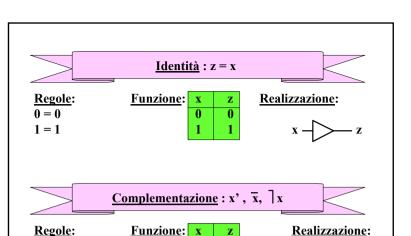






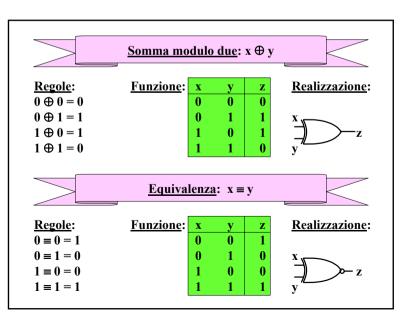


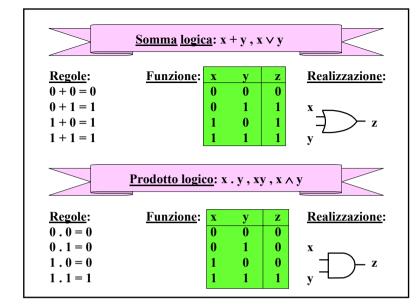


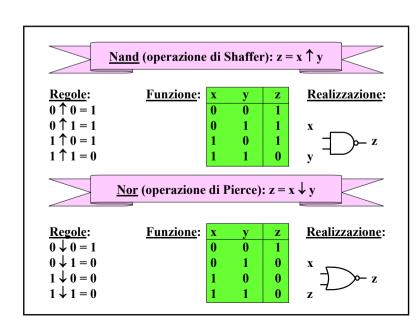


0' = 1

1' = 0







# Operazioni e Espressioni

$$\mathbf{f_1}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x} \qquad \mathbf{f_7}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\mathbf{f}_7(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}$$

$$f_1(x,y) = x \cdot y$$

$$f_6(x,y) = x \oplus y$$

$$f_2(x) = x$$

$$f_{8}(x,y) = x \downarrow y$$

$$|\mathbf{f}_{14}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{x} \uparrow \mathbf{y}|$$

$$\mathbf{f}_{9}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{x} \equiv \mathbf{y}$$

Espressione logica - Stringa formata da costanti, bit, operatori logici e parentesi.

Esempi: 
$$(x \oplus y) \oplus (z \oplus w)$$

$$a + (b.c)$$

$$(x \downarrow y) \downarrow 0$$

## Espressioni e Funzioni

Le  $2^n$  valutazioni di una espressione  $E(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$  creano  $2^n$  coppie x,  $z \{x, z \mid x \in B^n, z \in B\}$ 

Esempio: 
$$E(a,b,c) = a+(b.c)$$

$$E(0,0,0) = 0+(0.0) = 0$$
  $\begin{array}{c|c} a & b & c & E \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ 

$$E(0,0,1) = 0+(0.1) = 0$$
 0 0 1 0

$$E(0,1,0) = 0+(1.0) = 0$$
 0 1 0 0

$$E(0,1,1) = 0+(1,1) = 1$$
 0 1 1 1

$$E(0,1,1) = 0 + (1,1) = 1$$
  $0 + (1,1) = 1$   $0$ 

$$E(1,0,1) = 1+(0.1) = 1$$
 1 0 1 1

$$E(1,1,0) = 1+(1,0) = 1$$
 1 1 0

$$E(1,1,0) = 1+(1.0) = 1$$
 1 1 0 1

$$E(1,1,1) = 1+(1,1) = 1$$
 1 1 1 1

T1) Ogni espressione descrive una e una sola funzione completa.

#### Valutazione di una espressione

Valutazione di una espressione di n variabili per una n-pla di valori

- 1 Si sostituisce ad ogni variabile il valore che le compete.
- 2 Partendo dalle parentesi più interne si sostituisce ogni operazione con il suo risultato fino ad ottenere o la costante 0 o la costante 1.

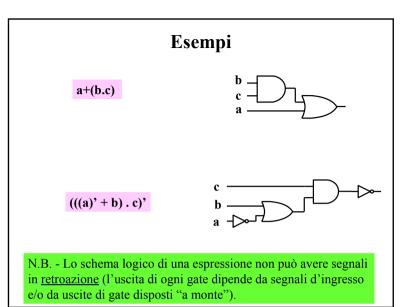
N° di valutazioni - Una espressione di n variabili può essere valutata in 2<sup>n</sup> modi diversi.

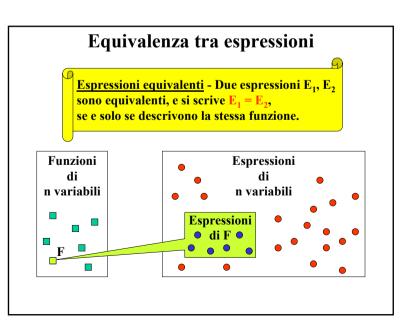
# Espressioni e Schemi logici

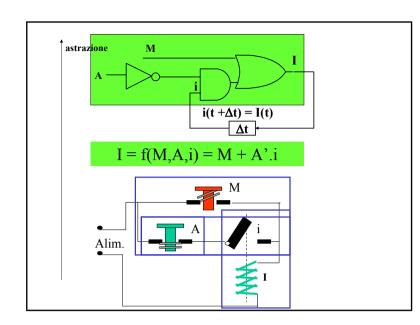
T2) Ogni espressione descrive una struttura formata da gate connessi in serie e/o in parallelo.

Per individuare lo schema descritto da una espressione:

- 1 si parte dalle parentesi più interne e si traccia il simbolo del gate corrispondente all'operazione, collegandone gli ingressi ai segnali esterni;
- 2 si procede in modo analogo con le altre coppie di parentesi, considerando via via come ingressi dei nuovi gate anche le uscite di quelli già tracciati.







# Proprietà

T3) proprietà commutativa  $(+, ., \downarrow, \uparrow, \oplus, \equiv)$ 

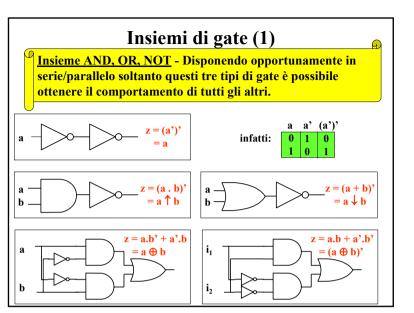
$$\mathbf{a} * \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} * \mathbf{a}$$

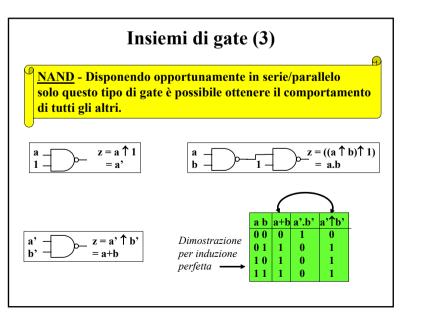
T4) proprietà associativa (+, ., ⊕)

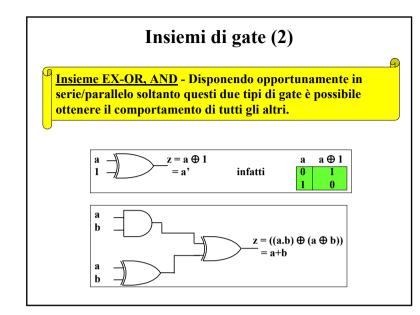
$$(a * b) * c = a * (b * c) = a * b * c$$

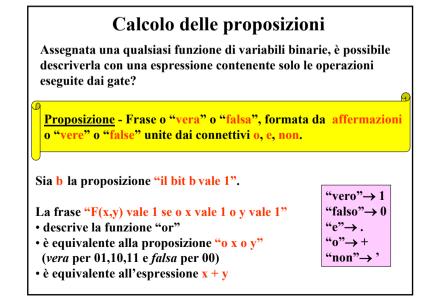
T5) complementi:

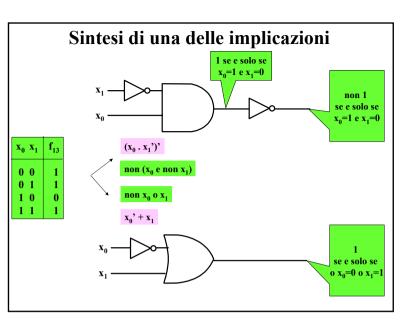
$$(x + y)' = x \downarrow y$$
$$(x \cdot y)' = x \uparrow y$$
$$(x \equiv y)' = x \oplus y$$

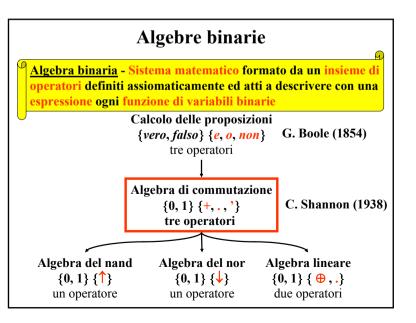


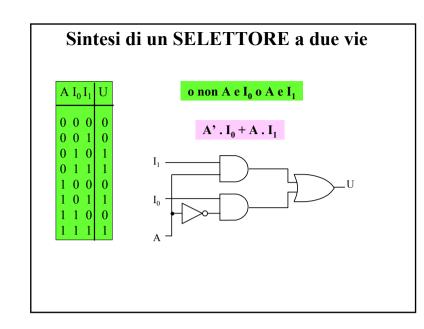


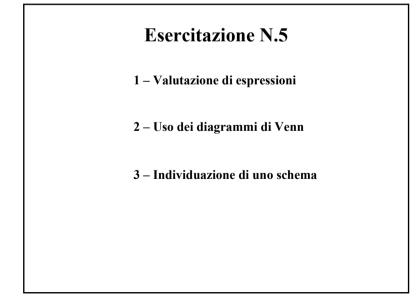






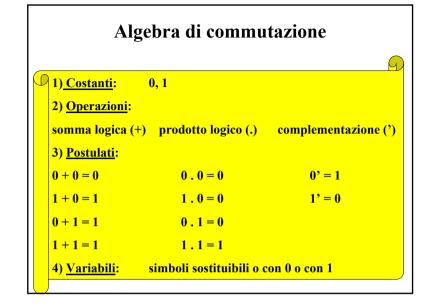


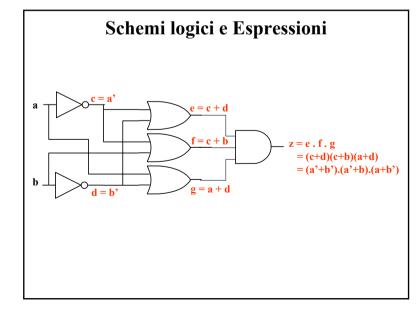














# **Equivalenze notevoli**

#### Proprietà della complementazione:

E7) involuzione (x')' = x

E8) limitazione x + x' = 1

x.x'=0

E9) combinazione xy + xy' = x

(x+y).(x+y') = x

E10)  $I^a$  legge di De Morgan  $(x + y)' = x' \cdot y'$  $II^a$  legge di De Morgan  $(x \cdot y)' = x' + y'$ 

E11) consenso xy + x'z + yz = xy + x'z

(x+y).(x'+z).(y+z) = (x+y).(x'+z)

## **Equivalenze notevoli**

#### Proprietà della somma e del prodotto logico:

E1) commutativa x + y = y + x  $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$ E2) associativa (x + y) + z = x + y + z

 $(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot y \cdot z$ E3) distributiva  $(x \cdot y) + (x \cdot z) = x \cdot (y + z)$ 

 $(x + y) \cdot (x + z) = x + (y \cdot z)$  E4) idempotenza x + x = x

E5) identità x + 0 = x $x \cdot 1 = x$ 

**X.X** 

E6) *limite*  $\begin{array}{ccc} x + 1 & = & 1 \\ x \cdot 0 & = & 0 \end{array}$ 

# Espressioni di funzioni incomplete

#### **ENCODER a 3 ingressi**

| <b>x</b> <sub>2</sub> | <b>x</b> <sub>1</sub> | $\mathbf{x}_{0}$ | $\mathbf{z}_1$ | $\mathbf{z}_0$ |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0                     | 0                     | 0                | 0              | 0              |
| 1                     | 0                     | 0                | 1              | 1              |
| 0                     | 1                     | 0                | 1              | 0              |
| 0                     | 0                     | 1                | 0              | 1              |

N.B. le altre configurazioni sono per ipotesi impossibili

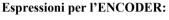
| <b>x</b> <sub>2</sub> | $\mathbf{x}_1$ | $\mathbf{x}_0$ | $\mathbf{z}_1$ | $\mathbf{z}_0$ |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0                     | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              |
| 1                     | 0              | 0              | 1              | 1              |
| 0                     | 1              | 0              | 1              | 0              |
| 0                     | 0              | 1              | 0              | 1              |
| 1                     | 1              | 0              | -              | -              |
| 1                     | 0              | 1              | -              | -              |
| 0                     | 1              | 1              | -              | -              |
| 1                     | 1              | 1              | -              | -              |

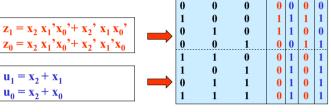
X



<u>Espressioni equivalenti di funzioni incomplete</u> - Espressioni che forniscono eguale valutazione limitatamente al dominio di una funzione incompleta sono dette equivalenti.

 $\mathbf{x}_1$ 





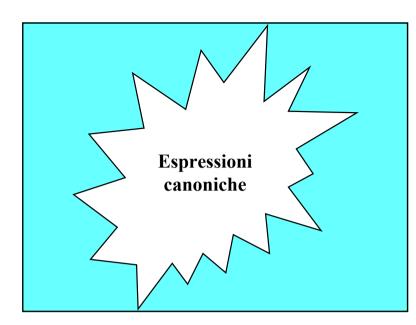
# Espressioni canoniche

#### T6) Espressione canonica SP (Somma di Prodotti)

 $\underline{I^a}$  forma canonica - Ogni funzione di n variabili è descritta da una somma di tanti prodotti logici quante sono le configurazioni per cui vale 1. In ciascun prodotto, o <u>mintermine</u>, appare ogni variabile, in forma vera se nella configurazione corrispondente vale 1, in forma complementata se vale 0.

#### T7) Espressione canonica PS (Prodotto di Somme)

<u>IIa forma canonica</u> - Ogni funzione di n variabili è descritta da un prodotto di tante somme logiche quante sono le configurazioni per cui vale 0. In ciascuna somma, o <u>maxtermine</u>, appare ogni variabile, in forma vera se nella configurazione corrispondente vale 0, in forma complementata se vale 1.



# Espressioni canoniche della funzione "a implica b"

| a b | a→b |
|-----|-----|
| 00  | 1   |
| 01  | 1   |
| 10  | 0   |
| 11  | 1   |

II<sup>a</sup> forma canonica:

$$F(a,b) = a' + b$$

Ia forma canonica:

$$\overline{F(a,b)} = a' \cdot b' + a' \cdot b + a \cdot b$$

Verifica della equivalenza per manipolazione algebrica:

$$F(a,b) = a' \cdot b' + a' \cdot b + a \cdot b$$

$$= a' \cdot (b' + b) + a \cdot b$$

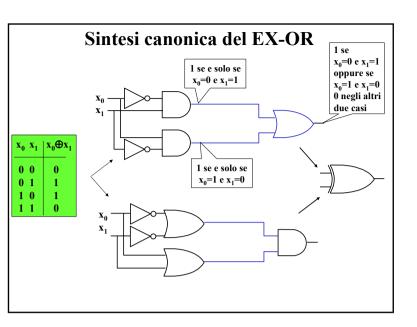
$$= a'.1 + a.b'$$

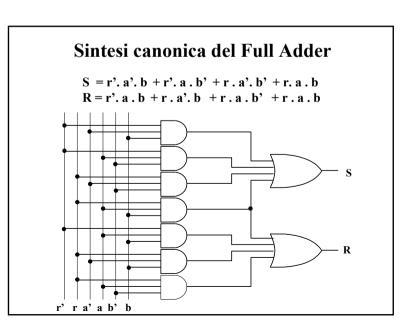
$$= a \cdot 1 + a \cdot b$$
 E5

$$= a' + a \cdot b + a' \cdot b$$

**E3** 

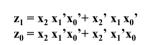
= a' + b

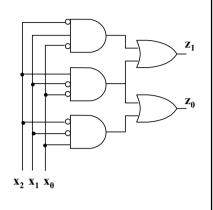




# Sintesi di un ENCODER a tre ingressi

| <b>x</b> <sub>2</sub> | $\mathbf{x}_1$ | $\mathbf{x}_0$ | $\mathbf{z}_1$ | $\mathbf{z}_0$ |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0                     | 0              | 0              | 0              | 0              |
| 1                     | 0              | 0              | 1              | 1              |
| 0                     | 1              | 0              | 1              | 0              |
| 0                     | 0              | 1              | 0              | 1              |
| N.B.                  | le altre       | e config       | urazio         | ni             |
| sono                  | per ipo        | otesi im       | possibi        | ili            |

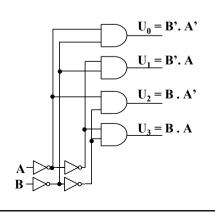




# Sintesi del trascodificatore da binario a 1 su N

Esempio: Trascodifica 2:4

| В | A | $\mathbf{U_0}$ | $\mathbf{U_1}$ | $\mathbf{U_2}$ | $U_3$ |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| 0 | 0 | 1              | 0              | 0              | 0     |
| 0 | 1 | 0              | 1              | 0              | 0     |
| 1 | 0 | 0              | 0              | 1              | 0     |
| 1 | 1 | 0              | 0              | 0              | 1     |



# Manipolazione algebrica

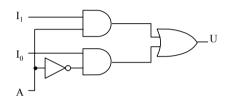
Ia forma canonica:

$$\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{A'} \cdot \mathbf{I_0} \cdot \mathbf{I_1'} + \mathbf{A'} \cdot \mathbf{I_0} \cdot \mathbf{I_1} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{I_0'} \cdot \mathbf{I_1} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{I_0} \cdot \mathbf{I_1}$$

#### 4 AND a 3 ingressi e 1 OR a 4 ingressi

 $forme\ equivalenti\ ottenute\ per\ "manipolazione":$ 

$$= A'. I_0. (I_1' + I_1) + A. (I_0' + I_0). I_1$$
  
=  $A'. I_0. 1 + A. 1. I_1$   
=  $A'. I_0 + A. I_1$ 

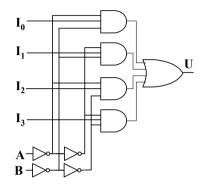




### Il Selettore a quattro vie

MUX a 4 vie (espressione SP)

$$U = A_1' \cdot A_0' \cdot I_0 + A_1' \cdot A_0 \cdot I_1 + A_1 \cdot A_0' \cdot I_2 + A_1 \cdot A_0 \cdot I_3$$



# Notazioni simboliche per le espressioni canoniche

| i | r a b | R | S |
|---|-------|---|---|
| 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 0 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 010   | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | 0 1 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | 100   | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 101   | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | 1 1 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | 111   | 1 | 1 |

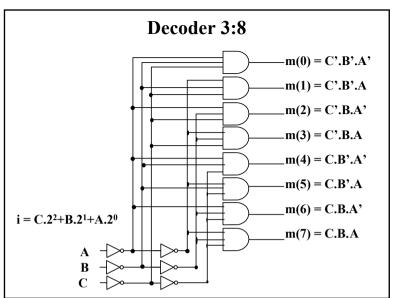
S 
$$(r,a,b) = \Sigma_3 m (1,2,4,7)$$

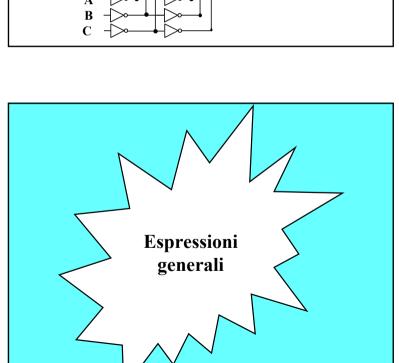
$$S(r,a,b) = \Pi_3 M(0,3,5,6)$$

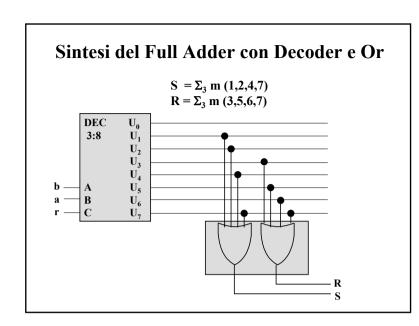
$$R(r,a,b) = \Sigma_3 m (3,5,6,7)$$

$$R(r,a,b) = \Pi_3 M(0,1,2,4)$$

- m(i): mintermine di n bit che assume il valore 1 solo per la n-pla di valori delle variabili corrispondente all'indice i
- M(i): maxtermine di n bit che assume il valore 0 solo per la n-pla di valori delle variabili corrispondente all'indice i



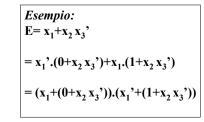


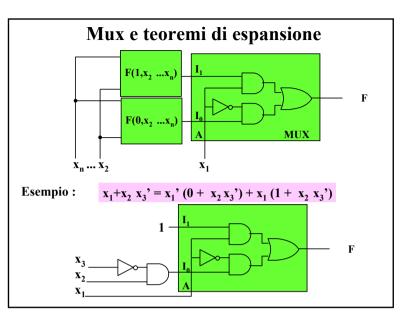


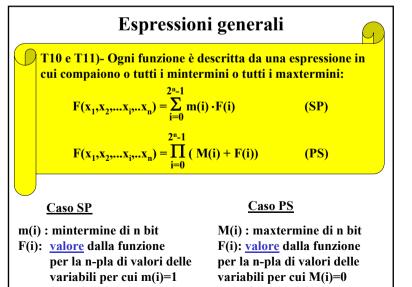


T8) 
$$E(x_1, x_2, ..., x_{n-1}, x_n) = x_n' . E(x_1, x_2, ..., x_{n-1}, 0) + x_n . E(x_1, x_2, ..., x_{n-1}, 1)$$

T9) 
$$E(x_1, x_2, ... x_{n-1}, x_n) = (x_n + E(x_1, x_2, ..., x_{n-1}, 0)).(x_n' + E(x_1, x_2, ..., x_{n-1}, 1))$$

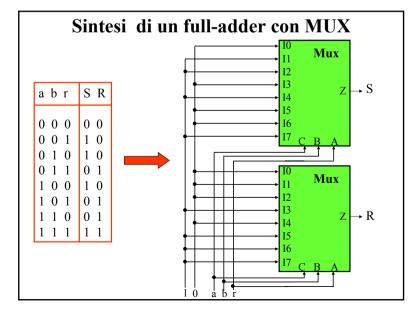




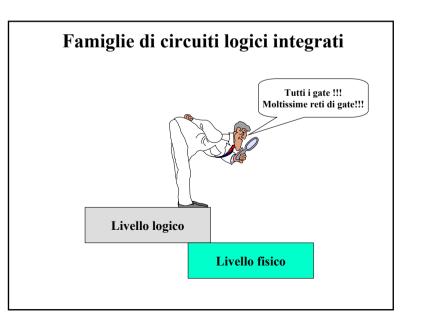


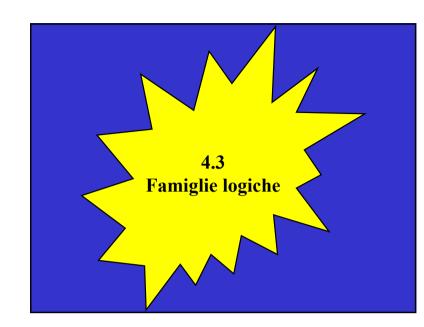
# Applicazione iterata dei teoremi di espansione

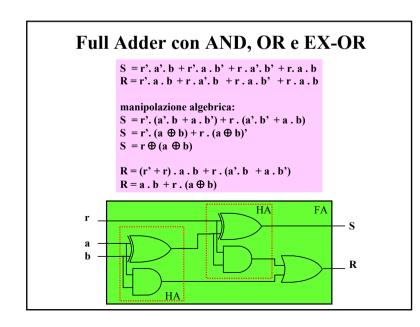
$$\begin{split} E(x_1x_2x_3) &= x_1 + x_2 \ x_3' \\ &= x_1'(0 + x_2x_3') + x_1(1 + x_2x_3') \\ &= x_1'x_2'(0 + 0.x_3') + x_1'x_2(0 + 1.x_3') + x_1x_2'(1 + 0.x_3') + x_1x_2(1 + 1.x_3') \\ &= x_1'x_2' \ x_3'(0 + 0.0) + & m(0).E(0) + \\ &x_1'x_2' \ x_3(0 + 0.1) + & m(1).E(1) + \\ &x_1'x_2 \ x_3'(0 + 1.0) + & m(2).E(2) + \\ &x_1'x_2 \ x_3(0 + 1.1) + & m(3).E(3) + \\ &x_1 \ x_2' \ x_3'(1 + 0.0) + & m(4).E(4) + \\ &x_1 \ x_2' \ x_3'(1 + 0.1) + & m(5).E(5) + \\ &x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3'(1 + 1.0) + & m(6).E(6) + \\ &x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ (1 + 1.1) & m(7).E(7) \end{split}$$

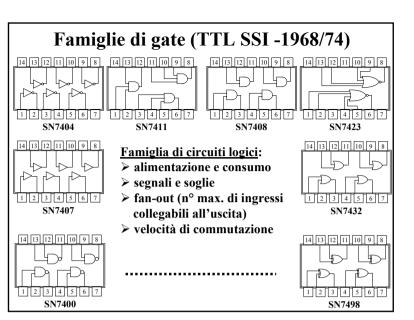


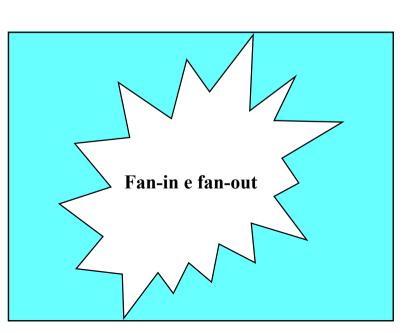
# Esercitazione N.6 1 – Individuazione dei mintermini 2 – Uso dei multiplexer 3 – Analisi di uno schema

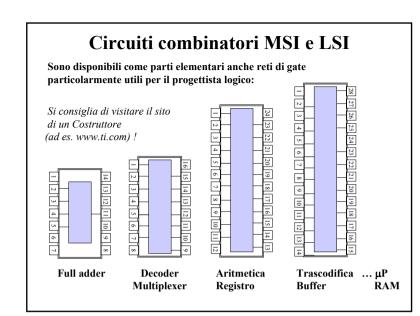


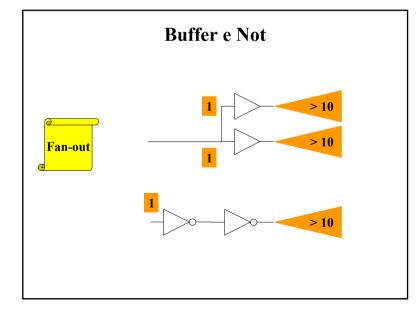


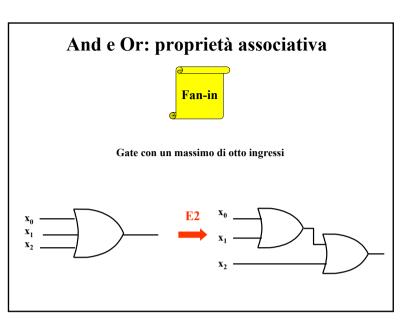


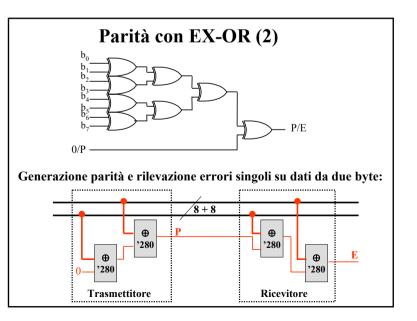


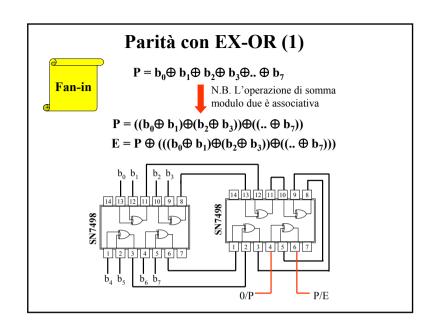


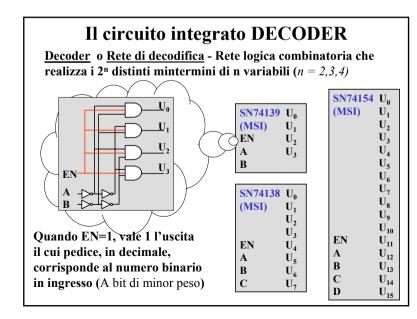


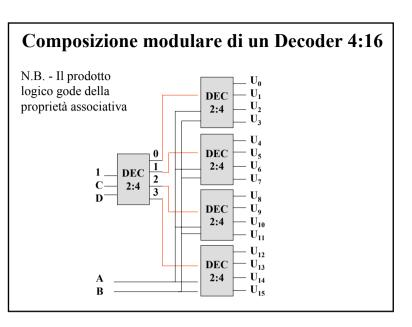


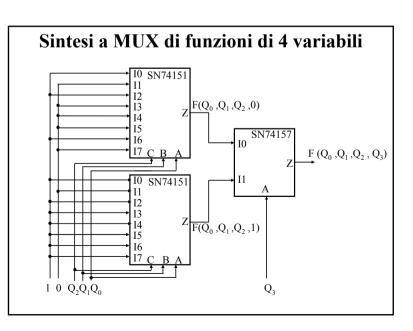


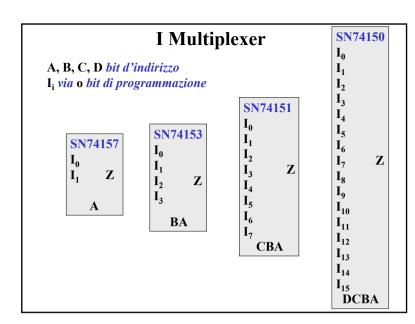


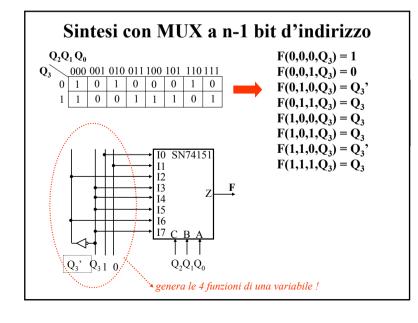




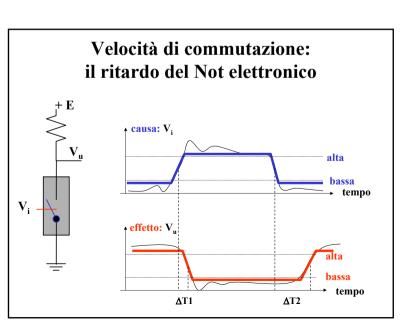


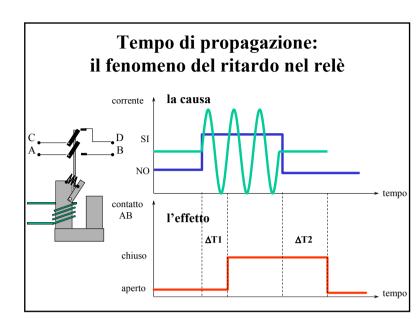






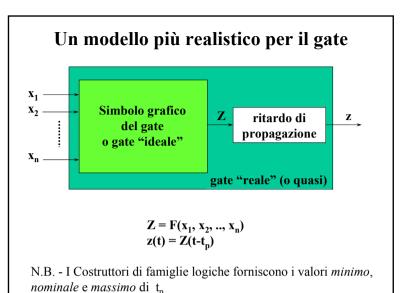




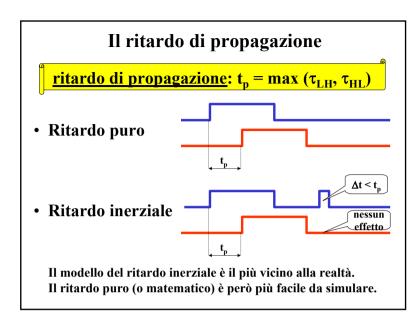


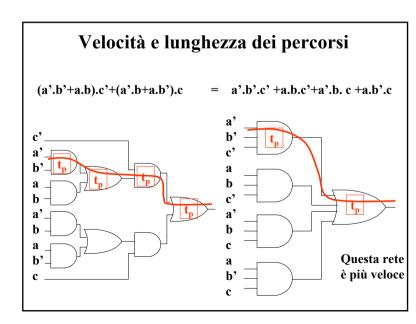
#### Il ritardo sui fronti

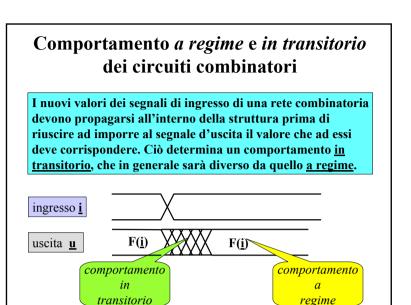
- Il <u>ritardo sui fronti di salita</u>  $(\tau_{LH})$  <u>e di discesa</u>  $(\tau_{HL})$  è presente in ogni tipo di gate e varia in modo notevole da dispositivo a dispositivo.
- A causa della marcata differenza dei due valori, la durata di una situazione H o L in ingresso ad un gate è diversa dalla corrispondente situazione in uscita.
- A causa della "inerzia" del gate, un segnale di ingresso "impulsivo" e "troppo stretto" può non essere avvertito in uscita.



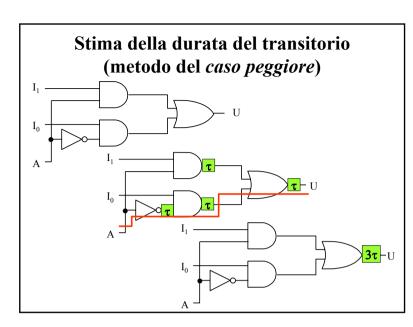


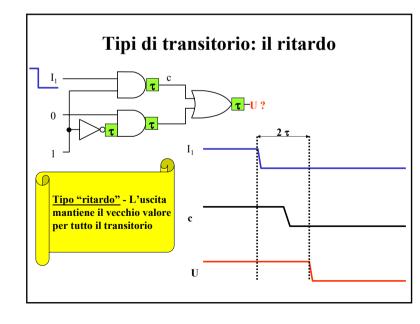


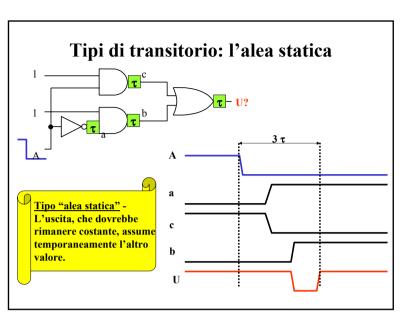


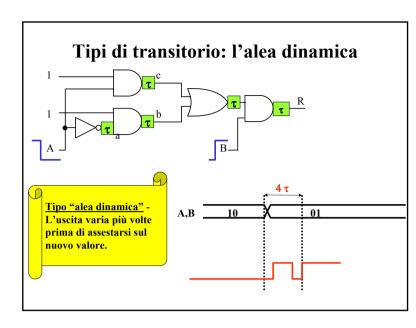


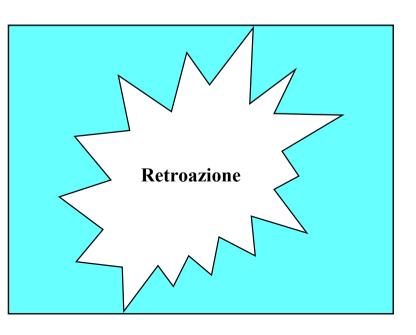
#### Ritardi dei MUX SN54150, SN54151A, SN74150, SN74151A DATA SELECTORS/MULTIPLEXERS switching characteristics, VCC = 5 V, TA = 25°C то TEST PARAMETER\* (OUTPUT) MIN TYP MAX MIN TYP MAX CONDITIONS (INPUT) A, B, or C 25 38 tPLH (4 levels) 38 A. B. C. or D زن 23 26 tPLH. w 22 33 30 tPH1 33 ₹**P**ŁH 21 CL = 15 pF, Strobe G 22 33 <sup>t</sup>PHL R<sub>L</sub> = 400 Ω, 21 tPLH\_ Strobe ੌ w See Note 4 ; 23 tPH L **TPLH** 13 20 D0 thru D7 27 <sup>T</sup>PHL €0 thru €15, or 14 В **tPLH** D0 thru D7 TPHL TtpLH = propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output tpHL = propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output NOTE 4: Load circuits and voltage waveforms are shown in Section 1. INSTRUMENTS

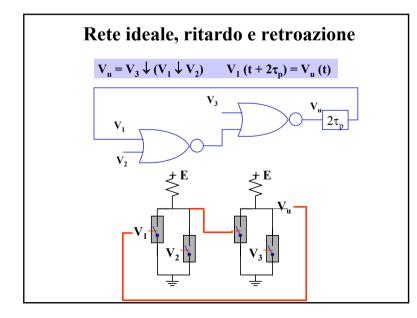


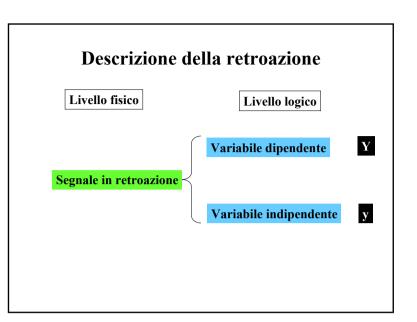


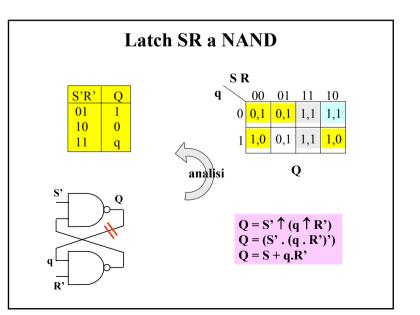


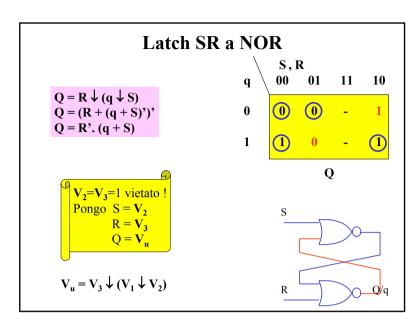


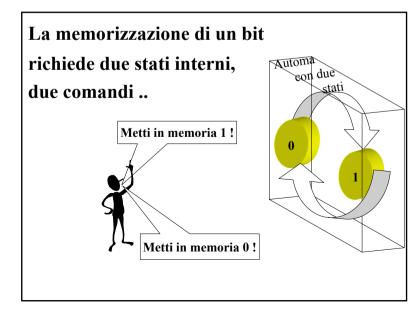


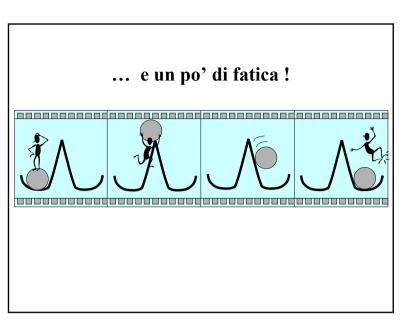




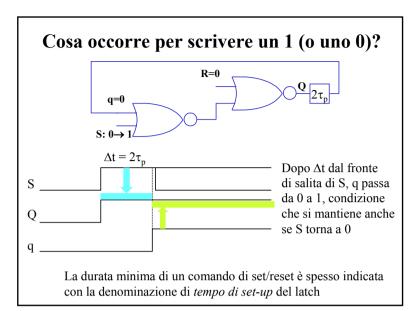


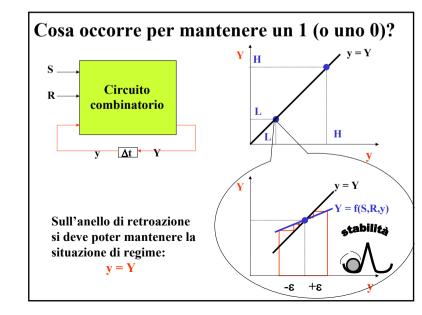






| recommende               | ed operating o     | conditions      |   |         |       | _     |      |          |           |      |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|---------|-------|-------|------|----------|-----------|------|
|                          |                    |                 |   | MIN     | NOM   |       | MIN  | NOM      | MAX       | ŲNIT |
| V <sub>CC</sub> Supply v | oltage             |                 |   | 4.5     | NUW 5 | 5.5   | 4.75 | NUM<br>5 | 5.25      | v    |
|                          | el input voltage   |                 |   | 2       |       |       | 2    |          |           | v -  |
|                          | al input voltage   |                 |   | 1       |       | 8.0   |      |          | 0.B       | V    |
| OH High-leve             | output current     |                 |   |         |       | - 0.8 |      |          | - 0.8     | mA   |
| OL Low-leve              | l output current   |                 | *************************************** |         |       | 16    |      |          | 16        | mА   |
| w Pulse du               | ration, low        |                 |   | 20      |       |       | 20   |          |           | ns   |
|                          |                    |                 |   |         |       |       |      |          |           |      |
| T <sub>A</sub> Operation | g free-air tempera | ture            |   | 55      |       | 125   | 0    |          | 70        | °c   |
| vitching cha             |                    |                 | = 25°C (see note 3<br>TEST CON          |         |       | 125   | MIN  |          | MAX       | °C   |
| VITCHING CHA             | racteristics, \    | VCC = 5 V, TA = |   |         |       | 125   |      | 12       | MAX<br>22 | 1    |
| vitching cha             | FROM<br>(INPUT)    | VCC = 5 V, TA = |   | DITIONS | 15 pF | 125   |      |          | MAX       | UNI  |





#### Y=f(S,R,y): caratteristica in "catena chiusa" Due tratti di "saturazione" (pendenza minore di 1) connessi da un tratto con "alto guadagno" (pendenza maggiore di 1): 3 intersezioni! Per chiudere la retroazione occorre una amplificazione del segnale ed un metastabilità comando "energico". Se l'impulso di set/reset ha durata inferiore al tempo di set-up il latch può andare in metastabilità. Valore attuale?? E futuro ?? 3-