

# 数字电路复习题参考答案

## 一、用代数法化简逻辑函数

$$y_1 = (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C})(B + \bar{B}C + \bar{C})(\bar{D} + DE + \bar{E})$$

$$= (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C})(B + C + \bar{C})(\bar{D} + E + \bar{E}) = (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C})(B + 1)(\bar{D} + 1) = \bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C}$$

$$y_2 = AD + \underline{AB} + \underline{AC} + \underline{AB} \bar{D} + BD + \underline{ABEF} + \underline{BEF}$$

$$= \underline{AD} + \underline{AB} + \underline{AC} + \underline{AD} + BD + \underline{ABEF} + \underline{BEF}$$

$$= \underline{A} + \underline{AB} + \underline{AC} + BD + \underline{ABEF} + \underline{BEF} = A + BD + \underline{BEF}$$

$$y_3 = \overline{(\bar{A} + \bar{B})D} + (\bar{A} \bar{B} + BD)\bar{C} + \underline{ABCD} + \underline{D} = AB + \underline{\bar{D}} + \underline{\bar{A} \bar{B} \bar{C}} + \underline{BDC} + \underline{ABC} + \underline{\bar{D}}$$

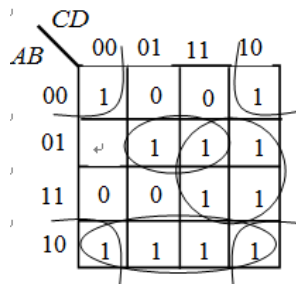
$$= \underline{AB} + \underline{\bar{D}} + \underline{\bar{A} \bar{C}} + \underline{BC} = AB + \underline{\bar{A} \bar{C}} + \underline{\bar{D}}$$

$$y_4 = ABC\bar{D} + A(\bar{B} + \bar{C})(\bar{B} + \bar{D}) + \overline{A + C + D} = ABC\bar{D} + A(\bar{B} + \bar{C} \bar{D}) + \bar{A} \bar{C} \bar{D}$$

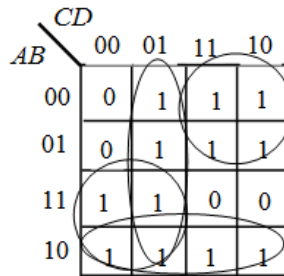
$$= \underline{ABC\bar{D}} + \underline{A\bar{B}} + \underline{AC \bar{D}} + \underline{\bar{A} \bar{C} \bar{D}} = \underline{AC\bar{D}} + \underline{A\bar{B}} + \underline{CD} = \underline{AD} + \underline{AB} + \underline{C \bar{D}}$$

$$y_5 = A + \bar{D} + \bar{B}\bar{C} \quad y_6 = A + \bar{B}\bar{C} \quad y_7 = \bar{B} + \bar{C} \quad y_8 = \bar{B} + AC + \bar{C}D + \bar{C}E$$

## 二、用卡诺图法化简逻辑函数



$$Y_1 = \bar{A}\bar{B} + BC + \bar{B}\bar{D} + \bar{A}BD$$



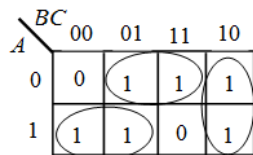
$$Y_2 = \bar{C}D + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}$$

$$OR: \bar{A}\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{B}\bar{C}$$

$$OR: \bar{A}\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}$$

$$OR: \bar{C}D + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{B}\bar{C}$$

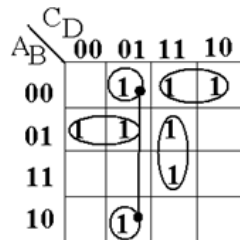
$$Y_3(A, B, C) = \sum m(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$$



$$Y_3 = \bar{A}C + \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{B}\bar{C}$$

$$OR: \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{B}\bar{C}$$

$$Y_4(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 15)$$



$$Y_4 = \bar{A} \bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{B} \bar{C}D + BCD + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}$$

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

$$Y_5(A,B,C,D) = \overline{A}D + \overline{B} \overline{D}$$

$$Y_7 = \overline{B} + C\overline{D} + \overline{A}\overline{D}$$

$$Y_9 = \overline{D} + \overline{A} \overline{C}$$

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

$$Y_6 = \overline{A}B + A\overline{C}$$

$$Y_8 = \overline{A} \overline{D} + C\overline{D} + \overline{A}BC$$

$$Y_{10} = A\overline{D} + \overline{B}C + \overline{A}D$$

### 三、组合电路的分析

1. (1) 表达式

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= \overline{\overline{AB + \overline{A} \overline{B} \bullet \overline{B} \overline{C} + BC}} \\
 &= \overline{AB + \overline{A} \overline{B} + \overline{B} \overline{C} + BC} \\
 &= \overline{A} \overline{B} + \overline{BC} + \overline{AC} \\
 OR &:= AB + \overline{B} \overline{C} + \overline{AC}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 真值表

A B C	Y
0 0 0	1
0 0 1	1
0 1 0	0
0 1 1	1
1 0 0	1
1 0 1	0
1 1 0	1
1 1 1	1

$$2. Y = \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} \cdot D + \overline{A}\overline{B}C \cdot D + \overline{A}B\overline{C} \cdot 1 + \overline{A}BC \cdot 0 + A\overline{B}\overline{C} \cdot D + A\overline{B}C \cdot D + AB\overline{C} \cdot \overline{D} + ABC \cdot 0$$

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

3. 表达式

$$Y_1(A,B,C) = \sum m(1,2,4,7)$$

$$Y_2(A,B,C) = \sum m(3,5,6,7)$$

真值表

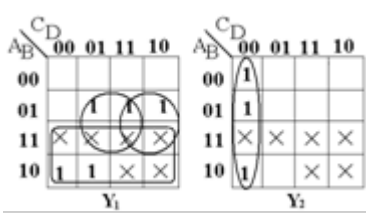
A	B	C	Y <sub>2</sub>	Y <sub>1</sub>
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

功能

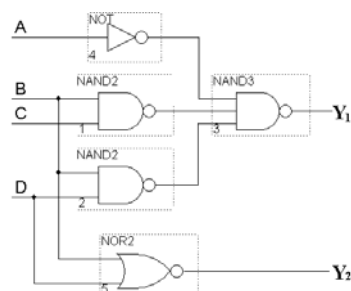
1 位全加器

## 四、组合电路的设计

1. 用 ABCD 表示 8421BCD 码，则真值表为：

ABCD	Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>	(2) 表达式
0000	0	1	
0001	0	0	
0010	0	0	
0011	0	0	
0100	0	1	
0101	1	0	
0110	1	0	
0111	1	0	
1000	1	1	
1001	1	0	
禁用码	φ	φ	$Y_1 = A + BC + BD$ $Y_2 = \bar{C} \bar{D}$

(3) 逻辑图



2. (1)

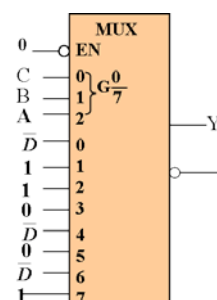
$$Y(A,B,C) = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} \cdot D + \bar{C} \cdot \bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C + \bar{A}\bar{C} \cdot \bar{D} + ABC$$

$$= m_2 D + (m_0 + m_2 + m_4 + m_6) \bar{D} + m_1$$

$$+ (m_4 + m_6) \bar{D} + m_7$$

$$= m_0 \cdot \bar{D} + m_1 \cdot 1 + m_2 \cdot 1 + m_3 \cdot 0$$

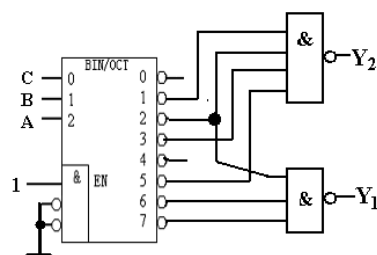
$$+ m_4 \cdot \bar{D} + m_5 \cdot 0 + m_6 \cdot \bar{D} + m_7 \cdot 1$$



(2)  $Z(A,B,C) = m_1 \cdot D + m_5 \cdot D + m_7$  图略

3.

$$\begin{cases} Y_1(A,B,C) = \bar{B}\bar{C} + ABC \\ = \sum m(2,6,7) \\ Y_2(A,B,C) = \bar{A}B + \bar{B}C \\ = \sum m(1,2,3,5) \end{cases}$$



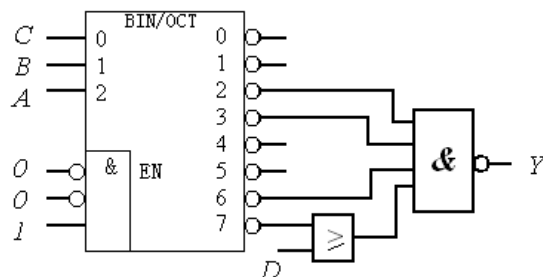
4.

$$Y = \overline{\bar{A}B + BD \cdot BC + \bar{A}B + \bar{B}C}$$

$$= ABC \cdot D + \bar{A}B + \bar{B}C$$

$$Y = m_7 \cdot \bar{D} + m_2 + m_3 + m_6$$

$$Y = \overline{(m_7 + D) \cdot m_2 \cdot m_3 \cdot m_6}$$

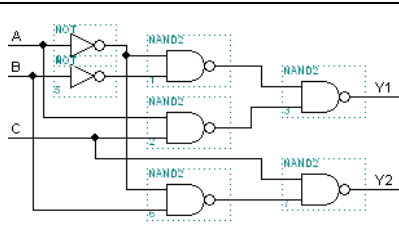
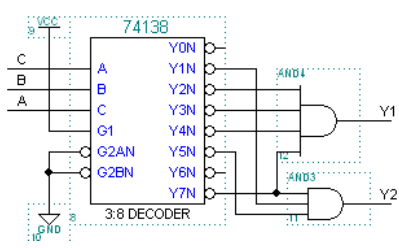


5.

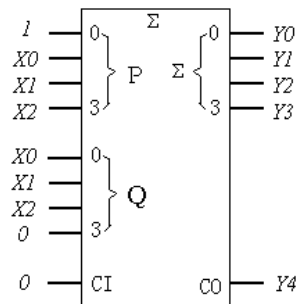
$\begin{array}{c cccc} \text{CD} & 00 & 01 & 11 & 10 \\ \hline \text{AB} & & & & \\ 00 & & & & \\ 01 & & & 1 & \\ 11 & 1 & 1 & \times & \times \\ 10 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} \text{CD} & 00 & 01 & 11 & 10 \\ \hline \text{AB} & & & & \\ 00 & & & & \\ 01 & & & & \\ 11 & 1 & 1 & \times & \times \\ 10 & & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} \text{CD} & 00 & 01 & 11 & 10 \\ \hline \text{AB} & & & & \\ 00 & & & & \\ 01 & & & & \\ 11 & 1 & 1 & \times & \times \\ 10 & & & 1 & \end{array}$
白灯: $W = A + BCD$	黄灯: $Y = AB + AC + AD$	红灯: $R = AB + ACD$

图略。

6.

真值表	(1)	(2)																																													
<table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th><th><math>Y_1</math></th><th><math>Y_2</math></th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	A	B	C	$Y_1$	$Y_2$	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	$Y_1 = A'B' + AC, Y_2 = C' + A'B$ 	$Y_1(A, B, C) = \prod M(2, 3, 4, 6),$ $Y_2(A, B, C) = \prod M(1, 5, 7),$ 
A	B	C	$Y_1$	$Y_2$																																											
0	0	0	1	1																																											
0	0	1	1	0																																											
0	1	0	0	1																																											
0	1	1	0	1																																											
1	0	0	0	1																																											
1	0	1	1	0																																											
1	1	0	0	1																																											
1	1	1	1	0																																											

7. 解:  $Y = 3X + 1 = 2X + X + 1$ , 若  $X$  表示为  $X_2X_1X_0$ , 则  $Y = X_2X_1X_00 + X_2X_1X_01 = X_2X_1X_01 + 0X_2X_1X_0$



8. 解: 设输入的2421BCD码为  $A(A_3A_2A_1A_0)$ , 输出的8421BCD码为  $B(B_3B_2B_1B_0)$ , 真值表为:

输入 $A_3A_2A_1A_0$	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
输出 $B_3B_2B_1B_0$	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001

根据真值表可知, 当输入信号  $A$  在 0000~0100 时,  $B = A + 0000$ ;

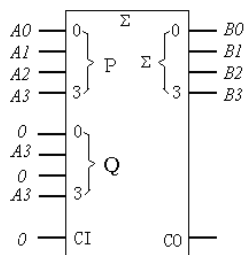
当输入信号  $A$  在 1011~1111 时,  $B = A - 0110 = A + 1010$

假设有一控制信号  $M$ , 即当  $M = 0$  时  $B = A + 0000$ ;  $M = 1$  时  $B = A + 1010$ , 两式合并可写做  $B = A + M0M0$ 。

再来求  $M$  的表达式。根据题意可知  $M$  取决于输入信号  $A$ , 两者之间的关系用真值表表达为:

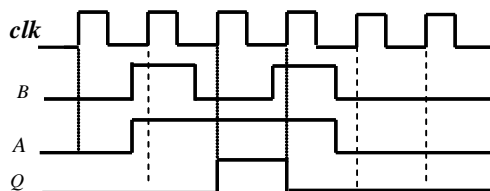
输入 $A_3A_2A_1A_0$	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
输出 M	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1

由此得  $M = A_3$ ，即  $B = A + A_30A_30$ 。

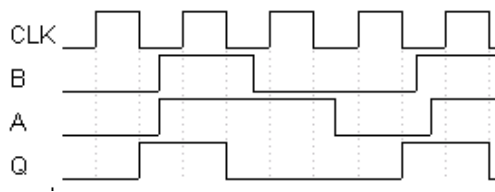


## 五、时序电路的分析

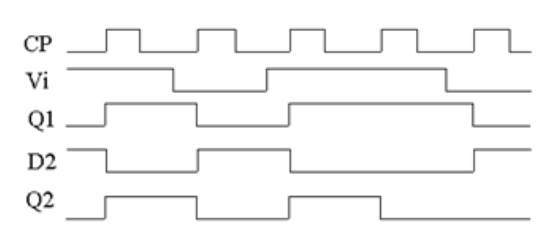
1. 电路是一个上升沿触发的D功能触发器，特性方程为： $Q^{n+1} = (A \oplus B)\overline{Q^n}$ 。它的波形如图所示：



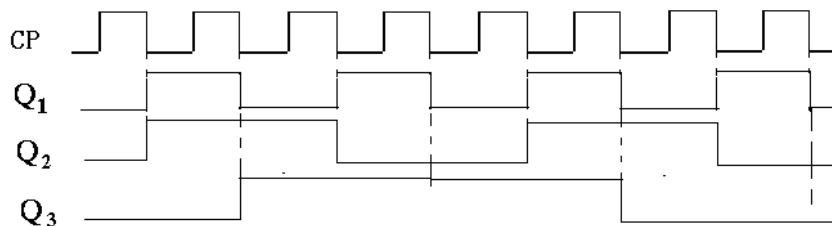
2.  $Q^{n+1} = \overline{A} \overline{Q} + \overline{B} Q$ ，下沿有效，波形如下。



3. 波形如下



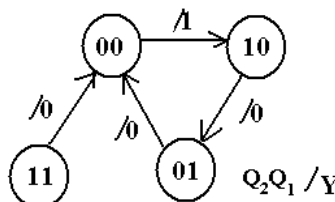
4. 8进制异步计数器



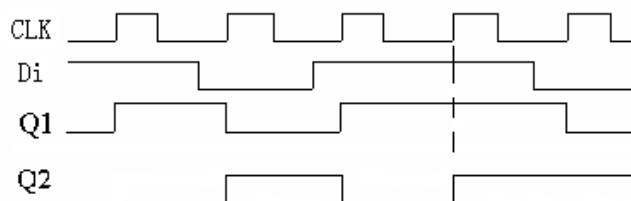
5. 分析如下

$$(1) J_1 = Q_2, K_1 = 1; J_2 = \overline{Q_1}, K_2 = 1; Y = \overline{Q_2 + Q_1}$$

$$(2) Q_1^{n+1} = Q_2 \overline{Q_1}; \quad Q_2^{n+1} = \overline{Q_1} \overline{Q_2}$$

$Q_2^n Q_1^n$	$Q_2^{n+1} Q_1^{n+1}$	Z	
0 0	1 0	1	
0 1	0 0	0	
1 0	0 1	0	
1 1	0 0	0	
模 3 减法计数器，y 为借位。			

(3)

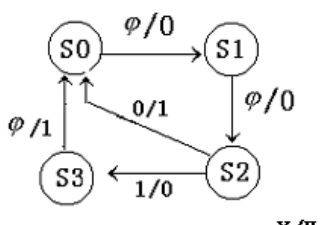


6. 分析如下

$$(1) J_1 = X + Q_2', K_1 = 1; J_2 = Q_1, K_2 = (XQ_1)'; Y = Q_2 Q_1 + X' Q_2$$

$$Q_1^* = XQ_1' + Q_2' Q_1'; \quad Q_2^* = Q_1 Q_2' + XQ_1' Q_2$$

(2) 状态表

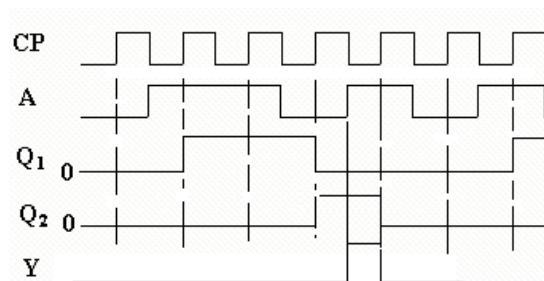
$XQ_2 Q_1$	$Q_2^* Q_1^{*1}$	Y	状态图
0 0 0	0 1	0	
0 0 1	1 0	0	
0 1 0	0 0	1	
0 1 1	0 0	1	
1 0 0	0 1	0	
1 0 1	1 0	0	
1 1 0	1 1	0	
1 1 1	0 0	1	

(3) 功能：双模计数器（模3、模4）

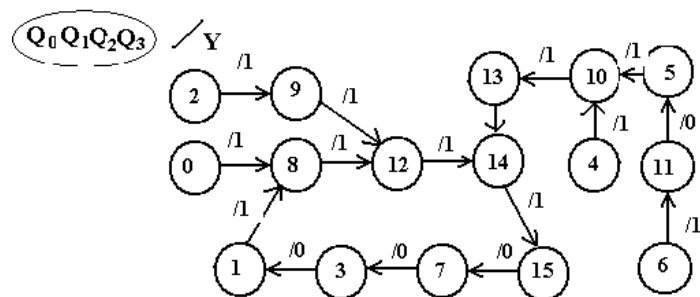
7. 分析如下

$$D_1 = A\bar{Q}_2; D_2 = \bar{A}Q_1; Y = AQ_2 \quad Q_1^{n+1} = A\bar{Q}_2; Q_2^{n+1} = \bar{A}Q_1$$

$AQ_2^nQ_1^n$	$Q_2^{n+1}Q_1^{n+1}$	Z	
0 0 0	0 0	0	
0 0 1	1 0	0	
0 1 0	0 0	0	
0 1 1	1 0	0	
1 0 0	0 1	0	
1 0 1	0 1	0	
1 1 0	0 0	1	
1 1 1	0 0	1	

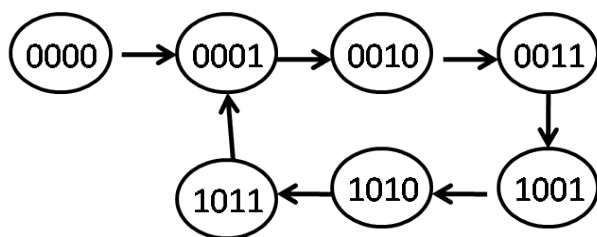


8.

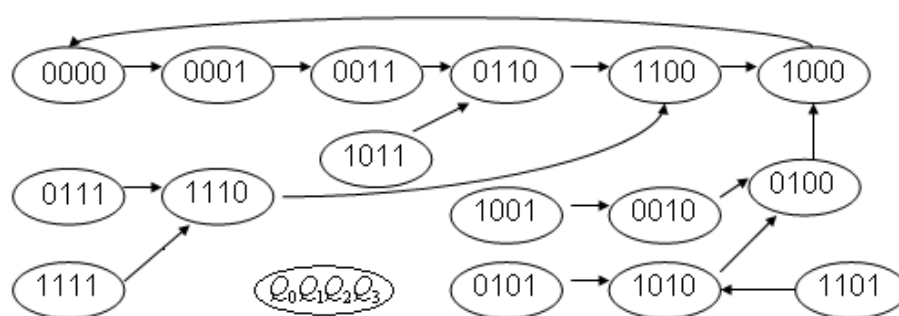


功能:七进制计数或 7 分频器。

9. 解:六进制计数器



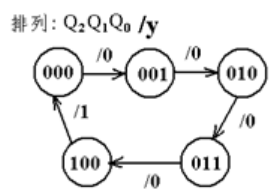
10. 解



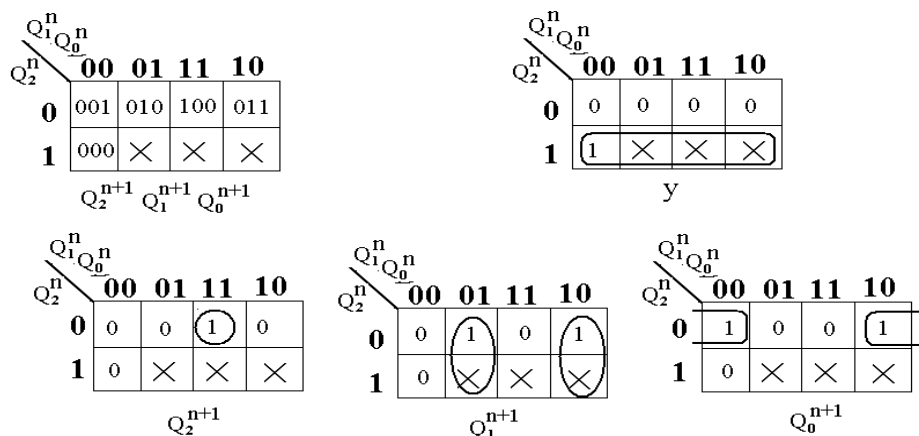
## 六、 时序电路的设计

### 1. 5 进制加法计数器设计

#### (1) 状态转换图



#### (2) 次态卡诺图、输出卡诺图



#### (3) 写出驱动（激励）方程、输出方程（以 JK 为例）

$$Q_2^{n+1} = Q_1^n Q_0^n \overline{Q_2^n}, J_2 = Q_1^n Q_0^n, K_2 = 1$$

$$Q_1^{n+1} = Q_0^n \overline{Q_1^n} + \overline{Q_0^n} Q_1^n, J_1 = Q_0^n, K_1 = Q_0^n$$

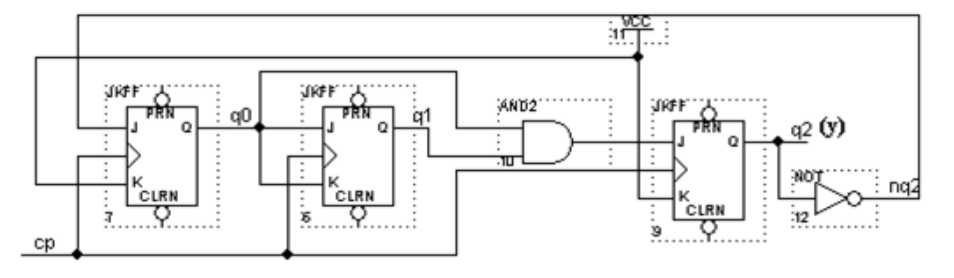
$$Q_2^{n+1} = \overline{Q_2^n} \overline{Q_0^n}, J_0 = \overline{Q_2^n}, K_0 = 1$$

$$y = Q_2^n$$

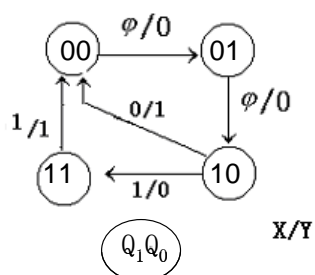
(4) 自启动检查: 101 → 010, 110 → 010, 111 → 000, 能自启动。

(5) 画出逻辑电路图。





## 2. 双模计数器 (1) 状态转换图



## (2) 状态表

$XQ_1 Q_0$	$Q_1^{n+1} Q_0^{n+1}$	Y
0 0 0	0 1	0
0 0 1	1 0	0
0 1 0	0 0	1
0 1 1	$\phi$ $\phi$	$\phi$
1 0 0	0 1	0
1 0 1	1 0	0
1 1 0	1 1	0
1 1 1	0 0	1

## (3) 写出驱动（激励）方程、输出方程（以 D 为例）

$$D_1 = Q_1^{n+1} = \overline{Q_1} Q_0 + X Q_1 \overline{Q_0},$$

$$D_0 = Q_0^{n+1} = \overline{Q_1} \overline{Q_0} + X \overline{Q_0}$$

$$Y = Q_1 Q_0 + \overline{X} Q_1$$

## (4) 图略

3. (1) 状态表

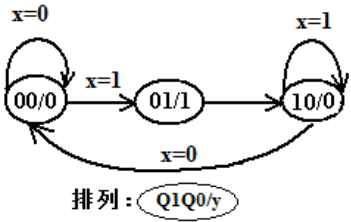
$Q_2 Q_1 Q_0$	$Q_2^{n+1} Q_1^{n+1} Q_0^{n+1}$	y
0 0 0	$\phi$ $\phi$ $\phi$	$\phi$
0 0 1	1 0 0	1
0 1 0	$\phi$ $\phi$ $\phi$	$\phi$
0 1 1	0 0 1	0
1 0 0	1 1 0	0
1 0 1	$\phi$ $\phi$ $\phi$	$\phi$
1 1 0	1 1 1	0
1 1 1	0 1 1	0

(2) 写出驱动（激励）方程、输出方程（以 D 为例）

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_2 &= Q_2^{n+1} = \overline{Q_1 Q_0} \quad OR: \overline{Q_1} + \overline{Q_0} \\
 D_1 &= Q_1^{n+1} = Q_2 \\
 D_0 &= Q_0^{n+1} = Q_1 \\
 Y &= \overline{Q_1} Q_0 \quad OR: \overline{Q_2} \overline{Q_1}
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 图略

4. (1) 编码状态转换图



(2) 状态表

$X Q_1 Q_0$	$Q_1^{n+1} Q_0^{n+1}$	Y
0 0 0	0 0	0
0 0 1	1 0	1
0 1 0	0 0	0
0 1 1	$\phi$ $\phi$	$\phi$
1 0 0	0 1	0
1 0 1	1 0	1
1 1 0	1 0	0
1 1 1	$\phi$ $\phi$	$\phi$

(3) 写出驱动（激励）方程、输出方程（以 D 为例）

$$D_1 = Q_1^{n+1} = Q_0 + XQ_1$$

$$D_0 = Q_0^{n+1} = X\overline{Q_1}\overline{Q_0^n}$$

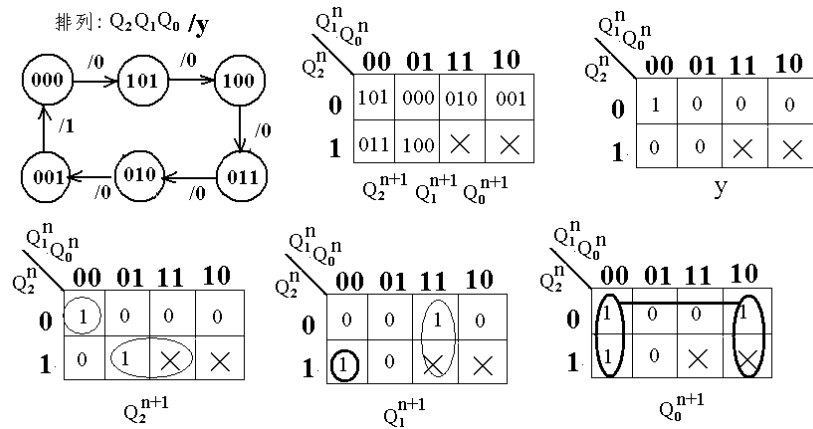
$$Y = Q_0$$

(4) 图略

5. 驱动方程如下，过程和图略

$$D_C = \overline{Q_A} + Q_B Q_C \quad D_B = \overline{Q_C} \quad D_A = \overline{Q_B} \quad \text{图略}$$

6. 六进制减法计数器



$$Q_2^{n+1} = \overline{Q_1^n} \overline{Q_0^n} \overline{Q_2^n} + Q_0^n Q_2^n, \quad J_2 = \overline{Q_1^n} \overline{Q_0^n}, \quad K_2 = \overline{Q_0^n}$$

$$Q_1^{n+1} = Q_2^n \overline{Q_0^n} \overline{Q_1^n} + Q_0^n Q_1^n, \quad J_1 = Q_2^n \overline{Q_0^n}, \quad K_1 = \overline{Q_0^n}$$

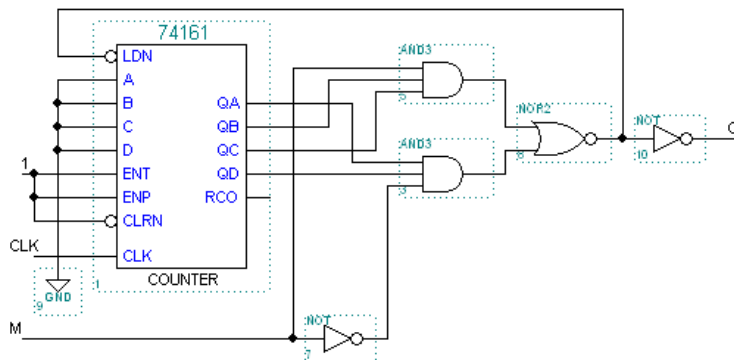
$$Q_0^{n+1} = \overline{Q_0^n}, \quad J_0 = 1, \quad K_0 = 1 \quad y = \overline{Q_2^n} \overline{Q_1^n} \overline{Q_0^n}$$

图略

7 解: 采用同步清 0 方法 即当 M=0 时, 计数到 (1001)<sub>2</sub> 时, 同步清 0; 当 M=1 时, 计数到 (0110)<sub>2</sub> 时, 同步清 0;

$$\overline{LD} = \overline{(M)} \bullet Q_3 (\overline{Q_2} \overline{Q_1}) Q_0 + M \bullet (\overline{Q_3}) Q_2 Q_1 (\overline{Q_0})$$

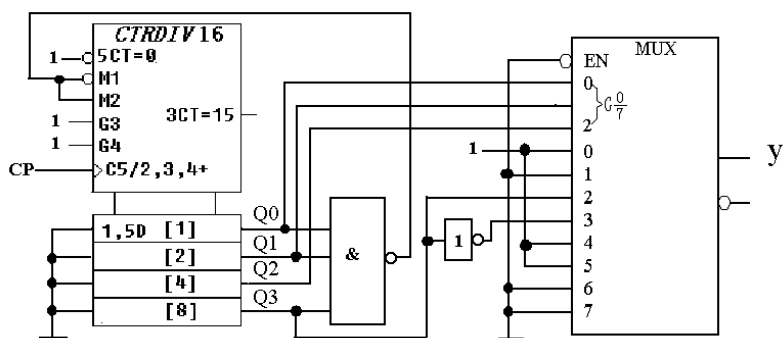
$$D_3 D_2 D_1 D_0 = (0000)_2$$



8. 解：序列信号长度=12，用 74161 设计一个 12 进制计数：0~ (1011)<sub>2</sub>

输出 Y 真值

$Q_3 \backslash Q_2 Q_1 Q_0$	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	×	×	×	×
$D_0 \sim D_7$	1	0	$Q_3$	$\neg Q_3$	1	1	0	0



9 解：首先将 74161 接成双模计数器，X=0 时为六进制，X=1 时为七进制：

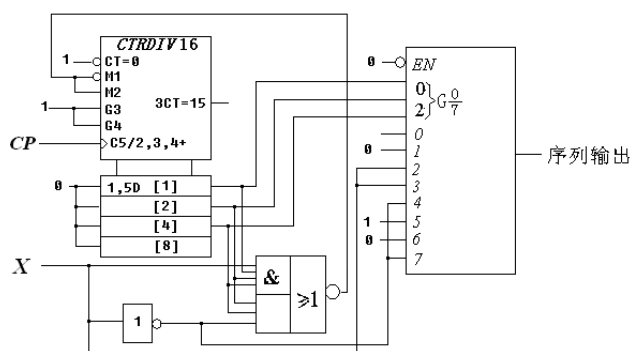
$$\overline{LD} = \overline{XQ_2Q_1 + XQ_2Q_1Q_0}, D_3D_2D_1D_0 = 0000$$

利用 74151 的数据端来实现序列信号的输出：

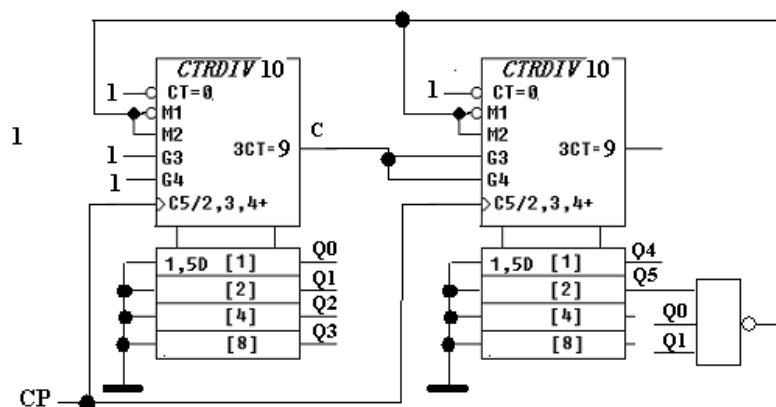
X=0 时， $D_7D_6D_5D_4D_3D_2D_1D_0 = \times \times 001101$

X=1 时， $D_7D_6D_5D_4D_3D_2D_1D_0 = \times 0110100$

所以：  $D_7D_6D_5D_4D_3D_2D_1D_0 = \times 0XX \overline{X}10\overline{X}$



10.解：首先，用 2 个同步级联成 100 进制计数器，计数到 23 即  $(10\ 0011)_{\text{BCD}}$  同步清 0



11. 解：

1) 编码：（按  $Q_2Q_1Q_0$  顺序）

$S_0$ : 000     $S_1$ : 001     $S_2$ : 010     $S_3$ : 011     $S_4$ : 100

2) 条件：

$$\text{count} = S_0 b + S_1 (b + c) + S_2 b + S_3 b$$

$$\text{load} = S_0 c + S_3 c + S_4 (b + c)$$

$$D_2D_1D_0 = \begin{cases} 010 & S_0 c + S_3 c + S_4 c = 1 \text{ 时} \\ 000 & S_4 b = 1 \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

3) 化简： ①将置数条件之一  $S_4 b$  加至计数条件，不影响计数功能：

$$\text{count} = S_0 b + S_1 b + S_2 b + S_3 b + S_4 b + S_1 c$$

②将计数条件  $S_1 c$  更改为置数条件，则有：

$$\text{count} = S_0 b + S_1 b + S_2 b + S_3 b + S_4 b = b$$

$$\text{load} = S_0 c + S_1 c + S_3 c + S_4 c + S_4 b$$

$$D_2D_1D_0 = \begin{cases} 010 & S_0 c + S_1 c + S_3 c + S_4 c = 1 \text{ 时} \\ 000 & S_4 b = 1 \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

③将保持条件  $S_2 c$  更改为置数条件，则有：

$$\text{load} = S_0 c + S_1 c + S_2 c + S_3 c + S_4 c + S_4 b = c + S_4 b = c + Q_2 b$$

$$D_2D_1D_0 = \begin{cases} 010 & S_0 c + S_1 c + S_2 c + S_3 c + S_4 c = 1 \text{ 时，即 } c = 1 \text{ 时} \\ 000 & S_4 b = 1 \text{ 时，即 } Q_2 b = 1 \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_2 = D_0 = 0 \quad D_1 = c$$



2. 应该是(a)的接线正确,因为(a)接成灌电流负载,非门的允许最大灌入电流 $I_{OLmax}$ 为16mA大于发光管的发光工作电流,发光二极管能正常发亮。而(b)是拉电流负载,非门允许最大拉出电流 $I_{OHmax}$ 只有0.4mA,不能使发光管正常点亮。

3. 写出下列电路的输出表达式。

$$Y_1 = \overline{B \bullet 1 + C \bullet 0} = \overline{B} \quad Y_2 = (\overline{D \bullet 1})(\overline{BC}) = \overline{B} \overline{D} + \overline{C} \overline{D} \quad Y_3 = 1 \quad Y_4 = A \oplus 0 = A$$

## 八、是非题

1 ✓    2 ×    3 ✓    4 ✓    5 ✓    6 ×    7 ✓    8 ×    9 ✓    10 ✓  
11 ✓    12 ×    13 ×    14 ×    15 ×    16 ×    17 ✓    18 ×    19 ×    20 ×

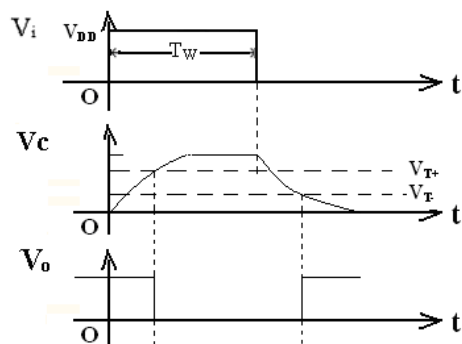
## 九、选择题

1 D    2 D    3 E    4 A    5 A    6 C    7 A    8 C    9 B    10 D  
11 C    12 A    13 C    14 D    15 B    16 A    17 C    18 B    19 B    20 B

## 十、脉冲题

1. 解: 当 $V_i$ 为低电平时, $V_c$ 稳定时也为低电平,此时 $V_o$ 输出高电平。 $V_i$ 跳变为高

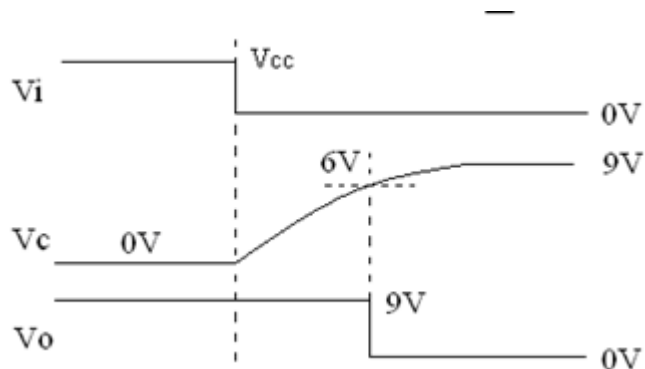
电平后,开始对电容充电, $V_c$ 随之升高,当 $V_c$ 升至 $V_{T+}$ 时 $V_o$ 翻转为低电平;当 $V_i$ 跳变为低电平后,电容开始放电,当 $V_c$ 下降至 $V_T$ 时 $V_o$ 翻转为高电平。



2 解: 由题意可知, 555 定时器接成施密特触发器。

(1) 当  $V_i$  为高电平时, 三极管处于饱和导通状态, 由此知  $V_c$  为低电平, 故  $V_o$  输出高电平。

(2) 当  $V_i$  变为低电平, 三极管截止。此时,  $V_{cc}$  经  $R_2$  对电容充电, 电容电压  $V_c$  随之上升, 当上升至施密特触发器的阈值电压  $2/3V_{cc}$ , 即 6V 时, 施密特触发器的输出电压  $V_o$  发生翻转, 变为低电平。



(3)此后电容继续充电，直至充至稳定值 9V。

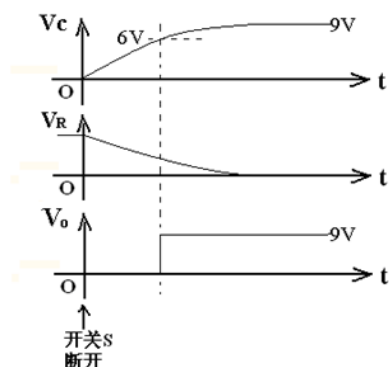
3 解：由题意可知，555 定时器接成施密特触发器。

(1)当 S 闭合时，Vc 为低电平，VR 为高电平，故 Vo 输出低电平。

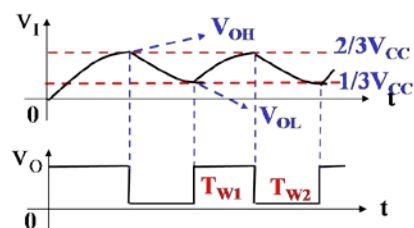
(2)当 S 断开后，电容电压不能突变，此时，Vcc 经 R 对电容充电，电容电压 Vc 随之上升，VR 随之下降。当电容电压 Vc 上升至施密特触发器的门槛电压  $2/3V_{cc}$ ，即 6V 时，施密特触发器的输出电压 Vo 发生翻转，变为高电平。此时 VR 为  $1/3V_{cc}$ ，即 3V。

(3) 此后电容继续充电，直至充至稳定值 9V。

(4) 开机延迟时间为： $t = RC \ln \frac{V_{cc} - 0}{V_{cc} - 2/3V_{cc}} = RC \ln 3$



4 解：



$$\text{求 } T_{w1}: \begin{cases} v_c(0^+) = 1/3V_{cc} & V_c(T_{w1}) = 2/3V_{cc} \\ v_c(\infty) = V_{cc} \\ \tau = RC \end{cases} \quad T_{w1} = RC \cdot \ln 2$$

$$\text{求 } T_{w2}: \begin{cases} v_c(0^+) = 2/3V_{cc} & V_c(T_2) = 1/3V_{cc} \\ v_c(\infty) = 0 \\ \tau = RC \end{cases} \quad T_{w2} = RC \cdot \ln 2$$

$$\text{求周期: } T = T_{w1} + T_{w2} = 2RC \cdot \ln 2$$