

数字世界精彩无限

# Unit 5

## ——Multi-Level Gate Circuits NAND and NOR Gates

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# 5.5 几种典型的组合逻辑部件

## ——并行加法器

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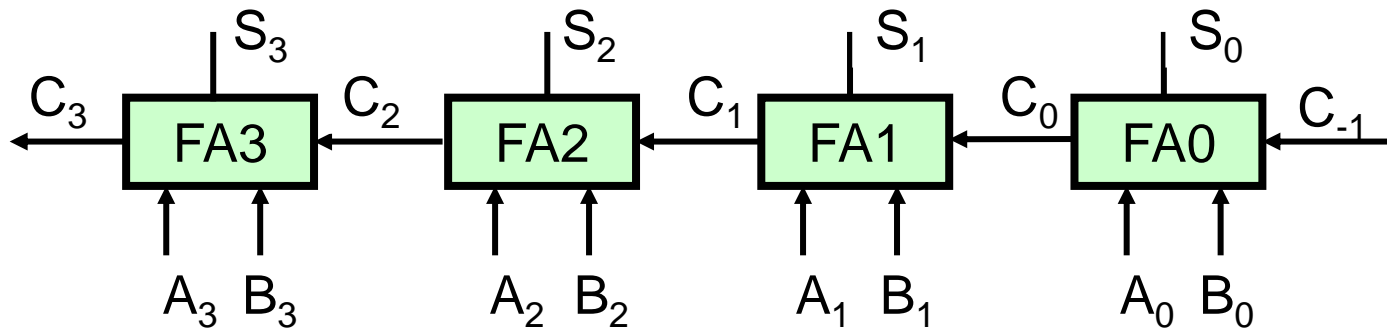
- 串行进位
- 超前进位

# 4位并行加法器

## (1) 串行进位

$$A = A_3A_2A_1A_0 = 1011$$

$$B = B_3B_2B_1B_0 = 1110$$



- 优点：线路简单
- 缺点：串行进位，运算速度慢
- 关键：进位形成时间
- 解决方案：改串行进位为并行进位

$$S_i = a_i \oplus b_i \oplus C_{i-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_i &= (a_i \oplus b_i) C_{i-1} + a_i b_i \\ &= (\bar{a}_i b_i + a_i \bar{b}_i) C_{i-1} + a_i b_i \end{aligned}$$

# 4位并行加法器

## (2) 超前进位

$$A = A_3A_2A_1A_0 = 1011$$

$$B = B_3B_2B_1B_0 = 1110$$

$$C_i = (A_i \oplus B_i) C_{i-1} + A_i B_i$$



$$C_i = P_i C_{i-1} + G_i$$

$$P_i = A_i \oplus B_i$$

$$G_i = A_i B_i$$

——进位迭代公式

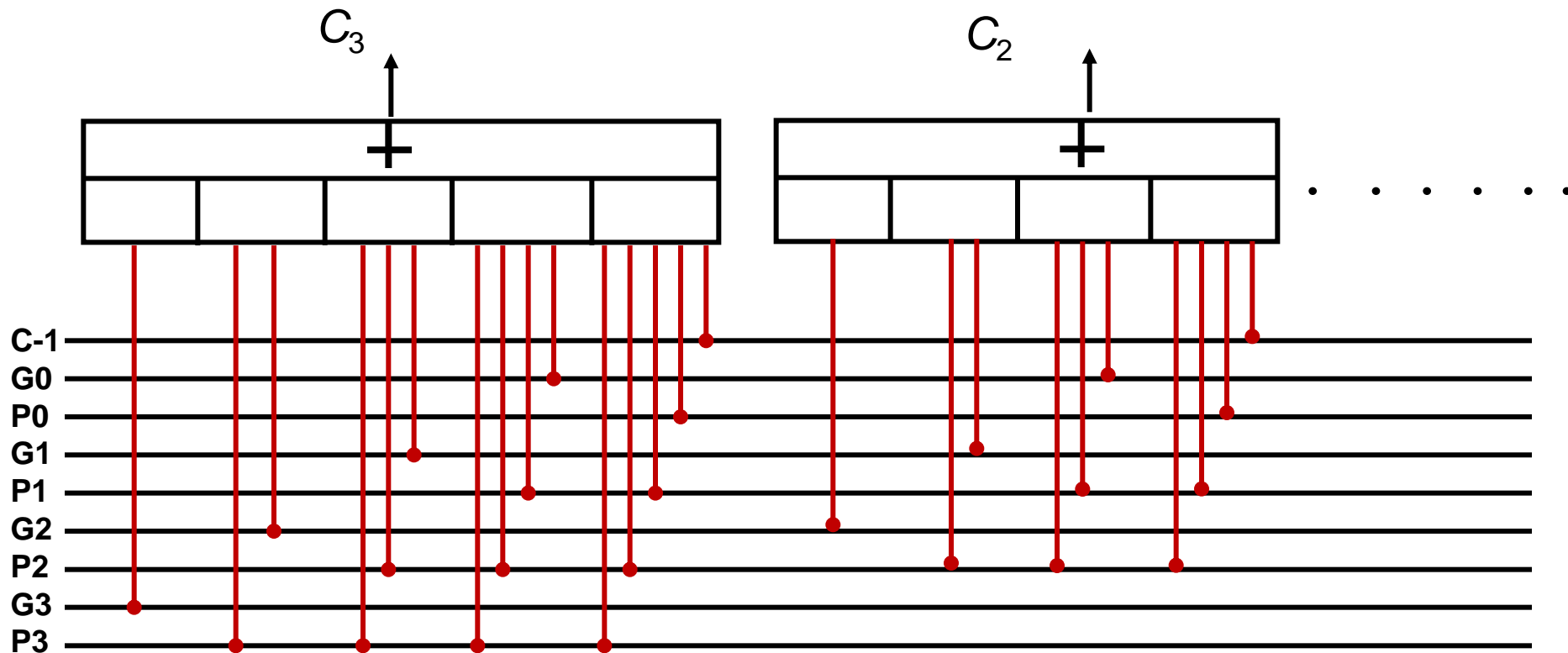
$$C_0 = P_0 C_{-1} + G_0$$

$$C_1 = P_1 C_0 + G_1 = P_1 P_0 C_{-1} + P_1 G_0 + G_1$$

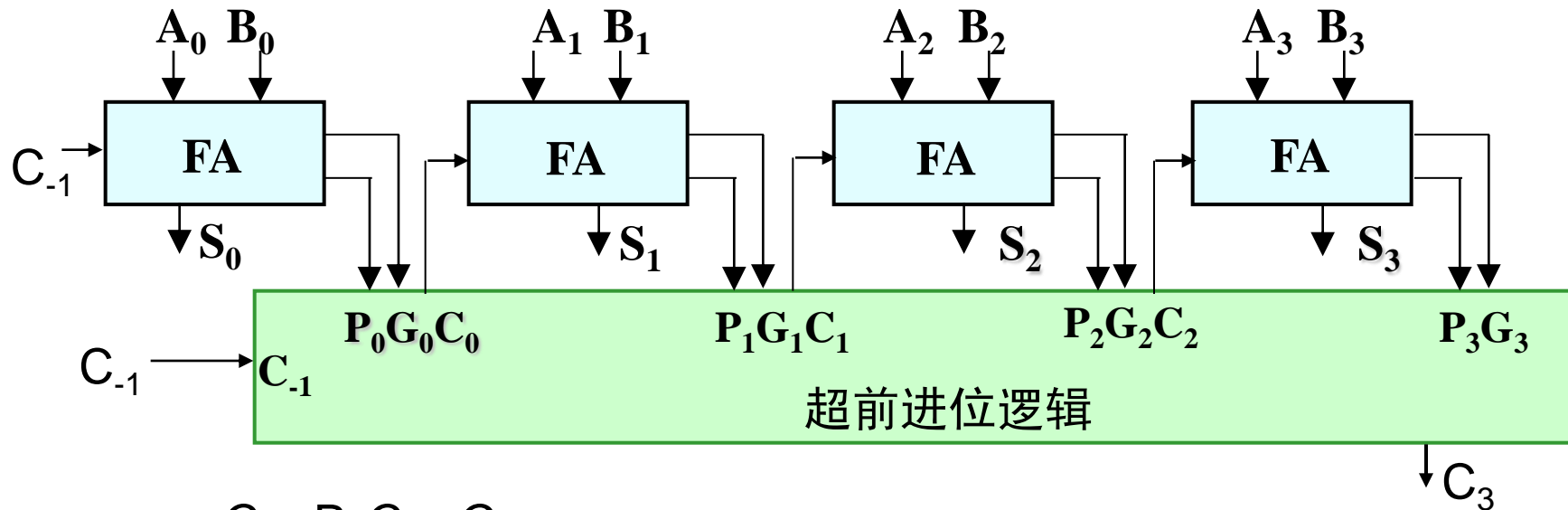
$$C_2 = P_2 C_1 + G_2 = P_2 P_1 P_0 C_{-1} + P_2 P_1 G_0 + P_2 G_1 + G_2$$

$$C_3 = P_3 C_2 + G_3 = P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0 C_{-1} + P_3 P_2 P_1 G_0 + P_3 P_2 G_1 + P_3 G_2 + G_3$$

# 4位并行加法器



# 4位并行加法器



$$C_0 = P_0 C_{-1} + G_0$$

$$C_1 = P_1 C_0 + G_1 = P_1 P_0 C_{-1} + P_1 G_0 + G_1$$

$$C_2 = P_2 C_1 + G_2 = P_2 P_1 P_0 C_{-1} + P_2 P_1 G_0 + P_2 G_1 + G_2$$

$$C_3 = P_3 C_2 + G_3 = P_3 P_2 P_1 P_0 C_{-1} + P_3 P_2 P_1 G_0 + P_3 P_2 G_1 + P_3 G_2 + G_3$$

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