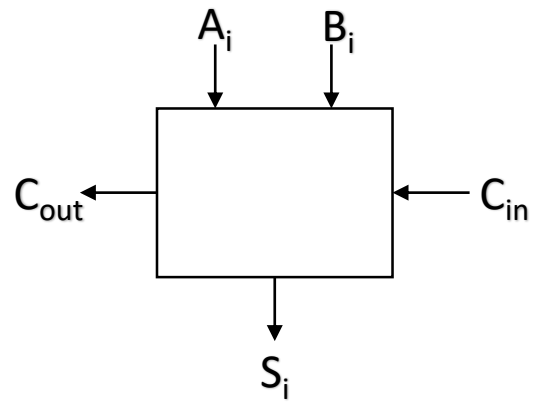


## SOMADOR

Projete um circuito capaz de somar dois números de 1 bit

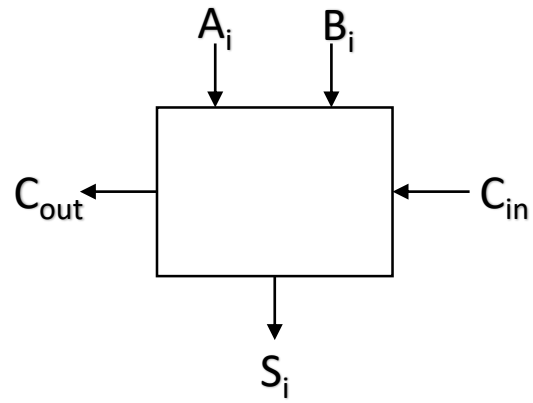
## SOMADOR

Projete um circuito capaz de somar dois números de 1 bit



## SOMADOR

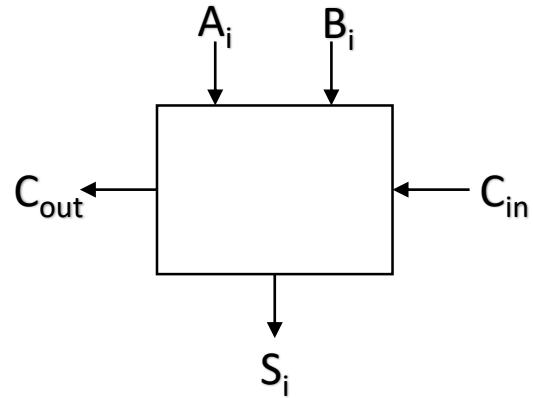
Projete um circuito capaz de somar dois números de 1 bit



$A_i$	$B_i$	$C_{in}$	$C_{OUT}$	$S_i$
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

## SOMADOR

Projete um circuito capaz de somar dois números de 1 bit



$A_i$	$B_i$	$C_{IN}$	$C_{OUT}$	$S_i$
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

Faça um mapa de Karnaugh para saída  $S_i$  e outro para  $C_{OUT}$  e encontre as funções minimizadas

$A_i$	$B_i$	$C_{IN}$	$C_{OUT}$	$S_i$
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

$C_{out}$

		$A_iB_i$			
		00	01	11	10
$C_{in}$	0	<sup>0</sup> 0	<sup>2</sup> 0	<sup>6</sup> 1	<sup>4</sup> 0
	1	<sup>1</sup> 0	<sup>3</sup> 1	<sup>7</sup> 1	<sup>5</sup> 1

$S_i$

		$A_iB_i$			
		00	01	11	10
$C_{in}$	0	<sup>0</sup> 0	<sup>2</sup> 1	<sup>6</sup> 0	<sup>4</sup> 1
	1	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>3</sup> 0	<sup>7</sup> 1	<sup>5</sup> 0

$A_i$	$B_i$	$C_{IN}$	$C_{OUT}$	$S_i$
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

$C_{out}$

		$A_i B_i$			
		00	01	11	10
$C_{in}$	0	<sup>0</sup> 0	<sup>2</sup> 0	<sup>6</sup> 1	<sup>4</sup> 0
	1	<sup>1</sup> 0	<sup>3</sup> 1	<sup>7</sup> 1	<sup>5</sup> 1

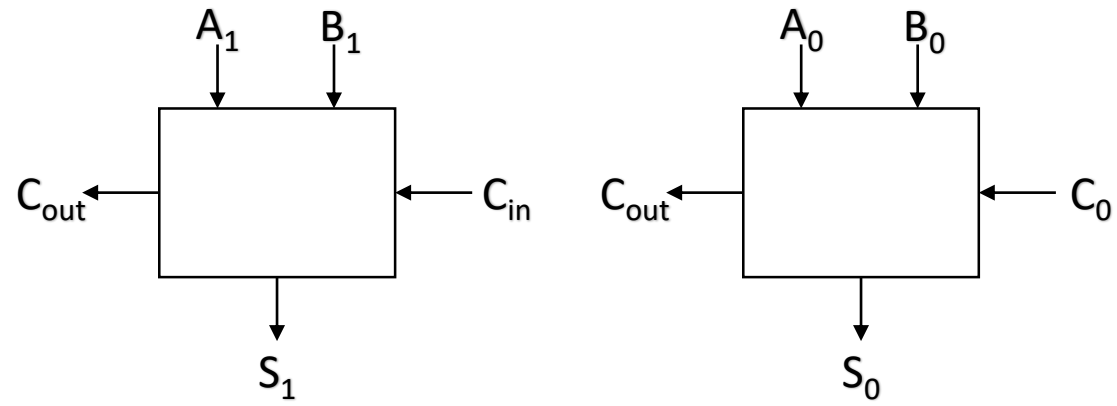
$$C_{out} = B_i \cdot C_i + A_i \cdot C_i + A_i \cdot B_i$$

$S_i$

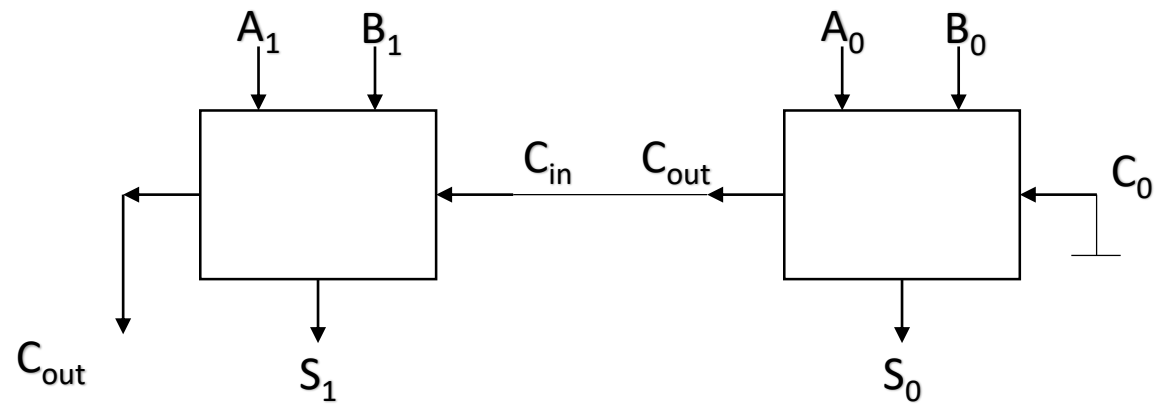
		$A_i B_i$			
		00	01	11	10
$C_{in}$	0	<sup>0</sup> 0	<sup>2</sup> 1	<sup>6</sup> 0	<sup>4</sup> 1
	1	<sup>1</sup> 1	<sup>3</sup> 0	<sup>7</sup> 1	<sup>5</sup> 0

$$S_i = \bar{A}_i \cdot \bar{B}_i \cdot \bar{C}_i + A_i \cdot \bar{B}_i \cdot \bar{C}_i + \bar{A}_i \cdot \bar{B}_i \cdot C_i + A_i \cdot B_i \cdot \bar{C}_i$$

## Somador Série de 2 Números de 2 bits

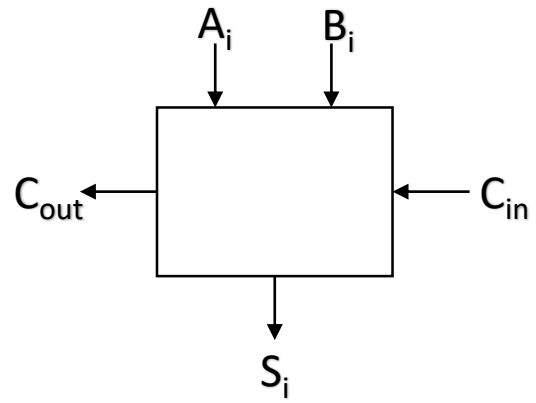


## Somador Série de 2 Números de 2 bits





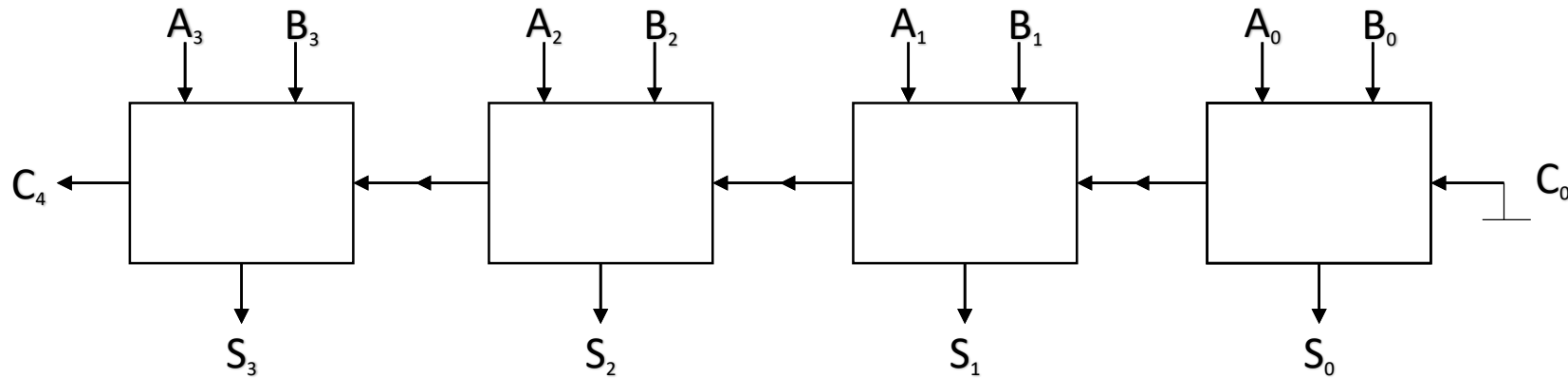
## SOMADOR DE 1 BIT



$A_i$	$B_i$	$C_{in}$	$C_{OUT}$	$S_i$
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

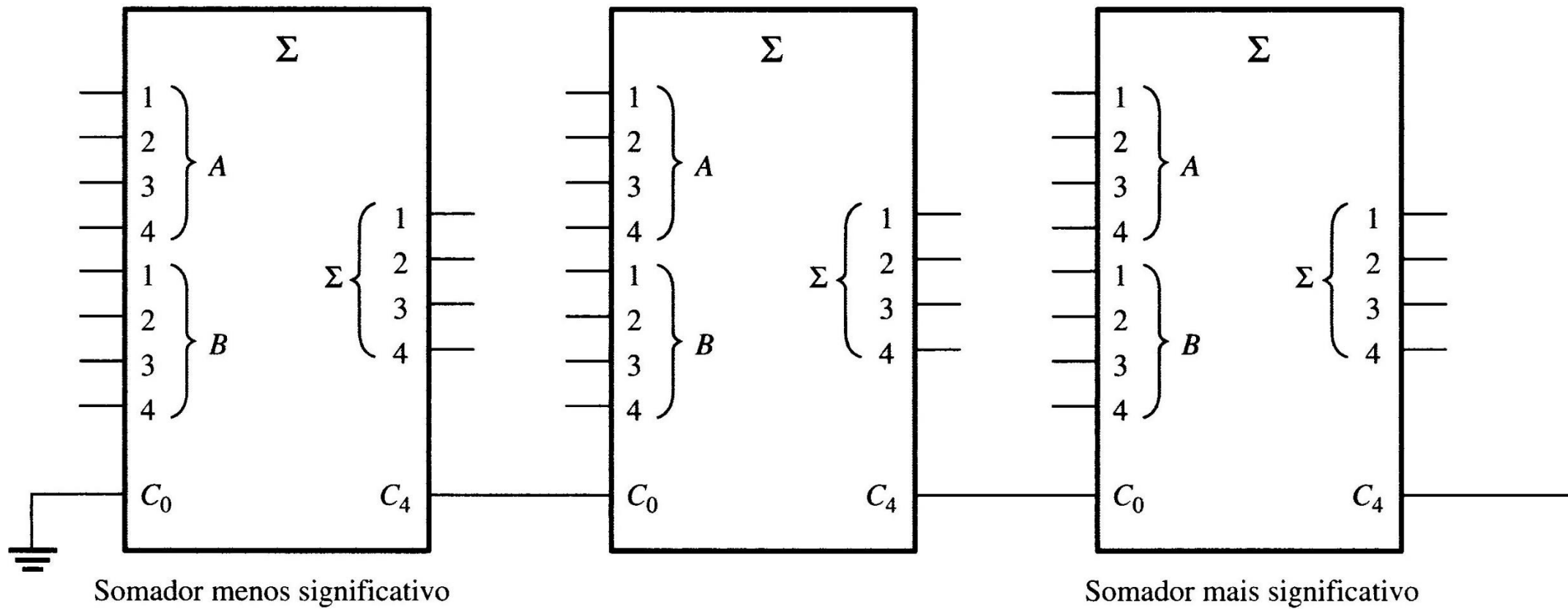
## SOMADOR DE 4 BITS

Para implementar um somador de 4 bits, isto é, somar dois números de 4 bits cada, podemos “cascatear” 4 blocos que projetamos conectando o Cout do menos significativo no Cin do mais significativo, como esquematizado abaixo:



Nós vamos utilizar somadores implementados em circuitos integrados de 4 bits (74LS283)

## CASCADEAMENTO DE SOMADORES



## Comparador de Magnitude de 4 Bits (7485)

Este dispositivo compara a magnitude de dois números binários de 4 bits. Possui entrada que permite cascatear os circuitos possibilitando comparar a magnitude de números de 8, 12, 16 bits...

## CASCADEAMENTO DE COMPARADORES

