

IOV: Oefz 7 & 8

Steven.Claessens@kuleuven.be

Selectie van oefeningen

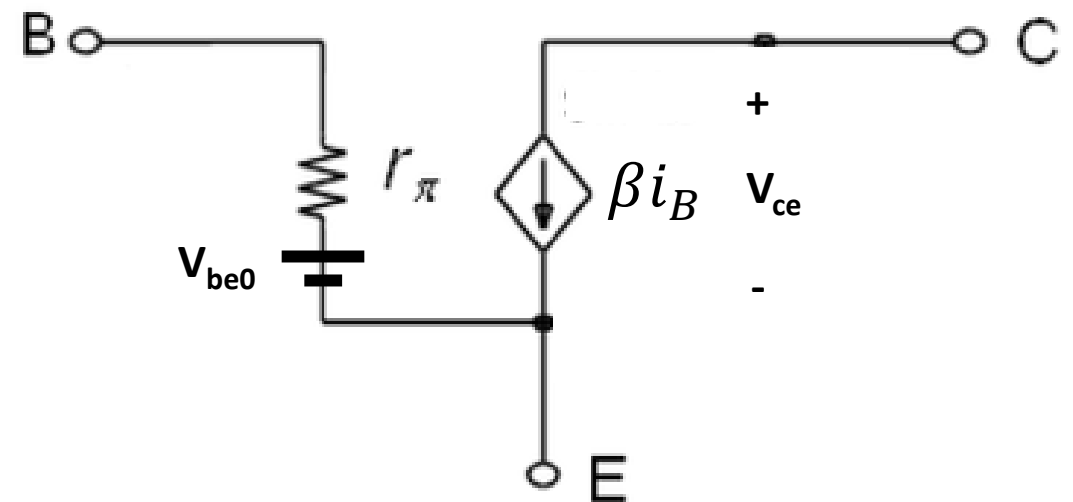
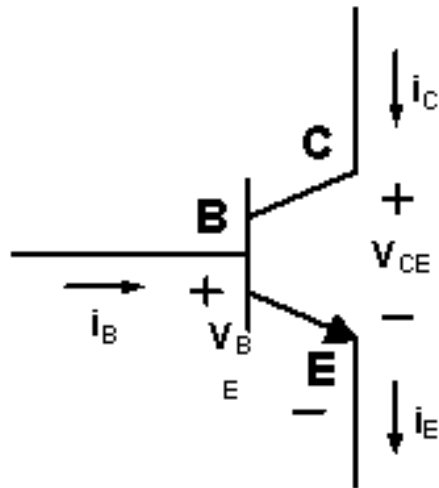
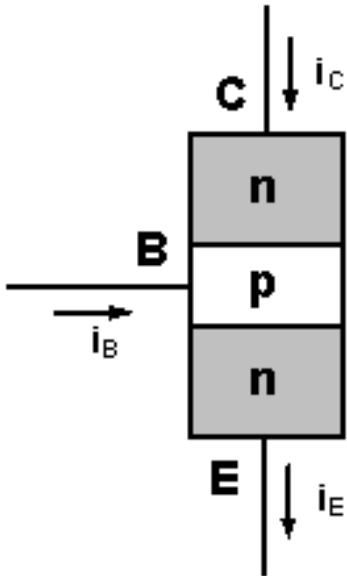
- Oefenz.7
 - 7.1, 7.4: (Cascade) Versterkerschakelingen
 - 7.5.1: Transistorschakeling
 - 7.5.4: THUIS!
- Oefenz.8
 - 8.1.1a, 8.1.2a, 8.1.3a: Omzetting talstelsels
 - 8.4c, (8.5a), (8.6): 2-Complement
 - 8.8.1, 8.11.1: Analytische uitdrukking
 - 8.12: Karnaugh-kaarten
 - 8.14: De Morgan
 - 8.15: THUIS!

Bipolaire Transistor (slide 13.18)

$$i_C = \beta i_B$$

$$i_E = i_C + i_B$$

$$i_B = I_s * e^{\frac{V_{be}}{V_T}} \sim \text{Diode} \rightarrow V_{be} \approx 0,7$$



Getal-Voorstellingen (slide 14.6-7)

- 107_{10}
- $= 1101011_2$
- $= [1 \cdot 2^6 + 1 \cdot 2^5 + 0 \cdot 2^4 + 1 \cdot 2^3 + 0 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0]_{10}$
 $= [(1 \cdot 2^0) \cdot 2^6 + (1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0) \cdot 2^3 + (0 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0) \cdot 2^0]_{10}$
 $= [(1 \cdot 2^0) \cdot 8^2 + (1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0) \cdot 8^1 + (0 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0) \cdot 8^0]_{10}$
 $= [1 \cdot 8^2 + 5 \cdot 8^1 + 3 \cdot 8^0]_{10}$
- $= 153_8 = [1_2 \ 101_2 \ 011_2]_8$
- $= 6B_{16} = [110_2 \ 1011_2]_{16}$
- DEC->bin, oct en/of hex kan via methode van slide 14.4



'3 bits groeperen' kan begrepen worden via decimaal talstelsel

2-complement (slide 14.9)

- **Aftrekking → Som**

- Bv. '4-bit signed' voorstelling:

Stel we willen hiervan uitkomst weten

$$7_{10} - 3_{10} \xrightarrow{\text{Via decimaal}} = 0111_2 - 0011_2 = 4_{10}$$

$= 0111_2 - 0011_2 = 0100_2$ Zoek optelling en gooi eerste bit weg

$$20_{10} \xrightarrow{\text{Via decimaal}} = 10100_2$$

$$= 7_{10} + 13_{10} \xrightarrow{\text{Via decimaal}} = 00111_2 + 01101_2$$

Deze term blijken we nodig te hebben

• $0011_2 \leftrightarrow 1101_2$

→ **2-complement:** $0011_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Inverse}} 1100_2 \xrightarrow{+1} 1101_2$

4-bit		
Dec.	teken	3-bit waarde
$2^{4-1}-1 = 7$	0	111
6	0	110
5	0	101
4	0	100
3	0	011
2	0	010
1	0	001
0	0	000
-1	1	111
-2	1	110
-3	1	101
-4	1	100
-5	1	011
-6	1	010
-7	1	001
$-2^3 = -8$	1	000

overflow

5-8 = 3
5- 2^3 = 3

(Slide 14.10)

2-complement (slide 14.9)

- Logica achter berekening 2-complement?

$$0011_2 + 2\text{-compl}\{0011_2\} = "0_2" = 10000_2$$

The diagram illustrates the calculation of the 2's complement of 0011_2 using two methods:

Method 1 (Left):

$$\begin{array}{r} 0011_2 \\ 1100_2 \\ \hline 1111_2 \\ 0001_2 \\ \hline 10000_2 \end{array}$$

Method 2 (Right):

$$\begin{array}{r} 0011_2 \\ 1101_2 \\ \hline 10000_2 \end{array}$$

A blue arrow points from the first method to the second, indicating the transition from 1's complement to 2's complement.

De Morgan (slide 14.17)

- Inverse van product \leftrightarrow som van inverses

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

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

Waarheidstabel & POS & SOP (slide 14.21+14.23)

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

SOP = Sum-of-Products

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

Zorg ervoor dat minstens 1 term 1 is,
per combinatie van ingangen die C=1 geven.

Want $1 + \dots = 1$

POS = Products-of-Sum

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

Zorg ervoor dat minstens 1 term 0 is,
per combinatie van ingangen die C=0 geven.

Want $0 * \dots = 0$

Beide uitdrukking zijn equivalent:

$$\begin{aligned} C &= (A + B) * (\bar{A} + B) * (\bar{A} + \bar{B}) = A\bar{A}\bar{A} + A\bar{A}B + B\bar{A}\bar{A} + B\bar{A}B + A\bar{A}\bar{B} + A\bar{A}B + B\bar{A}\bar{B} + B\bar{A}B \\ &= 0 + 0 + B\bar{A} + B\bar{A} + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = \bar{A}B \end{aligned}$$

Karnaugh (slide 14.27)

Doel: Minimaal aantal poorten voor analytische uitdrukking

	\bar{B}	B	B	\bar{B}
\bar{A}			1	
A	1		0	1
	\bar{C}	\bar{C}	C	C

$$D = 1 * \bar{A}BC + 1 * A\bar{B}C + 1 * A\bar{B}\bar{C} + 0 * ABC + \dots$$

SOP (sum of products) voorstelling

	\bar{B}	B	B	\bar{B}
\bar{A}	1	0	1	1
A	1	1	1	1
	\bar{C}	\bar{C}	C	C



$$D = 1 * \bar{A}BC + \dots + 1 * A\bar{B}\bar{C} + 0 * A\bar{B}C$$

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

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

De Morgan