

Parity Kodu

Parity Tek
01101

G.e.t
(luasat 1 var)

$$11101 \rightarrow 1\overbrace{1010}^{\text{parity:0}}$$

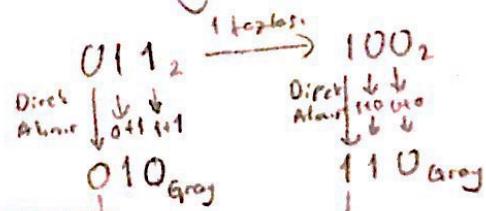
5'te 2 Kodu

	7 6 2 1 0	4. Hatta
0	11000	
1	00011	
2	00101	
3	00110	
4	01001	
5	01010	
6	01100	
7	10001	
8	10010	
9	10100	

Aiken Kodu

	24 21
0	00 00
1	0 001
2	0 010
3	0 011
4	0 100
5	1 011
6	1 100
7	1 101
8	1 110
9	1 111

Gray Jontomi



\Rightarrow 2 tane
Arasında 1
sayı farklı var.

- Normal sayılar arasında 3 sayı farklı varken gray kodu ile sadece 1 tane oluyor.

Boole Cebri

AND, OR NOT

, . , +, 0

$$A+B = B+A$$

$$AB = BA$$

$$A+B+C = (A+B)+C = A+(B+C)$$

$$AB.C = A.(BC) = B(A.C)$$

$$A.(B+C) = A.B + A.C$$

$$A.H = 1$$

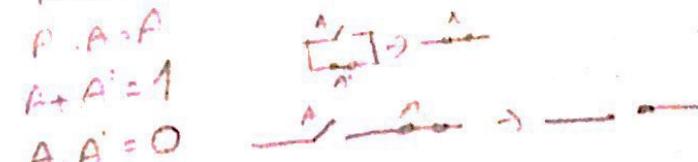
$$A+0 = A$$

$$A.A = A$$

$$A.A' = 0$$

$$A.A' = 1$$

$$A.A' = 0$$



$$(A')' = A$$

$$A + AB = A + B$$

$$A(1+B) = A$$

$$A + A'.B = A + B$$

$$(A+A')(A+A) = A + A$$

$$(A+A')(A+A) = A + A$$

$$A + A.C + A.D + B.C$$

$$= A + A.B + C.C = A + B.C$$

$$B' + BC = B' + C$$

$$x + x'y = x+y$$

$$AB + (AB)' \cdot C = ABC$$

De Morgan Teoremleri:

$$\bullet (A \cdot B)' = A' + B'$$

$$\hookrightarrow (A \cdot B \cdot C)' = A' + B' + C$$

$$\bullet (A + B)' = A' \cdot B'$$

$$\hookrightarrow (A + B + C)' = A' \cdot B' \cdot C'$$

Dogruluk Tablosu

2^n tane durum

A	B	C	W.L.U.
0	0	0	
0	0	1	
0	1	0	
0	1	1	
1	0	0	
1	0	1	
1	1	0	
1	1	1	

örnek 1) $F(A, B, C) = A + B'C$

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

\rightarrow B'inin 0 ve C'inin 1 olduğu durum
 $B'C = 1 \Rightarrow F = 1$ dir.

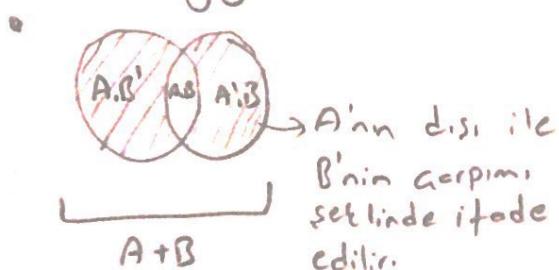
$\} A$ nın 1 old. durumlar

De Morgan Teoremi:

$$\cdot (A+B)' = A' \cdot B'$$

A	B	A'	B'	$A \cdot B$	$(A+B)'$	$A' \cdot B'$
0	0	1	1	0	1	= 1
0	1	1	0	1	0	= 0
1	0	0	1	1	0	= 0
1	1	0	0	1	0	= 0

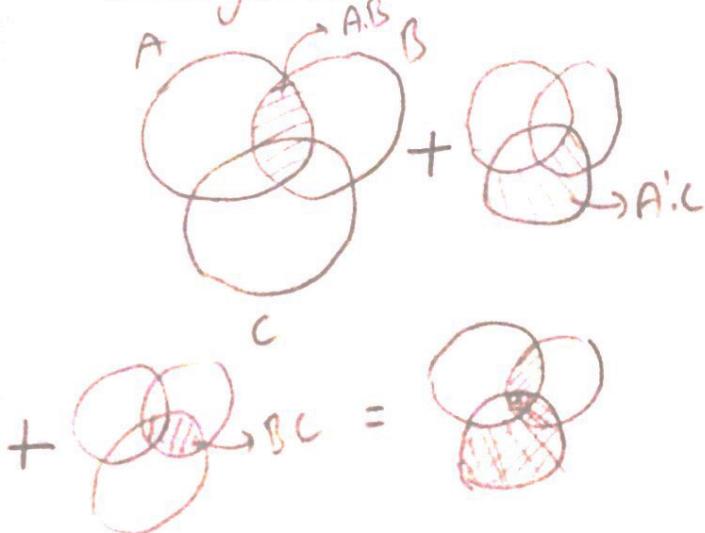
Venn Diagramı:



$$\begin{aligned} \cdot A+B &= \underline{AB'} + \underline{AB} + A'B \\ &= A + A'B \\ &= A+B \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ncel(1)} F(A,B,C) = A \cdot B + A' \cdot C + B \cdot C \\ = A \cdot B + A' \cdot C$$

Ven ile gösterelim:



$$\textcircled{1} \text{ncel(2)} F(A,B,C) = ABC' + A'B'C + A'BC \\ + A'B'C'$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{2. ve 3. terimler } A' \cdot B' \text{ paranteze alırsa} \\ &= ABC' + A'B'(C+C') + A'BC \quad (A+A'=1 \text{ kuralından}) \\ &= ABC' + A'B' + A'BC \\ &= ABC' + A'(B'+BC) \\ &= ABC' + A'(B'+C) \quad (A+A'B=A+B) \\ &= A'BC' + A'(B'+C) \\ &= ABC' + A'B' + A'C \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ncel(3)} A \cdot B + A' \cdot C + B \cdot C \text{ en } \underline{\underline{\text{sade}}}$$

B.C teriminin $(A+A')$ ile genişletilebiliriz

$$\begin{aligned} &= A \cdot B + A' \cdot C + B \cdot C (A+A') \\ &= A \cdot B + A' \cdot C + A \cdot B \cdot C + A' \cdot B \cdot C \\ &= A \cdot B (1+C) + A' \cdot C (1+B) = A \cdot B + A' \cdot C \end{aligned}$$

* B ve C ile de genişletme yapılabılır.
Ancak daha uzun sürebilir.

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ncel(4)} AD' + A(B+C) + D(D+C)'$$

De Morgan Kuralı:

$$\begin{aligned} &= AB' + A \cdot B \cdot C' + D \cdot D \cdot C' \\ &= AB' (1+C') \end{aligned}$$

$B \cdot B' = 0$ 'dır.
 $A \cdot D'$ parantezine alınırse

• Standard Formlar

Daha kolay işlem ve analiz için kullanılır formudur.

- Parantezli ifadeler versa uygunlamaz.
- 1'den fazla tane için işlemi karmaşıkla da olmaz.

$$\Rightarrow A \cdot D' + A \cdot C$$

Standard hale getirme için solu C ile sağı B' ile gerekteceğini.

$$A \cdot B' (C+C') + A \cdot C (B+B')$$

$$= \underline{AB'C} + \underline{AB'C'} + \underline{ABC} + \underline{ABC'}$$

$$= \underbrace{AB'C}_{\text{minterm}} + \underbrace{AB'C'}_{\text{GORDM terimi}} + \underbrace{ABC}_{\text{terimi}}$$

$$\bullet \text{minterm} = m_i \quad (0 \leq i \leq 7)$$

$$A \cdot B' \cdot C = 1 \text{ yapan ifade}$$

$$A=1 \cdot B=0 \cdot C=1 \Rightarrow 101_2 = 5_{10} \Rightarrow m_5$$

$$\begin{array}{c} AB'C \\ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow 100_2 = 4_{10} \Rightarrow m_4$$

$$ABC \Rightarrow 111_2 = 7_{10} \Rightarrow m_7$$

111

$$F = m_5 + m_4 + m_7$$

$$= \sum (4, 5, 7)$$

$$A + B'C$$

Standard Form Bulma (Kısa Yolculuk)

A	B'C
<u>A'BC</u>	<u><u>A'BC</u></u>
$\checkmark 00 \rightarrow AB'C$	$\checkmark 01 \rightarrow AB'C$
$\checkmark 01 \rightarrow ABC$	$\checkmark 01 \rightarrow A'D'C$
$\checkmark 10 \rightarrow ABC'$	<small>Ortaç Sadece 1 tanesi Alınır.</small>
$\checkmark 11 \rightarrow ABC$	

ABC	F
000	0
001	1
010	0
011	0
100	1
101	1
110	1
111	1

$$\Rightarrow F = \sum (4, 6, 7, 1, 5) \\ = \sum (1, 4, 5, 6, 7)$$

Minterm to Standard Form

1	4	5	6	7
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
001	100	101	110	111
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓

$$AB'C + AB'C' + ABC' + ABC \Rightarrow ABC$$

Toplamlar Çarpımı *

$$\bullet (A+B')(A'+B+C) \checkmark$$

$$\bullet (A+B+C)' X$$

$$\bullet (A+B')' X$$

$$\bullet (A+B+C) X$$

$$\bullet (A+B'+C') (A'+B+C) \checkmark$$

* Standard + Toplamlar Çarpımı

$$\text{Ornek (5)} \quad (A+B')(B+C)$$

$$= (\underline{A+B'+C} \cdot C') (\underline{A+A'+B+C})$$

$$= (A+B'+C) (A+B+C') (A+B+C) (A'+B+C)$$

• Muxterm - M_i

\Rightarrow Sıfır yapma durumu

$$(A+B'+C)(A+B'+C')(A+B+C)(A'+B+C)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \underbrace{\quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad}_{\downarrow} \quad \underbrace{\quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad}_{\downarrow} \quad \underbrace{\quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad}_{\downarrow} \quad \underbrace{\quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad}_{\downarrow} \\ = M_2 \cdot M_3 \cdot M_0 \cdot M_4 \end{array}$$

$$= \Pi(0, 2, 3, 4)$$

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

• Pratik Yontem

$$\hookrightarrow (x+y)(x+y') = x$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{(AB'+C)}{(x+y)} + \frac{(A+B'+C')}{(x+y')} = A+B'$$

A

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{ABC} \quad \text{• Muxterm old. 'den } A' \text{ 'nın} \\ \overline{0 \quad 0 \quad 0} \rightarrow A+B+C \text{ degr. } n: "0" \text{ girerse.} \end{array}$$

$$\overline{0 \quad 0 \quad 1} \rightarrow A+B+C'$$

$$\overline{0 \quad 1 \quad 0} \rightarrow A+B'+C$$

$$\overline{0 \quad 1 \quad 1} \rightarrow A+B'+C'$$

\hookrightarrow Lütfen çarpımı "A" ya ekleyin

$$B'+C$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{ABC} \\ \overline{1 \quad 1 \quad 0} \rightarrow A'+B'+C \\ \overline{0 \quad 1 \quad 0} \rightarrow A+B'+C \end{array}$$

$$\bullet m_i = (M_i)'$$

$$M_i = (m_i)'$$

$$\oplus m_i = \sum(6)$$

A	B	F
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

$$F = m_0 + m_3 = \sum(0, 3) = AB + A'B'$$

$$F = M_1 \cdot M_2 = \Pi(1, 2) = (A+B')(A'+B)$$

Dolayuska

$$\sum(0, 3) = \Pi(1, 2)$$

$$* xy + x'y' = (x+y)(x'+y')$$

$$\oplus \text{rect}(7) \quad F(A, B, C) = \sum(0, 2, 3, 5, 7)$$

$$= \underline{A'D'C'} + \underline{A'BC'} + \underline{A'BC} + \underline{A'D'C} + ABC$$

$$= A'C'(B'+D) + A'DC + AC(B'+B)$$

$$= A'C' + ABC + AC = A'C' + C(A'D + A)$$

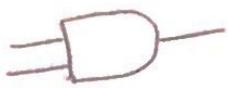
$$= A'C' + C(A+B) = A'C' + AC + BC$$

$$A'C' + AC + BC \equiv A'C' + AC + A'B$$

\hookrightarrow 2 Farklı, aksesim vardır ve 2'side degr'dur

$$\sum(0, 2, 3, 5, 7) = \Pi(1, 4, 6)$$

AND



ve işlemi

not NAND

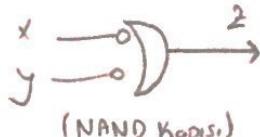


ve deðil işlemi

(deðilne iðləm)

(önd) $0 \times 0 = 0$

$0' = 1$



- Tüm girişler "1" ise çıkış sıfırdır.

NOR Gate (Vega Deðil)



x	y	z
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

- Tüm girişler "0" ise çıkış biridir.

EXOR Gate (\oplus , Özel Vega deðil)

- Farklılık kapısıdır.
- Farklı girişle "1" diğerleri "0"dır.

$z = x'y + xy'$

$x \oplus y = x'y + xy'$

 \oplus EXOR operatörü

NAND
NOR } Birlesme
} Özelliði yoxdur.

XOR } Birlesme Özelliði Vardır.
XNOR }



$(a \oplus b) \oplus c$

$(1 \oplus 0) \oplus 0 = 1$

- Girişlerde tek sayıda "1" olduğu zaman çıkış "1"dir.

EXNOR Gate (Özel Vega deðil)



x	y	z
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

- \otimes EXNOR Operatörü

$x \otimes y = xy + x'y'$

$(x \oplus y)' = x \otimes y$



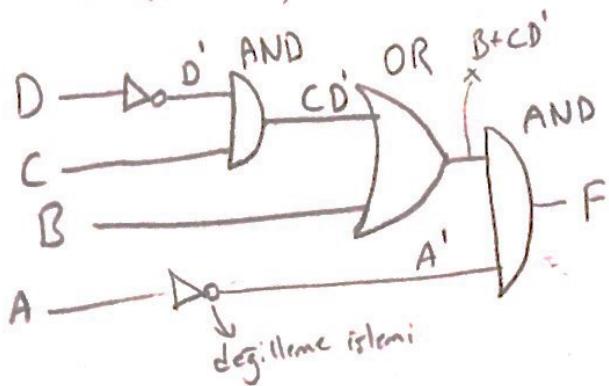
$x \otimes y \otimes z$

- Girişlerde çift sayıda "0" varsa çıkış "1"dir.

$(0 \otimes 0 \otimes 0) \otimes 1 = 1$

$(1 \otimes 1) = 1$

$$\hat{F} = A \cdot (B + C D')$$



minterm yöntemi

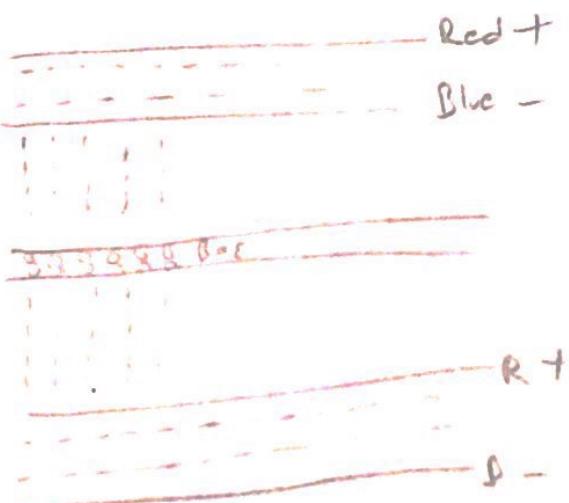
A B C D
1 0 0 0

$$F = \sum (1, 3, 5) \\ (\text{Termsili})$$

$$2^3 = 8$$

- 8 minutesinde yok buyurden sıfırda!

Deure Board



$$\text{Ornek 1) } ab + a'c + bcd = ab + a'c$$

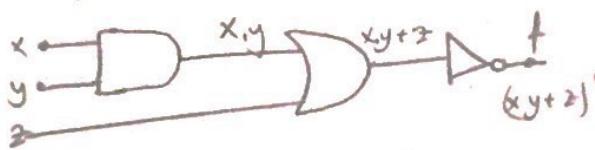
$$ab + a'c + (a + a')bcd = ab + a'c + abc'd + a'bcd$$

$$= ab(1+cd) + a'(d+b) = ab + a'c$$

- 3 terim olduğunda, 2 terimde don değişkenlerden birer tanesi 3. terimde varsa ve 2 terim içerisinde de başka bir değişkenin katısı ve tek tane bulunuyorsa, 3. terim Sadelenir.

$$a'b + b'd + a'c'd = a'b + b'd$$

Ornek 2)



x	y	z	xy	xy + z	$(xy + z)'$
0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	0

$$f = (xy + z)' = (xy)' \cdot z'$$

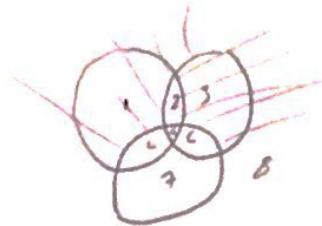
$$z = 1 \Rightarrow f = 0$$

$$xy = 1 \Rightarrow f = 0 \quad / \text{kişigözlüme}$$

$$xy + z = 1 \Rightarrow f = 0 \text{ dir.}$$

$$z = 1 \Rightarrow f = 0.$$

$$xy = 1 \Rightarrow f = 0$$



$$(xy + z)' = (xy)' \cdot z'$$

$$= (x+y') \cdot z'$$

$$= x'z' + y'z'$$

$$= (x+z)' + (y+z)' \quad (3,8) \quad (1,8)$$

$$= (1, 3, 8) \Rightarrow \text{Bu bölgelerden sonuc 1 dir. DIGITLED 0.}$$

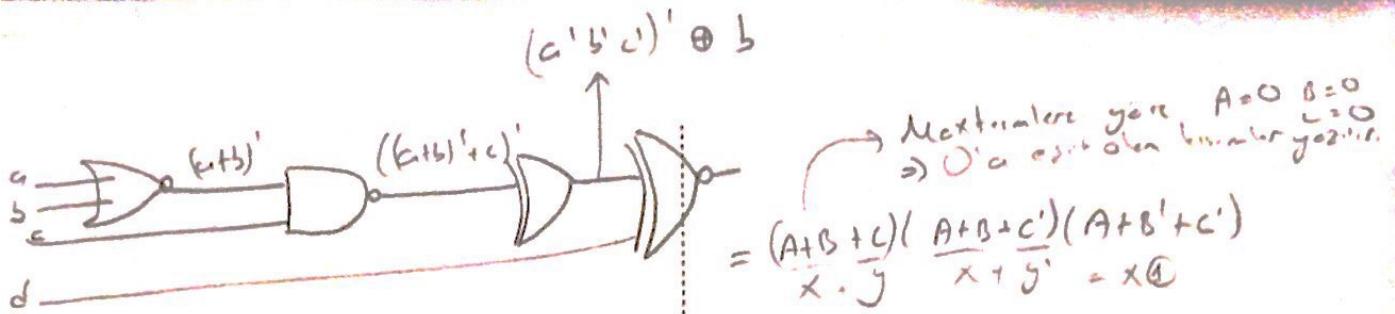
Minterm Yolu:

$$x'z' + y'z' \quad (y+z' \text{ ile genişletme})$$

$$= x'y'z' + x'yz' + x'yz' + xy'z' \quad (y+z' \text{ ile genişletme})$$

$$= m_0 + m_2 + m_4$$

$$\sum (0, 2, 4)$$



$$f = ab'd + b'c'd + (a'+b)(b+c)d' \\ = ab'd + b'c'd + bd' + cd'd'$$

$\frac{ab'd}{abc'd}$	$\frac{b'c'd}{abc'd}$	$\frac{bd'}{abc'd}$	$\frac{cd'd}{abc'd}$
1 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0
1 0 1 1	1 0 0 1	1 1 0 0	1 1 1 0

$$f(a,b,c,d) = \sum(1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14)$$



$$F = A \cdot B + (B + C)'$$

$$B + C = 0 \Rightarrow F = 1$$

$$A \cdot B = 0 \Rightarrow F = 1$$

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



Örnek (6) indirgenmiş F toplam
terimleri toplamı esitinde bulalım.

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Maximumde yere } A=0 \quad B=0 \\ \Rightarrow 0'a \text{ egerden hemen yozun} \end{array}$$

$$= (A+B+C)(\frac{A+B+C'}{X+Y})(A+B'+C') \\ = \frac{A+B+C}{X+Y} = x @$$

$$= (A+B)(A+B'+C') \\ (x,y) (\frac{x}{X+Y}) = y+y @$$

$$= A+B C'$$

Örnek (5) Girişlerin ikili değeri
3'in altındaysa çıkışın 1 olması
istenecektir.

Örnek (6) 1'lerin 0'dan fazla
olması durumunda çıkışın 1
olması istenecektir.

a	b	c	2
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

Örnek (7) Girdilerin ikili değeri
4 katının 3 fazlası bulması
istenecektir. ($4(A+B)+3$)

A	B	F3	F2	F1	F0
0	0	0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1

Gelen bulgi max 11₂ olacakında
b - sınınukukunun 3 fazlası
1111₂ olacakta. Ohalde 4
çıkış ihtiyacını varlığı.

$$F3 = AB' + AB = A, F2 = A'B + AB = B, F1 =$$

$$F0 =$$

Öneri (8)

3 zorunlu 2 seanslı ders.

3 " yada 2 zorunlu

2 seanslı yanıt vermesi
gerektir.

$$G = Z_1 \cdot Z_2 \cdot Z_3 + Z_1 \cdot Z_2 \cdot S_1 \cdot S_2 \\ + Z_1 \cdot Z_3 \cdot S_1 \cdot S_2 + Z_2 \cdot Z_3 \cdot S_1 \cdot S_2$$

Öneri (9) İkaz sistemi 3 sensör

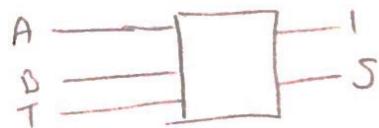
D tımkarı kapalıysa $O \Rightarrow 1$ G motor çalıştırırsa $O \Rightarrow 1$ L işçiler kapalıysa $O \Rightarrow 1$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} D & G & L & Y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \quad Y = \sum (1, 5, 6, 7)$$

$$= DG + GL$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (G) \\ (L) = GL \\ G=0 \quad \text{ve} \quad L=1 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_{1,2,5} \\ (0G+0L) \end{array} \right. \\ G=1 \quad \text{ve} \quad D=1 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_{1,2,5} \\ (DG+GL) \\ (G) = DG \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

- Öneri (9) Oda sıcaklığı
3 giriş (A,B,T) $\Rightarrow 2$ çıkış (I,S)
- A, otomatik 1 manuel 0
- B, ısıtma 1 soğutma 0
- T, deşarj osztó 1 alıtta 0
(deşarj)
- I, ısıtma 1 kapalı 0
- S, soğutma 1 " 0



A	B	T	S	I	Açıklama
0	0	0	1	0	Manuel 2.
0	0	1	1	0	" 2.
0	1	0	0	1	" 1.
0	1	1	0	1	" 1.
1	0	0	0	0	Auto 2.
1	0	1	1	0	" 2.
1	1	0	0	1	" 1.
1	1	1	0	0	" 1.

$$S(A,B,T) = \sum (0, 1, 5)$$

$$I(A,B,T) = \sum (2, 3, 6)$$

KARNAUGH HARİTALARI

AB	0 1	f^{AB}
0	$A'B' AB$	2
1	$A'B' A'B$	

AB	0 1	\rightarrow Gray code
0	$m_0 m_1$	
1	$m_2 m_3$	

Üç değişkenli: $2^3 = 8$

AB/C	0 1
00	$A'B'C' A'B'C$
01	$A'B'C' A'BC$
11	$ABC' AB'C$
10	$AB'C' AB'C$

4 değişkenli karnaugh haritalarında
2x8 veya 8x2 de yapılabilir,
ancak 4x4 daha fazladır.

5 değişkenli: $2^5 = 32$

$ABCDE$ olsun.

1. En enlemli bit ele alınır.

$$\begin{aligned} &A/BCDE \\ &0 \ 0101 = m_5 \\ &1 \ 0101 = m_{21} \\ &\boxed{2+16} \quad \boxed{5+16+21} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &AB CD/E \\ &0101 0. = m_{10} \\ &0101 1. = m_{11} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &A=0 \\ &BCDE \quad 00 \ 01 \ 11 \ 10 \\ &00 \quad 0 \quad 6 \quad 12 \quad 8 \\ &01 \quad m_1 \quad m_5 \quad m_7 \quad m_3 \\ &11 \quad m_3 \quad m_7 \quad m_5 \quad m_{11} \\ &10 \quad m_2 \quad m_6 \quad m_{10} \quad m_{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$A=1$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} BCDE & 00 & 01 & 11 & 10 \\ 00 & m_{16} & m_{20} & m_{28} & m_{24} \\ 01 & m_{12} & m_{21} & m_{29} & m_{25} \\ 11 & m_9 & m_{23} & m_7 & m_{27} \\ 10 & m_{18} & m_{22} & m_{30} & m_{26} \end{array}$$

$$AB/CDE \quad 000 \ 001 \ 011 \ 010 \ 110 \ 111 \ 101 \ 100$$

$$00$$

$$01$$

$$11$$

$$10$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \quad 0 \ 0 \ 0 \\ + 0 \ 1 \ 1 \\ \hline 1 \quad 0 \ 1 \ 0 \\ + 1 \ 1 \ 1 \\ \hline 0 \quad 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\ + 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\ \hline 1 \quad 0 \ 0 \ 0 \end{array}$$

Komşuluk Kavramı

- Arada 1 bitlik

Sinouden Kataloğu

$$x + xy = 1$$

$$x + x'y = x + y$$

$$(x+y)(x+y') = x$$

$$(x+y)(x+z) = x+yz$$

5 te 2 kodu

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \ 6 \ 2 \ 1 \ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 = 8' \text{ dir.}$$

$$0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 = 6' \text{ dir.}$$

$$m_{10210} + m_{01100} = 1$$

KARNAUGH HARITALARI

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} AB & C & D & E & \\ 1 & AD' & AB & & \\ 0 & A'B' & A'B & & \end{array}$$

$2^2 = 4$ Heseye sahip
harita.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} AB & C & D & E & \\ 0 & m_0 & m_1 & & \\ 1 & m_2 & m_3 & & \end{array}$$

Üç deejektiflik $2^3 = 8$

$$AB'C \quad . \quad 0 \quad 1$$

$$G \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 00 \quad AB'C' \quad A'B'C \\ 01 \quad A'DC' \quad A'DC \\ 11 \quad A'BC' \quad ABC \\ 10 \quad A'DC' \quad A'DC \end{array} \right.$$

$$(AD \quad 01 \quad 01 \quad 11 \quad 10 \rightarrow \text{Grup})$$

$$0 \quad A'B'C' \quad A'BC' \quad ABC' \quad A'DC \\ 1 \quad A'BC \quad ABC \quad A'BC \quad A'DC$$

Üç deejektiflik $2 \times 2 = 8$ 'e
de gerekli olan en az
dört hafızın

5 deejektiflik

$$ABCDE$$

1. En çok 1'lik de alınıcak

$$A/B/C/D/E$$

$$0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 = m_5$$

$$1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 = m_{21}$$

$$ABC/D/E$$

$$\underline{0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1} + 0 = m_{10}$$

$$\underline{0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1} + 1 = m_{11}$$

$$2x + 1 = m_{11}$$

$$A=0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} BC/DE & 00 & 01 & 11 & 10 \\ 00 & 0 & 4 & 12 & 8 \\ 01 & 1 & 5 & 13 & 9 \\ 11 & 3 & 2 & 15 & 11 \\ 10 & 2 & 6 & 14 & 10 \end{array}$$

$$A=1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} BC/DE & 00 & 01 & 11 & 10 \\ 00 & 16 & 20 & 28 & 24 \\ 01 & 17 & 21 & 29 & 25 \\ 11 & 19 & 23 & 31 & 27 \\ 10 & 18 & 22 & 30 & 26 \end{array}$$

\rightarrow minterm
 einsinden

$$AB/C/DE \quad 000 \quad 001 \quad 011 \quad 010 \quad 110 \quad 111 \quad 101 \quad 100$$

$$00$$

$$01$$

$$11$$

$$10$$

$$S_1 \\ 0 \ 0 \ 0$$

$$0 \ 0 \ 1$$

$$G \ 1 \ 1$$

$$0 \ 1 \ 0$$

$$1 \ 1 \ 0$$

$$1 \ 1 \ 1$$

$$1 \ 0 \ 1$$

$$1 \ 0 \ 0$$

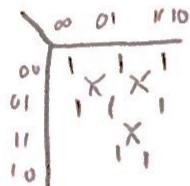
$$S_2$$

\rightarrow simetrisi olmaz (1bit)

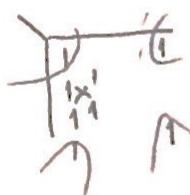
\rightarrow (7bit sonuc)



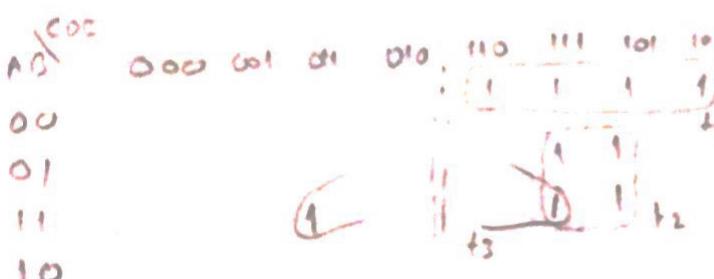
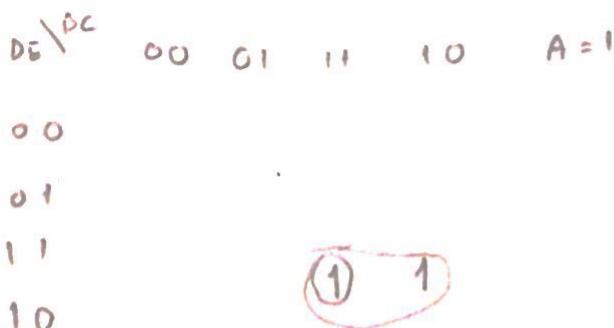
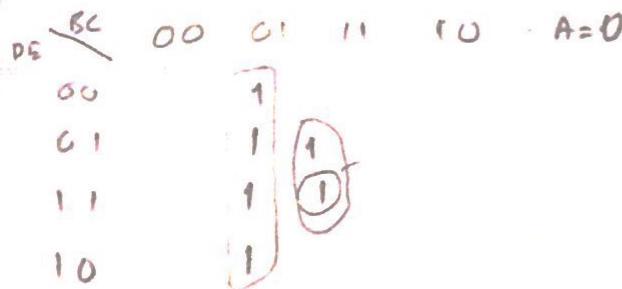
$$\begin{aligned} f_{\text{one}} & 8'1: \Rightarrow d' \\ f_{\text{one}} & 6'1: \Rightarrow bc' \\ f & = bc' + d' \end{aligned}$$



3 tone 4'1: grup =



2 tone 4'0: grup

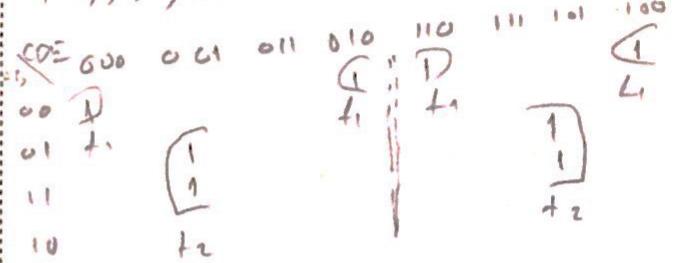


$$f_1 = A'D'C$$

$$f_2 = B'C'E$$

$$f_3 = ABDE$$

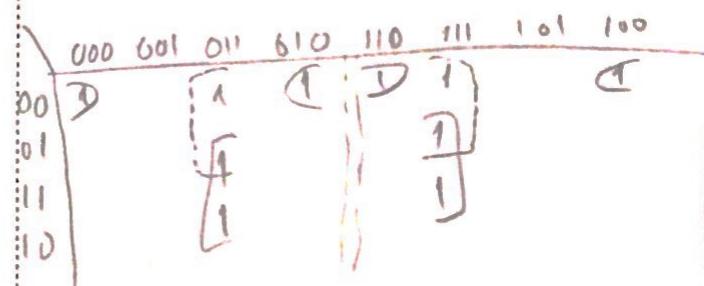
$$f(A, B, C, D, E) = \sum (c, 2^4 \text{ bis } 2^5 \text{ LS})$$



2 tone 4'0: grup

$$f_1 = A'B'E'$$

$$f_2 = B'DE$$



Markierter cins in den Karnaugh-Karte
s - deaktiviert

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} AB & 00 & 01 & 11 & 10 \\ C & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ D & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$B(A' + C')$$

$$ACD \quad 00 \quad 01 \quad 11 \quad 10$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} C & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ D & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$A'D + BC$$

ab	c	0	1
00		0	0
01			
11		0	
10		0	

$$f_1 = a + b$$

$$f_2 = b + c'$$

$$f_3 = a' + b' + c$$

$$f = (a+b)(b+c')(a'+b'+c)$$

Don't Care (Önerilez) Durumlar

Degiskenlerin birbirinden tam olarak bagimsiz olmadigi ya da belli kombinasyonların olmasının mümkün olmadigi durumlar önerilez durumlar olarak tanimlanmaktadır.

BCD kodunu kullanildigisi bir

ABCD sisteminde sayinin deseri
max $111_2 = 9_{10}$ oldugundan

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

$$AD = f(A, B, CD)$$

Burda $f(ABCD) = \Sigma(1, 5, 8, 12)$
 $f_2(ABCD) = \Sigma(2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 14)$
(15)

ab	c	00	01	11	10
00		1	x	x	x
01		1	x	x	x
11					x
10	1				x

$$f_1 = A'D$$

$$f_2 = A'D'$$

$$F = f_1 + f_2 = A'D + AD' = A \oplus D$$

Universal Koorolar

NAND

1. NOT

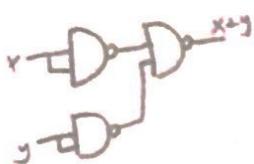
$$(x \cdot x)' = x'$$

2. AND

$$[(x \cdot y)']' = xy$$

3. OR

$$(x' \cdot y')' = x + y$$



4. NOR

$$(x + y)' = (xy)'$$

2. OR

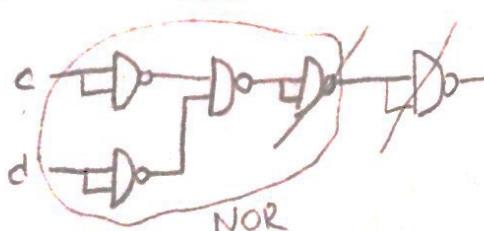
$$[(x + y)']' = x + y$$

3. AND

$$(x' + y')' = xy$$

4. NAND

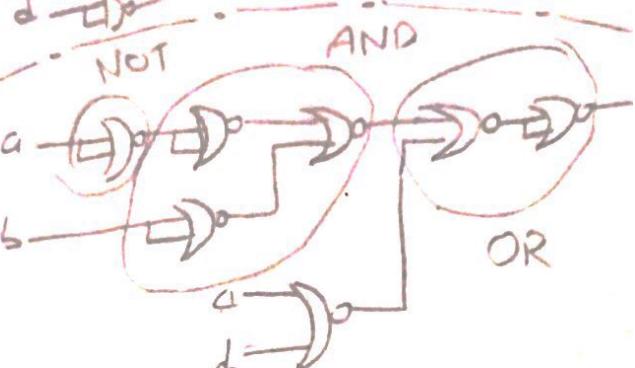
$$f = \overline{a'b} + (c+d)'$$



En sade hal:



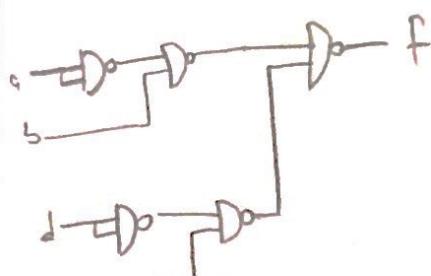
$$\overline{a \cdot b} = f$$



$$f = \overline{a'b + cd'} \text{ NAND ifc}$$

$$\overline{a'b + cd'}$$

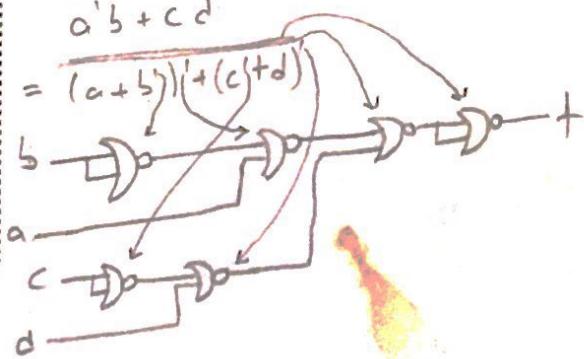
$$= \overline{(a'b) \cdot (cd')}$$



$$f = \overline{a'b + cd'} \text{ NOR ifc}$$

$$\overline{a'b} + \overline{cd}$$

$$= (a+b)' + (c+d)'$$



Quine-McCluskey

$$f(a,b,c,d) = \sum(1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15)$$

m_1	0001 ✓	$m(1,9)$	-001	$\cancel{m(8,9,10,11)}$	10-
m_4	0100 ✓	$m(4,9)$	01-0		
m_8	1000 ✓	$m(8,9)$	100-		
				$m(8,10)$	10-0 ✓
m_6	0110 ✓			$m(6,7)$	011-
m_9	1001 ✓			$m(9,11)$	10-1 ✓
m_{10}	1010 ✓			$m(10,11)$	101- ✓
				$m(7,15)$	-111
m_7	0111 ✓				
m_{11}	1011 ✓			$m(11,15)$	1-11
					m_{15} 1111 ✓

1'li grup

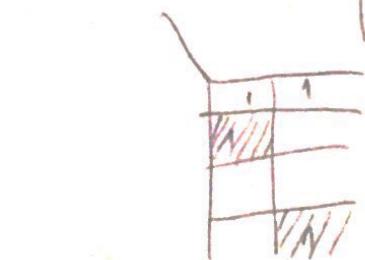
2'li gruplar

3'li grup

(✓ isecti dengeli)

Asal bileşenler işaret koymadıkları n. 2

	1	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
$m(1,9)$ -001	X												
$m(4,9)$ 01-0		X	X										
$m(6,7)$ 011-			X	X									
$m(7,15)$ -111				X									
$m(11,15)$ 1-11					X	X							
$m(8,10,11)$ 10--						X	X	X	X				



Başka alternatif olmaya
1'lesin gasterisi.

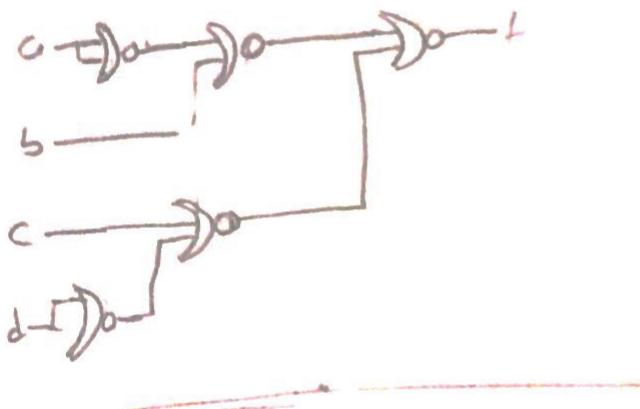
- $a'b + ac + \cancel{bc}$
satellite

• 7, 11'e 15 kaldı, 2'sini de bantlı olan grubuya sonra da bantlı (X) ediliyor. Bu sayilara göre ogrenci once grubular da bantlı ederse her biri bir cebim olmaz olur.

• tx(dont care) dumurlar tabloya dahil ediliyor çözüm yapılır. Asal tabloya yatırıg da hali ediliyor direk ifadesi edilir.

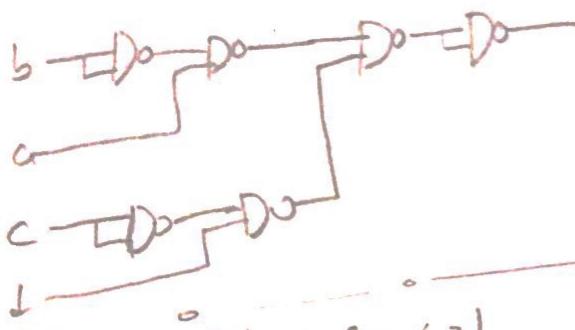
$$f = (a' + b)(c + d') \text{ NOR}$$

$$= \overline{(a' + b)}' + \overline{(c + d')}$$



$$f = \overline{(b' + b)}(c + d') \text{ NAND}$$

$$= (ab)' \cdot (c'd)'$$



$$f(a, b, c) = \sum(0, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7)$$

	a' 1	c 0 1
0 1	1	1
1 1	1	1
1 0	1	0

$$f = \overline{c + a'b' + ab}$$

$$= \overline{c} + \overline{(a'b')} \cdot (ab)'$$

5 lone 2girsl. NAND

1 lone 3girsl. NAND

	a' 1	c 0 1
0 1	1	1
1 1	1	1
1 0	1	0

$$f' = c'b'c' + ab'c'$$

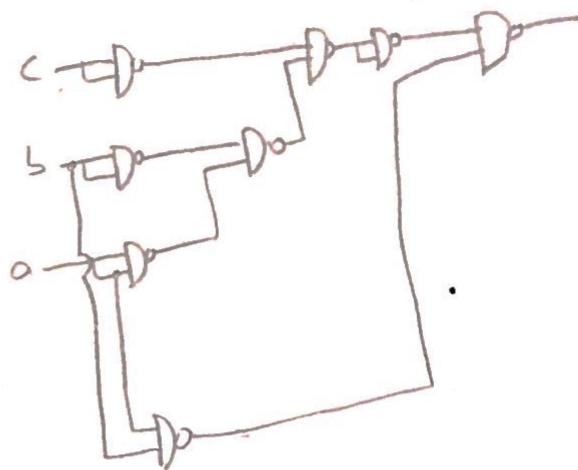
$$f = \overline{(a+b'+c)} / \overline{(a'+b+c)}$$

$$f = \overline{(a+bc)'} + \overline{(a'+b+c)'} \quad \text{Ans}$$

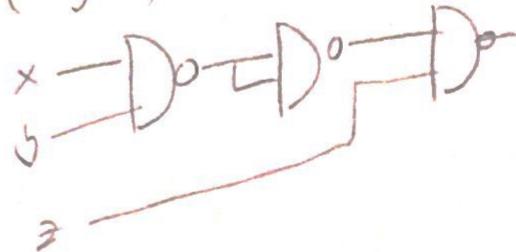
3 lone 2girsl. NOR

2 lone 3girsl. NOR

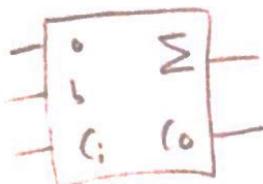
$$f = \overline{[c' \cdot (a'b')']} \cdot (ab)'$$



$$(\overline{x} y z)$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \rightarrow C_1 \\ | \\ 11 \\ | \\ 01 \\ + 100 \\ \hline C_0 \end{array}$$

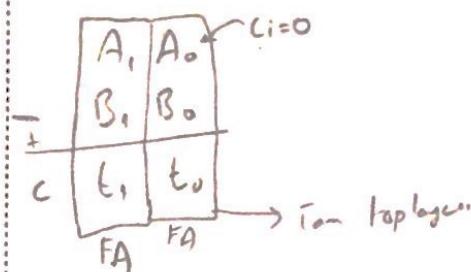
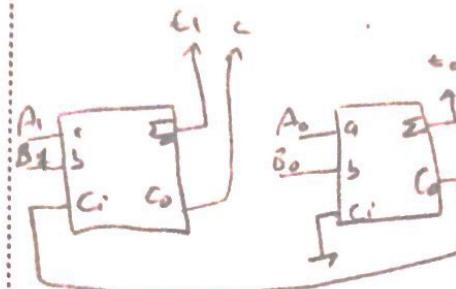
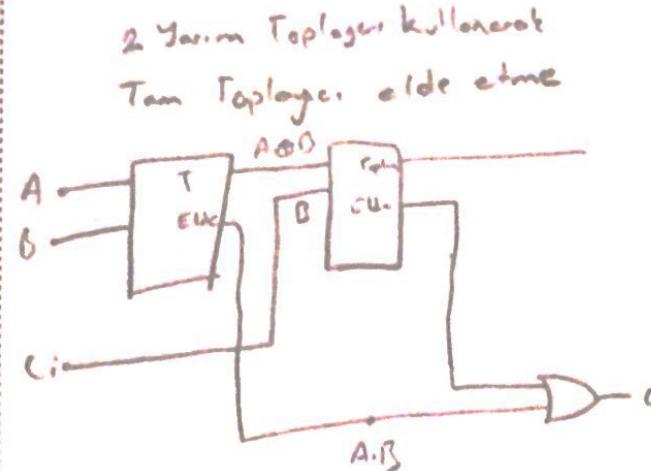
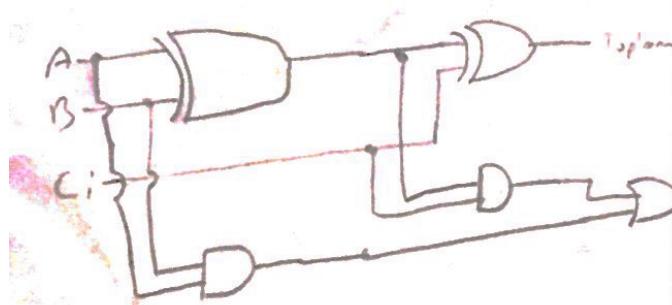


Girişler	Güçler	Toplam	C ₀	
A	B	C _i	Toplam	C ₀
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

$$\text{Toplam} = A \oplus B \oplus C_i$$

$$C_0 = C_i \cdot (A \oplus B) + A \cdot B$$

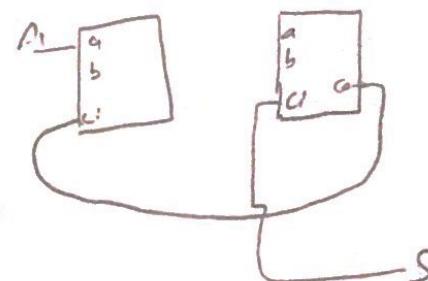
Exor Kuralı; Tek sayıda 1 varsa
çıktı 1'dir.



Gitarma işlemi için

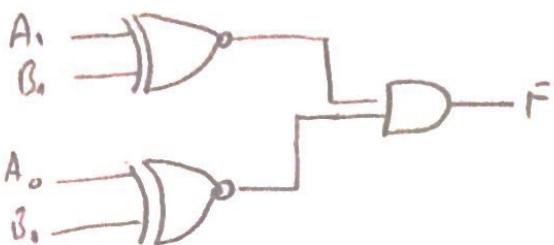
$$S = 0 \Rightarrow \text{toplama} \quad (B_1 = 0, B_0 = 0, C_i = 0 \text{ olmalı})$$

$$S = 1 \Rightarrow \text{gitarma} \quad (B_1 = 1, B_0 = 1, C_i = 1 \text{ olmalı})$$



$$\begin{aligned} B_1 \oplus 0 &= B_1 \\ B_1 \oplus 1 &= B_1' \quad (\text{B}_1 = 1 \text{ iken sonuc } 0 \text{ oluyor}) \\ &\quad (\text{B}_1 = 0 \text{ " " " 1 oluyor}) \\ &\quad (\text{Yani } B_1' \text{ cevaplı}) \end{aligned}$$

Karşılastırıcılar



$\text{if } (A = B) \dots$

$$A = A_1 A_0$$

$$B = B_1 B_0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_3 \\ A_2 \\ A_1 \\ A_0 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} B \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_3 \\ B_2 \\ B_1 \\ B_0 \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_3 &= A_3 B_3 + A_3 B_3' (A_2 B_2) + (A_3 B_3)(A_2 B_2) A_1 B_1 + (A_3 B_3)(A_2 B_2) (A_1 B_1) A_0 B_0 \\ A_2 &= A_2' B_3 + A_2 B_3 (A_3 B_3) \dots \end{aligned}$$

$(A < B)$ yani, $(A=B)$ ve $(A>B)$ durumlarında 1 yazılır

$A=B$	$A>B$	$A<B$
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	X

$A=B$	$A>B$	$A<B$
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	X	

$$[(A=B) + (A>B)]'$$

Vegan digital hibrit

Decoderler

n tane (max) 2^n tane

cıktıları olan kombinasyonel devrelerdir.

2x4 Dec

