

# Sayısal Sistemler

=> Toban

$$(3,42)_n = 3 \cdot n^0 + 4 \cdot n^{-1} + 2 \cdot n^{-2}$$

$$(a,b,c)_n = (?)_m$$

$$0,1,c \cdot m \quad a_1, a_2 \Rightarrow m_1 = a$$

$$0, a_1, a_2 \cdot m = a_3, a_4, a_5 \Rightarrow m_2 = a_3$$

$$0, a_1, a_2 \cdot m = a_{n+2}, 0$$

- > Güvenli
- > Tekrarlanabilir
- > Kalite değişmez, iyileştirilebilir
- > Garantis ve dış etkenlerden az etkilenir
- > Ucuzdur.
- > Kopyalanmada bozulmaz. (iletim)

## Tümleme

=> Azaltılmış toban tümleme

=> Toban tümleme

$$(r^n - 1) - N \quad N: r \text{ tabanında } n \text{ digitli bir sayı}$$

$$r^n - N = [(r^n - 1) - N] + 1$$

Azaltılmış  
T.T.

## Tümlemeye Çıkarma

Toban - 1

$$M - N = M + (r^n - N) - r^n$$

$$M - N = M + [(r^n - 1) - N] - r^n + 1$$

## İsaretsiz Sayılar

-> 1 negatif  
0 pozitif

Örnek

$$\rightarrow 1111 = -7$$

$$\rightarrow 0111 = 7$$

\* ilk bitin negatiflik ifade eder, jansı aynı hesaplanır.

Signed  
Magnitude

## Toban Tümleme

$$\rightarrow 1001 = -7$$

$$-7.8 + 2^0.1 = -7$$

$$\rightarrow 0111 = 7$$

-0.8 ...

Signed -2's  
Complements

## Toban-1 Tümleme

$$\rightarrow 1001 = -6$$

$$-7.8 - 1 + 1 = -6$$

$$\rightarrow 0110 = 6$$

Signed -1's  
Complements

Toban-1 tümlemesi

## BCD Kod

\* Her rakamı 4bit ifade eder

$$\rightarrow (24)_{10} = (0010 \ 0001)_{BCD}$$

## Toplama

1000	1000	8P
11	1001	39
<hr/>		
1100	0001	127
0110	0110	← yanlış
10010	0111	
1	2	7

\* 6 bitten sebebi; 9 rakam var 4bit 15'e kadar gösterir. 15-9=6 farkı kaplıyoruz

# ASCI-II

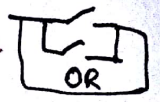
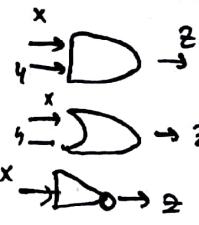
Even (00) Priority

0.....  
1.....

## 2 bits Logic

→ And  $\cdot = x \cdot y$   
→ Or  $+ = x + y$   
→ Not  $' = x'$

Gate



## Kendi Buldugum

### Minterm

⇒ And  $2^n$  tane olur  
-  $xy, xy', x'y, x'y'$   
-  $m_0, m_1, \dots$

### Max Term

⇒ Or  $2^n$  tane olur  
-  $x+y, x+y', x'+y, x'+y'$   
-  $M_0, M_1, \dots$

\* m. icin (000) =  $m_0$   
0: not  $m_2 = (010)$   
1: kendisi  $x'yz$

\* M. icin (000) =  $M_0$   
0: kendisi  $M_2 = (010)$   
1: not  $x'y'z$

$$(m_0)' = m_0$$

→  $m_0 = x'y'z' = x+y+z = m_0$   
→  $m_1 = x'y'z = x+y+z' = m_1$   
→  $m_2 = x'y z' = x+y'+z = m_2$   
→  $m_3 = x'y z = x+y'+z' = m_3$   
→  $m_4 = x y' z' = x'+y+z = m_4$   
→  $m_5 = x y' z = x'+y+z' = m_5$   
→  $m_6 = x y z' = x'+y'+z = m_6$   
→  $m_7 = x y z = x'+y'+z' = m_7$

$$\Sigma(0,1) = m_0 + m_1$$

$$\Pi(0,2) = M_0 \cdot M_2$$

## Kononik form

### Minterm

### Maxterm

⇒ Eger  $F: \Sigma(0,2,4,6) = \Pi(1,3,5,7)$

### Maxterm

### Minterm

De Morgan's Law

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

$$F' = \Pi(0,2,4,6) = \Sigma(1,3,5,7)$$

## Kendi Formulem

örnek ① ② + olduğu için ① ve ②  $\Sigma$  (minterm)  
sekinde olmalı  
 $F = x + y \cdot z$

$$F = x + yz$$

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

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

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

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

① x..... Minterm (m) ⇒ x=1  
Tek eleman 0: x' y=? (1??) = { 100  
Σ de Π da 1: x y=? 101  
olur. 2=? 110  
111

Maxterm (M)  
0: kendisi ⇒ x=0  
1: not y=? (0??) { 001  
010  
011  
000

De Morgan's Law

② ... yz min term ⇒ x=?  
And olduğu 0: not y=1 (?11) = { 011  
icın minterm 1: kendisi 2=1 111  
olur (sadece)

Maxterm (M)  
y.z ⇒ Σ(3,3) = Π(0,1,2,4,5,6)  
oldugundan M ilemi olmaz.

De Morgan's Law

$$F = ① + ② = \Sigma(4,5,6,7) + \Sigma(3,7)$$

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

$$\Sigma(7,7) = \Sigma(7)$$

De Morgan's Law



## Kend Formülüm

örnek

$$F = \sum(0,1,2,4,5,6)$$

$$6 \text{ tane} \rightarrow 6 \geq 2^2$$

$$6 < 2^3 \rightarrow 3 \text{ bit}$$

$3-2=1$  harfli  
eleman mevcut  
olabilir.

1 versu 1,2,3... harfli elemanlar  
olabilir.  
2 versu 2,3...  
3 versu 3...

Analiz yapıldı. simdi isleme geçiriyoruz.

Mintermdeki bit  
sayısı 1 harfli  
eleman sayısı  
 $3-1$

$$\Rightarrow \sum(0,1,2,4,5,6) =$$

min term olduğu  
icm

0: not  
1: kendisi

$$\begin{cases} (000) \\ (001) \\ (010) \\ (100) \\ (101) \\ (110) \end{cases}$$

1 harfli icm  $2^2$   
tane aynı bit lazım

2 harfli icm  $2^1$   
tane aynı bit lazım

...

$$3-2=1$$

Püm terimleri kullanma kadar  
arama işlemi (ortak bit bulma)  
devam edecek.

Minterm olduğunca fazla terimde  
bit ortaklığı bulunmaya çalışılır.

Sırasıyla;  $\rightarrow$  4 terimde 1 ortak bit  
(3 bit icm)  
2 terimde 2 ortak bit  
1 terim 3 ortak bit

$$\begin{cases} 0 (000) \\ 2 (010) \\ 4 (100) \\ 6 (110) \end{cases}$$

$$(\text{??}) = z'$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 (000) \\ 1 (001) \\ 5 (101) \end{cases}$$

$$(\text{??}) = y'$$

Kullanılan Mintermler

0,1,2,4,5,6  $\rightarrow$  hepsi

Aynı minterm terim  
birden fazla kullanılabilir.

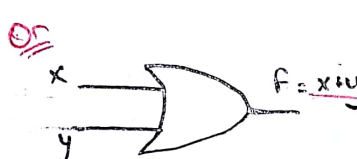
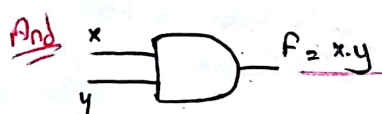
$$F = \sum(0,1,2,4,5,6) = z' + y'$$

Bit Sayısı

(4 bit icm)

$\rightarrow$  8 terim 1 ortak  $2^3$  1  
 $\rightarrow$  4 terim 2 ortak  $2^2$  2  
 $\rightarrow$  2 terim 3 ortak  $2^1$  3  
 $\rightarrow$  1 terim 4 ortak  $2^0$  4

## Logic Kapılar

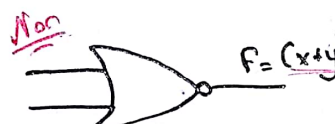
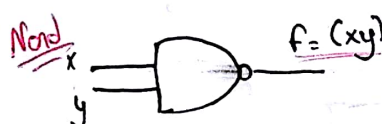


inverter

$$F = x'$$

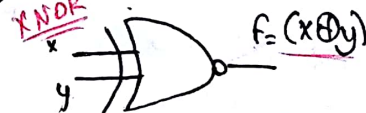
Buffer

$$F = x$$



XOR

XNOR



Kapıların ikili işlemleri birleşme ve değişme  
özellikleri sağlıyorsa  $[xy = yx, x.(x+y) = xx + xy]$   
kapılar genişletilebilir.

AND, OR, Inverter, Buffer

~~NAND, NOR~~ XOR, XNOR

genişletilebilir.

$$(x+y) \cdot z \neq x \cdot (z+y)$$

genişletilemez.

## Genişletme

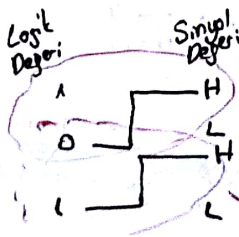


$$F = x \oplus y \oplus z$$

XOR teklik

belirler.  $(x+y+z)$  için  
XOR = 1 ise x,y,z'den  
sadece 1 tanesi 1'dir.

$$\begin{cases} (001) \\ (010) \\ (100) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{XOR} = 1$$

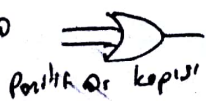


Lojik Değeri

Simül. Değeri

Pozitif Lojik H:1 L:0

Negatif Lojik H:0 L:1



negatif OR

# The Map Method

n-variable

2<sup>n</sup> tane yongoro 1 → 2  
 { Değişmeyen versö yongoro  
 En sono tabi 1 ler yongoro  
 0 tane yongoro 1 → 0  
 Chiz 1 yokso → 0

x \ y	0	1
0		
1		

Two-Variable

x \ yz	00	01	11	10
0				
1				

Three-Variable

xy \ z	00	01	11	10
00				
01				
11				
10				

Four-Variable

2<sup>2</sup> tane 1 → 1

2<sup>1</sup> tane 1 → (Değişmeyen Yozılıs)

2<sup>0</sup> tane 1 → " "

yongoro

\* 0 tane 1 = 0

x \ y	0	1
0	1	1
1		

→ 2<sup>1</sup> tane yongoro 1

x değişmez ve x=0 (Ama icinde)

⇒ f = x'

x \ y	0	1
0		1
1		1

→ 2<sup>0</sup> tane yongoro 1

değişmeyen yok

$$f = x'y' + xy$$

① x=0 y=0 ⇒ x'y' ② x=1 y=1 ⇒ xy

\* f: bulmak için table methodu 1 için Σ verir  
 F: bulmak için table methodu 0 için Π verir

Aynı örnek için

$$\begin{aligned} 0^2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} w=0 \\ yz=1 \end{array} \right\} &\Rightarrow (w+y'+z') \\ 0^2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} w=1 \\ yz=1 \end{array} \right\} &\Rightarrow (w'+y'+z') \\ 0^3 &\Rightarrow w'+x+y'+z' \\ F &= (w+y'+z')(w'+y'+z')(w'+x+y'+z') \\ &= \Pi(3,7,10,11,15) \end{aligned}$$

0<sup>3</sup> ⇒

$$F = (w+y'+z')(w'+y'+z')(w'+x+y'+z') = \Pi(3,7,10,11,15)$$

\* F' bulmak için 0'lar 1 1'ler 0 olur  
 sonra işlem yapılır.

x \ yz	00	01	11	10
0	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1

$$F = x'z + xz'$$

→ Varileri tabloya koyuyoruz.

$$x'z = \begin{Bmatrix} (001) \\ (011) \end{Bmatrix} \quad xz' = \begin{Bmatrix} (100) \\ (110) \end{Bmatrix}$$

tabloda 1 koyuyoruz

Tablodan çıkarıyoruz

m<sub>1</sub>, m<sub>3</sub>, m<sub>4</sub>, m<sub>6</sub>

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

w \ x y z	000	001	011	010	111	110	101	100
00	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
01	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1

\* Minterm için 1

\* Maxterm için 0 (veya isteniyorsa)

ilk seçilir.

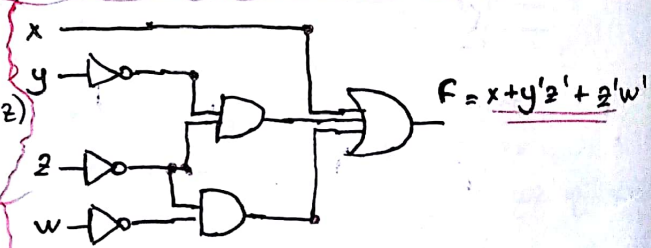
$$f(w,x,y,z) = \Sigma(0,1,2,4,5,6,7,8,12,13,14) = \Pi(3,7,10,11,15)$$

Sabitler

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y=0 \\ z=1 \end{array} \right\} &\Rightarrow y'z' \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z=0 \\ w=0 \end{array} \right\} &\Rightarrow z'w' \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z=0 \\ x=1 \end{array} \right\} &\Rightarrow z'x \end{aligned}$$

\* Kullanılmamış 1 bulmaya kadar, seçilebilen en fazla yongoro 1 seçilir. Seçimler 2<sup>0</sup>, 2<sup>1</sup>, 2<sup>2</sup>... tane 1 şeklinde olur

$$F = y'z + z'x + z'w$$



$$F = x'y'z + z'w$$

x \ yz	00	01	11	10
0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0

ilk seçilir

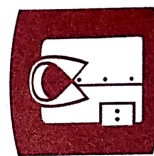
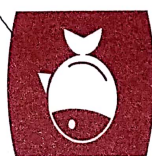
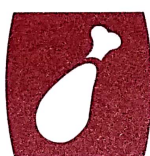
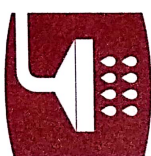
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ z=0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x'z'$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=1 \\ z=1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow xz$$

$$F' = x'z + xz'$$

$$F' = \Sigma(0,2,5,7) = \Pi(1,3,4,6)$$





$$F = \sum (0,1,2,4,5,6)$$

- 0 (000)
- 1 (001)
- 2 (010)
- 4 (100)
- 5 (101)
- 6 (110)

0,1	00-
0,2	0-0
0,4	-00
<hr/>	
1,5	-01
4,5	10-
4,6	1-0

0,1,4,5-0-  
0,4,1,5-0-  
0,2,4,6--0

✓ 0,1,4,5  
✓ 0,2,4,6

0	1	2	4	5	6
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓					

$$F(x,y,z) = y' + z'$$

$$f_2 = \Sigma(1, 2, 13)$$

2
6
14
10

aynı satır

aynı satır

wx \ yz	00	01	11	10	00				
00	1	X	1	1	1	00			
01	1	0	X	1	1	01			
11	0	X	0	1	0	11			
10	1	0	1	1	1	10			
00	1	X	1	1	1	00	X	1	1
	00	01	11	10	00		0	X	1
							0	X	0
							1	0	1
						00	01	11	10

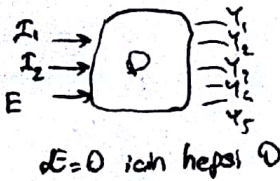
[www.aksi.com](http://www.aksi.com)





## Decoders

- Kalasıcılar
- Enable;



⇒ E=1 veya E'siz için  
 $010 \Rightarrow Y_2 = 1$   
 $001 \Rightarrow Y_1 = 1$   
 diğerleri 0  
 diğerleri 0

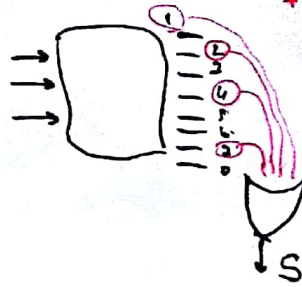
\* Min / Max terimlere  
 bağlıdır

Example:  
 Full Adder

$$S = \sum (1, 2, 4, 7)$$

$$C = \sum (3, 5, 6, 7)$$

- \* Ayni no'ya sahip y'leri or kopusuna gondeririz
- \* Terside olur.



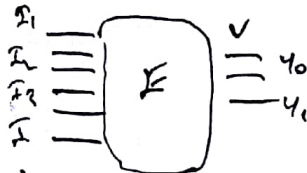
## Encoder

- Decoder tersi
- Priority;

$V=0 \Rightarrow$  hepsi 0

$$V.1 + Y_0.1 + Y_1.2 = a$$

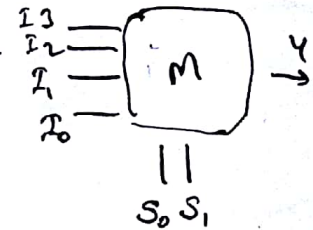
$$I_a = 1 \quad I_2 = x \quad (2 < a)$$



## Multiplexers

$$\Rightarrow S_0 + 2.S_1 = a$$

$$Y = I_a$$



## Demultiplexers

- Multiplexers tersi
- DeMUX

- \* DeMux = Decoder
- \* Mux = Encoder

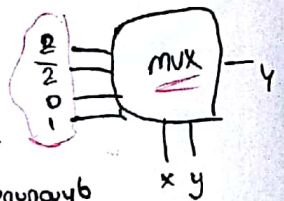
Example

$$f(x, y, z) = \sum (1, 2, 6, 7)$$

- (0,1)  $I_0 = 2$
- (1,2)  $I_1 = 2'$
- (4,5)  $I_2 = 0$
- (6,7)  $I_3 = 1$

$$000 = 0$$

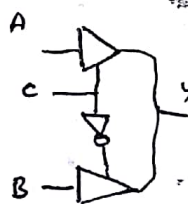
$$001 = 1$$



Her zaman sonunayb  
 alabilir olur.

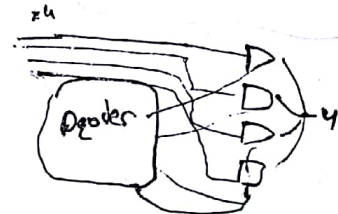
## Three State Gates

- $C=0 \Rightarrow Y = B$
- $C=1 \Rightarrow Y = A$



$$C=0 \Rightarrow Y=B$$

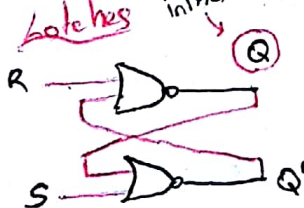
$$C=1 \Rightarrow Y=A$$



\* Decoder ile  
 bulunabilir.

## Latches

Initial Value

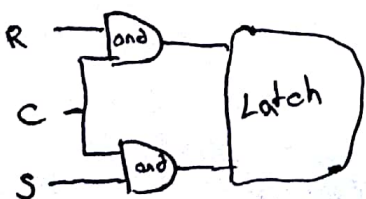


- NOR
- $R \& S = 0 \Rightarrow Q \Rightarrow Q$  (no change)
- $R \& S = 1 \Rightarrow Q \Rightarrow S$  (0 = reset, 1 = Set)
- $R \& S = 1 \Rightarrow Q = Q' = 0$  (invalid) (gecersiz)

## NAND

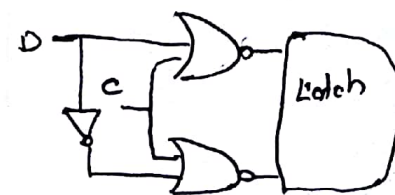
→ Değilene ( $\bar{R}, \bar{S}$ ) bakıp NOR  
 tablosuna bakarsız.

## Controlled Latches



- $C=0 \Rightarrow Q = Q$
- $C=1 \Rightarrow$  Latch

⇒ D-Latches



- $C=0 \Rightarrow Q = Q$
- $C=1 \Rightarrow Q = D$

\* Zaman diyagramlarında C=1 durumu incelenir.

$$\Rightarrow \text{Latch} = S + Q\bar{R}$$

( $S \& R \neq 1$ )

$$\Rightarrow \text{C-Latch} = \bar{Q}R + \bar{Q}S + CS$$

( $C \& S \& R \neq 1$ )

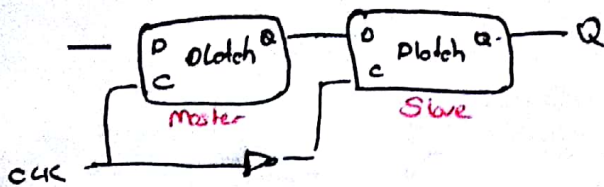
$$\bar{C}Q + CS + R\bar{S}Q$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{D-Latch} : \bar{C}Q + CD$$

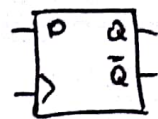


## Flip-Flop

→ Master-Slave D Flip-Flop

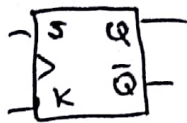


⇒ Edge-Triggered D Flip-Flop



$$\rightarrow Q(t+1) = D$$

⇒ JK Flip-Flop



$$\rightarrow J \wedge K = 0 \Rightarrow Q(t+1) = Q(t)$$

$$\rightarrow J \oplus K = 1 \Rightarrow Q(t+1) = J$$

$$\rightarrow J \wedge K = 1 \Rightarrow Q(t+1) = \bar{Q}(t)$$

⇒ T Flip-Flop



$$\rightarrow T = 0 \Rightarrow Q(t+1) = Q(t)$$

$$\rightarrow T = 1 \Rightarrow Q(t+1) = \bar{Q}(t)$$

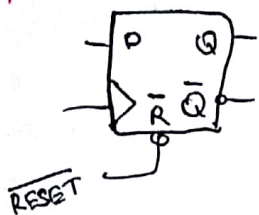
## C. Equations

$$\Rightarrow D \text{ Flip-Flop } Q(t+1) = D$$

$$\Rightarrow JK \text{ F-F } Q(t+1) = J\bar{Q} + \bar{K}Q$$

$$\Rightarrow T \text{ F-F } Q(t+1) = T \oplus Q \text{ (Map method)}$$

## Asynchronous Reset



$$\rightarrow \bar{R} = 0 \Rightarrow Q(t+1) = 0 \text{ (set)}$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{R} = 1 \Rightarrow Q(t+1) = D \text{ (data)}$$

$$\rightarrow Q(t+1) = R.D$$

$$\rightarrow Q(t+1) = \Sigma(3) = M_3 \text{ (R.D)}$$

## Preset and Clear



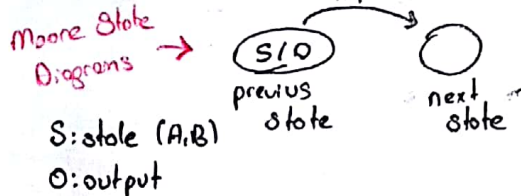
$$\rightarrow (\bar{P} \oplus \bar{C}) = 1 \Rightarrow Q(t+1) = \bar{C}$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{P} \wedge \bar{C} = 1 \Rightarrow Q(t+1) = D$$

$$\rightarrow Q(t+1) = \bar{Q}(t)$$

$$\rightarrow (0, \bar{P}, \bar{C}) = \Sigma(3, 5)$$

## Analysis of Clocked Sequential Circuits



i: input o: output

P. State	Next State	Output
A, B	i=0 i=1	o=0 o=1
A, B...	A, B	0 = ... 0 = ...

State Diagrams Table

## Mealy

→ For the same state; the output changes with the input.

A	B	input x	output y
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0

$y(x) = y(A, B, x)$   
 $y$  depends  $x$

## Moore

→ For the same state; the output does not change with the input.

A	B	input x	output y
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1

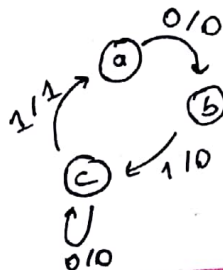
$y$  doesn't depend  $x$

## State Reductions

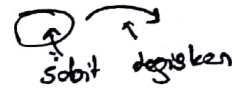
→ Only input/output sequences are important.

→ Aynı olan state'leri kaldırıyoruz. (Sıfırda kaldırılır.)

By State: a b c c a  
input: 0 1 1 0 1  
output: 0 0 0 1



→ State diagram can simplify circuit



## OLET

→ 2'lik → 10'luk

→ 10'luk → 2'lik

Decoders ↔ Encoders

$$\rightarrow Y_n = m_n \rightarrow Y_1 = \Sigma(2, 4)$$

$$\rightarrow Y_n = E.m_n \rightarrow Y_2 = \Sigma(1, 4)$$

$$\rightarrow V \text{ vers } V.Y_1$$

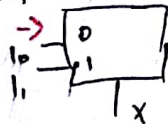
$$i_1, i_2$$

$$(01) = 1 \quad y_1 = 1$$

$$(11) = 3 \quad y_3 = 1$$

After 20

## Multiplexer



$$X=0 \Rightarrow 1_0$$

$$X=1 \Rightarrow 1_1$$

## Three State Gates

$$\rightarrow A \text{ and } B \text{ and } C \quad Y = C.A$$