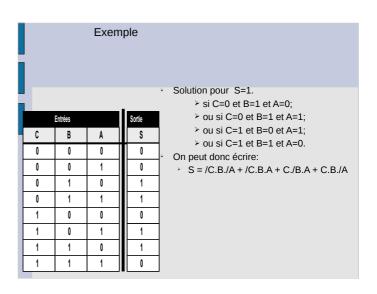
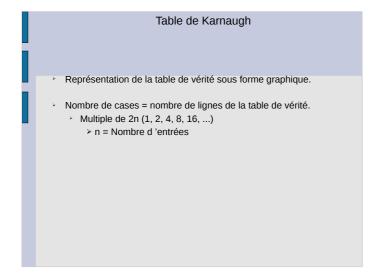


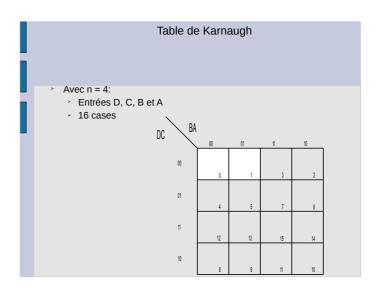
Table de vérité versus diagramme échelle

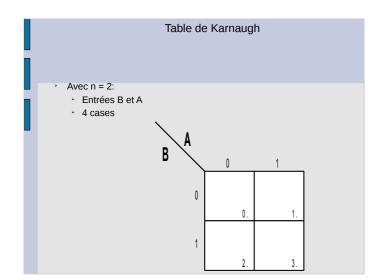
Pour une table de vérité donnée, nous pouvons trouver l'équation logique et le diagramme échelle correspondant

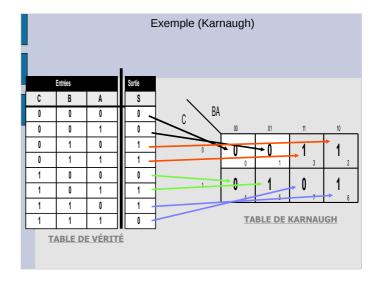
Il faut utiliser l'algèbre de Boole pour simplifier.

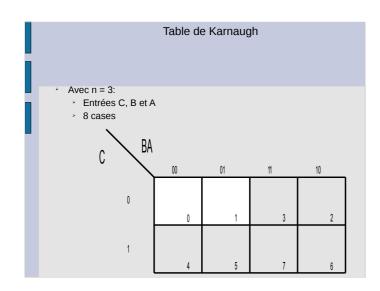


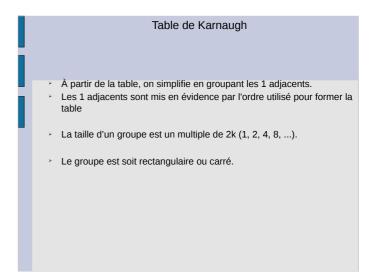


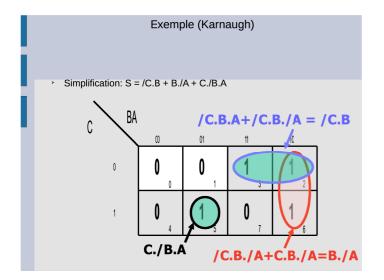


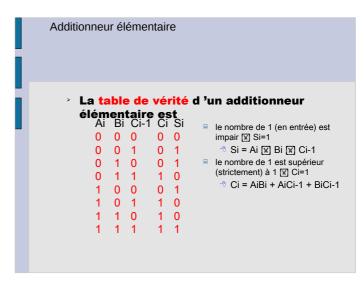










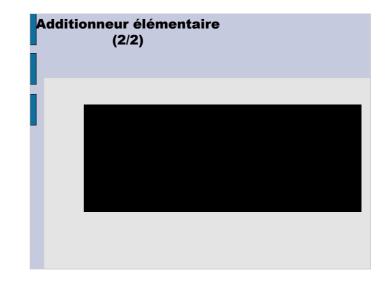


```
Table de Karnaugh

Former les plus gros groupes possibles.

Termes plus simples.

Un 1 peut faire partie de plusieurs groupes.
```



```
Exemple (Karnaugh)
Les 1 des bords extrêmes sont adjacents.
 La table se referme sur elle même.
             DC
     /C./A -
                              0
                             1
                                    0
                                          0
   /D.C./B.A -4
                       0
                             0
                                    0
                                          0
                                               -/C.B
                              0
```

```
library IREE;
use IREE.std_logic_l164.all;
use IREE.numeric_std.all;
entity full_addl is
port (
    a, b, cin : in std_logic;
    s, cout : out std_logic;
    y;
end entity;
architecture arc of full_addl is
    signal resultat : unsigned(1 downto 0);

begin

resultat <= ('0' & a) + ('0' & b) + ('0' & cin);
    s <= resultat(0);
    cut <= resultat(1);
end arc;
```

A lire

- http://mpicartier.free.fr/ancien_site/electricite/transistor/transit.htm
- Pour npoint de vue électronique : http://www-lemm.univ-lille1.fr/physique/physicie/lec12.htm
 Un cours VHDL : http://comelec.enst.fr/hdl/vhdl_intro.html