

可以用三个方程组来描述:
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = f_1(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_i, q_1, q_2, \cdots, q_l) \\ \vdots \\ y_j = f_1(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_i, q_1, q_2, \cdots, q_l) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = g_1(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_i, q_1, q_2, \cdots, q_l) \\ \vdots \\ z_k = g_1(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_i, q_1, q_2, \cdots, q_l) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} q_1^* = h_1(z_1, z_2, \cdots, z_i, q_1, q_2, \cdots, q_l) \\ \vdots \\ q_l^* = h_l(z_1, z_2, \cdots, z_i, q_1, q_2, \cdots, q_l) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} q_1^* = h_l(z_1, z_2, \cdots, z_i, q_1, q_2, \cdots, q_l) \\ \vdots \\ q_l^* = h_l(z_1, z_2, \cdots, z_i, q_1, q_2, \cdots, q_l) \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} x \neq x \neq x \\ x \neq x \neq x \\ x \neq x \neq x \end{cases}$$

三、时序电路的分类

1. 同步时序电路与异步时序电路

同步:存储电路中所有触发器的时钟使用统一的clk,状态变 化发生在同一时刻

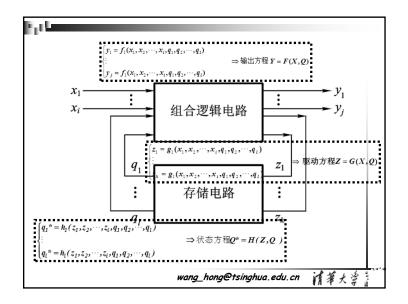
异步:没有统一的clk,触发器状态的变化有先有后

2. Mealy型和Moore型

Mealy型: Y = F(X, Q) 与 $X \setminus Q$ 有关

Moore型: Y = F(Q) 仅取决于电路状态

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6.2 时序电路的分析方法

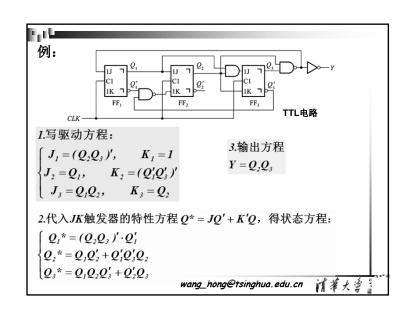
6.2.1 同步时序电路的分析方法

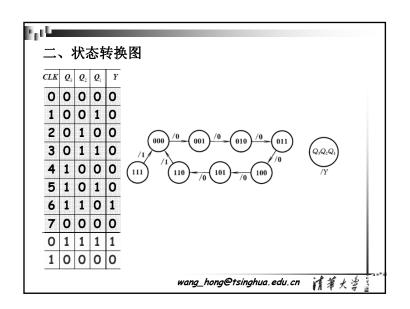
分析: 找出给定时序电路的逻辑功能 即找出在输入和CLK作用下,电路的次态和输出。

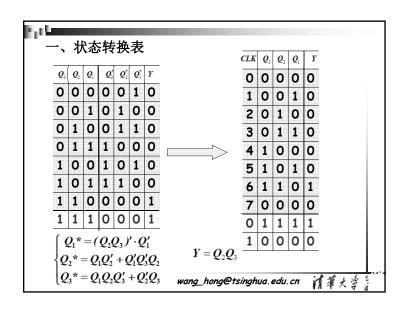
一般步骤:

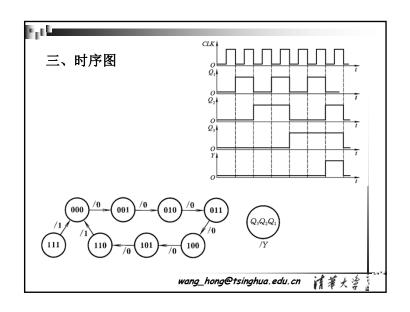
- ①从给定电路写出存储电路中每个触发器的驱动方程 (输入的逻辑式),得到整个电路的驱动方程。
- ②将驱动方程代入触发器的特性方程,得到状态方程。
- ③从给定电路写出输出方程。

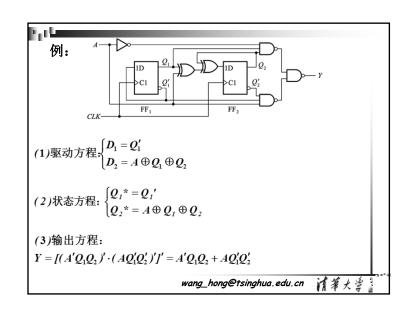
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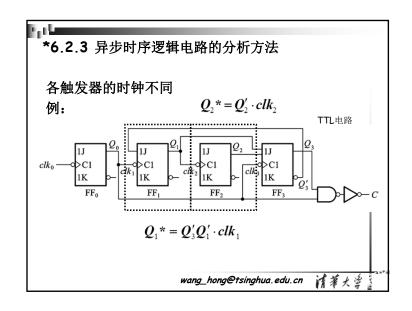


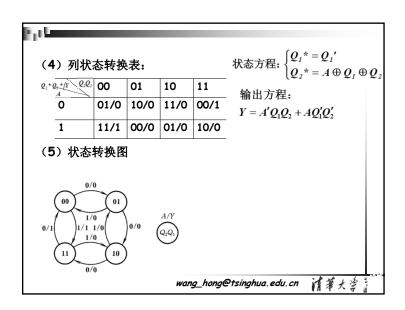


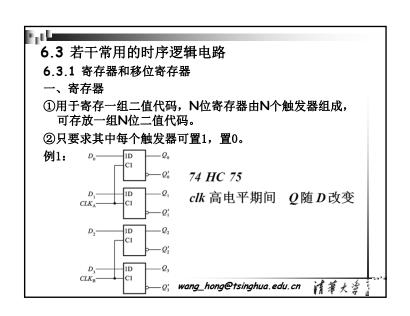


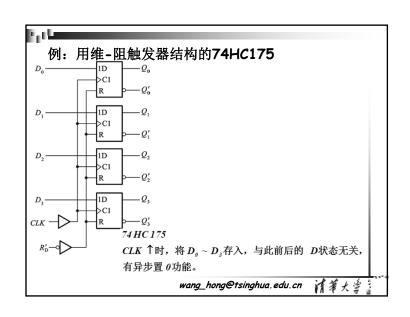


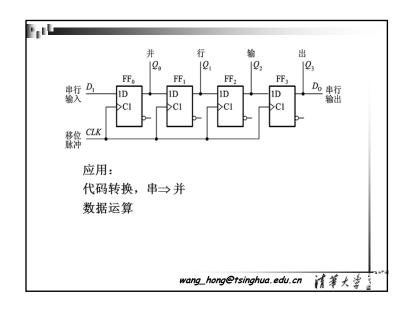


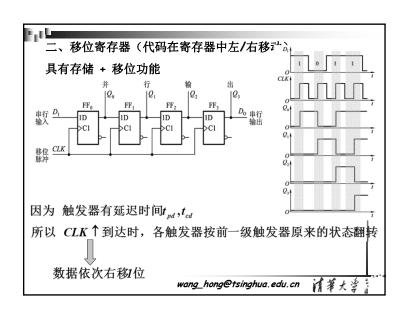


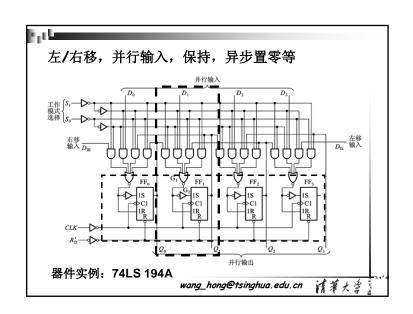


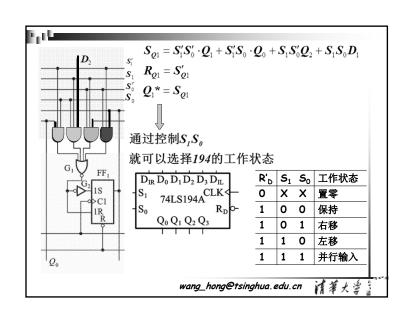


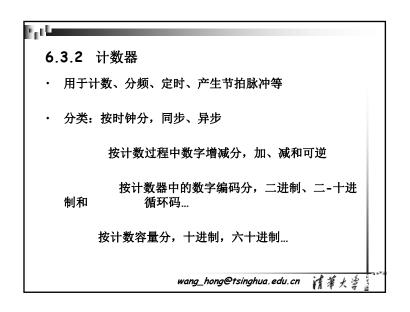


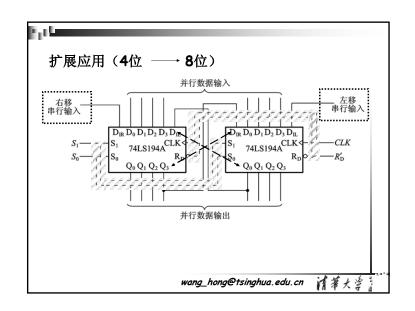


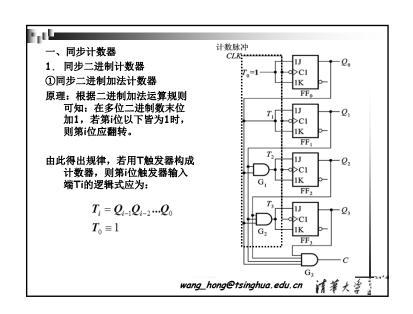


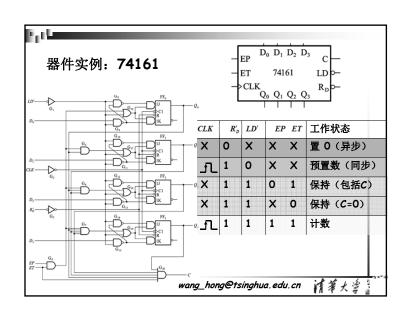


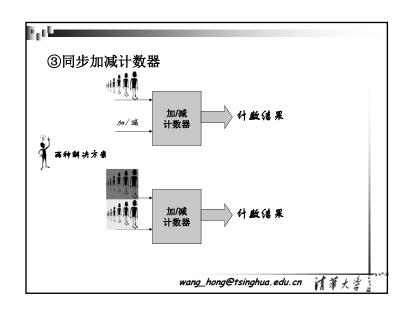


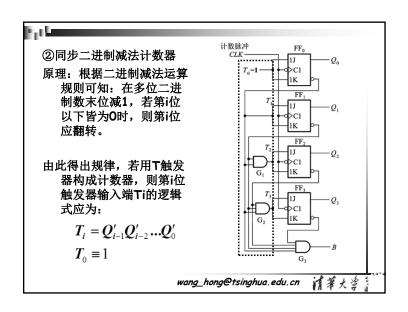


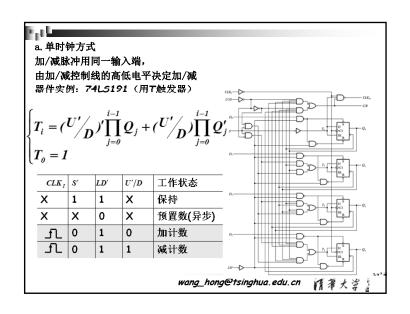


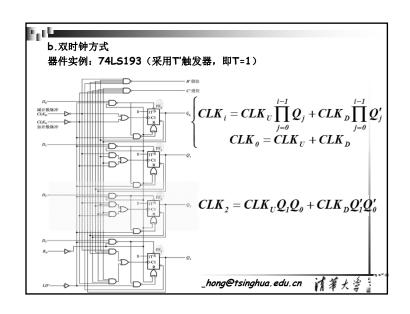


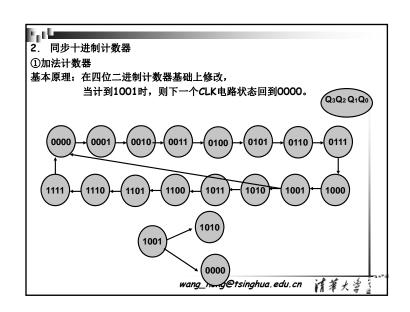


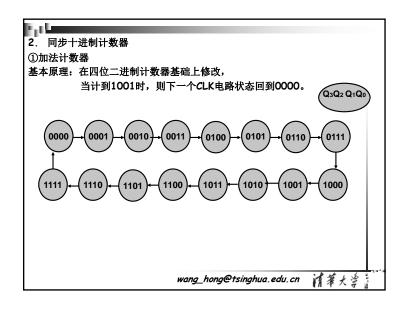


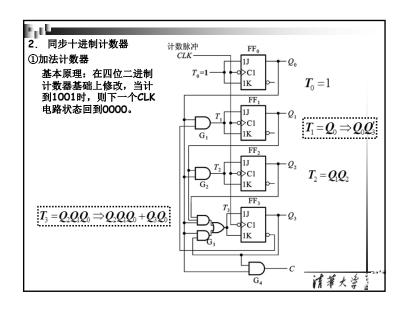


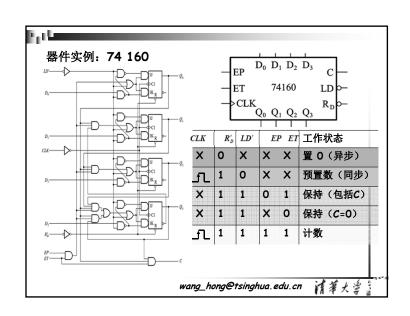


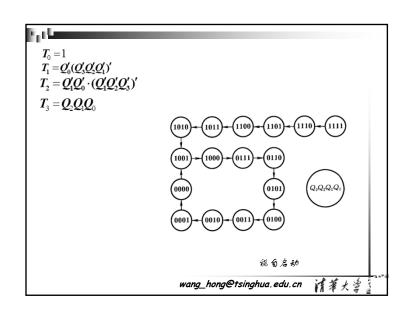


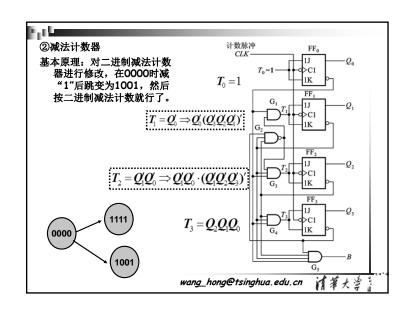


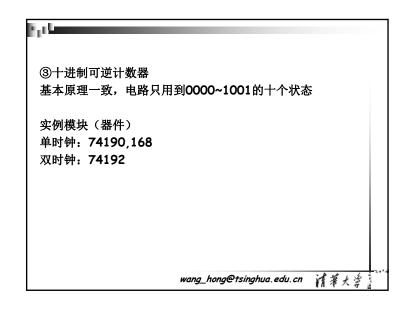


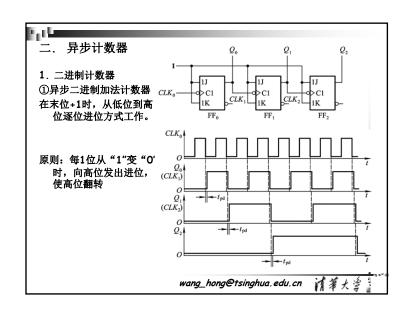


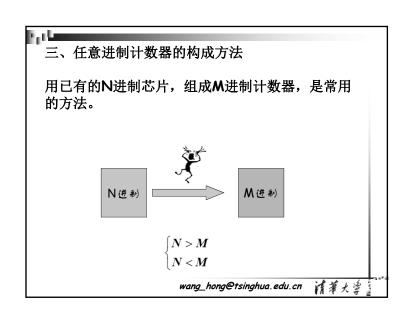


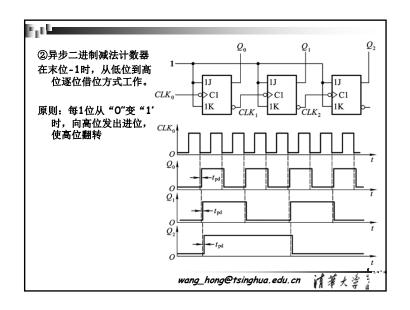


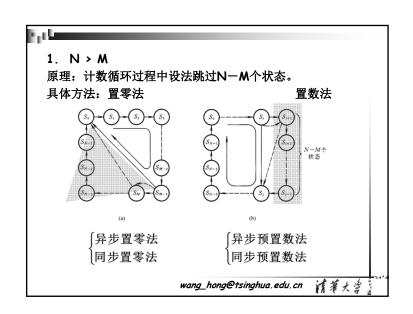


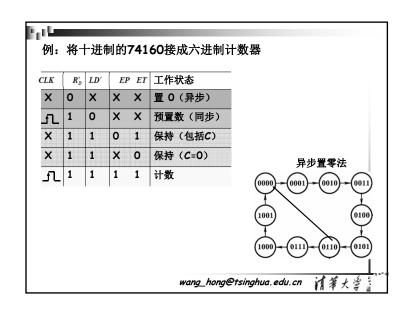


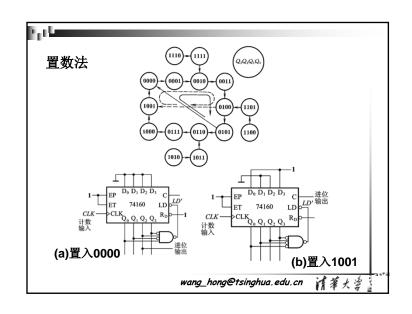


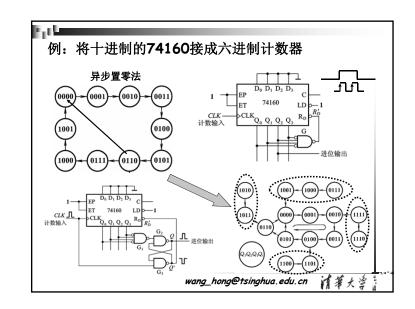












2. N < M

 $(1)M=N1\times N2$

先用前面的方法分别接成N1和N2两个计数器。

N1和N2间的连接有两种方式:

- a.并行进位方式:用同一个CLK,低位片的进位输出作为高位片的计数控制信号(如74160的EP和ET)
- b. 串行进位方式:低位片的进位输出作为高位片的*CLK*,两片始终同时处于计数状态

