

- binnaire } 0, 1 }
- octal } 0, 1, ..., 7 }
- decimal } 0, 1, ..., 9 }
- hexadécimale } 0, ..., 9, A, B, C, D, E, F }

$$\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline 57 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline 39 \end{array}$$

$$1011110(2)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 57_{10} = 39_{16} \\ 57 \quad | \quad 16 \\ 9 \quad | \quad 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 61 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline 13 \\ \hline D \end{array}$$

$$61_{10} = 3D_{16}$$

(k) \rightarrow decimal.

$$(x_n x_{n-1} \dots x_1 x_0)_k = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i \cdot k^i = x_0 \cdot k^0 + x_1 k^1 + \dots + x_n k^n.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1101_2 &= 1 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^3 \\ &= 1 + 4 + 8 = (13)_{10}. \end{aligned}$$

$$1101_2 = 1 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^3 = 1 + 4 + 8 = (13)_{10}.$$

$$3D_{16} = D \times 16^0 + 3 \times 16^1 = 13 \times 1 + 3 \times 16 = 13 + 48 = 61_{10}$$

Exercice :

1- Représenter en binaire : $(101)_8$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\ \hline 1 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \end{array}$$

2- " " : $(xyz)_8$

3- " " : $(xyz)_8$

x, y quelconque.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Solutions : } (101)_8 &= 1 \times 8^0 + 0 \times 8^1 + 1 \times 8^2 = 65_{10} = 1000001_2 \\ &= 1 \times (8^0)^2 + 0 \times (8^1)^2 + 1 \times (8^2)^2 \\ &= 1 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\overset{2}{X} \overset{1}{Y} \overset{0}{Z})_8 &= 2 \times 8^0 + Y \times 8^1 + X \times 8^2 \\
 &= 2 \times 2^0 + Y \times 2^3 + X \times 2^6 \\
 &= \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
 & x & 0 & 0 & y & 0 & 0 & z
 \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

3 - $x, y, z \in \{0, 1, \dots, 7\}$

$$0 \leq x, y, z \leq 7$$

max : 3 bits.

$$\begin{aligned}
 x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)_2 \quad y = (y_1, y_2, y_3)_2, \quad z = (z_1, z_2, z_3)_2 \\
 (\overset{2}{X} \overset{1}{Y} \overset{0}{Z})_8 &= 2 \times 8^0 + Y \times 8^1 + X \times 8^2 \\
 &= (z_3 \times 2^0 + z_2 \times 2^1 + z_1 \times 2^2) 2^0 \\
 &\quad + (y_3 \times 2^0 + y_2 \times 2^1 + y_1 \times 2^2) 2^1 \\
 &\quad + (x_3 \times 2^0 + x_2 \times 2^1 + x_1 \times 2^2) 2^2 \\
 &= (z_3 2^0 + z_2 2^1 + z_1 2^2) + (y_3 \times 2^3 + y_2 \times 2^4 + y_1 \times 2^5) \\
 &\quad + x_3 2^6 + x_2 2^7 + x_1 2^8 \\
 &= \left(\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \\
 & x & y & z
 \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

2- Nombres signés :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Nombre } 1 \text{ sur } (n-1) \text{ bits} \quad (s) \\
 &\pm: 0 \\
 &\pm: 1 \\
 &\therefore \text{Écrite } (=5) \text{ sur 8 bits signés} \\
 &\quad \text{égal à } 11110101 \quad \text{égal à } 11110101
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Quelle est le plus grand nombre qui on peut représenter sur n bits?} \\
 &P = \underbrace{(11 \dots 1)}_{n \text{ bits}}_1 = 1 \times 2^0 + 1 \times 2^1 + \dots + 1 \times 2^{n-1} \\
 &= 2^0 + 2^1 + \dots + 2^{n-1} \quad \text{Serie géométrique} \\
 &= \frac{2^n - 1}{2 - 1} = \underline{\underline{2^n - 1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{mq } N = (X_k X_{k-1} \dots X_1 X_0)_2 \text{ est pair ssi } X_0 = 0 .$$

$$= X_0 \times 2^0 + X_1 \times 2^1 + \dots + X_{k-1} \times 2^{k-1} + X_k \times 2^k .$$

$$= X_0 + 2(X_1 + 2X_2 + \dots + \underbrace{2^{k-2} X_{k-2} + 2^{k-1} X_k}) .$$

N est pair ssi X_0 est pair $X_0 \in \{0, 1\}^n$.

N pair $\Leftrightarrow X_0 = 0$;

$$(X_k - X_0) \times 2^n .$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3: 11 \\ 3 \times 2 = 110 \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

$$(X_k \times 2^k - X_0 \times 2^0) \times 2^0 .$$

$$= (X_k - X_0) \cdot \underbrace{0 \circ \circ \circ \circ}_{m})_2 .$$

Nombre à virgules :

$$\begin{aligned} 110_1, 101_2 &= (1 \times 2^0 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^3) + (1 \times 2^{-1} \cdot 1 \cdot 2^{-3}) \\ &= (1, 1 + 8) + (1/2 + 1/8) \\ &= 13, 625 \end{aligned}$$

$$(15, 125)_{10} = 1111, 001 .$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 1 \quad | \quad 2 \\ 7 \quad | \quad 2 \\ 1 \quad | \quad 2 \\ \hline 3 \quad | \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$0, 125 \times 2 = \boxed{0}, 250 .$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0, 25 \times 2 = \boxed{0}, 5 \\ 0, 5 \times 2 = \boxed{1} \end{array}$$

4: Codage des réels IEEE754 (gr)

$$n = 1, \underbrace{M}_\text{23 bits} \times 2^e .$$

Exemples de codages:

signe Exposant (8). mantisse M.

$$E = c + 127$$

$$+ 23, 625$$

$$(10111,101)$$

$$= 1,0111101 \times 2^4$$

$$M = \underbrace{0111101}_\text{23} 0 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10111000011, 01111010000000000000000000000000 \\ \hline S(1) \quad E(8) \quad M(23) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 1 \quad | \quad 2 \\ 11 \quad | \quad 2 \\ 1 \quad | \quad 2 \\ \hline 1 \quad | \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} E = c + 127 = 131 \\ = 4 + 127 = \boxed{131} \end{array}$$

$$1000 \ 0011$$

$$N = 1111000001011110110_2$$

$$N = -$$

Exercice: Quel est le plus grand nombre qu'on peut représenter sur IEEE 754₍₃₂₎ ?

$$N = 101.10111111111111111111111_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} N &= 1.1 \times 2^c = 1.11\underbrace{1}_{23} \times 2^{\text{exp}} \\ &= (11\underbrace{1}_{23}) \times 2^{128} \\ &= (11\underbrace{1}_{24}) \times 2^{-23} \times 2^{128} \\ &= (2^{14} - 1) \times 2^{-23} \times 2^{128} \\ &= 2^{129} - 2^{105} \end{aligned}$$

~ Les couches des circuits logiques

Opérateurs simple - Ou inclusif (OR)

- Et (AND)

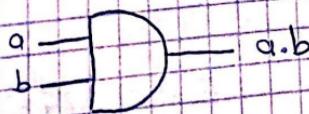
- Non (NOT)

Composés: Non OU (NOR)

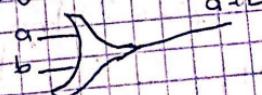
Non ET (NAND)

Ou exclusif (XOR)

Et:



Ou



Exercice :

Démontrer les propriétés d'absorption :

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

$$A \star (A \cdot B) = A$$

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

$$= A (\underbrace{1+B}_1) = A$$

$$A \times (A \cdot B) = A \cdot A + A \cdot B = A \cdot AB = A$$

NON : $\overline{a} \rightarrow \overline{\overline{a}}$

Pr de Morgan : $\overline{A \cdot B \cdot C} = \overline{A} + \overline{B} + \overline{C}$

$$M \cdot \overline{M} = 1$$

$$(x+y) + (\overline{x}+\overline{y}) \neq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \overline{x+y} = \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y} \\ \overline{\overline{x+y}} = \overline{\overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}} \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{B \cdot C} + B \cdot C \neq 1$$

$$B \cdot C + \overline{B \cdot C} = 1$$

$$\overline{x+y} + \overline{y+x} = 1$$

NON ET $\rightarrow \overline{a \cdot b} = \overline{a} \cdot \overline{b}$

NON OU $\rightarrow \overline{a+b} = \overline{a} \cdot \overline{b}$

$$A \cdot 1 = A$$

XOR $\rightarrow \overline{a \oplus b}$

NON ET complète :

NON $A \rightarrow \overline{A}$

$\rightarrow \overline{A \cdot \overline{A}} = \overline{A}$

ET $A, B \rightarrow \overline{A \cdot B}$

$\rightarrow \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} = \overline{A \cdot B}$

OU $A, B \rightarrow A \cdot B$

$\rightarrow \overline{A} + \overline{B} = \overline{A \cdot B}$

$$\overline{A \cdot B} = A + B$$

forme canonique

$n = 3$

x	y	z	$F(x,y,z)$
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

\uparrow prend 0

$$F(x,y,z) = \bar{x}\bar{y}z + \bar{x}y\bar{z} + x\bar{y}z$$

$$+ xyz$$

$$= \bar{x}(yz + y\bar{z}) + xz(y + \bar{y})$$

2^{eme} forme canonique \rightarrow 1^{re} max forme.

$$F = (x+y+z) \cdot (\bar{x}+\bar{y}+\bar{z}) \cdot (\bar{x}+y+z) \cdot (\bar{x}+\bar{y}-z)$$

Exercice :

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

$$A = A + A_1 + A_2$$

$$F(x,y,z) = \bar{x}yz + \bar{x}\bar{y}z + xy\bar{z} + xyz$$

$$= \cancel{\bar{x}yz + \bar{x}\bar{y}z} + \cancel{xy\bar{z} + xyz}$$

$$= (\bar{x}y z + y z)$$

$$+ (\bar{x}\bar{y}z + x y z)$$

$$+ (\bar{x}y\bar{z} + x y\bar{z})$$

$$= yz + xz - xy$$

Simplification graphique

KARNAUGH

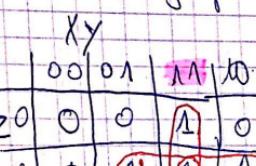
fct à 2Var:

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

x	y	F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

x	y	00	01	11	10
z	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	1

regroupement de 2ⁿ



fct à 4 variables:

xy		00	01	11	10
00	01	0	0	1	1
01	0	1	1	0	
11	0	1	1	0	
10	0	0	0	0	0

$$y \cdot T + X \sum \overline{T}$$

norpa
dechangement
ni de Z ni de T

Eq: cyclique

si une variable se fixe
dans 0 $\Rightarrow \sum$
fixer dans 1 $\Rightarrow \sum$

xy		00	01	11	10
00	01	0	0	1	0
01	1	0	0	1	1
11	1	0	0	1	1
10	0	0	1	0	0

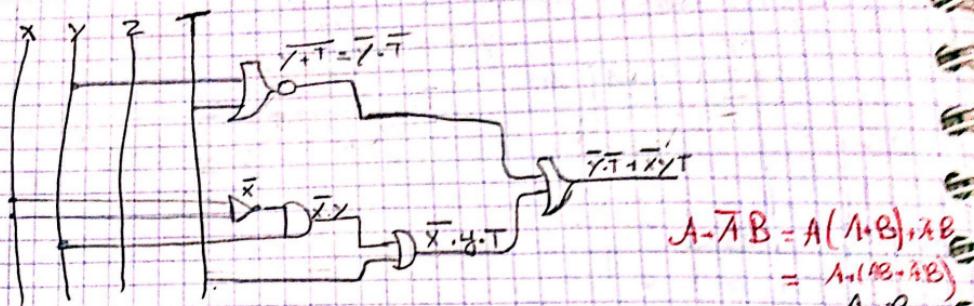
cyclique

Simplifier graphiquement:

x	y	z	T	F
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0

xy		00	01	11	10
00	01	0	0	1	1
01	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0
10	1	0	0	1	1

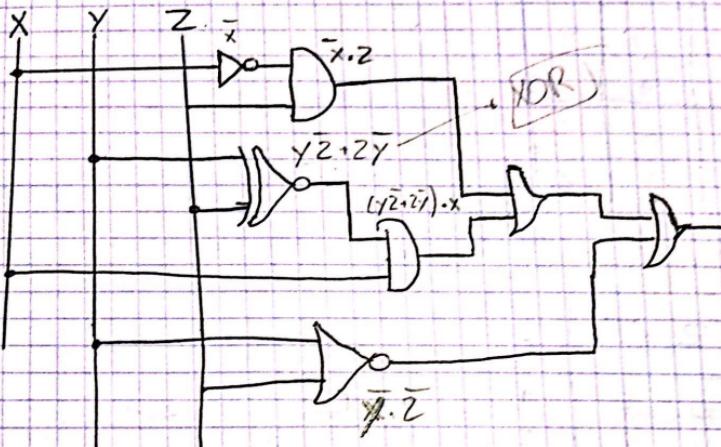
$$\bar{x}yT + \bar{y}T \text{ Galois}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 A + \bar{A}B &= A(1+B) + \bar{A}B \\
 &= A + A\bar{B} \\
 &= A
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Simplifier:



$$\bar{A}\bar{B} + B\bar{A}$$

$$\bar{X}Z = (\bar{Y}\bar{Z} + \bar{Z}\bar{Y}) \cdot X + \bar{Y}\bar{Z}$$

X	Y	Z	F
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{X}Z &= \bar{Y}\bar{Z} + \bar{Z}\bar{Y} \cdot X + \bar{Y}\bar{Z} \\
 &= Z(\bar{X} + \bar{Y}X) + \bar{Z}(XY + \bar{Y}) \\
 &= Z(\bar{X} + \bar{Y}) + \bar{Z}(\bar{Y} + X) \\
 &= \cancel{Z\bar{X}} + \cancel{Z\bar{Y}} - \cancel{Z\bar{Y}} + \cancel{ZX} \\
 &= \boxed{\bar{Y} + (X \oplus Z)} \quad \text{(VOR)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Revision

- Ecrire 326_{10} en binaire
- $\forall (x, y) \in \{0, 1\}^2$:
 $(\bar{x} + \bar{y}) \cdot (x + y) = 0$?

- Quand $N = (K_n K_{n-1} \dots K_1 K_0)$ vrai?
- Quand $N = (e_n e_{n-1} \dots e_1 e_0)$ vrai?

- En passant à une base 7 on a besoin de moins de mémoire.

Solution:

$$326_{10} : 101000110$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{on a } (\bar{x} + \bar{y}) \cdot (x + y) &= \\ &= \bar{x}x + \bar{x}y - \bar{y}x - \bar{y}y \\ &= \bar{x}y + \bar{y}x \\ &= x \oplus y \end{aligned}$$

Contre exemple:

Si on a $x = 1$ et $y = 0$ ou bien $x = 0$ et $y = 1$.

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \bar{x} = 0 \text{ et } \bar{y} = 1 & \bar{x} = 1 \text{ et } \bar{y} = 0 \\ \bar{x} + \bar{y} = 1 \Leftrightarrow (\bar{x} \oplus \bar{y}) \cdot (x + y) = 1 & x + y = 1 \\ x + y = 1 & x + y = 1 \Leftrightarrow (\bar{x} \oplus \bar{y}) \end{array}$$

- 3) On a N en décimal

$$\begin{aligned} N &= K_n \times 2^n + K_{n-1} \times 2^{n-1} + \dots + K_1 \times 2^1 + K_0 \\ &= 2(K_n \times 2^{n-1} + K_{n-1} \times 2^{n-2} + \dots + 1) + K_0 \\ &= 2n + K_0 \end{aligned}$$

Donc N est pair ssi $K_0 = 0$ vrai.

$K_0 \in \{0, 1\} \Rightarrow$ ssi $K_0 = 0$

Vrai, exemple.

$$n = (111)_10$$

$$(1110)_2 = (11)_8$$

$$= (4)_10$$

$$= (E)_{16}$$

- 4) On a N en decimal

$$N = e_n \times 8^n + e_{n-1} \times 8^{n-1} + \dots + e_1 \times 8 + e_0$$

$$= 2 \times (e_n \times 4 \times 8^{n-1} + \dots + 4 \times e_1) + e_0$$

N est pair ssi e_0 est pair ssi $e_0 \in \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8\}$

Exercice 2

• Somme des mintermes
Simplifier Tableau canon

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= (\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D}) + (A\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}D) + (A\bar{B}CD \\
 &\rightarrow A\bar{B}CD + (ABC\bar{D} + AB_CD) \\
 &= \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{D}(\cancel{C} + \underline{\bar{C}}) + \bar{A}\bar{B}C(\cancel{D} + \bar{D}) + A\bar{B}C(\cancel{D} + \bar{D}) \\
 &\quad + ABD(\cancel{C} + \underline{\bar{C}}) \\
 &= A\bar{B}D + A\bar{B}C + A\bar{B}C + ABD \\
 &= A\bar{B}(\cancel{C} + \underline{\bar{C}}) + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{D} + ABD \\
 &= A\bar{B} + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{D} + ABD
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \overline{B}(\overline{A} - \overline{A}\overline{D}) + ABD$$



Bascule RS utilisée dans la RAM

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 0, Q_0 = 1 \\ Q_0(t+\varepsilon) &= \overline{S+Q_1(t)} \\ Q_1(t+\varepsilon) &= R+Q_0(t) \end{aligned}$$

ε : temps de transition de NOR OU.

$$R = 1, S = 0$$

t	$t+\varepsilon$	$t+2\varepsilon$	$t+3\varepsilon$	\dots
Q_0	$0+Q_1 = \overline{Q_1}$	$0+0=1$	$0+0=1$	\dots
Q_1	$1+Q_0 = 0$	$1+\overline{Q_1}=0$	$1+1=0$	\dots

} memorise 1 en Q_0
} memorise 0 en Q_1 à partir de $t+2\varepsilon$

+ Stable : ne varie pas dans le temps.

defini : $Q_0 = 1, Q_1 = 0$

$$R = 0, S = 1$$

t	$t+\varepsilon$	$t+2\varepsilon$	$t+3\varepsilon$
Q_0	$1+Q_1(1) = 1$	$1+1=0$	0
Q_1	$1+Q_0 = Q_0$	$0+Q_1=1$	1

$$R = 1, S = 1$$

$1+Q_1$	0	$1+0=0$	$1+0=0$
$1+Q_0=0$	$1+0=0$	$1+0=0$	$1+0=0$

$$R = 0, S = 0$$

t	$t+\varepsilon$	$t+2\varepsilon$	$t+3\varepsilon$
Q_0	$0+Q_1(1) = \overline{Q_1(1)}$	Q_0	$\overline{Q_1(1)}$
Q_1	$0+Q_0(1) = \overline{Q_0(1)}$	Q_1	$\overline{Q_0(1)}$

stable.

indefinic

propre valeur

NON ET

indefini.

Non ou:

$$Q_0(t+\varepsilon) = \bar{S} + \bar{Q}_1$$

$$Q_1(t+\varepsilon) = \bar{R} + \bar{Q}_0$$

$R=0 \quad S=0$

t	$t+\varepsilon$	$t+2\varepsilon$	$t+3\varepsilon$
Q_0	$0 \cdot Q_1 = 1$	$0 \cdot 1 = 1$	$0 \cdot 1 = 1$
Q_1	$0 \cdot Q_0 = 1$	$0 \cdot 1 = 1$	$0 \cdot 1 = 1$

$R=1 \quad S=0$

t	$t+\varepsilon$	$t+2\varepsilon$	$t+3\varepsilon$
Q_0	$1 \cdot \bar{Q}_1 = 1$	$1 \cdot \bar{Q}_1 = 1$	$1 \cdot \bar{Q}_1 = 1$
Q_1	$0 \cdot \bar{Q}_0 = 0$	$0 \cdot \bar{Q}_0 = 0$	$0 \cdot \bar{Q}_0 = 0$

système indéfini car $Q_0 = Q_1$

système stable et
défini ($\varphi_0 + \varphi_1$)
mémorise 1 en Q_0 .
0 en Q_1 .
à partir $t+2\varepsilon$.

$R=0 \quad S=1$

t	$t+\varepsilon$	$t+2\varepsilon$	$t+3\varepsilon$
Q_0	$0 \cdot \bar{Q}_1 = 0$	$\bar{1} \cdot \bar{1} = 0$	$\bar{1} \cdot \bar{1} = 0$
Q_1	$1 \cdot \bar{Q}_0 = 1$	$\bar{0} \cdot \bar{0} = 1$	$\bar{0} \cdot \bar{0} = 1$

$R=1 \quad S=0$

t	$t+\varepsilon$	$t+2\varepsilon$	$t+3\varepsilon$
Q_0	$1 \cdot \bar{Q}_1 = \bar{Q}_1$	$1 \cdot \bar{Q}_0 = \bar{Q}_0$	\bar{Q}_1
Q_1	$1 \cdot \bar{Q}_0 = \bar{Q}_0$	$1 \cdot \bar{Q}_1 = \bar{Q}_1$	\bar{Q}_0

mémorise Q_0 en 0 et 1.

en Q_1 à partir de $t+2\varepsilon$

système stable défini

système instable.

défini si $Q_1 \neq Q_2$.

on discute les cas $Q_0 = Q_1 \rightarrow$ système instable et indefini.

$Q_1 \neq Q_0 \rightarrow$ défini, stable

R	S	RS
0	0	indefini
0	1	1
1	0	0