

16. Esercizi dal libro vari

mercoledì 6 maggio 2020 13:30

$$\begin{array}{l} (x \downarrow y) \uparrow \bar{z} \\ (x + y) + z \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{La freccia in basso è il NOR} (= \overline{OR}) \\ \text{La freccia in alto è il NAND} (= \overline{AND}) \end{array} \right.$$

x	y	z	$(x \downarrow y) \uparrow \bar{z}$	$(x + y) + z$
0	0	0	$1 \uparrow 1 = 0$	$0 + 0 = 0$
0	0	1	$1 \uparrow 0 = 1$	$0 + 1 = 1$
0	1	0	$0 \uparrow 1 = 1$	$1 + 0 = 1$
0	1	1	$0 \uparrow 0 = 1$	$1 + 1 = 1$
1	0	0	$0 \uparrow 1 = 1$	$1 + 0 = 1$
1	0	1	$0 \uparrow 0 = 1$	$1 + 1 = 1$
1	1	0	$0 \uparrow 1 = 1$	$1 + 0 = 1$
1	1	1	$0 \uparrow 0 = 1$	$1 + 1 = 1$

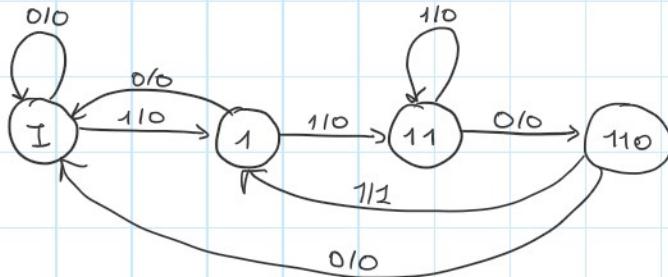
Le due funzioni sono equivalenti. La seconda è
uguale alla prima se si applica De Morgan:

$$\begin{aligned} (x+y)+z &= \overline{\overline{(x+y)+z}} = \overline{\overline{(x+y)} \cdot \overline{z}} = \\ &\quad \boxed{x+y} \equiv x \downarrow y \\ &= \overline{\overline{(x \downarrow y) \cdot \overline{z}}} = (x \downarrow y) \uparrow \overline{z} \\ &\quad \boxed{a \cdot \overline{z} \equiv a \uparrow \overline{z}} \end{aligned}$$

Il circuito sequenziale riconosce la sequenza 1101 ed ha un oscillazione

es.

$t(x)$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	\dots
x	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	
z	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	



Codifica !

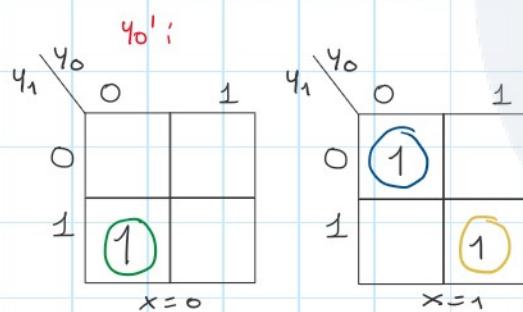
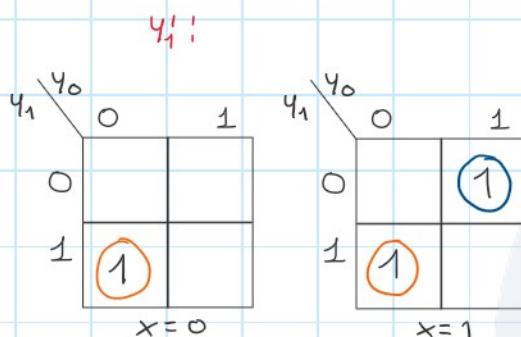
$$\lceil \log_2 4 \rceil = 2$$

Stato	Codifica
I	00
1	01
11	10
110	11

Tabella delle Transizioni :

	$y_1\ y_0$	$x = 0$			$x = 1$		
		y_1'	y_0'	z	y_1'	y_0'	z
I	00	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	01	1	0	1	0	0	0
11	10	1	1	0	1	1	0
110	11	1	0	1	0	1	1

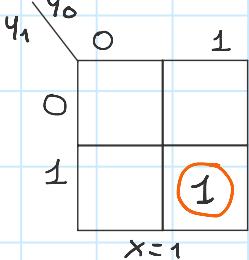
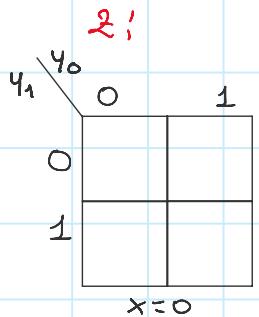
Mapppe di Karnaugh :



$$x=0 \quad | \quad 1$$

$$x=1 \quad | \quad 1$$

$$y_0 = y_1 \bar{x} + y_1 y_0 x + y_1 y_0 x$$



$$z = y_1 y_0 x$$

GAIKA
INFORMATIK
INGEGNERIA INFORMATICA
ONTOLOGIE