Organización del Computador 1

Práctica 2

1er cuatrimestre 2022

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1. Ejercicio 1

Calculando las tablas de verdad podemos ver la equivalencia de las fórmulas booleanas.

1.a.

$$p = (p.q) + (p.\overline{q})$$

| p | q | (p.q) | + | $(p.\overline{q})$ |
|---|---|-------|---|--------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

1.b.

$$x.z = (x + y).(x + \overline{y}).(\overline{x} + z)$$

| x | y | z | x.z | (x+y) | | $(x+\overline{y})$ | | $(\overline{x}+z)$ |
|---|---|---|-----|-------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

2. Ejercicio 2

Resolviendo mediante propiedades llegamos a 2 fórmulas que a priori no parecen ser equivalentes. Notar en la última línea que a la izquierda tenemos $\overline{y}.\overline{z}$ mientras que a la derecha tenemos $\overline{y}.\overline{z}$.

$$\begin{split} x \oplus (y.z) &= (x \oplus y).(x \oplus z) \\ \overline{x}.y.z + x.\overline{y}.\overline{z} &= (\overline{x}.y + x.\overline{y}).(\overline{x}.z + x.\overline{z}) \\ \overline{x}.y.z + x.\overline{y}.\overline{z} &= (\overline{x}.y + x.\overline{y}).\overline{x}.z + (\overline{x}.y + x.\overline{y}).x.\overline{z} \\ \overline{x}.y.z + x.\overline{y}.\overline{z} &= \overline{x}.y.\overline{x}.z + x.\overline{y}.\overline{x}.z + \overline{x}.y.x.\overline{z} + x.\overline{y}.x.\overline{z} \\ \overline{x}.y.z + x.\overline{y}.\overline{z} &= \overline{x}.y.z + x.\overline{y}.\overline{z} \end{split}$$

Calculamos la tabla de verdad para verificar.

| | \boldsymbol{x} | y | z | x | \oplus | (y.z) | $(x \oplus y)$ | | $(x \oplus z)$ | | |
|---|------------------|---|---|---|----------|-------|----------------|---|----------------|---|---|
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | × | |
| | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | × | |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | l |
| İ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |

Conclusión: la propiedad planteada es falsa.

3. Ejercicio 3

3.a.

Verdadero, con el operador NAND $(p|q=\overline{p.q})$ podemos representar todas las funciones booleanas: AND, OR, NOT.

Recordemos la tabla de verdad del NAND.

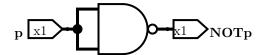
| p | q | p.q | $p q = \overline{p.q}$ |
|---|---|-----|------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

3.a.1. NOT

Utilizando la misma entrada 2 veces en un NAND podemos obtener un NOT.

$$p|p=\overline{p}$$

| p | p p | \overline{p} |
|---|-----|----------------|
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |

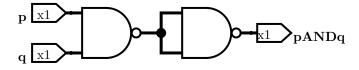


3.a.2. AND

Utilizando el NOT ya construido, podemos encadenarlo a la salida de un NAND para cancelar su negación y así obtener el resultado original del AND.

$$(p|q)|(p|q) = p.q$$

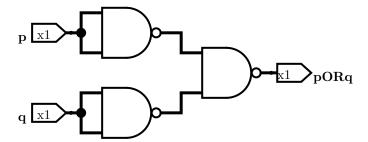
| p | q | p q | (p q) (p q) | p.q |
|---|---|-----|-------------|-----|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |



3.a.3. OR

$$(p|p)|(q|q) = \overline{p}|\overline{q} = \overline{\overline{p}.\overline{q}} = \overline{\overline{p}} + \overline{\overline{q}} = p + q$$

| $\mid p$ | q | (p p) | | (q q) | p+q |
|----------|---|-------|---|-------|-----|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |



3.b.

Verdadero, con el operador NOR $(p\downarrow q=\overline{p+q})$ podemos representar todas las funciones booleanas: AND, OR, NOT.

Recordemos la tabla de verdad del NOR.

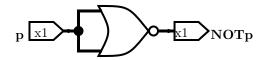
| p | q | p+q | $p \downarrow q = \overline{p+q}$ |
|---|---|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

Observemos que los circuitos para armar las funciones booleanas utilizando solo la compuerta NOR son análogos a los utilizandos con la compuerta NAND.

3.b.1. NOT

$$p\downarrow p=\overline{p}$$

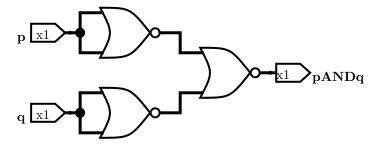
| p | $p \downarrow p$ | \overline{p} |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |



3.b.2. AND

$$(p\downarrow p)\downarrow (q\downarrow q)=\overline{p}\downarrow \overline{q}=\overline{\overline{p}+\overline{q}}=\overline{\overline{p}}.\overline{\overline{q}}=p.q$$

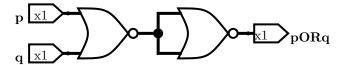
| p | q | $(p \downarrow p)$ | \downarrow | $(q \downarrow q)$ | p.q |
|---|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |



3.b.3. OR

$$(p\downarrow q)\downarrow (p\downarrow q)=(\overline{p+q})\downarrow (\overline{p+q})=\overline{\overline{p+q}}=p+q$$

| p | q | $p \downarrow q$ | $(p\downarrow q)\downarrow (p\downarrow q)$ | p+q |
|---|---|------------------|---|-----|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

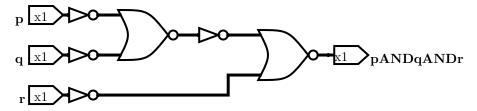


4. Ejercicio 4

Resuelto en el ejercicio 3.

5. Ejercicio 5

| p | q | r | p.q.r |
|---|---|---|-------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |



6. Ejercicio 6

| A | $\mid B \mid$ | C | F(A,B,C) |
|---|---------------|---|----------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Nota: La tabla de verdad fue ordenada para una lectura más fácil.

6.a.

$$F(A,B,C) = \overline{A}.B.C + A.\overline{B}.\overline{C} + A.\overline{B}.C + A.B.C$$

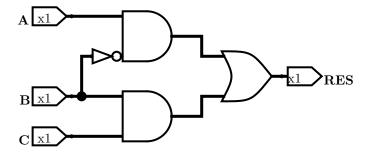
La implementación literal requiere un total de 15 compuertas: 3 OR, 8 AND y 4 NOT.

6.b.

 $F(A,B,C) = \overline{A}.B.C + A.\overline{B}.\overline{C} + A.\overline{B}.C + A.B.C = B.C(A + \overline{A}) + A.\overline{B}(\overline{C} + C) = B.C + A.\overline{B}$

La implementación optimizada requiere un total de 4 compuertas: 1 OR, 2 AND y 1 NOT.

| $\mid A$ | $\mid B \mid$ | C | B.C | + | $A.\overline{B}$ |
|----------|---------------|---|-----|---|------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |



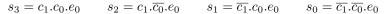
7. Ejercicio 7: demultiplexor

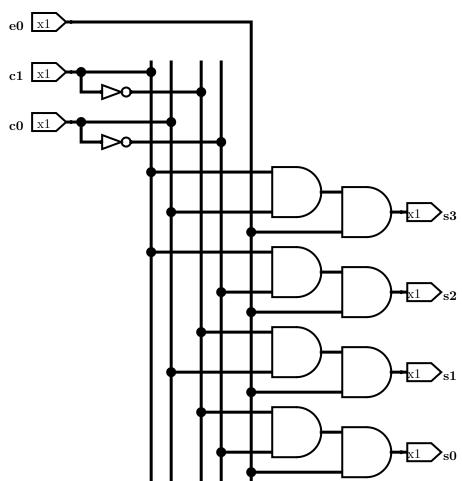
En la primer tabla de verdad planteamos una columna para los valores explícitos de e_0 . En la segunda tabla eliminamos esta columna y en cambio planteamos e_0 como el valor de salida cuando las líneas de control computan a 1 para esa fila. Es decir, dada la fórmula booleana para cada salida, primero vemos si el AND entre las 2 líneas de control daría 1, y solo en ese caso el resultado final va a ser determinado por e_0 . En todos los otros casos, como el AND entre las líneas de control da 0, es indistinto el valor de e_0 y la salida va a ser siempre 0.

| c_1 | c_0 | $\mid e_0 \mid$ | s_3 | s_2 | s_1 | s_0 |
|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| c_1 | c_0 | s_3 | s_2 | s_1 | s_0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | e_0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | e_0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | e_0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | e_0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Podemos plantear las siguientes fórmulas booleanas para cada una de las salidas.





8. Ejercicio 8: codificador

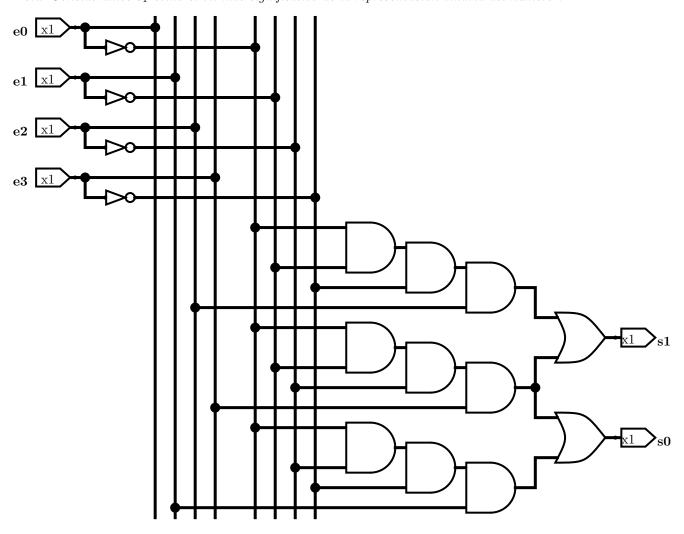
8.a.

| | e_0 | e_1 | e_2 | $ e_3 $ | s_1 | $\mid s_0 \mid$ |
|---|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-----------------|
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ı | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ĺ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

$$s_1 = \overline{e_0}.\overline{e_1}.e_2.\overline{e_3} + \overline{e_0}.\overline{e_1}.\overline{e_2}.e_3$$

$$s_0 = \overline{e_0}.e_1.\overline{e_2}.\overline{e_3} + \overline{e_0}.\overline{e_1}.\overline{e_2}.e_3$$

 $Nota:\ Consideramos\ s_1\ como\ el\ bit\ m\'as\ significativo\ de\ la\ representaci\'on\ binaria\ del\ n\'amero\ i.$



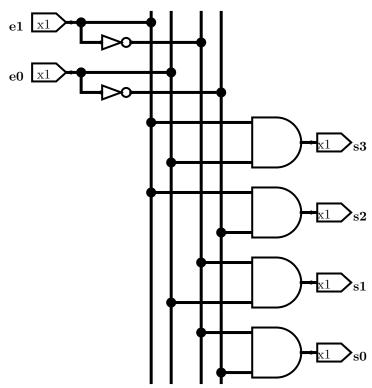
| 8.I | Э |
|-----|---|
| | |

9. Ejercicio 9: decodificador

9.a.

| | e_1 | e_0 | s_3 | s_2 | s_1 | s_0 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Г | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |





9.b.

