

KARMA NOTLAR

A	B	C	D	AB	CD	Y
0	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	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	0	1

$$Y=AB+CD$$

$$G(x,y,z) = m(1, 4, 5, 6)$$

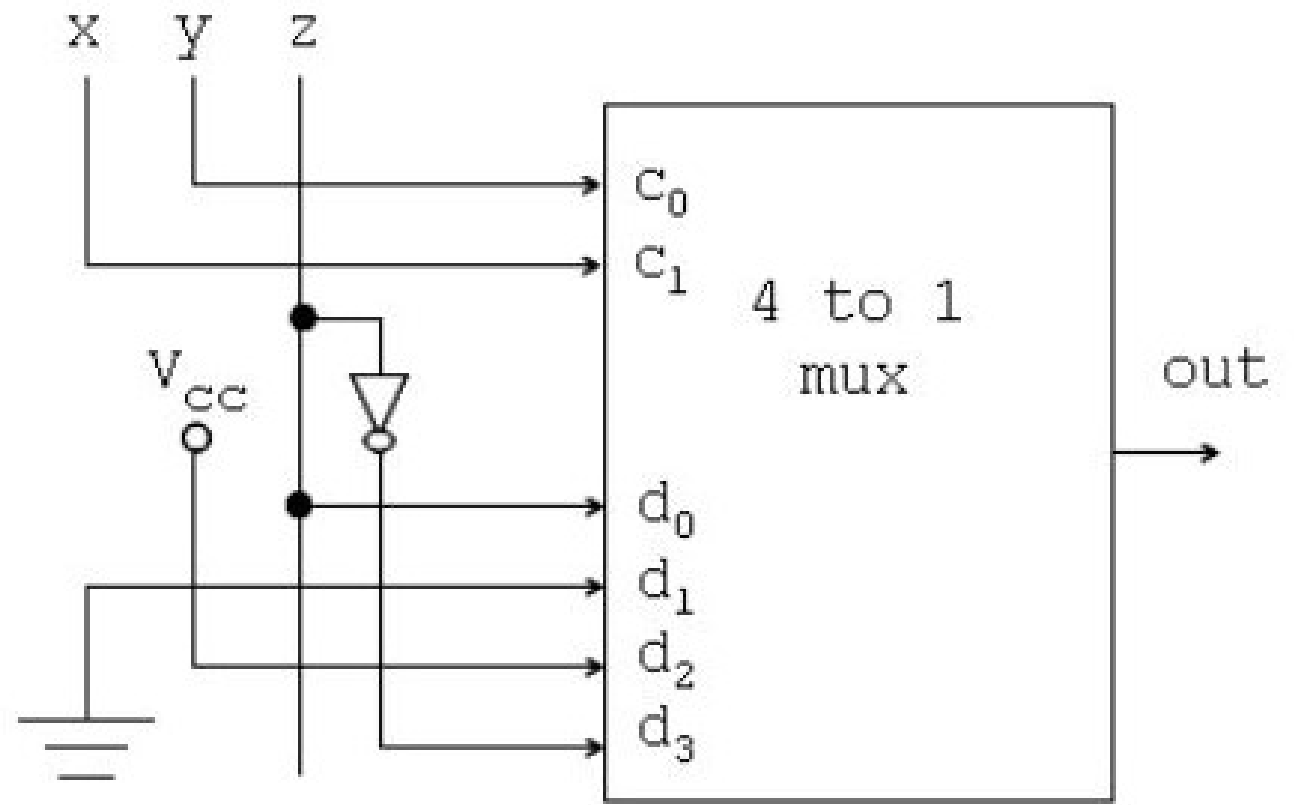
x	y	z	G
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
<hr/>			
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
<hr/>			
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
<hr/>			
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0

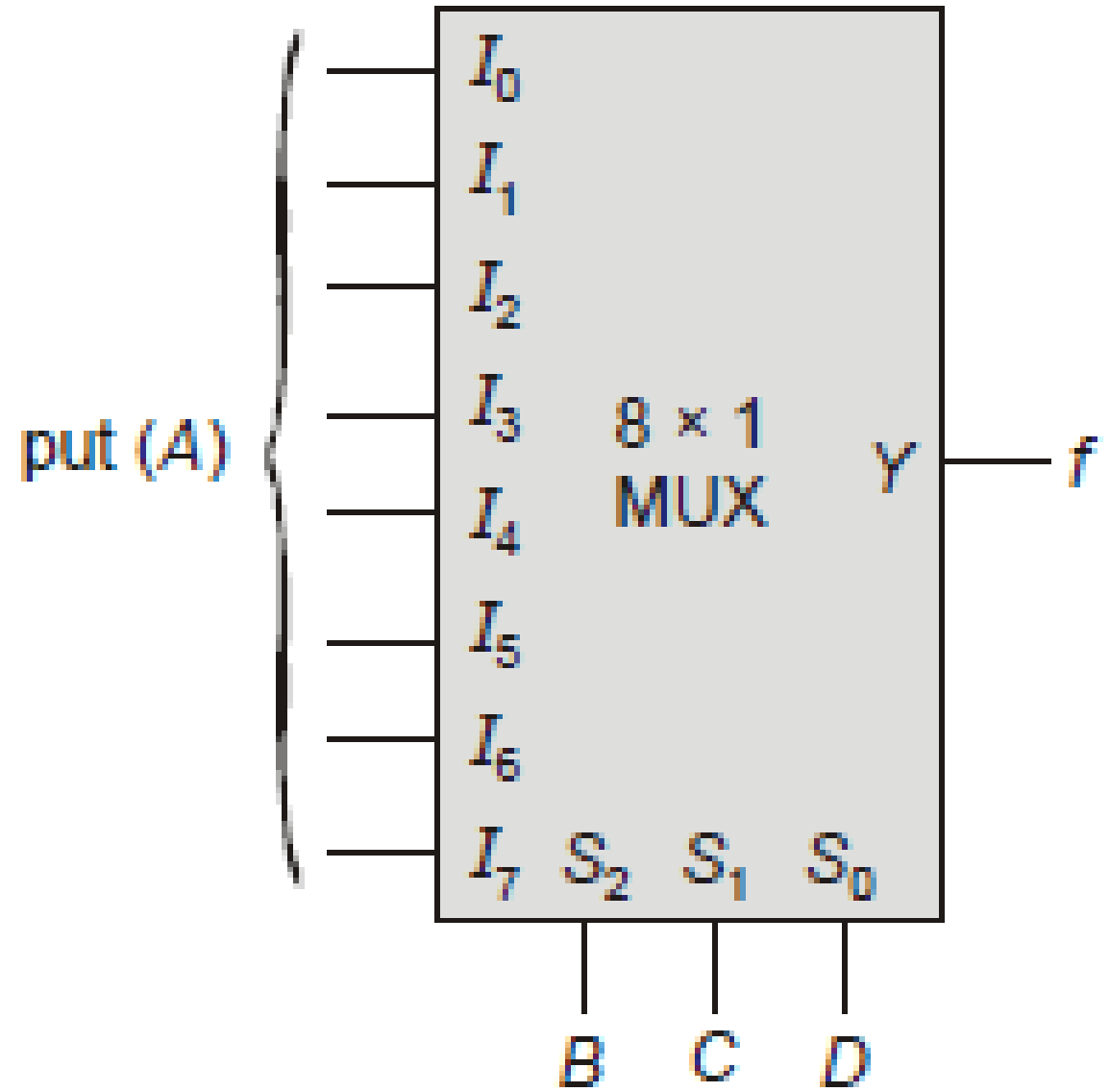
$$G = z$$

$$G = 0$$

$$G = 1$$

$$G = \sim z$$





Implementing Functions using Multiplexers

❖ Example: $F(A,B,C,D) = \Sigma m(1,3,4,11,12,13,14,15)$

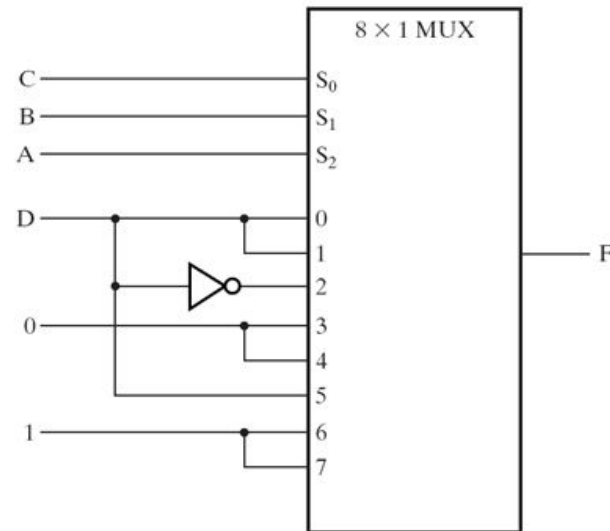
→ 16 rows in truth table

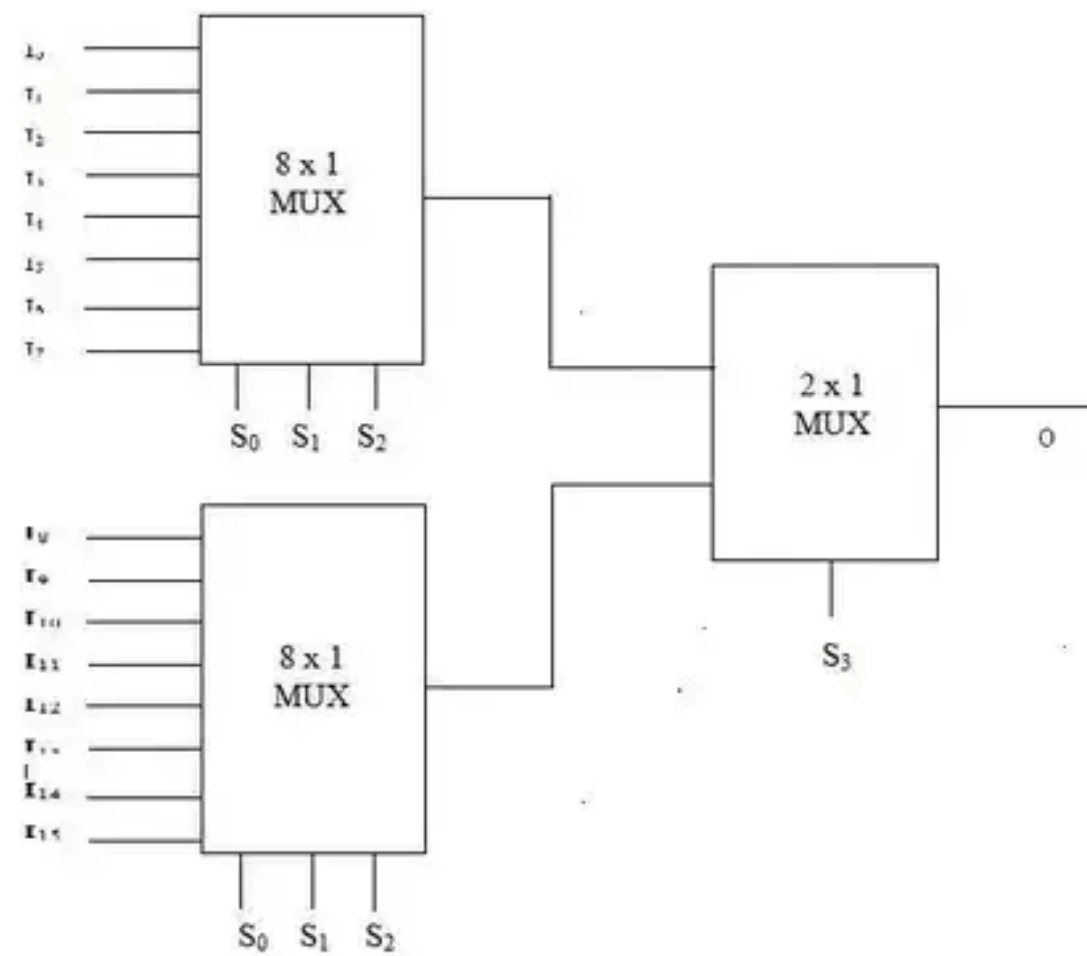
→ 16-to-1 MUX

(conventional approach)

→ But using the efficient approach ... will use only an 8-to-1 MUX + 1 inverter

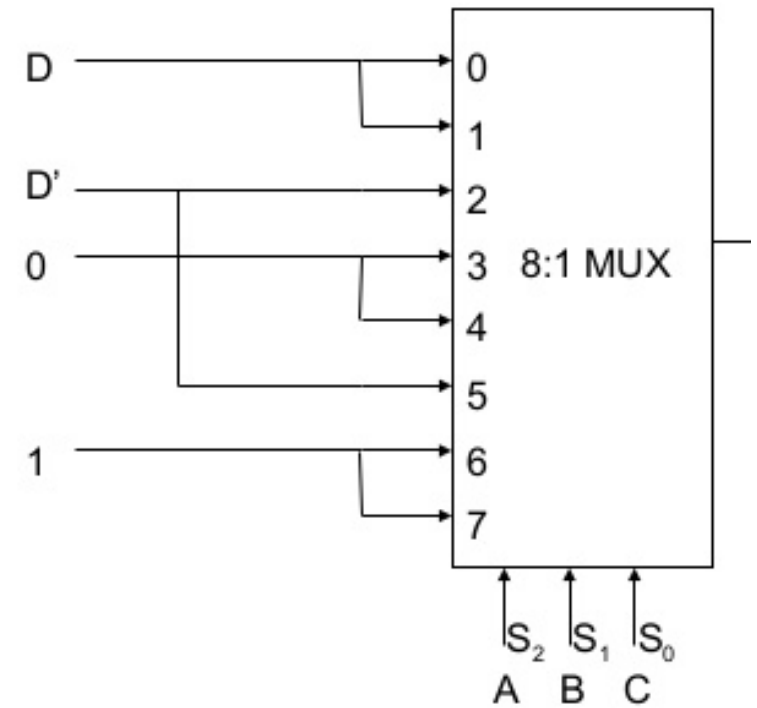
A	B	C	D	F
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1



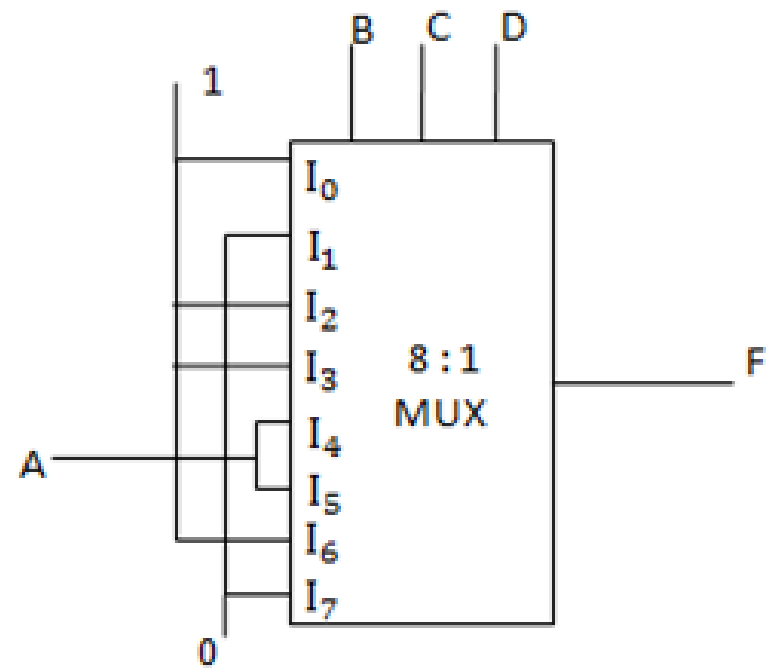


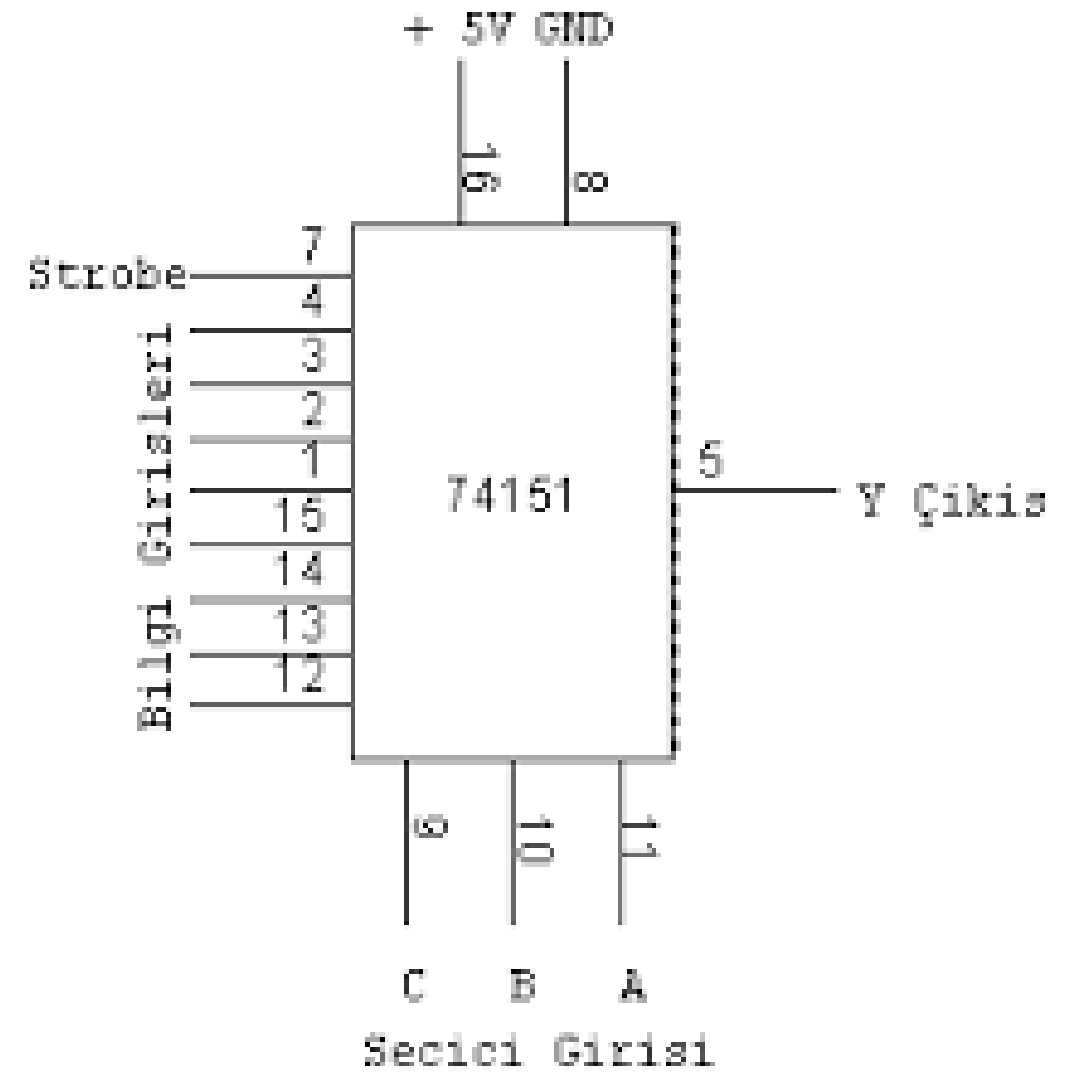
$$f(a, b, c) = F = A'B'C'D + A'B'CD + A'BC'D' + AB'CD + ABC'D' + ABC'D + ABCD' + ABCD$$

A	B	C	D	O	F
0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	1	D
0	0	1	0	0	
0	0	1	1	1	D
0	1	0	0	1	
0	1	0	1	0	D'
0	1	1	0	0	
0	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	
1	0	1	1	1	D'
1	1	0	0	1	
1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1



	I_0	I_1	I_2	I_3	I_4	I_5	I_6	I_7
\bar{A}	(0)	1	(2)	(3)	4	5	(6)	7
A	(8)	9	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	15
	1	0	1	1	A	A	1	0





74151 Bacak Bağlantısı