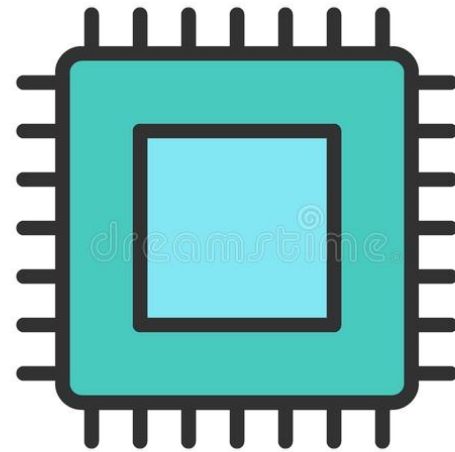
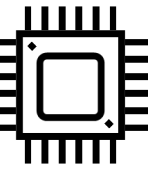




O mundo binário





Bases de numeração

- Os seres humanos fazem contas em base 10. Porquê?
 - Resposta musical: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aEnfy9qfdaU>
- Os circuitos eletrónicos funcionam em base 2
 - Cada símbolo na base 2 designa-se bit, 0 e 1 (**binary digit**)
 - Mais **simples** de implementar (“com sinal elétrico = 1”, “sem sinal elétrico = 0”)
 - Permitem executar operações usando **álgebra booleana**
- Qualquer número pode ser representado em qualquer base, usando um ou mais símbolos
 - Exemplo: decimal -> binário -> hexadecimal
 - $3072_{10} = 110000000000_2 = C00_{16}$

Portas lógicas

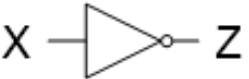
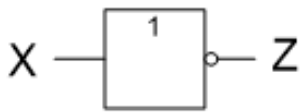

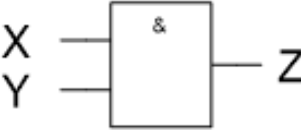

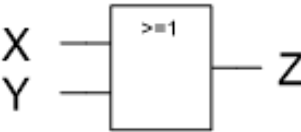


Portas lógicas

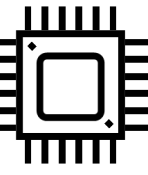
- São os circuitos que permitem executar as **operações básicas de álgebra booleana**, como o NOT, AND ou OR.



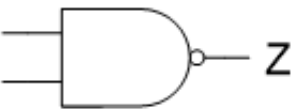


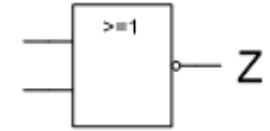
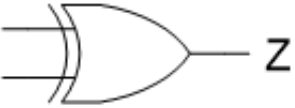
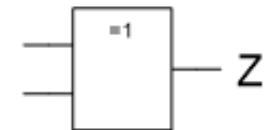
NOT, AND, OR

PORTA	SÍMBOLOS		FUNÇÃO	TABELA DE VERDADE
NOT			$Z = \bar{X}$	
AND			$Z = X \cdot Y$	
OR			$Z = X + Y$	

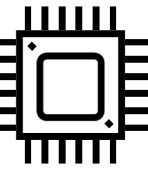
Uma **tabela de verdade** mostra, de forma tabelar, quais os valores de saída para cada uma das combinações dos sinais à entrada.



NAND, NOR, XOR

PORTA	SÍMBOLOS		FUNÇÃO	TABELA DE VERDADE
NAND			$Z = \overline{X \cdot Y}$	
NOR			$Z = \overline{X + Y}$	
XOR			$Z = X \oplus Y$	

Circuitos combinatórios



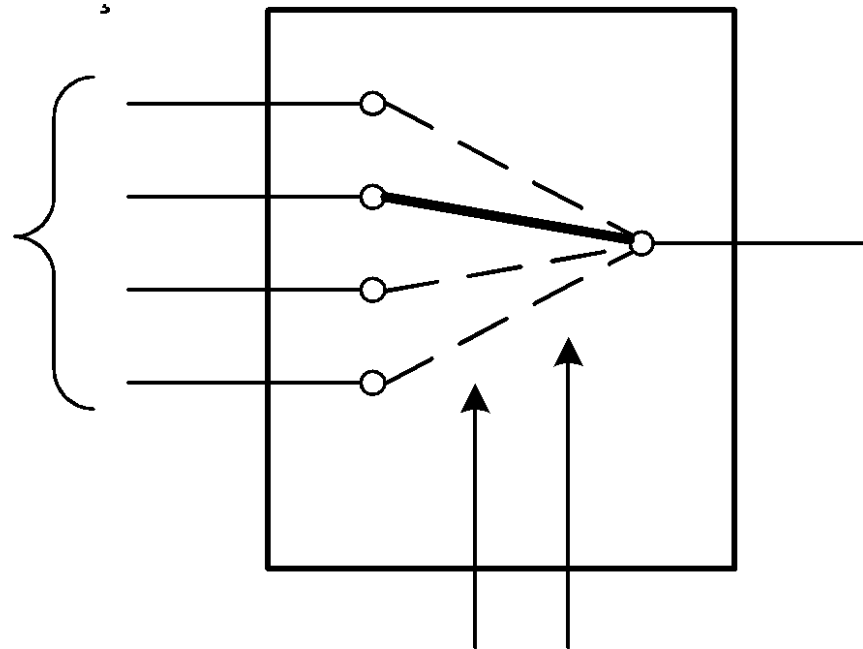
Circuito combinatório

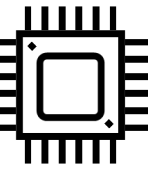
- Circuito digital **sem realimentação**
- Nenhuma entrada de uma porta lógica **depende** de nenhuma saída
- Para a mesma combinação de valores das variáveis de entrada os valores de saída serão sempre os mesmos, **independentemente da evolução passada** dos sinais de entrada
- Por outras palavras, o circuito **não tem estado interno**



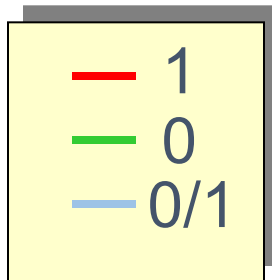
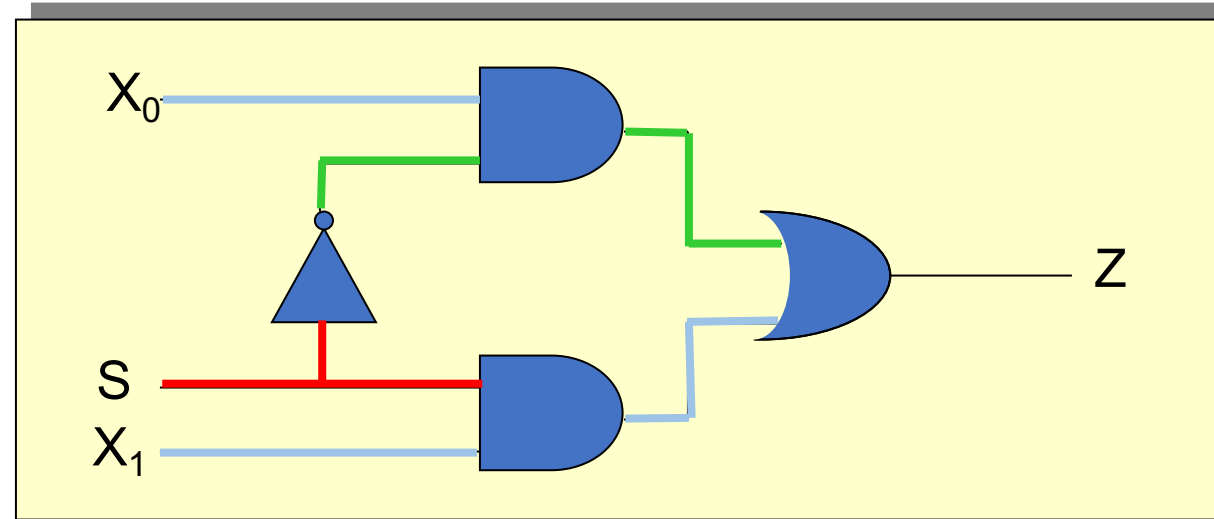
Multiplexer

- Circuito que permite **escolher entre uma de várias entradas** e transportar o seu valor para uma saída





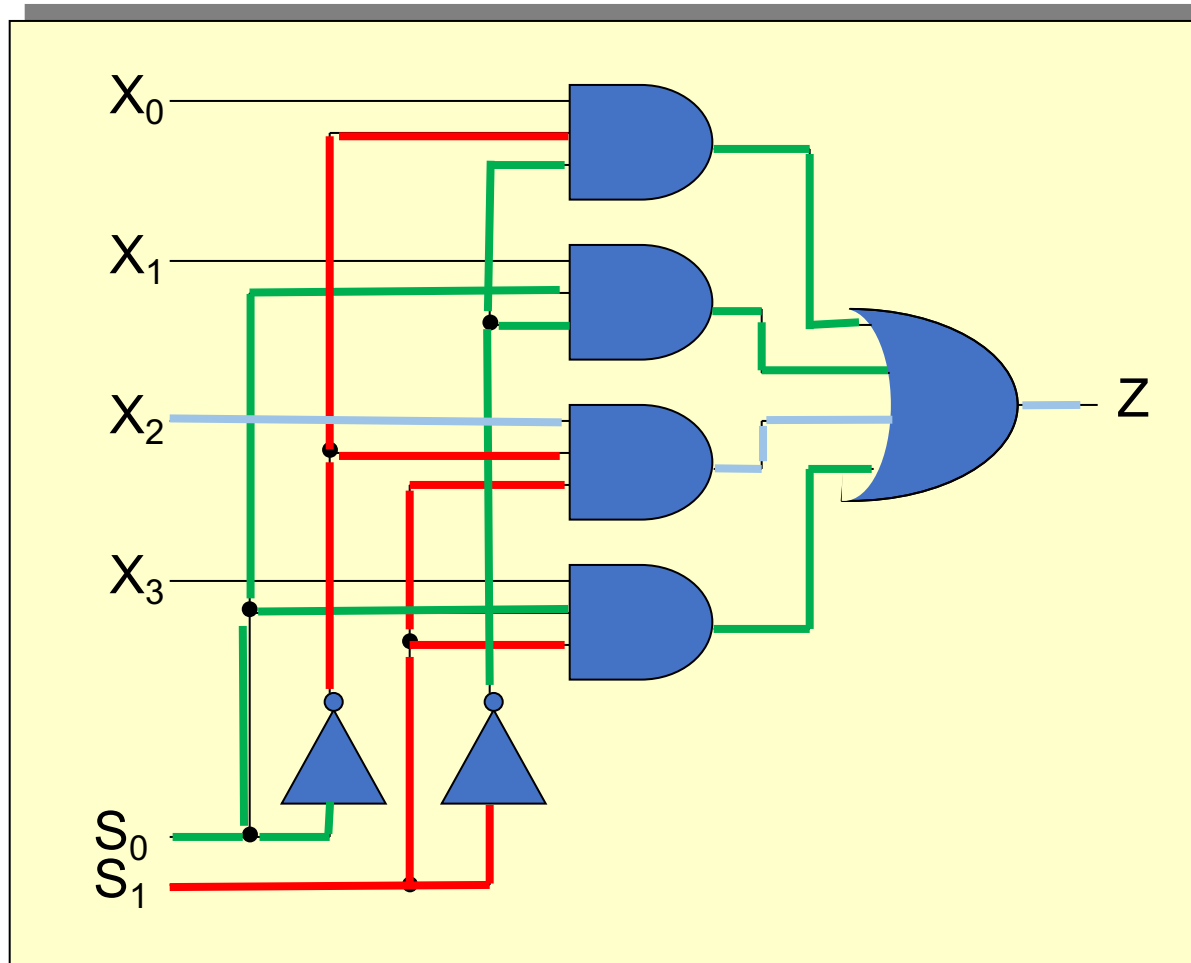
Multiplexer 2-para-1



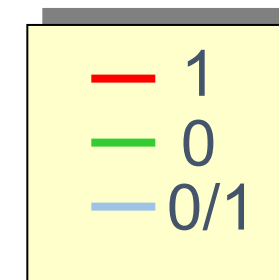
S	Z
0	X_0
1	X_1



Multiplexer 4-para-1



S_1	S_0	Z
0	0	X_0
0	1	X_1
1	0	X_2
1	1	X_3

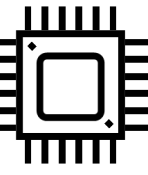


Circuitos sequenciais

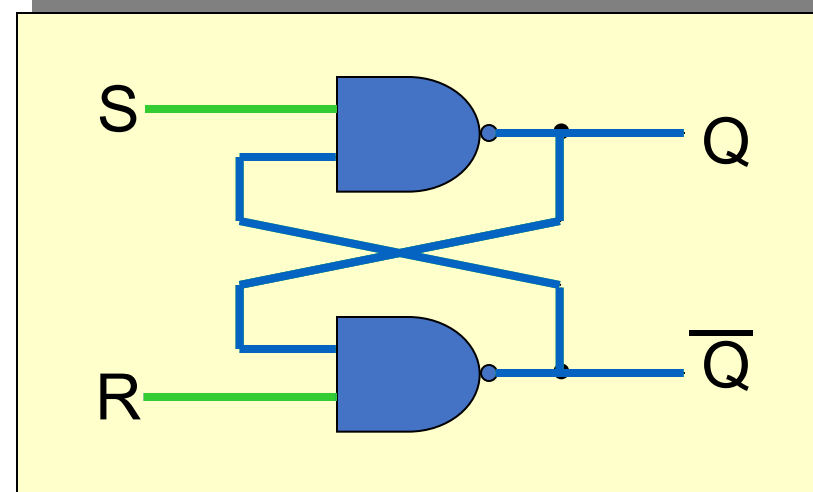
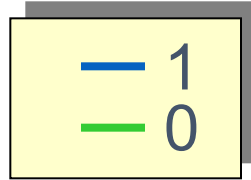


Circuito sequencial

- Circuito digital **com realimentação**
- O valor das saídas depende não apenas das entradas mas **também dos valores anteriores** das saídas
- Por outras palavras, o circuito **tem estado** (uma combinação do valor das saídas do circuito)

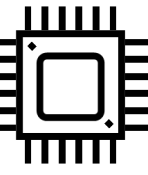


Trinco (*latch*) SR

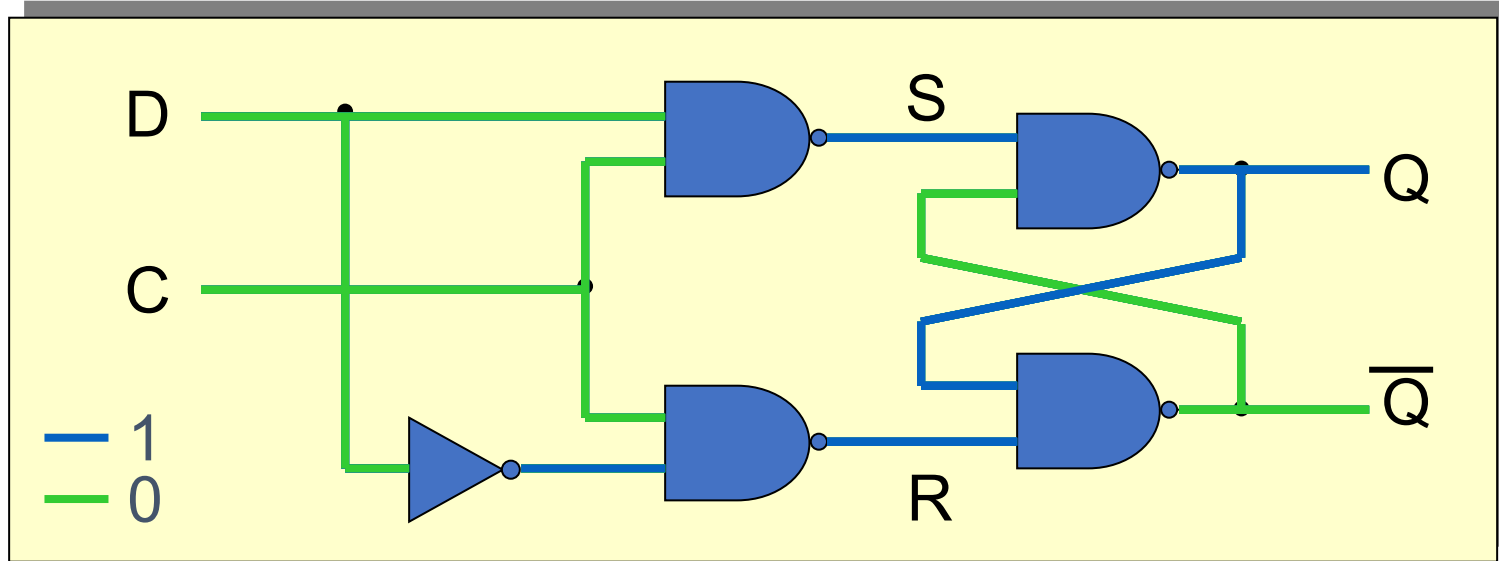


S	R	Q	\overline{Q}	
0	1	1	0	Força Q = 1 (set)
1	1	1	0	Mantém estado
1	0	0	1	Força Q = 0 (reset)
1	1	0	1	Mantém estado
0	0	1	1	Inválido

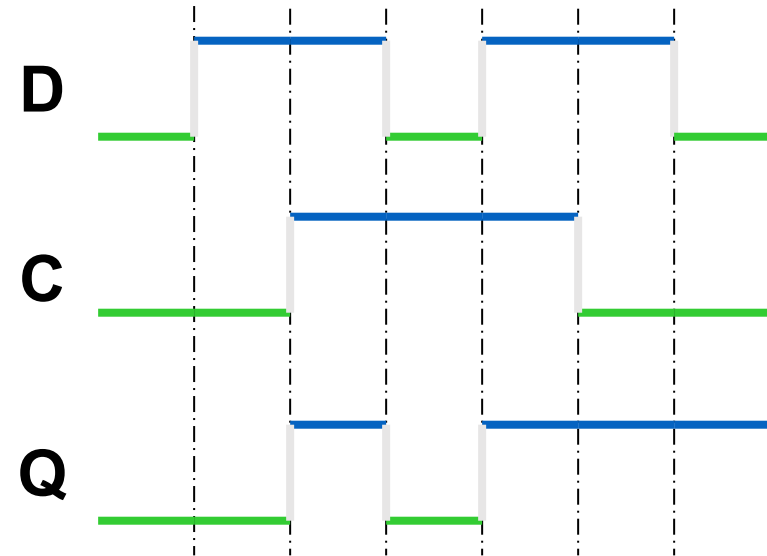
Possíveis limitações: necessita de 2 sinais para poder mudar de estado; entradas inválidas quebram semântica de negação entre as saídas.

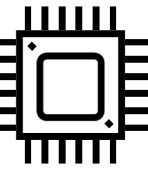


Trinco D



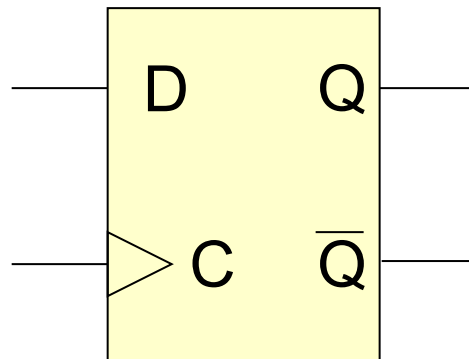
C	Q
0	Mantém estado
1	D (transparente)





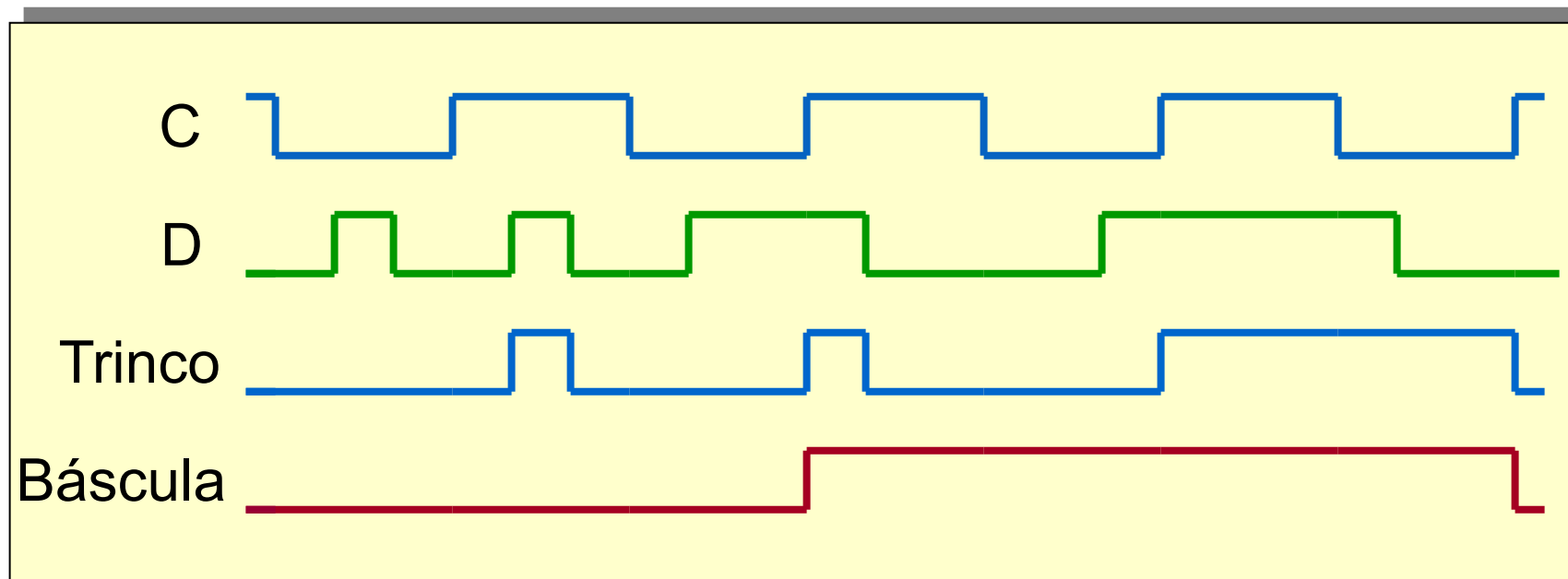
Báscula (*flip-flop*) D (ativa no flanco)

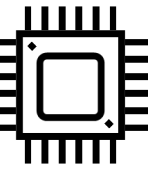
- Memoriza o valor de D quando C **transita** de 0 para 1 (flanco ascendente)
- A principal diferença relativamente ao trinco é que a báscula mantém o valor D mesmo que este mude, e só memoriza o valor quando o C volta a transitar
 - Portanto é na transição do sinal C que se memoriza o valor do D
 - Pensem no C como o relógio (“clock”) do sistema



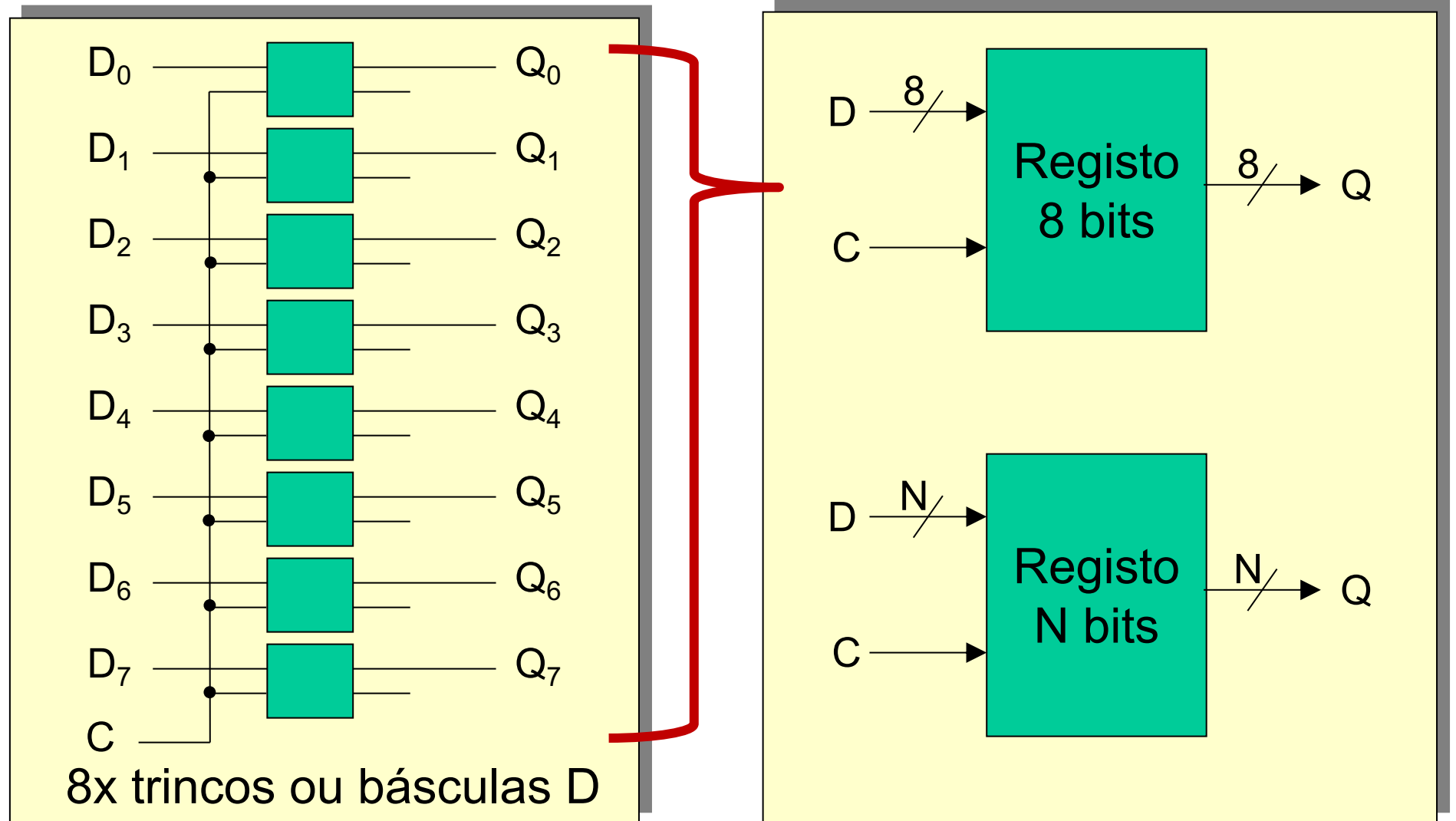


Trincos e básculas D (flanco ascendente)





Registos



Representação de números



Representação de números

Decimal	Binário	Hexadecimal
0	0000	0
1	0001	1
2	0010	2
3	0011	3
4	0100	4
5	0101	5
6	0110	6
7	0111	7
8	1000	8
9	1001	9
10	1010	A
11	1011	B
12	1100	C
13	1101	D
14	1110	E
15	1111	F



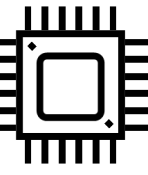
Decimal -> Binário

The diagram illustrates the conversion of the decimal number 156 to binary using a series of division steps. The divisions are written vertically on a green grid background:

- $2 \overline{)156}$
- $2 \overline{)78}$
- $2 \overline{)39}$
- $2 \overline{)19}$
- $2 \overline{)9}$
- $2 \overline{)4}$
- $2 \overline{)2}$
- $2 \overline{)1}$

To the right of these divisions is a vertical column of boxes, each containing a remainder. The top box is labeled "RESTO" in a green box. The remainders, from top to bottom, are 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, and 1. A hand holding a pen is shown writing the remainders into the boxes. A vertical checkered pattern separates the divisions from the remainder boxes. The "wikiHow" logo is visible in the bottom right corner.

$$156_{10} = 10011100_2$$

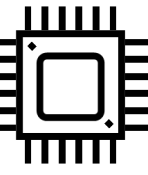


Binário → Decimal

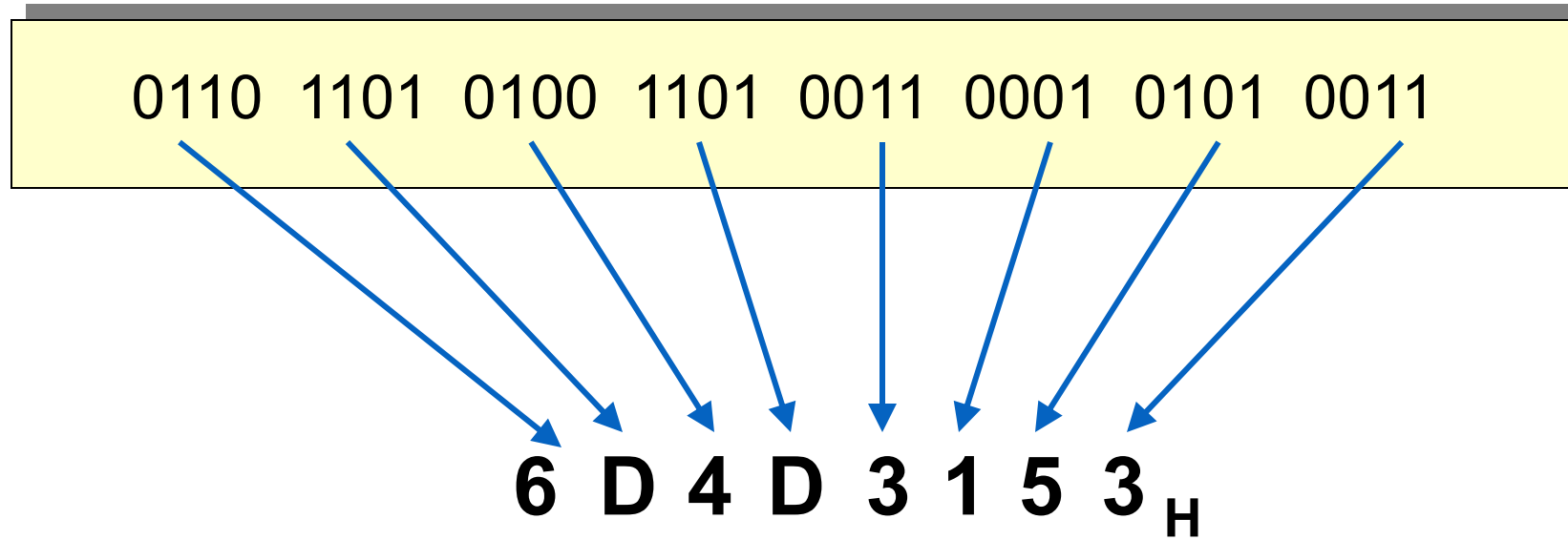
1011₂

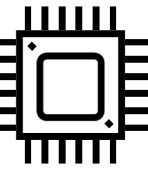


$$\mathbf{1} \times 2^{\mathbf{3}} + \mathbf{0} \times 2^{\mathbf{2}} + \mathbf{1} \times 2^{\mathbf{1}} + \mathbf{1} \times 2^{\mathbf{0}} = \mathbf{11}_{10}$$



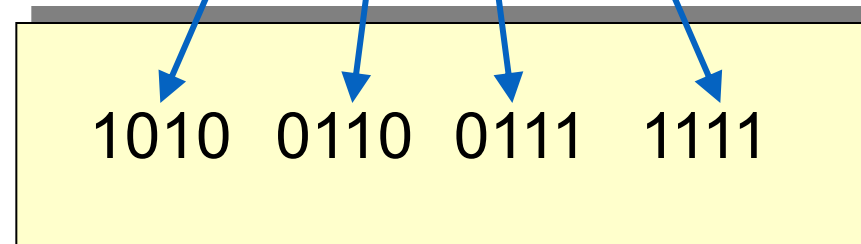
Binário -> Hexadecimal





Hexadecimal -> Binário

A 6 7 F_H





Gama de números

- Com N bits consegue-se representar os números inteiros:

$$[0, 2^N - 1]$$

ou

$$[-2^{N-1}, 2^{N-1} - 1]$$

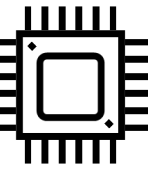
- Exemplo com 8 bits:

$$[0, 255]$$

ou

$$[-128, +127]$$

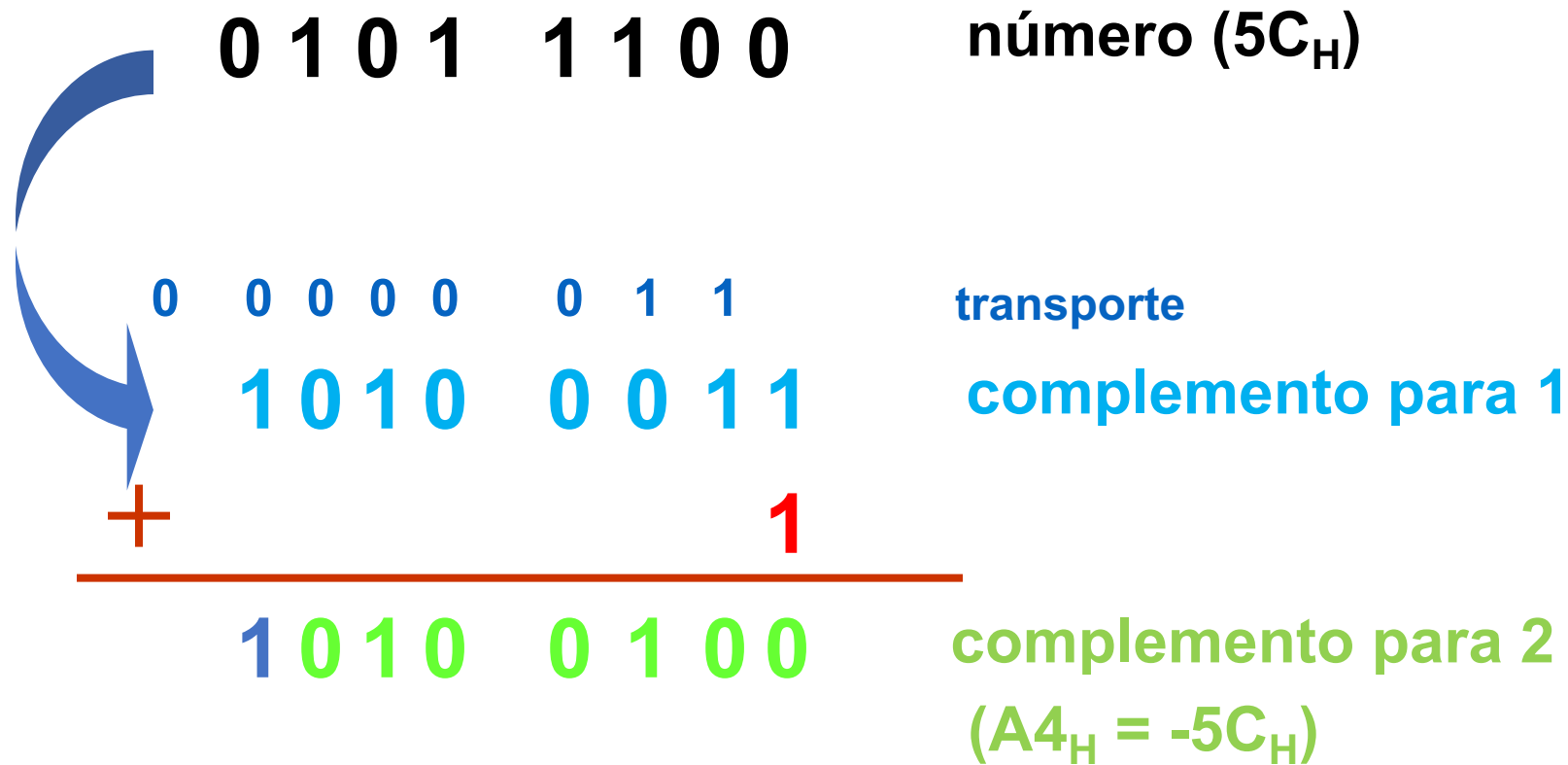
Notação complemento para 2



Sem sinal		Com sinal	
1111 1111	255	0111 1111	+127
1111 1110	254	0111 1110	+126
...
1000 0010	130	0000 0010	2
1000 0001	129	0000 0001	1
1000 0000	128	0000 0000	0
0111 1111	127	1111 1111	-1
0111 1110	126	1111 1110	-2
...
0000 0001	1	1000 0001	-127
0000 0000	0	1000 0000	-128



Obter simétrico em complemento para 2

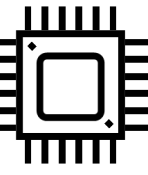




Extensão de sinal

bits	+2	-2
4	0010	1110
8	0000 0010	1111 1110
16	0000 0000 0000 0010	1111 1111 1111 1110

Operações aritméticas



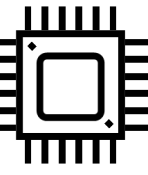
Soma

binário

	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	transporte
	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	operando A
+	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	operando B
<hr/>									
	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	resultado

hexadecimal

	0	1	transporte
	6	B	operando A
+	4	6	operando B
<hr/>			
	B	1	resultado



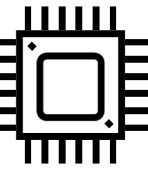
Soma e subtração

$$A - B \equiv A + (-B)$$

Basta ter o simétrico de B em complemento para 2.

Exemplo: $5CH - 5CH \equiv 5CH + (-5CH) = 5CH + A4H$

0 1 0 1	1 1 0 0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0		
- 0 1 0 1	1 1 0 0	+	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<hr/>		1								
0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0							



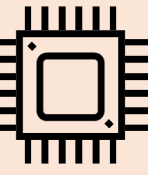
Excesso (*overflow*)

0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	transporte
	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	operando A
+	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	operando B
<hr/>									
	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	soma

Resultado negativo!

- **Solução:** aumentar número de bits
- **Deteção:**
 - se o sinal dos operandos for diferente, nunca ocorre
 - se for igual, e o resultado for diferente: **overflow!**

Referência rápida



Decimal	Binário	Hexadecimal
0	0000	0
1	0001	1
2	0010	2
3	0011	3
4	0100	4
5	0101	5
6	0110	6
7	0111	7
8	1000	8
9	1001	9
10	1010	A
11	1011	B
12	1100	C
13	1101	D
14	1110	E
15	1111	F

N	2 ^N (decimal)	Kibi (1024)	2 ^N (hexadecimal)
0	1		1
1	2		2
2	4		4
3	8		8
4	16		10H
5	32		20H
6	64		40H
7	128		80H
8	256		100H
9	512		200H
10	1024	1 Ki	400H
11	2048	2 Ki	800H
12	4096	4 Ki	1000H
13	8192	8 Ki	2000H
14	16384	16 Ki	4000H
15	32768	32 Ki	8000H
16	65536	64 Ki	10000H

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- Fator multiplicador : K = 1000, Ki = 1024

Símbolo	Lê-se	Valor decimal	Símbolo	Lê-se	Equivalência	Valor binário	Valor decimal
K	Kilo	10 ³	Ki	Kibi	1024	2 ¹⁰	1 024
M	Mega	10 ⁶	Mi	Mebi	1024 Ki	2 ²⁰	1 048 576
G	Giga	10 ⁹	Gi	Gibi	1024 Mi	2 ³⁰	1 073 741 824
T	Tera	10 ¹²	Ti	Tebi	1024 Gi	2 ⁴⁰	1 099 511 627 776



Bibliografia

Recomendada

- **[Delgado&Ribeiro_2014]**
 - Secções 2.2.1, 2.2.3, 2.5.2, 2.6.1, 2.6.2, 2.7, 2.8.1-2.8.3

Secundária/adicional

- **[Patterson&Hennessy_2021]**
 - Apêndice 1

