## Digital Design - Losik Devreler

## Part 1 - Paretler ve sous sistembri

Anolog isoretten Kodlormis isorete -> ADC , teisine -> DAC

Soru 1) 0, 15 V Kesintisiz deserter olon analog isaretin 100 my du Jarlilikla donistualistimesi iain koa bitlik ada gerkkir) y 0.1 V

# formul =  $\log_2\left(\frac{\text{aralik}}{\text{disortifix}}\right)$ ,  $\log_2\left(\frac{15}{0.1}\right) \Rightarrow \sim 7.23 \rightarrow 8$  bit

50 adet on da 2'lik tabana Gevirmen i'ain logorthra bulloniria

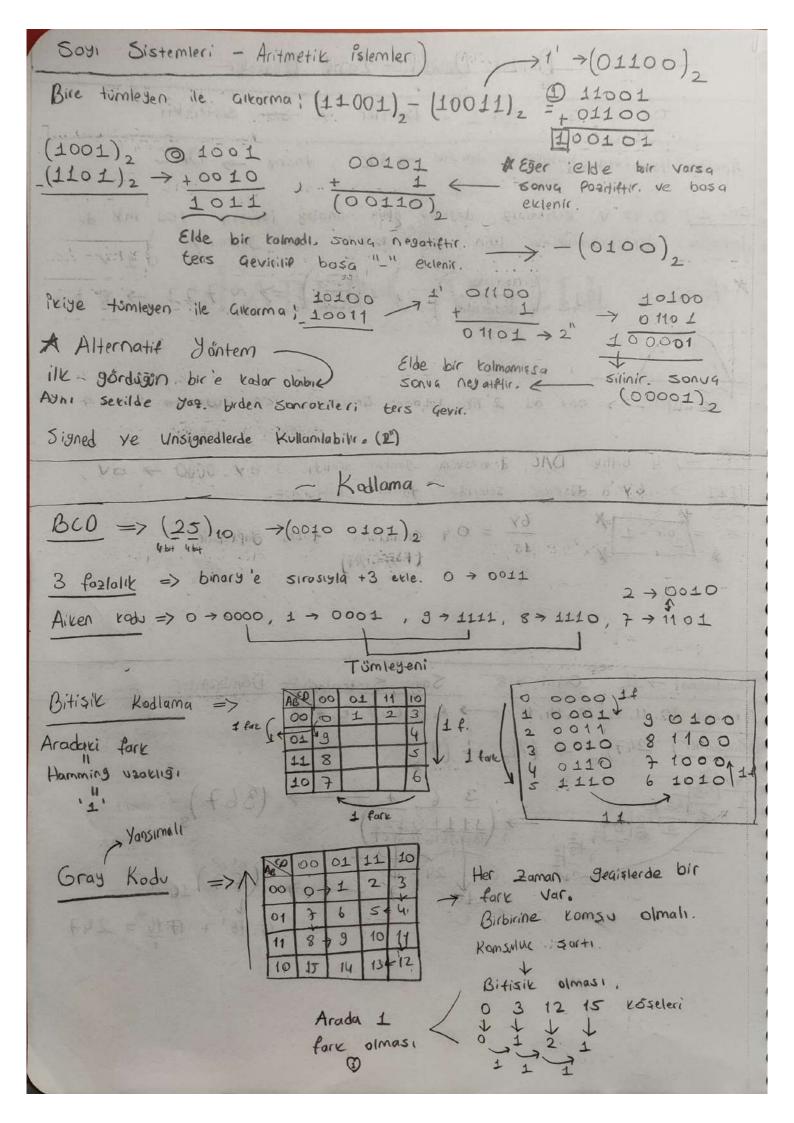
Sorv 2) 4 bitlik DAC devresinin genilim oralisi 0-64.0000 > 0V, 1111 > 64'a disecek sekilde tablo olusturmuz.

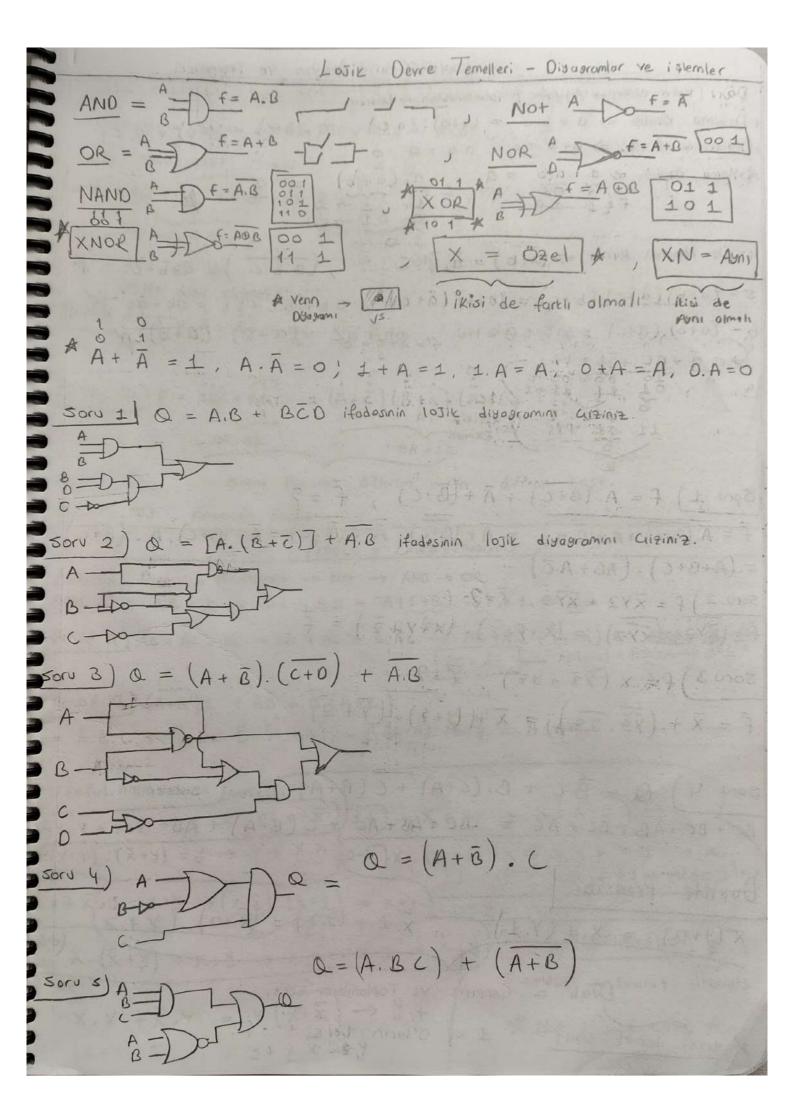
 $\frac{15}{15} = \frac{1}{2}bit - 1$   $\frac{6y}{15} = 0.4 \text{ aroliklarla table Yapılabilir.}$   $\frac{6y}{15} = 0.4 \text{ aroliklarla table Yapılabilir.}$ 

Hexadecimal  $\rightarrow 16$  Octal,  $\rightarrow 8$  Sayı Sistemleri — Dönüşümler

Decimal 10. 11. 12,13.14,15  $\longrightarrow$  A.B.C.O.E.f

Dönüşümler  $(247)_{10} \rightarrow (?)_8 \rightarrow (?)_2$   $247 \mid \frac{120}{129} \mid \frac{2}{100} \mid \frac{2}$ 



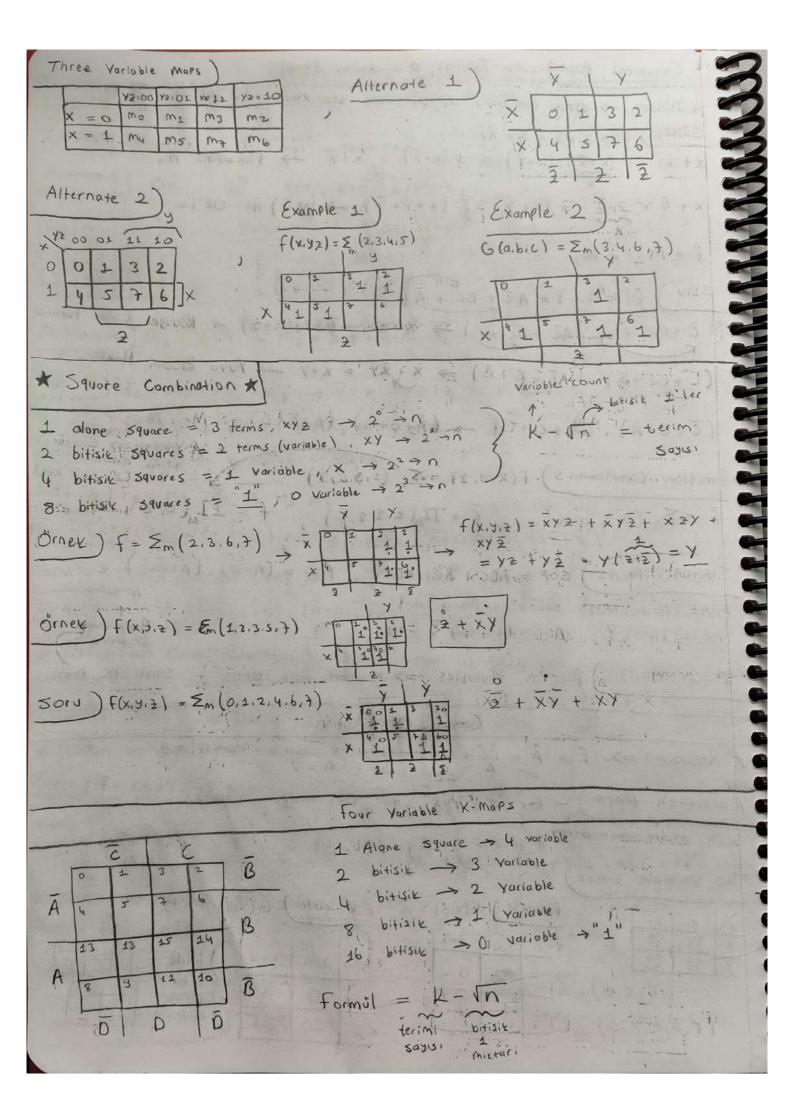


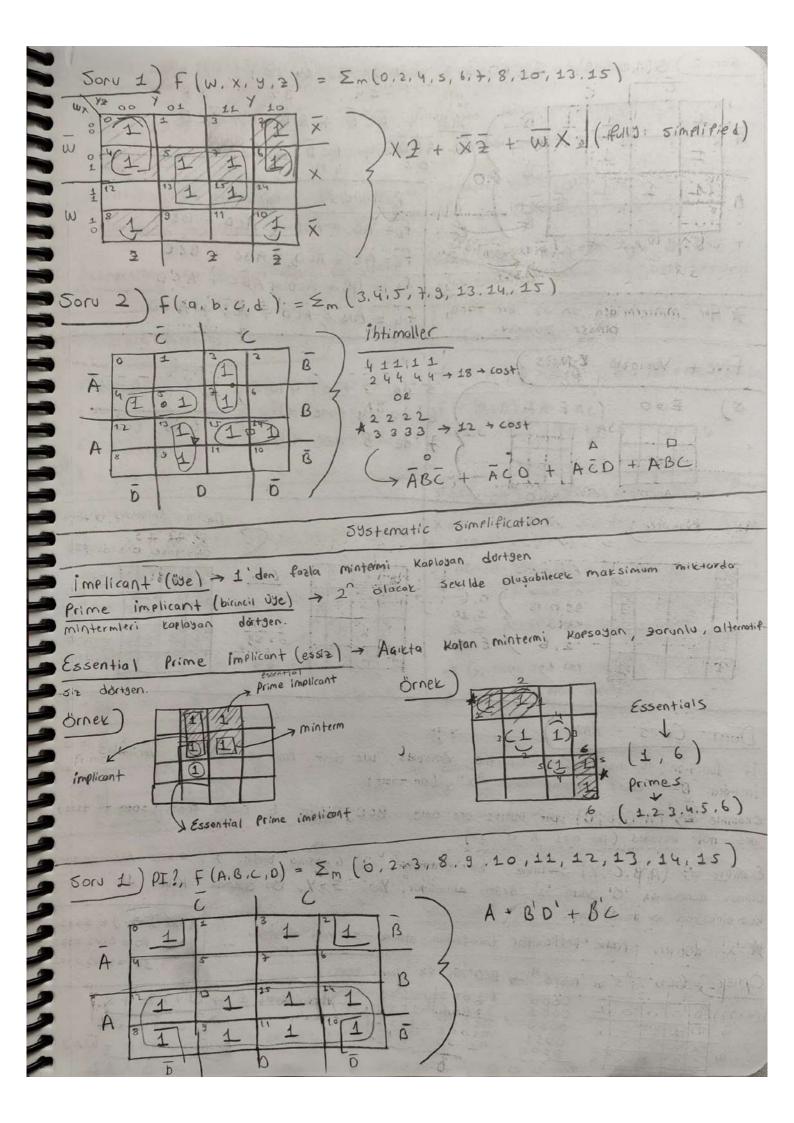
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Goole Cebri Avayon ve Teoremleri
 Doğru Kabul edilen - Arsiyam , ispatlanobilen - tearem
+ Dagilma ogelligi => a + b.c = (a+b). (a.c), a. (b+c) = (a.b) + (a.c)
2- Degistende fazialik => a+a = a , a a = a o
* ArYutma o'zelliği => a + a.b = a
                                     0.0,1 -0
4- De Morgan Kurali => (a+b) = a.b. 2 .... , (a.b.c...) = a+b+c.....
5 - (a+b)(a+c)(b+c) = (a+b)(a+c), ab+ ac+bic = ob+ac
6- (a+b).(a+c) = ac + ab , ob + ac = (a+c) (a+b) +
                             etrisi2
Soru 1) f = A \cdot (\overline{B} + C) + \overline{A} + (\overline{B} \cdot C), \overline{f} = ?
f = A. (B+C) + A+(B-C) = A+ (B+C). A. (B.C) = A+ (B+C). A. (B+C)
= (A+B+C). (AB+A.Z)
Soru 2) f = XY2 + XY2, f=?
f = (\overline{X}\overline{Y}\overline{Z}) \cdot (\overline{X}\overline{Y}\overline{Z}) = (X + \overline{Y} + \overline{Z}) \cdot (X + \overline{Y} + \overline{Z}) = f
\vec{F} = \vec{X} + (\vec{y} \cdot \vec{z} \cdot \vec{y} \cdot \vec{z}) = \vec{X} + (\vec{y} + \vec{z}) \cdot (\vec{y} + \vec{z})
Sory 4) Q = B.C + B. (C+A) + C (B+A) itadesini Sadelestirin.
BC + BC + AB + BC + AC = LBC + AB + AC = C (B+A) + AB
Dualite Prensibi
  x(y+0) = x + (y.1), \bar{x}.1 + (\bar{y}.z) = (\bar{x}+0).(\bar{y}+z)
                  Quali = Gorpin Ye Toplamlarin tersi
 # tersi demek dogil!
                                 1 ve O'larin tersi
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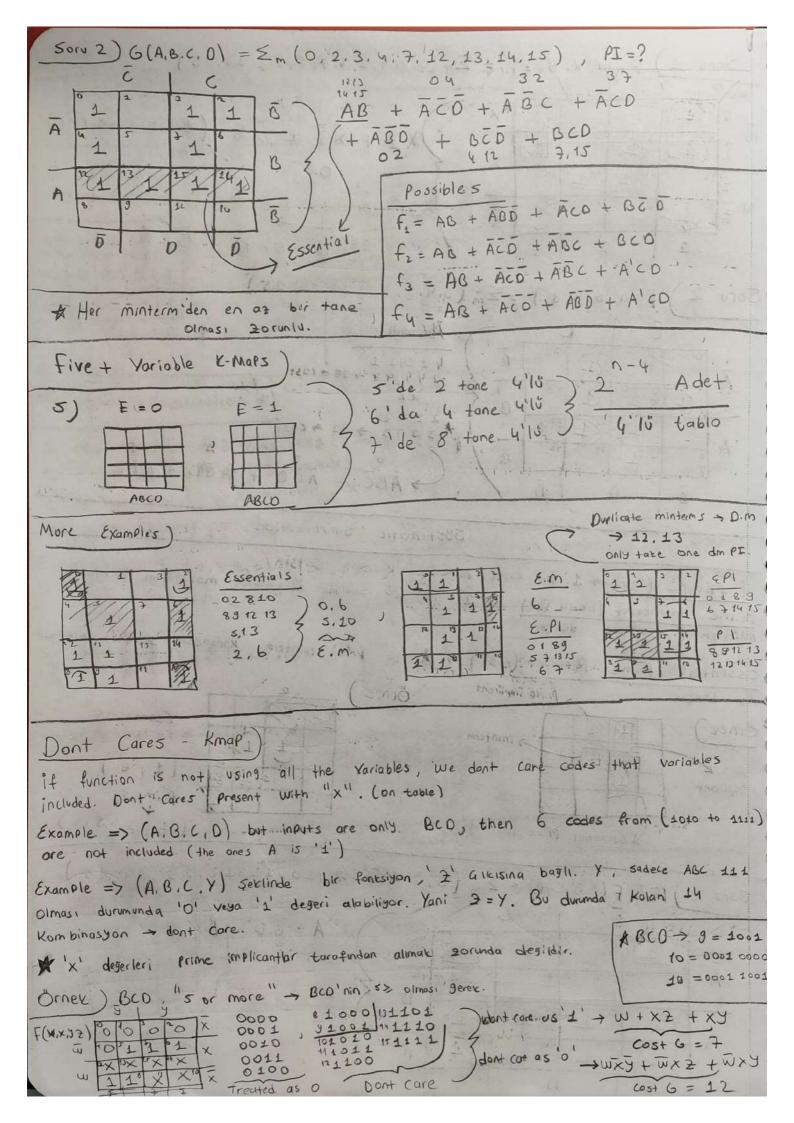
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Cirwit Optimization
  Literal cost (L), Gate inert cost (G) , Gate, input with nots cost (GN)
 → Degiskenlerin sayısı => f = BO + ACB + ACO , L = 8
  Gate input cost 3+N
 → F = B.O + Ā.C.B + A.C.O => F + 3 + 3
     + A , B gibi 6 GN
    textiler dohil edilmez!
Orner 1) t = A + BC + BC + BC - C = 5 + 2 = 7 6N = C + D = 9
Orner 2) f = ABC + ABC = (A+C) (B+C) (A+B)
                  Same function, different design, different - Cost
 A JOP, POS, Karnovah mais
                 Proofs - Extra Theorems ( 17) : ( 2)
Evaluation Order = Parenthoses -> Not -> AND -> OR
Proof 1) A + A.B = A -> A.1 + A.B -> A(1+B) -> A.1 = A
Proof 2) AB + AC + BC - AB + AC + 1. BC - AB + AC + (A+A). BC - AB + AC + ABC
                                            AB + ĀC - AB (1+1) + Āc(2+0) -
Proof 3) (A+B) C + AB = B (A+C)
= A.B.C + AB = B(AC + A) = B(A+A). (AK) = B(A+C
Useful Theorems
(x+y) \cdot (x+y) = y \rightarrow y + x \cdot x  (2-6) \times (x+y) = x \rightarrow x \cdot x + x \cdot y \rightarrow x
x + \bar{x} \cdot y = x + y \rightarrow (x + \bar{x}) \cdot (x + y) \rightarrow x + y
(b) \times \cdot (\bar{x} + y) = \times \cdot y \rightarrow \times \cdot \bar{x} + x \cdot y \rightarrow \times \cdot y Simplification y
                                                   Simplest -> Lowest literals
   x \cdot y + \overline{x} \cdot y = y(x+\overline{x}) \rightarrow y
                                                  A Not lowest cost *
   (X+Y)(X+Y) = Y+X.X \rightarrow Y
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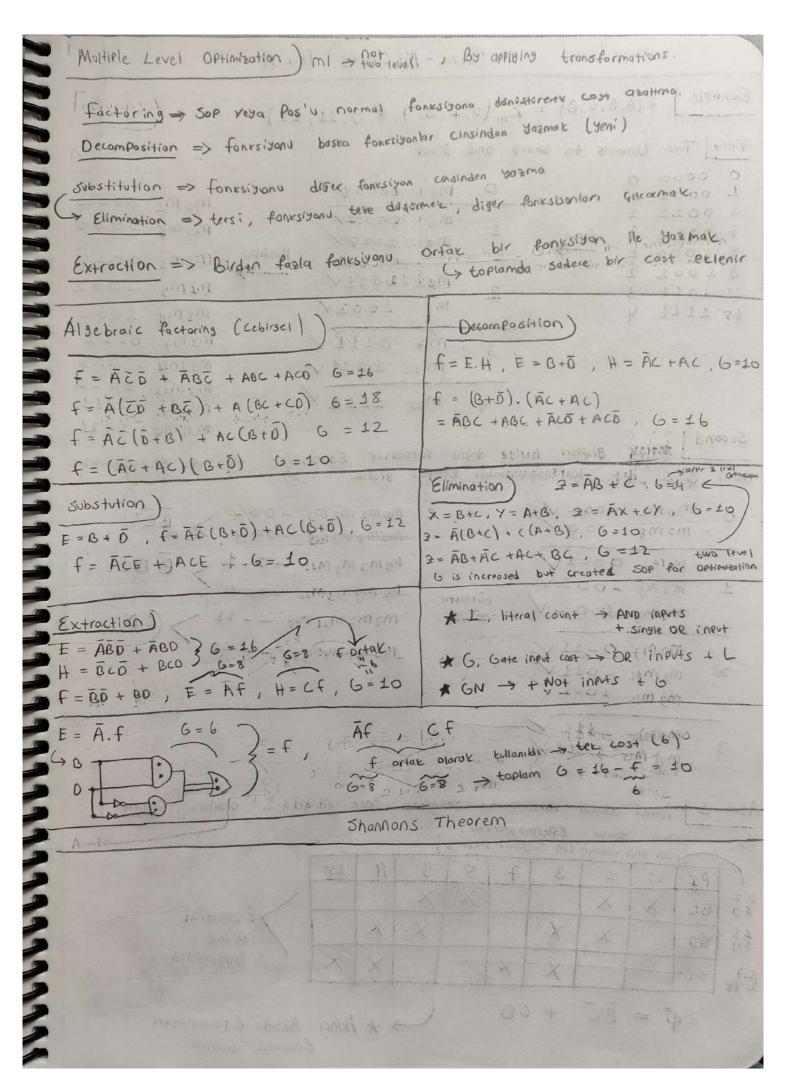
Som -> Sum of minterms, POM -> Product of maxterms. Minterms ) AND , 2" + variable of minterms , XY, XY; XY; XY; XY; Maxterms) OR , 2", x+y, x+y, x+y, x+y minterm + m maxterm + M8 XYZ MX+Y Mo + XYZ , Mo > X+Y+Z mb - xxz , Mo - x+x+z De Morgan ) M2 = X+Y = M2 = X.Y Mi = Mi = Mi = Mi Sorv 1) f1 = M1 + M4 + M7 -> XY2 + XY2 + XY2 Soru 2) f2 (A.B.C.D.E) = m2 + mg + m13 + m23 AGCOE + AGCOE + AGCOE + AGCOE Soru 3) F3 = Mo. M2 M3. Ms. M6  $F_3 = (x+y+2).(x+y+2).(x+y+2).(x+y+2).(x+y+2)$ Soru 4) fy (A, B, C, D) = M3. M8. M11. M14 DA A fy = (A+ B+C+O). (A+B+C+O). (A+B+C+O). (A+B+C+O) \* 3A VI DA - DA - DA - DA + DA HOL A Yontem => Once adılımı yaz. Sonrasında mintem ise başlara ('v), '-' koy. maxterm ise dolutera ('1'), 1-1 Koy. (complement). # Canonical Som ) -> Tabloda 1'en: Karsılık gelenler \* Yontem => Once forksivonu aq. Sonrasında tek kalanları (V+V) ile ANO'le.  $\frac{\text{dener}}{\text{dener}} f = x + \overline{x} \overline{y} \rightarrow x (y + \overline{y}) + \overline{x} \overline{y} \rightarrow xy + x \overline{y} + \overline{x} \overline{y} \rightarrow m_3 + m_2 + m_0$ Soru)f = A+BC A(B+B) + (A+A).B.C -> AB +AB + A.B.C + ABC -> ABC + ABC + ABC + ABC + ABC + ABC \* Yontem => Kopyaları teke indirene kadar sil. ABC + ABC + ABC + ABC + ABC -> mg + mb + ms + my + mg Shorthand som form )  $\sum_{m} (1,4,5,6,7) = F$   $\sum_{m} f = \sum_{m} (0,2,3)$ Shorthand POM form) IIm (0,2,3) = f = IIm (1,4,5,6,7)

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Canonical Pom) -> Tobloda 'O'a Karshik, genenter
* Youtem > Once foresisons ay sonrounda tex valantari (V.V) ite OR'la.
 ORNER) f(x.y.z) = x + xy
 X + \overline{XY} = (X + \overline{X}) \cdot (X + \overline{Y}) = 1 \cdot (X + \overline{Y}) = X + \overline{Y} \rightarrow \text{fonksiyanu Act.}
 X + \overline{y} + 2.\overline{2} = (X + \overline{y} + 2). (X + \overline{y} + \overline{2}) \rightarrow (V.\overline{V}) ile Ol'1a.
 f = M2 + M3
Sorv ) P(A, B, C) = A. C + BC + A.B
(A. C+BC+A). (AC+BC+B) -> X+YZ = (X+Y)(X+Z) -> Koavge dagilim homlesi
 (Z+BC+A). (AZ+C+B) > X+XY = X+Y -> Yuva Bozan Hamlesi
 (C+B+A). (A+C+B) - (A+B+C). (A+B+C) - Ms. M2
                                                           * Youtem => Soylarin
                                                               disinda Kalantari
Function complements) f(x,y,z) = \sum_{m} (1.3.5,+)
                                                                Yaz. (21-1 'e sare)
                                                    f= II (0,2,4,6
F = Zm (0,2,4,6), F = IIm(1,3,5,7)
no duplication
Mixed (Karisik) olanlar sop yeya Pos dogildir!
                                                                   fewer thong
(AG+C) (A+C) ? ABE + AC(A+B) ?
Implementation | for 'n' variables => n input AND bates + Single OR bate
                             Circuit Optimization
            => f = A + BC + BE - L = 5
                                                 6N= + + + 1 = 9
Karnough Mals ) - for sop, pos, two real and/or circuits
each square -a minterm
Two Variable K-map)
                     Example ) F(x,y) = x Example ) G(x,y) = x+y
                     f=x 1 y=0
                                                     メニュ
                                                              bitisiy
                                               Y=0
                                          J G=xiy
                                                             21'ler
                                                      1
                                                0
                                                             delicate.
                                1
                           1
                                                              Silinebilir.
                                          x=1
```









Example  $\int F(A,B,C,0) = \sum_{m} (0,1,3,7,8,9,11,15)$ 

First Turn Decimals to binary and group.

0 0	0000	0	
1 0	001	1	
3 0	011	2	
70	111	3	Grove
8 1	000	1	$\rightarrow$
9 1	001	2	
11 1	011	3	
1 - 1	111	U	

1 - 111

m 11 M15 Second bitisik gruplan heriye doğru Karsılastr. Eslesenlere tik at. Eslesmerenleri 3'e ilet. Karsılastırılanları tekrar grupla. adim

M15 1111

MoM1 000-V 0 mom8 - 000 V M1M3 00-1/ mamy -001 V Karsilastir Mg Mg 100 m3m7 0-11 V m3 m11 - 011/ mg MJL 10-1V

$$\frac{m_3 m_1 m_3 m_{15}}{m_3 m_1 m_3 m_2 m_{15}} = \frac{11}{200} > \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\frac{m_1 m_3 m_3 m_{12}}{m_3 m_1 m_3 m_{15}} = \frac{11}{200} > \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\frac{m_3 m_1 m_3 m_{15}}{m_3 m_{15} m_{15}} = \frac{11}{200} > \frac{1}{100}$$

M7M15 - 111 V MH MIS 1-11/ 3

Adım 3 | ikinci adında Korsılaştırma Japancen önce altalta - 1 olanları incele. yousa Eslesmeyeceutir.

eslegen you this column lin original method Eger 9 11 15 PI 01 OE X X X 13 X BD X X 31 15 60

Essential prime impliments

F = BC + CD

> \* ikinci Adımda Eslesmeyenleri Eklemeyi unutma