Digital Design - Losik Deyreler

Part 1 - Boretler ye sour sistembri

AL WAR WHEE

Anolog isoretten Kodlonmis isorete -> ADC , tersine -> DAC

Soru 1) 0, 15 V Kesintisiz deserter alan analog isaretin 100 my du Jarlilikla donústvalkbilmesi iain kou bitlik adc generir? 4

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



No adet - one da 2'lik tobana Gevirmen l'ain losorthno bellantia

to be the distance of the best of the second of the second

Soru 2) 4 bitlik DAC devresinin gerilim oralisi 0-64.0000 > 0V,

1111 -> 64 a disecek sekilde toblo olusturmuz.

$$\frac{15}{15} = \frac{6y}{2^{bit} - 1} = 0.4 \text{ aroliklarla Habbo Habilit.}$$

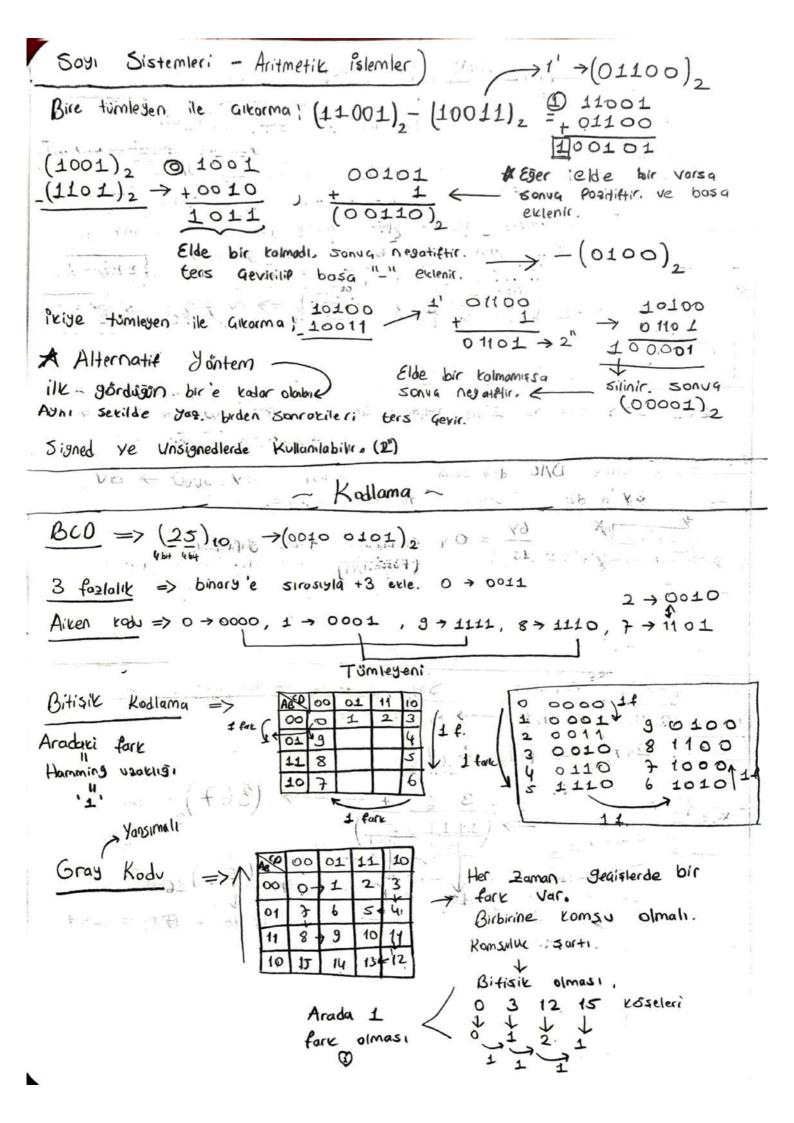
$$(hossasiyet)$$

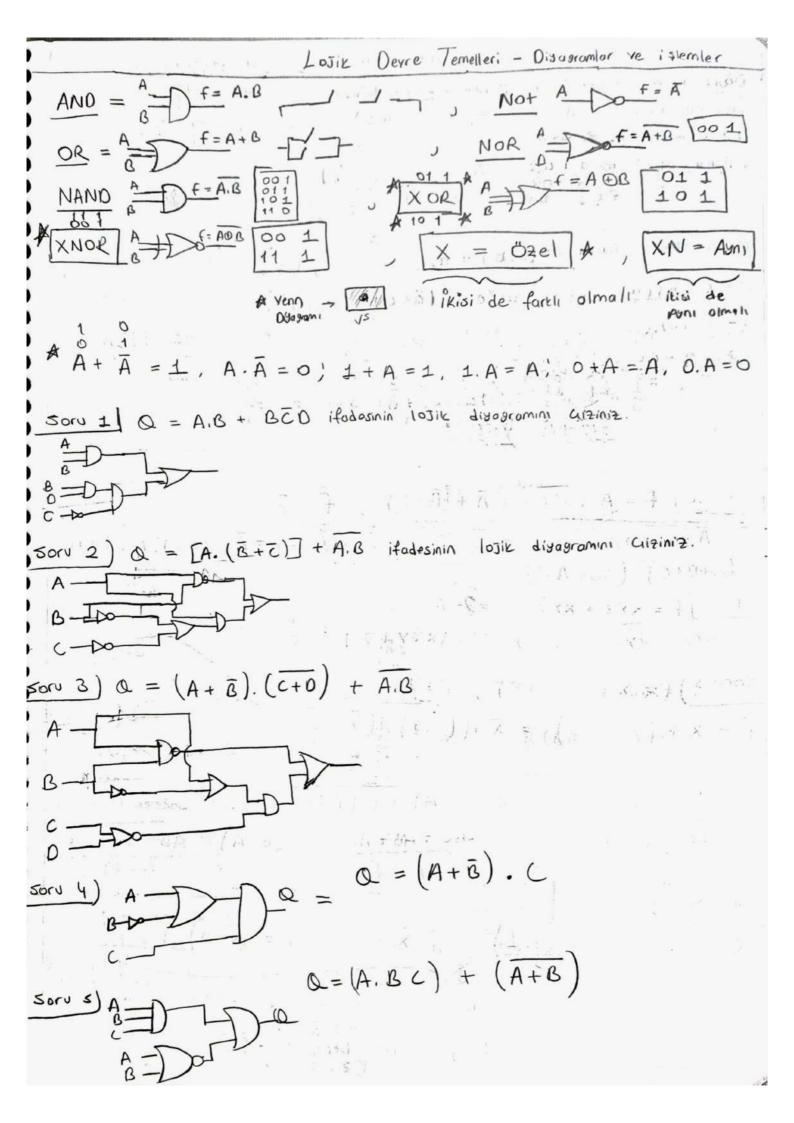
Hexadecimal → 16, Octal, → 8, Sayı Sistemleri - Dönüsümler

Decimal 10. 11. 12,13.14,15 --- A.B.C.O.E. F

Solvanter (247)
$$\rightarrow$$
 (?) \rightarrow (?) \rightarrow (?)

- INCLA SALTHONA H





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Boole Cebri Arayam ve Tearemleri
 Doğru Kabul edilen - Arsiyam , ispatlanabilen - teorem
                             = (a+b). (a.c), a. (b+c) = (a.b) + (a.c)
+ Dağılma Özelliği => a + b. C
2-Degiskende fazlalik => a+a = a , a.a = a c
* Yutma Özelliği => a + a.b

f ( ) OX

f ( ) 1.0
                                      0.0,1 >0
4- De Morgan Kurali => (a+b) = a,b.z.... 1, (a.b.c...) = a+b+c.....
5 - (a+b)(a+c)(b+c) = (a+b)(a+c), ab+ ac+bc = ob+ac
6- (a+b).(a+c) = ac+ab, ob+ac = (a+c) (a+b) A
Soru 1) f = A. (B+C) + A+ (B·C), 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)
500 2) f = XY2 + XY2, f=?
f = (\overline{x}Y2) \cdot (\overline{x}\overline{y}2) = (x+\overline{y}+\overline{z}) \cdot (x+\overline{y}+\overline{z}) = f
200,3) t= x (1/2+25), (=)
\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 = (BC + 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)
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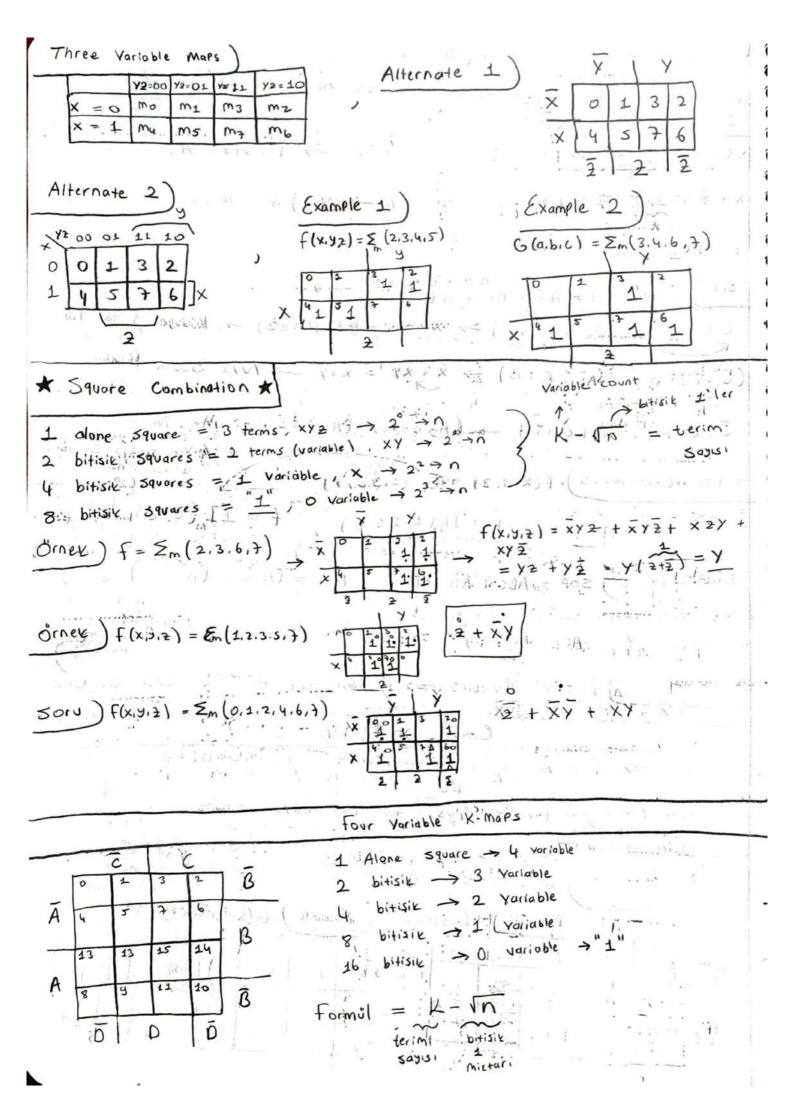
Dvali = Gorpin ve Toplomlonn tersi

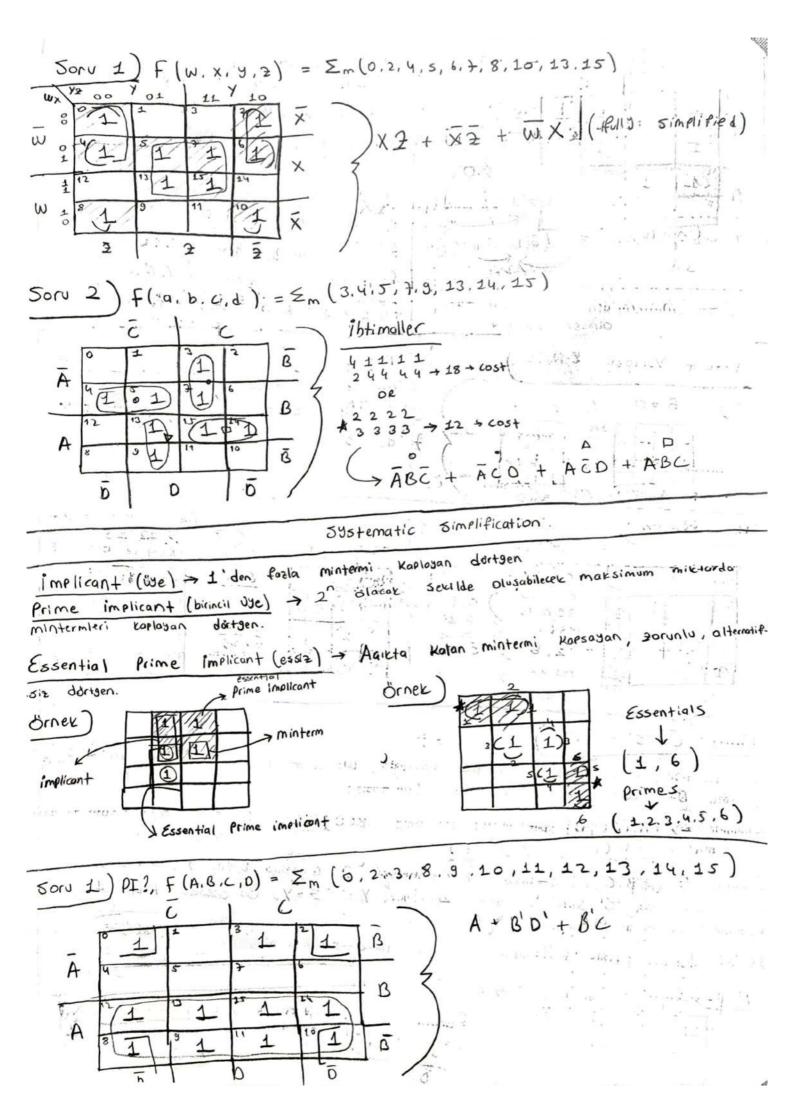
* tersi demek doğil! 1 ve O'ların tersi

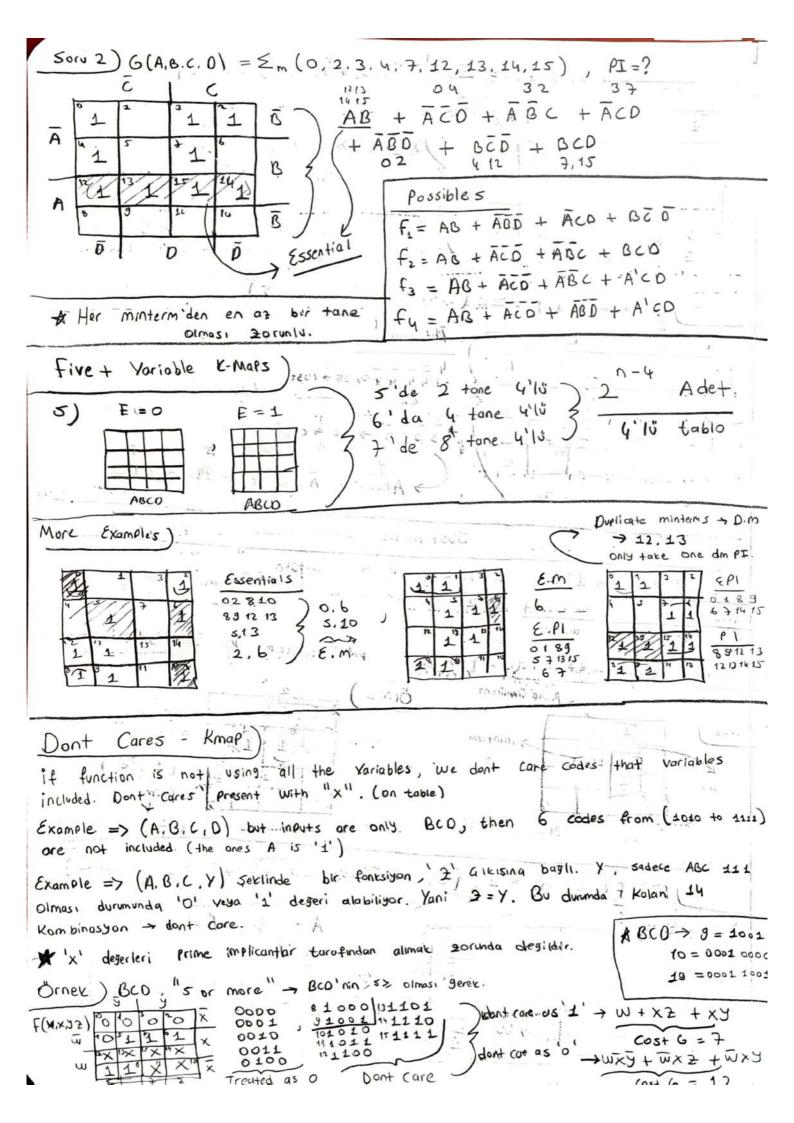
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Cirwit
                                                Optimization
   Literal cost (L), Gate input cost (G), Gate, input with nots cost (GN)
  → Degistenlerin sous => f = BO + ACB + ACO
  Gate input cost 3 + N:
  → F = BO + A.CB + A.C.O => F + 3 +
       A B gibi
        textiler dohil edilmez! AD
 Orner 2) f = ABC + ABC = (A+C) (B+C) (A+B)
                      GN = 11
                       Same function, different design, different - Cost
 $ 50P, POS, Kornovah mats
                     Proofs - Extra Theorems
Evaluation Order = Parenthoses -> Not -> AND -> OR
Proof 1) A + A.B = A -> A.1 + A.B -> A(1+B) -> A.1 =
                                                   -> AB +AC + (A+A).BC -> AB +AC +ABC
Proof 2) AB + AC + BC - AB + AC + 1. BC
                                                     AB + AC - AB (1+c) + Ac(1+0)
Proof 3) (A+B) C + AB = B (A+C)
= \bar{A}.\bar{B}.C + A\bar{B} = \bar{B}(\bar{A}C + A) = \bar{B}((\bar{A}+A).(AC)) = \bar{B}(A+C)
Useful Theorems
                         Y(x+x) x=x + xy → +x (1+y)
                                      12-6] x. (x+y)=x = x.x+x.y
x+\bar{x}.y=x+y \rightarrow (x+\bar{x}).(x+y) \rightarrow x+y
                                                                     Simplification
   (\mathcal{C} \cdot \mathsf{X} \leftarrow \mathcal{C} \cdot \mathsf{X} + \mathbf{\hat{x}} \cdot \mathsf{X} \leftarrow \mathcal{C} \cdot \mathsf{X} = (\mathcal{C} + \mathbf{\hat{x}}) \cdot \mathsf{X}
                                                             Simplest -> Lowest literals
    x \cdot y + \overline{x} \cdot y = -y(x+\overline{x}) \rightarrow y
                                                              Not lowest cost *
    \chi \leftarrow \overline{\chi} \cdot \chi + \varepsilon = (\varepsilon + \overline{\chi}) [\varepsilon + \chi]
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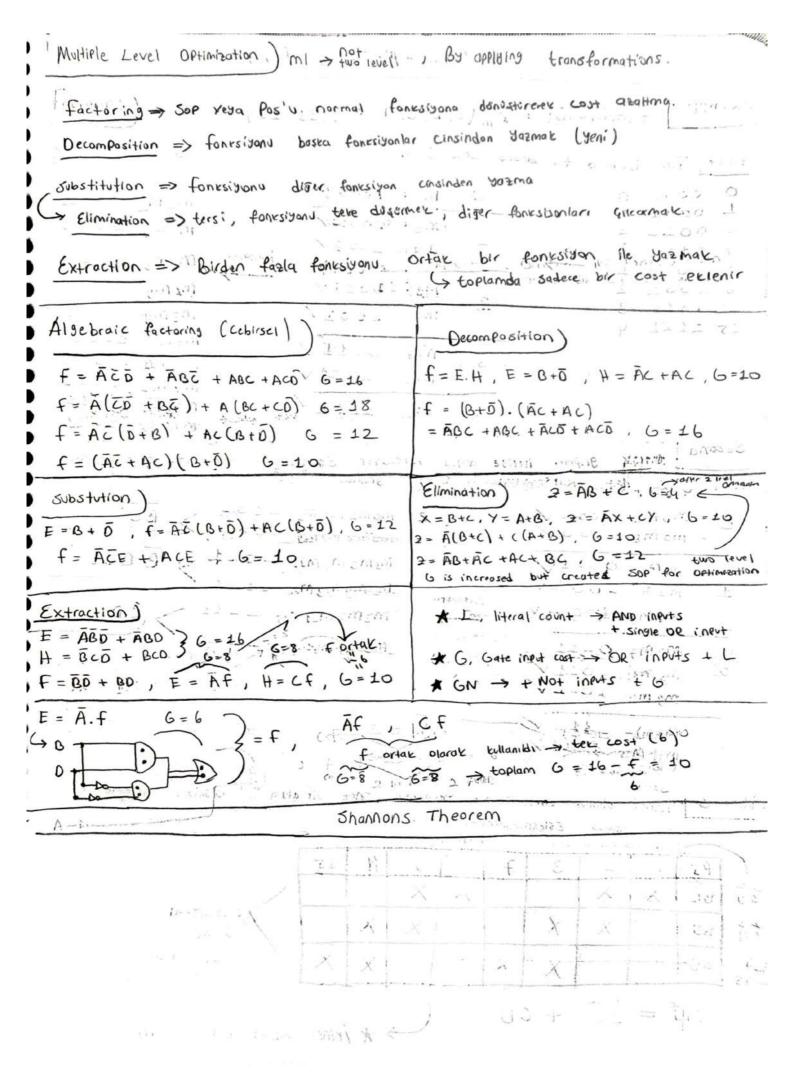
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Som -> Sum of minterms, pom -> Product of maxterms
  Minterms ) AND , 2" + variable - minterms , XY", XY , XY , XY
   Maxterms ) OR
                                              , 2" , X+Y , X+9 , X+Y , X = Y
             min
                        max
             XY
                        C+X
                                                                                                               Mo - XYZ , Mo - X+ X+ Z
             XY
                        X+Y
                                                                                                               We - XYZ
  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
  AGODE + AGODE + AGODE + AGODE
Soru 3) Fz = Mo. M2 M3. Ms M6
 F3 = (x+y+z). (x+y+z). (x+y+z). (x+y+z). (x+y+z)
Soru 4) fy (A,B,C,0) = M3. M8. M11. M14 3A A
  Fu = (A+ 6+2+0). (A+B+C+0). (A+B+C+0). (A+B+C+0)
 A Yontem => Once agilimi yaz. Sonrasinda mintem ise boslara ('d), '-' koy. maxterm is
 dolulara ('1'), 1-1 Koy. (complement).
   Canonical SOM ) -> Tabloda 1'eq Karshk gelenler
  * Yontem => Once fonksisonu aq. Sonrasında tek kalanları (V+V) ile AND'le.
  GENER) $= x+ xy \ xxy + xy + xy + xy \ ma + mo
   Soru) f = A+ BC
    A(B+B) + (A+A).B.C -> AB +AB + A.B.C + ABC -> ABC + AB
   * Yontem => Kopyaları teke indirene kadar sil.
     ABC + ABC + ABC + ABC + ABC -> m7 + m6 + m5 + m4 + m7
     Shorthand som form ) \sum_{m} (1, 4, 5, 6, 7) = F \sum_{m} f_{i} = \sum_{m} (0, 2, 3)
       Shorthand POM form) II M (0,2,3) = F , F = II M (1,4,5,6,7)
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Canonical Pom) -> Tobloda o'a Karshik gelenler
* Youten => Once foresisons ag sonrosinda tek kalanlari (V.V) ile OR'la.
ORNEL) 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{fonk siyonu Aig.}
 X + \overline{Y} + 2.\overline{2} = (X + \overline{Y} + 2). (X + \overline{Y} + \overline{2}) \rightarrow (V.\overline{V}) ile OR'la.
 f = M2 + M3
 Soru ) & (A, B, C) = A. C + BC + A.D
(A. C+BC+A). (AC+BC+B) -> X+YZ = (X+Y)(X+Z) -> Kuuje dagilim
 (c+BC+A). (Ac+C+B) → X+XY = X+Y → Yuva Bozan Hamlesi
 (c+B+A). (A+C+B) → (A+B+C). (A+B+C) → Ms. M2
Function Complements) f(x,y,z) = \sum_{m} (1.3.5,z)
                                                       F= II (0,2,4,6)
 F = Zm (0.2,4,6) , F = IIm(1.3,5,7)
STANDART FORMS ) SOP = ABC + ABC + ABC + BC . POS = (A+B) . (A+B+C) . C
                                                                        no duplication
 Mixed (Karisik) olonlar sop yeya Pos dogildir!
 (AB+C) (A+C) ? ABE + AC(A+B) ?
 Implementation ) for 'n' variables
                                      => n input AND Gates +
                               Circuit Optimization
* Reminder => f = A + BC + BE
             Maps ) - for sop, pos, two lead and/or circuits
each square -aminterm
Two Variable K-map)
                      Example ) F(x,y) = x Example ) G(x,y) = x+y
```









Example $f(A,B,C,0) = \sum_{m} (0.1,3.7,8.9,11,15)$

First Turn Decimals to binary and group 0 0000

$$\frac{1}{m_8} \frac{1000}{1001} \times \frac{1001}{1001}$$

$$\frac{1}{m_8} \frac{1000}{1001} \times \frac{1001}{1001}$$

$$\frac{1}{m_8} \frac{1000}{1001} \times \frac{1001}{1001}$$

$$\frac{1}{m_{15}} \frac{1111}{111}$$

Mo M1 000--000 mo mg

M1M3 00-1 mx ma -001

mg mg 100-0-11 M3 M7

W3 MI - 011 mg mis 10 - 1

W3 W12 - 117 1-11 M 11 M15

Second bitisik grupları iteriye doğru Karşılaştr. Eşlesenlere tik at. Eslesmeyenleri Karsılastırılanları tekror grupla. adim 3'e ilet.

00-1 MIM3 mamy -001 V 1 Mg Mg. 100 -

Karsilastir

m3m7 0-11 V m3 m12 - 011 2 mg Mg 10-1

m7m15 -111 V-3 MH MIS 1-11/

mom1 m8 mg - 00 -- MOM8 MIMS -OO = m2m3 m9 m21 - 0-1 , BD M1 Mg M3 M11 -0 = 1 m3m7 m21 m15 - - 11 -

Adim 3 | ikinci adimda Korsilastima Japanken once oltalta 1 olonlari incele.

Eslesmeyecektir. yousa Eger yon this column (in original method) 9 11 15 P.I 01 BE X X X X X X BD 45 X B 7

Essential prime impliments

F = BC + CD

-> * İkinci Adımda Eşleşmeyenleri unutma Eklemeyi