

conversão

decimal → binário:

$x \div 2 = y R 1$
 $y \div 2 = z R 0$
 \vdots

$0, x \cdot 2 = 1 + 0, y$

$0, y \cdot 2 = 0 + 0, z$

binário ← decimal:

$1001, 11$
 $1 \cdot 2^3 + 0 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0 + 1 \cdot 2^{-1} + 1 \cdot 2^{-2}$

binário → hex:

agrupar de 4 em 4

1001111
 $4 \quad F$

decimal → BCD:

cada algarismo vira

4 bits

binário ← hex:

agrupar de 4 em 4

bits

mapas de Karnaugh

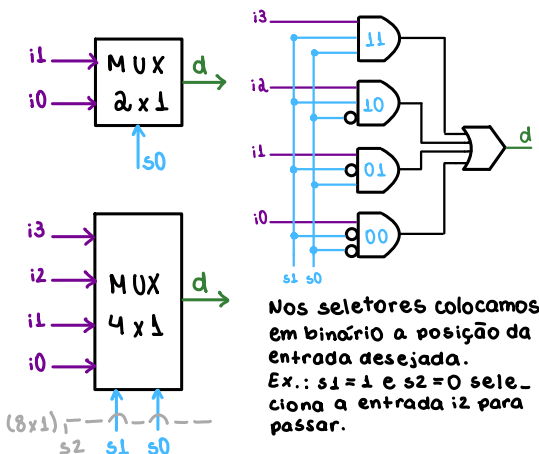
	B	1
A 0	0	1
A 1	1	0

	C	1
A B 00	0	1
A B 01	1	0
A B 11	0	1
A B 10	1	0

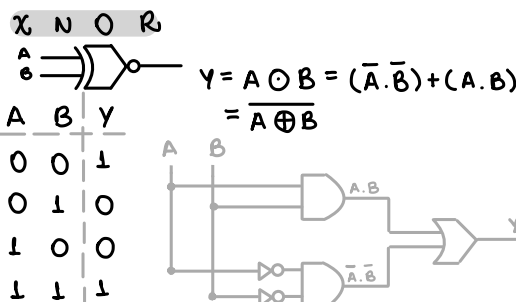
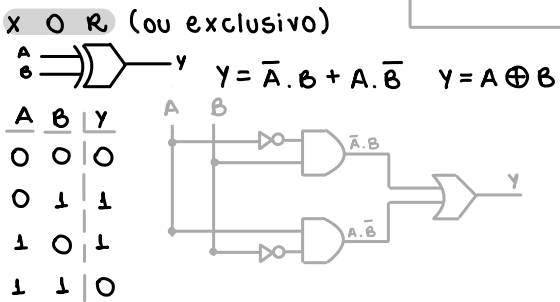
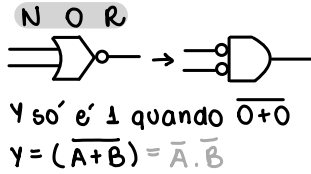
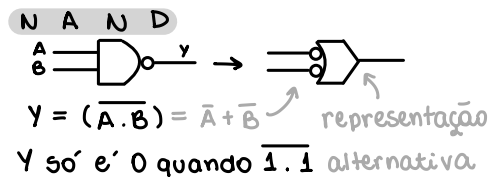
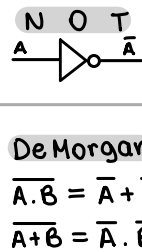
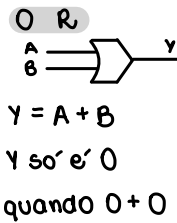
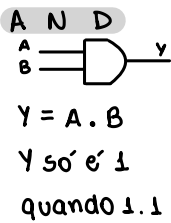
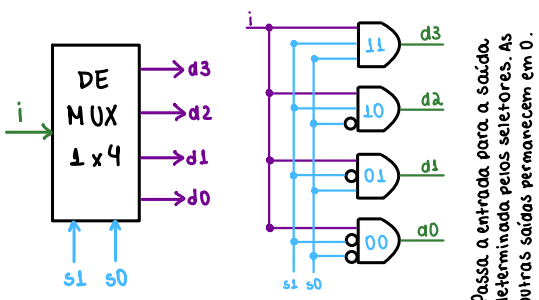
	C D	11	10
A B 00	0	1	0
A B 01	1	0	1
A B 11	0	1	0
A B 10	1	0	1

Eliminam-se
 as variáveis
 que mudam de estado
 dentro do bloco
 dentro do bloco
 ($x \rightarrow \bar{x}$ ou $\bar{x} \rightarrow x$).

MUX → N entradas de dados e 1 saída

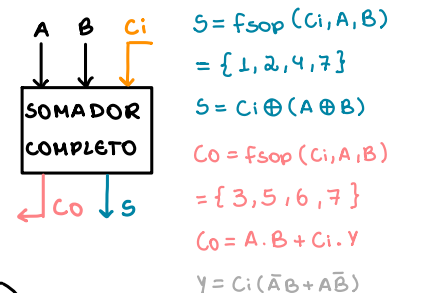


DEMUX → 1 entrada de dados e N saídas

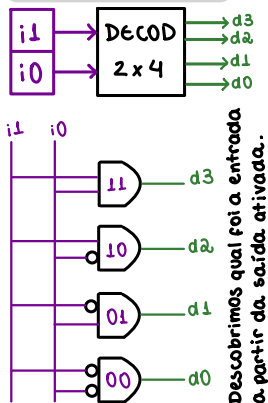


álgebra booleana

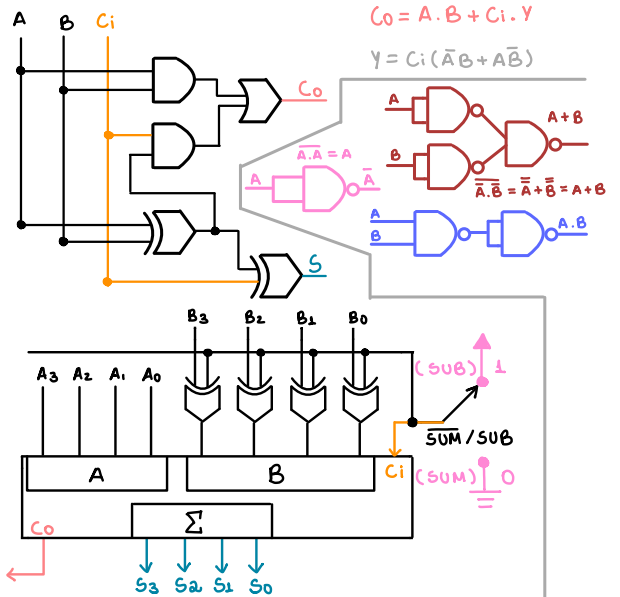
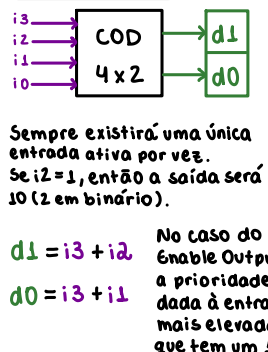
$A \cdot B = B \cdot A \quad A + B = B + A$
 $A \cdot (B + C) = A \cdot B + A \cdot C$
 $A + (B \cdot C) = (A + B) \cdot (A + C)$
 $(A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)$
 $(A + B) + C = A + (B + C) \quad \bar{\bar{A}} = A$
 $1 \cdot A = A \quad 0 + A = A$
 $A \cdot \bar{A} = 0 \quad A + \bar{A} = 1 \quad AB = AB(C + \bar{C}) = ABC + AB\bar{C}$
 $A \cdot A = A \quad A + A = A$
 $0 \cdot A = 0 \quad 1 + A = 1$
 $A \cdot (A + B) = A \quad A \cdot (\bar{A} + B) = A \cdot B$
 $A + (A \cdot B) = A \quad A + (\bar{A} \cdot B) = A + B$



DECODIFICADOR



CODIFICADOR



i3	i2	i1	i0	d1	d0	e
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	1	2
0	0	1	1	0	1	3
0	1	0	0	1	0	4
0	1	0	1	1	0	5
0	1	1	0	1	1	6
0	1	1	1	1	1	7

$e = i3 + i2 + i1 + i0$
 Ex.: se as entradas i3 e i2 forem iguais (de modo que as entradas são 1010), a prioridade é dada a i3 e a saída produzida é 11.