

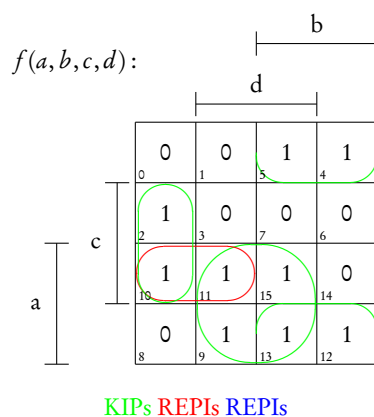
Musterlösung Prüfungsklausur Digitaltechnik und Rechnersysteme

für die Bachelor-Prüfung im Wintersemester 2024/2025

Aufgabe 1: Verständnisfragen

1.1 $101,101_2 = 5,625$

1.2



Indizes Primimplikant	KPI	API	REPI
2,10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10,11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11,15,9,13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12,13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4,12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4,5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.3 EBBCAD=111 01 01 10 00 110

1.4

$$-69_{10} = \overline{01000101}_2 + 1 = 10111010_2 + 1 = 10111011_2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 98_{10} \quad 01100010_{2K} \\ +(-69_{10}) \quad +10111011_{2K} \\ \hline 20_{10} \quad 00011101_{2K} \end{array}$$

Aufgabe 2: Boolesche Algebra

2.1 – 2.10

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | $\overline{ab + \bar{c}\bar{d}} = \overline{ab} \cdot cd$ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | $\overline{ab + \bar{c}\bar{d}} = \overline{ab}(c + d)$ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | $\overline{ab + \bar{c}\bar{d}} = \overline{ab}c + d$ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | $\overline{ab + \bar{c}\bar{d}} = (a + b)(c + d)$ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | $\overline{ab + \bar{c}\bar{d}} = (\bar{a} + \bar{b})(c + d)$ |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | $\bar{a}bc + cd + \bar{a}b + \bar{c}\bar{d} = \bar{a}bc + \bar{a}b$ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | $\bar{a}bc + cd + \bar{a}b + \bar{c}\bar{d} = cd + \bar{a}b + \bar{c}\bar{d}$ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | $\bar{a}bc + cd + \bar{a}b + \bar{c}\bar{d} = \bar{a}bc + \bar{a}b + \bar{c}\bar{d}$ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | $\bar{a}bc + cd + \bar{a}b + \bar{c}\bar{d} = c(\bar{a}b + d) + \bar{a}b + \bar{c}\bar{d}$ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | $\bar{a}bc + cd + \bar{a}b + \bar{c}\bar{d} = \bar{a}bc + cd + \bar{a}b$ |

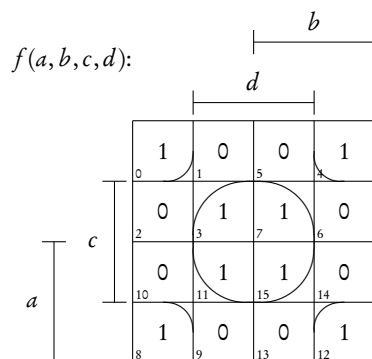
2.11

$$\begin{aligned}
 & BA(CD + \bar{C}A\bar{B} + CABD)(\bar{A} + \bar{B}) \\
 &= (CD + \bar{C}A\bar{B} + CABD)(BA\bar{A} + BA\bar{B}) \\
 &= (CD + \bar{C}A\bar{B} + CABD)0 \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3: KV-Minimierung

3.1

a	b	c	d	f
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0
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	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1



DNF: $f(a,b,c,d) = cd + \bar{c}\bar{d}$

KNF: $f(a,b,c,d) = (\bar{c} + d)(c + \bar{d})$

3.2 Äquivalenz oder XNOR

Aufgabe 4: Automaten-Analyse synchroner Automat

4.1

$$q_0^{n+1} = Aq_1^n$$

$$q_1^{n+1} = \overline{q_1^n(B + q_0^n)} = \bar{q}_1^n + \bar{B} \bar{q}_0^n$$

$$z = q_1^n(B + q_0^n + \bar{A}) = Bq_1^n + q_0^n q_1^n + \bar{A} q_1^n$$

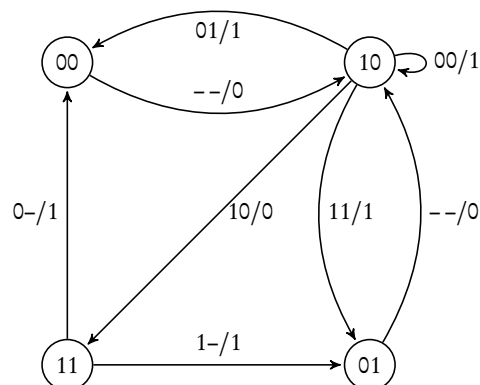
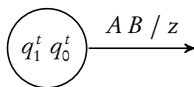
4.2

q_1^n	q_0^n	A	B	q_1^{n+1}	q_0^{n+1}	z
0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	0	1	1

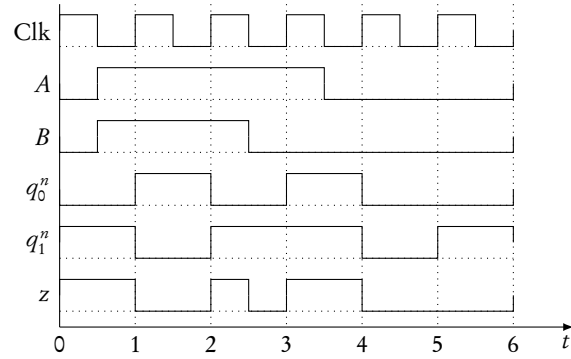
4.3

- ☐ Es handelt sich um einen Moore-Automat, da der Zustand von der Eingabe abhängt.
- ☐ Es handelt sich um einen Moore-Automat, da die Ausgabe von der Eingabe abhängt.
- ☐ Es handelt sich um einen Mealy-Automat, da der Zustand von der Eingabe abhängt.
- ☒ Es handelt sich um einen Mealy-Automat, da die Ausgabe von der Eingabe abhängt.

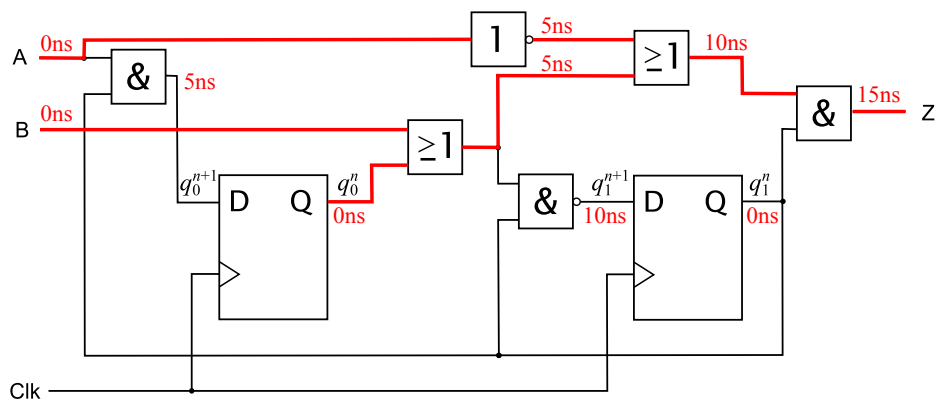
Notation:



4.4



4.5



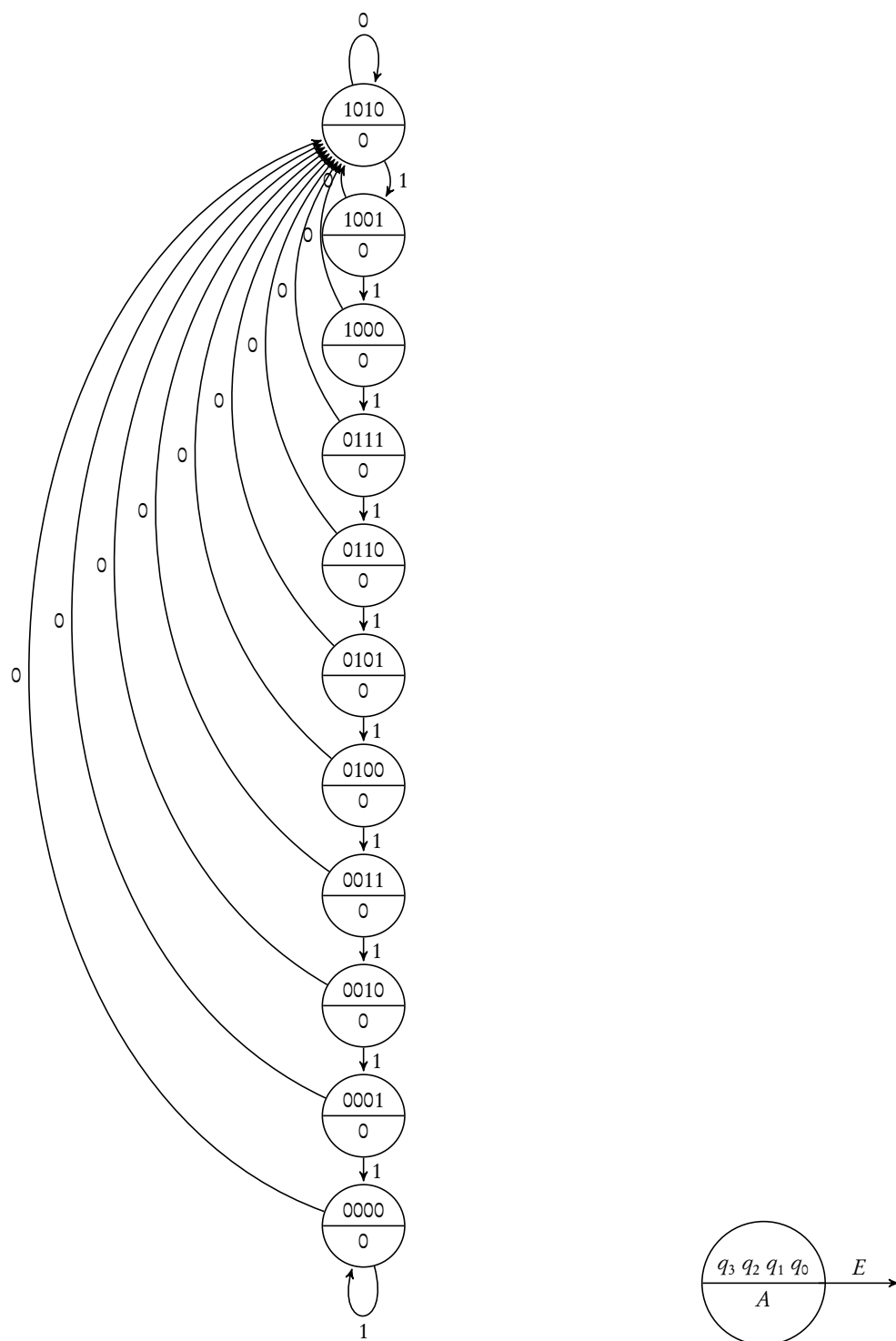
$$t_{PD,max} = 15 \text{ ns}$$

4.6

$$T_{clk} = (15 + 7 + 3) \text{ ns} = 25 \text{ ns}$$

$$f_{clk} = \frac{1}{T_{clk}} = 40 \text{ MHz}$$

Aufgabe 5: Automatenentwurf



Aufgabe 6: Minimal-Computer

PC	r0	r1	r2	r3
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0
3	1	1	1	0
4	1	1	1	0
5	1	2	1	0
3	1	2	1	0
4	2	2	1	0
5	2	3	1	0
3	6	3	1	0

Aufgabe 7: MIPS

7.1

sub \$3, \$1, \$2

Alternativ: sub \$v1 \$at \$v0

7.2

```
addi $2,$1,1 # y <- x + 1
addi $3,$1,2 # t <- x + 2
mul  $2,$2,$3 # y <- y * t = (x + 1)(x + 2)
addi $3,$1,-1 # t <- x - 1
mul  $2,$2,$3 # y <- y * t = (x + 1)(x + 2)(x - 1)
```

Alternativ (etwas aufwändiger aber genauso korrekt):

```
addi $2,$1,1 # y <- x + 1
addi $3,$1,2 # t <- x + 2
mul  $2,$2,$3 # y <- y * t = (x + 1)(x + 2)
addi $3,$0,1 # t <- 1
sub  $3,$1,1 # t <- x - t = x - 1
mul  $2,$2,$3 # y <- y * t = (x + 1)(x + 2)(x - 1)
```