

Z ARITMETICA MANUALA

I) CONVERSIA $(\)_{10} \rightarrow (\)_B$:

a) NR. INTREGI:

$$\text{Ex: } (4235)_{10} = \overline{108B}$$

$$\bullet (105)_2 = \overline{1101001}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4235 \mid 16 \\
 32 \quad \mid 264 \mid 16 \\
 \hline
 103 \quad \mid 16 \mid 16 \mid 16 \\
 96 \quad \mid 16 \mid 16 \mid 16 \\
 \hline
 75 \quad \mid 0 \mid 0 \mid 0 \\
 64 \quad \mid 8 \mid 1 \mid 0 \\
 \hline
 11 \rightarrow B \quad \leftarrow (\text{INVERS})
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 105 \mid 1 \\
 52 \mid 0 \\
 26 \mid 0 \\
 13 \mid 1 \\
 6 \mid 0 \\
 3 \mid 1 \\
 1 \mid 1 \\
 0 \mid 0
 \end{array}$$

TABEL:

| BAZA | 10 | 2 | 8 | 16 | 4 |
|-------------|----|------|----|----|----|
| N NUMERE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| N | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 2 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | 3 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | 4 | 100 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| | 5 | 101 | 5 | 5 | 11 |
| | 6 | 110 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| | 7 | 111 | 7 | 7 | 13 |
| | 8 | 1000 | 10 | 8 | 20 |
| | 9 | 1001 | 11 | 9 | 21 |
| | 10 | 1010 | 12 | A | 22 |
| | 11 | 1011 | 13 | B | 23 |
| | 12 | 1100 | 14 | C | 30 |
| | 13 | 1101 | 15 | D | 31 |
| | 14 | 1110 | 16 | E | 32 |
| | 15 | 1111 | 17 | F | 33 |

b) FRACTIONI:

$$\text{Ex: } \cdot (7,8)_2 = \overline{111,1100}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ | \\ 3 \\ | \\ 1 \\ | \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0,8 \cdot 2 = 1,6 \\ 0,6 \cdot 2 = 1,2 \\ 0,2 \cdot 2 = 0,4 \\ 0,4 \cdot 2 = 0,8 \end{array}$$

$$\cdot (7,8)_5 = \overline{111,4}$$

$$0,8 \cdot 5 = 4,0$$

0,0 · 5 = END

$$\cdot (4,(3))_2 = \overline{100,(01)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (3) \cdot 2 = \frac{3}{9} \cdot 2 = \underline{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot 2 = 0 + \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3} = 1 + \underline{\frac{1}{3}} \end{array}$$

2) CONVERSIA $(\)_6 \rightarrow (\)_{10}$:

$$\text{Ex: } \cdot (\overline{1101})_2^{-1} = 1 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0 = 13$$

$$\cdot (\overline{A2C})_{16}^{-1} = 10 \cdot 16^2 + 2 \cdot 16^1 + 12 \cdot 16^0 = 2604$$

$$\cdot (12,4)_5^{-1} = 1 \cdot 5^1 + 2 \cdot 5^0 + 4 \cdot 5^{-1} = 5 + 2 + \frac{4}{5} = 7,8$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot (\overline{10, \underline{1(011)}})_2^{-1} &= (\overline{10} + \frac{\overline{1011} - \underline{1}}{\overline{1110}})_2^{-1} = (\overline{10})_2^{-1} + \frac{(\overline{1011})_2^{-1} - (\overline{1})_2^{-1}}{(\overline{1110})_2^{-1}} = 2 + \frac{11 - 1}{14} = \\ &= 2 + \frac{10}{14} = 2 + \frac{5}{7} = \frac{19}{7} = 2,(\overline{714285}) \end{aligned}$$

3) CONVERSIA $(\)_{b1} \rightarrow (\)_{b2}$:

$$\text{Ex: } \cdot (\overline{1A.B})_{16} = ?(\overline{BA8A} \text{ 2})$$

$$1_{(16)} = \underline{\overline{0001}}_{(2)} \quad (2^4 \rightarrow 2)$$

(TAIEM 4 cifre - URILE CARE NU-S NECESARE)

$$A_{(16)} = \overline{1010}_{(2)}$$

$$B_{(16)} = \overline{1011}_{(2)}$$

$$(\overline{1A.B})_{16} = \overline{11010,1011}_{(2)}$$

$$\cdot \underline{\overline{11010,11}}_{(2)} = ?_{(16)} \quad (2 \rightarrow 2^4)$$

$$\overline{0001}_{(2)} = 1_{(16)} \quad (\text{GRUPRIM CATE 4 cifre})$$

$$\overline{1010}_{(2)} = A_{(16)}$$

$$\overline{1100}_{(2)} = C_{(16)}$$

$$\overline{11010,11}_{(2)} = \overline{1A,C}_{(16)}$$

cifre

OPERATII INTR-O BAZĂ:

1) ADUNAREA:

Ex: $b=2$ (BAZĂ)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1+0=1 \\ 0+0=0 \\ 1+1=10 \\ 10+1=11 \\ 11+1=100 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 111011 + \\ 10111 \\ \hline 1010010 \end{array}$$

2) SCĂDEREA:

Ex: $b=16$

$$\begin{array}{r} A \\ - \\ B \\ \hline C \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} A \\ - \\ B \\ \hline C \end{array}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A=10 \\ B=11 \\ C=12 \\ D=13 \\ E=14 \\ F=15 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A+16=10+16=26 \\ 26-12=14 \end{array}$$

$$A+16-B=26-11=15$$

3) ÎNMULȚIREA:

Ex: $b=2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 101,11 \\ \times 1,101 \\ \hline 10111 \\ 10111 \\ \hline 1001,01011 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 110,11 \\ \times 1,001 \\ \hline 11011 \\ 11011 \\ \hline 111,10011 \end{array}$$

4) ÎMPĂRȚIRE:

Ex: $b=2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 101'00,011 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline 100 \\ 11 \\ \hline 100 \\ 11 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10'000,01 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline 100 \\ 11 \\ \hline 101 \\ 11 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

FORMATUL INTERN ÎN VÎRGULĂ MOBILĂ

REGLEMENTAT PRIN STANDARDUL "IEEE 754".

FOLOSIM 2 DIMENSIUNI:

$n = \text{NR TOTAL BIȚI}$ } $\cdot b_{n-1} \text{ (BIȚ NR. 1, CEL MAI SEMNIFICATIV) = SEMN}$
 $2 \leq k \leq n-2$ } $\cdot b_{n-2} \dots b_{n-k-1} \text{ (CARACTERISTICĂ, CU CÂTE CIFRE SE MUTĂ VÎRGULA)}$
 $\cdot b_{n-k-2} \dots b_0 \text{ (FRACȚIA)}$

$p = n - k$ (PRECIZIA = NR. CIFRE MANTISA) $\Rightarrow |f| = p - 1$ BIȚI

$E_{\min} = -2^{k-1} + 2$ (EXPONENT MIN.)

$E_{\max} = 2^{k-1} - 1$ (EXPONENT MAX.) = BIAS $\Rightarrow E \text{ (AL NOSTRU)} \in [E_{\min}; E_{\max}]$

$C = E + BIAS$ (CARACTERISTICĂ $\Rightarrow 1 \leq C \leq 2^k - 2$)

$E > E_{\max} \Rightarrow$ NR. NEREPREZENTABIL

$E \in [E_{\min}; E_{\max}] \Rightarrow$ NR. CU REPREZENTARE NORMALIZATĂ

$E < E_{\min} \Rightarrow$ NR. CU REPREZENTARE DENORMALIZATĂ (CREȘTEM "E" PÂNĂ LA "E_{\min}")

CUM REPREZENTAM DIFERITE VALORI ÎN VÎRGULĂ MOBILĂ?

• $X_1 = (-1)^{\Delta} \times 2^E \times 1.f$ (FORMAT NORMALIZAT) $\Rightarrow E \in [E_{\min}; E_{\max}]$
 $\Delta = \begin{cases} 0 & (\text{NE +}) \\ 1 & (\text{NE -}) \end{cases}$ $(E \in \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_1; \underbrace{1 \dots 1}_{2^k-2})$

$X_1: \underline{\Delta} \underline{E+BIAS} \underline{C} \underline{f}$
 $(\text{SEMN}) (\text{CARACTERISTICĂ}) (\text{FRACȚIA})$

• $X_2 = (-1)^{\Delta} \times 2^{E_{\min}} \times 0.\overline{f} (f \neq 0)$ (F. DENORMALIZAT) $X_2: \underline{\Delta} \underline{1} \underline{0 \dots 0} \underline{f}$

• $X_3 = \pm 0 = (-1)^{\Delta} \times 2^{E_{\min}} \times \overline{0.0}$ $X_3: \underline{\Delta} \underline{0 \dots 0} \underline{0}$

• $X_4 = \pm \infty$ $X_4: \underline{\Delta} \underline{1 \dots 1} \underline{0}$

• $X_5 = \text{NaN} (\text{NOT A NR.})$ $X_5: \underline{\Delta} \underline{1 \dots 1} \underline{\neq 0}$

* FORMATUL SINGLE (PRECIZIE SIMPLĂ) $\Rightarrow NR \in [-2^{-126}; 2^{127}]$

(PT. NR. NORMALIZATE)

$$\bullet n = 32$$

$$\bullet K = 8 \Rightarrow BIAS = 2^{K-1} - 1 = 127 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_{max} (= BIAS) = 127 \\ E_{min} = -126 \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet p = n - K = 24 \Rightarrow |f| = 23$$

* FORMATUL DOUBLE (PRECIZIE DUBLĂ) $\Rightarrow NR \in [2^{-1022}; 2^{1023}]$

(PT. NR. NORMALIZATE)

$$\bullet n = 64$$

$$\bullet K = 11 \Rightarrow BIAS = 1023 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_{max} = 1023 \\ E_{min} = -1022 \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet p = n - K = 53 \Rightarrow |f| = 52$$

$$1) X = 7,75 \text{ în F. SINGLE}$$

$$X \notin \{\pm 0; \pm \infty; NaN\}$$

$$7 = \overline{111}_{(2)}$$

$$0,75 \cdot 2 = \underline{1},5$$

$$0,5 \cdot 2 = \underline{1},0$$

$$0,0 \cdot 2 =$$

$$X = \overline{111,11} = \underline{1}(\overline{111}) \times 2^{\underline{2}} \rightarrow 2 = E \in [-126; 127] \checkmark$$

$$L(\overline{111}) = 4 \text{ (LUNGIME } f, \text{ i.e. CE } E \text{ DUPĂ ",")} \leq |f| = 23 \checkmark$$

REPREZENTARE:

$$\Delta: D \text{ (NR +)} \leftrightarrow SEMN$$

"K" (= 8) CIFRE IN TOTAL

$$\mathcal{R}: (2 + 127)_2 = (129)_2 = \overline{10000001} \text{ (COMPLETAM CU "0" DACĂ } n - s < 8)$$

|f| = 23 CIFRE IN TOTAL

$$f: \overline{111100...0}$$

$$\text{DEC: } X: \underbrace{01000000}_4 \underbrace{11110000}_8 \underbrace{0...0}_{16 DE "0"} \quad (\text{SACI } f) \quad (\text{BINAR} \rightarrow 32 \text{ BITI})$$

$$X: 40F80000$$

| | |
|-----|---|
| 129 | 1 |
| 64 | 0 |
| 32 | 0 |
| 16 | 0 |
| 8 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 |

2) $X = -4,75$ în F. DOUBLE

$$x \notin \{\pm 0; \pm \infty; \text{NaN}\}$$

$$4 = \overline{100}_{(2)}$$

$$(d \in \{0, 1\}, f \in \{0, 1\}) \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow -4,75 = -\overline{100,11}_{(2)} = X \right.$$

$$X = -\overline{100,11} = -\overline{1,0011} \cdot 2^4; \quad d \in [-1022; 1023] \quad \checkmark$$

$$\ell(0011) = 4 \leq |f| = 52 \quad \checkmark$$

REPREZENTARE:

$$S: 1 \quad (\text{NR} -)$$

$$L: (2 + 1023)_2 = (1025)_2 = \overline{10000000001}_{(2)}$$

$$f: 0011 \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{48 \text{ de } '0'} \quad (52 - 4 = 48)$$

$$X: \underbrace{110}_{C} \underbrace{0}_{0} \underbrace{0}_{1} \underbrace{0}_{3} \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{12 \text{ ori}} \quad (\text{BINAR} \rightarrow 64 \text{ Biți})$$

| | |
|------|---|
| 1025 | 1 |
| 512 | 0 |
| 256 | 0 |
| 128 | 0 |
| 64 | 0 |
| 32 | 0 |
| 16 | 0 |
| 8 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 |

$$X: C0130000000000000 \quad (\text{HEXA})$$

3) $X = -0,125$ (PT. că e ATât DE NIC, FOLOSIM FORMAT PARTICULAR)

$$n = 8; k = 3; p = 5; |f| = 4; E_{min} = -2; E_{max} = BIAS = 3 \quad (\text{NR} \in [-0,25; 0,25])$$

$$0,125 \cdot 2 = 0,25$$

$$0,25 \cdot 2 = 0,5$$

$$0,5 \cdot 2 = 1,0$$

$$0,0 \cdot 2 =$$

$$X = -\overline{0,1001} = (\text{VIRGULA TB. PUSĂ DUPĂ PRIMUL } 1) - 1 \times 2^{-3}; \quad -3 \notin [-2; 3] \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow FORMAT DENORMALIZAT \Rightarrow CRESTEM "E" LA " E_{min} " $\Rightarrow X = -\overline{0,1} \times 2^{-2}$

$$\ell(1) = 1 \leq |f| = 4 \quad \checkmark$$

REPREZENTARE:

$$S: 1$$

$$L: 000 \quad (\text{DENORMALIZAT})$$

$$f: 1000$$

$$X: \underline{1000,1000}_{(2)} = 88_{(16)}$$

4) INTERPRETAȚI CA SINGLE "BF000000" și după converții în $(.)_{10}$.

$$B = \overline{1011} \quad O = \overline{0000}$$

$$F = \overline{1111}$$

$$X: \underbrace{1,0111110}_{\substack{\Delta \\ R}} \underbrace{10...0}_{\substack{\text{f} \\ \downarrow \\ \pm 0}} \quad \overset{23 \text{ de } '0'}{\text{f}}$$

$C: 0111110 \notin \{ \overline{0...0}; \overline{1...1} \} \Rightarrow$ NORMALIZAT
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $\pm 0 \quad \pm \infty / \text{NaN}$

$$X = (-1)^{\Delta} \times 2^E \times \overline{1.f} = -1 \times 2^{-1} \times \overline{1.0} = -\frac{1}{2} = -0,5 \text{ (BAZA 10)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E &= R - \text{BIAS} \Rightarrow (\underbrace{0111110}_{\substack{\Delta \\ R}})_2 = (111111)_2 - 1 = 2^6 + 2^5 + 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0 - 1 = \\ &= 64 + 32 + 16 + \cancel{8} + \cancel{4} + \cancel{2} = 126 \Rightarrow E = 126 - 127 = -1 \end{aligned}$$

5) INTERPRETAȚI 85 în FORMAT PARTICULAR

$$\underline{n=8; k=3; p=5; |f|=4; E_{\max} = \text{BIAS} = 3; E_{\min} = -2}$$

$$8 = \overline{1000}$$

$$5 = \overline{0101}$$

$$\underbrace{1,0000101}_{\substack{\Delta \\ R \\ f}}$$

$$R: 000$$

$$f: 0101 \Rightarrow \text{FORMAT DENORMALIZAT} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow X = (-1)^{\Delta} \times 2^{E_{\min}} \times \overline{0.f} = (-1)^1 \times 2^{-2} \times \overline{0.0101} = -\frac{1}{2^2} \times \frac{5}{2^4} = -\frac{5}{2^6} = -0,078125$$

$$\overline{0.0101} = 0 \cdot 2^{-1} + 1 \cdot 2^{-2} + 0 \cdot 2^{-3} + 1 \cdot 2^{-4} = 2^{-2} + 2^{-4} = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^4} = \frac{5}{2^6}$$

6) ADUNARE ÎN VERSULĂ MOBILĂ

ÎN FORMAT SINGLE PT. $X = 7,75$, și $y = -0,5$.

$$(\text{EX 1, pag 5}) \quad X = \overline{11,11}_{(2)} = \overline{1,111} \times 2^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0,5 \cdot 2 = 1,0 \\ 0,0 \cdot 2 = 0,0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow y = -\overline{0,1}_{(2)} = -1 \cdot 2^1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(LE REPREZENTAM ÎN BAZA 2,} \\ \text{îN NOTAȚIE STIINȚIFICĂ) } \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{VERIFICARE: } 2,8 - 1 \in [-126; 127]$$

$$|f(1111)| = 4 \leq |f| = 23 \Rightarrow \checkmark \text{ FORMAT SINGLE}$$

$-1 < 2$ \Rightarrow IL MODIFICĂM PE "y" (EXPONENTUL SĂ-L EGALIZEZE

$$\text{PE CEL A LUI "X")} \Rightarrow y = -\overline{0,001} \times 2^2$$

$$S = X + Y = 1,1111 - \\ \underline{0,0010} \\ \overline{1,1101} \times 2^2 = 5$$

TEST OVERFLOW/UNDERFLOW: $S = \overline{1,1101} \times 2^2$
 $2 \in [-126; 127] \checkmark$

TEST ROTUNJIRE: $\ell(1101) = 4 \leq |f| = 23 \checkmark$

DECI, SUMA E DEJA NORMALIZATA $\Rightarrow S = \overline{1,1101} \times 2^2 = \frac{\overline{11101}}{2^{4-2}} \times 2^2 = \frac{29}{4} = 7,25$
 $\overline{11101} = 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^0 = 16 + 8 + 4 + 1 = 29$

7) ÎNMULȚIREA ÎN VÎRGULĂ MOBILĂ

ÎN FORMAT SINGLE PT. $X = 7,75$, SI $Y = -0,5$.

EX. ANTERIOR $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = \overline{1,111} \times 2^2 \\ Y = -\overline{10} \times 2^{-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ REZULTATUL: $2 - 1 = 1$
 SEMN: -

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,111 \times \\ 1,000 \\ \hline 1,111 \end{array} \Rightarrow XY = -\overline{1,111} \times 2^1$$

TEST OVERFLOW/UNDERFLOW: $1 \in [-126; 127] \checkmark$

TEST ROTUNJIRE: $\ell(1111) = 4 \leq |f| = 23 \checkmark$

DECI, ÎNMULȚIREA E NORMALIZATA $\Rightarrow XY = -\overline{1,111} \times 2^1 = -\frac{\overline{1111}}{2^{4-3}} \times 2^1 = -\frac{31}{8} = -3,875$
 $\overline{1111}_{(2)} = 1 \cdot 2^4 + 1 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0 = 2^5 - 1 = 31$

ALGEBRĂ BOOLEANĂ

"SAU" = $V = "+"$; "ȘI" = $\wedge = " \cdot "$ (NOTAȚII PT. OPERAȚIILE LOGICE)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| • | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| + | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

NEGATIA: $\bar{0} = 1$
 $\bar{1} = 0$

} OPERAȚII DE BAZĂ

CELE 3 OP. DE MAI SUS

• AL. BOOLEANĂ = ALGEBRĂ $(B, +, \cdot, \bar{}, 0, 1)$ a. i.:

- 1) ASOCIAȚIVITATE:

$$(x+y)+z = x+(y+z)$$

$$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$$
- 2) COMUTATIVITATE:

$$x+y = y+x$$

$$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$$
- 3) ABSORBȚIA:

$$\begin{cases} x+(x \cdot y) = x \cdot (1+y) = x \\ \text{SAU} \\ x \cdot (x+y) = x \end{cases}$$
^{"1" MEREU}
- 4) DISTRIBUTIVITATE:

$$x \cdot (y+z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z$$

$$x+(y \cdot z) = (x+y) \cdot (x+z)$$
- 5) MARGINIRE: $0 \leq a \leq 1$

$$\begin{cases} 0+x=x; 0 \cdot x=0 \\ 1+x=1; 1 \cdot x=x; (\forall) x \in B_2 \end{cases}$$
- 6) COMPLEMENTARE:

$$\begin{cases} x+\bar{x}=1 \\ x \cdot \bar{x}=0 \end{cases}; (\forall) x \in B_2$$

OPERAȚII DERIVATE:

- IMPLICATIA: $x \rightarrow y = \bar{x} + y$
- DIFERENȚA: $x-y = x \cdot \bar{y}$
- ECHIVALENTA: $x \leftrightarrow y = (x \rightarrow y) \cdot (y \rightarrow x) =$
 $= (\bar{x}+y) \cdot (\bar{y}+x)$
- XOR: $x \oplus y = x \cdot \bar{y} + \bar{x} \cdot y$
- NAND: $x * y = \bar{x} \cdot y$

| X | Y | $x \cdot y$ | $x+y$ | $x-y$ | $x \rightarrow y$ | $x \oplus y$ |
|---|---|-------------|-------|-------|-------------------|--------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

! $\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} \neq \bar{x} \cdot y$

ALTE PROPRIETĂȚI:

- 1) IDEMPOTENTA: $\begin{cases} x+x=x \\ x \cdot x=x \end{cases}$
- 2) LEGEA DUBLEI NEGATIEI: $\bar{\bar{x}}=x$
- 3) LEGILE LUI DE MORGAN:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x+y}=\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}; \bar{x \cdot y}=\bar{x}+\bar{y} \\ \bar{\bar{x+y}}=x \cdot y; \bar{\bar{x \cdot y}}=x+y \end{cases}$$

4) ABSORBȚIA BOOLEANĂ:

$$\begin{cases} x+\bar{x} \cdot y = x+y \\ x \cdot (\bar{x}+y) = x \cdot y \end{cases}$$

5) UNICITATEA COMPLEMENTULUI:

$$\begin{cases} x+y=1 \Rightarrow x \cdot y=0 \Rightarrow y=\bar{x} \\ x+y=0 \Rightarrow x=y=0 \\ x \cdot y=1 \Rightarrow x=y=1 \end{cases}$$

FUNCȚIA BOOLEANĂ: $f: \mathcal{B}_2^m \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_2^K$

$\downarrow \bullet K=1 \Rightarrow F.B. SCALARĂ$

$\downarrow \bullet K>1 \Rightarrow F.B. VECTORIALĂ$ (ALCĂTUITĂ DIN MAI MULTE F.B.S.)

F.B.S.:

- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet FND \text{ (FUNCȚIE NORMALĂ DISJUNCTIVĂ)} \rightarrow \text{"SAU": } (0) + (0) + \dots + (0) = (1) \\ \text{(UNDE DĂ FUNCȚIA "1")} \\ \bullet FNC \text{ (F.N. CONJUNCTIVĂ)} \rightarrow \text{"SÌ": } (+) \cdot (+) \cdot \dots \cdot (+) = (0) \text{ (UNDE DĂ FUNCȚIA "0")} \end{array} \right.$

Ex: $f_1, f_2: \mathcal{B}_2^3 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_2$; $f_1(x, y, z) = (x \oplus \bar{y}) \cdot y \cdot z$; $f_2(x, y, z) = x \cdot (\bar{x} \oplus z)$

| x | y | z | \bar{x} | \bar{y} | $x \oplus \bar{y}$ | $\bar{x} \oplus z$ | f_1 | f_2 |
|---|---|---|-----------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 (0) |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 (1) |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 (2) |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 (3) |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 (4) |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 (5) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 (6) |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (7) |

FND: $f_1 = x \cdot y \cdot z \quad (7)$

$$f_2 = x \cdot \bar{y} \cdot z + x \cdot y \cdot \bar{z} \quad (5) + (7)$$

FNC: $f_1 = (x+y+z) \cdot (x+y+\bar{z}) \cdot (x+\bar{y}+z) \cdot (x+\bar{y}+\bar{z}) \cdot (\bar{x}+y+z) \cdot (\bar{x}+y+\bar{z}) \cdot (\bar{x}+\bar{y}+z)$
 $(0) \cdot (1) \cdot \dots \cdot (6)$

$$f_2 = (x+y+\bar{z}) \cdot (x+y+z) \cdot (x+\bar{y}+\bar{z}) \cdot (x+\bar{y}+z) \cdot (\bar{x}+y+\bar{z}) \cdot (\bar{x}+y+z) \cdot (\bar{x}+\bar{y}+\bar{z})$$

2) CIRCUITE LOGICE

$(\bar{I}) \rightarrow O-OS$ (CIRCUITE COMBINATORIALE)

1) PORTI LOGICE:

• "AND" 

• "NAND" 

• "OR" 

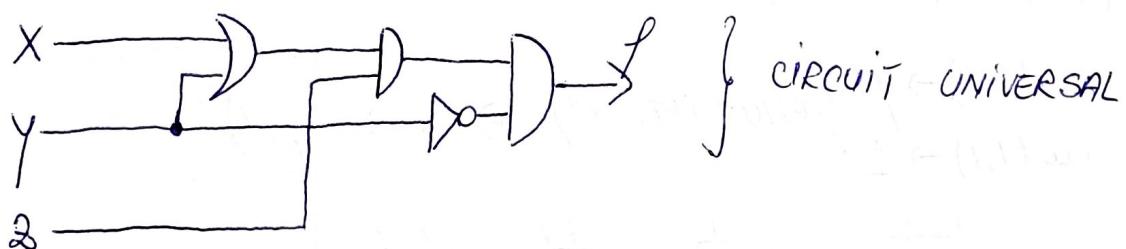
• "NOR" 

• "XOR" 

• "NXOR" 

• "NOT" 

Ex: $f: B_2^3 \rightarrow B_2$; $f(x, y, z) = (x+y) \cdot z \cdot \bar{y}$



2) PROM: ("PROGRAMMABLE READ-ONLY MEMORY") \rightarrow CAS PARTICULAR

Ex: $f: B_2^3 \rightarrow B_2^2$; $f(x, y, z) = (f_1, f_2)$; $f_1 = x + y$; $f_2 = x \cdot (\bar{y} + z)$

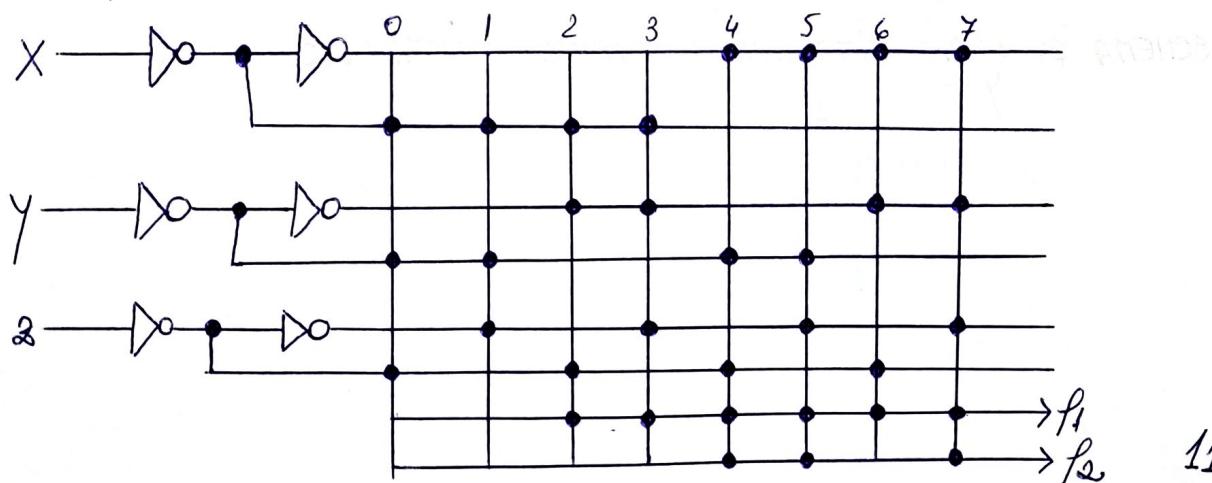
DE PLA

PROM

SIMPLIFICAT

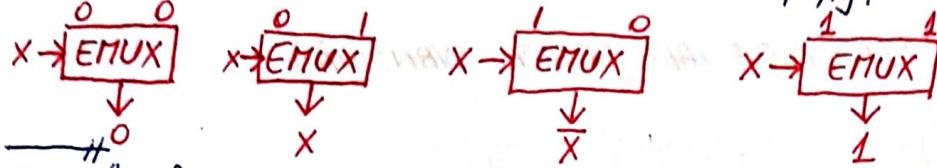
(VARIABILELE APAR
O SINGURĂ DATĂ și
FĂRĂ "0"-URI)

| X | Y | Z | f_1 | $\bar{y} + z$ | f_2 | |
|---|---|---|-------|---------------|-------|-----|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | (0) |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | (1) |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | (2) |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | (3) |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | (4) |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | (5) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | (6) |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | (7) |



3) MULTIPLEXORI ELEMENTARI (EMUX):

"EMUX" = MULTIPLEXOR CU DOAR 2 INTRĂRI {0, 1}.



$$\text{Ex: } f: \mathbb{B}_2^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_2; f(x, y, z) = x + y$$

| X | Y | Z | f |
|---|---|---|-------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 (0) |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 (1) |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 (3) |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 (5) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 (6) |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (7) |

cu numai putin semnificativ

} EMUX } EMUX } EMUX } EMUX

INCEPEM CU CEL MAI NESEMNIFICATIV BIT,

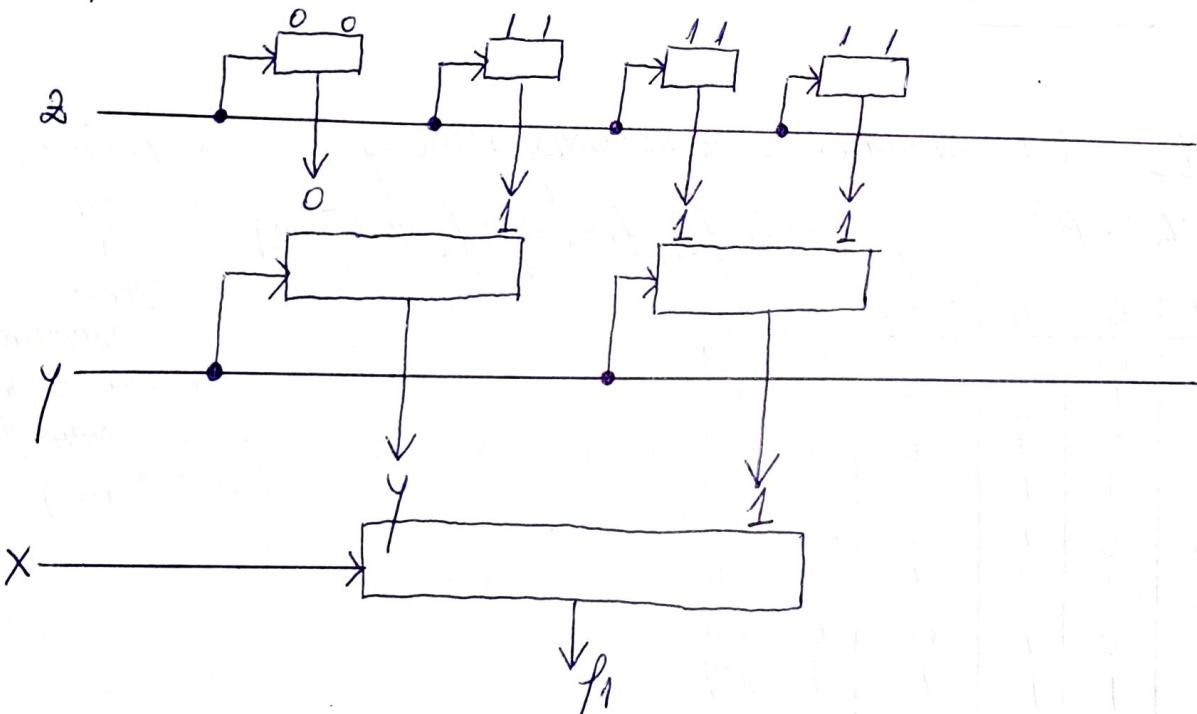
z cu $(0, 0) \rightarrow 0$ } EMUX (PT. "y")

z cu $(1, 1) \rightarrow 1$ } EMUX (PT. "y")

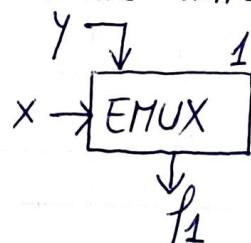
z cu $(1, 1) \rightarrow 1$ } EMUX (PT. "y")

z cu $(1, 1) \rightarrow 1$ } EMUX (PT. "y")

$$y \text{ cu } (0, 1) \rightarrow y \\ y \text{ cu } (1, 1) \rightarrow 1 \quad > \text{EMUX (PT. "x")} \Rightarrow x \text{ cu } (y, 1)$$



SCHEMA SE poate SIMPLIFICA ELIMINAND CONSTANTELE,



EXERCITII:

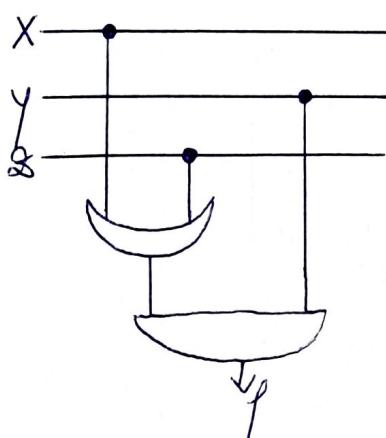
1) REPREZENTATI CU NR. MIN. DE PORȚI LOGICE PT.:

| x | y | z | f |
|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 (0) |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 (1) |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 (2) |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 (3) |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 (4) |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 (5) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 (6) |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (7) |

(FNA)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x, y, z) &= (\bar{x} \cdot y \cdot z) + (x \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z}) + (x \cdot y \cdot \bar{z}) = \bar{x} \cdot y \cdot z + x \cdot \cancel{y} \cdot (\bar{z} + z) = \\
 &= y \cdot (\bar{x} \cdot z + x) = y \cdot (x + z)
 \end{aligned}$$

INCEPEM MEREU DE LA COADA

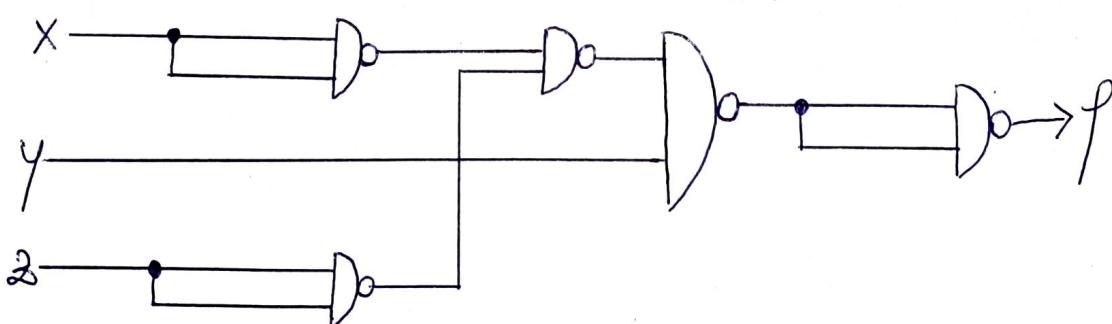


2) CIRCUIT CU "NAND" PT. $f(x, y, z) = y \cdot (x + z)$.

$$\frac{x * y = \overline{x \cdot y}}{=} \text{(NAND)}$$

$$\left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 \bar{x} = \overline{x \cdot x} = x * x \\
 x \cdot y = \overline{\overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}} = \overline{x * y} = (x * y) * (x * y) \\
 x + y = \overline{\overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}} = \overline{x * y} = (x * x) * (y * y)
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

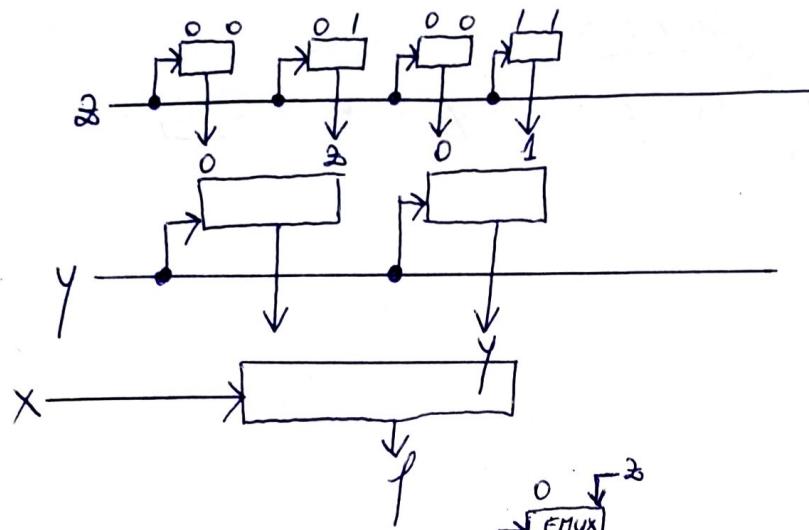
$$f(x, y, z) = y \cdot (x + z) = y \cdot [(x * x) * (\cancel{z} * \cancel{z})] = [y * ((x * x) * (\cancel{z} * \cancel{z}))] * [y * ((x * x) * (\cancel{z} * \cancel{z}))]$$



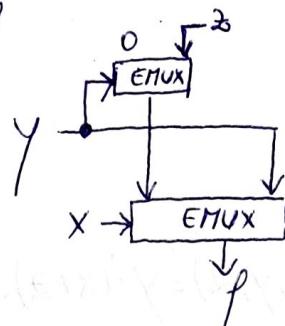
3) MULTIPLEXORI ELEMENTARI, APOI SIMPLIFICATI PT:

| X | Y | Σ | f |
|---|---|----------|-------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 (0) |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 (1) |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 (2) |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 (3) |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 (4) |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 (5) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 (6) |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (7) |

Σ cu $(0,0) \rightarrow 0$ >
 Σ cu $(0,1) \rightarrow \Sigma$ >
 Σ cu $(0,0) \rightarrow 0$ >
 Σ cu $(1,1) \rightarrow 1$ >
 y cu $(0,\Sigma)$
 y cu $(0,1) \rightarrow y$ >

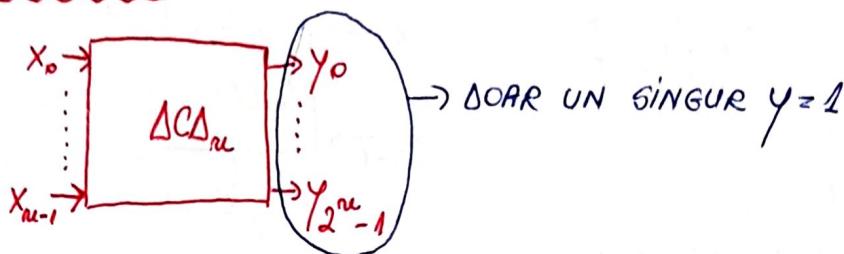


SIMPLIFICARE:

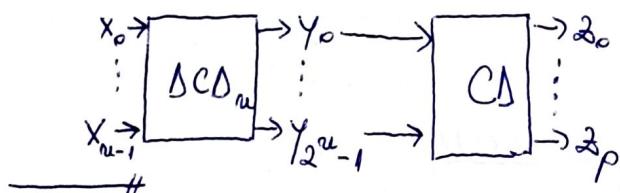


CIRCUITE LOGICE
(II)

1) DECODIFICATOR: O-ΔS

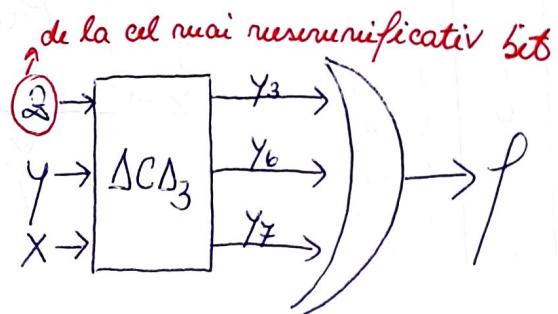


* CODIFICATORUL E INSOTIT MEREU DE UN DECODIFICATOR.

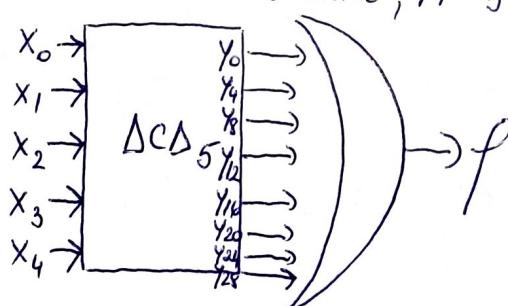


Ex: $f: B_2^3 \rightarrow B_2$

| X | y | z | f |
|---|---|---|-------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 (0) |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 (1) |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 (2) |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 (3) |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 (4) |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 (5) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 (6) |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (7) |



Ex: CODIFICATOR CARE, PT 5 BITI, SCOATE "1" DACĂ X:4.

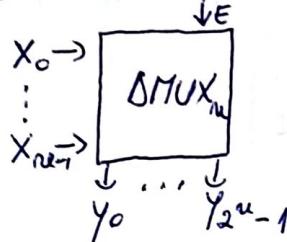


$$2^5 - 1 = 32 - 1 = 31$$

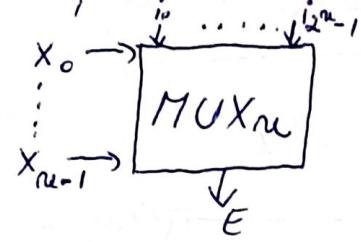
NR:4 < 31 = {0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28}

2) DEMULTIPLEXOR: D-DS

E O GENERALIZARE A CODIFICATORULUI. E UN COMUTATOR ("ONE INTO MANY") CARE POATE CONECTA O INTRARE UNICA LA O IESIRE, SELECTABILA PRINTR-UN COD NR.



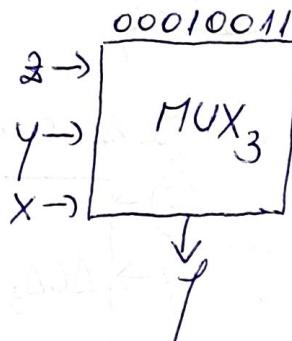
$$E \in \{0, 1\}$$



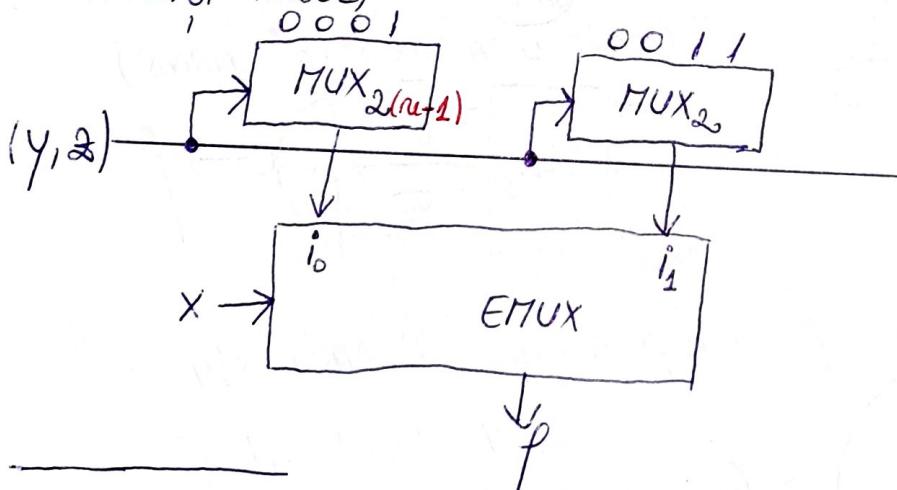
MULTIPLEXOR ("MANY INTO ONE") E UN COMUTATOR CARE POATE CONECTA O INTRARE SELECTABILA PRINTR-UN COD NUMERIC LA O IESIRE UNICA.

Ex: $f: B_2^3 \rightarrow B_2$

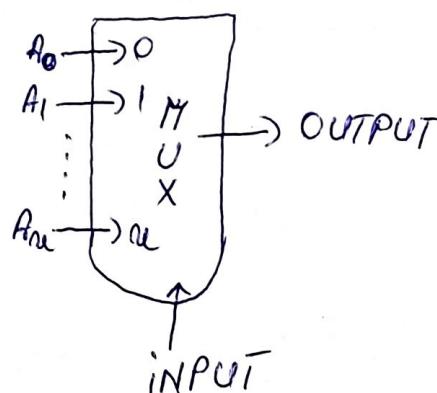
| X | Y | z | f |
|---|---|---|-------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 (0) |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 (1) |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 (2) |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 (3) |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 (4) |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 (5) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 (6) |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (7) |



Ex: (ACELASI TABEL)



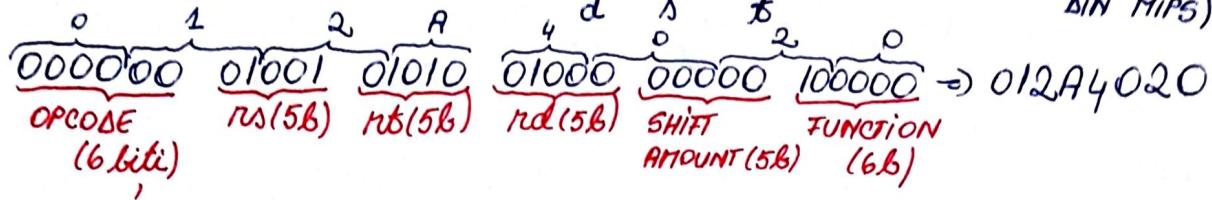
O ALTA REPREZENTARE A MULTIPLEXORILOR:



> INSTRUCȚIUNI MIPS <

1) DE TIP "R":

CU 3 ARGUMENTE. Ex: add \$t0, \$t1, \$t2. NE UITĂM PESTE ENCONȘINTE AL ACESTEI INSTRUCȚIUNI PT. A scrie \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow IN HEXA (și NR. REGISTRILOR DIN MIPS).



2) DE TIP "I":

CU 2 REGISTRII (rs; rt): \sw, \lw
BRANCH



3) DE TIP "J": (JUMPA)



> NUMERE REGISTRU MIPS <

| | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| \$zero: 0 | \$t7: 15 | \$gp: 28 |
| \$at: 1 | \$s0: 16 | \$sp: 29 |
| \$v0: 2 | \$s1: 17 | \$fp: 30 |
| \$v1: 3 | \$s2: 18 | \$ta: 31 |
| \$a0: 4 | \$s3: 19 | |
| \$a1: 5 | \$s4: 20 | |
| \$a2: 6 | \$s5: 21 | |
| \$a3: 7 | \$s6: 22 | |
| \$t0: 8 | \$s7: 23 | |
| \$t1: 9 | \$t8: 24 | |
| \$t2: 10 | \$t9: 25 | |
| \$t3: 11 | \$k0: 26 | |
| \$t4: 12 | \$k1: 27 | |
| \$t5: 13 | | |
| \$t6: 14 | | |

EX: SCRİEȚI ÎN BINAR ȘI HEXA

sub \$t0, \$t0, \$t1

$\downarrow d \quad \downarrow s \quad \downarrow t$ (SINTAXA INSTRUȚIUNII)

\$t0 = 8 (01000) } DIN MAG.
\$t1 = 9 (01001) } ANTERIORĂ
BINAR

NE UȚĂM LA ENCONDING:

0000 0001 0000 1001 0100 0000 0010 0010
0 1 0 9 4 0 2 2

! REPREZENTARE NR. NEGATIVE ÎN BINAR:

Ex: -3

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 | 1 \\ 1 | 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

IL VREAU PE 16B: 0000 0000 0000 0011

REPREZINT ÎN COMPLEMENT FĂTĂ DE 2:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1111 1111 1111 1100 + \\ \hline 1111 1111 1111 1101 \rightarrow \text{RESULTAT} \end{array}$$

! *

* DACĂ ETICHETA E ÎNAINTE DE BRANCH/JUMP \Rightarrow OFFSET NEGATIV.

* OFFSET = NR. INSTRUȚIUNI.

Ex: beg ..., et1 \rightarrow 6+1

cout:) 1 \rightarrow 5

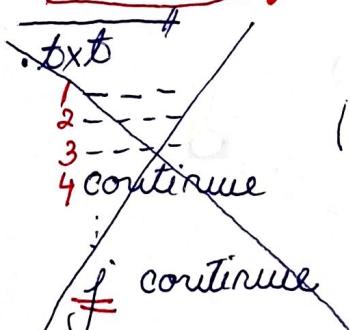
null...
sub... \rightarrow 2

sw... \rightarrow 3

exit:) 4
li...
syscall \rightarrow 5

et2:
add...) 6

* (NR WORD - 1) !



et:)
sub... \rightarrow -2
sw... \rightarrow -1
beg ..., et1 \rightarrow -2 - 1 = -3
de la noi