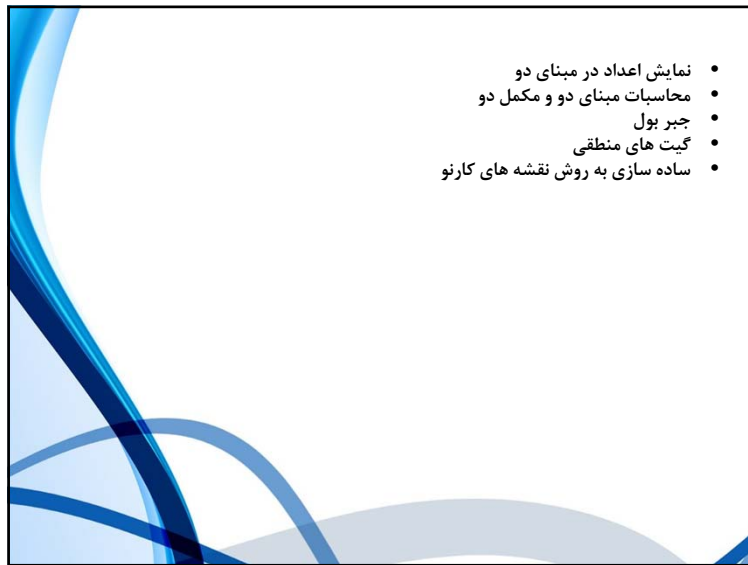


جلسه اول: یادآوری مباحث از مدار منطقی
فصل یک تا انتهای ساده سازی توابع



اعداد علامت دار در مبنای دو به روش مکمل

| عدد | بدون علامت | روش علامت مقدار | روش مکمل ۱ | روش مکمل ۲ |
|-----|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 001 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 010 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 011 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 100 | 4 | -0 | -3 | -4 |
| 101 | 5 | -1 | -2 | -3 |
| 110 | 6 | -2 | -1 | -2 |
| 111 | 7 | -3 | -0 | -1 |

مثال عملیات 18-37 را به دو روش مکمل ۱ و مکمل ۲ انجام دهید

37 = 100101 18 = 010010 2's Complement (18) = 101110

$$\begin{array}{r} 100101 \\ + 101110 \\ \hline 010011 = 19 \end{array}$$

37 = 100101 18 = 010010 1's Complement (18) = 101101

$$\begin{array}{r} 100101 \\ + 101101 \\ \hline 010010 \\ \hline 010011 = 19 \end{array}$$

مثال عملیات 18-12 را به دو روش مکمل ۱ و مکمل ۲ انجام دهید

12 = 01100 18 = 10010 2's complement(18) = 01110

$$\begin{array}{r} 01100 \\ + 01110 \\ \hline 11010 \quad 2's \text{ complement}(11010) = 00110 = -6 \end{array}$$

12 = 01100 18 = 10010 1's complement(18) = 01101

$$\begin{array}{r} 01100 \\ + 01101 \\ \hline 11001 \quad 1's \text{ complement}(11001) = 00110 = -6 \end{array}$$

خواص جبر بول

(1) خاصیت عضو خنثی یا همانی (null element)
 $a + 0 = a \quad a \cdot 1 = a$

(2) خاصیت جابجایی (Commutative property)
 $a + b = b + a \quad ab = ba$

(3) خاصیت شرکت پذیری (associative property)
 $a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c \quad a(bc) = (ab)c$

(4) خاصیت توزیع پذیری (Distributive Property)
 $a + (bc) = (a + b)(a + c) \quad a(b + c) = ab + ac$

(5) خاصیت خودتوانی (Idempotence)
 $a + a = a \quad aa = a$

(6) مکمل معکوس (reverse complement)
 $a + \bar{a} = 1 \quad a\bar{a} = 0$

(7) خاصیت جذب (absorption)
 $a(a + b) = a \quad a + ab = a$

(8) خاصیت شبه جذب
 $a(\bar{a} + b) = ab \quad a + \bar{a}b = a + b$

(9) قاعده دمورگان (De Morgan's Law)
 $\overline{(a + b)} = \bar{a}\bar{b} \quad \overline{ab} = \bar{a} + \bar{b}$

(10) قاعده اجماع (Consensus)
 $ab + \bar{a}c + bc = ab + \bar{a}c$
 $(a + b)(\bar{a} + c)(b + c) = (a + b)(\bar{a} + c)$

(11) نظریه بسط شانون (Shannon's Expansion Theorem)
 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_1 f(1, x_2, \dots, x_n) + \bar{x}_1 f(0, x_2, \dots, x_n)$
 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = (x_1 + f(0, x_2, \dots, x_n))(\bar{x}_1 + f(1, x_2, \dots, x_n))$

Basic Identities of Boolean Algebra

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>(1) $x + 0 = x$</p> <p>(3) $x + 1 = 1$</p> <p>(5) $x + x = x$</p> <p>(7) $x + x' = 1$</p> <p>(9) $x + y = y + x$</p> <p>(11) $x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z$</p> <p>(13) $x(y + z) = xy + xz$</p> <p>(15) $(x + y)' = x'y'$</p> <p>(17) $(x')' = x$</p> | <p>(2) $x \cdot 0 = 0$</p> <p>(4) $x \cdot 1 = x$</p> <p>(6) $x \cdot x = x$</p> <p>(8) $x \cdot x' = 0$</p> <p>(10) $xy = yx$</p> <p>(12) $x(yz) = (xy)z$</p> <p>(14) $x + yx = (x + y)(x + z)$</p> <p>(16) $(xy)' = x' + y'$</p> |
|---|--|

گیت های منطقی قسمت اول

| Name | Graphic symbol | Algebraic function | Truth table | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AND | | $x = A \cdot B$ or $x = AB$ | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>x</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | A | B | x | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| A | B | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OR | | $x = A + B$ | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>x</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | A | B | x | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| A | B | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inverter | | $x = A'$ | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr><th>A</th><th>x</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | A | x | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| A | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buffer | | $x = A$ | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr><th>A</th><th>x</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | A | x | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| A | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

گیت های منطقی قسمت دوم

| NOR | | $x = (A + B)'$ | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>x</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | A | B | x | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exclusive-OR (XOR) | | $x = A \oplus B$ or $x = A'B + AB'$ | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>x</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | A | B | x | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| A | B | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exclusive-NOR or equivalence | | $x = (A \oplus B)'$ or $x = A'B' + AB$ | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>x</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | A | B | x | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| A | B | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 1-3 Truth table and logic diagram for $F = x + y'z$

| x | y | z | F |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

(a) Truth table

(b) Logic diagram

Figure 1-4 Two graphic symbols for NOR gate.

(a) OR-invert (b) invert-AND

Figure 1-5 Two graphic symbols for NAND gate.

(a) AND-invert (b) invert-OR

مینترم و ماکسترم و توابع

| xyz | minterm | maxterm | a b c | f(a,b,c) |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------|
| 000 | $\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z}$ | $(X+Y+Z)$ | 000 | 0 |
| 001 | $\bar{x}\bar{y}z$ | $(X+Y+\bar{Z})$ | 001 | 1 |
| 010 | $\bar{x}y\bar{z}$ | $(X+\bar{Y}+Z)$ | 010 | 1 |
| 011 | $\bar{x}yz$ | $(X+\bar{Y}+\bar{Z})$ | 011 | 0 |
| 100 | $x\bar{y}\bar{z}$ | $(\bar{X}+Y+Z)$ | 100 | 1 |
| 101 | $x\bar{y}z$ | $(\bar{X}+Y+\bar{Z})$ | 101 | 0 |
| 110 | $xy\bar{z}$ | $(\bar{X}+\bar{Y}+Z)$ | 110 | 0 |
| 111 | xyz | $(\bar{X}+\bar{Y}+\bar{Z})$ | 111 | 1 |

$f(a,b,c) = \sum m(1,2,4,7)$

$f(a,b,c) = \prod M(0,3,5,6)$

ساده سازی به روش کارنو جداول پایه

ساده سازی به روش کارنو مثال سه متغیره به روش SOP

$\bar{b}c + ab$

$a\bar{c} + \bar{a}c$

$\bar{b}c + ab$

$XOR(a,b,c) = \bar{a}\bar{b}c + \bar{a}b\bar{c} + a\bar{b}\bar{c} + abc$

ساده سازی به روش کارنو مثال سه متغیره به روش POS

$$\overline{bc} + a\overline{b} = (b+c)(\overline{a}+b)$$

$$\overline{bc} + a\overline{b} = (b+c)(a+\overline{b})$$

$$\overline{bc} + a\overline{b} = (b+c)(a+b)$$

$$\overline{ab} + ab = (a+b)(\overline{a}+\overline{b})$$

ساده سازی به روش کارنو چهار متغیره به روش SOP

$$\overline{bd} + \overline{abd} + c\overline{d}$$

$$a\overline{d} + ab + bc + c\overline{d}$$

ساده سازی به روش کارنو چهار متغیره به روش SOP با در نظر گرفتن حالات بدون اهمیت

$$\overline{bcd} + a\overline{c} + b\overline{cd}$$

$$\overline{ad} + \overline{cd}$$

ساده سازی به روش کارنو چهار متغیره کتاب موریس مانو

Figure 1-10 Map for $F(A, B, C, D) = \Sigma(0,1,2,6,8,9,10)$.

$$\overline{Bc} + \overline{Bd} + \overline{AcD}$$