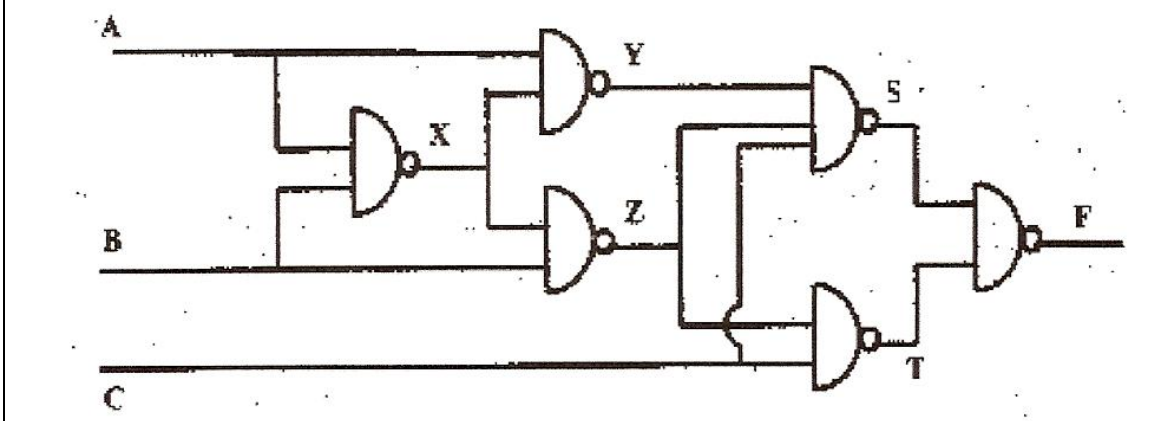


Zirkuitu digitalak: ariketa ebaztuak

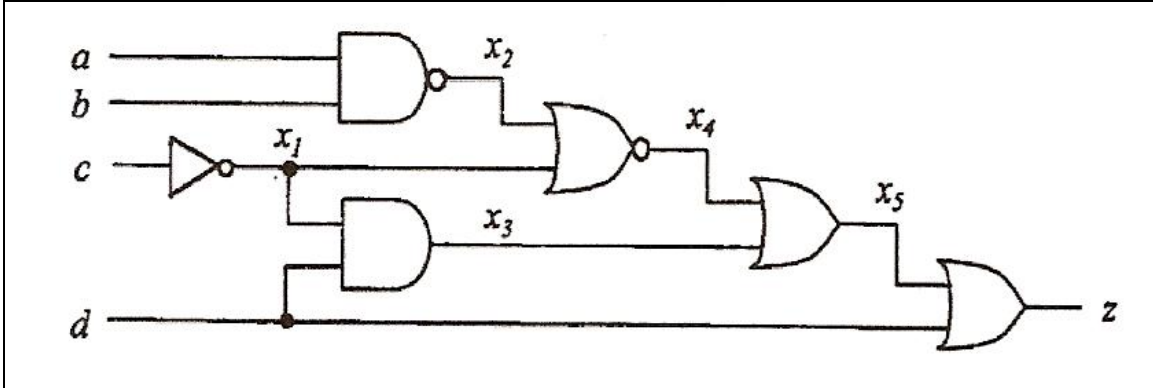
1 F funtzioaren egitaula lortu



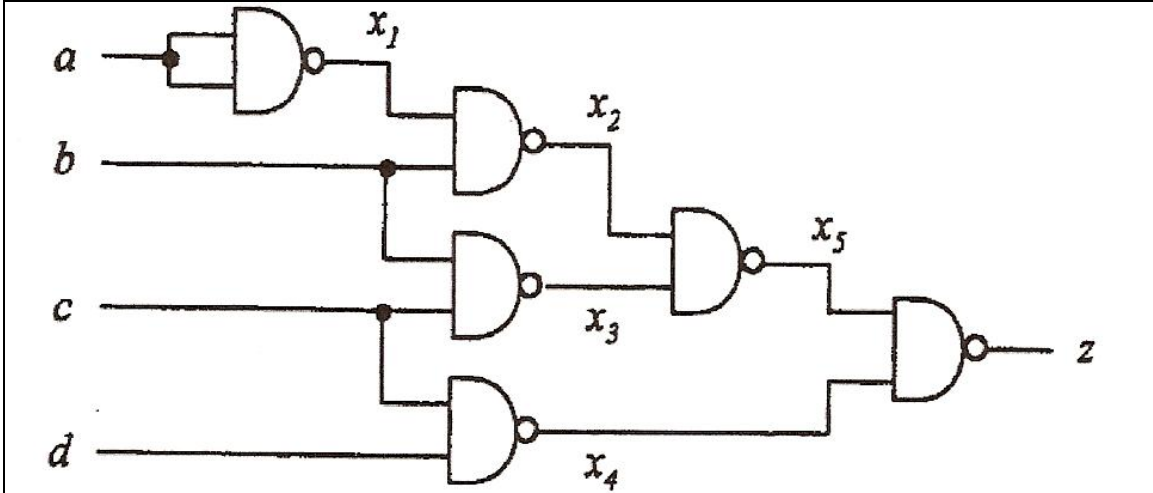
2 Ondokoa egin:

zirkuitu logiko bat diseinatu x_1x_0 bi zenbaki hartzen ditunak (2 bitekoak) eta irteera zenbaki horren karratua ematen duena ($y_3 y_2 y_1 y_0$). Funtzio logikoak lortu.

3 Ondo zirkuituaren egitaula lortu



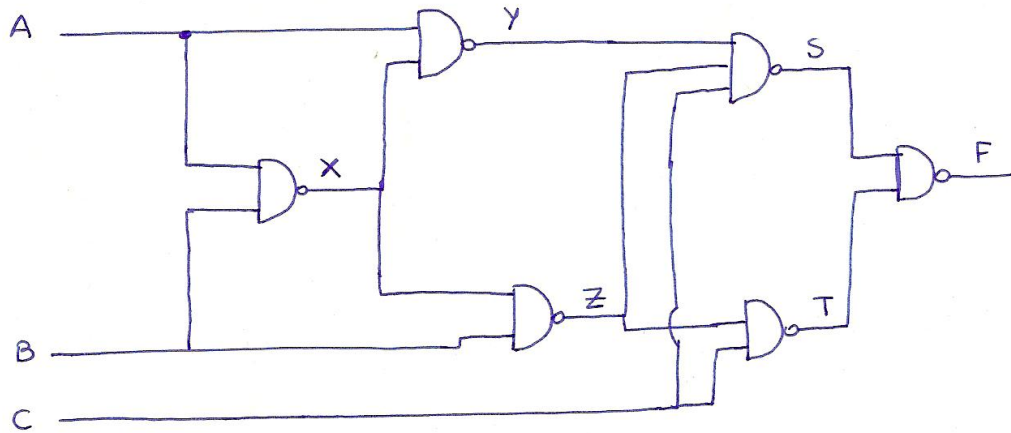
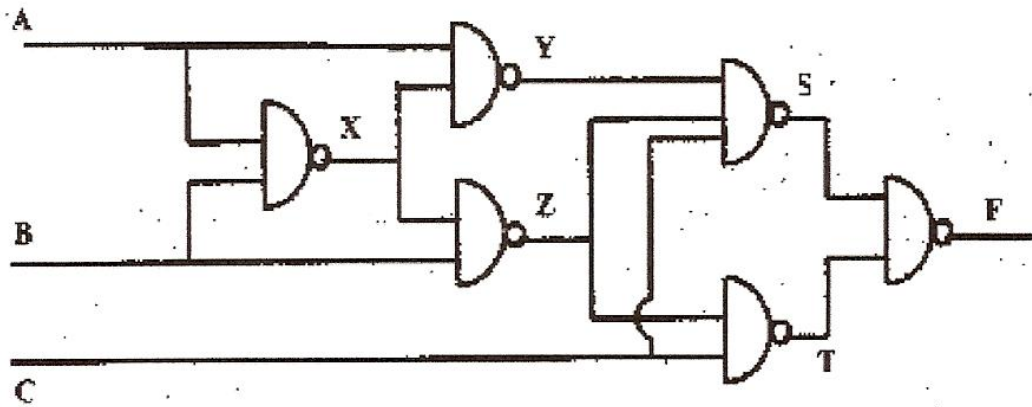
4 Ondo zirkuituaren egitaula lortu



5	Boole-ren algebra erabiliz eta a, b eta c aldagaiak zenbaki bitarrak direla kontuan harturik, ondoko berdintasunak frogatu
<p>a) $(a \cdot b) + (a \cdot b) + (a \cdot b) + (a \cdot b) = 1$</p> <p>b) $\overline{((a \cdot b) \cdot (c \cdot d))} = \overline{(a + b)} + \overline{(c + d)}$</p> <p>c) $a \cdot (a + b) \cdot (a + (b + c)) = a$</p>	

6	Beheko funtzioa Karnaugh-en mapa batean irudikatu eta sinplifikazioa burutu
$f(a,b,c) = \bar{c} \cdot \overline{(a + b)} + a \cdot b + c \cdot (\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} + a)$	

1 F funtzioaren egitaula lortu



A	B	C	X	Y	Z	S	T	F
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0

$$X = \overline{A \cdot B}$$

$$Y = \overline{A \cdot \overline{A \cdot B}} = \overline{A} + \overline{\overline{A \cdot B}} = \overline{A} + AB$$

$$Z = \overline{\overline{A \cdot B} \cdot B}$$

$$S = \overline{Y \cdot Z \cdot C} = \overline{\overline{A \cdot \overline{A \cdot B}} \cdot \overline{\overline{A \cdot B} \cdot B} \cdot C} = A \cdot \overline{A \cdot B} + \overline{A \cdot B} \cdot B + \overline{C}$$

2 Ondokoa egin:

zirkuitu logiko bat diseinatu x_1x_0 bi zenbaki hartzen ditunak (2 bitekoak) eta irteera zenbaki horren karratua ematen duena ($y_3 y_2 y_1 y_0$). Funtzio logikoak lortu.

x_1	x_0	dec(x)	dec(x ²)	bin(x ²)	y_3	y_2	y_1	y_0
0	0	0	0	0000	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0001	0	0	0	1
1	0	2	4	0100	0	1	0	0
1	1	3	9	1001	1	0	0	1

$9:2 \rightarrow 4 - 1$
 $4:2 \rightarrow 2 - 0$
 $2:2 \rightarrow 1 - 0$

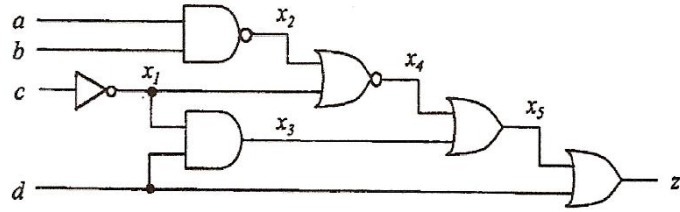
$$y_0 = \overline{x_1} \cdot x_0 + x_1 \cdot x_0$$

$$y_1 = 0$$

$$y_2 = x_1 \cdot \overline{x_0}$$

$$y_3 = x_1 \cdot x_0$$

3 Ondo zirkuituaren egitaula lortu



a	b	c	d	x ₁	x ₂	x ₃	x ₄	x ₅	Z
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1 ✓
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1 ✓
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1 ✓
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1 ✓
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1 ✓
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1 ✓
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1 ✓
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1 ✓
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1

$$x_1 = \bar{c}$$

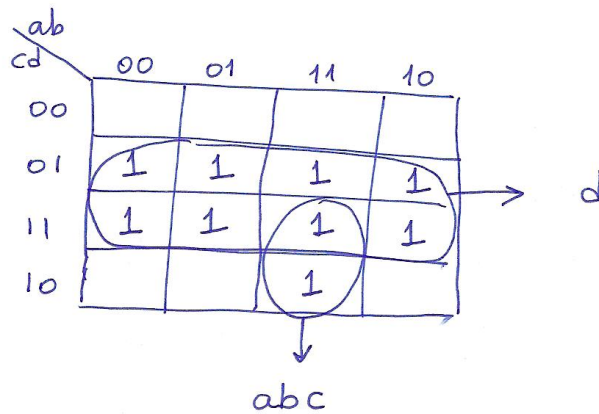
$$x_2 = \overline{a \cdot b}$$

$$x_3 = x_1 \cdot d$$

$$x_4 = \overline{x_2 + x_3}$$

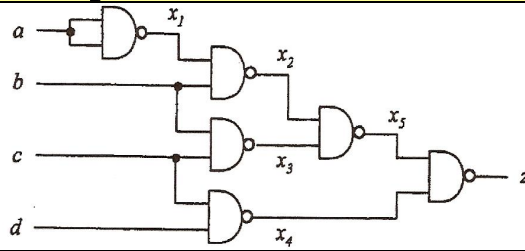
$$x_5 = x_3 + x_4$$

$$Z = x_5 + d$$



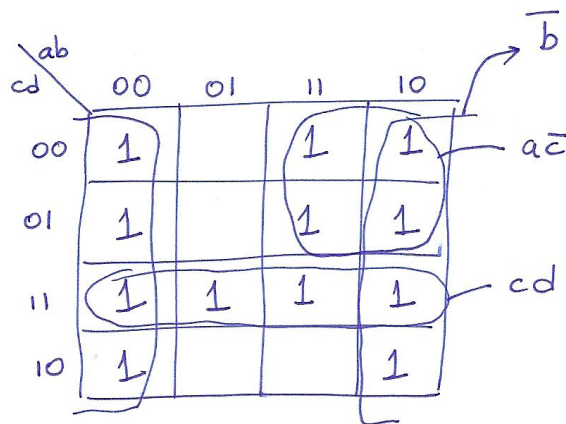
$$Z = abc + d$$

4 Ondo zirkuituaren egitaula lortu



a	b	c	d	x ₁	x ₂	x ₃	x ₄	x ₅	z
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1 ✓
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1 ✓
0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1 ✓
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1 ✓
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1 ✓
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1 ✓
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1 ✓
1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1 ✓
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1 ✓
1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1 ✓
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1 ✓
1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1 ✓

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_1 &= \bar{a} \\
 x_2 &= \overline{x_1 \cdot b} \\
 x_3 &= \overline{b \cdot c} \\
 x_4 &= \overline{c \cdot d} \\
 x_5 &= \overline{x_2 \cdot x_3} \\
 z &= \overline{x_4 \cdot x_5}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$z = a\bar{c} + \bar{b} + cd$$

5 Boole-ren algebra erabiliz eta a, b eta c aldagaiak zenbaki bitarrak direla kontuan harturik, ondoko berdintasunak frogatu

$$a) (a \cdot b) + (a \cdot \bar{b}) + (\bar{a} \cdot b) + (\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}) = 1$$

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

$$c) a \cdot (a + b) \cdot (a + (b + c)) = a$$

$$a) (a \cdot b) + (a \cdot \bar{b}) + (\bar{a} \cdot b) + (\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}) =$$

$$= a \underbrace{(b + \bar{b})}_1 + \bar{a} \underbrace{(b + \bar{b})}_1 = a + \bar{a} = 1$$

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

$$c) \underbrace{a \cdot (a + b)}_a \cdot (a + (b + c)) = \underbrace{a \cdot (a + (b + c))}_a = a$$

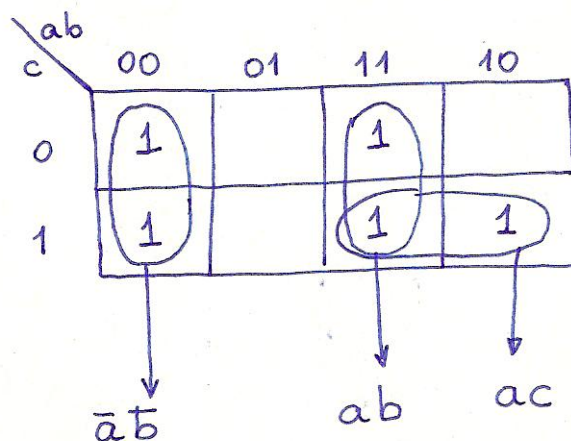
6 Beheko funtzioa Karnaugh-en mapa batean irudikatu eta sinplifikazioa burutu

$$f(a,b,c) = \bar{c} \cdot ((a+b) + a \cdot b) + c \cdot (\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} + a)$$

a) $f(a,b,c) = \bar{c} \cdot \underbrace{((a+b) + a \cdot b)}_{x_1} + c \cdot \underbrace{(\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} + a)}_{x_2}$
 b)

a	b	c	$\bar{a} + \bar{b}$	a.b	y_1	x_1	$\bar{a} \bar{b}$	y_2	x_2	f
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1

Karnaugh



$$f(a,b,c) = ab + \bar{a}\bar{b} + ac$$