

تلخيص منطق رقمي

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إرادة - ثقة - تغيير

Bit = 0,1

Nibble = 4 bits

Byte = 8 bits

Word = 16 bits

Ex) what is the exact number of bytes?! 32 Kbyte

$$32 \text{ Kbyte} \Rightarrow 32 * 1024 \text{ b} = 32.1024 \text{ b} = 32.768 \text{ b}$$

Ex) find the exact number bit?! 32 Kbyte

32 m byte

2^{10} (Kilo) $\Rightarrow 1024$

2^{20} (mega) $\Rightarrow 1024 * 1024$

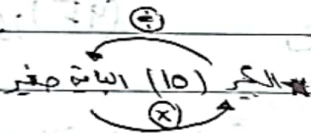
2^{30} (Giga) $\Rightarrow 1024 * 1024 * 1024$

2^{40} (Tera) $\Rightarrow 1024 * 1024 * 1024 * 1024$

$$32 \text{ Kbyte} = 32 * 1024 * 8 = 262,144 \text{ bit}$$

$$32 \text{ m byte} = 32 * (1024)^2 * 8 = 268,435,456$$

* التحويلات *



الاصغر لكن يكبر بنجزه، والكبير لكن يصغر بنفسه ...

الكبير (decimal) \leftarrow الاصغر (any system)

* any system \Rightarrow Decimal (كبير \Rightarrow صغر) (رقم به أساس النظام)

Ex) $(57.24)_8 = ()_{10}$

* صواب ان الرقم صحيح او غير صحيح طريقة الحل

مثلا 5 - خط الفاصلة من رقم (الموجب) والكيم فيها 5 (السالبة) كما في الفاصلة بنقم ب (المسالبة)

$$\Rightarrow 5 \cdot 8^1 + 7 \cdot 8^0 + 2 \cdot 8^{-1} + 4 \cdot 8^{-2}$$

$$5 * 8^1 + 7 * 8^0 + 2 * 8^{-1} + 4 * 8^{-2} = (47.3125)_{10}$$

Ex) $(AF.8)_{16} = ()_{10}$

- 10 = A
- 11 = B
- 12 = C
- 13 = D
- 14 = E
- 15 = F

$$\Rightarrow AF.8$$

$$10 * 16 + 15 + \frac{8}{16} = 175 + 0.5 = (175.5)_{10}$$

Ex) $(101101.1)_2 = ()_{10}$

(حفظ) مبدأ من (2) ضروريا

[1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, ...]

$$\Rightarrow 101101.1$$

طريقة سريعة للتحويل نضع الوزن بلا عتة (1) $\leftarrow 1+4+8+32+\frac{1}{2} = 45.5$

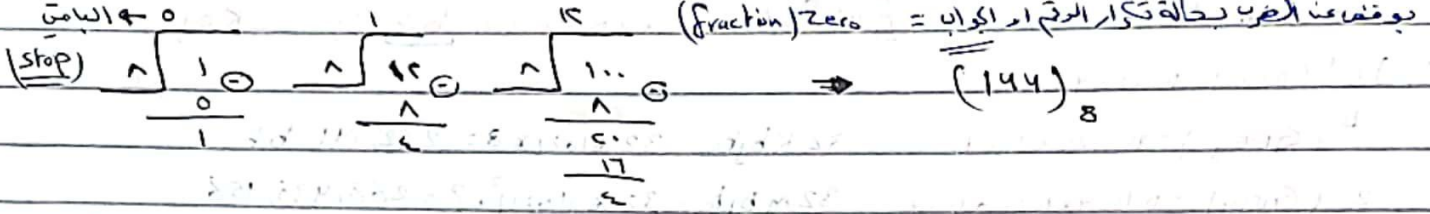
$$1 * 2^0 + 1 * 2^1 + 0 * 2^2 + 1 * 2^3 + 1 * 2^4 + 0 * 2^5 + 1 * 2^{-1} = 1 + 4 + 8 + 32 + 0.5 = 45.5$$

Ex) $(12.2)_6 = ()_{10}$

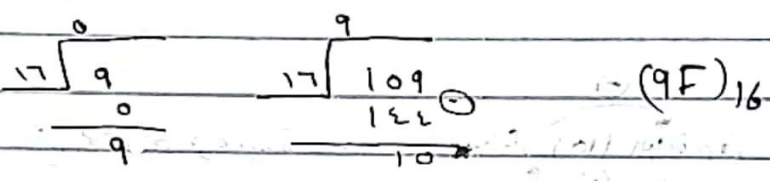
$$\Rightarrow 12.2 \Rightarrow 2 * 6^0 + 1 * 6 + 2 * 6^{-1} = 8 + 0.333 = (8.333...)_{10}$$

* Decimal \Rightarrow any system
 - (integer) ... (fraction) تقريب
 لكن integer بجاية (integer) بالايس
 (النظير اعطيت)

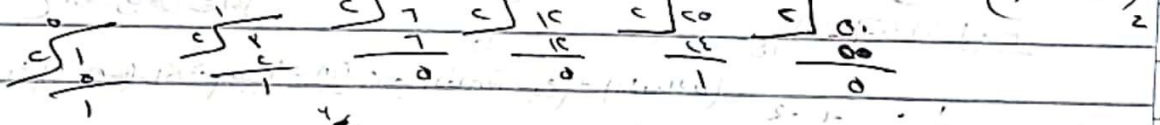
Ex] $(100)_{10} = (144)_8$ Zero = بالايس (integer)
 بوقفنا عند القسمة لما الباقي = 0



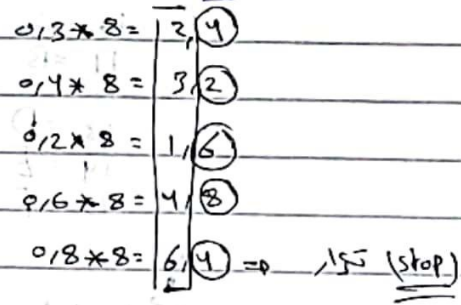
Ex] $(154)_{10} = (9F)_{16}$



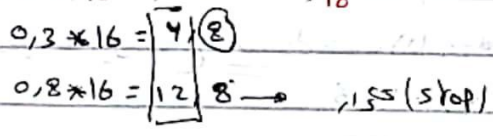
Ex] $(50)_{10} = (110010)_2$



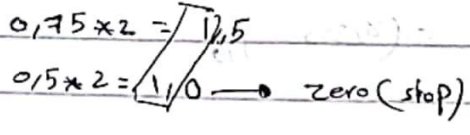
Ex] $(0.3)_{10} = (0.23146...)_{8}$ 5 = (5 precision) بجواب حد دل عدد الحدال ببتن منيم



Ex] $(0.3)_{10} = (0.4...)_{16}$ A(10), B(11), C(12), D(13), E(14), F(15)



Ex] $(0.75)_{10} = (0.11)_2$



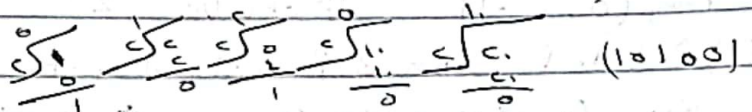
3

نظام ورود (int) مع (frac) يحصل كل واحد على طريقته

Ex) (20, 25)10 = (10100.01)2

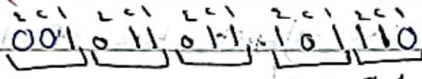
0,25 * 2 = 0,5

0,5 * 2 = 1,0 -> zero (stop)



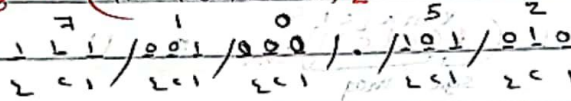
* Binary -> octal [نظام ال 8 تقسم الي 3 مجموعات (4, 4, 4) هذا القاعدة عند تحويل]

Ex) (1011011.10111)2 = (133.56)8



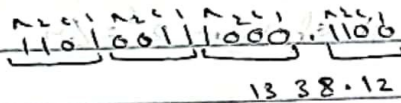
* يجب الاوران اليه مثلا (11)

Ex) (710, 52)8 = (111001000, 101010)2

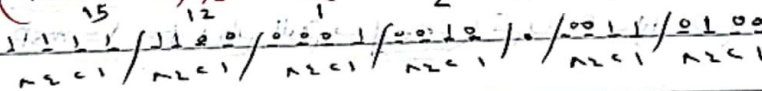


* Binary -> Hexadecimal (نظام ال 16 تقسم الي 4 مجموعات (4, 4, 4, 4) هذا القاعدة عند تحويل)

Ex) (110100111000.11)2 = (D38.C)16



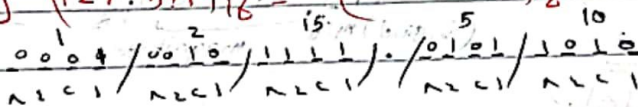
Ex) (FC12.34)16 = (111111000010010.00110100)2



=> (111111000010010.00110100)2

* Hexa -> octal (Binary) -> octal (Hex -> Bin) -> octal

Ex) (12F.5A)16 = (11011111.1010110)8



(000100101111.01011010)2 = (0457.264)8

* Binary \Rightarrow Gray Code

① Copy msB (msB داتا متقاربا)

② $G[i] = \text{XOR}[B[i+1], B[i]]$ i : index digite # (0 \rightarrow n-1)

Gray الرقم \rightarrow

الرقم \rightarrow (Binary)

$\text{XOR} = \oplus$

Ex) $(11011)_2 \rightarrow$ Gray

$i = 4 < 5$

[(Zero) الـ 1
القلفية (one)]

XOR جدول

xy	F
00	0
01	1
10	1
11	0

$i=4 \Rightarrow G[4] = B[4]$ نسخ msB

$i=3 \Rightarrow G[3] = B[3+1] \oplus B[3] = 1 \oplus 1 = 0$ (مكافئ)

$i=2 \Rightarrow G[2] = B[2+1] \oplus B[2] = 1 \oplus 0 = 1$

$i=1 \Rightarrow G[1] = B[1+1] \oplus B[1] = 0 \oplus 1 = 1$

$i=0 \Rightarrow G[0] = B[0+1] \oplus B[0] = 1 \oplus 1 = 0$

$G = 10110$

Gray Code \Rightarrow Binary

① Copy msB

② $B[i] = \text{XOR}[B[i+1], G[i]]$

Ex) $(101101)_2 \Rightarrow$ Binary

$i = 4 < 6$

$B[4] = G[4] = 1$

$B[3] = B[4] \oplus G[3] = 1 \oplus 0 = 1$

$B[2] = B[3] \oplus G[2] = 1 \oplus 1 = 0$

$B[1] = B[2] \oplus G[1] = 0 \oplus 1 = 1$

$B = 11011$

$B[0] = B[1] \oplus G[0] = 1 \oplus 0 = 1$

* Decimal Coding (Binary Code Decimal [BCD])

Ex) (128)₁₀ ⇒ BCD

[بأضرب في 4 لعدد واحد، أو في 2 لعدد اثنين، أو في 16 لعدد اربعة، أو في 64 لعدد ثمانية]

(Hexa)

1	2	8
12C1	12C1	12C1
0001	0010	1000

⇒ (0001 0010 1000) BCD

Ex) (10011000101) BCD ⇒ Decimal

1001	1000	101
12C1	12C1	12C1

(985)₁₀

Ex) (10111010) ⇒ Decimal BCD

1011	1010
12C1	12C1

Decimal (BA)

(BCD) (10) كتابتنا بـ

(0001 0000)

* Unsigned Number

Range $(0, 2^n - 1)$ # of value 2^n # of zero = 1

Ex) Find the Range of $n=6$ for unsigned number?

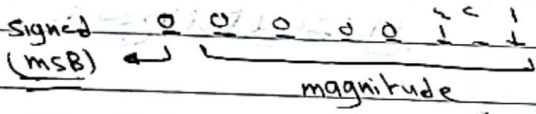
Range $= (0, 2^6 - 1) = (0, 63)$ # of value = $64 (2^6)$

If $n=8$ represent 520.

Range $(0, 2^8 - 1) = (0, 255) \rightarrow$ can not be represent (out of Range)

* Signed Number 8- (MSB) $\rightarrow (+) +ve \rightarrow MSB=0$

Ex) $n=8, r=2$ (sm) represent $(+5)$ Signed magnitude $\rightarrow (-) -ve \rightarrow MSB=1$



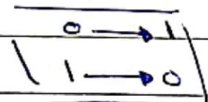
Ex) what is this number? $(1001011)_{sig}$ = -11

Range $(-2^{n-1}, 2^{n-1})$ # of value = 2^n # of zero = 2 ($+0, -0$)

Ex) $n=6, r=2$, find the Range for signed number?

Range $(-(2^{6-1}), 2^{6-1}) \rightarrow (-31, +31)$ # of value = $2^6 = 64$

* 1's complement \rightarrow (unsigned) $0 = MSB$ اذا * 1



Ex) If $n=5$, 1's complement, find $(+5)$?

$+5 \quad 00101$

$-5 \quad 11010$ (استناد) \rightarrow $1 = MSB$ اذا * 2

\rightarrow $-(1+4) = -5$ (Signed) MSB magnitude

Ex) what is the following number? $(01010)_{sig}$

MSB = 0 $\rightarrow +ve$

$+ve \rightarrow$ $(01010)_{sig} \rightarrow +10$ (نادى)

Ex) what is the following number? $(101101)_{sig}$

MSB = 1 $\rightarrow -ve$

$-ve \rightarrow$ $(101101)_{sig} = -18$

*** 1's Complement**

- Formal Definition (Diminished Radix)

$$B + (-B) = r^n - 1$$

L_p Complement of B

Ex) $r=10, B=55$, Find $-B$?! $n=2$

$$B + (-B) = r^n - 1 \Rightarrow 55 + (-B) = 10^2 - 1 \Rightarrow -B = 99 - 55 \Rightarrow \boxed{-B = 44}$$

Range = $(-(2^{n-1}) \text{ to } 2^{n-1} - 1)$ # of value = 2^n # of zero = 2

Ex) Find the Range if $n=6$, 1's complement?!

$$\text{Range} = (-(2^{6-1}) \text{ to } 2^{6-1} - 1) = (-31 \text{ to } 31)$$

*** 2's Complement**

MSB = 0 \Rightarrow +ve (إذا $msB = 0$ فعدد موجب) MSB = 1 \Rightarrow -ve (إذا $msB = 1$ فعدد سالب)

MSB = 1 \Rightarrow -ve

Ex) what is the following number in Decimal? $(61101)_2$

MSB = 0 \Rightarrow +ve \Rightarrow $01101 = +13$

Ex) $(10110)_2$ MSB = 1 \Rightarrow -ve \Rightarrow معاملة رقم

\Rightarrow $01010 = 10$ \Rightarrow -10

Ex) Find (-6) in 2's complement if $n=7$?

$$+6 \quad 0000110$$

$$-6 \quad (1111010)_2$$

Ex) Find (-15) in 2's complement if $n=5$?

$$+15 \quad 01111$$

$$-15 \quad (10001)_2$$

*** Formal Definition (Radix Complement)**

$$B + (-B) = r^n$$

Ex) $r=10, n=2, B=55$, Find $-B$?

$$B + (-B) = r^n \Rightarrow 55 + (-B) = 100 \Rightarrow \boxed{-B = 45}$$

2's complement :-

Range :- $(-(2^{n-1}) \text{ to } 2^{n-1} - 1)$ # of value = 2^n # of zero = 1

Ex) Find the Range for 2's complement, n=4, r=2?

Range = $(-(2^{4-1} \text{ to } 2^{4-1} - 1) = (-8, +7)$

* Arithmetic operation. [Finite precision].

إذا كان عدد المثلث مساوية للرقم المتراه الأخرى

1) جعل (extension) ل (msb) (1's/2's) sign
 حالة unsigned (غير) (0) // لحالة (sm) بحرف منزلة ل (msb) للشارة ثم (0) لبقية المنازل

unsigned (extend by adding zero)

n=8, (110)₂ ⇒ (00000110)

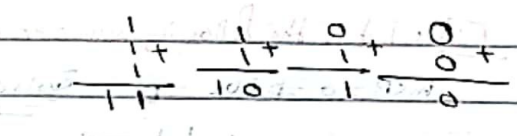
1's, 2's complement (extend the sign bit (msb))

n=8, (0110)_{1's} ⇒ (00000110)_{1's}

n=8, (1010)_{2's} ⇒ (11111010)_{2's}

Signed magnitude (حرف الإشارة ثم البقية 0)

n=8, -4 (1100) ⇒ 1 0000100



Ex) 1010 + 0110 = 10000

Check for overflow (OV)

الزائدين عدداً المنزلة للخطي Count 1 0000

* unsigned addition ⇒ count = 1 then (OV)

Ex) n=4, find 9+12 (unsigned addition)

9 1001 + 12 1100 = 10101
 Count = 1

∴ (OV) the result is wrong

Ex) 5+6, n=4, unsigned addition?

5 0101 + 6 0110 = 1011
 Count = 0

∴ result is correct

1's Complement (add/sub)

9

If $c_{in} \neq c_{out}$ then (OV) is true (result is wrong)

$c_{in} = c_{out} = 1$ Discard c_{out} Add (1) to the result

EX) $n=4, 5+2, 1's\ comp?$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overset{c_{in}}{5} \quad \overset{c_1}{0} \overset{c_2}{1} \overset{c_3}{0} \overset{c_4}{1} \\
 + 2 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{cout} \quad \square \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1
 \end{array}$$

$c_{in} = c_{out} = 0 \therefore$ result is correct no (OV)

EX) $n=4, 7-5, 1's\ comp?$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7 \quad \overset{c_1}{0} \overset{c_2}{1} \overset{c_3}{1} \overset{c_4}{1} \\
 + 5 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad \times \textcircled{1} \quad (-5) \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{cout} \quad \square \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \\
 \hline
 \text{result} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0
 \end{array}$$

$c_{in} = c_{out} = 1 \therefore$ Discard c_{out} and $+1$

(0010) the result is correct

EX) $n=4, 5-7, 1's\ comp?$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5 \quad \overset{c_1}{0} \overset{c_2}{1} \overset{c_3}{0} \overset{c_4}{1} \\
 + 7 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad \times \textcircled{1} \quad (-7) \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{cout} \quad \square \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \\
 \hline
 \text{result} \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1
 \end{array}$$

$c_{in} = c_{out} = 0 \therefore$ the result is correct

EX) $n=4, 4+4, 1's\ comp?$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 +4 \quad \overset{c_1}{0} \overset{c_2}{1} \overset{c_3}{0} \overset{c_4}{0} \\
 +4 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{cout} \quad \square \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0
 \end{array}$$

$c_{in} \neq c_{out} \therefore$ (OV) the result is wrong

EX) $n=4, 3-3, 1's\ comp?$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 +3 \quad \overset{c_1}{0} \overset{c_2}{0} \overset{c_3}{1} \overset{c_4}{1} \\
 + (-3) \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{cout} \quad \square \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1
 \end{array}$$

$c_{in} = c_{out} = \text{zero} \therefore$ the result is correct no (OV)

* 2's Complement (Add/Sub)

If $c_{in} \neq c_{out}$ then (OV) \therefore the result is wrong

else If $(c_{in} = c_{out} = 1)$ Discard c_{out} (and add 1)

EX) $n=4, 5+2, 2's\ comp?$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5 \quad \overset{c_1}{0} \overset{c_2}{1} \overset{c_3}{0} \overset{c_4}{1} \\
 + 2 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{cout} \quad \square \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1
 \end{array}$$

$c_{in} = c_{out} = 0 \therefore$ the result is true (correct)

Ex) $n=4, 7-5, 2's\ comp!$ $7 + (-5)$ $cin = cout = 1$ Discard cout, stop. No(OV)

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \quad \overset{\wedge}{1} \overset{\wedge}{1} \overset{\wedge}{1} \overset{\wedge}{1} \\ + 5 \quad 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \times \textcircled{0} \\ \hline 1011 \\ + 0101 \\ \hline \textcircled{1}0010 \end{array}$$

Ex) $n=4, 5-7, 2's\ comp!$ $5 + (-7)$ $cout = cin = zero$ \therefore The result is correct.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad \overset{\wedge}{0} \overset{\wedge}{1} \overset{\wedge}{0} \overset{\wedge}{1} \\ + 7 \quad 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \times \textcircled{0} \\ \hline 101 \\ + 0101 \\ \hline 1110 \end{array}$$

Ex) $n=4, 5-5, 2's\ comp!$ $5 + (-5)$ $cin = cout = 1$ \therefore Discard cout, stop. No(OV)

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad \overset{\wedge}{0} \overset{\wedge}{1} \overset{\wedge}{0} \overset{\wedge}{1} \\ + 5 \quad 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \times \textcircled{0} \\ \hline 1011 \\ + 0101 \\ \hline \textcircled{1}0010 \end{array}$$

* unsigned subtraction (النتيجة على (OV) غير مقبولة)
 using 1's comp \Rightarrow If $cout = 1$ Discard cout, add 1 to the result.
 else $cout = 0 \Rightarrow$ Find 1's comp and place (-) sign

Ex) $n=4, 14-3, unsigned\ using\ 1's\ comp!$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \quad \overset{\wedge}{1} \overset{\wedge}{1} \overset{\wedge}{1} \overset{\wedge}{0} \\ - 3 \quad 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ \textcircled{0} \\ \hline 1110 \\ + 1100 \\ \hline 1010 \end{array}$$
 1's comp $\rightarrow cout = 1 \therefore$ Discard, add 1

$$\begin{array}{r} 1010 \\ + 0001 \\ \hline 1011 \end{array}$$
 The result = 1011

Ex) $n=4, 3-14, unsigned\ using\ 1's\ comp!$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \quad 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \\ - 14 \quad 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ \textcircled{0} \\ \hline 0001 \\ + 0101 \\ \hline 0110 \end{array}$$
 unsigned (النتيجة (OV) غير مقبولة)

$$\begin{array}{r} 0110 \\ + 0101 \\ \hline 1011 \end{array}$$
 $\rightarrow cout = 0 \therefore$ بدون (1's) تم رفع (-)
 1's comp $\rightarrow (1011)$
 The result = -1011

* unsigned sub using 2's comp.

(5) (11)

If Cout = 1 Discard Cout (11) (11)

else Cout = 0 \Rightarrow find 2's comp of the result and place sign (-)

Ex) $n=4, 14-3$ unsigned, using 2's comp?

14 $\begin{matrix} \wedge & \wedge & \wedge & \wedge \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$ unsigned
3 $\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$ \ominus

$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline \oplus & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$ 2's comp

\Rightarrow Cout = 1 \therefore Discard, stop.

The result = 1011

Ex) $n=4, 3-14$, unsigned, using 2's comp?

3 $\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$ unsigned \ominus

$\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline \oplus & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$ 2's comp

Cout = 0 \therefore (1011) (2's comp)

The result = $\ominus(1011)$

* Binary Codes

\rightarrow Max of the value (n) $x=52 \Rightarrow x=2^n \Rightarrow 52=2^n$


القيمة القصوى (n) التي يمكن تمثيلها بـ 52 هي 52

Ex) $52 < 2^6 < 64 < 2^7$

$\therefore 52 = 2^n \Rightarrow n=6$

* The Boolean Algebra [Combinational logic]

(I) AND Gate

* Circuit symbol \Rightarrow  (output)

* Boolean Expression (inputs)

$\hookrightarrow F = A \cdot B \Rightarrow AB$

* Truth Table n : # of input $\Rightarrow 2^n$ $\therefore A \cdot B \Rightarrow 2^2 = 4$

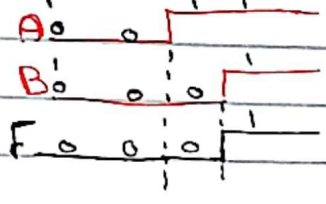
A	B	F(A.B)
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

(1) = القيمة الناتجة (1) كإشارة

11) 12

ادارة بنقط عند ماكن التغير ونسبة التغير لظن (F)

* Timing Diagram



12) OR Gate

* Circuit symbol \Rightarrow



* Boolean Expression \Rightarrow

$F = A + B$

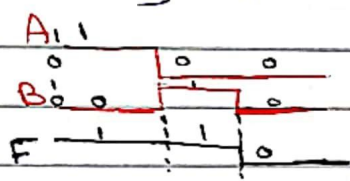
* Truth Table

$F = A + B \Rightarrow 2^2 = 4$

A	B	F(A+B)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

\Rightarrow (zero) لظن ال (zero) لظن

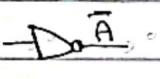
* Timing Diagram



13) NOT (Inverter) \Rightarrow

(نفس المخرج) $0 \rightarrow 1$
 $1 \rightarrow 0$

* Circuit Symbol \Rightarrow



* Boolean Exp \Rightarrow

$F = \bar{A} = A'$

* Truth Table

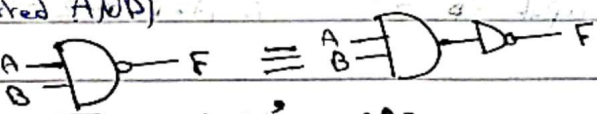
A	F(A')
0	1
1	0

* Timing Diagram



14) NAND (Inverted AND)

* Circuit Symbol \Rightarrow



* Boolean Exp \Rightarrow

$(A \cdot B)' = (A \cdot B)^{\circ} = A \uparrow B$

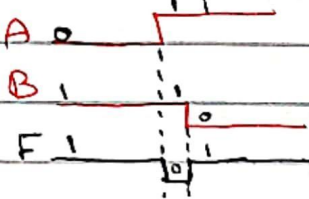
A	B	F
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

* Truth Table

A	B	F(A.B)
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

⇒ (AND) لأن الجواب منفي

* Timing Diagram

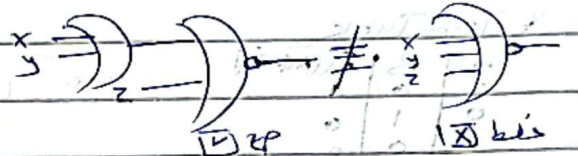


بديوان (NAND, NOR) فتوي منطق 2-input

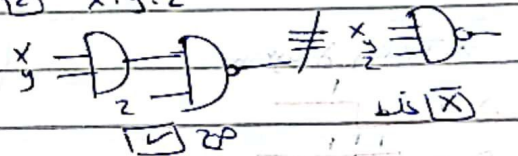
لا يربط (NOR, NAND) فتوي على 2-input

الذي (Extension) منطوق (OR AND)

* 11 $x + y + z$



* 12 $x \cdot y \cdot z$



15) NOR (Inverted OR)



* Boolean Exp

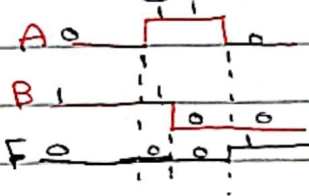
$F = \overline{A+B} = (A+B)' = A \downarrow B$

* Truth Table

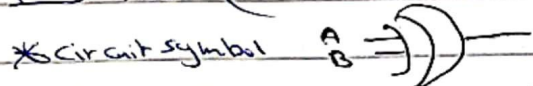
A	B	F(A+B)
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

عكس جوب (OR) (ليس، فتوي المنفي)

* Timing Diagram



16) XOR (odd function)



* Boolean Exp $A \oplus B = A\bar{B} + \bar{A}B$

(صفا) ⇒ (Truth Table)

* Truth Table

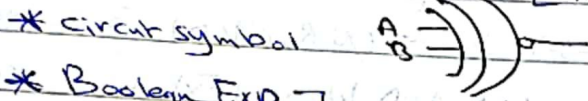
A	B	F(A⊕B)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

(Zero) المتكافئ (one) المتكافئ

* Timing Diagram



17] NOR (even function) [invert XOR]



* Boolean Exp \rightarrow

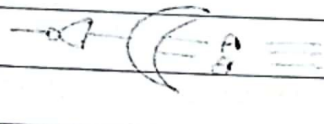
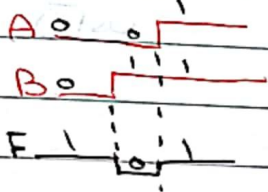
$(\overline{A \oplus B}) = A\overline{B} + \overline{A}B$ \Rightarrow (Truth Table) جدول

* Truth Table

A	B	F(A⊕B)
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

\Rightarrow (One) المنطق
(Zero) المنطق

* Timing Diagram



* Describing circuit (Given circuit find F)

Ex] Find F ?!



$F = A \cdot B + c$ (المنطق المنطق)

- NOT (عكس)
- AND (و)
- OR (أو)



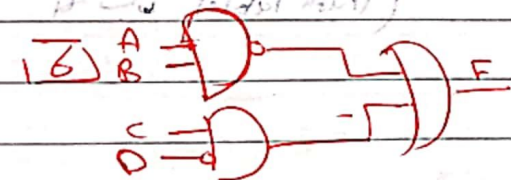
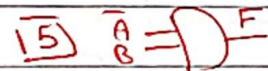
$F = \overline{A \cdot B}$



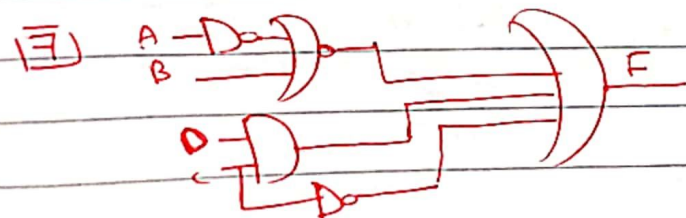
$F = (A+B) \cdot c$ (المنطق المنطق)



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



$F = (A \cdot B) + (C \cdot D)$



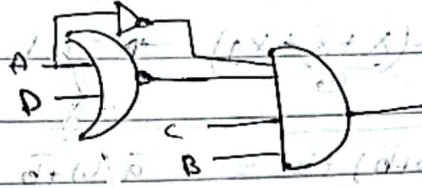
$F = (\overline{A+B}) + (D \cdot c) + \overline{c}$

* Evaluating Circuit (given F) Find the value of $F(0/1)$, Draw the circuit

EX) $F = \bar{A} \cdot B \cdot C \cdot (\bar{A} + D)$ $A=0, B=1, C=1, D=1$

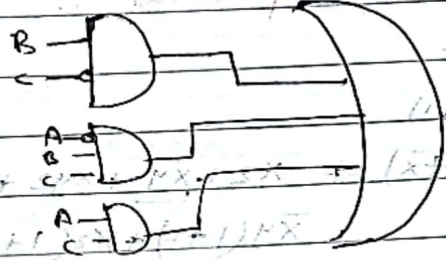
* نصف الدارة *

$0 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (0+1)$
 $1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$
 $1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 0$



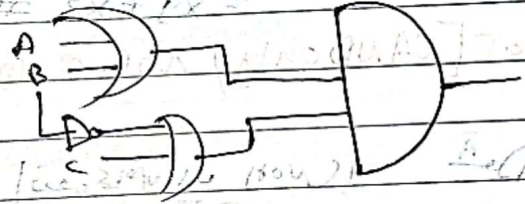
EX) $F = AC + B\bar{C} + \bar{A}BC$

$0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot \bar{1} + \bar{0} \cdot 1 \cdot 1$
 $0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$
 $0 + 0 + 1 = 1$



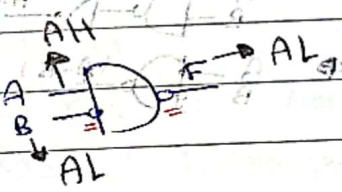
EX) $F = (A+B) \cdot (\bar{B} + C)$ $A=1, B=1, C=0$ Find F , and Draw circuit?!

$(1+1) \cdot (\bar{1} + 0)$
 $(1+1) \cdot (0+0)$
 $1 \cdot 0 = 0$



* Active High / Active Low

No bubble \Rightarrow AH
 with bubble \Rightarrow AL



AH IF the value = 1 \Rightarrow Active
 IF the value = 0 \Rightarrow In Active

AL IF the value = 1 \Rightarrow In Active
 IF the value = 0 \Rightarrow Active

(نبذة رمزية مستقلة عن تفضيل العيون) *

* Boolean Algebra

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(1) Literal :- a single variable in complemented or not complemented form.

Ex) $F = xy + xz + \bar{x}$ \Rightarrow # of literal = 5 [Complains + ...]

(2) Term :- a collection of literal.

Ex) $F = xy + xz + \bar{x}$ \Rightarrow # of Term = 3 terms

* Postulates (قوانين الجبر البولي)

(1) $x + y \in B, x \cdot y \in B \Rightarrow B = \{0, 1\}$

(2) $x + 0 = x, x \cdot 1 = x$ (Identity)

(3) $x + y = y + x, x \cdot y = y \cdot x$ (Commutative)

(4) $x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z, x + (y \cdot z) = (x + y) \cdot (x + z)$ (Distribution)

(5) $x + \bar{x} = 1, x \cdot \bar{x} = 0$ (Complement)

* Theorems

(1) $x + x = x, x \cdot x = x$ (Idempotency) Ex) $abc + d + abc = abc + d$

(2) $x + 1 = 1, x \cdot 0 = 0$ (Null element) Ex) $x \cdot 0 = 0$

(3) $\bar{\bar{x}} = x, \bar{x} = x'$ (Involution)

(4) $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z), (x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$ (Association)

(5) $\overline{x + y} = \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}, \overline{x \cdot y} = \bar{x} + \bar{y}$ (DeMorgan law)

(6) $x + xy = x, x \cdot (x + y) = x$ (Absorption)

* XOR

(1) $x \oplus 0 = x$ Ex) $abc \oplus 0 = abc$

(2) $x \oplus 1 = \bar{x}$

(3) $x \oplus x = 0$ (Zero)

(4) $x \oplus \bar{x} = 1$ (One)

(5) $x \oplus y = y \oplus x$

(6) $(x \oplus y) \oplus z = x \oplus (y \oplus z)$

(7) $x \cdot (y \oplus z) = x \cdot y \oplus x \cdot z$

(8) $x \oplus y = \bar{x}y + x\bar{y}$ (XOR gate)

* X NOR

$\overline{x \oplus y} = xy + \bar{x}\bar{y} = x \oplus \bar{y} = \bar{x} \oplus y$

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Ex) $F = \overline{A}BCD$. Find \overline{F} ?! $\overline{F} = \overline{\overline{A}BCD} = A + \overline{B} + \overline{C} + \overline{D}$

Ex) Prove that?!

11) $X + X = X \Rightarrow (X + X) \cdot 1 \Rightarrow (X + X) \cdot (X + \overline{X}) \Rightarrow X + (X \cdot \overline{X})$

$X + 0 = X \quad \#$

12) $X + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow (X + 1) \cdot 1 \Rightarrow (X + 1) \cdot (X + \overline{X}) \Rightarrow X + (1 \cdot \overline{X}) \Rightarrow X + \overline{X} = 1 \quad \#$

13) $X + XY = X \Rightarrow X(1 + Y) \Rightarrow X \cdot 1 = X \quad \#$

Ex) Find \overline{F} ?

11) $A + B + C + D \Rightarrow \overline{A + B + C + D} = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D}$ (كيفية عمل (bar) على كل حرف واحد)

12) $A \cdot \overline{B} + CD \Rightarrow \overline{A \cdot \overline{B} + CD} = \overline{A} + B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D}$ (حذفه وعمليات)

* Simplification techniques

1) Combining term

Ex) $X \cdot Y + X \cdot \overline{Y} = X \Rightarrow X(Y + \overline{Y}) = X \cdot 1 = X \quad \#$

Ex) $ab \cdot cd + ab \cdot \overline{c} \cdot d \Rightarrow ab(c + \overline{c}) = ab \cdot 1 = ab \quad \#$

Ex) $abcd + abc \cdot \overline{d} \Rightarrow abc(d + \overline{d}) = abc \cdot 1 = abc \quad \#$

Ex) $abcd + abc \cdot \overline{d} \Rightarrow ab(c + \overline{c}) = ab \cdot 1 = ab \quad \#$

2) Adding Redundant term (إضافة (term) لا يغير النتيجة)

Ex) $\overline{a}bc + abc + \overline{a}bc \Rightarrow abc(\overline{a} + a) + \overline{a}bc = abc(1) + \overline{a}bc = abc + \overline{a}bc$

$ac(1) + bc(1) = ac + bc \quad \#$

$\Rightarrow \text{min \# of liters} = c(a + b)$

Ex) $X + 0 \Rightarrow X + (Y \cdot \overline{Y}) \Rightarrow (X + Y) \cdot (X + \overline{Y})$

[أوقات نضيف متطابقة التوازي السابقة]

3) Eliminating term

$X + XY = X \Rightarrow X(1 + Y) = X \cdot 1 = X$

Ex) $\overline{a}b + \overline{a}bc = \overline{a}b \Rightarrow \overline{a}b(1 + c) = \overline{a}b \cdot 1 = \overline{a}b \quad \#$

$X + \overline{X}Y = X + Y, \quad \overline{X} + XY = \overline{X} + Y$ (العروض الـ (bar))

Ex) $\overline{A}B + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{D} + ABCD$

$\overline{A}(B + \overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{D}) + ABCD \Rightarrow \overline{A}(B + \overline{C}\overline{D}) + ABCD \Rightarrow \overline{A}B + \overline{A}\overline{C}\overline{D} + ABCD$

$B(\overline{A} + A\overline{C}\overline{D}) + \overline{A}\overline{C}\overline{D} \Rightarrow B(\overline{A} + \overline{C}\overline{D}) + \overline{A}\overline{C}\overline{D} \Rightarrow \overline{A}B + B\overline{C}\overline{D} + \overline{A}\overline{C}\overline{D}$

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Ex] Simplify ?!

$$i] xz + z(\bar{x} + xy) \Rightarrow z(\underbrace{x + \bar{x}}_1 + xy) \Rightarrow z(1 + xy) = z \cdot 1 = z \quad \#$$

$$ii] \bar{a}b + \bar{a}b\bar{c} = \bar{a}(b + b\bar{c}) = \bar{a} \cdot 1 = \bar{a} = \bar{a} + b \quad \#$$

Ex] $(x+y) \cdot (\bar{x} + z) = x \cdot z + \bar{x}y$. Prove that ?!

$$(x \cdot \bar{x}) + (xz) + y\bar{x} + yz$$

$$0 + xz + \bar{x}y + yz \cdot 1$$

$$xz + \bar{x}y + yz(x + \bar{x}) \Rightarrow xz + \bar{x}y + xyz + \bar{x}yz$$

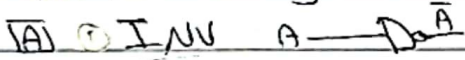
$$= \bar{x}y(1+z) + xz(1+y)$$

$$= \bar{x}y \cdot 1 + xz \cdot 1$$

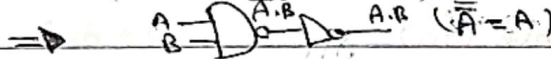
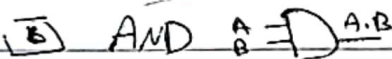
$$= \bar{x}y + xz \quad \#$$

* Universality of [NAND only / NOR only]

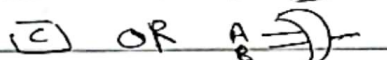
i] NAND only



(تغير حالة ال (Not))

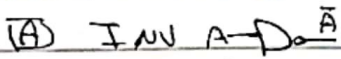


(ال (Not) حالة العكس)

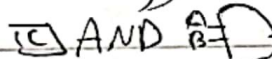


(غير حالة العكس (De Morgan))

ii] NOR only



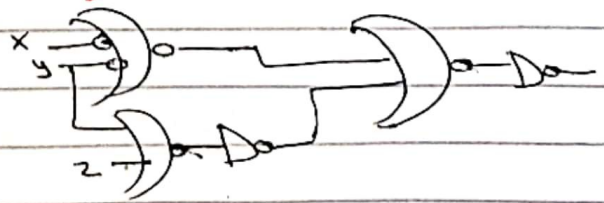
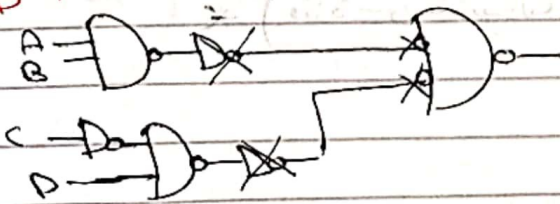
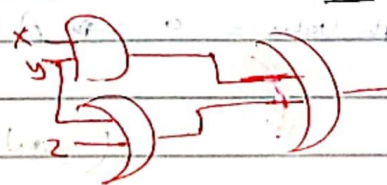
(ال (Not) لخاصة العكس (De Morgan))



(غير حالة العكس (De Morgan))

Ex] Converted to NAND only?

Ex] Converted to NOR only?



* standard Representation (2 level) (19)

I) Sum of Product (SOP)

Non-Standard

ANDing \rightarrow ORing

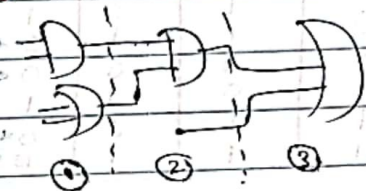
Ex) $F(x,y,z) = xy + \bar{y}z$



II)
 (2-level)
 $\bar{1}$
 $\bar{2}$

الكترن (2-level)
 $\bar{1}$
 $\bar{2}$

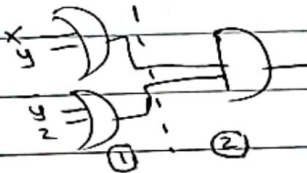
Ex)



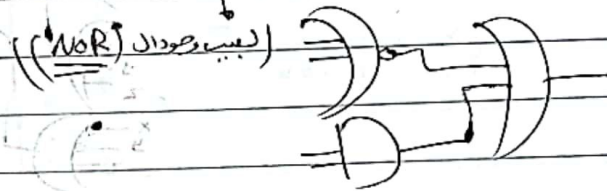
II) Product of Sum (POS)

ORing \Rightarrow ANDing

Ex) $F(x,y,z) = (x+y) \cdot (\bar{y}+z)$



Non-Standard



* Canonical Representation (Standard)
 (طريقة القياسية)

I) Sum of Product [minterm]
 (جميع المصطلحات (terms) تحتوي على جميع المتغيرات)

Ex) $F(x,y,z) = \underbrace{xyz}_{\text{minterm}} + \underbrace{xy\bar{z}}_{\text{minterm}} + \underbrace{\bar{x}\bar{y}z}_{\text{minterm}}$

(جميع المتغيرات)
 (Compl)
 (مكمل)

Ex) $xy + z\bar{w}$
 I) Standard (AND \rightarrow OR)
 (Sum of minterm)
 II) minterm (Canonical)

II) Product of Sum [Maxterm]
 (جميع المتغيرات (terms) تحتوي على جميع المتغيرات)

Ex) $F(x,y,z) = (x+y+\bar{z}) \cdot (x+\bar{y}+z)$

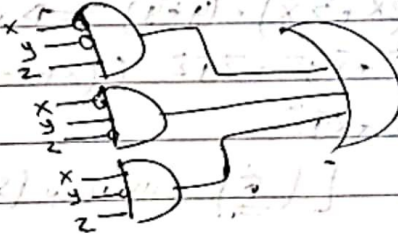
(جميع المتغيرات)
 (Variable)
 (Complement)
 (مكمل)

I) Standard, II) Maxterm
 (Product of maxterm)

Ex) How to represent a function?
 [zero]
 (min)
 (SOP)
 (مجموع المصطلحات الدنيا)

minterm	x	y	z	F
m0	0	0	0	0
m1	0	0	1	1
m2	0	1	0	1
m3	0	1	1	0
m4	1	0	0	0
m5	1	0	1	1
m6	1	1	0	0
m7	1	1	1	0

$F = \sum (1, 2, 5)$
 $F = m1 + m2 + m5$
 $F = \bar{x}\bar{y}z + \bar{x}y\bar{z} + x\bar{y}z$



(SOP)
 طريقة لتبرير عند ال
 حالة الهم بترم فقط ان (ii)

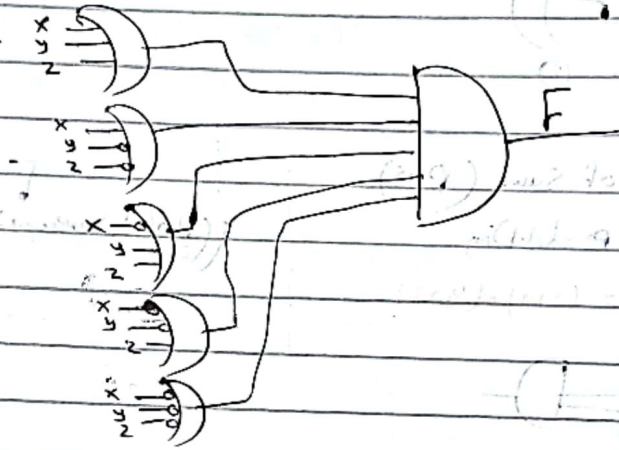
Ex) How many to present a function? $F(x,y,z)$? (PoS) $(F) \rightarrow zero$ (MAX) (one) (bar)

minterm	x	y	z	F
M0	0	0	0	0
M1	0	0	1	1
M2	0	1	0	1
M3	0	1	1	0
M4	1	0	0	0
M5	1	0	1	1
M6	1	1	0	0
M7	1	1	1	0

$F = \Pi(0,3,4,6,7)$

$F = M_0 \cdot M_3 \cdot M_4 \cdot M_6 \cdot M_7$

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



Ex) $F(x,y) = \Sigma(0,3)$, Find F in term of x,y?

$F = \bar{x}\bar{y} + xy$

(zero) (bar) $(AND \rightarrow OR)$ (Σ) (one) *

$F(x,y,z,w) = \Sigma(1,2,3,4,15)$

$\bar{x}y\bar{z}w + \bar{x}y\bar{z}\bar{w} + \bar{x}yzw + xy\bar{z}\bar{w} + xyzw$

Ex) $F = \Sigma(0,1,6,7)$, Find \bar{F} :-

1) Sum of minterm

2) Product of Maxterm

1) $\Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ \therefore $\bar{F} = \Sigma(2,3,4,15)$

2) $\Sigma \rightarrow \Pi$ \therefore $\bar{F} = \Pi(0,1,6,7)$

Ex) $F = xy + \bar{z}$, Convert to Canonical?

$xy + \bar{z} \cdot (x + \bar{x}) \Rightarrow xy + (\bar{z}x + \bar{z}\bar{x}) \cdot (y + \bar{y}) \Rightarrow xy + \bar{z}xy + \bar{z}\bar{x}y + \bar{z}x\bar{y} + \bar{z}\bar{x}\bar{y}$

$\Rightarrow xy\bar{z} + x\bar{y}\bar{z} + x\bar{y}z + \bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z} + \bar{x}y\bar{z} + \bar{x}y\bar{z}$

[(F) (one) (bar) (AND) (OR) (Σ) (one)]

[22]

Ex) $F = (x+y)(\bar{z})$ Convert to Canonical [(Zero) using POS \rightarrow using (Zero) using Z *]

$$x+y+0 \Rightarrow (x+y)(z+\bar{z}) \Rightarrow (A+z) \cdot (A+\bar{z})$$

$$\stackrel{A}{=} \therefore (x+y+z) \cdot (x+y+\bar{z}) \neq$$

(Zero) using POS

Ex) $F_1 = \pi(0,1,5,6)$, $F_2 = xy + \bar{z}$, $F_3 = F_1 \oplus F_2$

Find F_3 as sum of min term?

(Zero) using POS

min term	X	Y	Z	F_1	F_2	F_3
m_0	0	0	0	0	1	1
m_1	0	0	1	0	0	0
m_2	0	1	0	1	1	0
m_3	0	1	1	1	0	1
m_4	1	0	0	1	1	0
m_5	1	0	1	0	0	0
m_6	1	1	0	0	1	1
m_7	1	1	1	1	1	0

$$F_3 = \sum(0, 3, 6)$$

$$F_3 = m_0 + m_3 + m_6$$

$$F_3 = \bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z} + \bar{x}yz + x\bar{y}\bar{z}$$

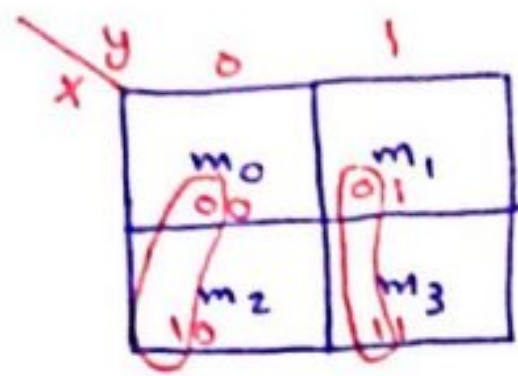
000 011 110

* k-map

2 variable

$x, y \rightarrow x \ y$

0 0	m_0
0 1	m_1
1 0	m_2
1 1	m_3



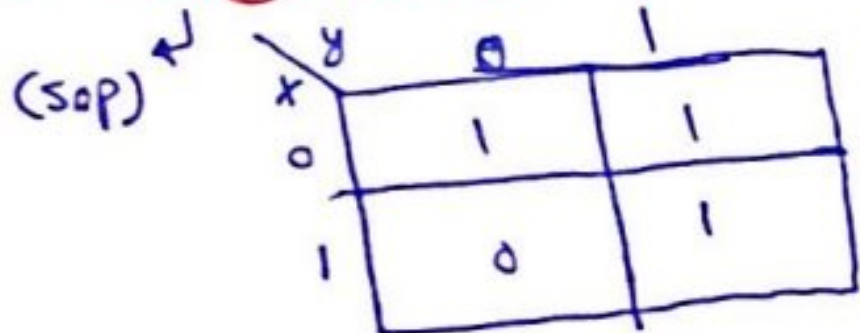
* الخلايا المتجاورة تختلف بعنصر واحد فقط.

3 variable

x y z
0 0 0
0 0 1
0 1 0
0 1 1
1 0 0
1 0 1
1 1 0
1 1 1

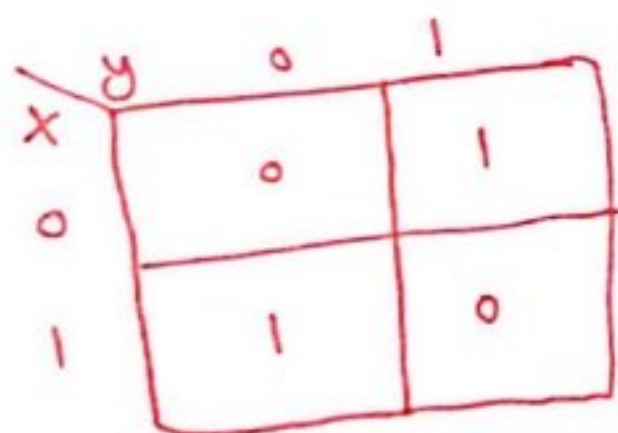


* $F = \sum (0, 1, 3), \text{map} (?)$

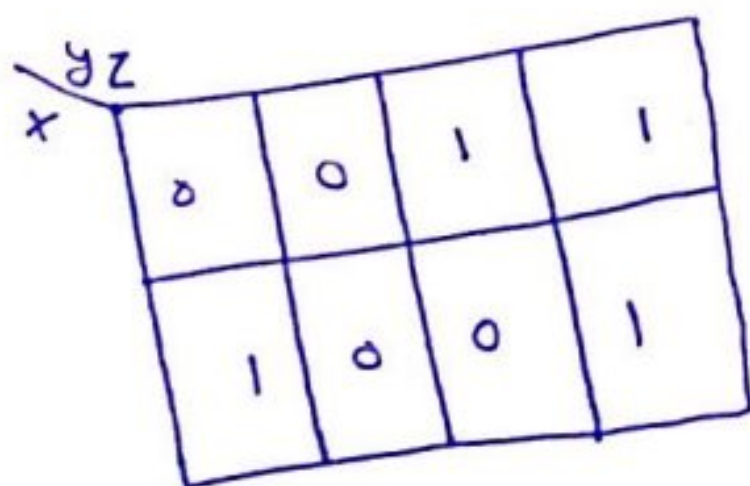


* $R = x \oplus y$

	x	y	R
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
2	1	0	1
3	1	1	0



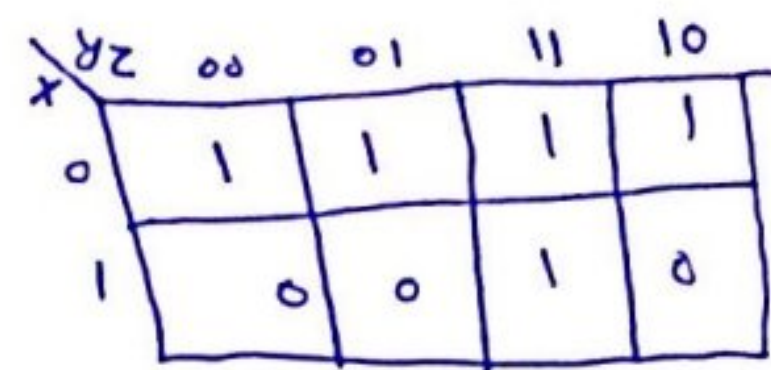
* $F = \pi (0, 1, 5, 7)$



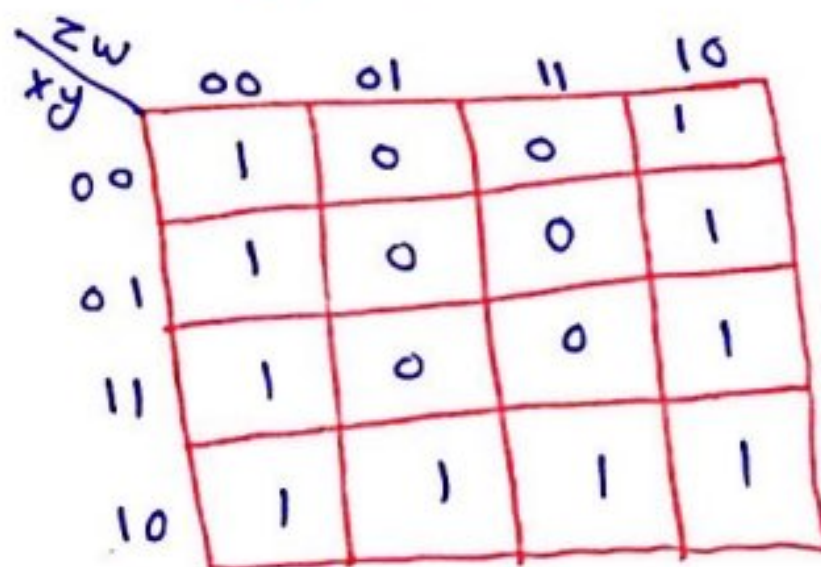
4 variable

zw	00	01	11	10
xy	m_0	m_1	m_3	m_2
01	m_4	m_5	m_7	m_6
11	m_{12}	m_{13}	m_{15}	m_{14}
10	m_8	m_9	m_{11}	m_{10}

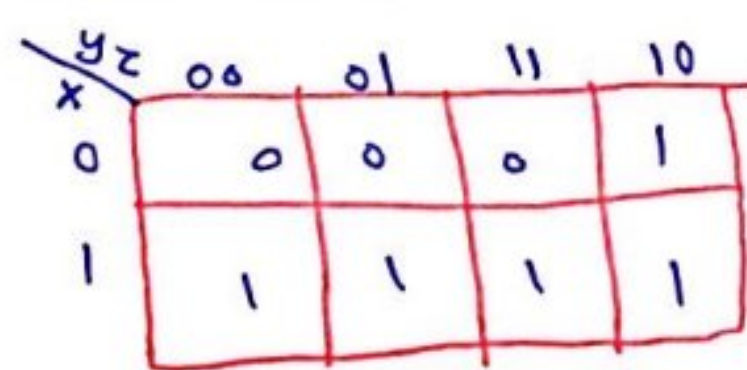
* $F = xyz + \bar{x}\bar{y} + \bar{x}$ And $\rightarrow \text{OR (SOP)} (1)$



* $F = x y \bar{z} w + x \bar{y} + \bar{w}$ (SOP) (1)



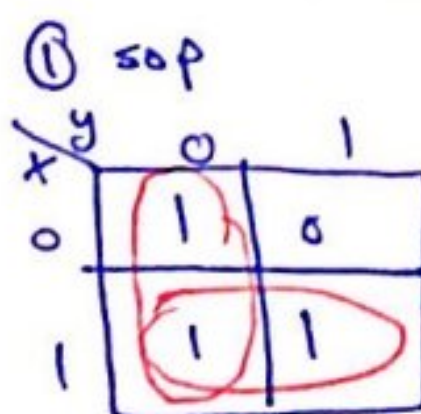
* $F = (x + y)(x + \bar{z})$ (POS) (0) bar (1)



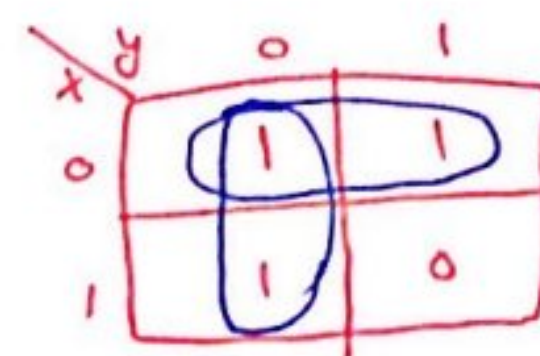
* of cells = $2^n \rightarrow n_i$ عدد الخلايا

إذا كان (F) على شكل unstandard بول (standard) ا د بئله (T.T)

* Grouping



$(x + \bar{y})$



$(\bar{y} + \bar{x})$

- 1 بتور على 0 R
- 2 حسب النوع
- 3 ابروه بحبان محتوي على عناصر
- 4 اصل اختار أقل عدد من البرهان
- 5 اختار أكبر عدد من الخلايا

Pos

	0	1
x	0	0
y	1	0

$(x \cdot \bar{y})$

* Pos

	00	01	11	10
x	0	1	1	0
y	0	1	1	0

Pos $(\bar{y} + z)(\bar{x} + \bar{y})$
 sop $(\bar{y}) + (\bar{x}z)$

	00	01	11	10
x	0	1	0	0
y	0	1	1	0

$(x + \bar{y})(\bar{x} + z)$

Pos(0) $\rightarrow (\bar{x} + z)(\bar{y} + z)(x + \bar{y})$
 sop(1) $\rightarrow (\bar{x}\bar{y}) + (xz)$

	00	01	11	10
x	0	1	1	1
y	0	1	1	1

sop $\rightarrow x + y + z$
 pos $\rightarrow x + y + z$

	00	01	11	10
x	0	0	1	1
y	0	0	1	1

sop $\rightarrow C_y + (\bar{z})$
 pos $\rightarrow y + \bar{z}$

	00	01	11	10
x	0	1	1	0
y	0	1	1	0

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

	00	01	11	10
x	0	1	0	0
y	0	1	0	0
z	0	1	0	1
w	0	1	1	0

sop $= (\bar{z}\bar{w}) + (\bar{y}\bar{z}) + (x\bar{y}\bar{w}) + (x\bar{z}) + (x\bar{y}w)$

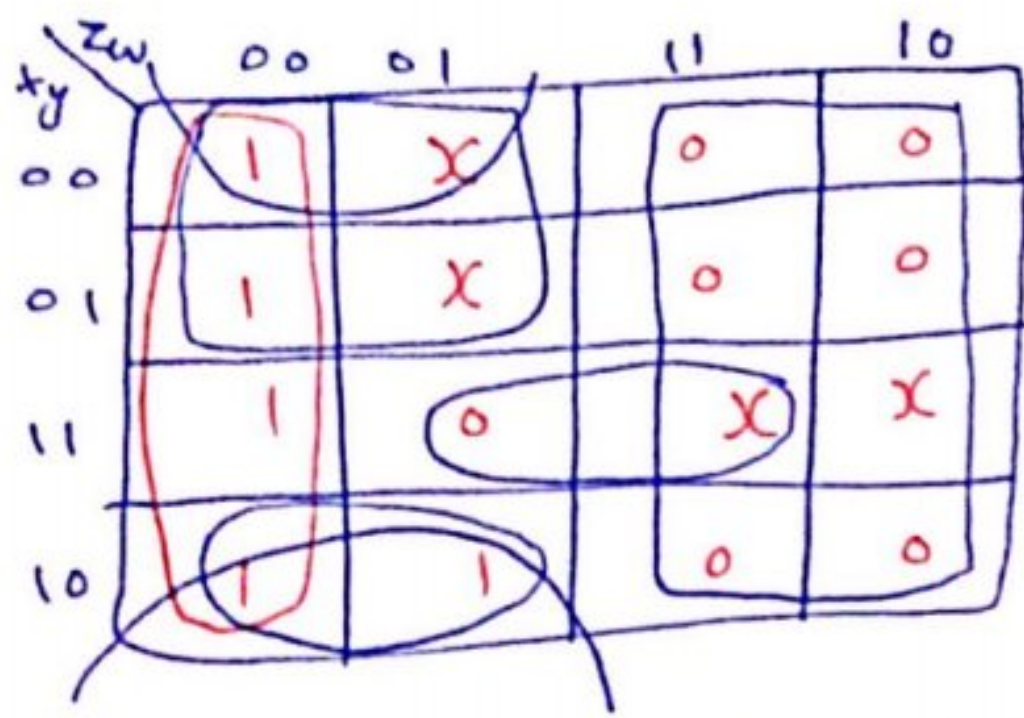
	00	01	11	10
x	0	1	0	0
y	0	1	0	0
z	0	1	0	1
w	0	1	1	0

	00	01	11	10
a	0	1	1	1
b	0	1	1	1
c	0	1	1	1
d	1	1	1	1

sop $= (x\bar{y}) + (z) + (w)$

$(\bar{a}\bar{b}) + d + c$

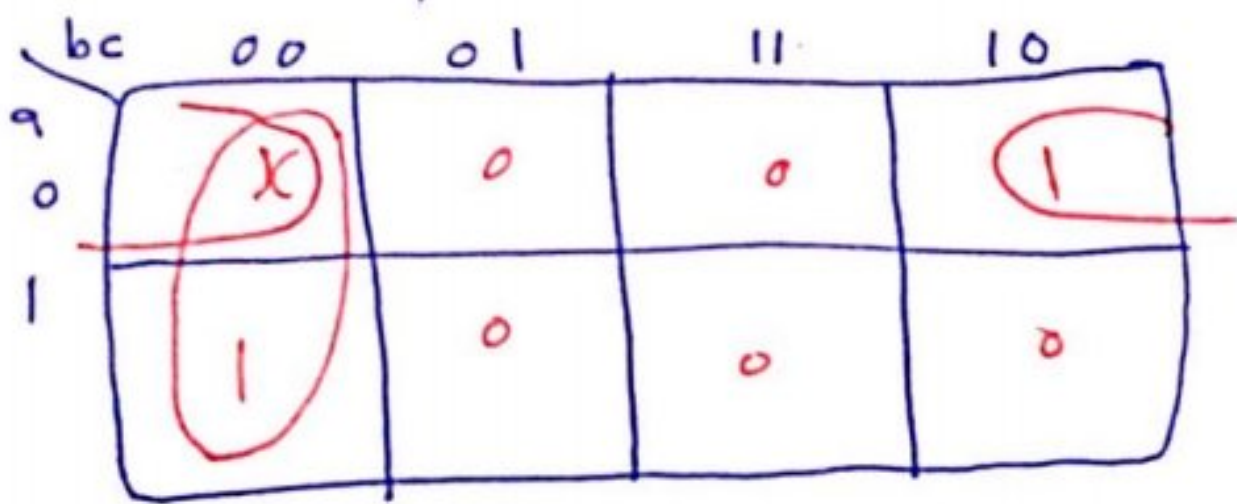
* dont care



$$sop = (\bar{x}\bar{z}) + (\bar{z}\bar{w}) + (x\bar{y}\bar{z})$$

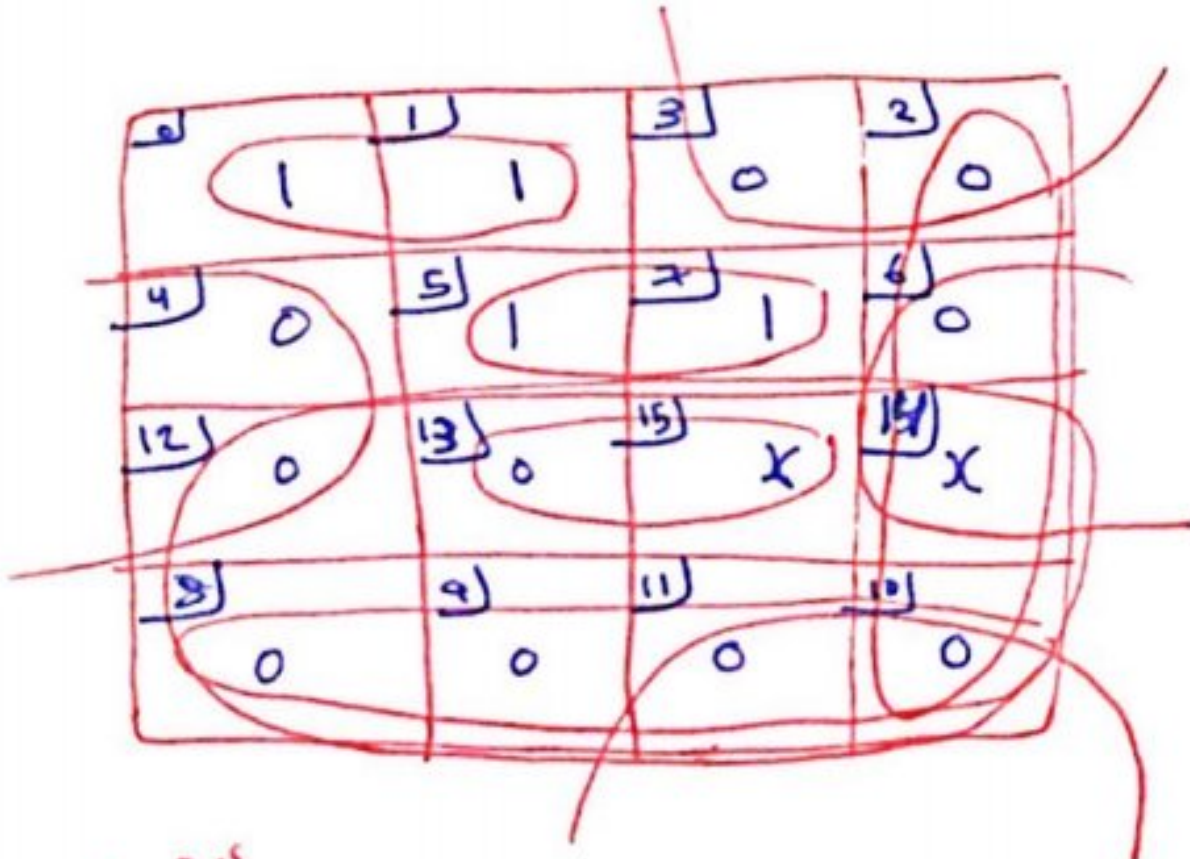
$$sop \downarrow = \bar{z}\bar{w} + \bar{y}\bar{z}$$

$$pos \rightarrow (\bar{z})(\bar{x} + \bar{y} + \bar{w})$$



$$sop = \bar{b}\bar{c} + \bar{a}\bar{c}$$

$$* F = \sum (0, 1, 5, 7) + d\sum (14, 15)$$



25, 35 pos

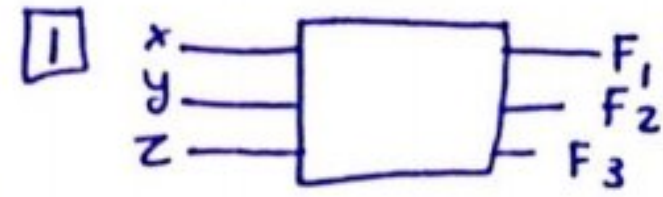
* Design of Combinational Circuits

Given: description (الوصف)

Required: circuit

- 1 Define input, output
- 2 T. T
- 3 k-map
- 4 Draw circuit

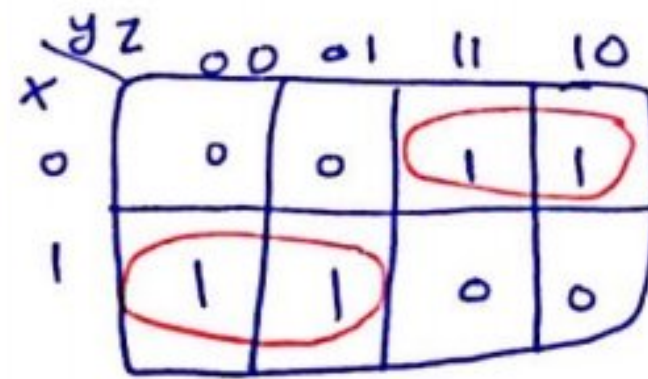
Ex: - Design 3-bit binary to Gray code converter



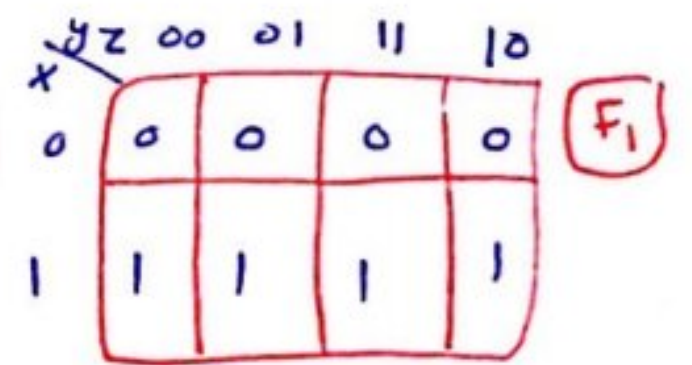
$$\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z} \rightarrow \bar{F}_1 \bar{F}_2 \bar{F}_3$$

$$[B \rightarrow G (B, B)]$$

x	y	z	F ₁	F ₂	F ₃
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	1



F₂

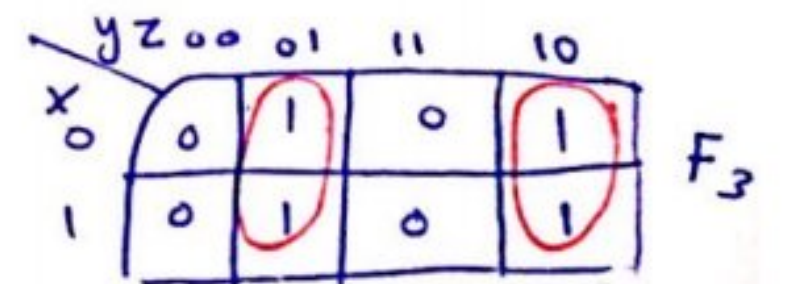


F₁

$$F_1 = x$$

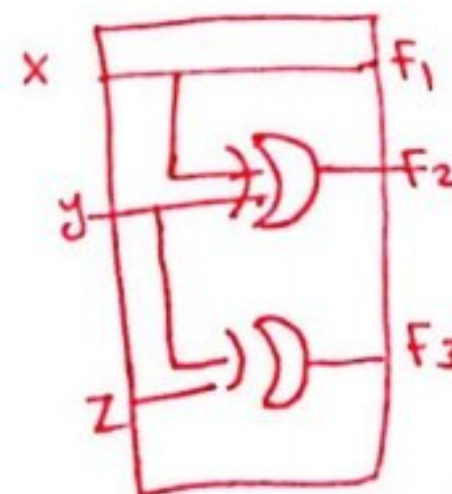
$$F_2 = (x\bar{y}) + (\bar{x}y)$$

$$x \oplus y$$



F₃

$$F_3 = \bar{y}z + y\bar{z} \rightarrow y \oplus z$$



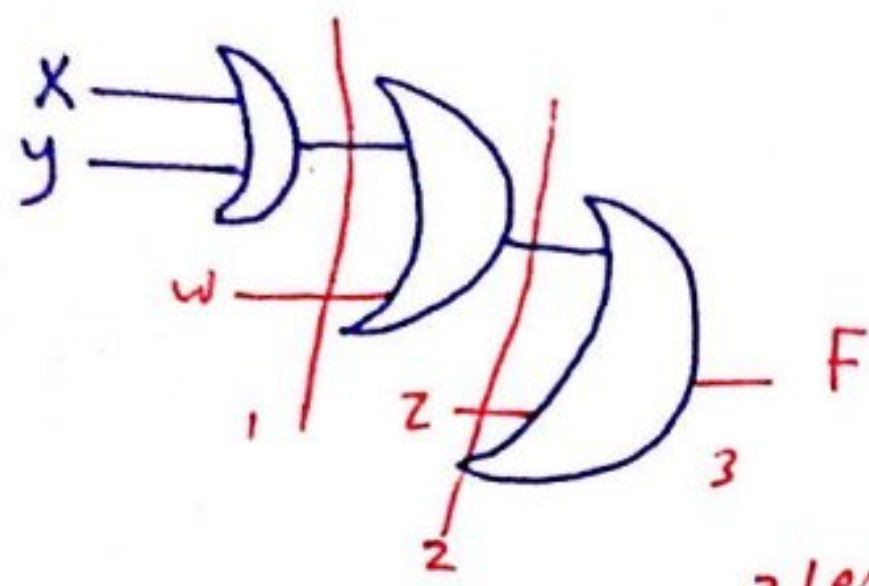
لو بدفترم (k-map)
بطبع الحلة لا
أصبر أو Gray

$$G = B[i+1] \oplus B[i]$$

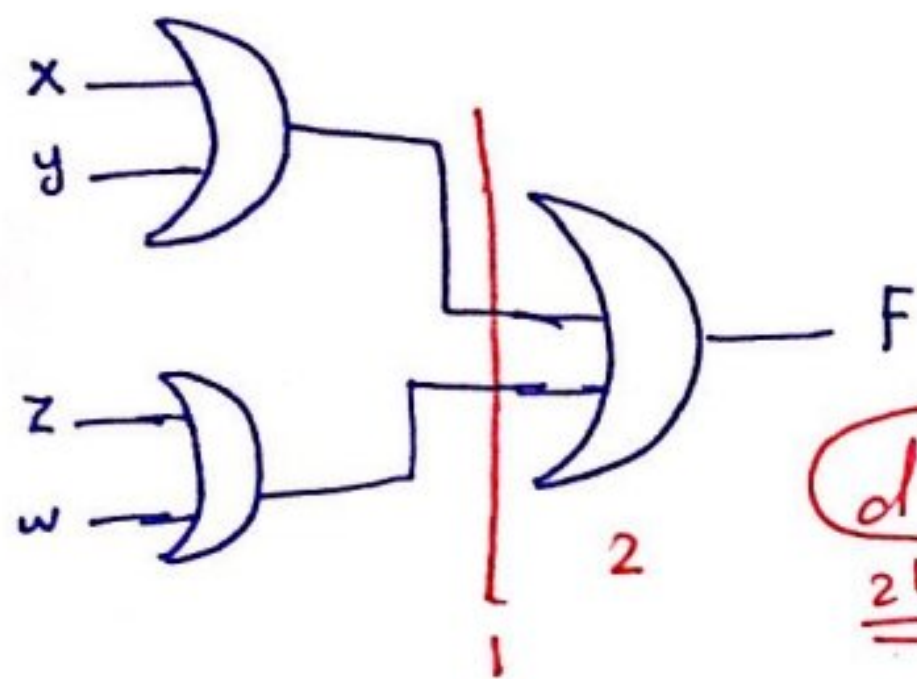
$$B = B[i+1] \oplus G[i]$$

3

* $F = X + y + w + z$, Design the circuit if only you have 2-input OR gates

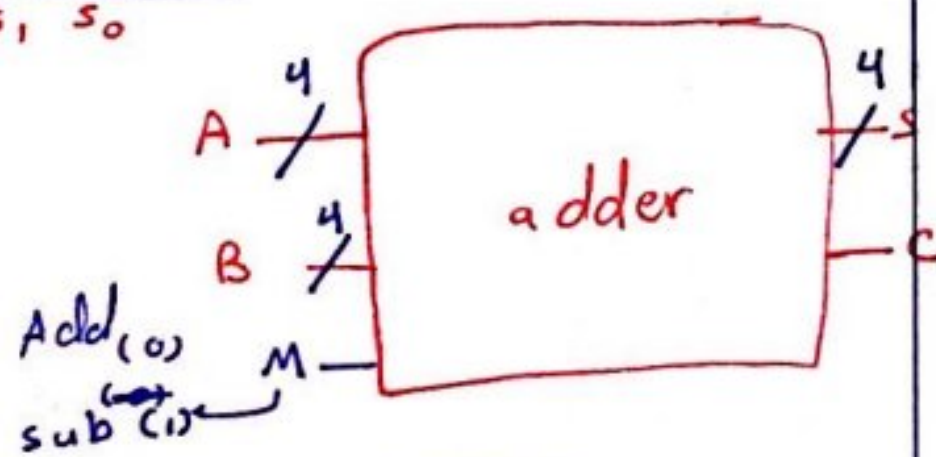
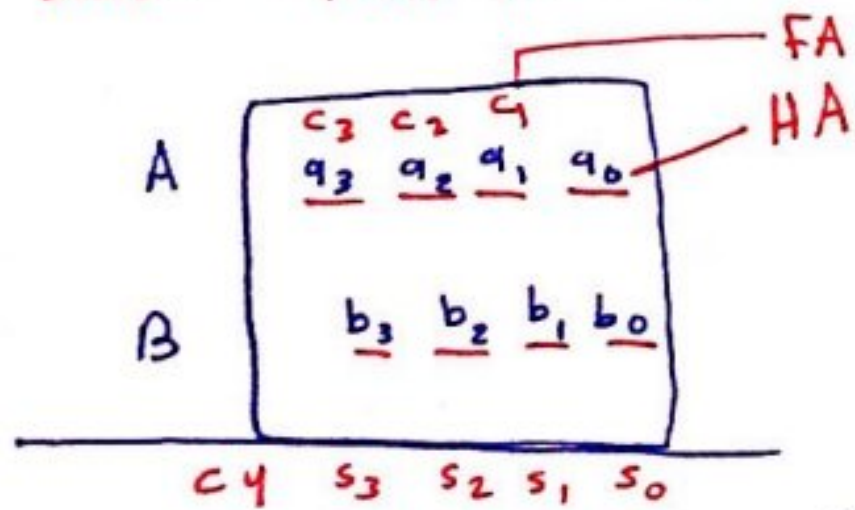


3 level $d=3$
level=d



$d=2$
2 level

* Adder/subtractor (lect: 8)
Design a 4 Bit Adder/sub using 2's comp.



Half adder
2 input \rightarrow 2 out

Full adder
3 input \rightarrow 2 out

* Half adder

A S
B C

A	B	cout	s
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

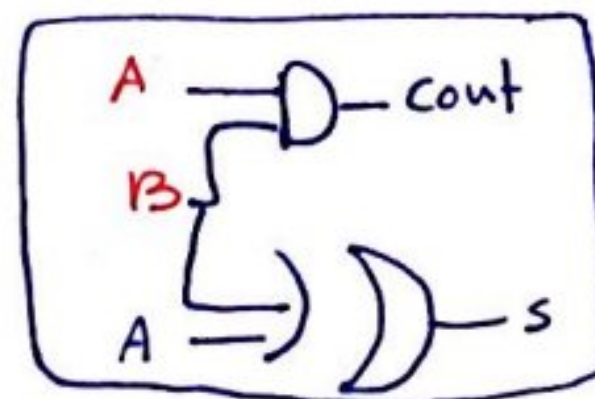
A	B	0	1
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1

step $count = A \cdot B$

A	B	0	1
0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0

$S = \bar{A}B + A\bar{B}$

step $S = A \oplus B$



* full adder

inp	out	A	B	cin	cout	s
A	s	0	0	0	0	0
B	cout	0	0	1	0	1
		0	1	0	0	1
		0	1	1	1	0
		1	0	0	0	1
		1	0	1	1	0
		1	1	0	1	0
		1	1	1	1	1

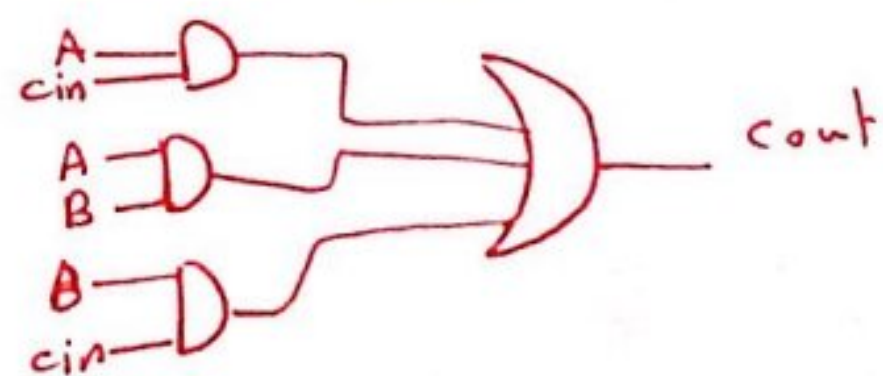
A	B	cin	00	01	11	10
0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1

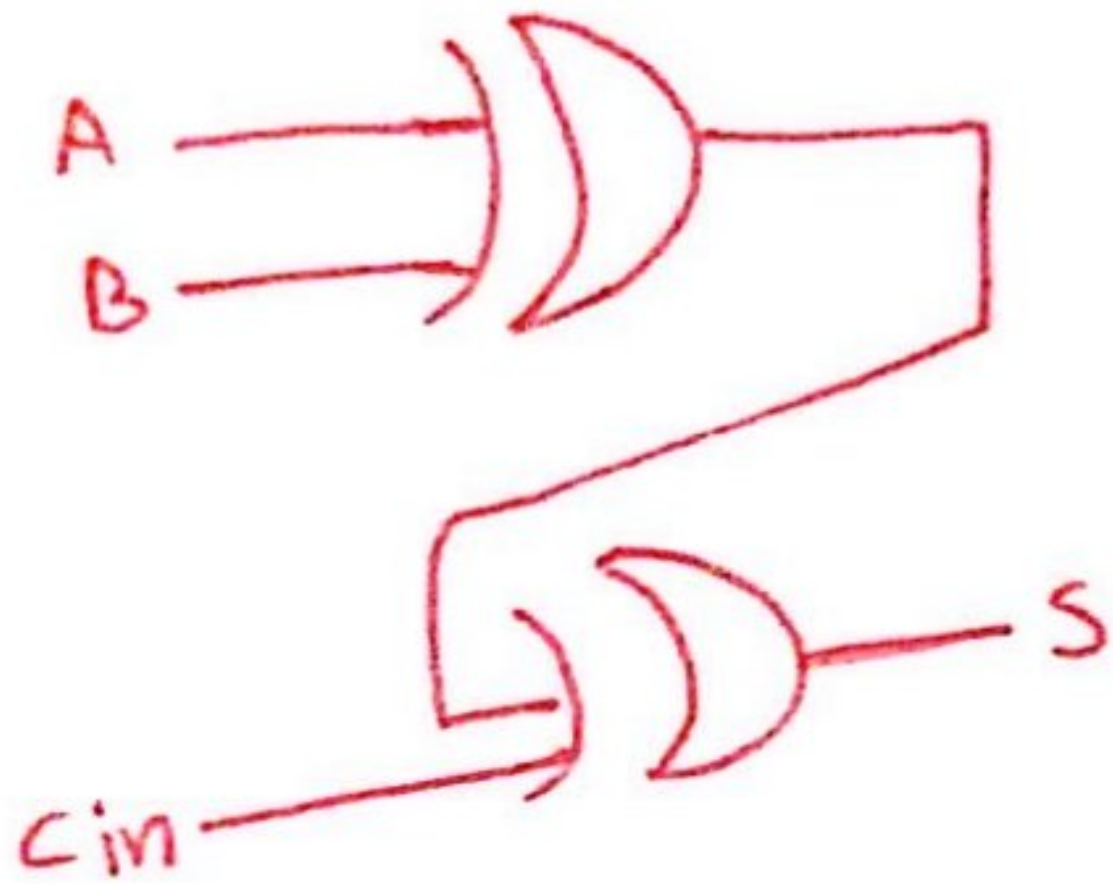
step $count = A \cdot cin + AB + B \cdot cin$

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

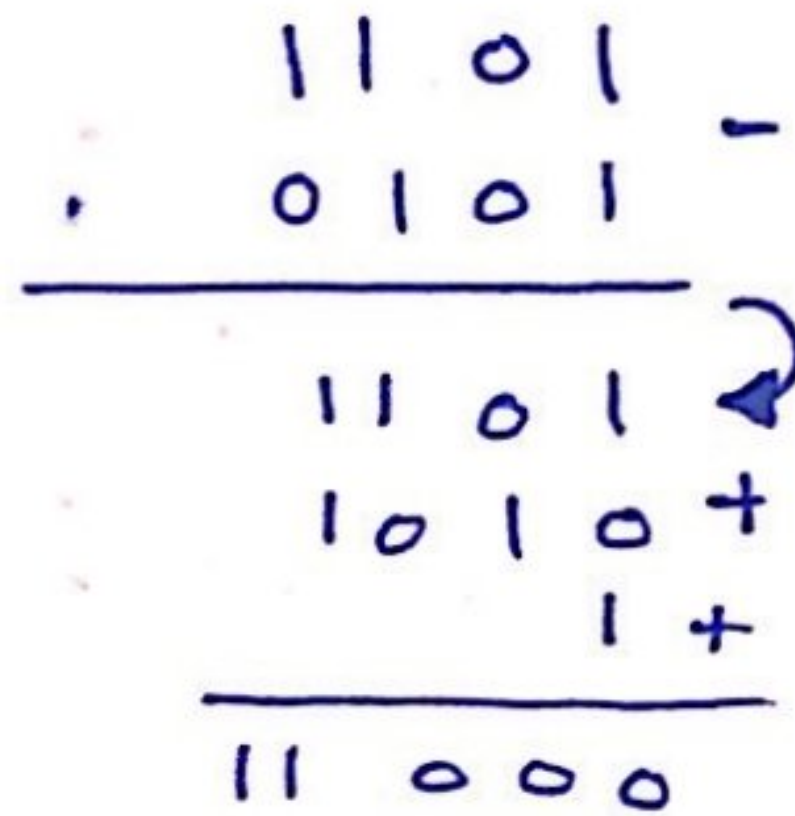
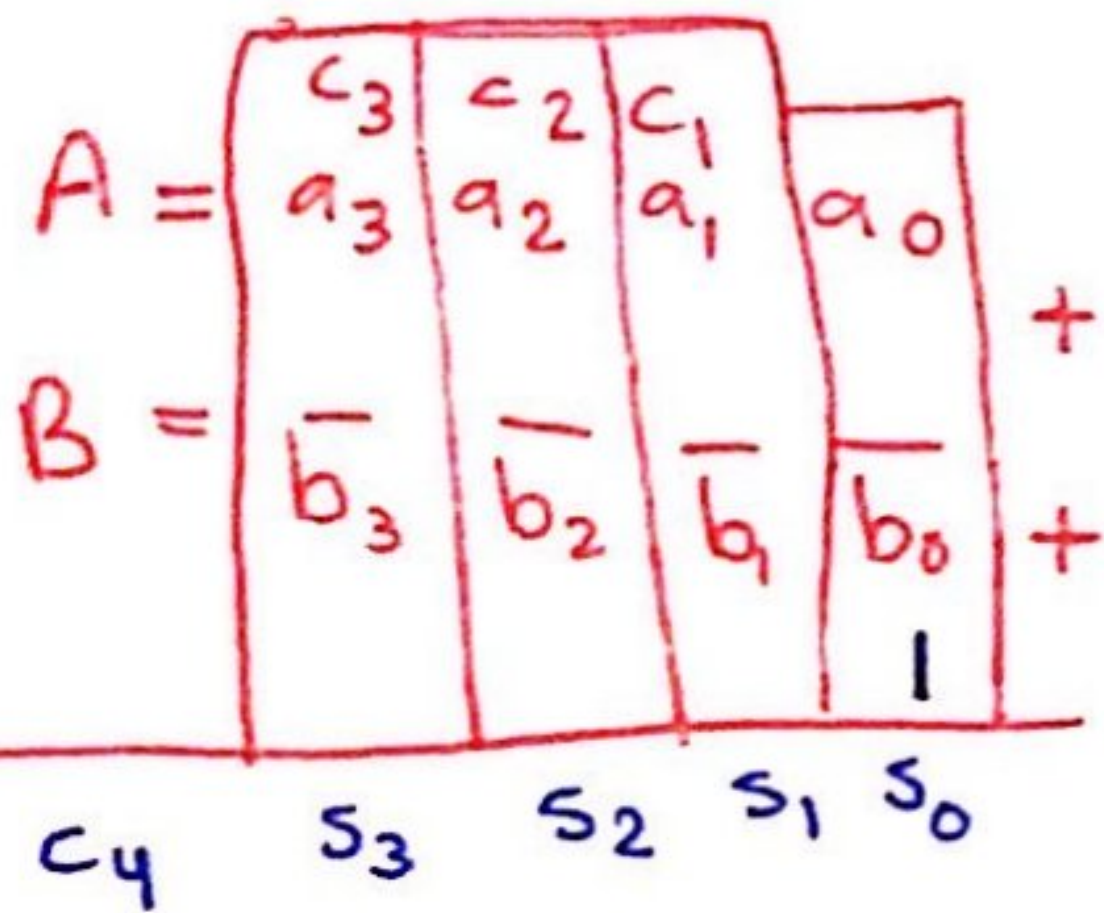
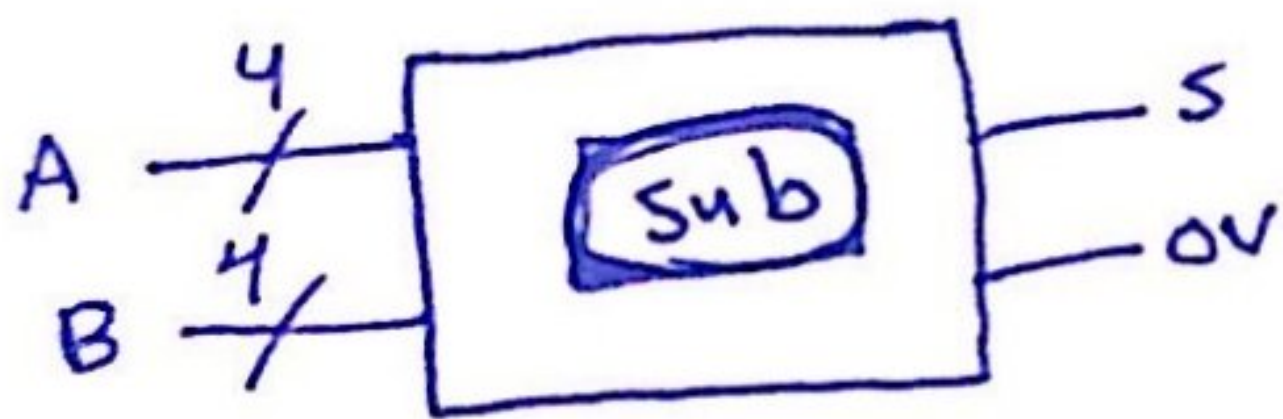
$S = AB\bar{cin} + \bar{A}Bcin + ABcin + \bar{A}B\bar{cin}$

step $S = A \oplus B \oplus cin$

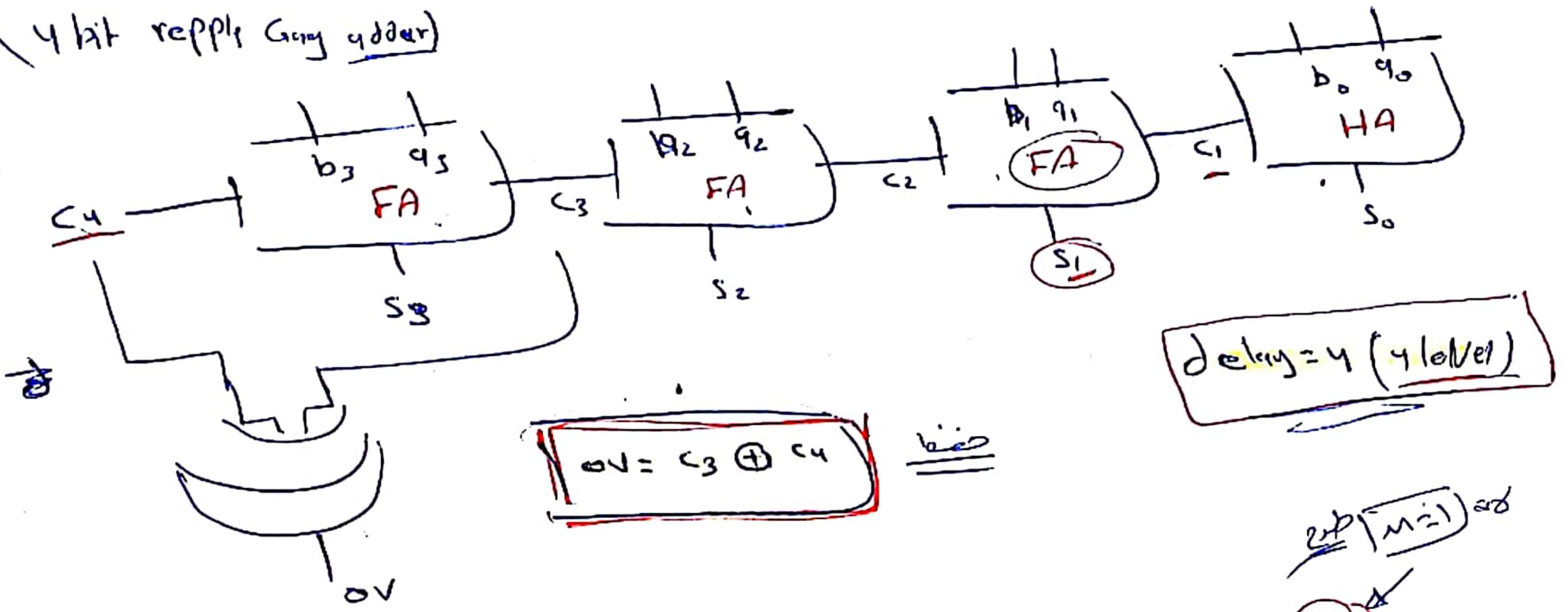




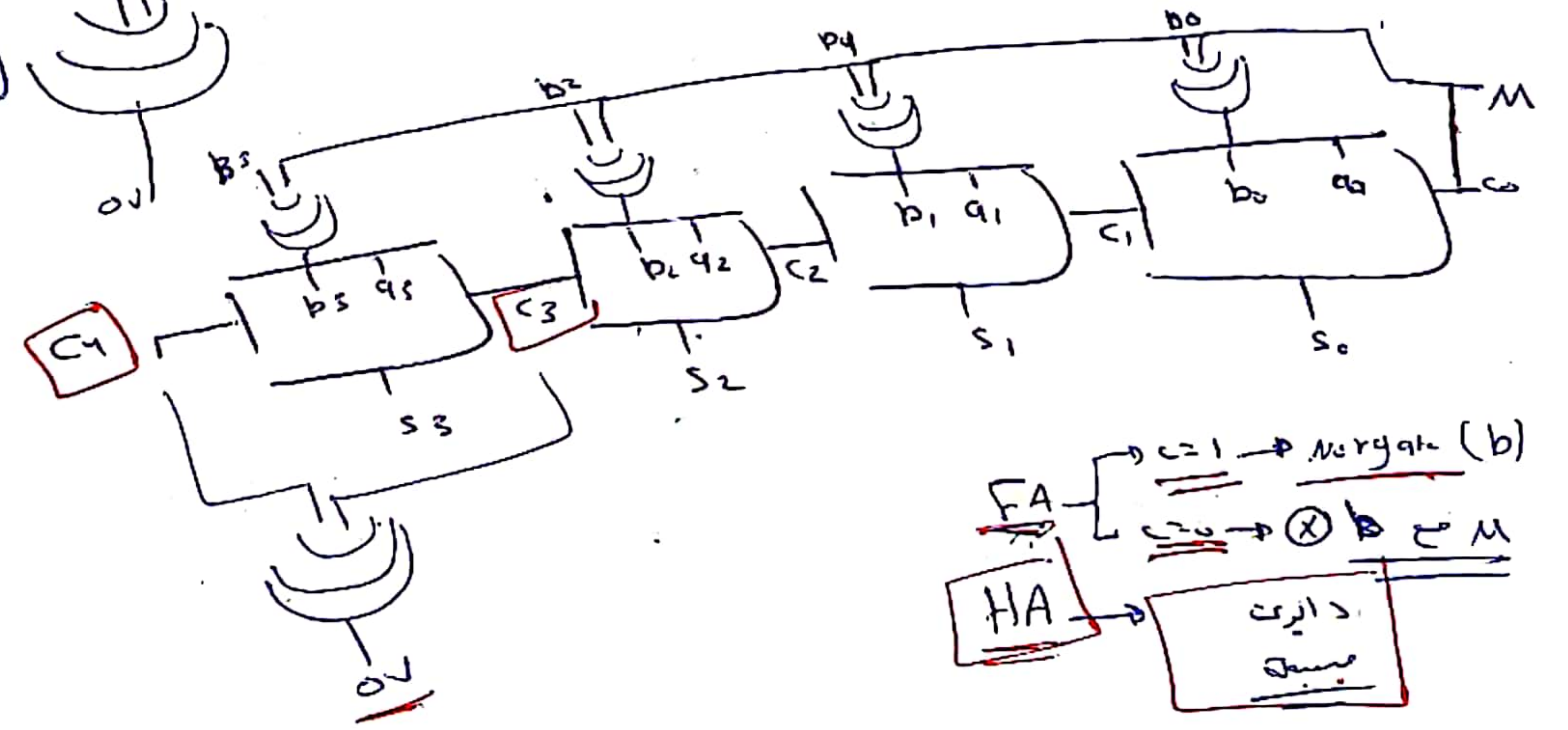
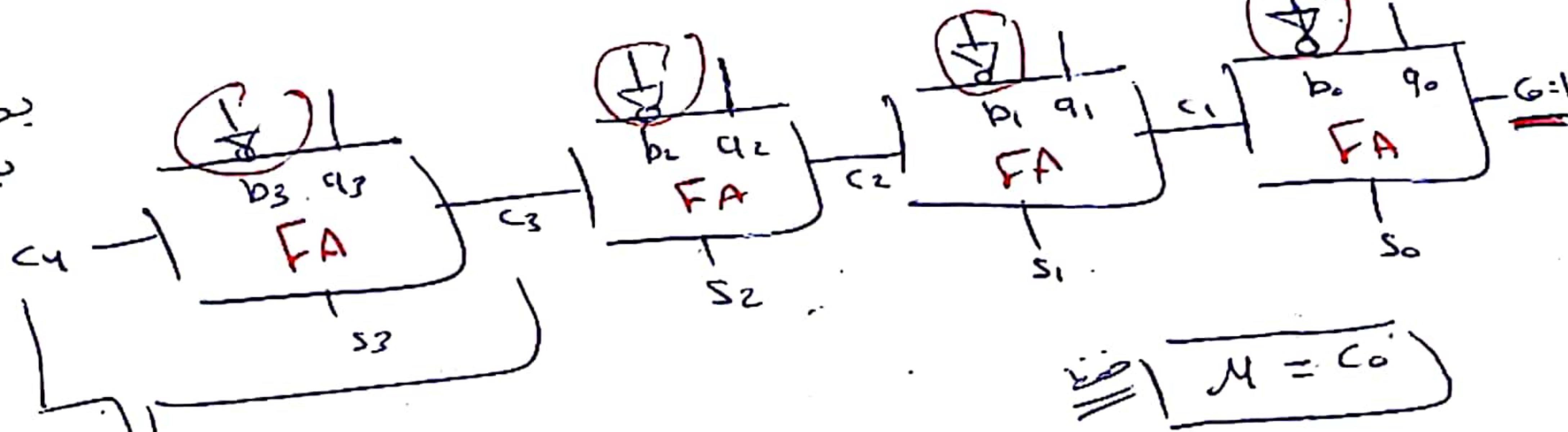
* Subtractor



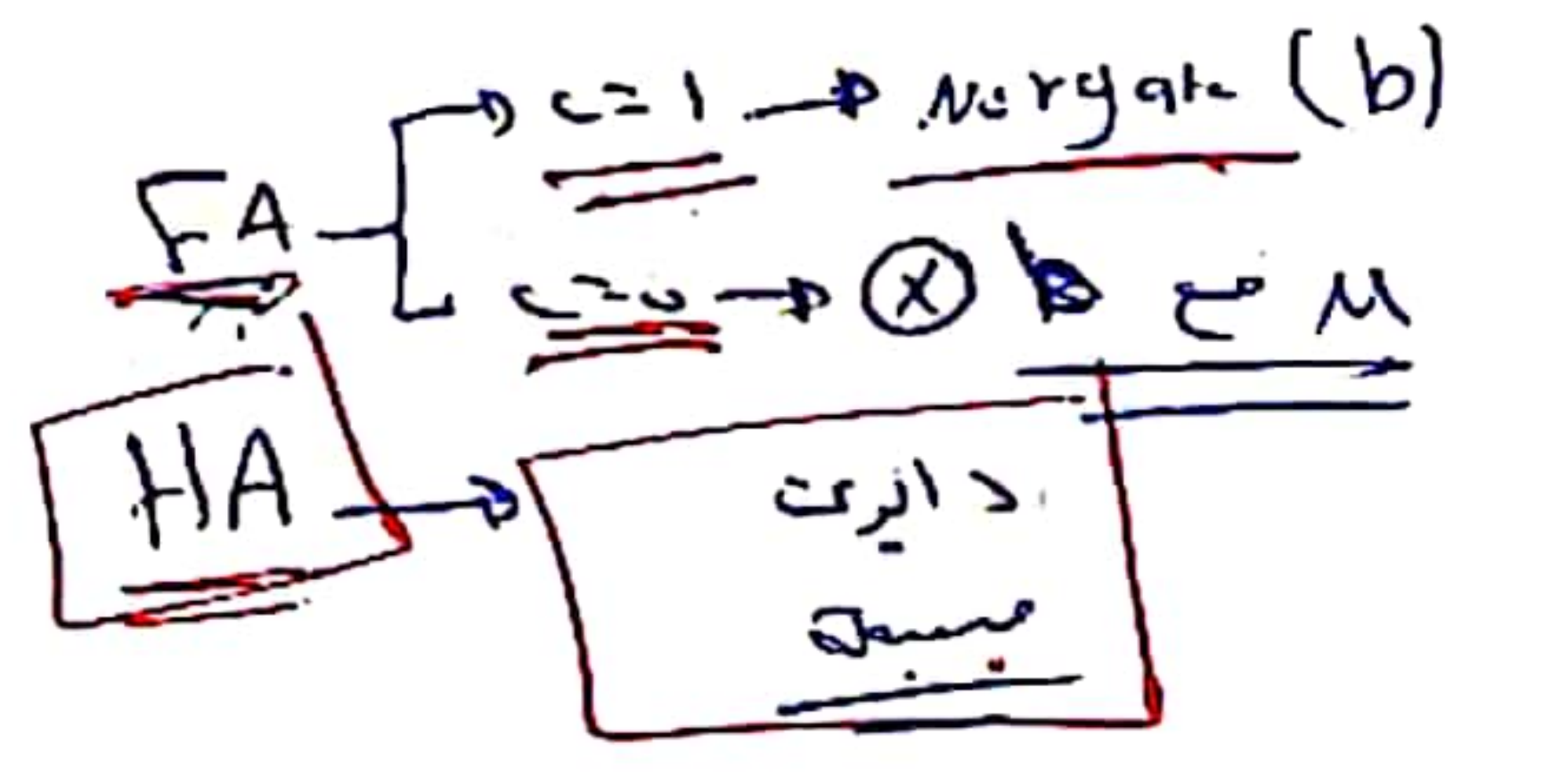
(4 bit ripple carry adder)



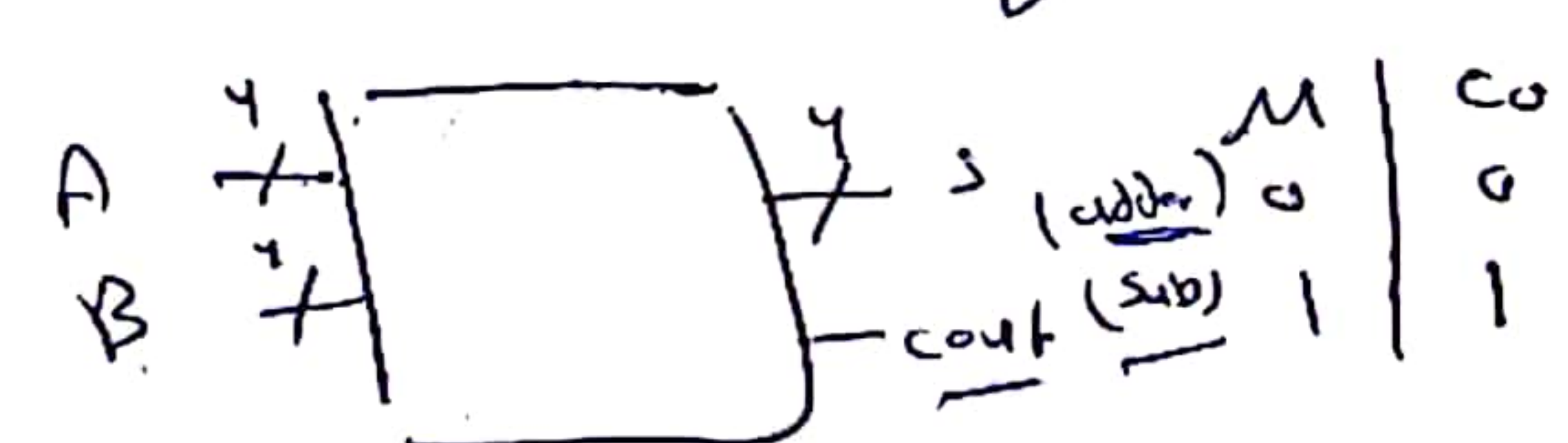
بصالة الطرح كباين (b) \overline{b}
 بداية (Not) \overline{b}
 $c_0 = 1 / M = 1$
 كما ان البتة 1010
 كالة الطرح بشتب (Not gate) $\overline{c_0} = 1$
 بتة 11



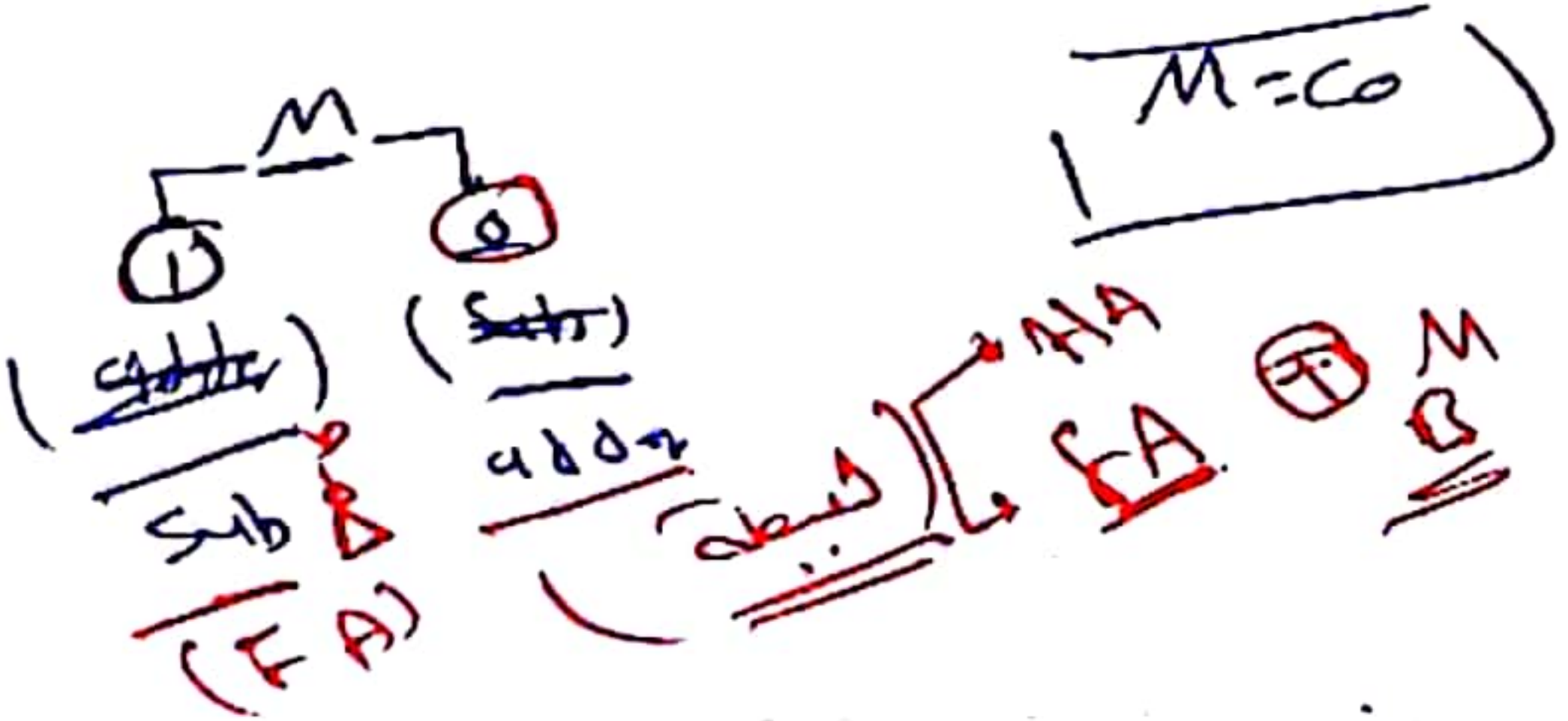
$C=0$
 $M \oplus b^*$
 كالة \overline{b}
 كة



$M = c_0$

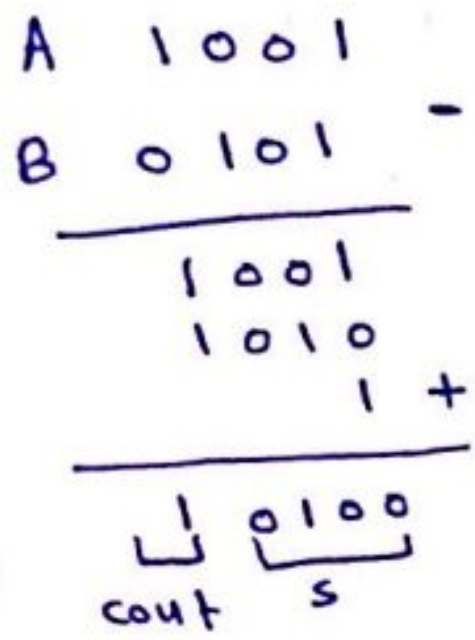


addr	[0	0	0	0
sub	[1	1	1	1



$b_i^* = M \oplus b_i$

A = 1001
 B = 0101
 M = 1
 Find S, OV, Cout?!



Cin ≠ Cout OV
OV = 1

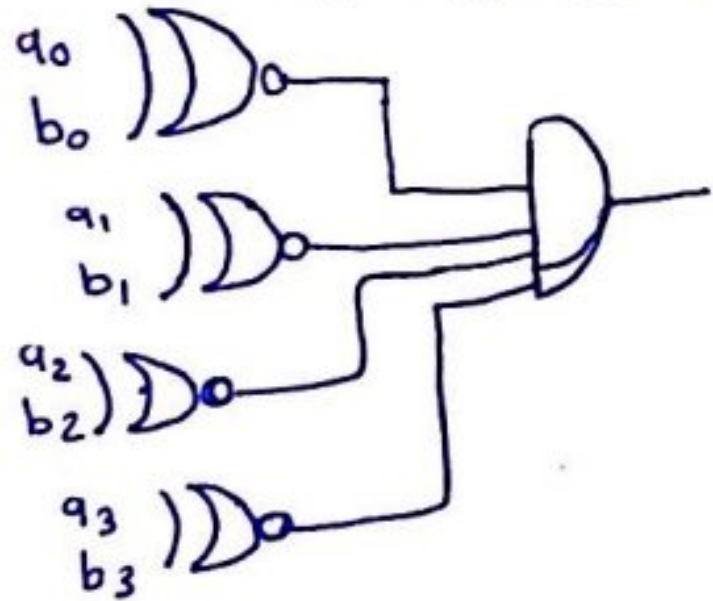
* Design a circuit that compares (2 unsigned number (4bits) between)



eq A a3 a2 a1 a0
 B b3 b2 b1 b0

a _i	b _i	eq
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

eq = (a_i ⊕ b_i)



MSB a3 > b3
 لطبق من الـ 3 البايتات بعد (a3=b3)
 بشرط إذا X3=1
 بـ مقارنة (b < a)

Gr A a3 a2 a1 a0
 B b3 b2 b1 b0
 المقارنة من الـ 3 البايتات

a _i	b _i	Gr
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

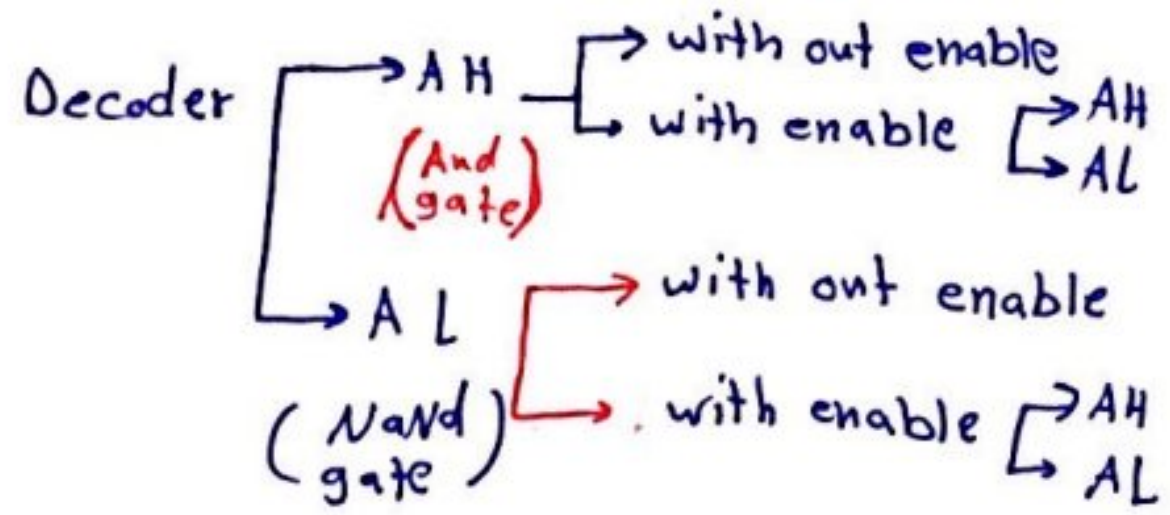
(اللايكي) a_i

Gr = a₃b₃ + x₃a₂b₂ + x₃x₂a₁b₁ + x₃x₂x₁a₀b₀

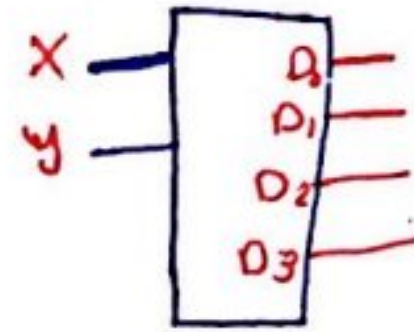
Ls = a₃b₃ + x₃a₂b₂ + x₃x₂a₁b₁ + x₃x₂x₁a₀b₀

Gr	eq	Ls
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

lect "9"
 Binary Code → Binary value (Decoder)
 Binary value → Binary Code (Encoder)



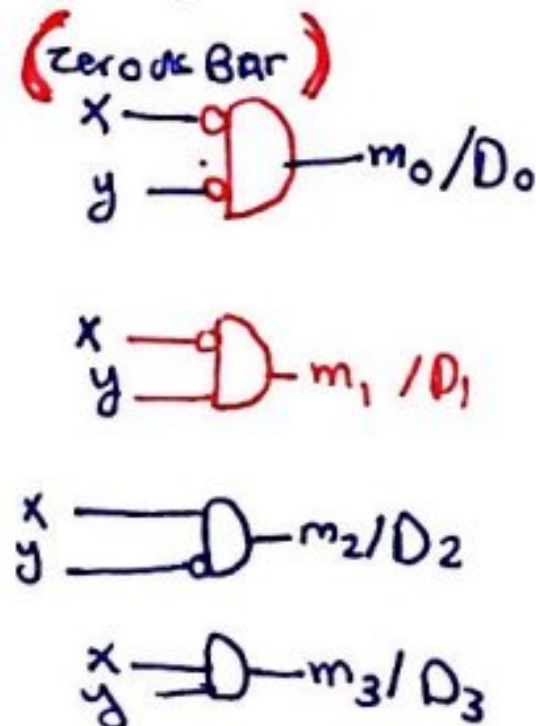
* Active High decoder without enable
 2-to-4 / 3-to-8 / 4-to-16 [n to 2ⁿ]



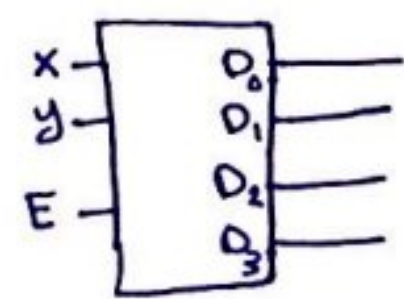
- 2-4
- 3-8
- 4-16
- 5-23

D₀ = m₀

X	Y	D ₀	D ₁	D ₂	D ₃
m ₀	0	1	0	0	0
m ₁	0	0	1	0	0
m ₂	1	0	0	1	0
m ₃	1	0	0	0	1



* AH with enable AH switch



E	X	Y	D ₀	D ₁	D ₂	D ₃
1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	1
0	X	X	0	0	0	0

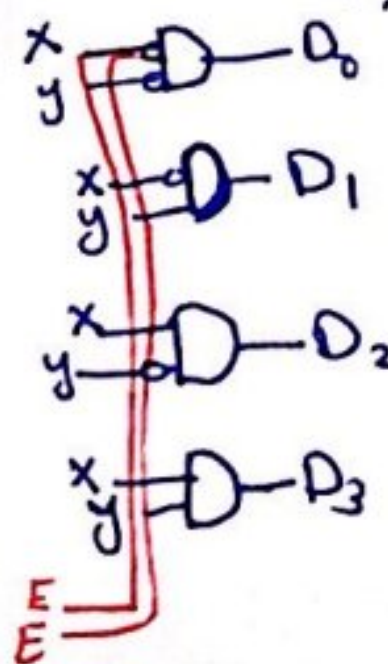
طبيعي (U) E
 اطفئ (0) E

أوقات برى فضاين (E) حسب الشروط

① إذا برى الاثنين صح بشبكتهم مع And

② إذا برى واحد صح بشبكتهم مع OR

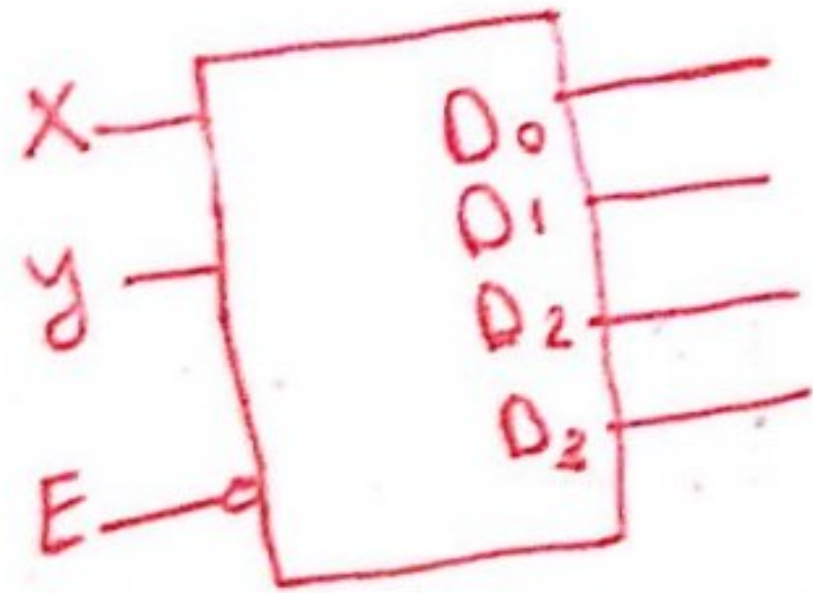
E ⇒



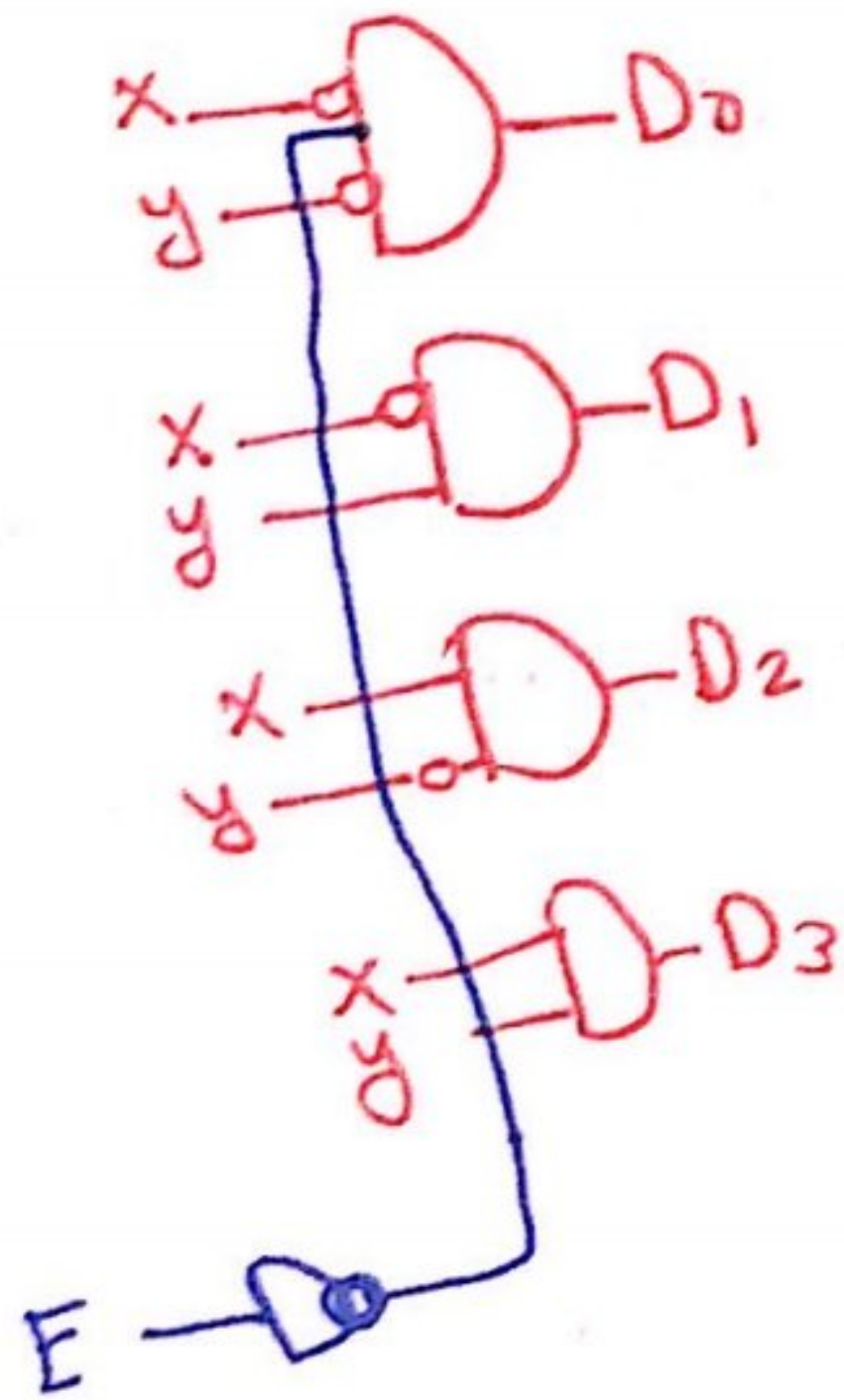
(1) إذا برى

* AH with enable AL

AL
 (0) طبعة
 (1) طبعة

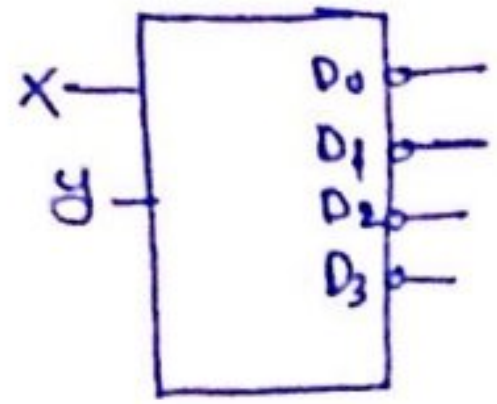


E	x	y	D ₀	D ₁	D ₂	D ₃
0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	1
1	x	x	0	0	0	0



AL (bubble)

AL without enable (Decoder)

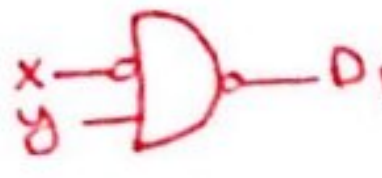


x y	D ₀	D ₁	D ₂	D ₃
0 0	1	0	0	0
0 1	0	1	0	0
1 0	0	0	1	0
1 1	0	0	0	1

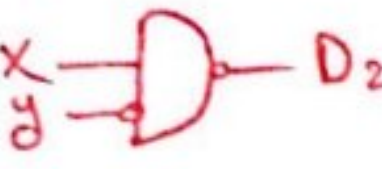
Nand gate



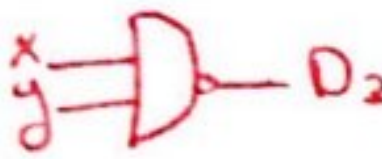
$$D_0 = \bar{m}_0 = \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} = x + y$$



$$D_1 = \bar{m}_1 = \bar{x} \cdot y = x + \bar{y}$$



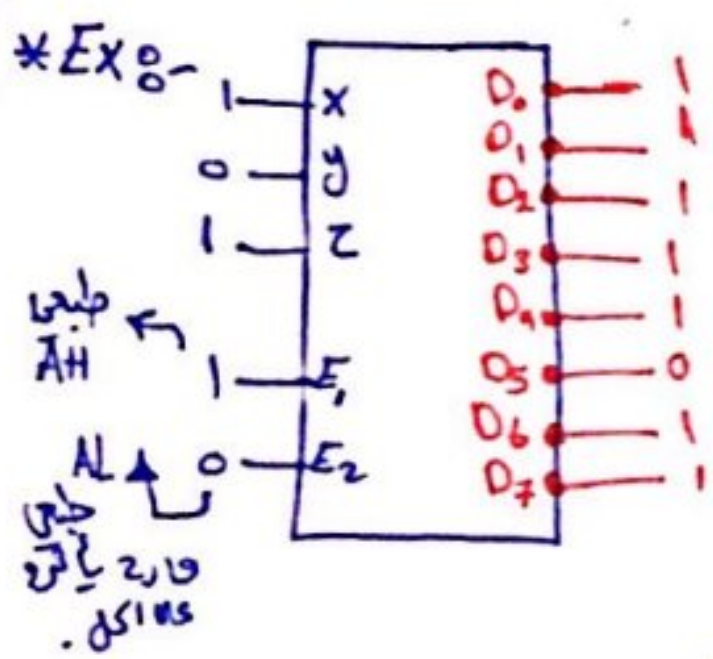
$$D_2 = \bar{m}_2 = x \cdot \bar{y} = \bar{x} + y$$



$$D_3 = \bar{m}_3 = x \cdot y = \bar{x} + \bar{y}$$

* AL with enable AH (طبيعي zero بطبيعي)

* AL with enable AL (طبيعي 10 بطبيعي)



AL [2]

imp 101
Σ 5 1
كود وظيفتها (5)
[2] AL Decoder
[3] E₁, E₂
طبيعي

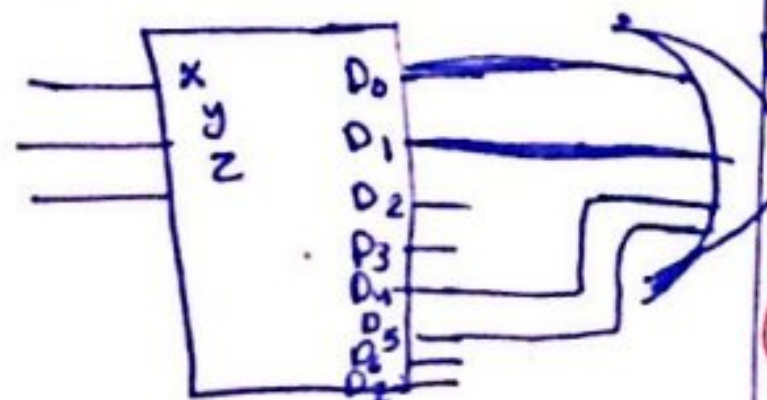
x y z
1 0 1
Σ 5 1

Ex: - Implement the following function using the appropriate decoder

$$F = \sum (0, 1, 4, 5)$$

OR and
* OR لا بد ان يكون already and decoder

m ₀	x y z	F
m ₀	0 0 0	1
m ₁	0 0 1	1
m ₂	0 1 0	0
m ₃	0 1 1	0
m ₄	1 0 0	1
m ₅	1 0 1	1
m ₆	1 1 0	0
m ₇	1 1 1	0



F as bar

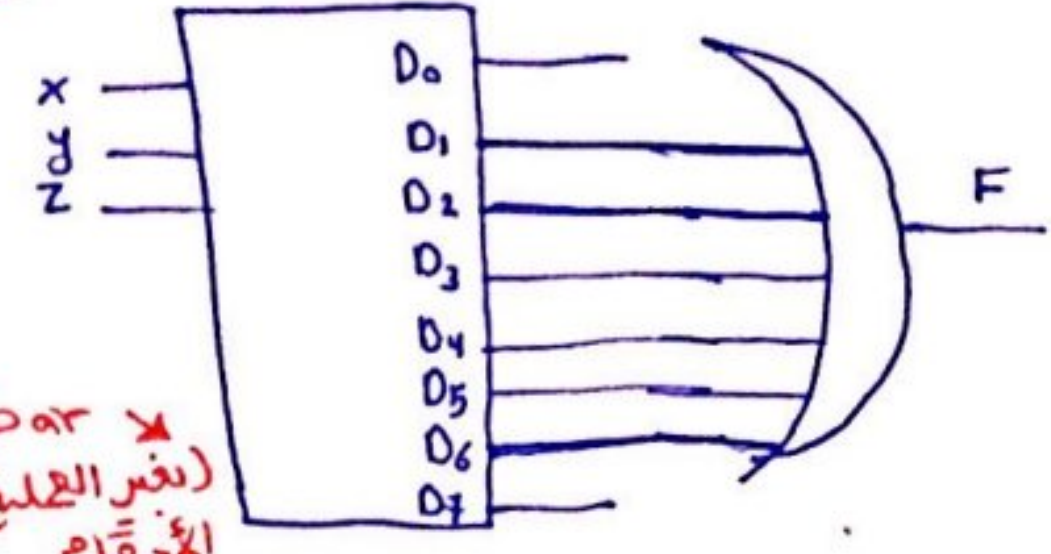
* غيرت العلية وميزت الأرقام وما طيت bar على F (إذا خيرة وحدة ما العلية أو الأرقام كما F as bar)

[7]

Ex: Implement $F = \sum (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$ and/or

using the appropriate

1b

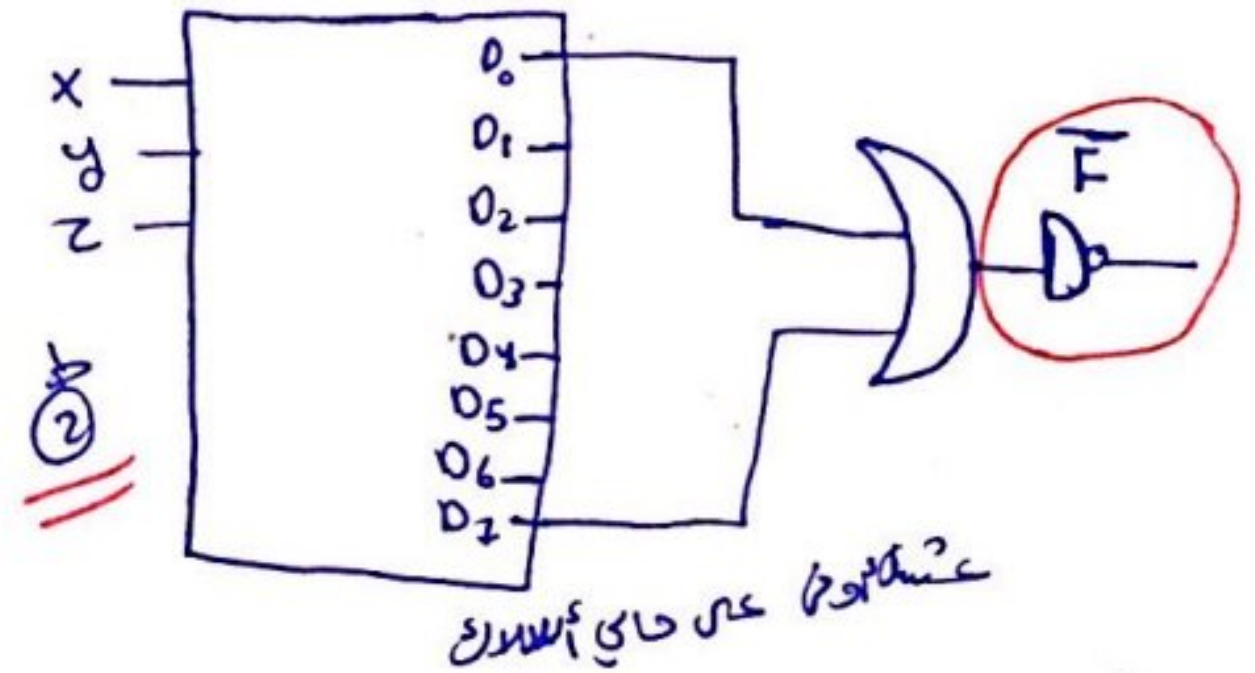


bar (تغير العلية بسا نقنا الأرقام)

OR كان العلية ما أخذت صفة كل شيء الأرقام.

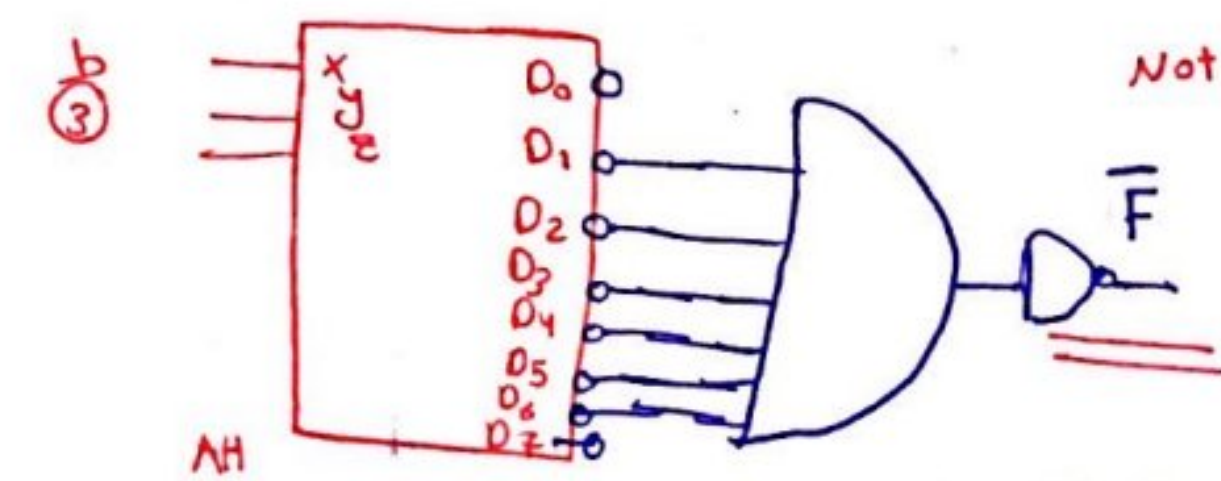
$$F = \sum (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$$

$$\bar{F} = \sum (0, 7)$$



2b

عن طريق على حاي الأرقام



فانتسا Not

3b

$$F = \sum (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$$

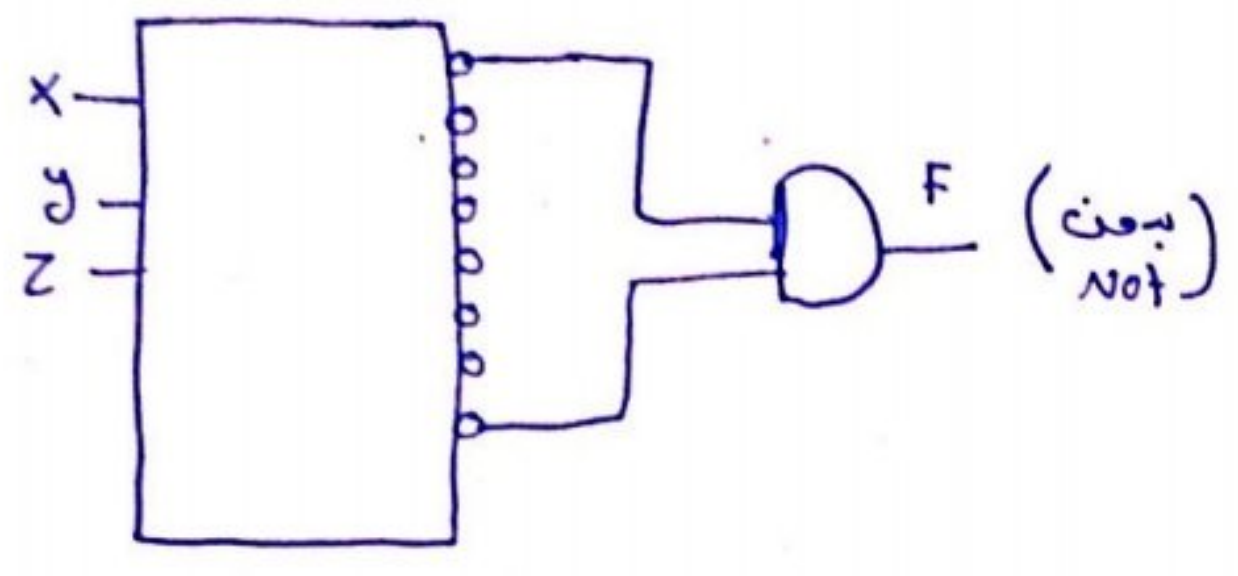
$$F = \prod (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$$

↑ AH
↓ and m (OR)
(AL) bubble

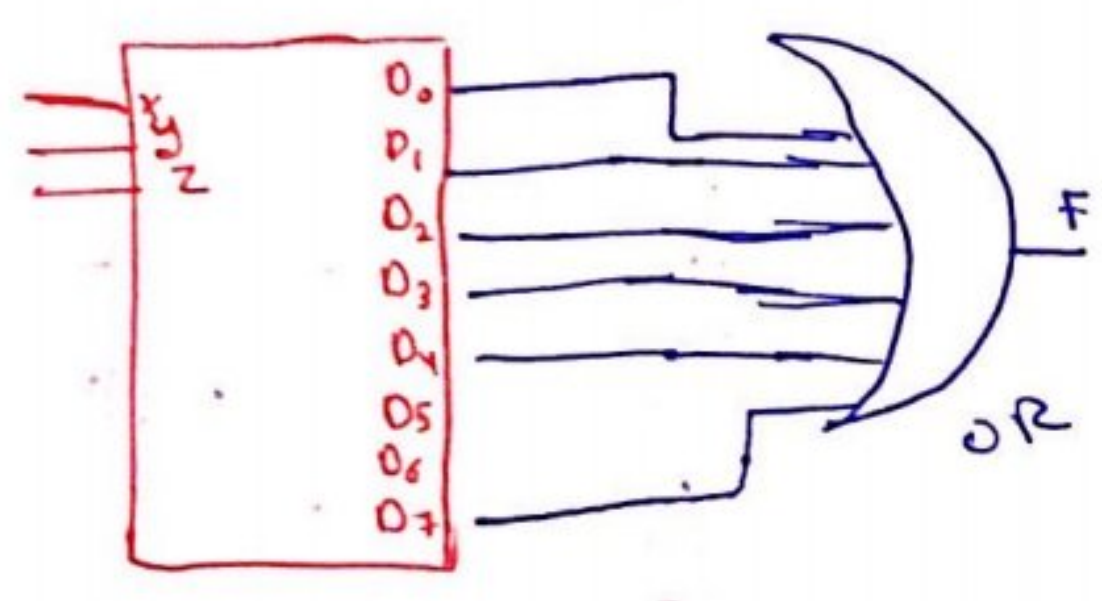
bar مضاف أو حول and and لأنه and (π)

$F = \Sigma (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$

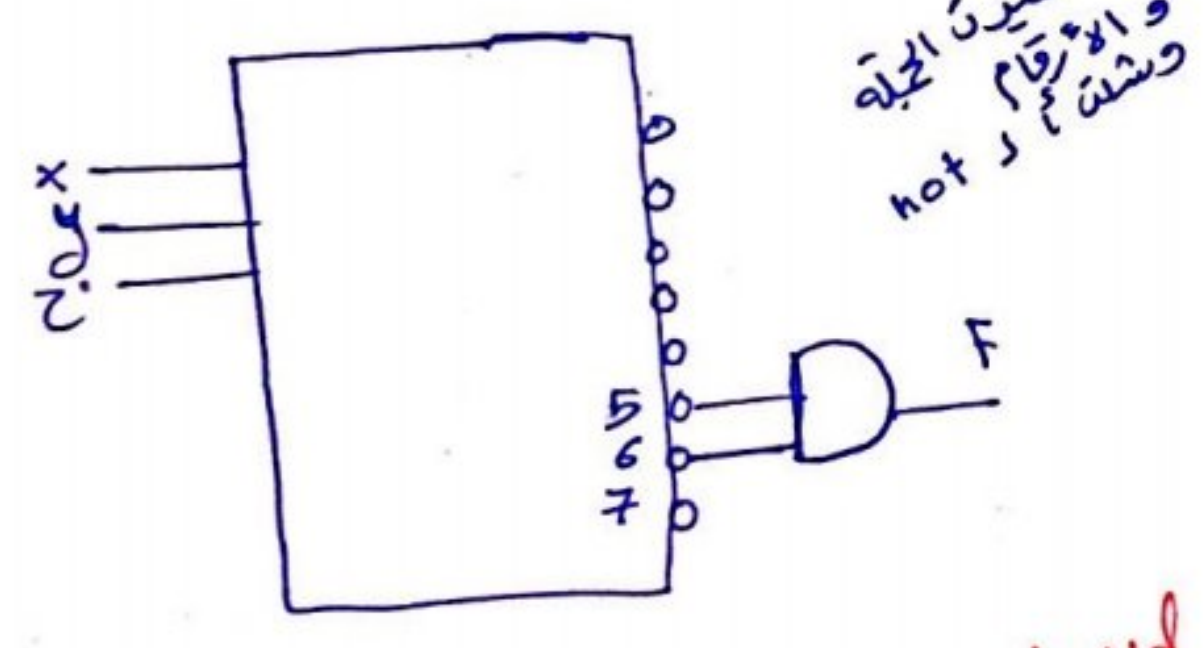
$F = (0, 7)$



Ex: $F = \Sigma (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7)$ implement this function.



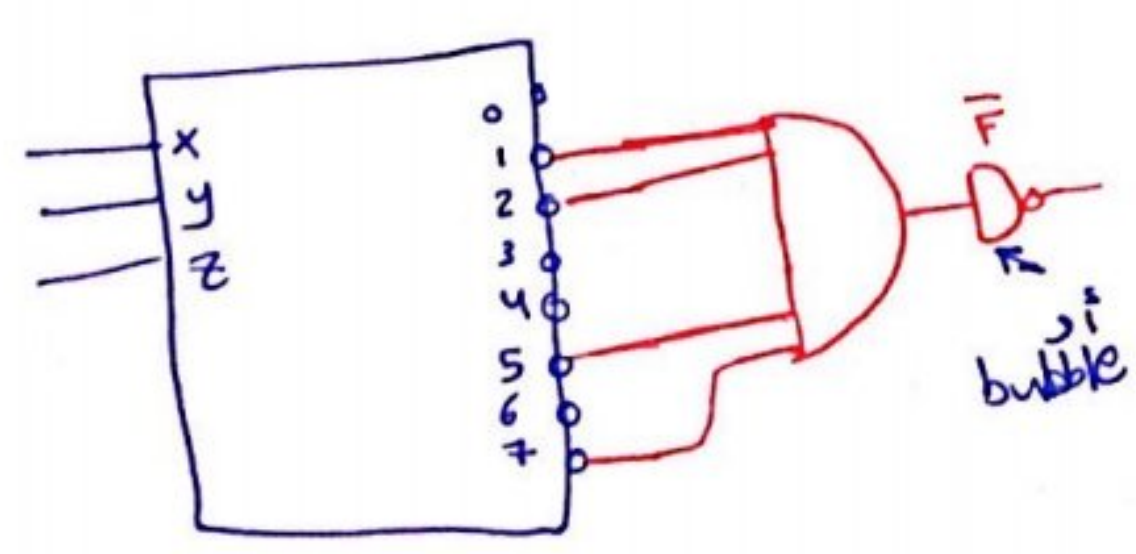
$F = \Pi (5, 6)$



$F = \Sigma (1, 2, 5, 7)$ using **AL** decoder

$\bar{F} = \Pi (1, 2, 5, 7)$

(π) الاقران برهله (π)



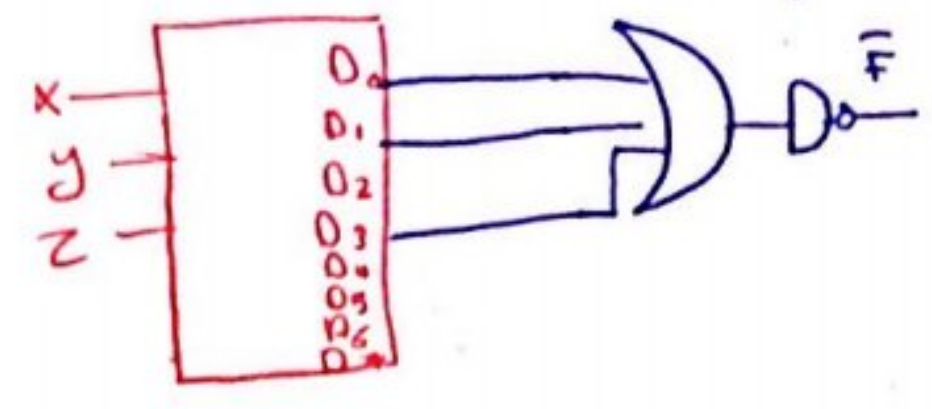
$F = \Pi (0, 1, 5)$ / Active high Decoder

$\bar{F} = \Sigma (0, 1, 5)$

(Σ)

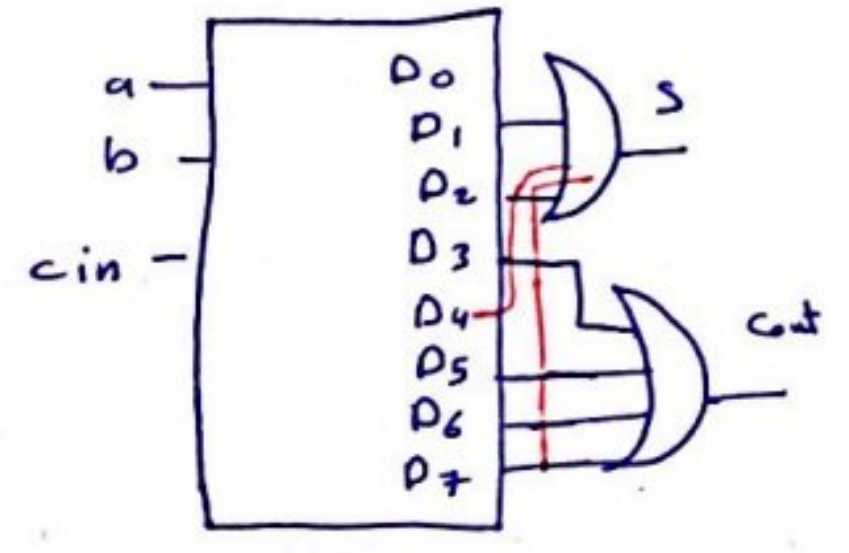
$\Sigma (2, 3, 4, 6, 7)$
Low Not

and / OR ↓



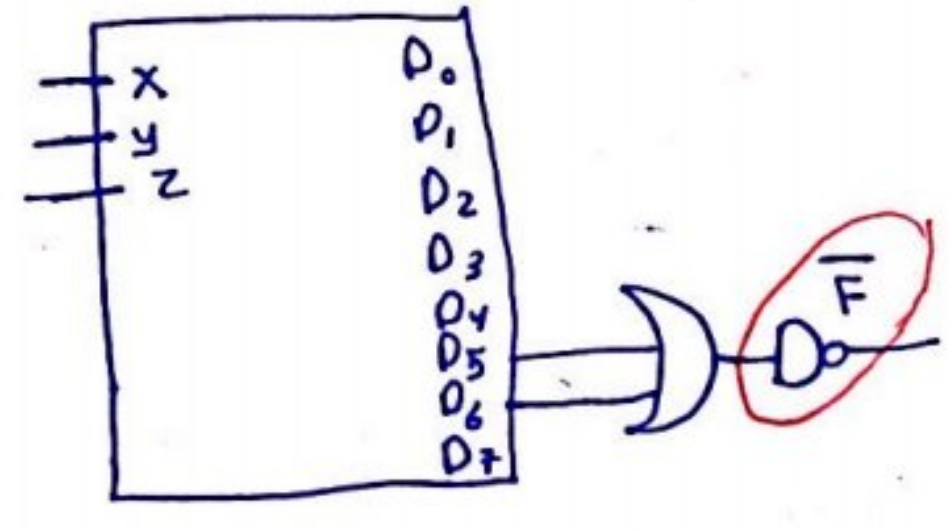
* Design a full adder using OR gates and 3x 8 active high decoder

	a	b	cin	cout	s
m0	0	0	0	0	0
m1	0	0	1	0	1
m2	0	1	0	0	1
m3	0	1	1	1	0
m4	1	0	0	0	1
m5	1	0	1	1	0
m6	1	1	0	1	0
m7	1	1	1	1	1

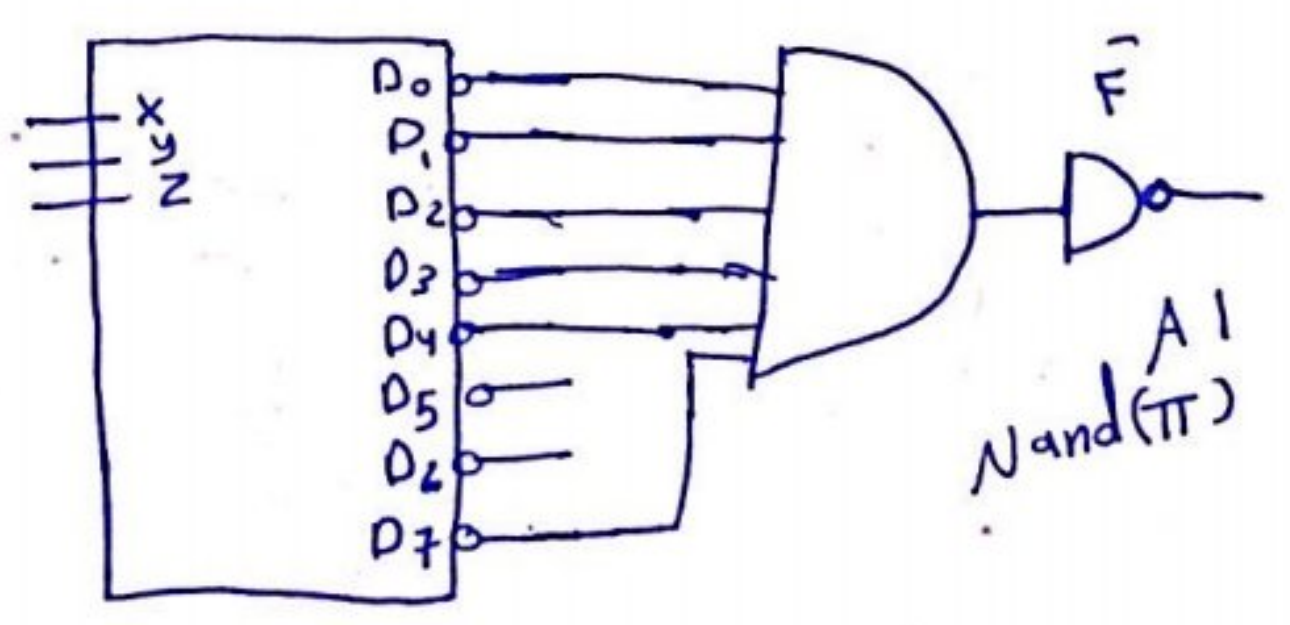


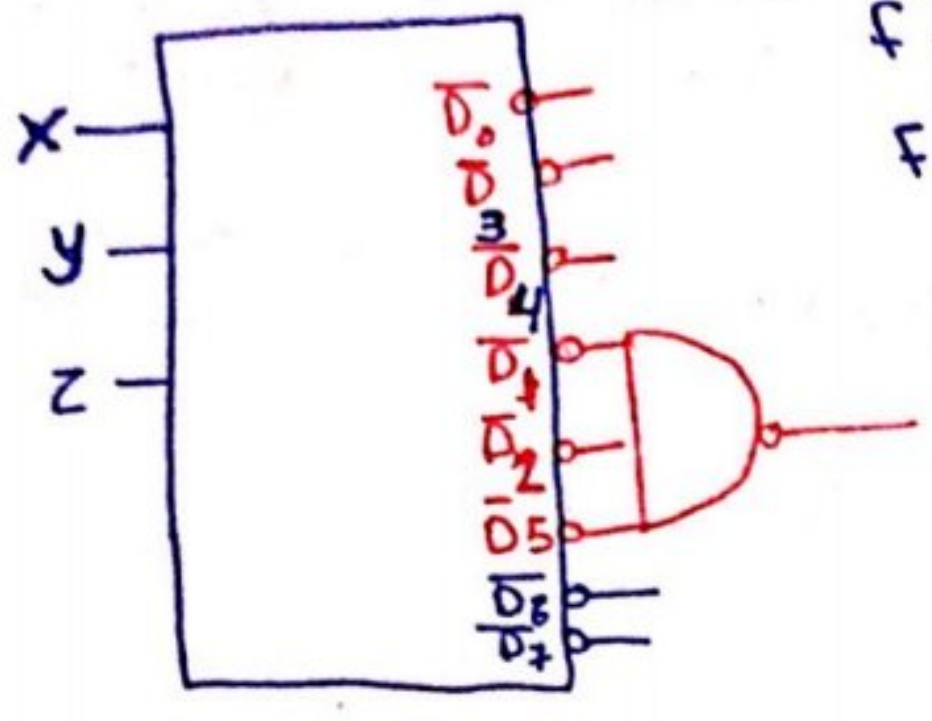
$cout = \Sigma (3, 5, 6, 7)$
 $s = \Sigma (1, 2, 4, 7)$

* $\bar{F} = \Sigma (5, 6)$

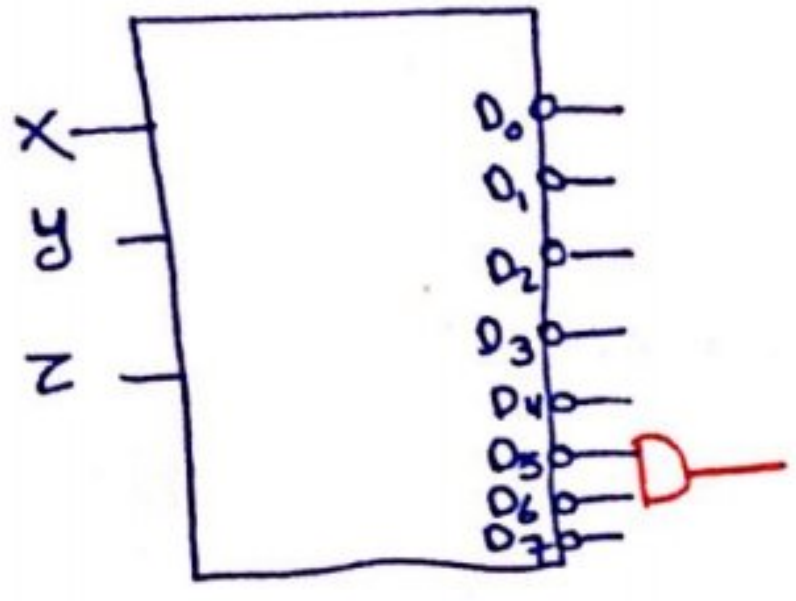


* $\bar{F} = \Pi (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7)$

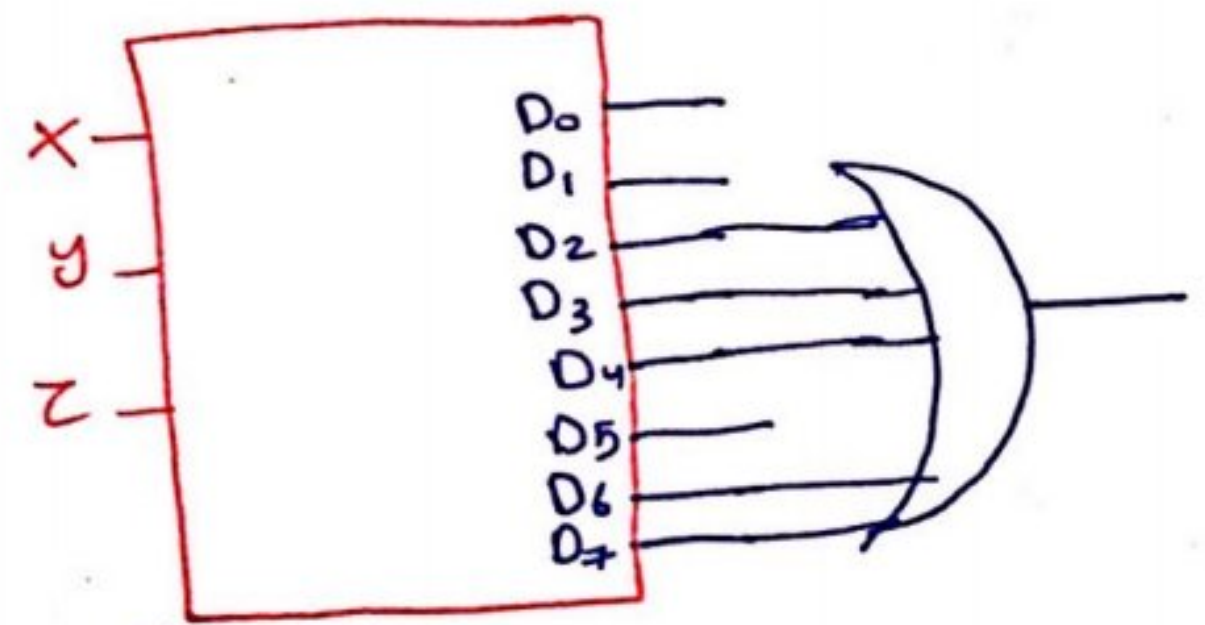




$\bar{F} = \pi(1, 2, 5)$
 $F = \Sigma(1, 2, 5)$

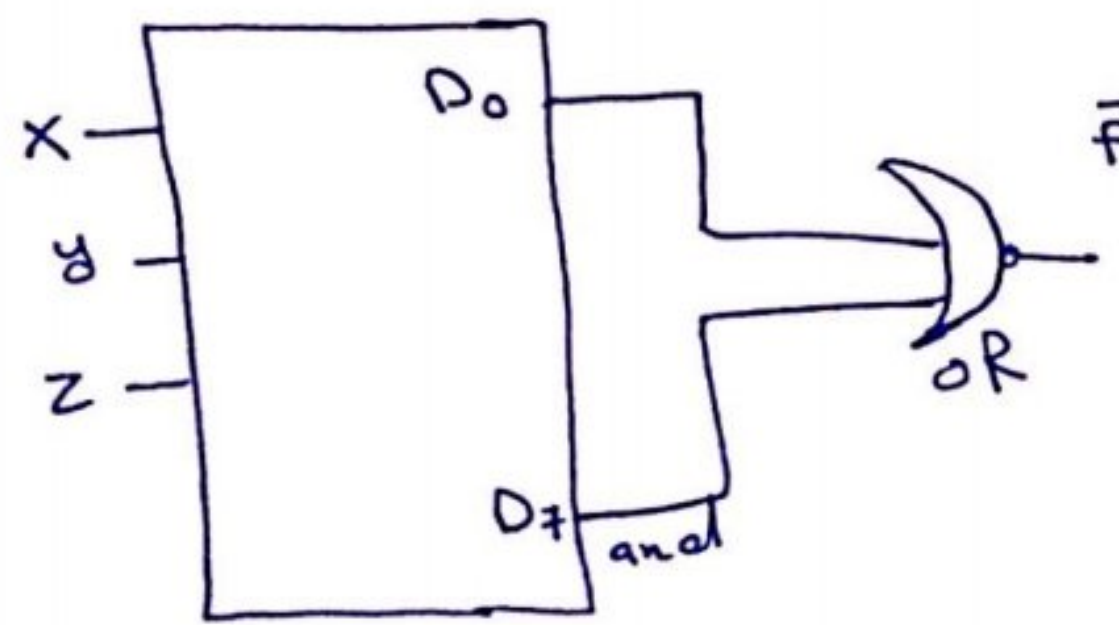


$F = \pi(5, 6)$
 $F = \Sigma(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7)$



باصفحة bubble
 bar

$F = \Sigma(2, 3, 4, 6, 7)$



$\bar{F} = \Sigma(0, 7)$

$\bar{F} = \Sigma(0, 7) / F = \Sigma(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$

بشبكة العداد
 فيتر العداد وتبين الأرقام

(Encoder)

decoder

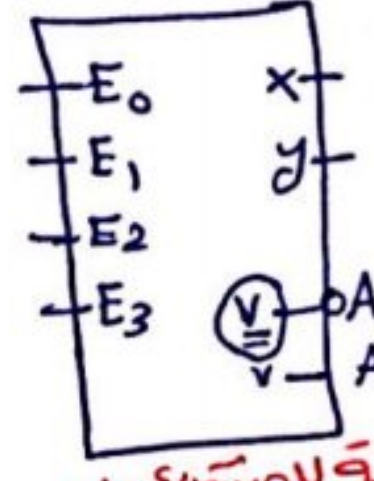
$[2-1 / 4-2 / 8-3 / 16-4]$

E_0	x	M5B	E_0	E_1	E_2	E_3	x	y
E_1	y		1	0	0	0	0	0
E_2			0	1	0	0	0	1
E_3			0	0	1	0	1	0
			0	0	0	1	1	1

$X = E_2 + E_3$
 $Y = E_1 + E_3$

output
 * Priority encoder

أولوية باطل :-



جميع zero
 جميع 1
 أعطى الأولوية للصيغة أعلى

الأقل	E_0	E_1	E_2	E_3	الأكثر	V	X	Y
4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
3	x	1	0	0	1	0	1	
2	x	x	1	0	1	1	0	
1	x	x	x	1	1	1	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	x	x	

بمورد على الأعلى (V)

بمورد على الأقل (V)

E_0 (الأكثر) E_3 (الأقل)

$V = E_0 + E_1 + E_2 + E_3$

$E_2 E_3$	00	01	11	10
$E_0 E_1$	00	1	1	1
	01	1	1	1
	11	1	1	1
	10	1	1	1

$X = E_2 + E_3$

$E_2 E_3$	00	01	11	10
$E_0 E_1$	00	x	1	1
	01	0	1	1
	11	0	1	1
	10	0	1	1

$Y = E_3 + E_1 \cdot \bar{E}_2$

$E_2 E_3$	00	01	11	10
$E_0 E_1$	00	x	1	0
	01	1	1	0
	11	1	1	0
	10	0	1	0

1) اجمع الخرج لـ (F) باستخدام OR AH Decoder 1
2) اجمع الخرج لـ (F) باستخدام NOR

1) اجمع الخرج لـ (F) باستخدام AND AL Decoder 2
2) اجمع الخرج لـ (F) باستخدام NAND

* AH / AL Decoder (bubble output)

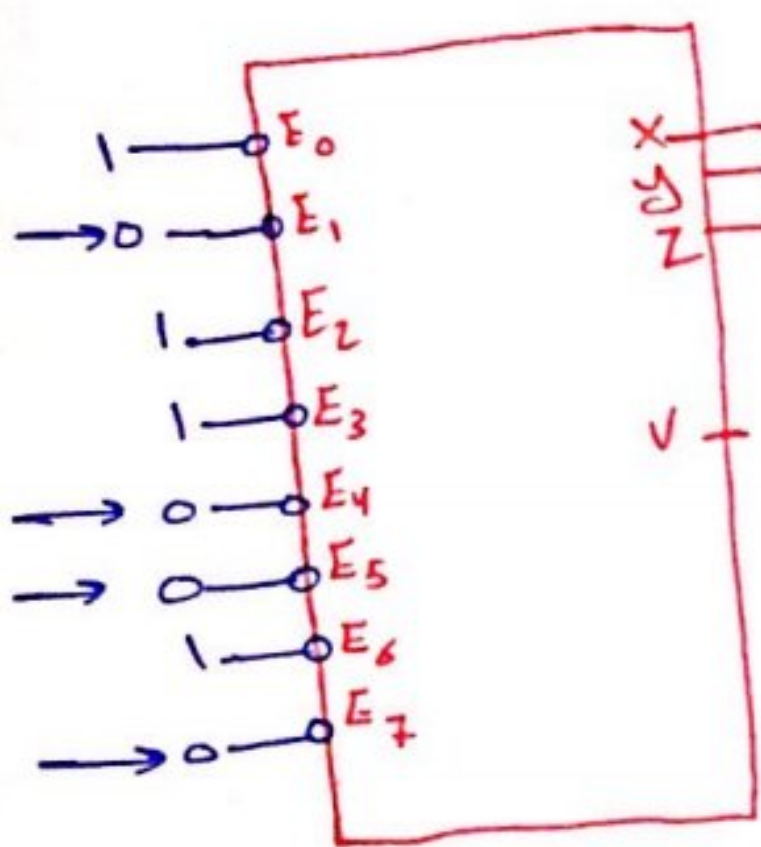
(2x4) bubble Decoder (2x4) output as

(4)x2 bubble Encoder (4)x2 input as

أو bubble على الأوكبر

* Example Encoder

Find x, y, z, v



التعبير

AL يعني صفر zero
AH يعني واحد one

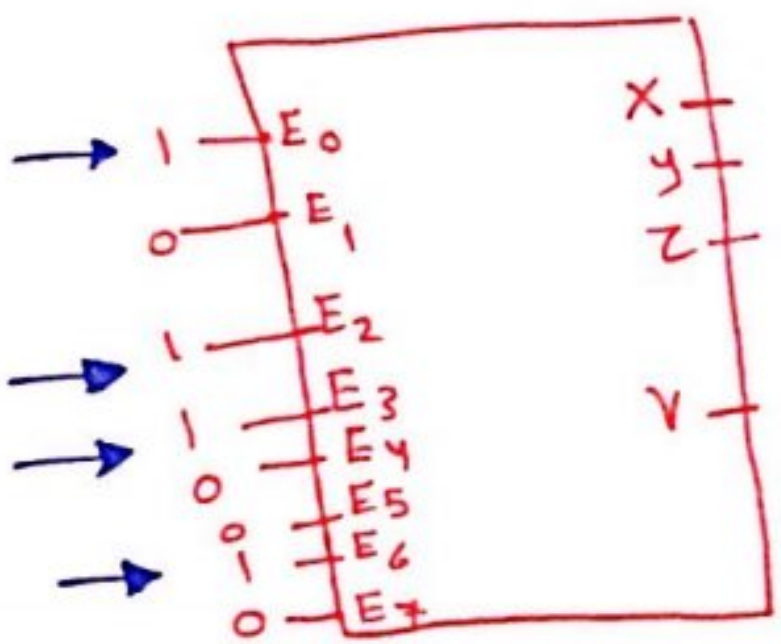
(V) AH

للأخرى أنابيب من صفر zero

E7
x y z
1 1 1

الطابع $\bar{v} = 1$

زيادة أكبر فيه $v = 1$



AH v
one

الأكبر

E6
x y z
1 1 0
1 0 1
0 1 1
0 1 0
v = 1

$\bar{v} = 0$
لعدد من الأقل

AH oring (Σ)
AL Nand (Π)

9

Row كدنا Kmap (كامل)
Coloum

طبل

$$\bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D} + AB\bar{C}D$$

0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0

التحري بعدا لاكتب الرقم نفسه

بأسئلة (Analyze) إذا السمة معقده بوزن

أسامي بجدد بجدد العلاقة من ذلك بواجب اسم معين T.T

ب (Analyze) سأل عن عدد ال (unit function)

عن طريق قنوات 2^n عدد المتغيرات (x, y, z, v)

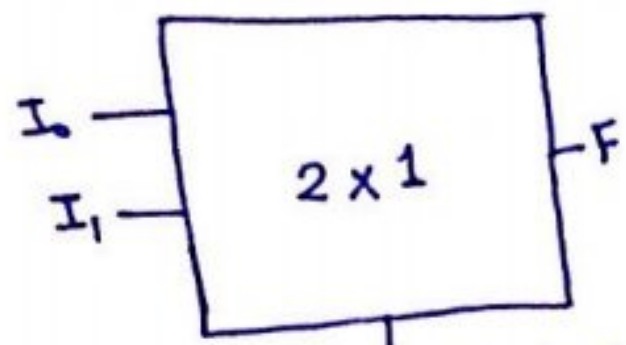
$$256 = 2^8 = 2^{2^3}$$

Combinational circuits the select one of the inputs.

2x1, 4x1, 8x1, 16x1

input → output

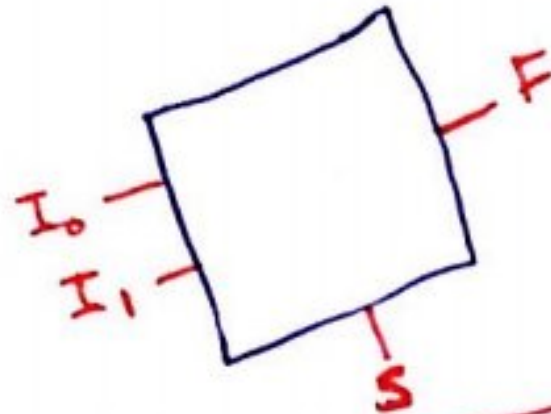
(f) → output



S (selector)
 $s=0 \rightarrow I_0 = F$
 $s=1 \rightarrow I_1 = F$

2input (1) select
 4input (2) select
 8input (3) select
 16 --- (4) select

s	F
0	I_0
1	I_1



$$F = I_0 \bar{s} + I_1 s$$

$$F|_{s=1} = I_0 \bar{1} + I_1 1 = I_0 \cdot 0 + I_1 \cdot 1 = I_1$$

$$F|_{s=0} = I_0 \bar{0} + I_1 0 = I_0 \cdot 1 + I_1 \cdot 0 = I_0$$

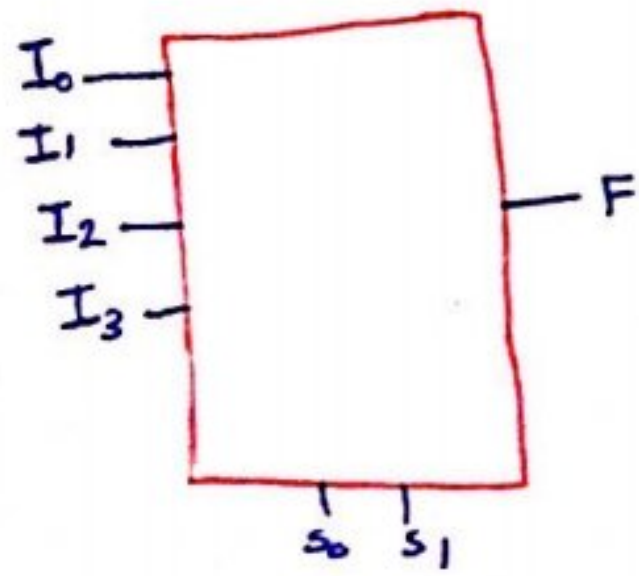
s	I_0	I_1	F
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

$I_0 I_1$	00	01	11	10
s=0	0	0	1	1
s=1	0	1	1	0

$$f = I_0$$

$$F = I_1 \quad F = \bar{s} I_0 + s I_1$$

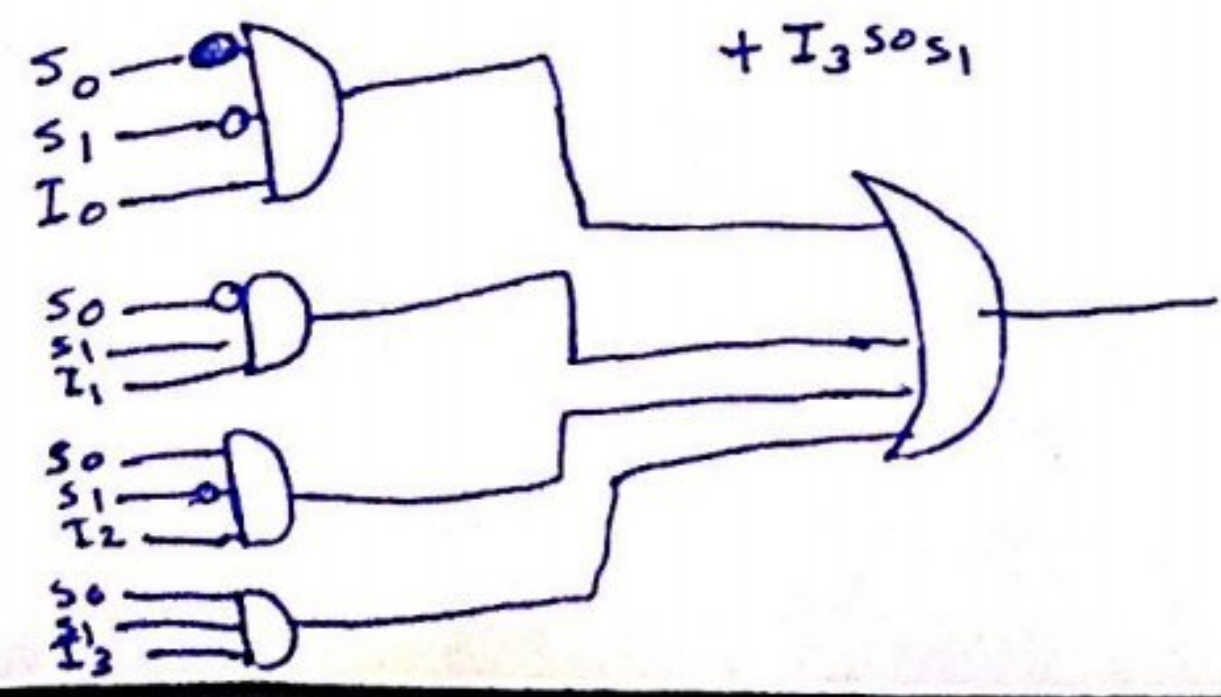
* Design 4x1 Mux ?!



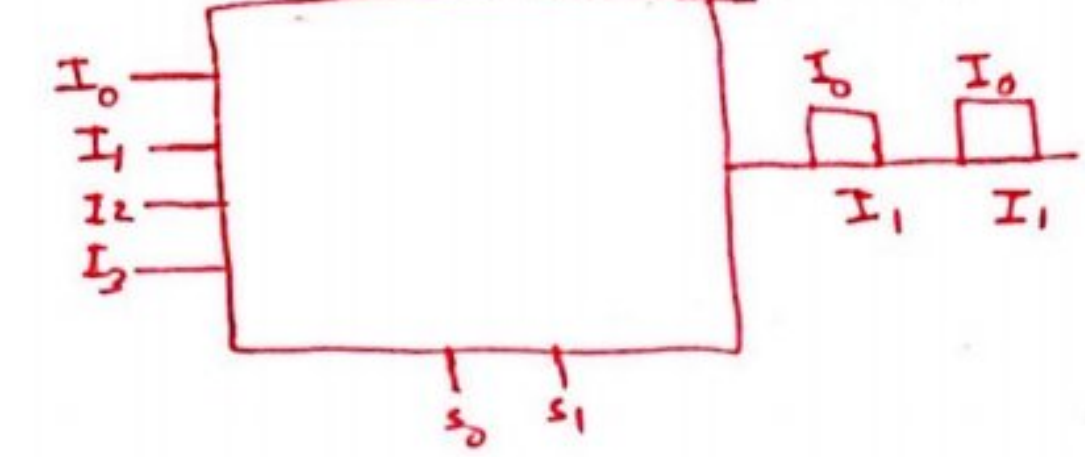
s_0	s_1	F
m_0	0 0	I_0
m_1	0 1	I_1
m_2	1 0	I_2
m_3	1 1	I_3

$$F = I_0 m_0 + I_1 m_1 + I_2 m_2 + I_3 m_3$$

$$= I_0 (\bar{s}_0 \bar{s}_1) + I_1 (\bar{s}_0 s_1) + I_2 (s_0 \bar{s}_1) + I_3 (s_0 s_1)$$

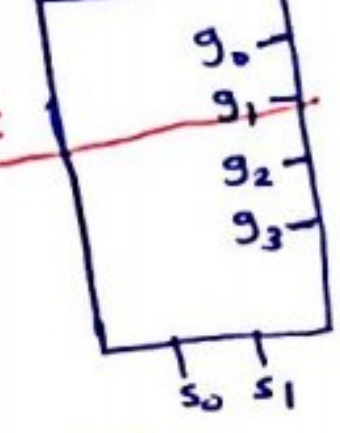
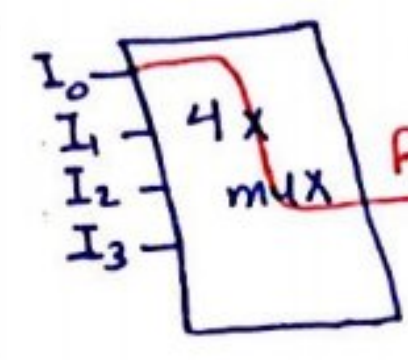


التلفون الأربعة



* Demux (الكارثة)

Mux (الكثرة)



$s_0 s_1$	
00	0
01	1
10	2
11	3

$$g_0 = \bar{s}_1 \bar{s}_0 f$$

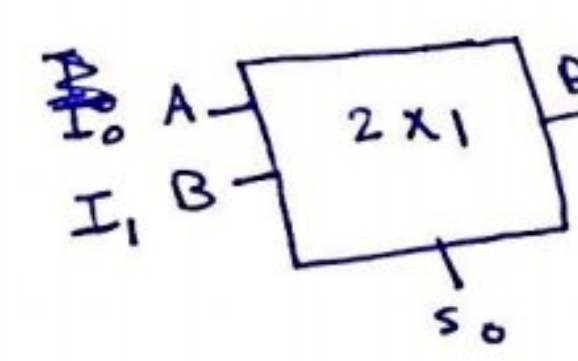
$$g_1 = \bar{s}_0 s_1 f$$

$$g_2 = s_0 \bar{s}_1 f$$

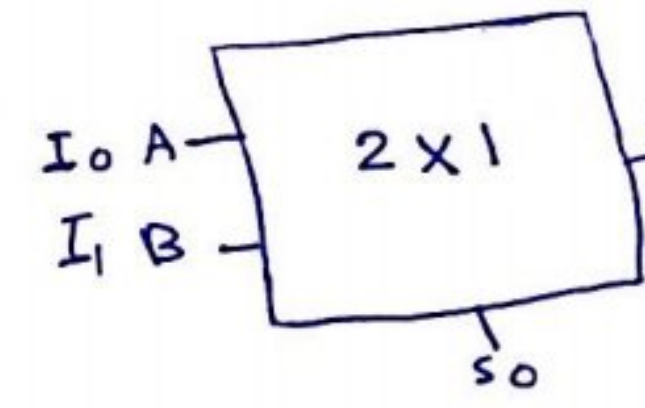
$$g_3 = s_1 s_0 f$$

(A-B) sub-Adder

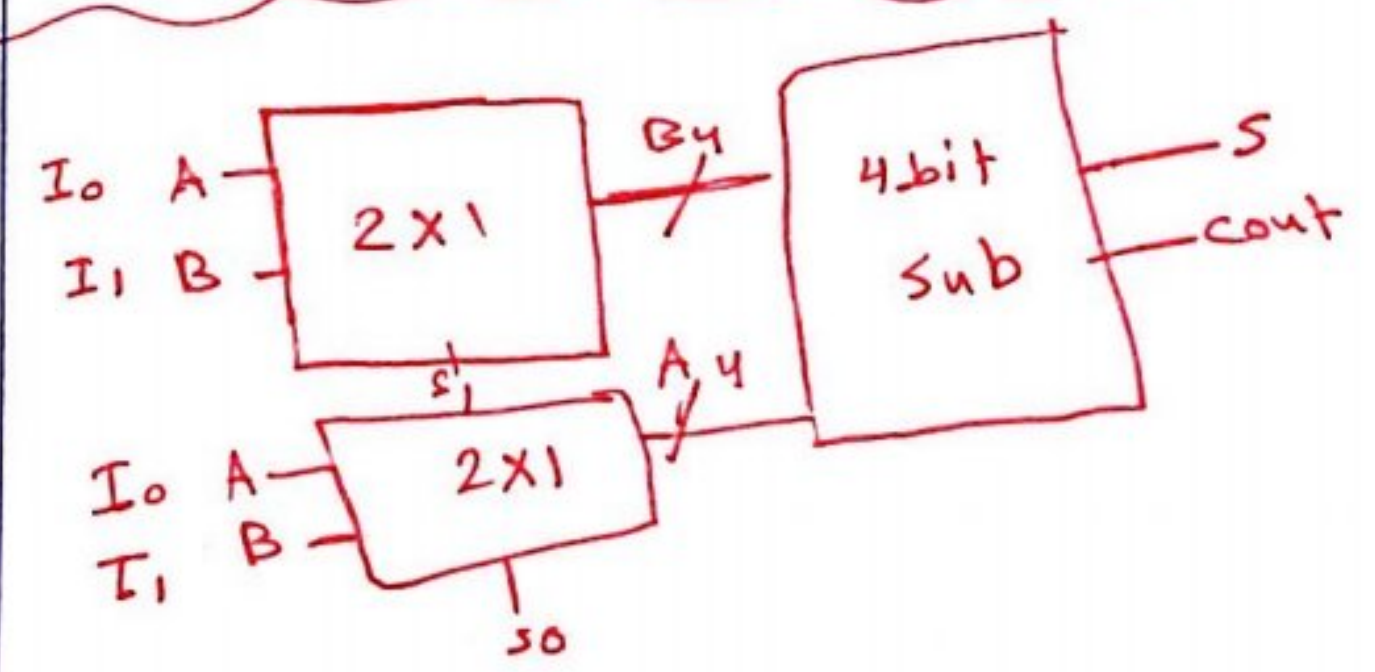
(B-A) لتناقص



في صيغة $(I_1) B = s_1$
 أقل B-A و أختار B



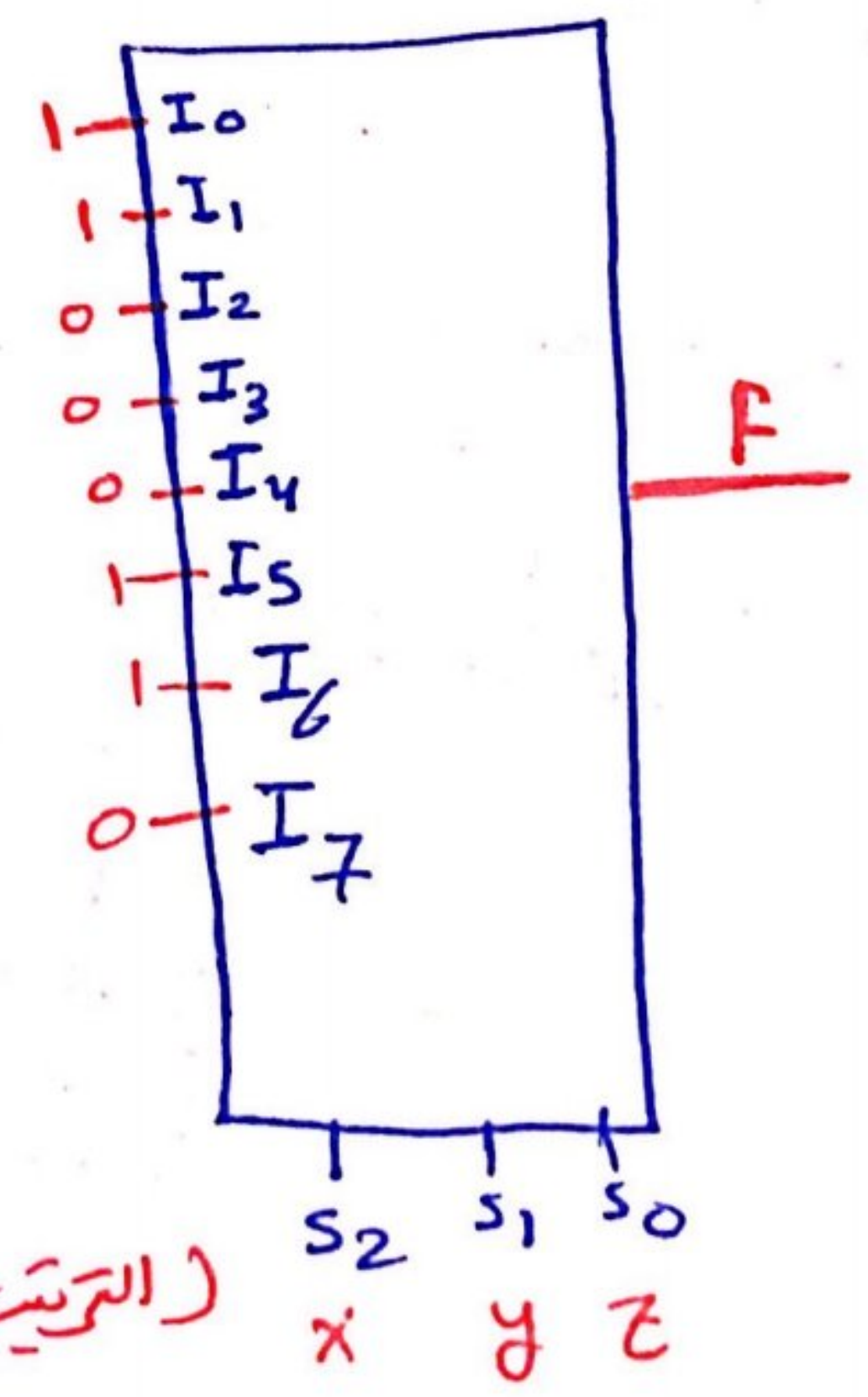
في صيغة $(I_0) A = s_0$
 أختار A



$F = \sum (0, 1, 5, 6)$ implement this function using 8X1

أقله شيء بعد T.T بعد ترتيب الرسمة mux

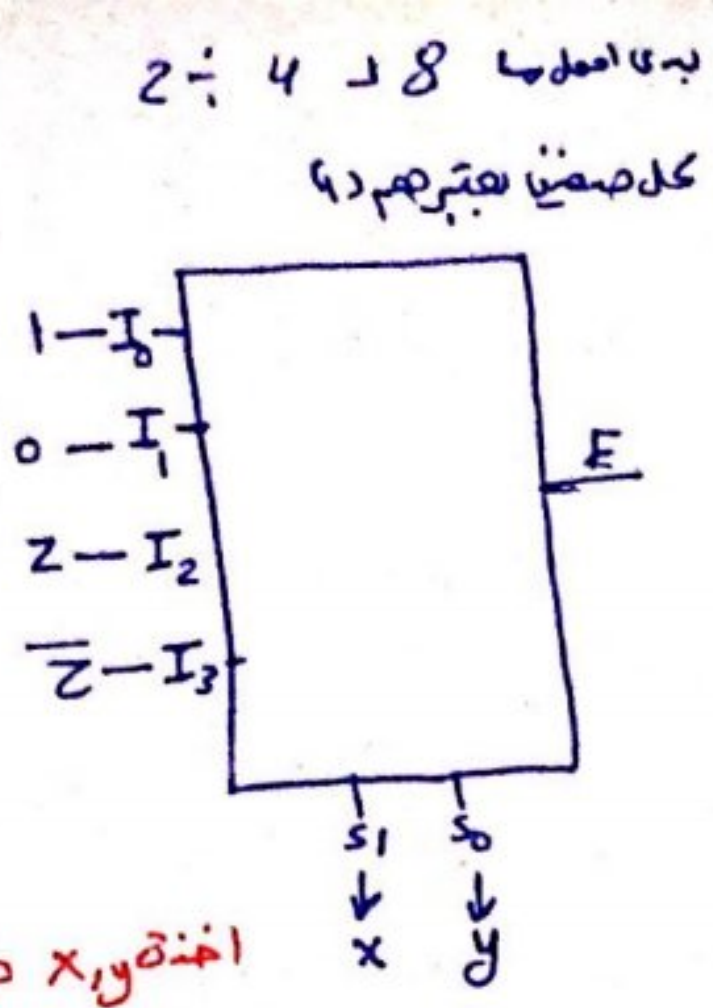
	X	y	Z	F
m_0	0	0	0	1
m_1	0	0	1	1
m_2	0	1	0	0
m_3	0	1	1	0
m_4	1	0	0	0
m_5	1	0	1	1
m_6	1	1	0	1
m_7	1	1	1	0



(الترتيب أفضل شيء)

4x1 mux

X	y	z	F
0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0



اخترت x من z بيك لورس علاقة (2) F2
* T.T بعدين بنهم حسب النوع بلتر فيه وكما لا (5)

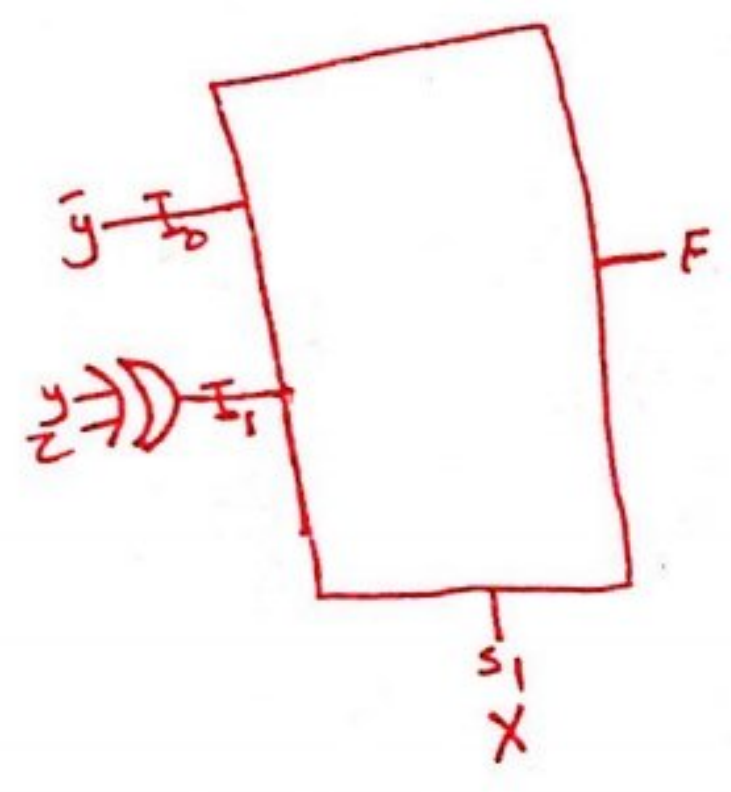
طابا الترتيب

s2 s1 s0
x y z

8 اي 2 بصمنا (4)

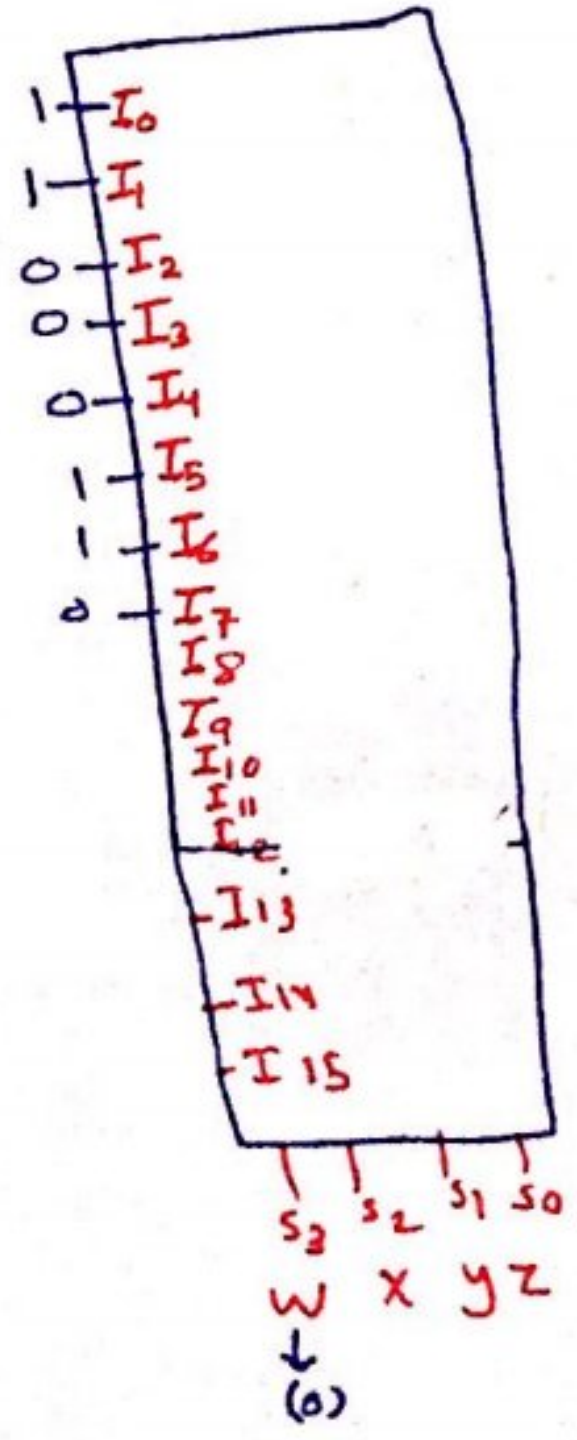
* 2x1 mux

x	y	z	F
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0

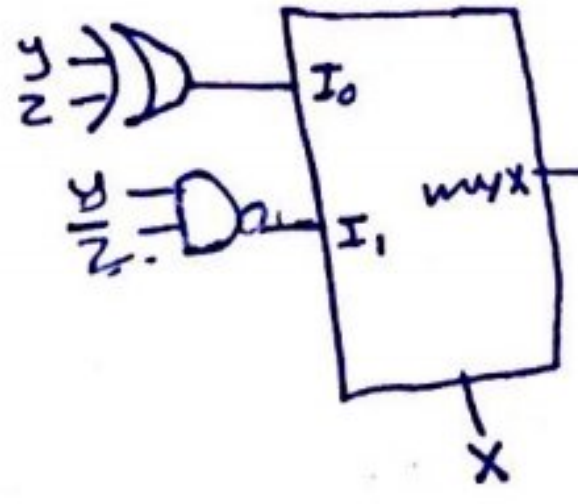
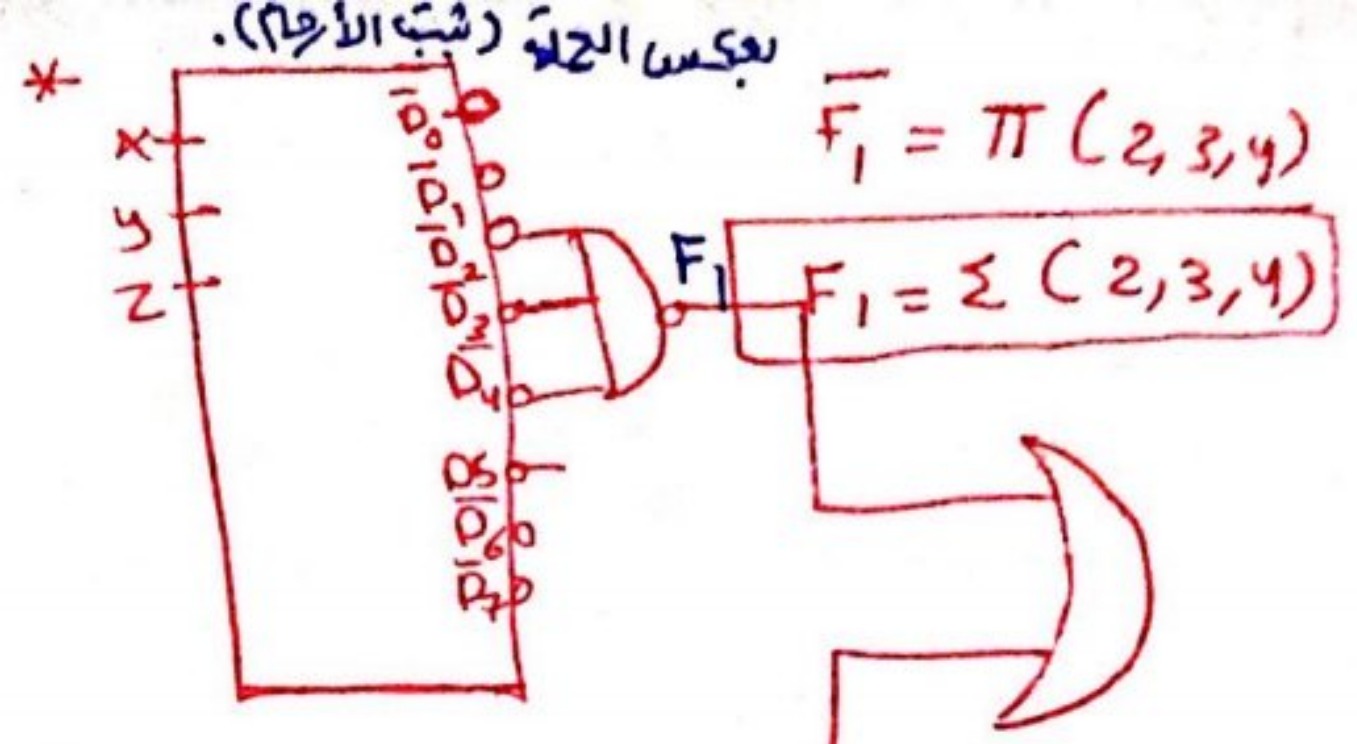


* 16x1 Mux

x	y	z	F
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0



او ابع رتبة فترلة بخط (5) طابا شر



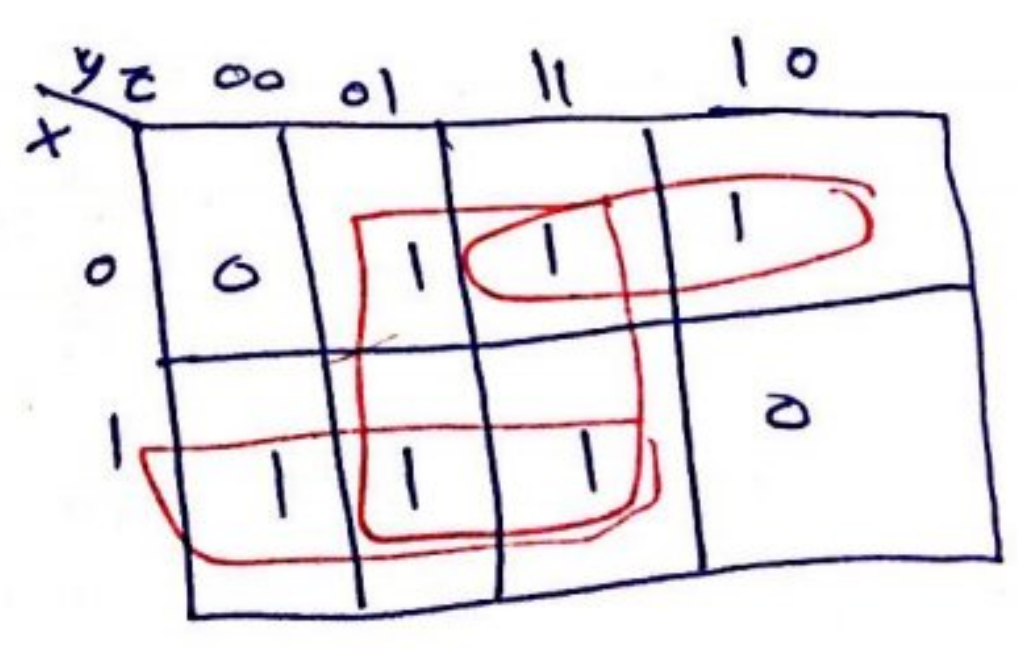
X	F2
0	I0
1	I1

في الرسمة I0, I1

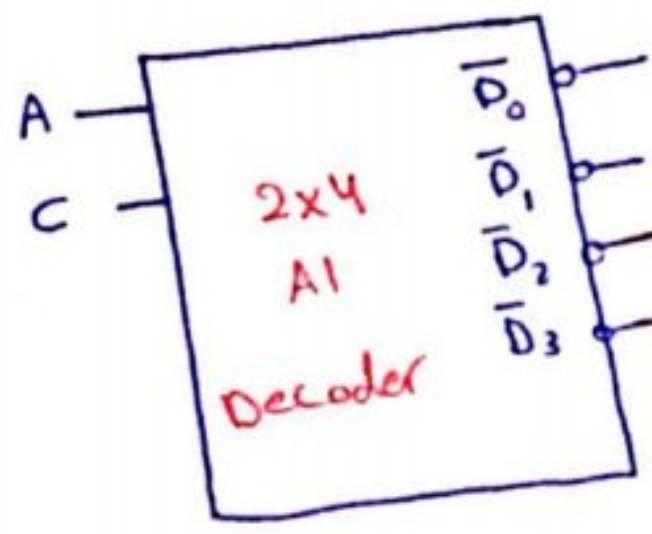
لا اجي اعد T.T كله ما بابا اي
اطبقه
قيمته S في حالي
Find F3?! | simplified sop

x	y	z	F1	F2	F3
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	1

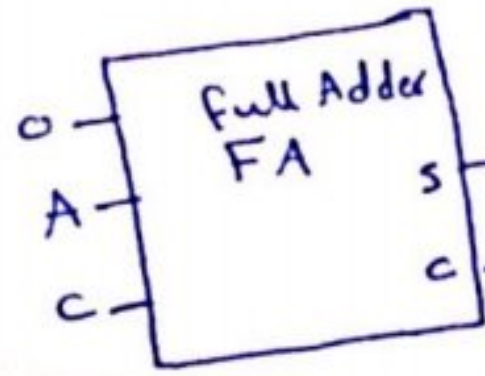
f3 = f1 + f2



f3 = (x̄y) · (z) + (xy)
F = yz̄ + x̄z + x̄y

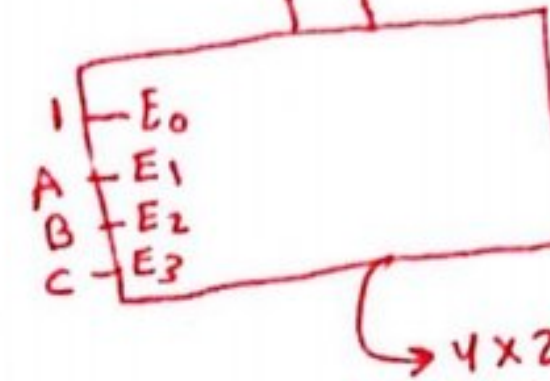
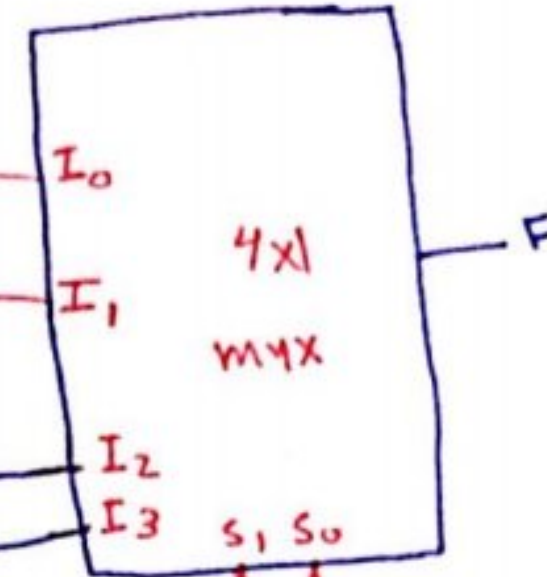


A.L Decoder الشارة (2,3) البقايا (2,3)



input full adder = 0

m=0
OR
ليتم انه Full adder

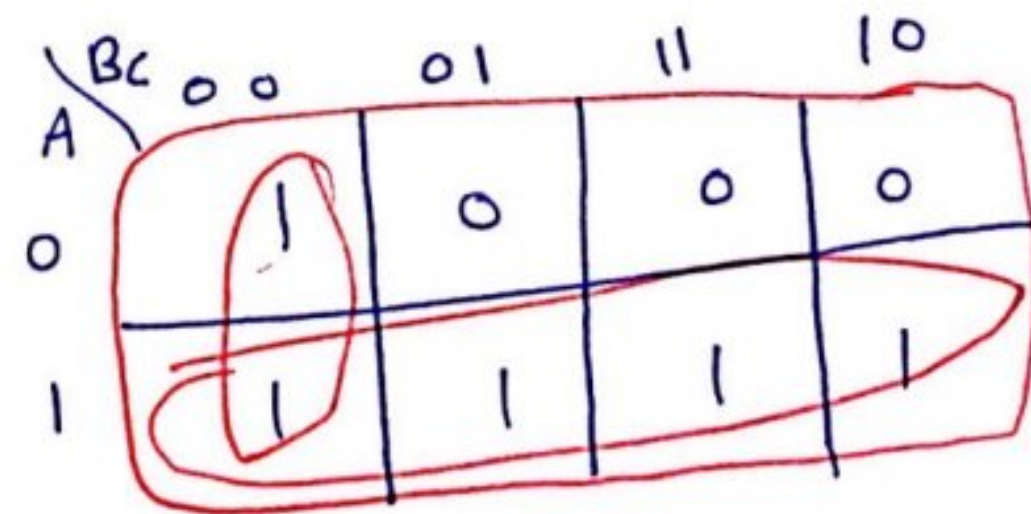


Priority (أولوية) encoder

بأفضوية A وبقدا الأولوية الأكبر B, C

E0, E1, E2, E3

A	B	C	F1		F2	F2		F (بجسي 0, 1)
			C	S		S1	S0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I0 (0)
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	I3 (0)
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	I2 (0)
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1 (أكبر C)	I3 (0)
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1 (أكبر A)	I1 (1)
1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1 (أكبر C)	I3 (1)
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0 (أكبر B)	I2 (1)
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1 (أكبر C)	I3 (1)


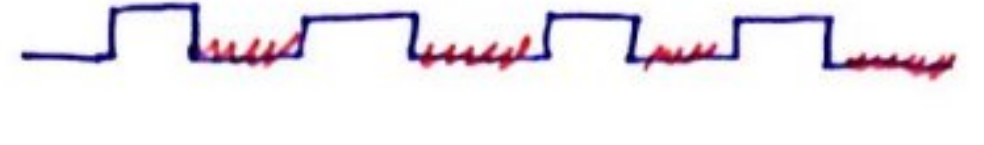


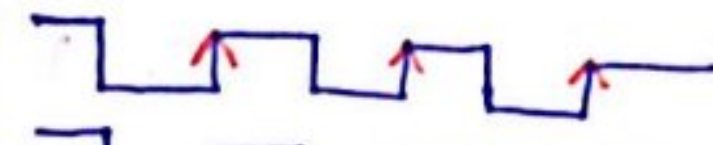

$$F = (A) + (\bar{B}\bar{C})$$

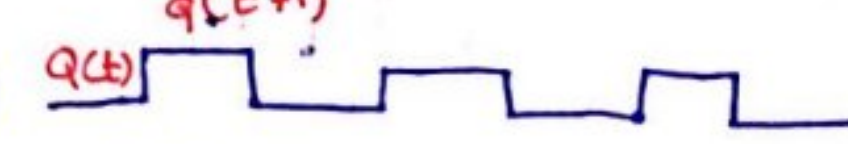
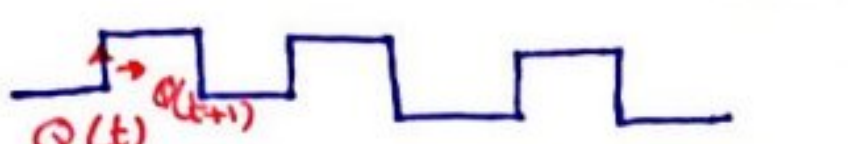
lec (10) "memory element"

1) latch $\begin{cases} \rightarrow SR \\ \rightarrow D \end{cases}$ (asynchronous)

2) Flip Flop $\begin{cases} \rightarrow D \\ \rightarrow JK \\ \rightarrow T \end{cases}$ (synchronous)

* latch high level sensitive  (علاقة كاملة المعين)
 * latch low level sensitive 

* Flip flop +ve edge triggered (0 to 1) 
 * flip flop -ve edge triggered (1 to 0)  (حظي التغيير)

التيار عند الزمان الحالي
 $Q(t)$: current state (0 or 1) 
 $Q(t+1)$: future / next state 
 التيار المستقبلي

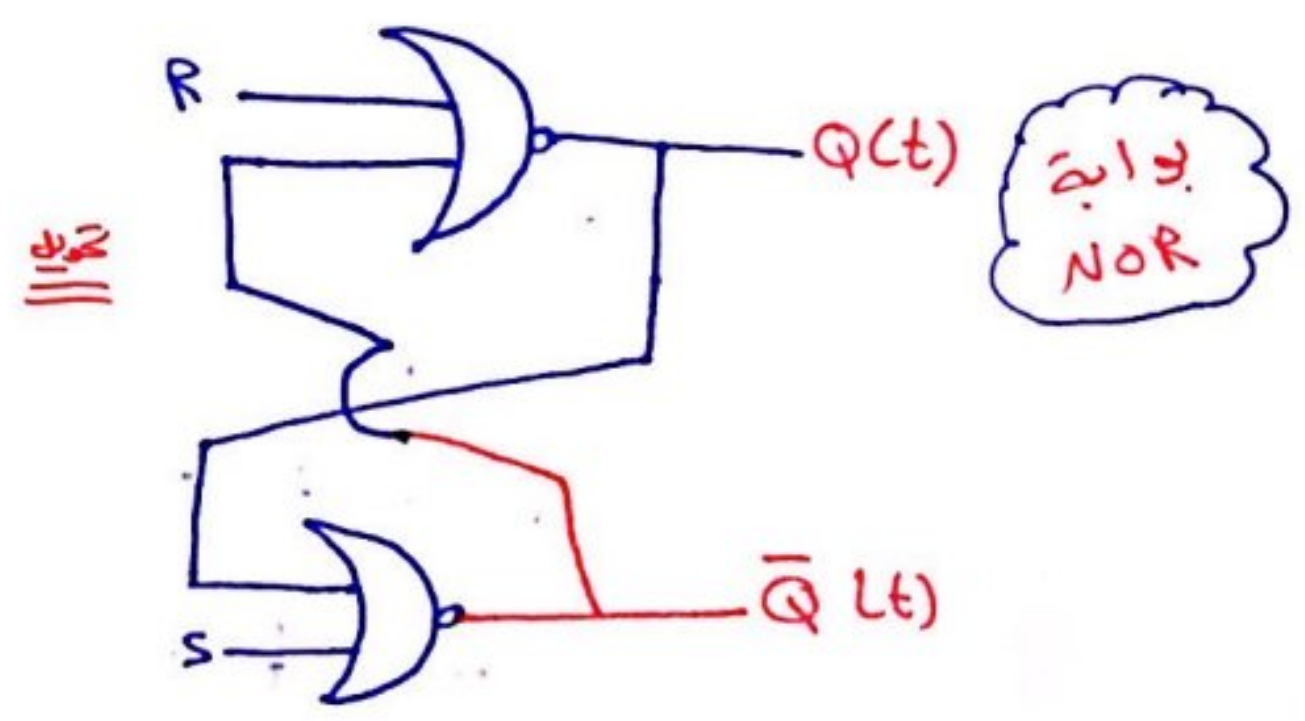
* Active high SR latch
 S : ON / set / 1 / high
 R : off / reset / 0 / low

	S	R	$Q(t)$	$\bar{Q}(t)$
set	1	0	1	0
No change	0	0	1	0
Reset	0	1	0	1
No change	0	0	0	1
forbidden	1	1	0	0

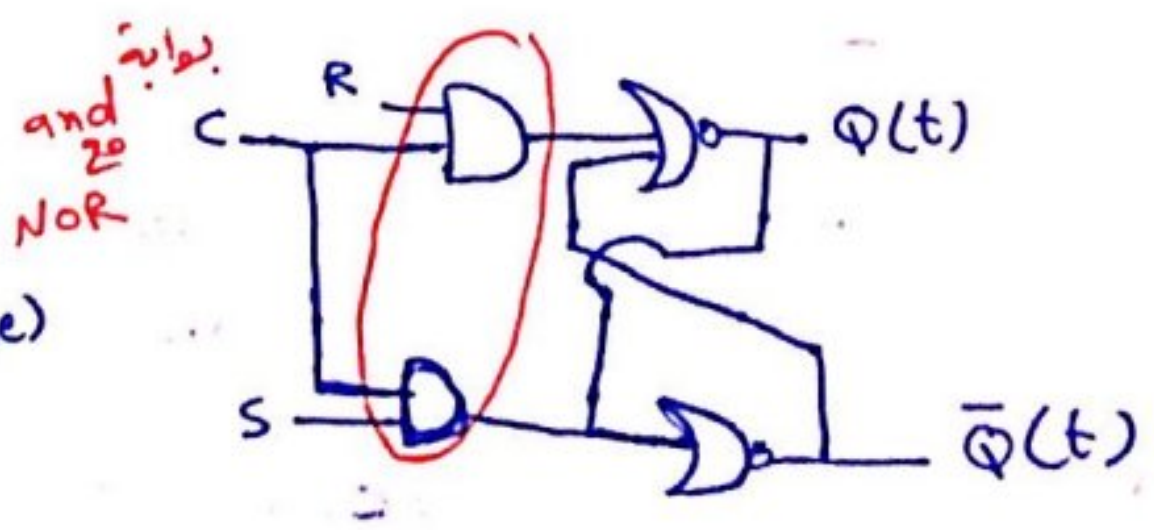
الترادف
 المتفاضل
 الرتبة / أنواع البوابه
 $R \rightarrow Q(t)$
 $S \rightarrow \bar{Q}(t)$

التيار الحالي (future)

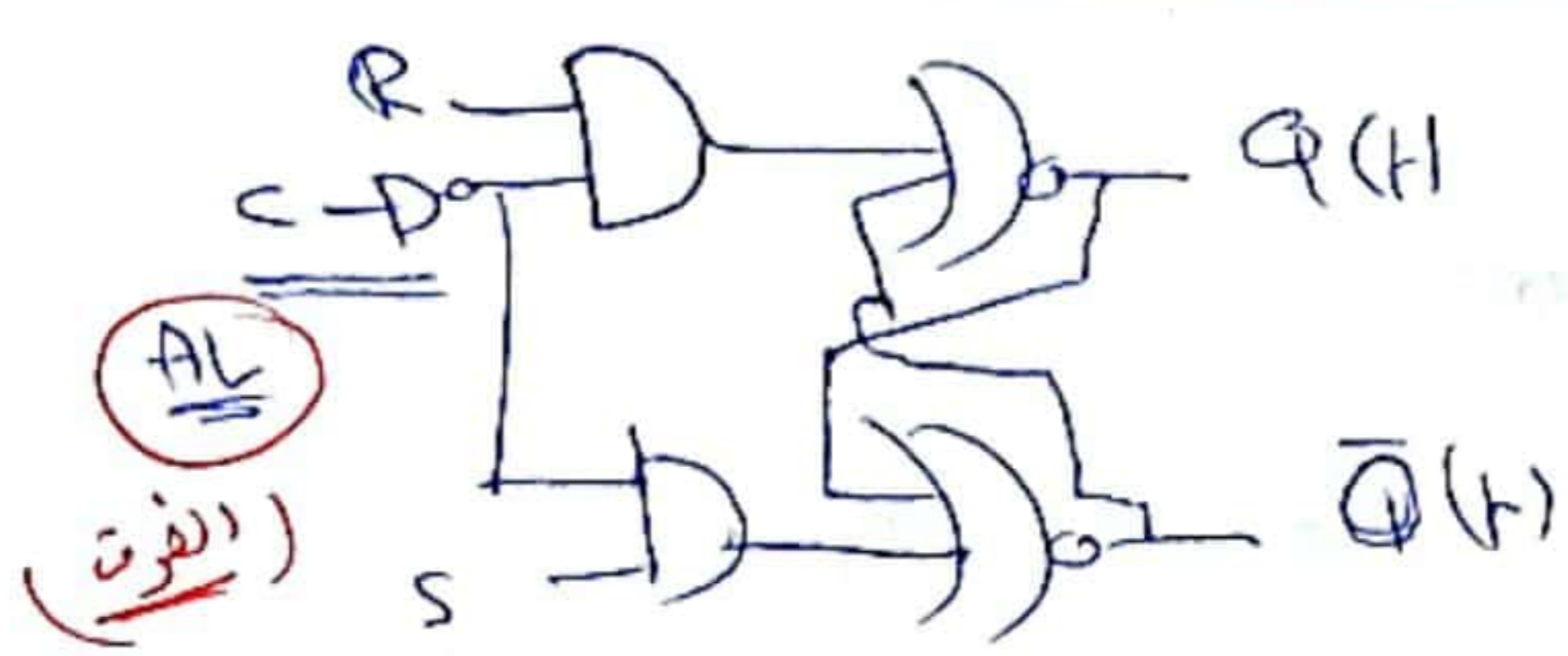
S	R	$Q(t)$	$\bar{Q}(t)$	$Q(t+1)$	$\bar{Q}(t+1)$
1	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0



C (clock) AH	S	R	$Q(t)$	$\bar{Q}(t)$
1	0	0	$Q(t)$	$\bar{Q}(t)$
1	1	0	(set)	
1	0	1	Reset	
1	1	1	for bidden	
0	x	x	No change (التيار السابق)	



(clock) \overline{AL}	S R	Q(H) $\overline{Q}(H)$
0	00	No change
0	10	set
0	01	reset
0	11	forbidden
1	xx	No change

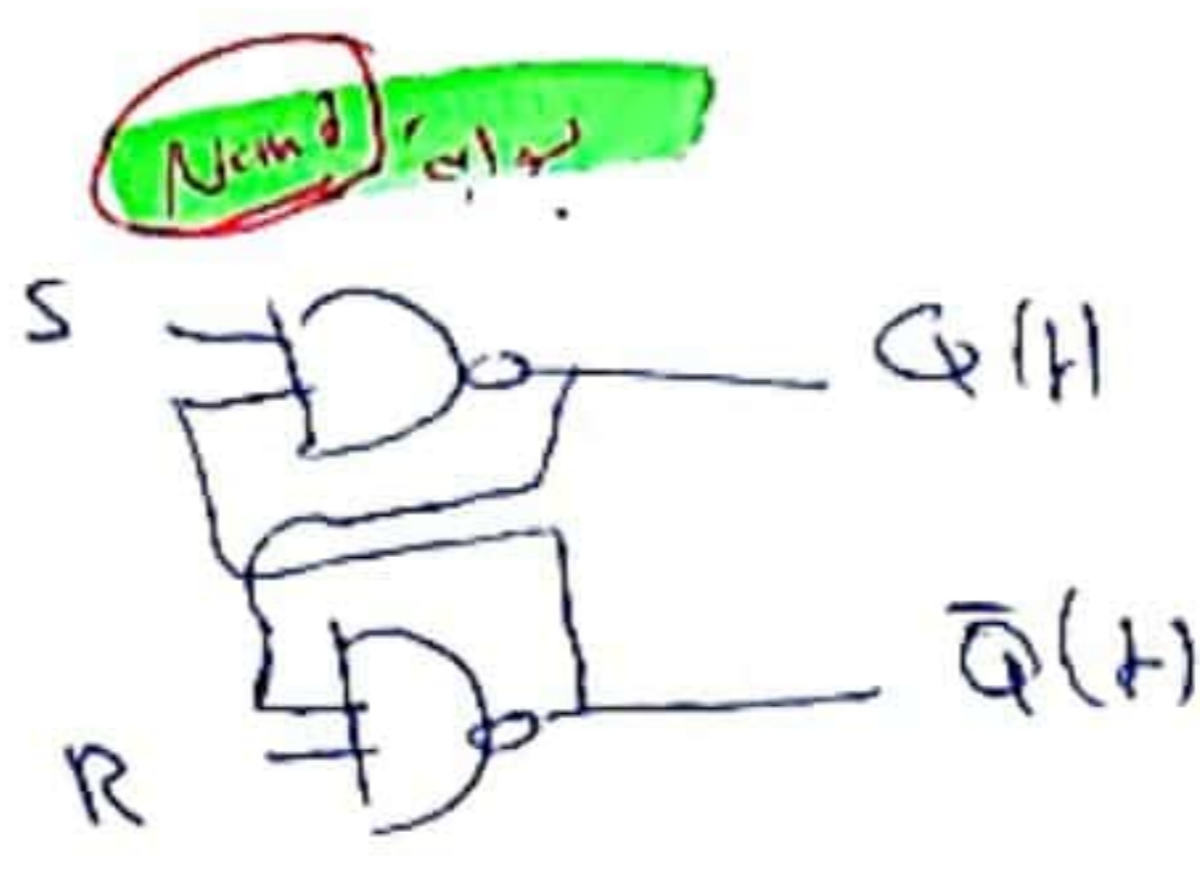


2

* Active low SR latch

S R	Q(H) $\overline{Q}(H)$
01	set
11	No change
10	reset
00	forbidden

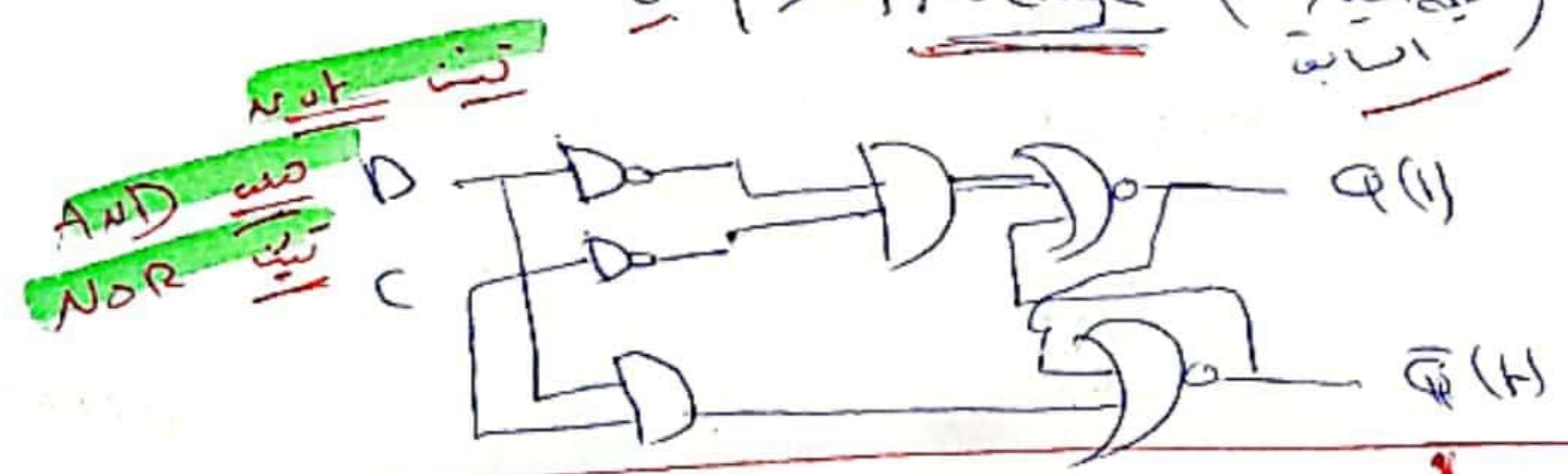
\overline{AL}
 \overline{AH} (00)



* D-latch

Clock (AH)	D	Q(H)
1	set(0)	0
1	set(1)	1
0	x	No change

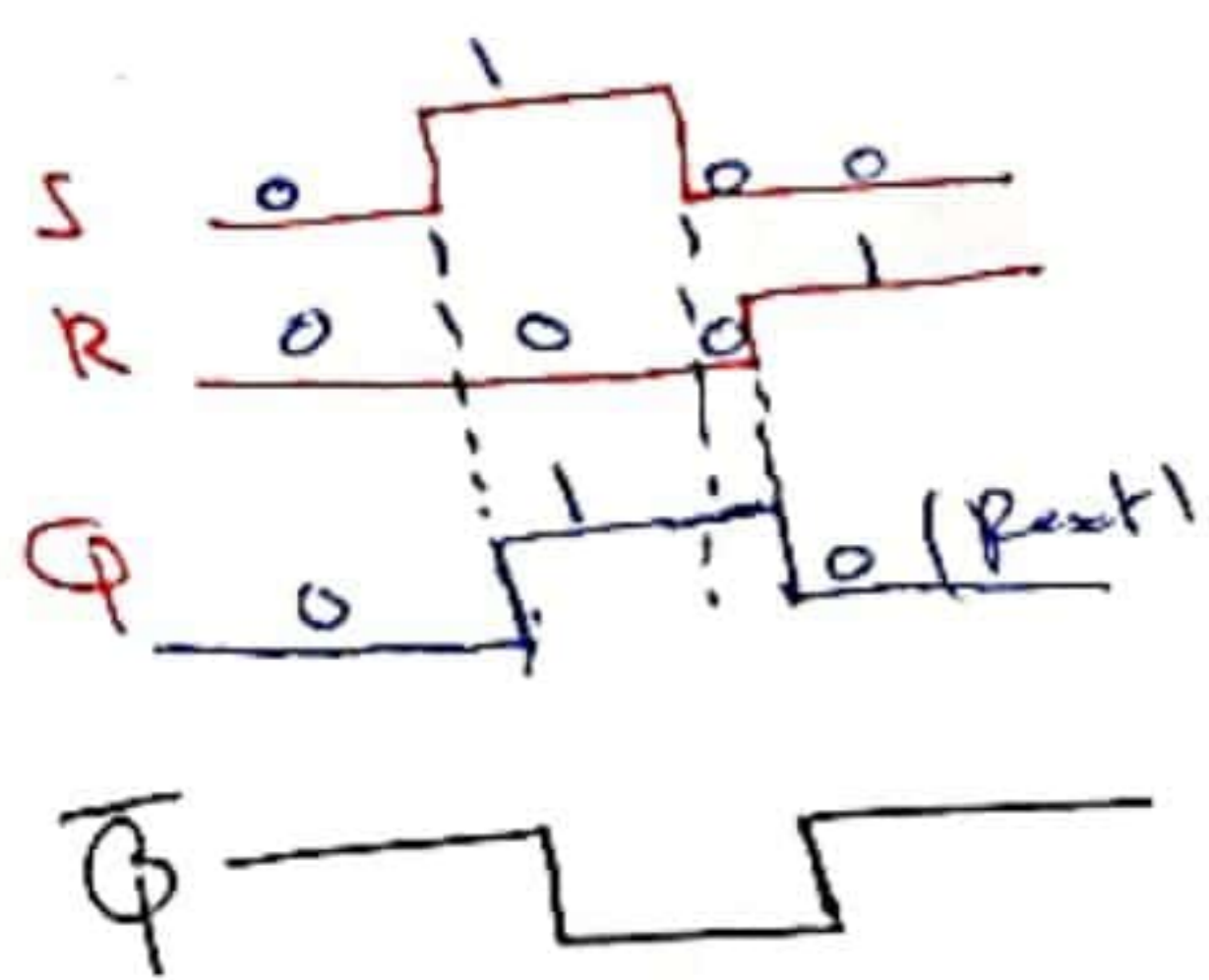
D-latch
transparent (شفرة)
 اذا دخل (0) -> بطرح (0)
 اذا دخل (1) -> بطرح (1)



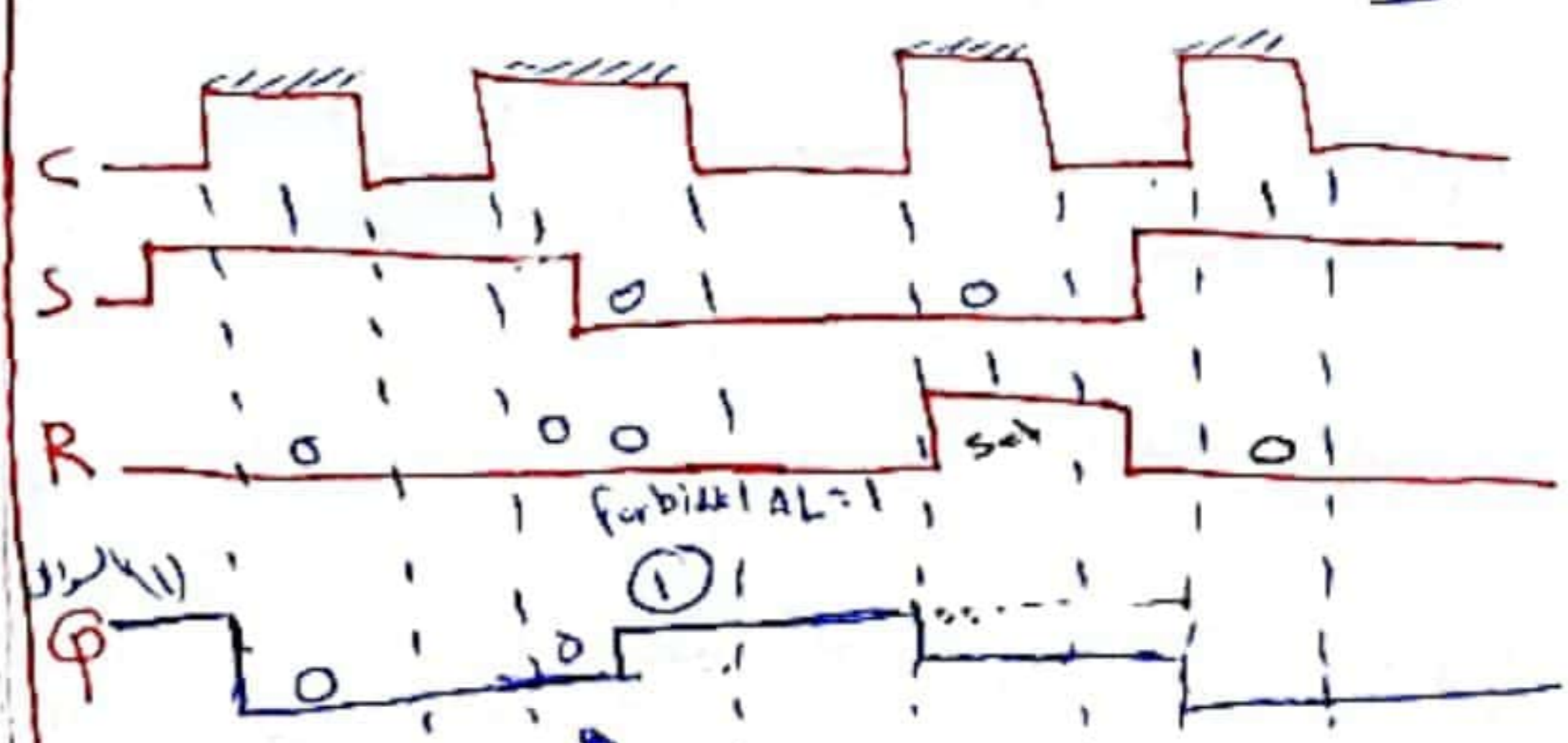
* كذا (AH) او (AL) تكون لل Clock
 صول (D) او (D) شفرة



AH SR
 R, S بانه bubble
 AH = bubble
 حافه عند (clock)
 لو طلب \overline{Q} نغيره

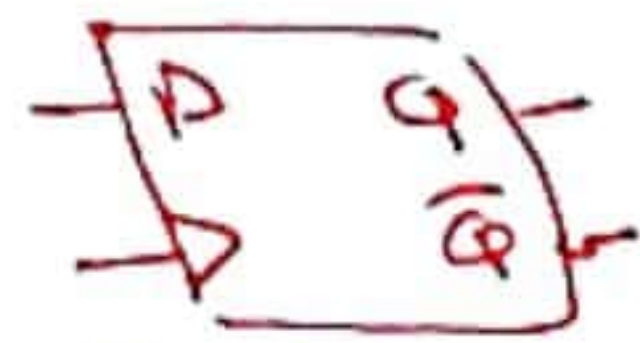


AL SR
 AH =
 شفرة المناطق
 الصلبة
 حوافه عند (R)



صود حرفة تغير ل R, S
 ب شفرة القبول (0) اذا تغير
 لو طلب \overline{Q} نغيره

*** D. Flip Flop**

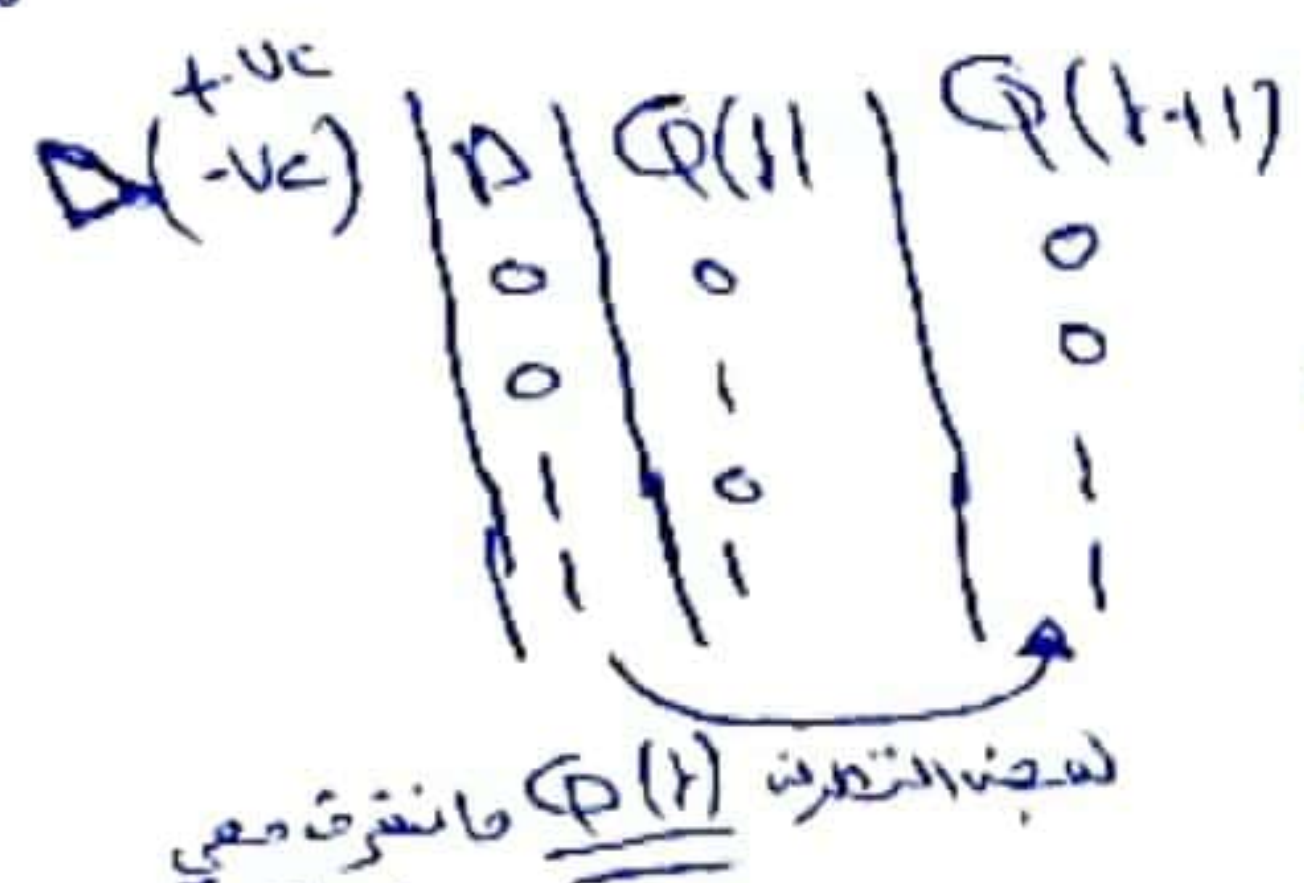


مربوطت مع \bar{Q} ال (Flip)
 -ve negative bar \bar{Q} / +ve bar \bar{Q} Positiv

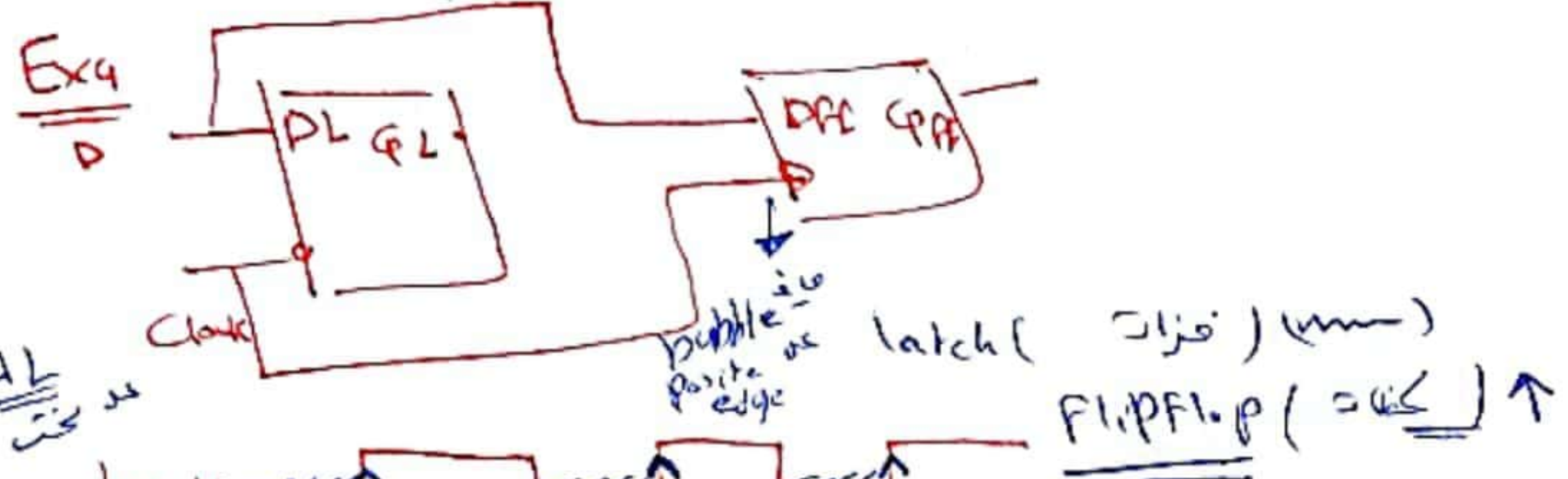
تقارن (تقارن)
 (-ve) \bar{Q} / (+ve) D

D	$\bar{Q}(t)$	$Q(t+1)$
0	1	0
1	0	1

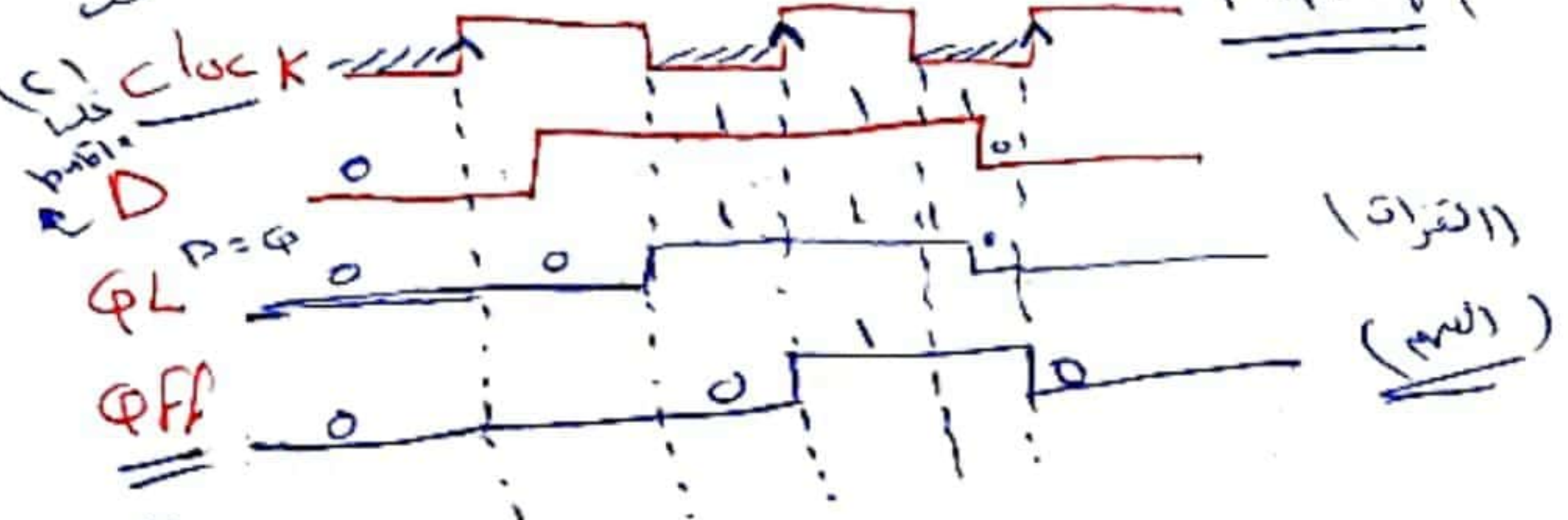
لا يغير (لا يغير)
 يطلع (يطلع)



$D = Q(t+1)$



* $Q(t+1) = D$ Clock

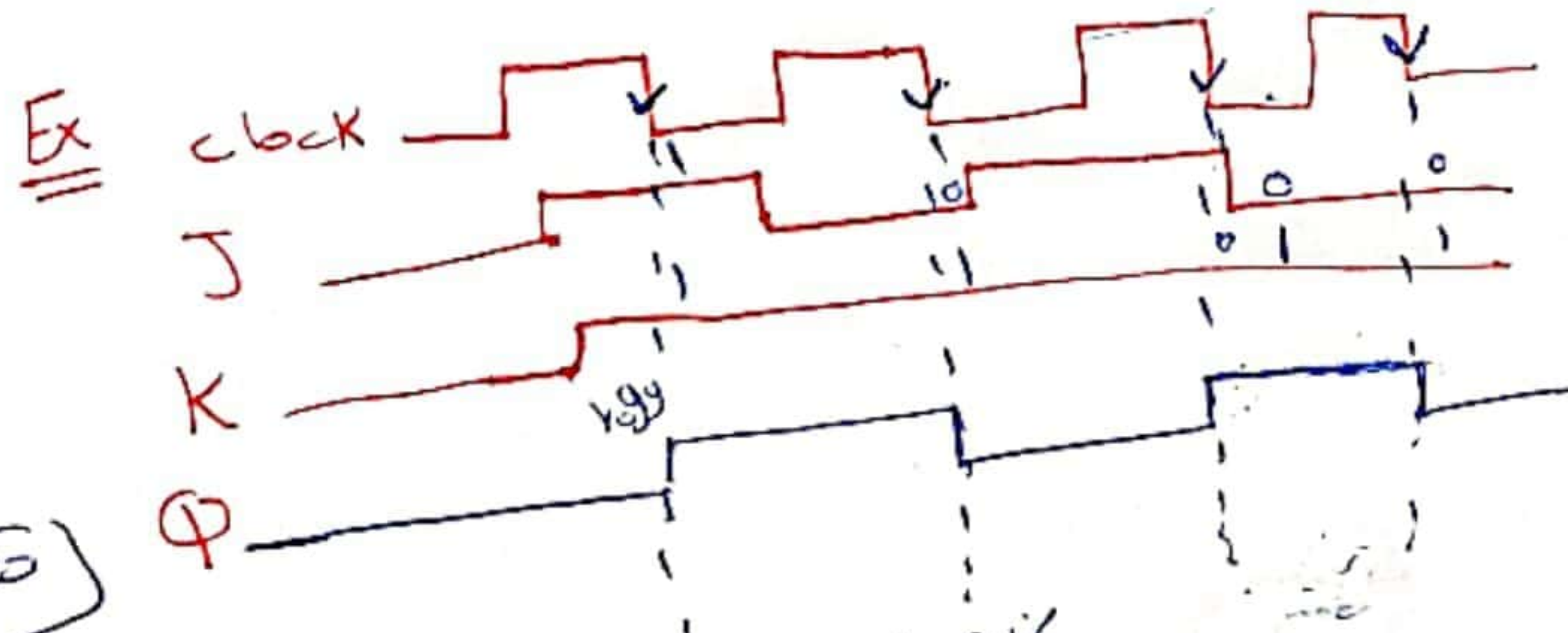


*** JK Flip Flop**

J	K	$Q(t+1)$	$\bar{Q}(t+1)$
0	0	No change	
0	1	Reset	
1	0	Set	
1	1	Toggle	

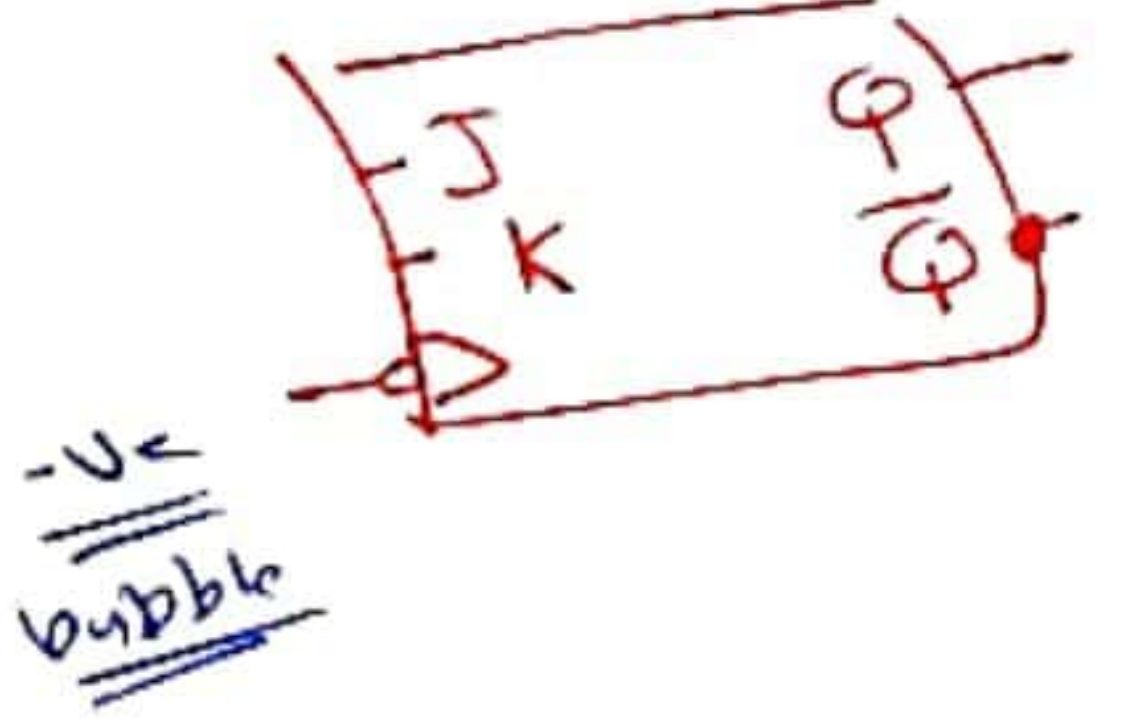
تد (SR)
 (0 → 01)
 الوصية بك * (تتغير)
 تتغير

J	K	$Q(t)$	$Q(t+1)$
0	0	0	no change (0)
0	0	1	" (1)
0	1	0	reset (0)
0	1	1	set (1)
1	0	0	
1	0	1	
1	1	0	toggle 0
1	1	1	toggle 1



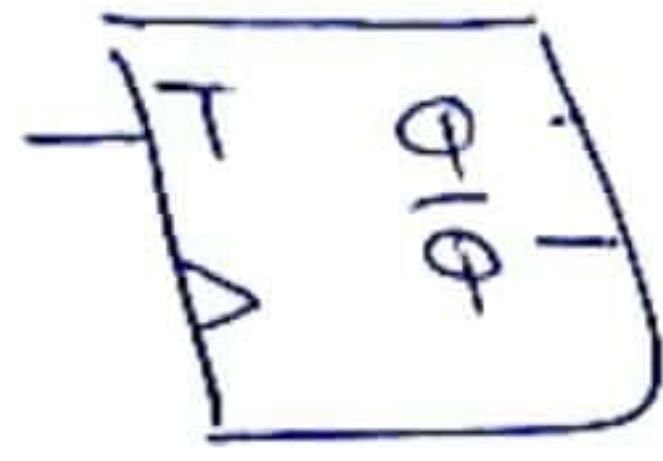
J	K	$Q(t)$	$Q(t+1)$
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0

$Q(t+1) = K\bar{Q} + JQ$

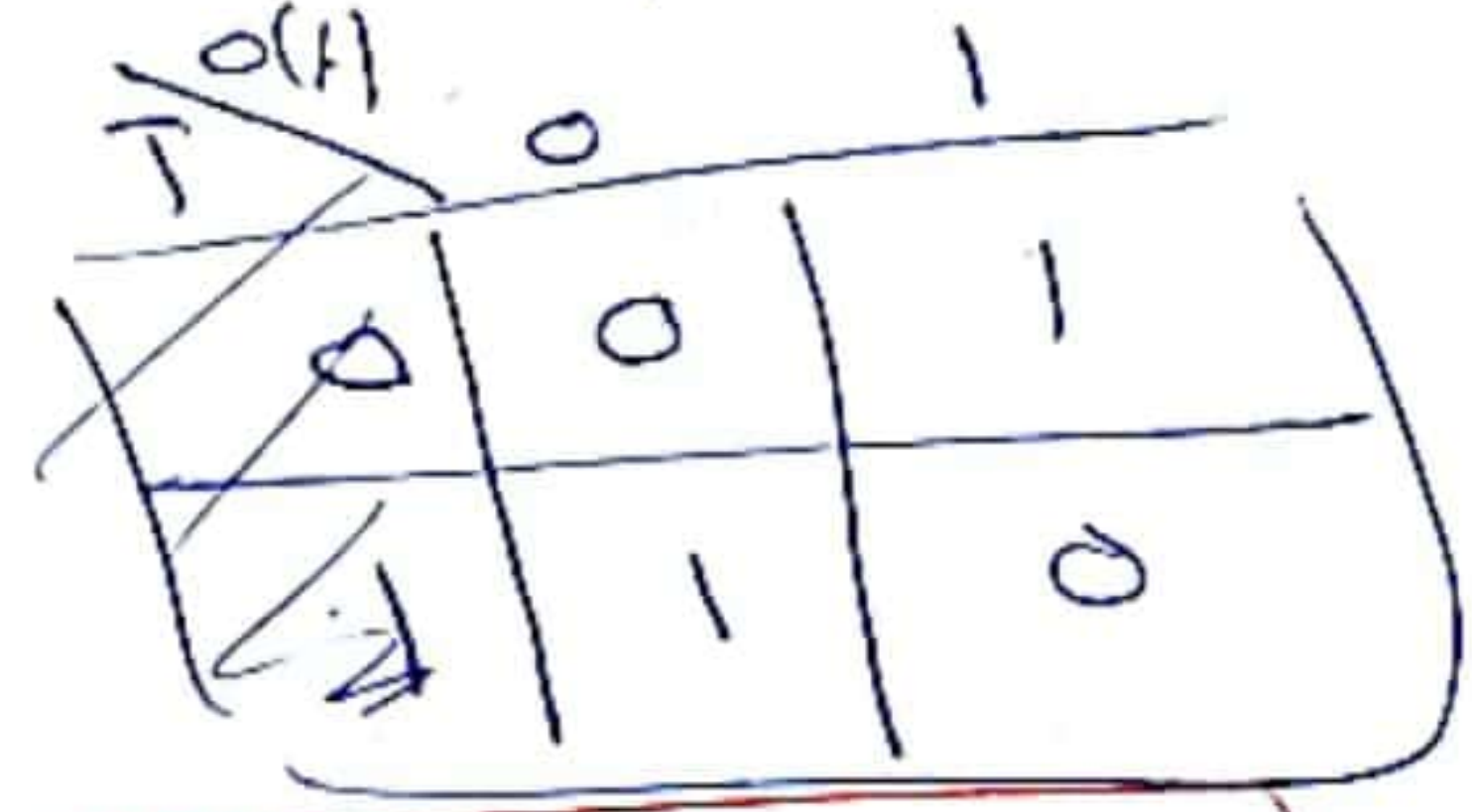


* T. flip flop

T	Q(t+1)
0	No change
1	logged (تبدل)

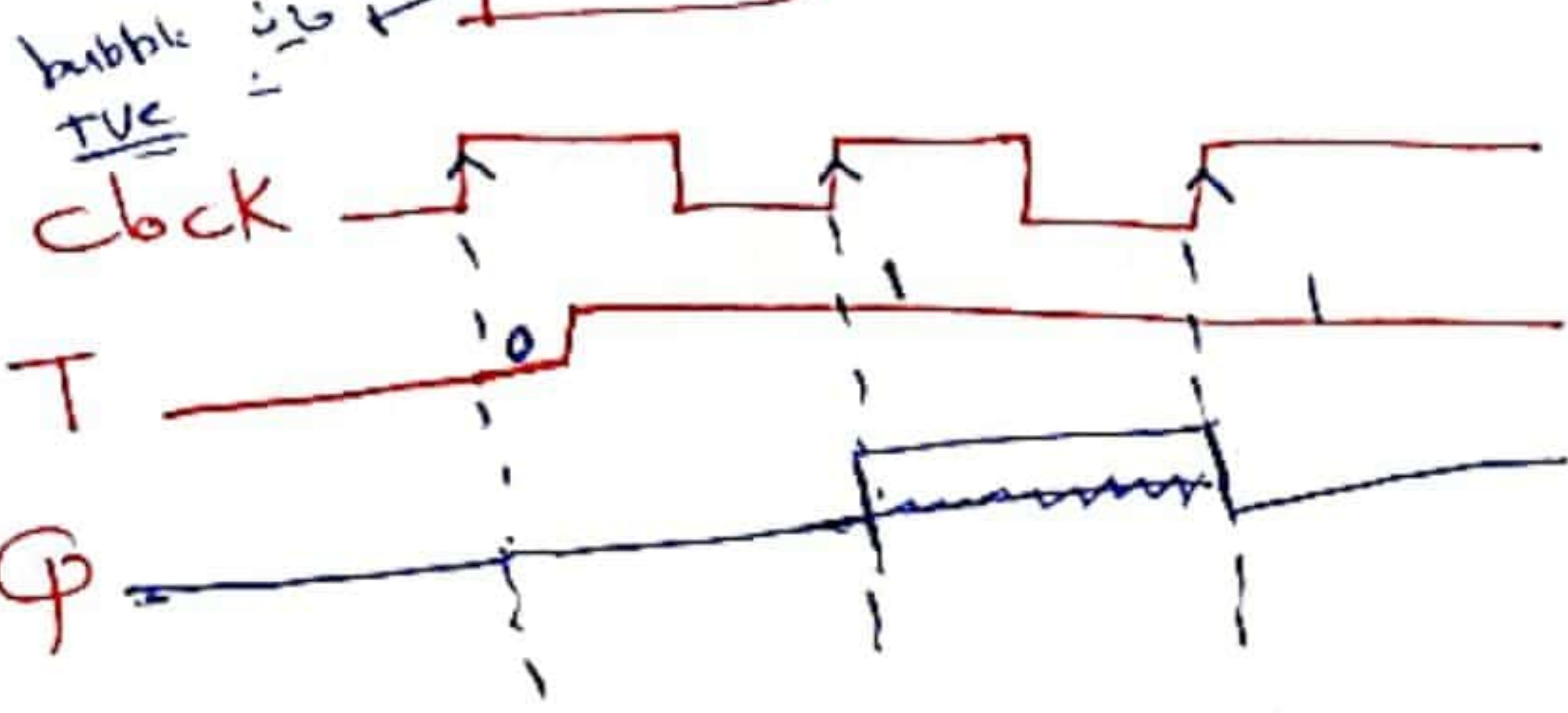
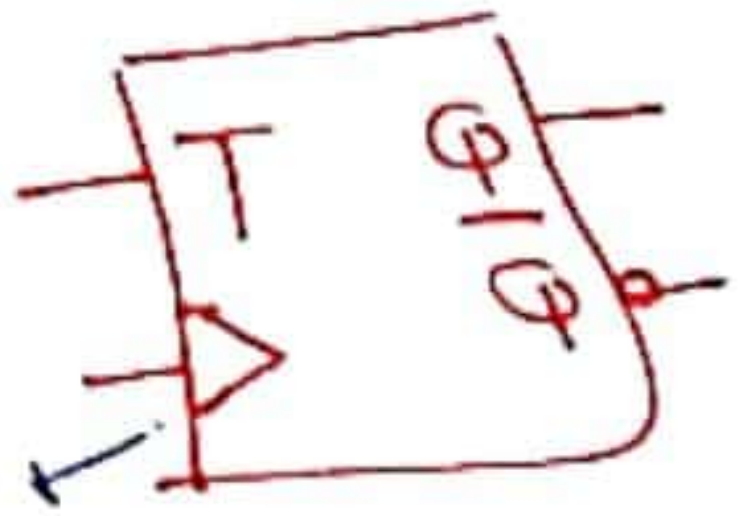


T	Q(t)	Q(t+1)
0	0	No change 0
0	1	1
1	0	logged 1
1	1	0



$Q(t+1) = T \oplus Q(t)$

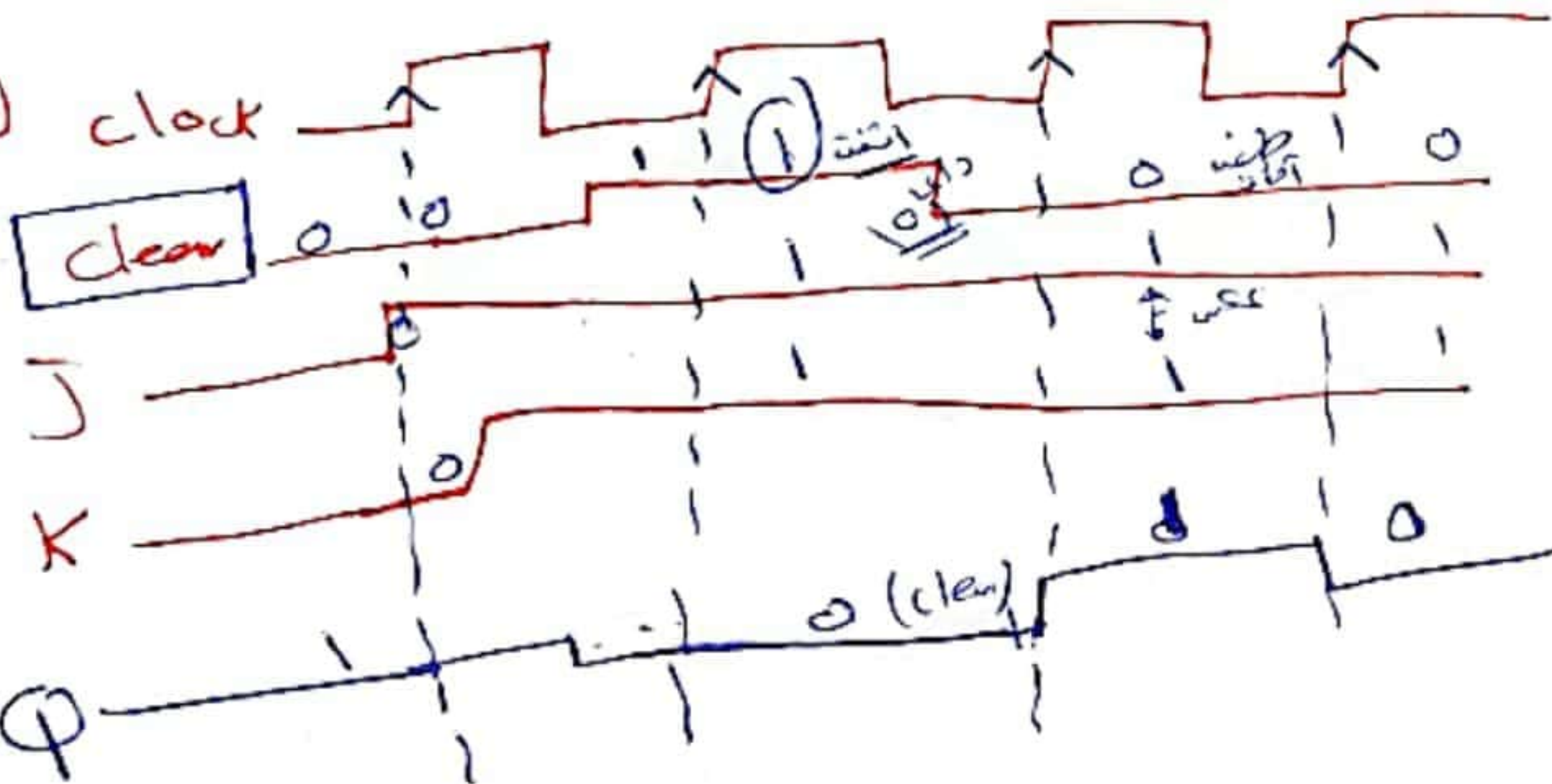
Ex)



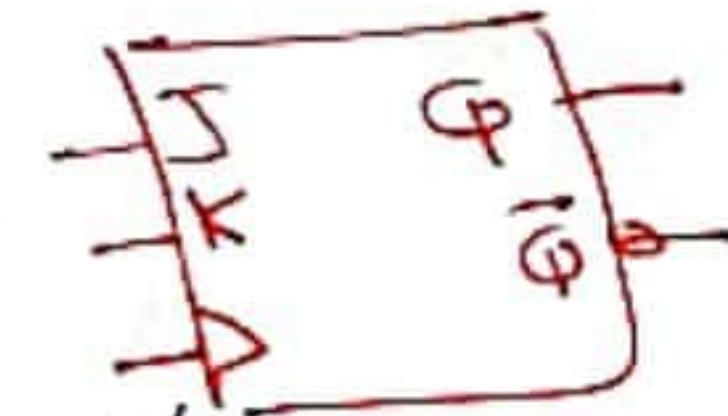
Direct inputs

- 1) Direct reset \rightarrow [clear] \rightarrow دالة صفر (0) \rightarrow اذا انتقلت ال clear = 1
 - 2) Direct set \rightarrow [preset] \rightarrow دالة واحد (1) \rightarrow دائما يفتح البت
- بصرف ال direct (والجهد واحد ال clock) ما عندهم مشكلة عند ال
- (latch / flip)

Ex)

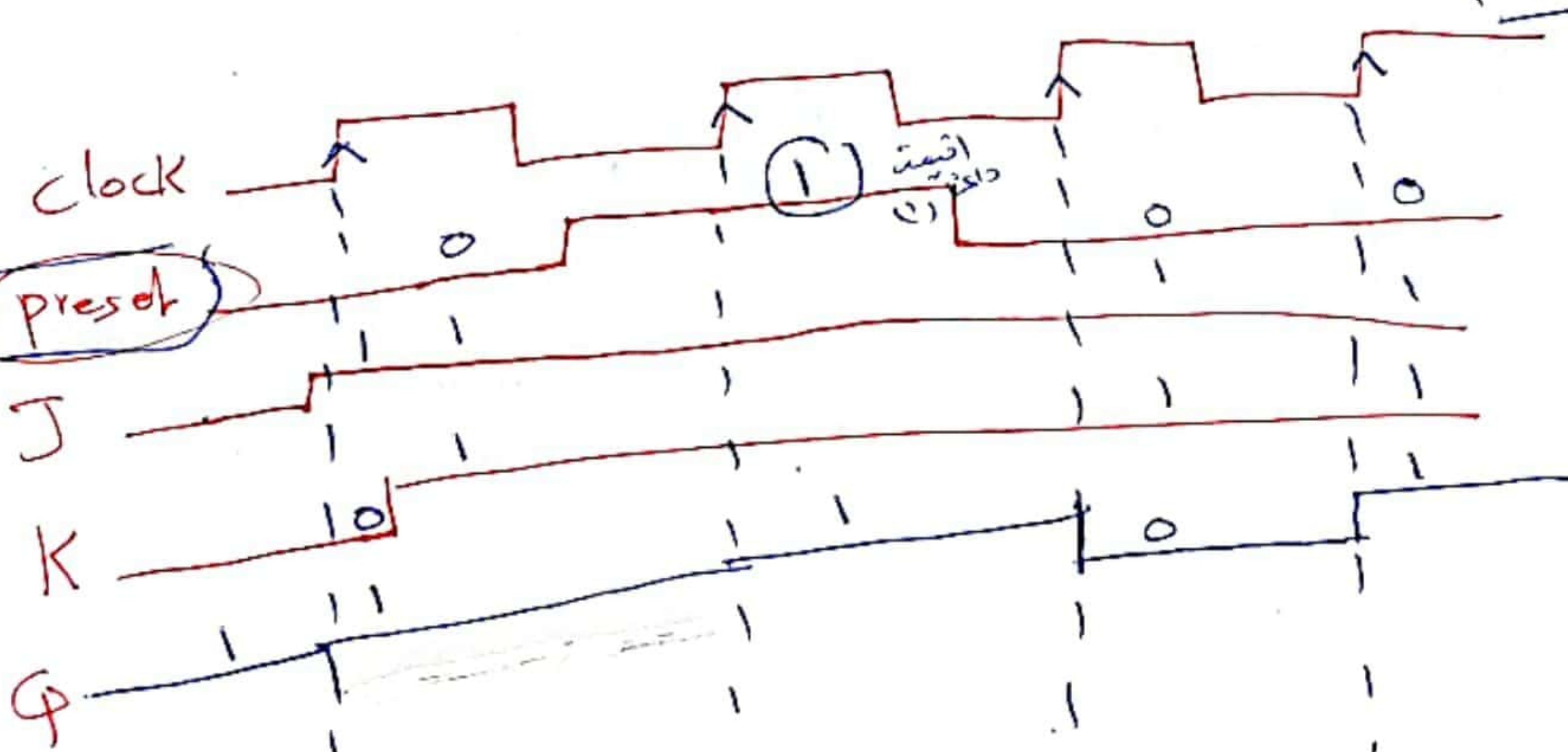


$Q = 1$

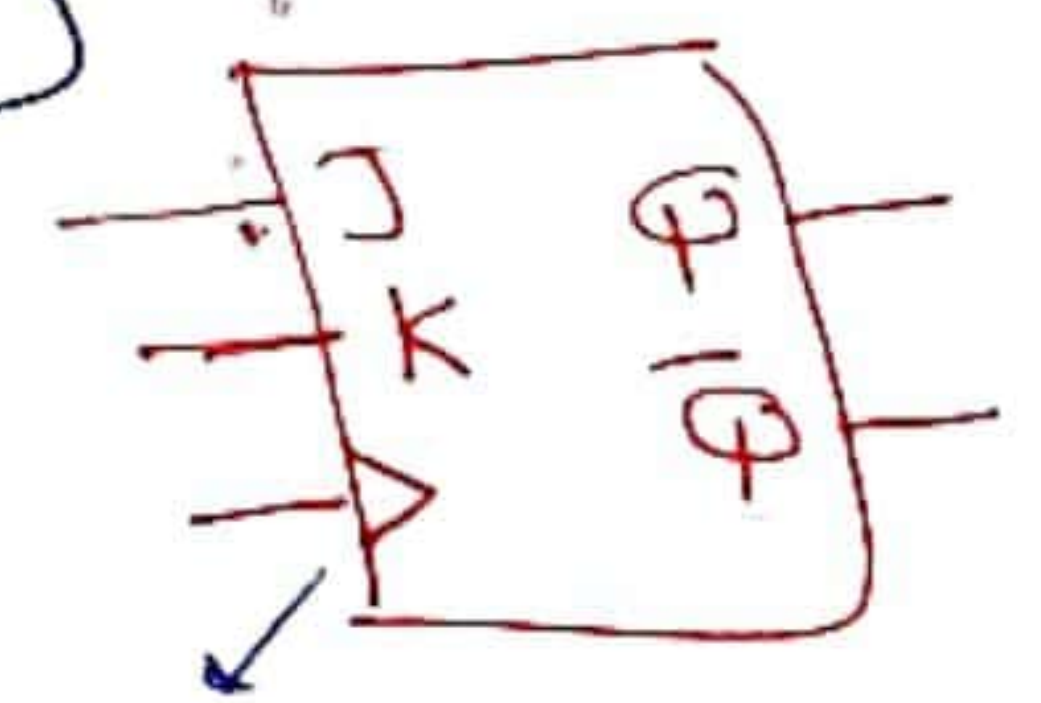


Flip
bubble
+ve

Preset



$Q = 1$



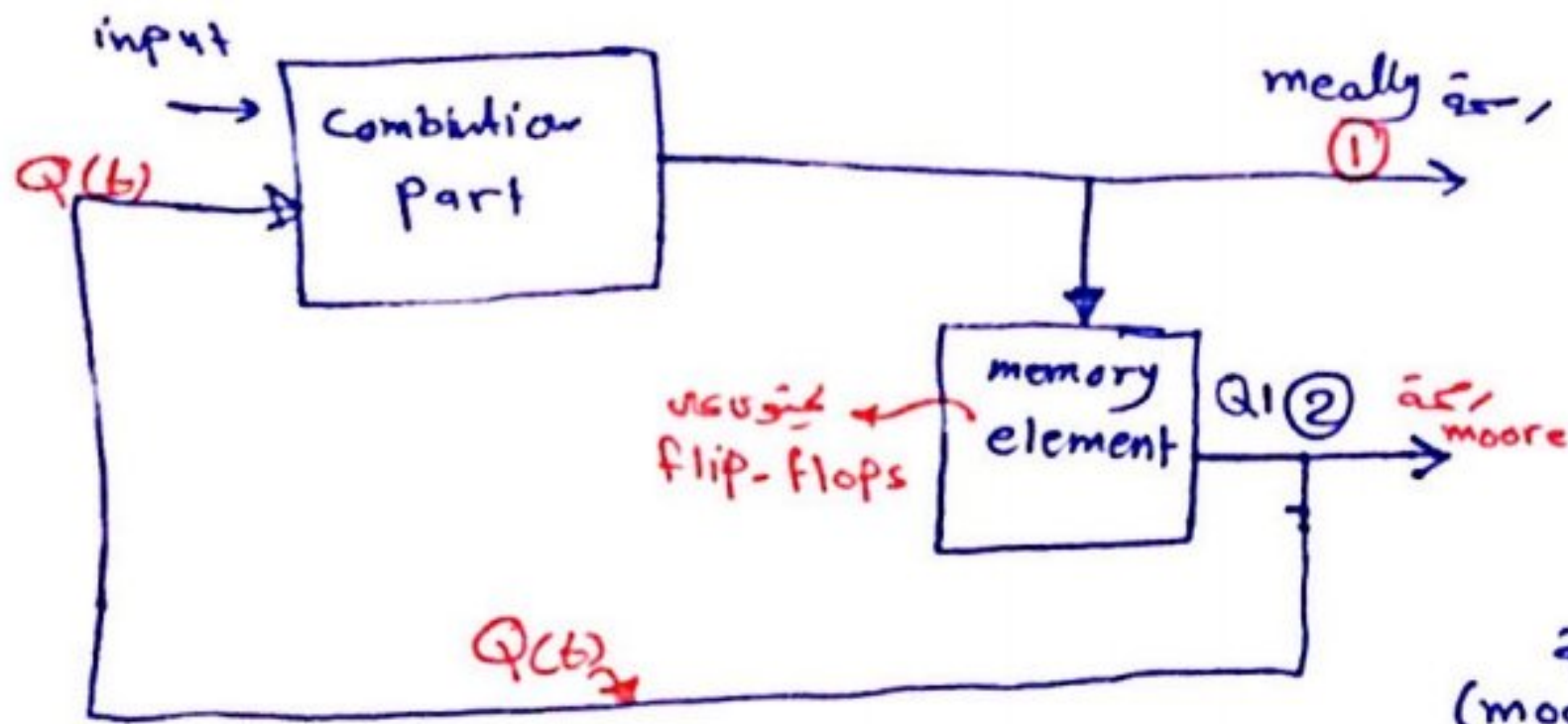
f +ve No bubble

lect 12 (Analysis of sequential circuits)

Given a circuit, Required a - state/transition table

Input $[Q(t)] \rightarrow$ output $[Q(t+1)]$

* sequential circuit = combinational logic + memory element



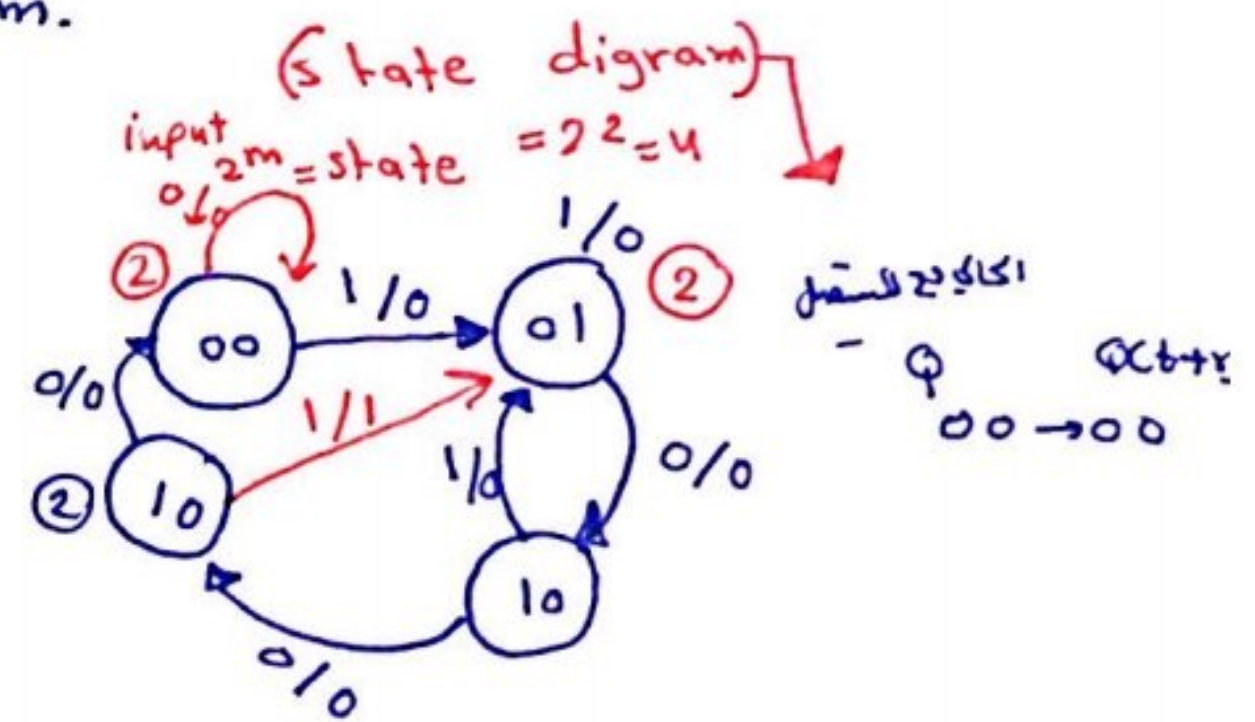
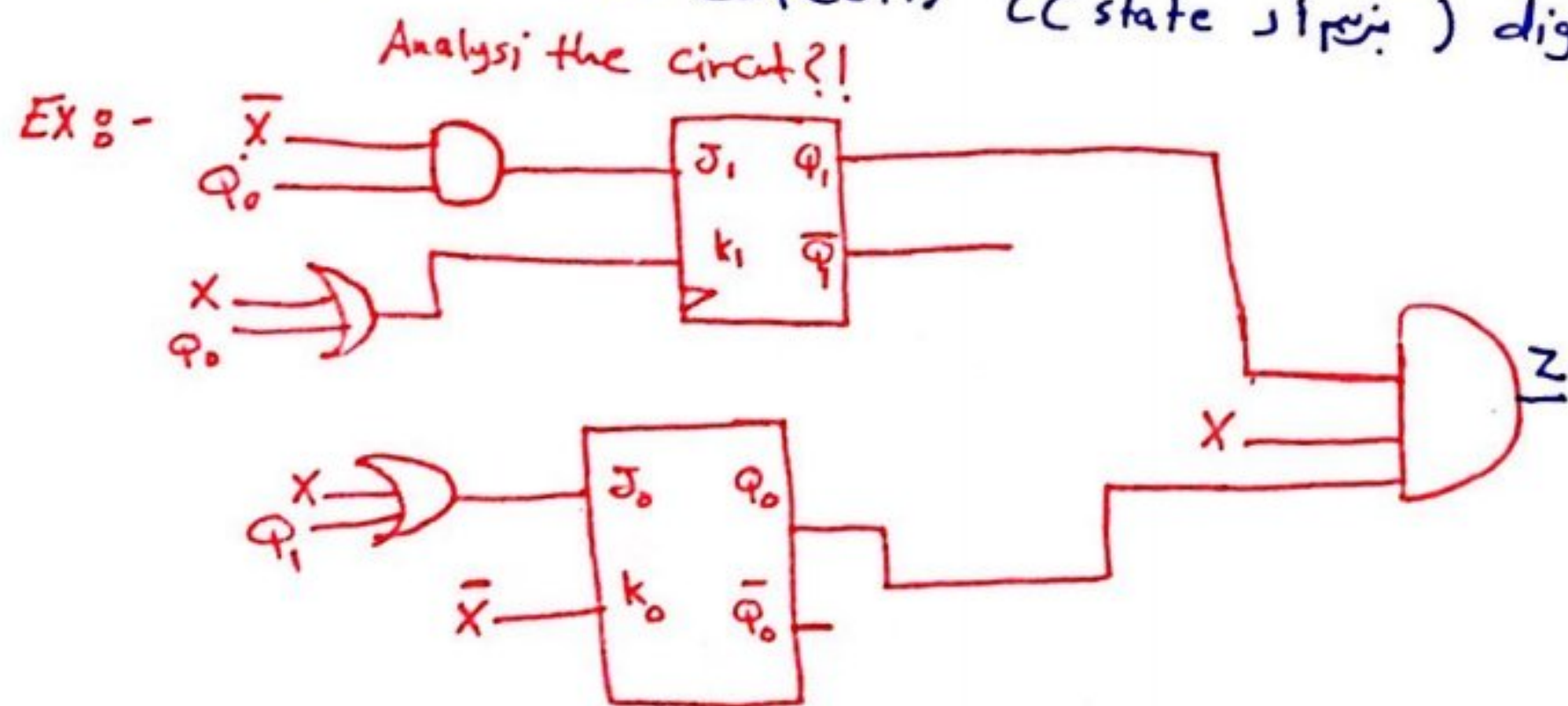
① Mealy circuit: انباج تبعه على input Φ
 $\rightarrow Q(t+1) \neq Q(t), \text{input}$
 $\rightarrow \text{output} \neq Q(t), \text{input}$

② moore circuit: انباج تبعه على Q فقط
 $\rightarrow Q(t+1) \neq Q(t), \text{input}$
 $\rightarrow \text{output} \neq Q(t)$

* إذا (state) تبعه السيركت تبعه على memory
 max # of state = $2^m \rightarrow$ # of f.f

* Analysis steps :-

- ① find boolean expression of the f.f input and output.
- ② find the value of the f.f [T.T]
- ③ find the next state $[Q(t+1)]$ (state diagram) *عبارتيه*



$$\left. \begin{aligned} J_1 &= \bar{X} \cdot Q_0 \\ K_1 &= X + Q_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} J_0 &= X + Q_1 \\ K_0 &= \bar{X} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} Z &= Q_1 \cdot X \cdot Q_0 \\ &\downarrow \\ &\text{out} \quad \text{input} \end{aligned}$$

(X) input عدد 1
 $2^n =$ عدد الstates
 $2^1 = 2$
 # of out going

② T.T

Q_1	Q_0	X	J_1, K_1	J_0, K_0	$Q_1(t+1)$	$Q_0(t+1)$	Z
0	0	0	0, 0	0, 1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0, 1	1, 0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1, 1	0, 1	1	0	0
0	1	1	0, 1	1, 0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0, 0	1, 1	1	0	0
1	0	1	0, 1	1, 0	0	1	0
1	1	0	1, 1	1, 1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0, 1	1, 0	0	1	1

lect'12" Design of sequential circuit

1] D-F.F

Q(t)	Q(t+1)	D
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	1

$D = Q(t+1)$
 نجعلنا الطرف الثاني

2] T.F.F

Q(t)	Q(t+1)	T
0	0	0 no change
0	1	1 toggle
1	0	1 toggle
1	1	0 no change

0 نقنه
 0 عكسه
 1 عكسه
 1 نفس

3] JK F.F

Q(t)	Q(t+1)	JK
0	0	0x 00
0	1	1x 11
1	0	x1 10
1	1	x0 00

0 no/re
 0 togg/set
 1 togg/re
 1 no/set

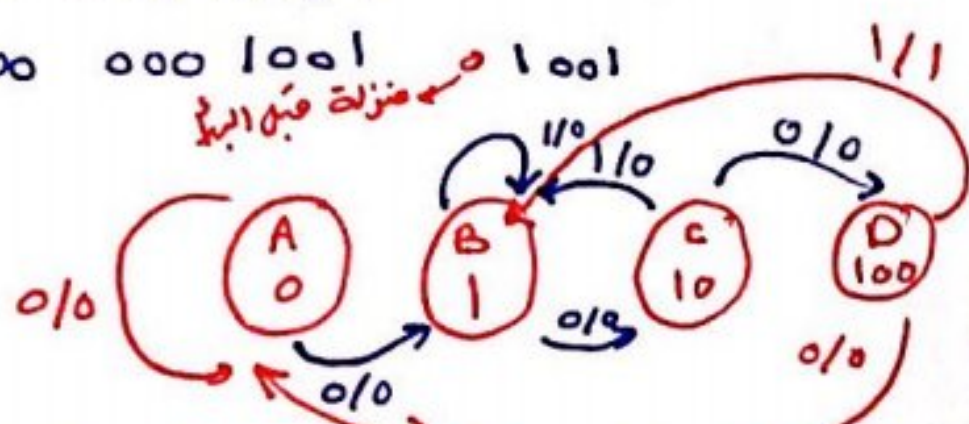
- 1] state digram
- 2] Assign Binary code for each state
- 3] Find f.f output value
- 4] ... boolean expression
- 5] Draw.

* خطوات ار (design)

Ex: Design a circuit that detect if x 1-bit input has the pattern "1001" using

0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1



state 4 4bit JK

- A: 00
- B: 01
- C: 10
- D: 11

- A: منزلت الجبل البيا (0)
- B: (1) المنزلة الثانية
- C: (10) المنزلة الثالثة
- D: 100

المدخل (input)
 المنطق
 المنطق
 انه فان كان لبتا 1 0 0 1

$2^m = \text{states}$
 $2^m = 4 \Rightarrow m=2$

Q ₁	Q ₀	x	Q(t+1)	Q ₀ (t+1)	J ₁ K ₁	J ₀ K ₀	Z
0	0	0	A	0	0x	0x	0
0	0	1	B	1	0x	1x	0
0	1	0	C	1	1x	x1	0
0	1	1	B	0	0x	x0	0
1	0	0	1	1	x0	1x	0
1	0	1	0	1	x1	1x	0
1	1	0	0	0	x1	x1	0
1	1	1	0	1	x1	x0	1

F.F [2]

Q ₁	Q ₀	x	Z
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1

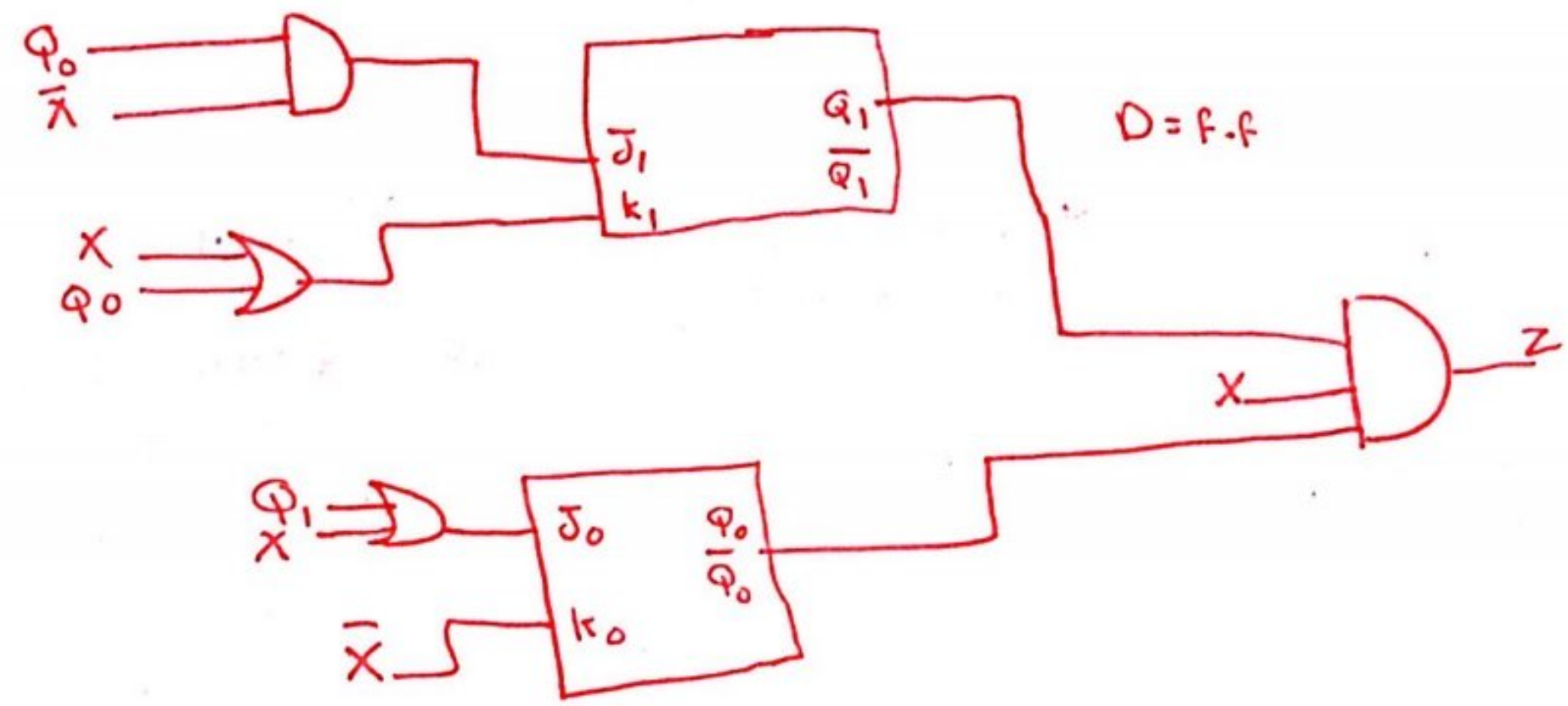
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0

0	x	x	x
0	x	x	1
1	0	1	1
1	0	1	1

0	1	x	x
1	1	x	x

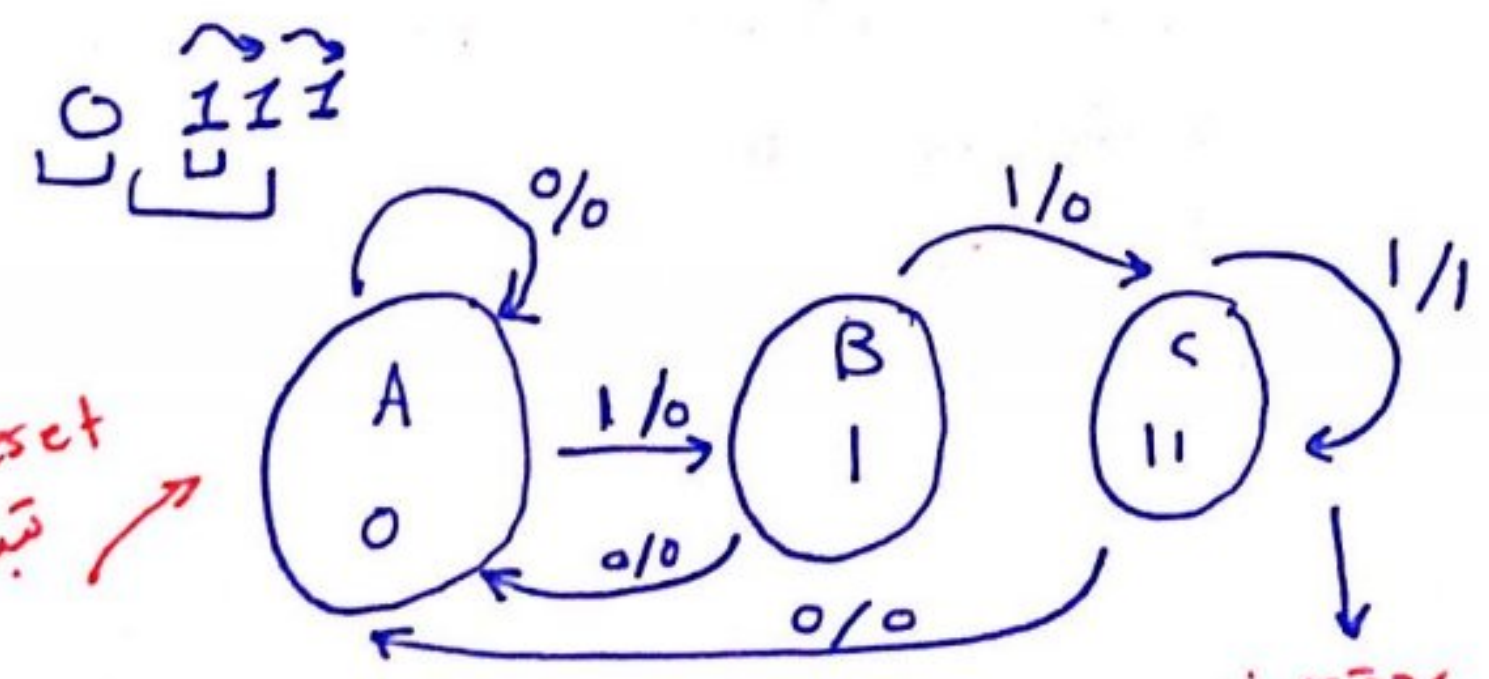
x	x	0	1
x	x	0	1

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{J}_1 &= \varphi_0 \bar{X} \\ K_1 &= X + \varphi_0 \\ \bar{J}_0 &= \varphi_1 + X \\ K_0 &= \bar{X} \\ Z &= X \cdot \varphi_0 \cdot \varphi_1 \end{aligned}$$



*Design circuit that detects 3 or more 1's sequentions

7



stateful reset
تبدل الى A
3 state
2 f.f → 2 bits

رجعتون
لأنه كافي في 3 منازل أكثر
لأنه كافي بين 3 منازل بوضع (A)

رقم تتكرر عنان 3 منازل أو أكثر
كلمة عبارة عن (1)

لو كان الجانب مع منازل (0)

000
منزل تتبدل اليه أو عنده العقبه

lect 13 (counters) (Moore Fsm)

state عدد f.f mealy

* Counters are **Synchronous**

out فانه علاقة مباشر (state)

خطوة واحدة
Regular (step width=1)
- up (simply) $0 \rightarrow 2^m - 1$
- down (simply) $2^m - 1 \rightarrow 0$
max $(2^m - 1)$ f.f
next current
current + 1
current - 1
Irregular
يوجد بعد شروط معينة
Simply

max #
لي بي اوسطها
f.f ② mealy 110 *
f.f ③ moore
(خالفاً أحد الشروط)

- up / down
X=0 X=1
of f.f = m

* بين كل رقم ورقم عدد أكثر من (1) أو خطوة متتالية
* عدد 8 Zero

0-7
* أنه يتحقق الشرط برأفت (0)
* 7 تكب 111 3 طانات

$2^4 - 1 = 15$

regular & Irregular المفروضة فا 0-15

$2^3 - 1 = 7$
(regular) ∴

- EX: - ① 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
② 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 0, ...
③ 0, 2, 5, 3, 2, 5, 3, 2, 0
④ mode-8 counter
0-7 0, n-1

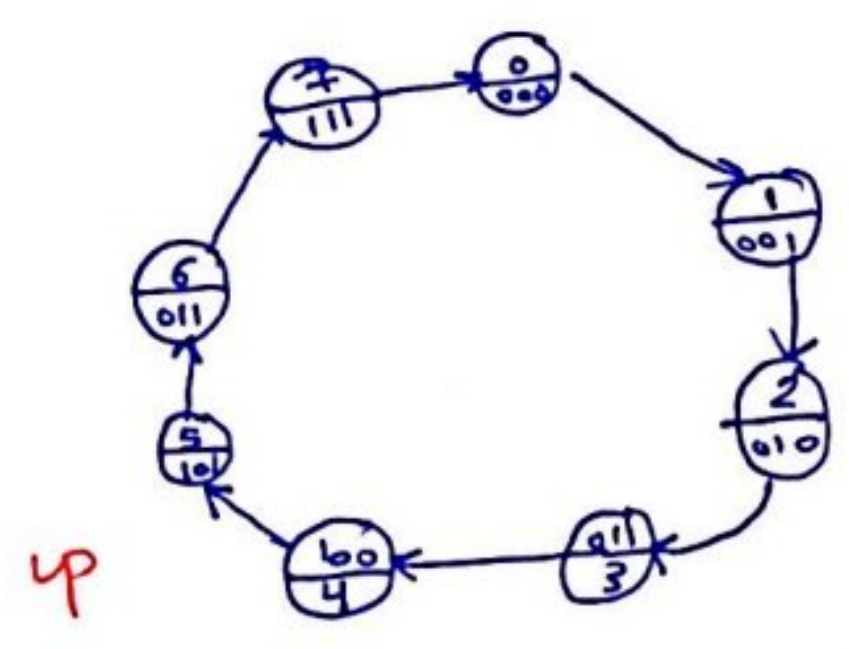
خطوة (Irregular)
 $2^3 - 1 = 7$

خطوة (regular)
0, 7

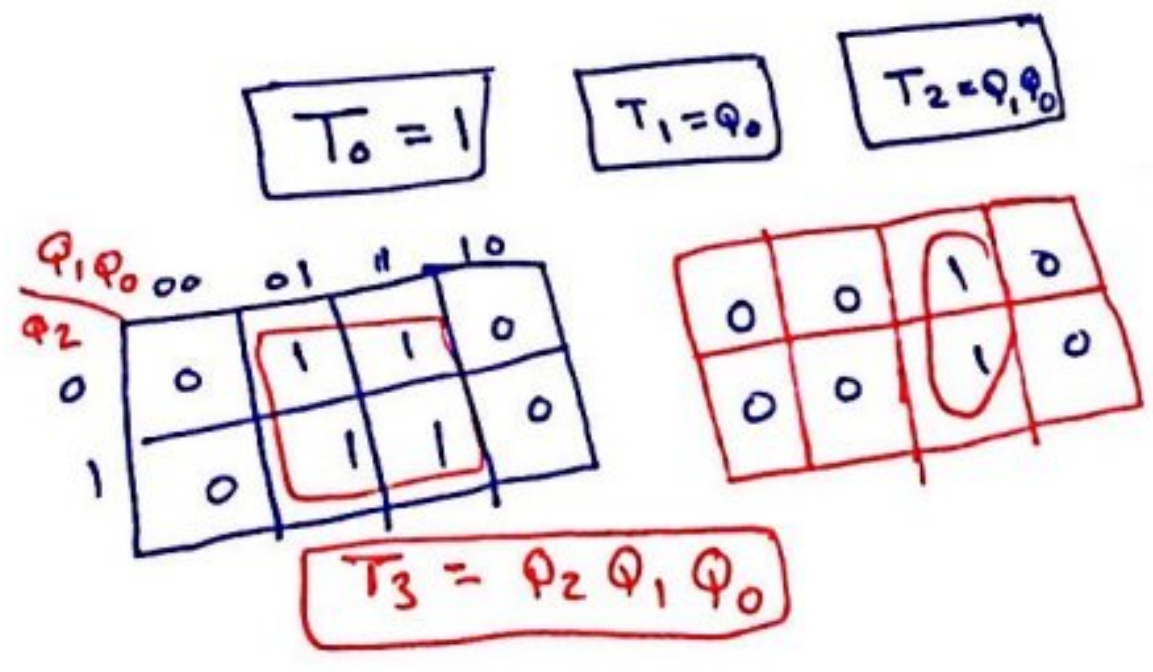
خطوة (Irregular)

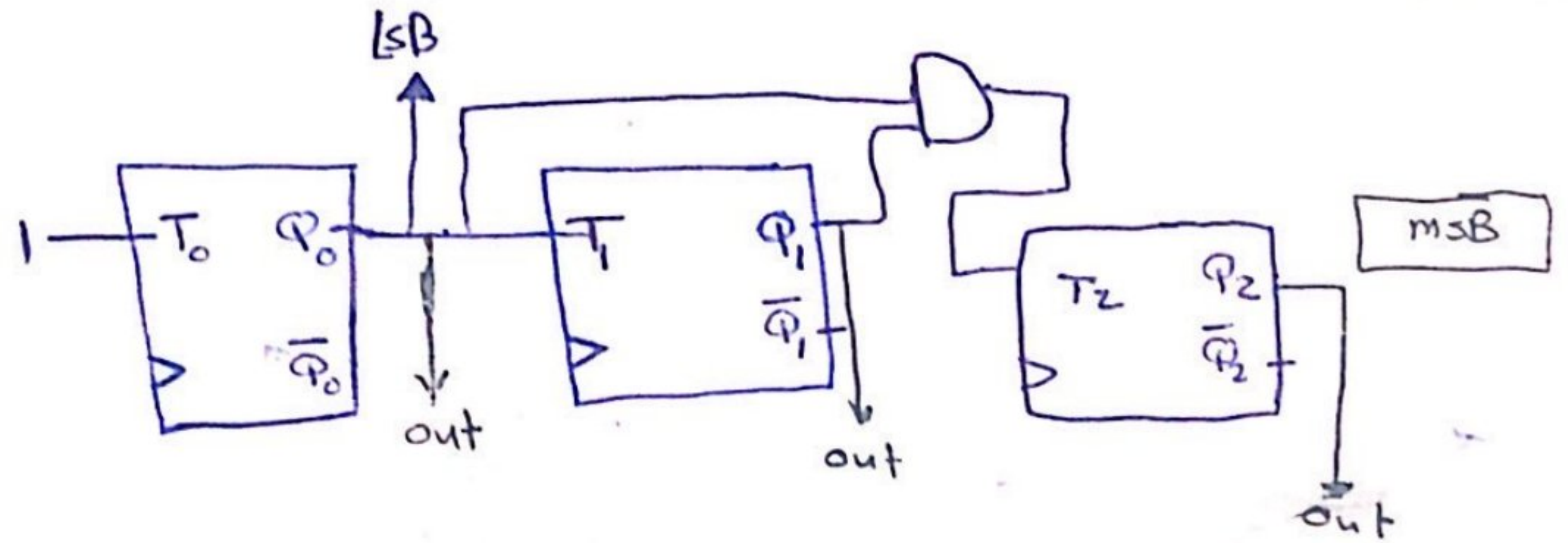
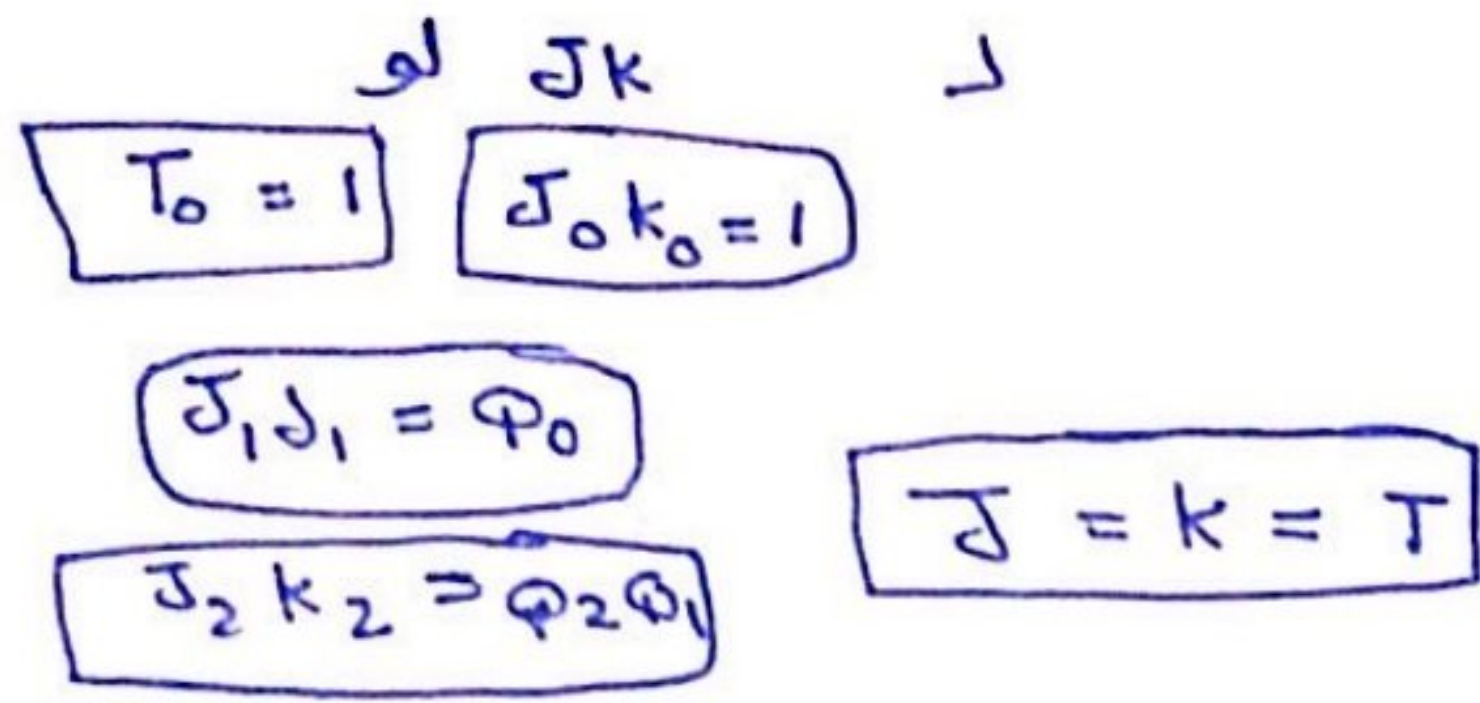
خطوة (regular)
0-7

* Design Regular up counter (0-7) Q_2, Q_1, Q_0 (Output)



$Q_2(t)$	$Q_1(t)$	$Q_0(t)$	$Q_2(t+1)$	$Q_1(t+1)$	$Q_0(t+1)$	T_2	T_1	T_0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1





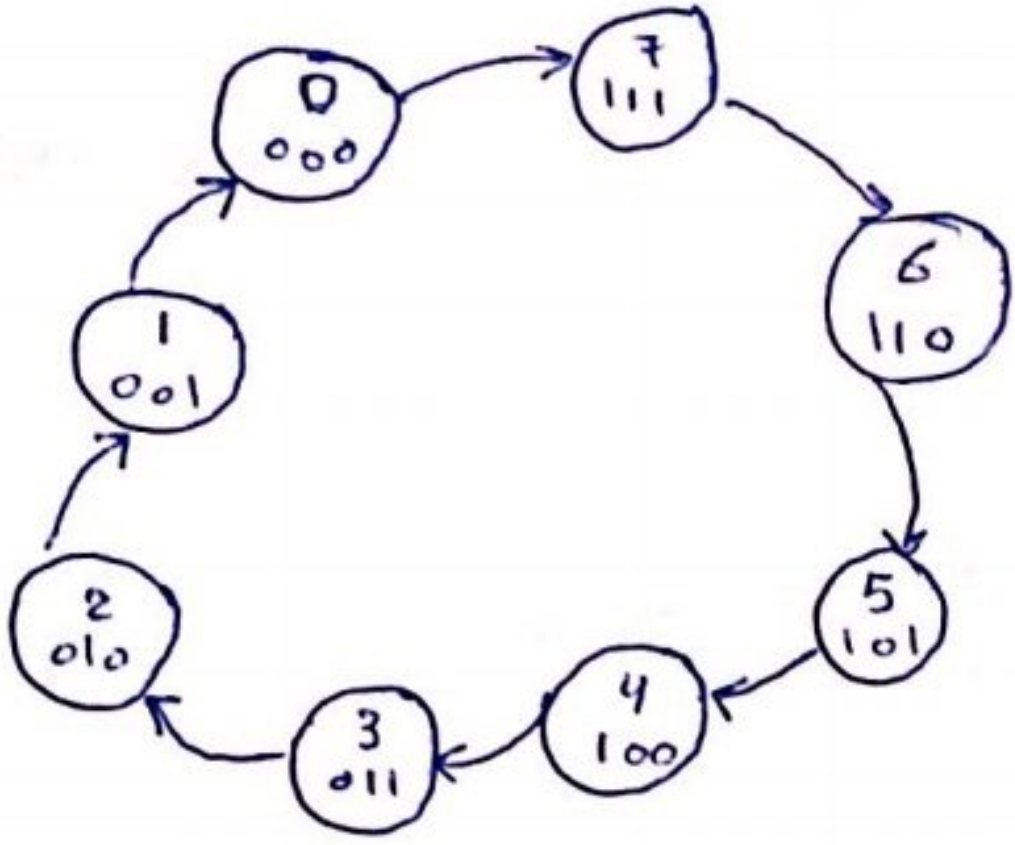
input (لأنه طاعة في حالة للعدد دائرياً) ف أن state للبيانات هي خياراً .

← شطبنا input (T.T) ←

← شطبنا output ←

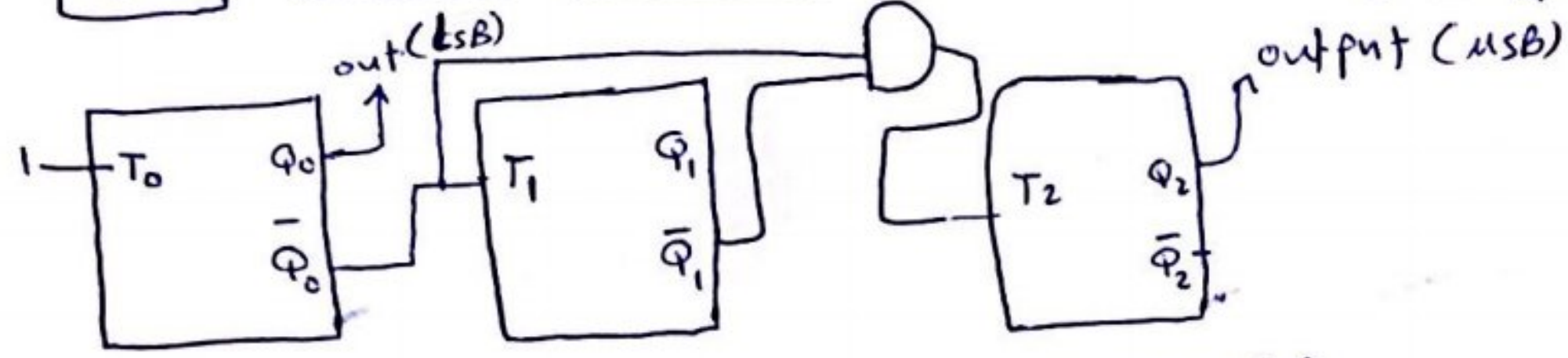
out = Φ out put Current state.

Ex 2- regular 7-0 down



Q_2	Q_1	Q_0	$Q_2(t+1)$	$Q_1(t+1)$	$Q_0(t+1)$	T_2	T_1	T_0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1

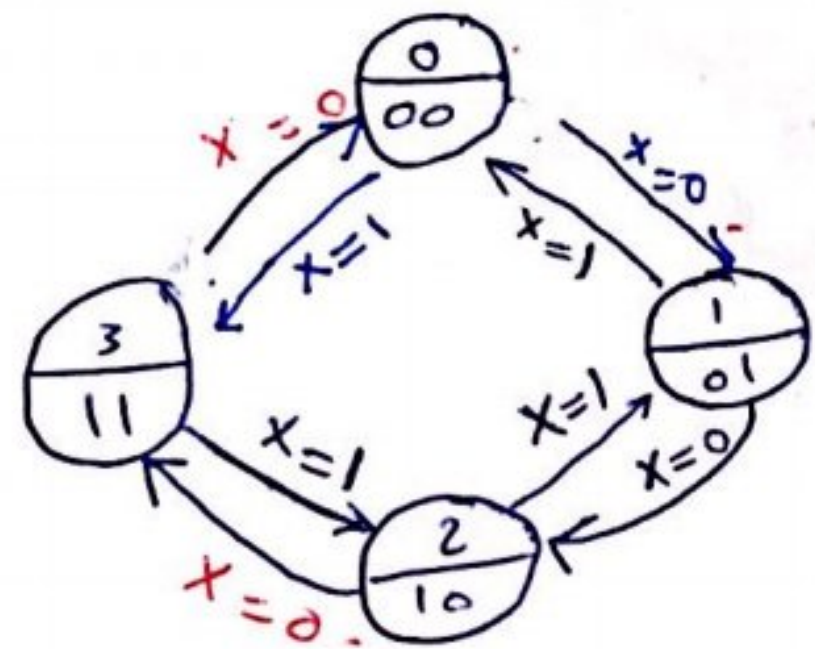
$T_0 = 1$ $T_1 = \bar{Q}_0$ $T_2 = \bar{Q}_0 \bar{Q}_1$



ضمان العلاقات لكن بوجود (bar)

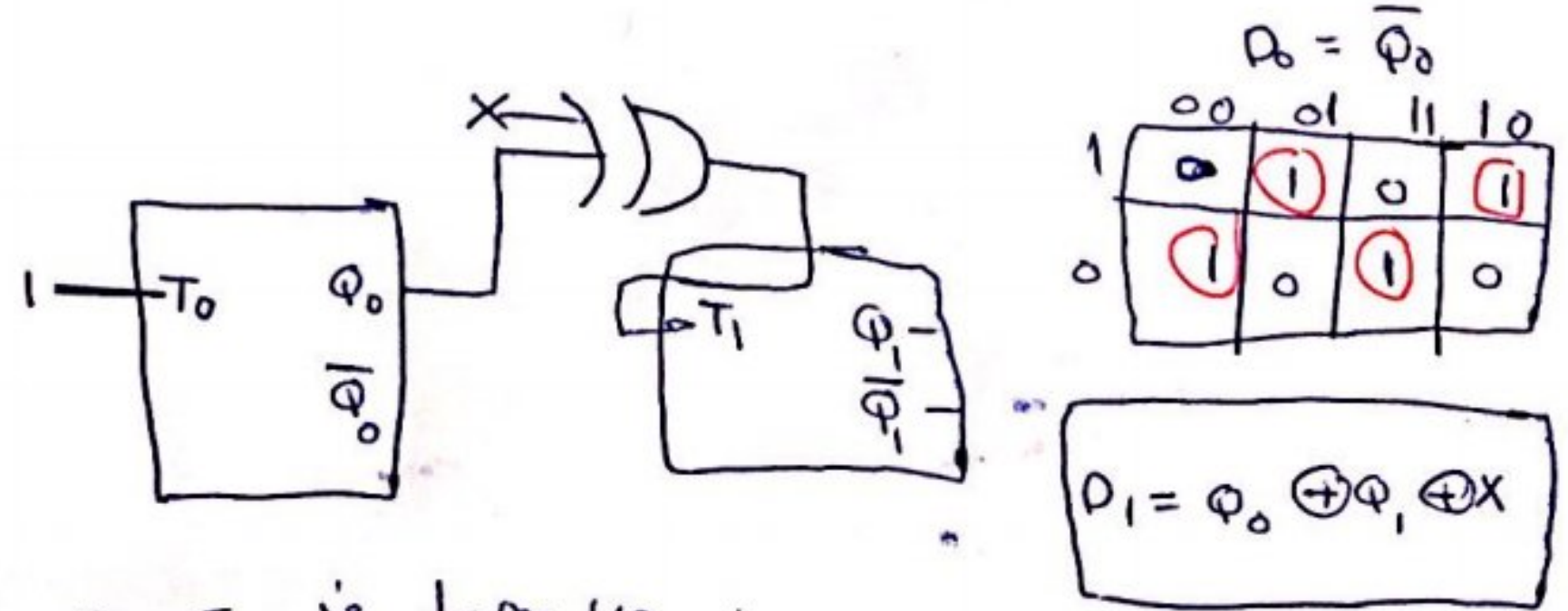
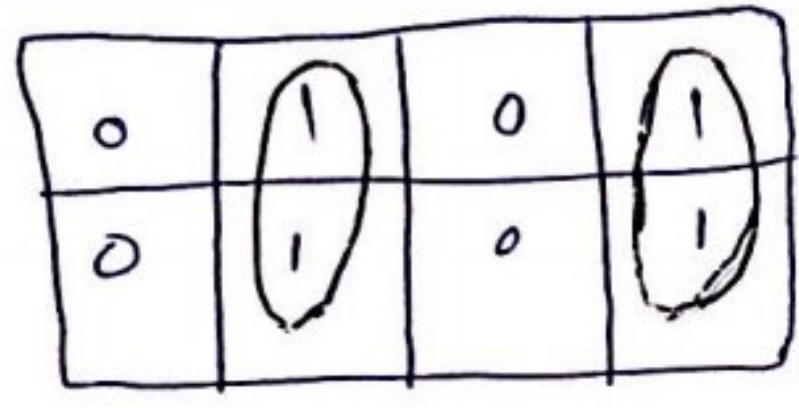
* Design Counter regular up/down

0-3 → x=0 (up)
3-0 → x=1 (down)



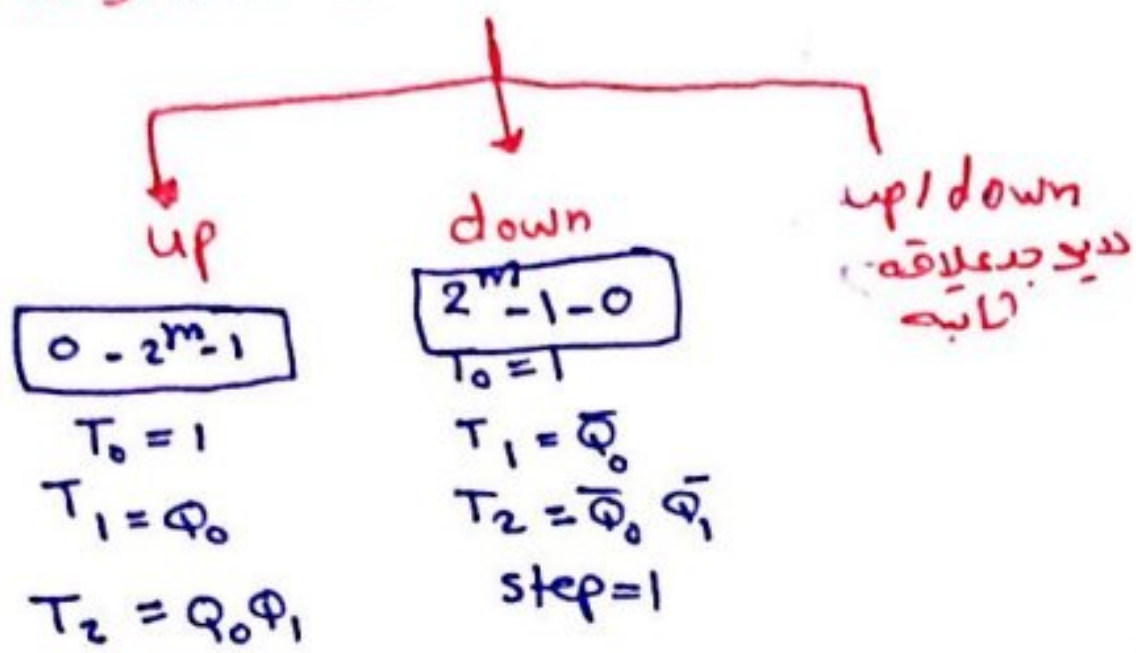
$T_0 = 1$ $T_1 = \bar{Q}_0 x + Q_0 \bar{x}$
 $T_1 = Q_0 \oplus x$

Q_1	Q_0	x	$Q_1(t+1)$	$Q_0(t+1)$	T_1	T_0	D_1	D_0
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0



T_0, T_1, T_2 ليسوا في down up →
 لا يوجد علاقة بين T_0, T_1, T_2 في up/down

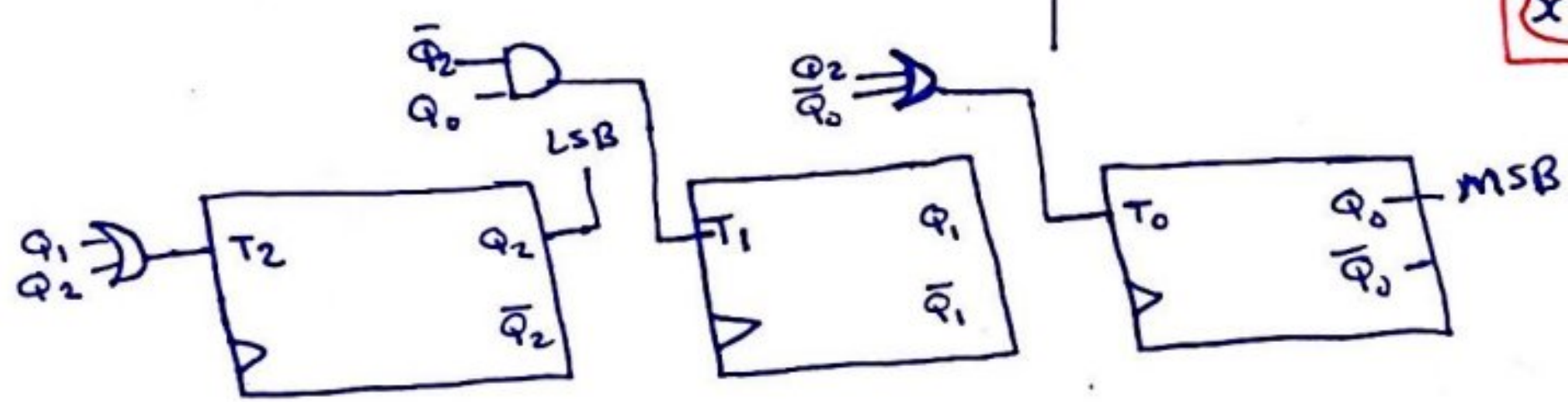
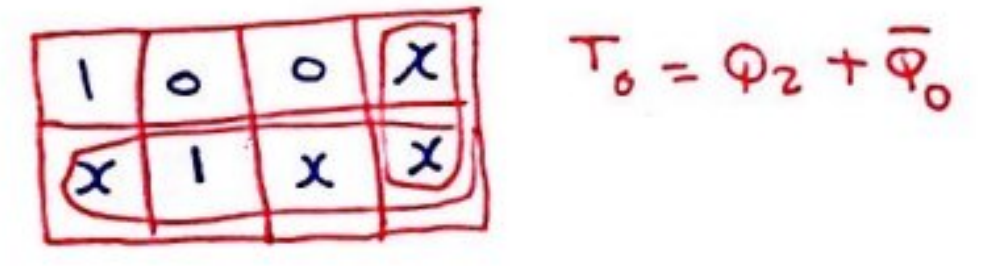
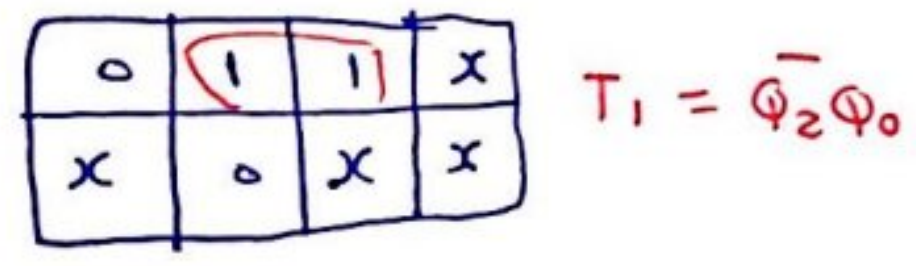
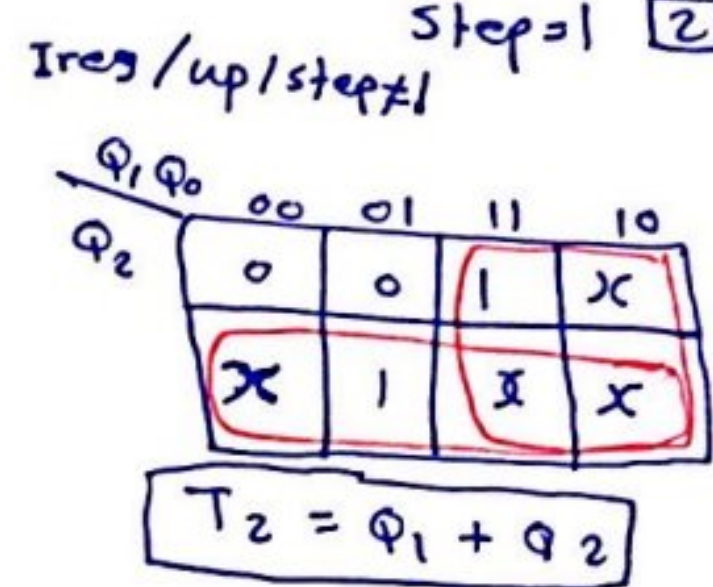
* regular (moore machine)



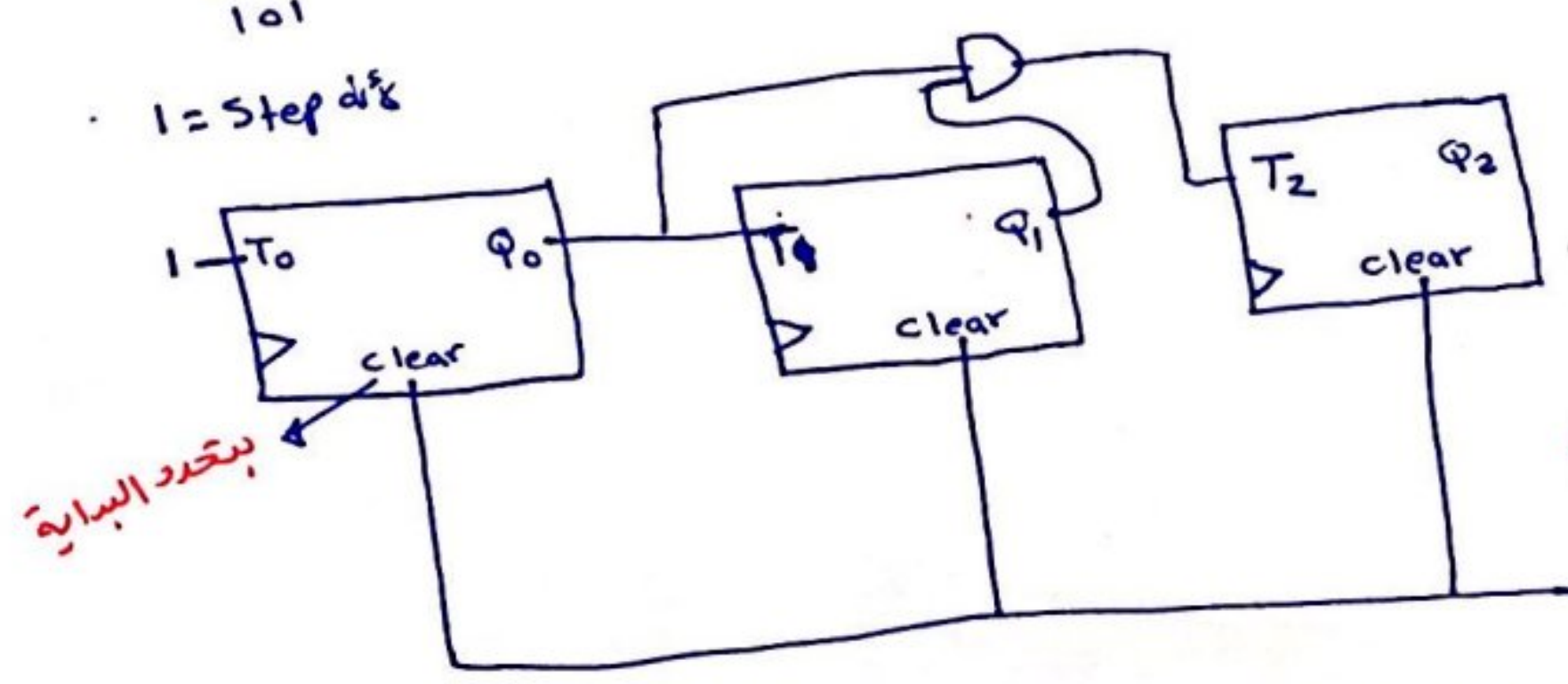
* Design a counter that counts 0, 1, 3, 5

101 → T.T / k-map / الشروط
simplify ⇒ up/down

Q_2	Q_1	Q_0	$Q_2(t+1)$	$Q_1(t+1)$	$Q_0(t+1)$	T_2	T_1	T_0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
1	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	X



Ex | 000 - 5 counter $2^3 - 1 = 7$ Irregular up step simplified



تطلع أكبر رقم (5) clear(0) set(1)

0 0 0
↓ ↓ ↓
clear clear clear

6 = 110

آخر رقم (5) يزيد انه (0) وبتوقف عن العمل وبتعطل وبتسببه

Counter لصفحة ل (0) و (1) و (2) و (3) و (4) و (5) و (6) و (7) و (8) و (9) و (10) و (11) و (12) و (13) و (14) و (15)

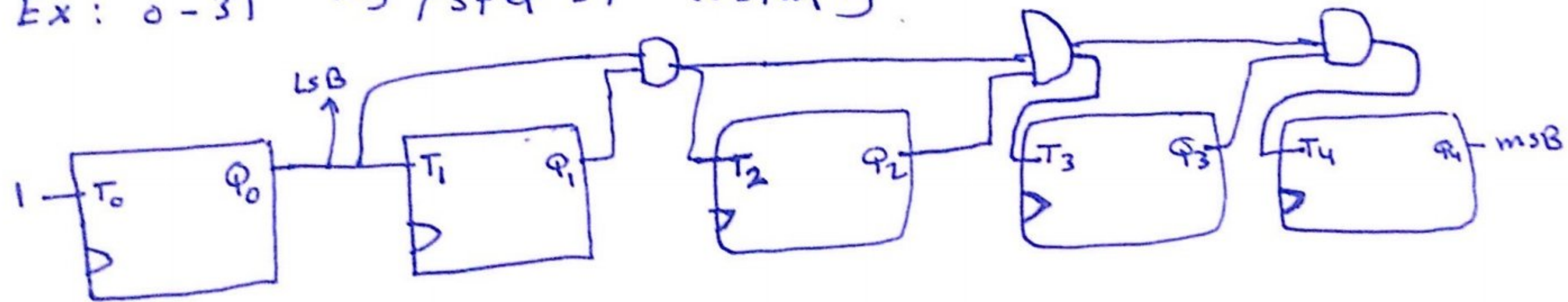
بتحدد البداية

بتحدد النهاية

and بوابة و (up) يزيد (0)

set clear

Ex: 0-31 reg / step = 1 \therefore simply



0-255 8.H

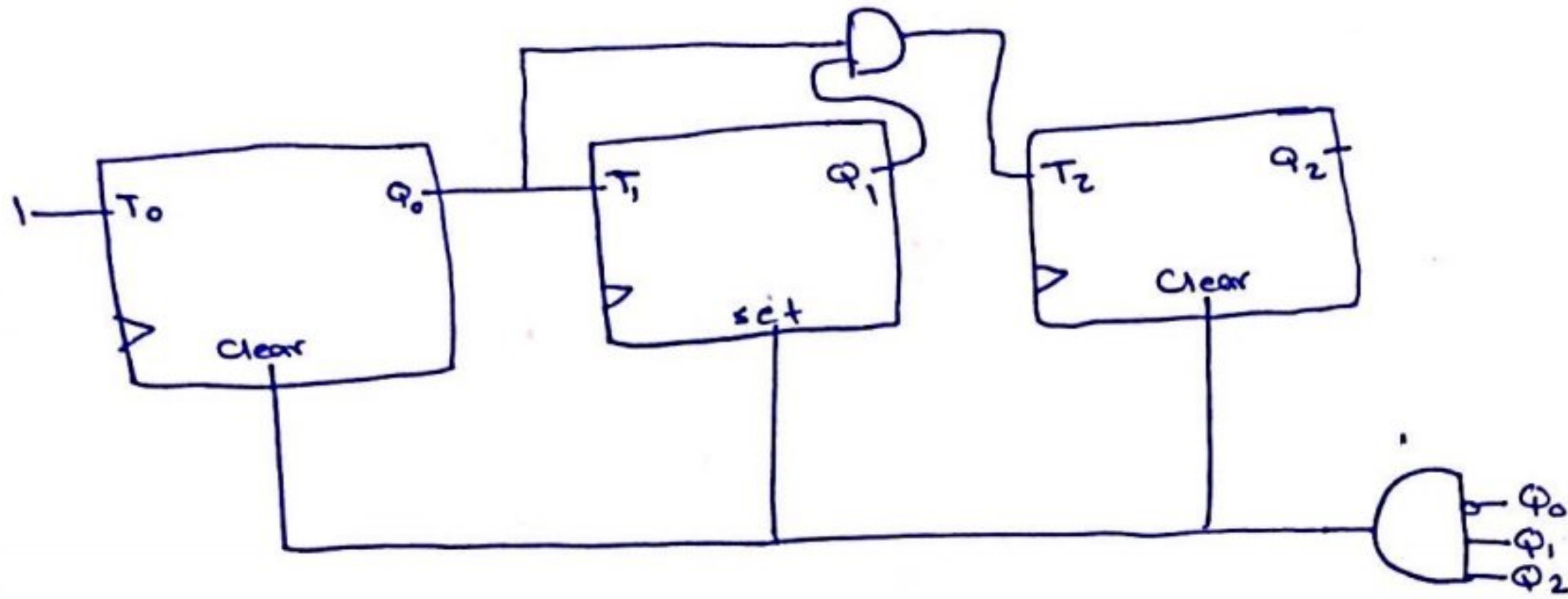
* 2-5 counter

Irregular

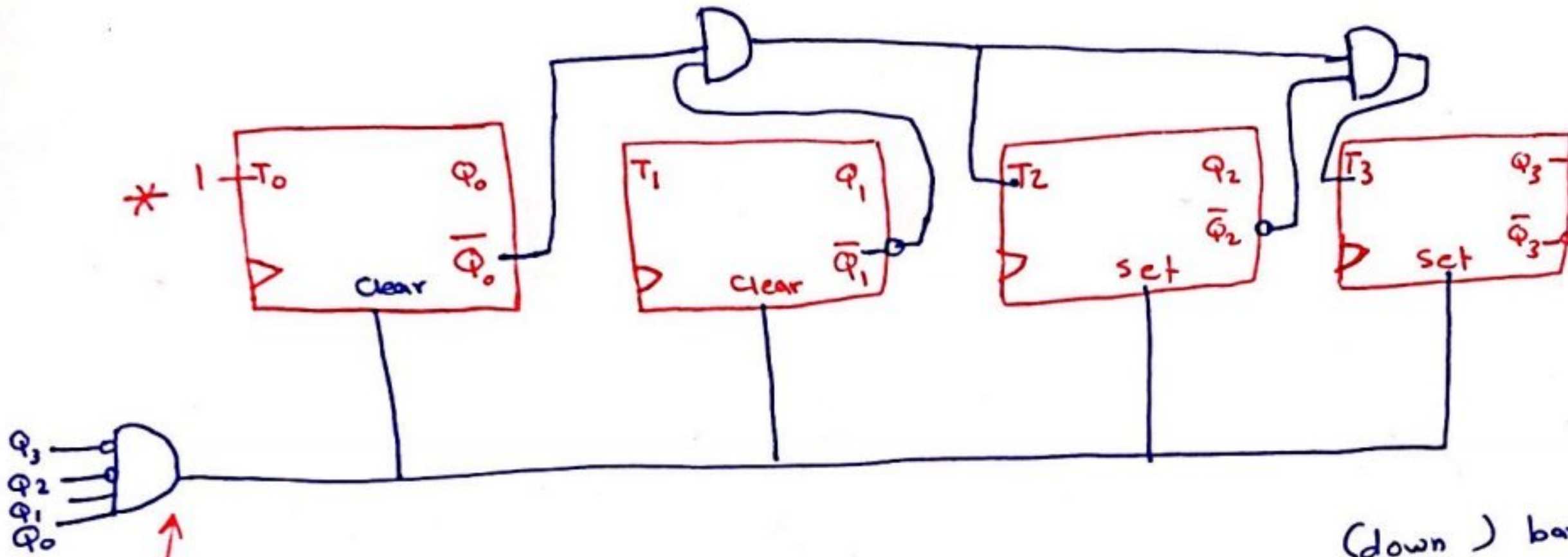
1 step = 1

2 up

simplify.



$$2 = \begin{matrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$



الرقم الى هنا
الغاي + باقي
الايه
down
إذا up الرقم - 1

بعد 12

$$\begin{matrix} 11 & 0 & 0 \\ \underline{12} \end{matrix}$$

down + 1

$$3 = 0011$$

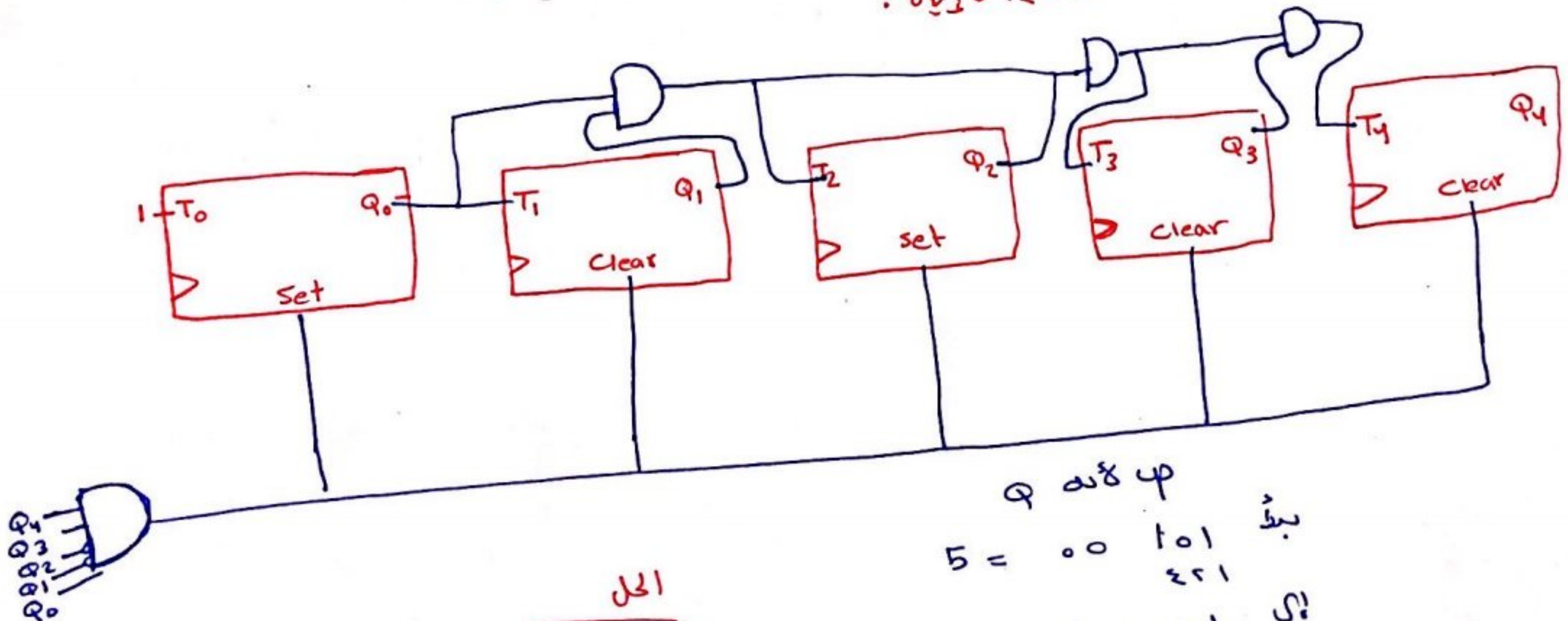
$$3 + 1 = 4$$

down ←

12 - 4

بجانبه bar (down)
ما وينا بسأعد بعرف أنه clear/set
بقي أربع رجوع

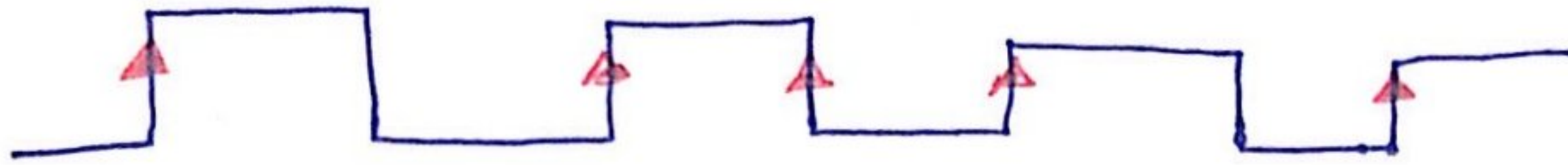
لما بدتي أعد up بدتي اوصل الرقم لعد ما الرقم للباقي بدتي اياه فمثلا يرجع طبيعي أول وجديد
down بدتي اوصل الرقم لعد ما الرقم للباقي بدتي اياه .



الحل
5-24
5-25

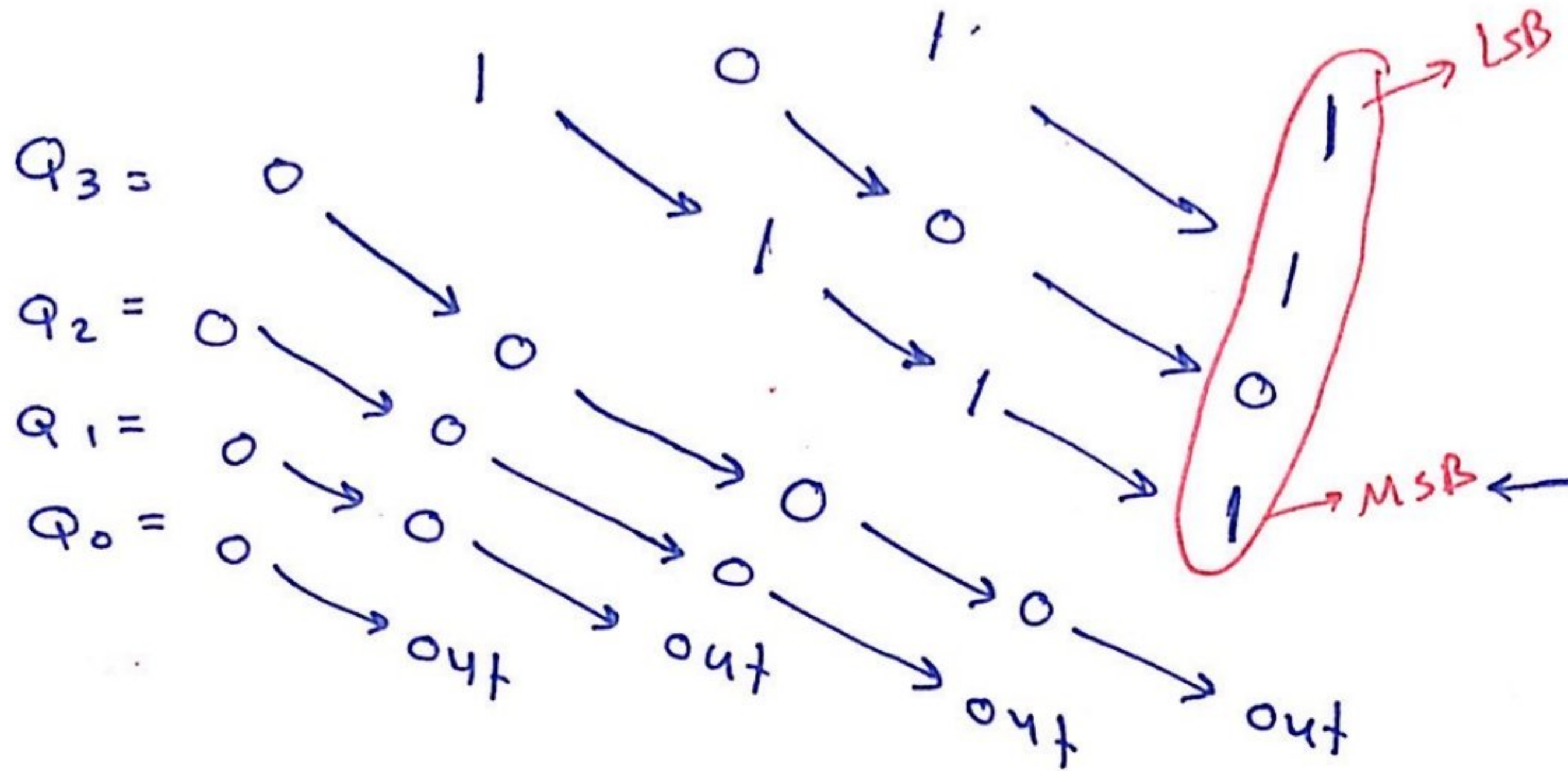
up 8
5 = 00101
26 = 11001
up - 1

Ex :



دائماً نبأ Reset (0)

أد clock تفرّب
كل مرة وحدة



كل D-f.f تستقبل
القيمة القديمة

كما تطلع الناتج النهائي

المجموع (7) cycle .

و (3) cycle للقراءة

أد وحدة وصلت \rightarrow already نقرأ (msb)
(bit)

* كتاب إلى (4) cycle للكتابة
writing

4 digit
bit

بالامكان (5) فانه cycle يحتاج !

cycle
write
read

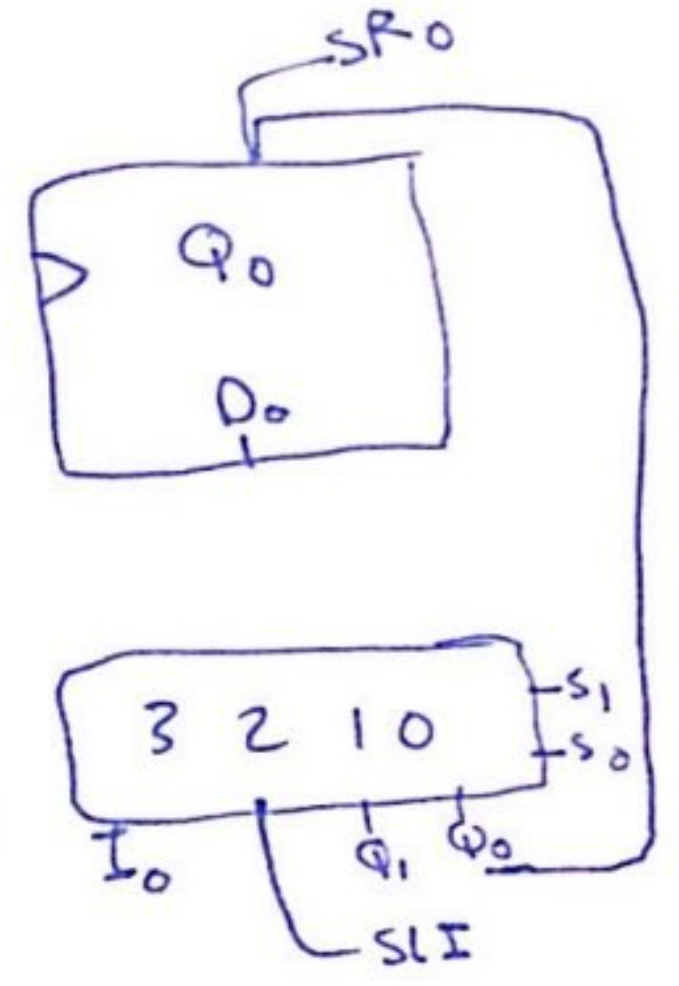
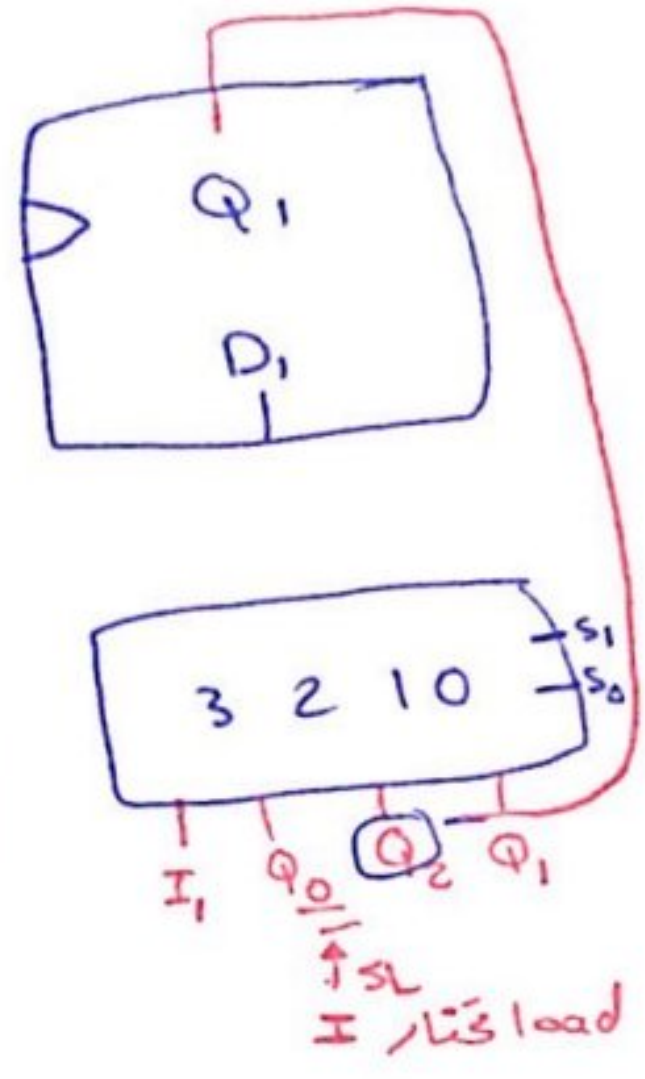
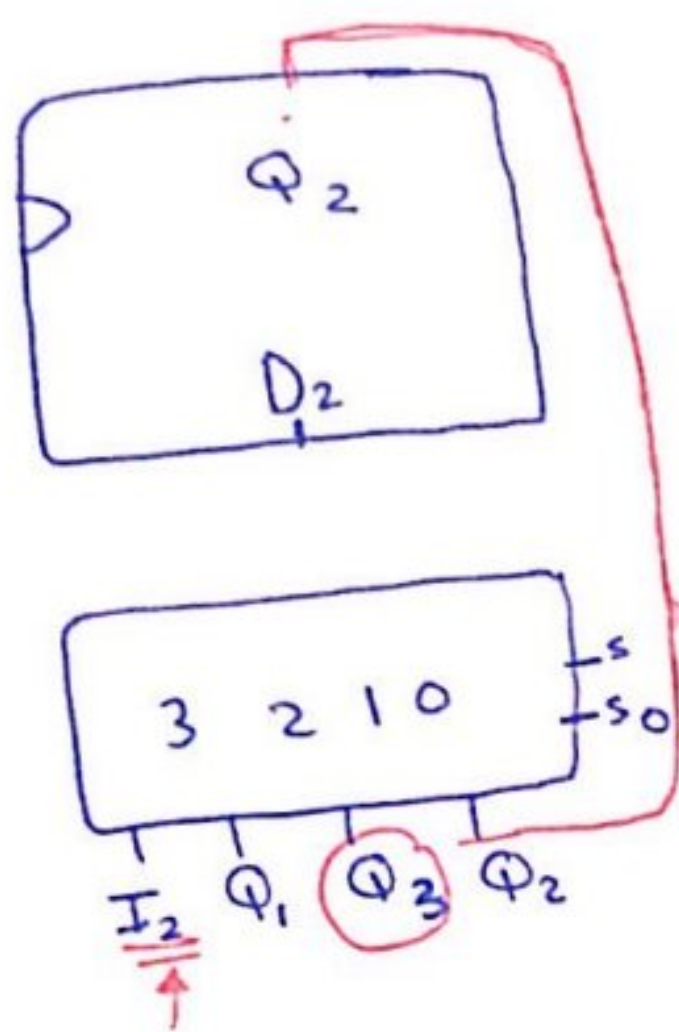
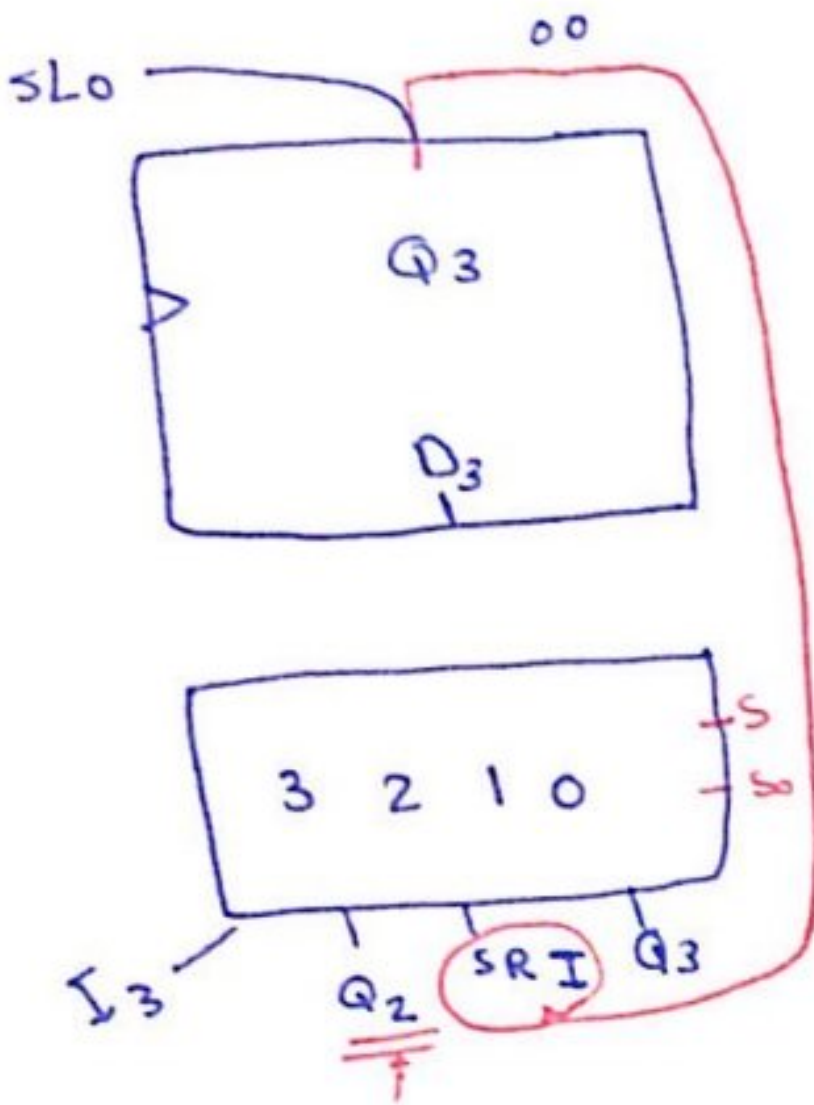
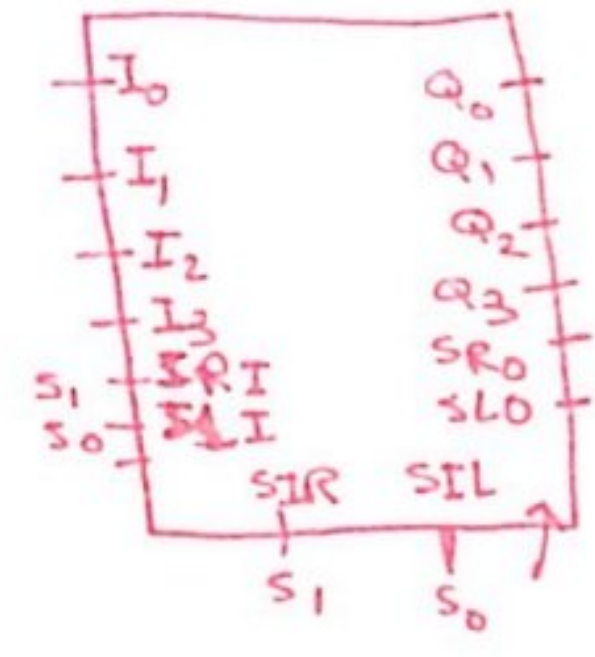
6 write
5 read

المجموع (11)
cycle

* universal Register

s_1	s_0	type
0	0	store (No change) save
0	1	shift right (SR)
1	0	shift left (SL)
1	1	Parallel load

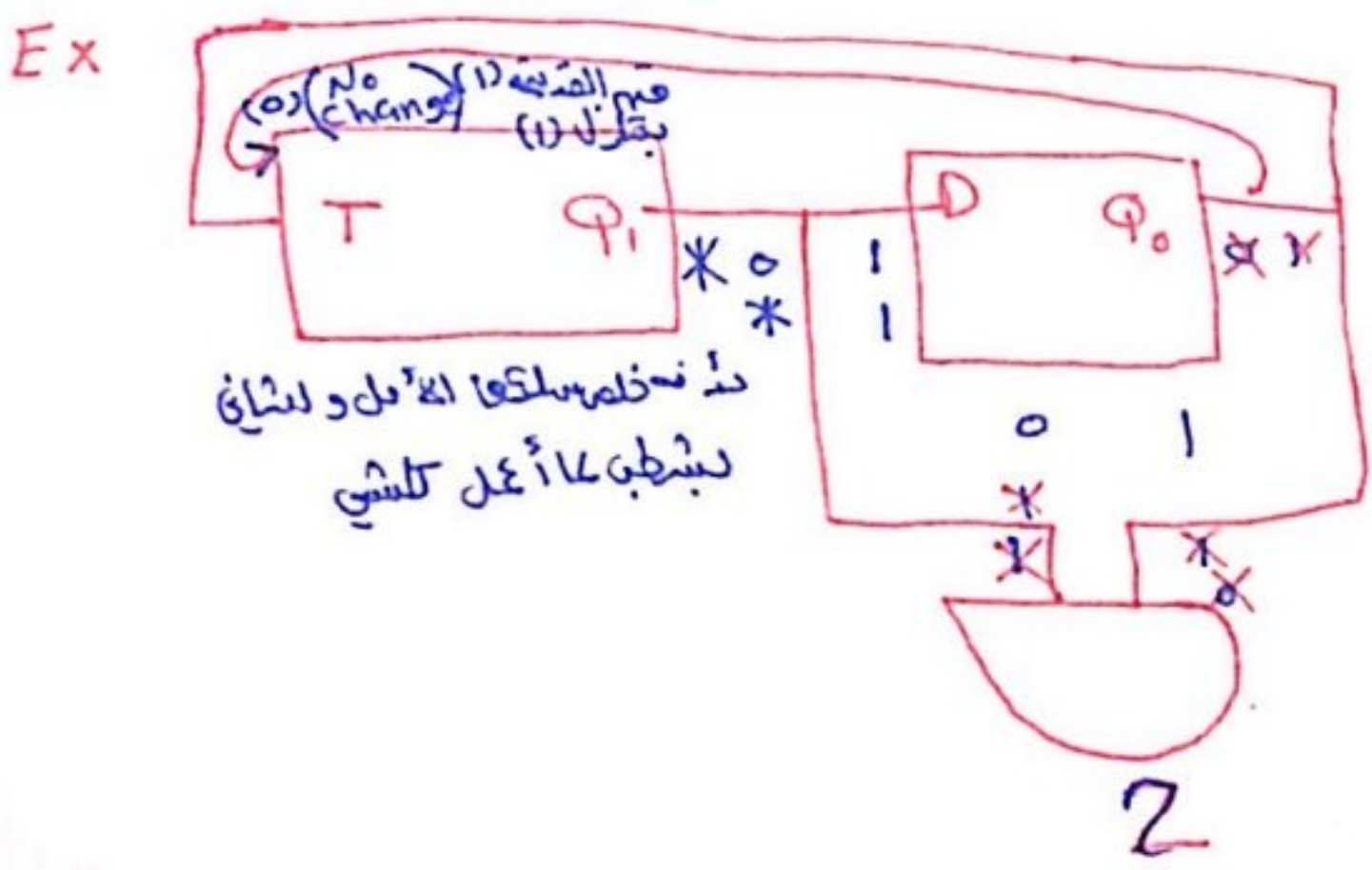
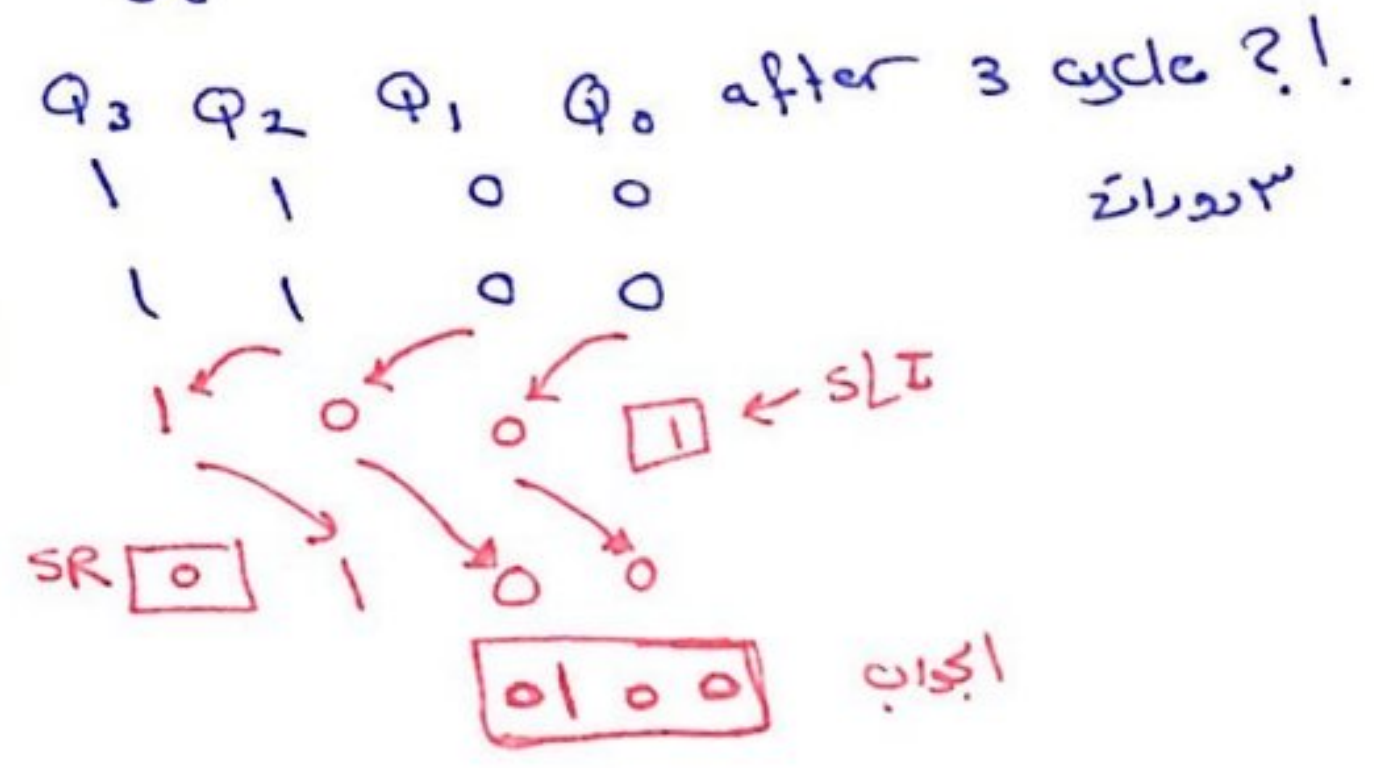
(بخطوات مفصلة) (ربطوا او ربطنا)



Ex: $Q_3 Q_2 Q_1 Q_0 = 1100$ / $SR I = 0$ / $SL I = 1$ $I_3 I_2 I_1 I_0 = 1111$

$s_1 s_0$	Find
0 0	Find
1 0	قبل
0 1	ابتداء
0 0	أول دورة
1 0	ثانية دورة
0 1	ثالثة دورة

انقول السيار



Q_1, Q_0 Find z and $q_s \rightarrow Q_1 / Q_0$ after 2 cycle?!

$Q_1 = 0$
 $Q_0 = 1$