

**POSIZIONE
DEL
PROBLEMA**



**PROBLEMA LETTERALE
(ENUNCIATI)**



**TRASFORMAZIONE DEGLI
ENUNCIATI IN FORMA
SIMBOLICA**



**TRASFORMAZIONE IN
TABELLA**



**INDIVIDUAZIONE DELLA
FUNZIONE RISOLUTRICE**

**TRADUZIONE DEL
PROBLEMA IN
TABELLA DELLE
COMBINAZIONI**

**METODI:
DISSOCIAZIONE
ASSOCIAZIONE**

MINIMIZZAZIONE

**METODI:
ALGEBRICO
KARNAUGH
McCLUSKEY**

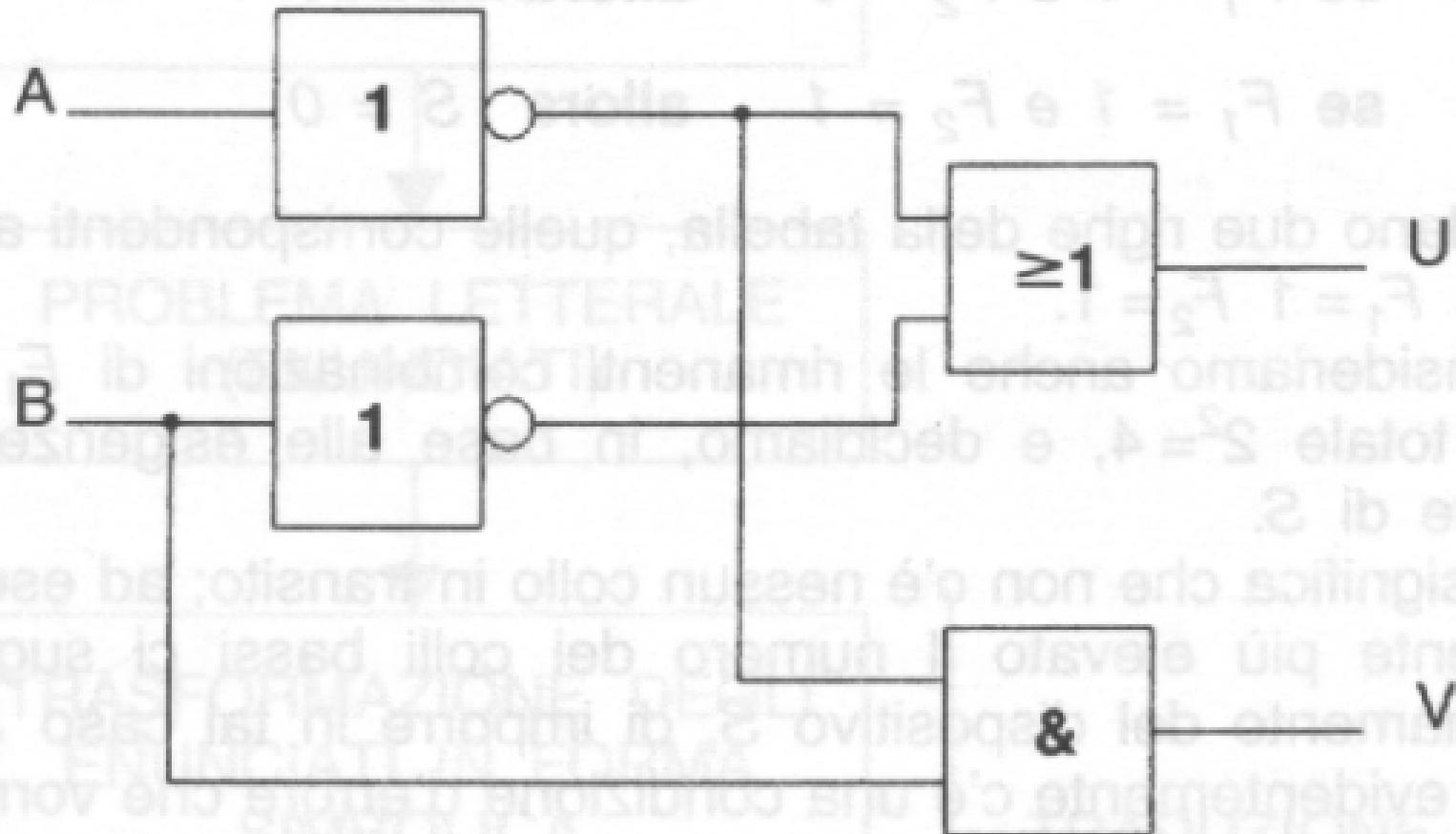
**STESURA SCHEMA
LOGICO**



COSTRUZIONE

A	B	U	V
0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0

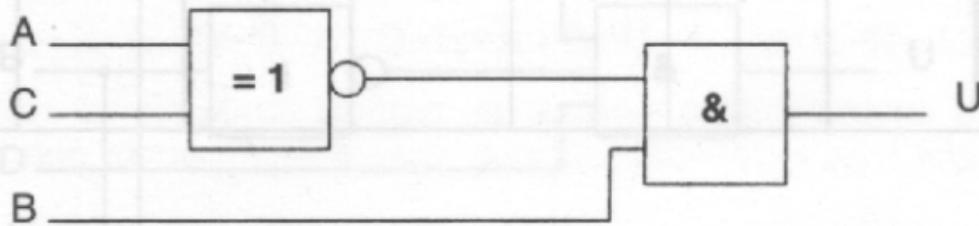
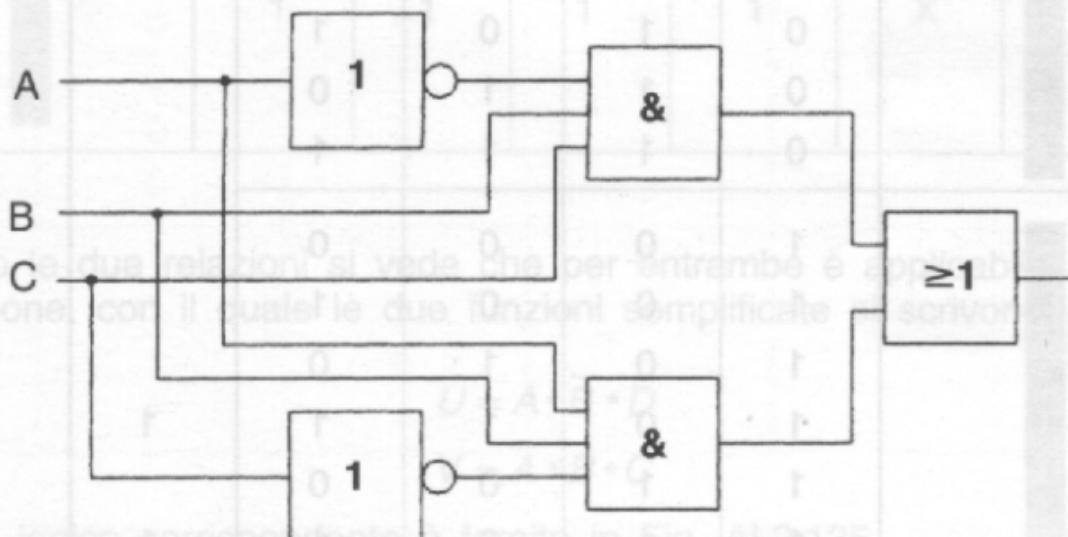
Fig. AL2.128 - Tabella delle verità del dispositivo di smistamento colli.



A	B	C	U
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0

$$\overline{A} * B * C$$

$$A * \overline{B} * \overline{C}$$

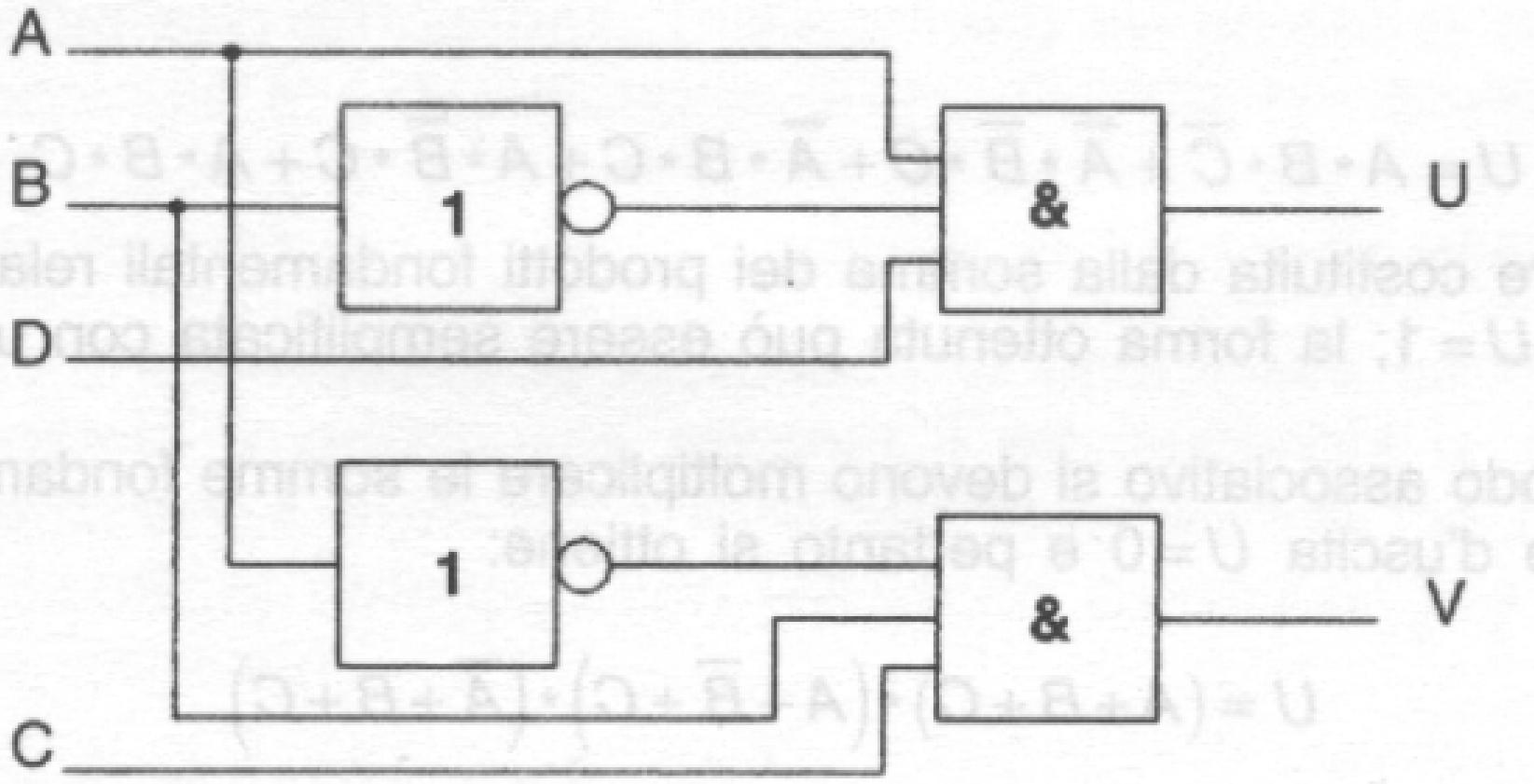


P₀ P₁ C₀ C₁ SALITA DISCESA

	A	B	C	D	U	V
PRIMO PIANO	0	0	0	0		
	0	0	0	1		
	0	0	1	0		
	0	0	1	1		
	0	1	0	0		
	0	1	0	1		
	0	1	1	0		1
	0	1	1	1		1
SECONDO PIANO	1	0	0	0		
	1	0	0	1		
	1	0	1	0		
	1	0	1	1	1	
	1	1	0	0		
	1	1	0	1	1	
	1	1	1	0		
	1	1	1	1		

Notiamo in questo caso che la somma dei numeri pur avendo un numero
forma, risulta più di quello della Fig. A.

	P ₀	P ₁	C ₀	C ₁	SALITA	DISCESA
	A	B	C	D	U	V
PRIMO PIANO	0	0	0	0	X	X
	0	0	0	1	X	X
	0	0	1	0	X	X
	0	0	1	1	X	X
	0	1	0	0	0	0
	0	1	0	1	0	0
SECONDO PIANO	0	1	1	0	0	1
	0	1	1	1	0	1
	1	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	1	1	0
	1	0	1	0	0	0
	1	0	1	1	1	0
TERZO PIANO	1	1	0	0	X	X
	1	1	0	1	X	X
	0	1	1	0	X	X
	0	1	1	1	X	X
	0	0	0	0		
	0	0	0	0		



	A	B	C	U
FUNZIONAMENTO NORMALE	0	0	0	0
	0	1	0	0
	1	0	0	0
	1	1	0	1
FUNZIONAMENTO A VUOTO	0	0	1	1
	0	1	1	1
	1	0	1	1

A

BC

00

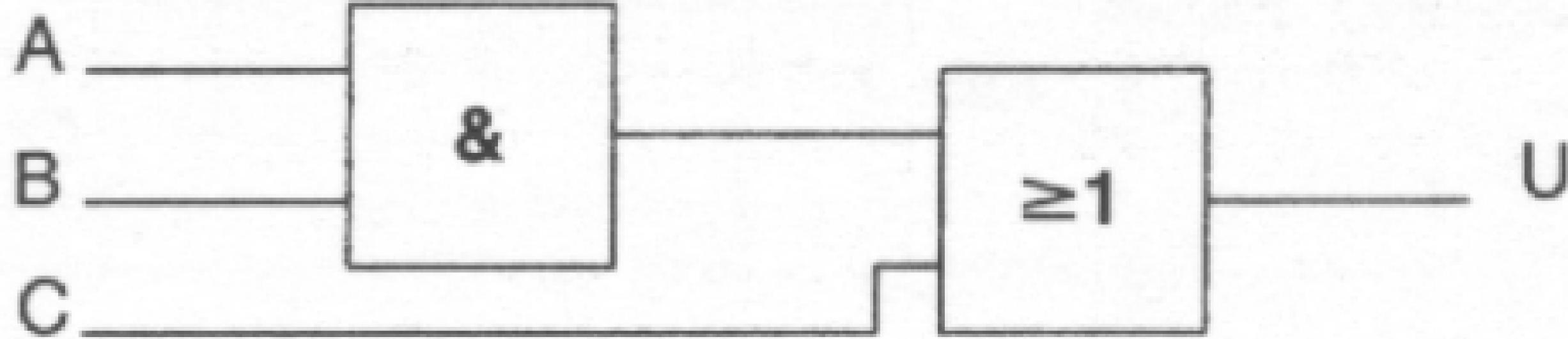
01

11

10

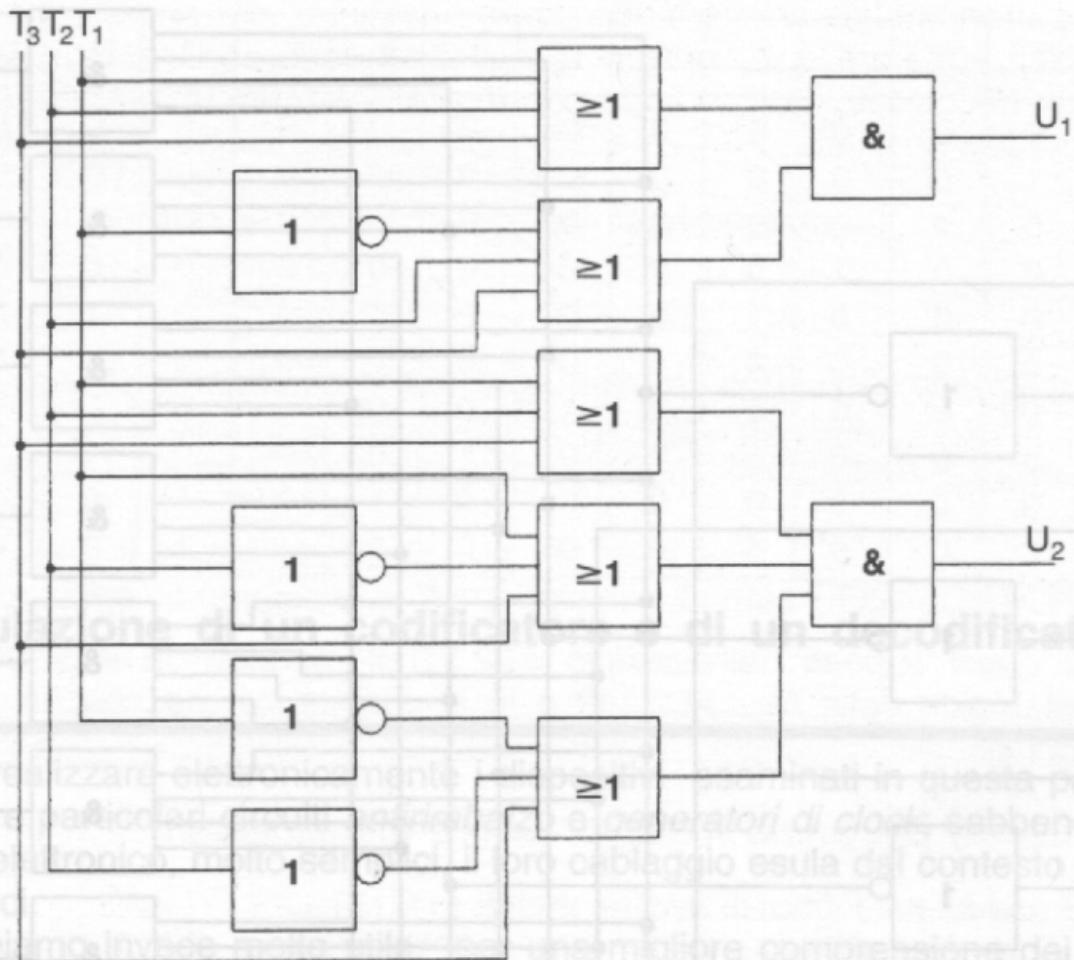
	0	0
01	1	1
11	1	1
10	0	1

Fig. AL2.137



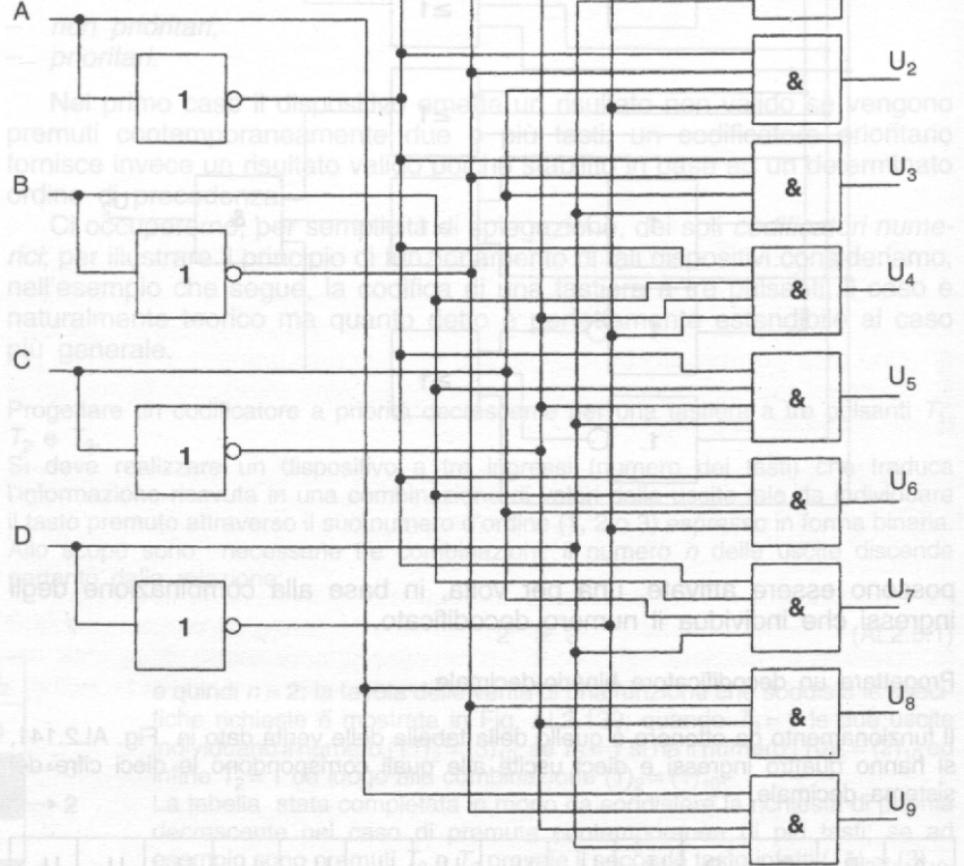
T_1	T_2	T_3	U_1	\bar{U}_2	
0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	1	1	→ 3
0	1	0	1	0	→ 2
0	1	1	1	1	
1	0	0	0	1	→ 1
1	0	1	1	1	
1	1	0	1	0	
1	1	1	1	1	

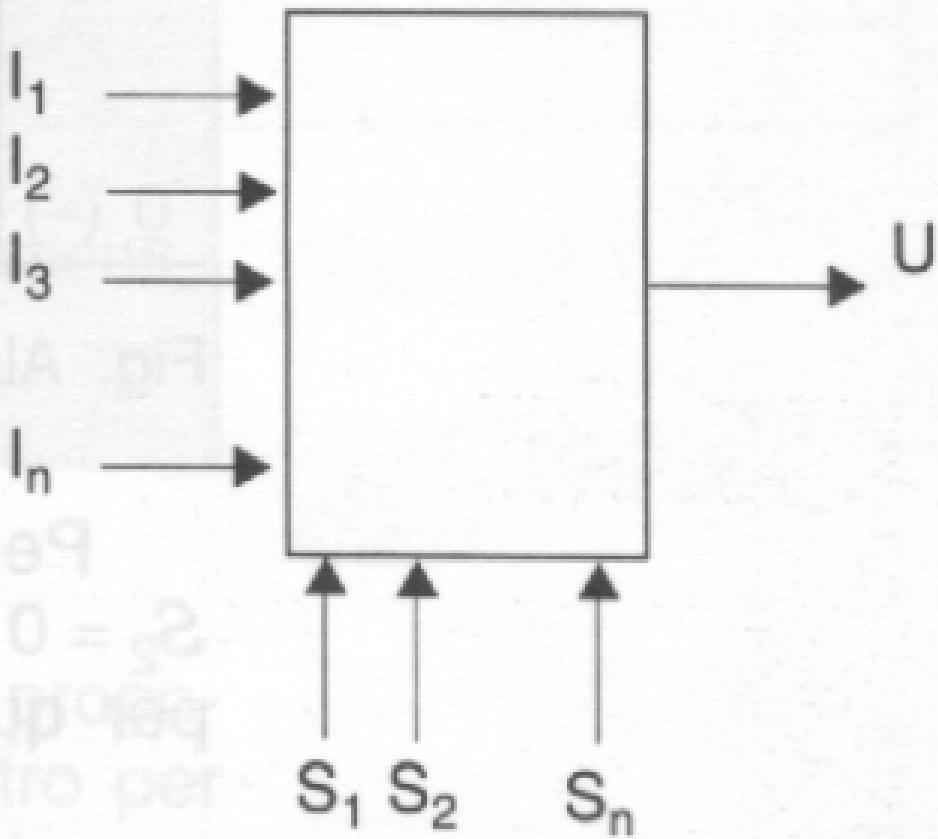
Fig. AL2.139



Sappiamo tuttavia che le macchine in questione, per costruire i costituenti dei dispositivi di codifica, detti appunto *codificatori*, trasformano la premessa di un testo in un valore binario compreso tra l'indicazione di 0 e di 1.

I codificatori possono essere:





S_1	S_2	S_3	I_0	I_1	I_2	I_3	I_4	I_5	I_6	I_7	U
0	0	0	I_0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	I_0
0	0	1	X	I_1	X	X	X	X	X	X	I_1
0	1	0	X	X	I_2	X	X	X	X	X	I_2
0	1	1	X	X	X	I_3	X	X	X	X	I_3
1	0	0	X	X	X	X	I_4	X	X	X	I_4
1	0	1	X	X	X	X	X	I_5	X	X	I_5
1	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	I_6	X	I_6
1	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	I_7	I_7

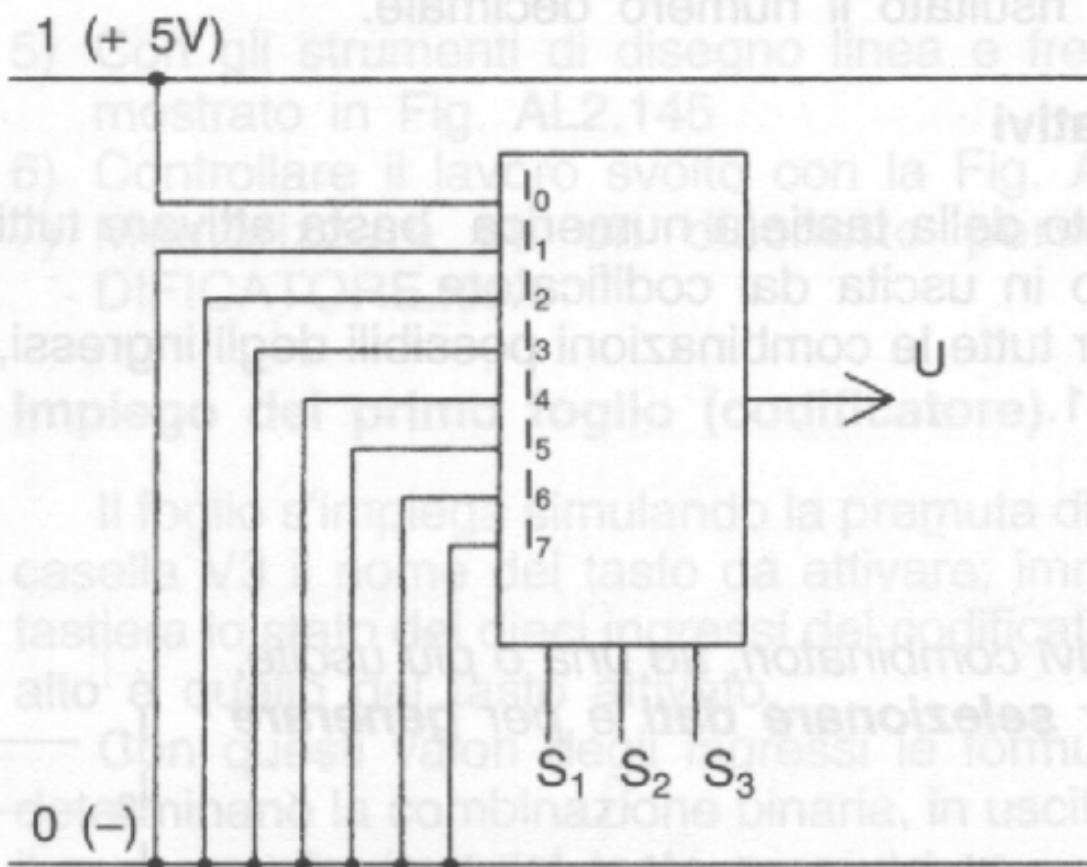


Fig. AL2.148

S_1	S_2	S_3	U
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

Fig. AL2.149

efterst sledet silen onocubat le erinat C = m sd la.8 ÷ n oaso le M
versus deles fild A. SIA. pñl

S_1	S_2	U
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

Fig. AL2.150

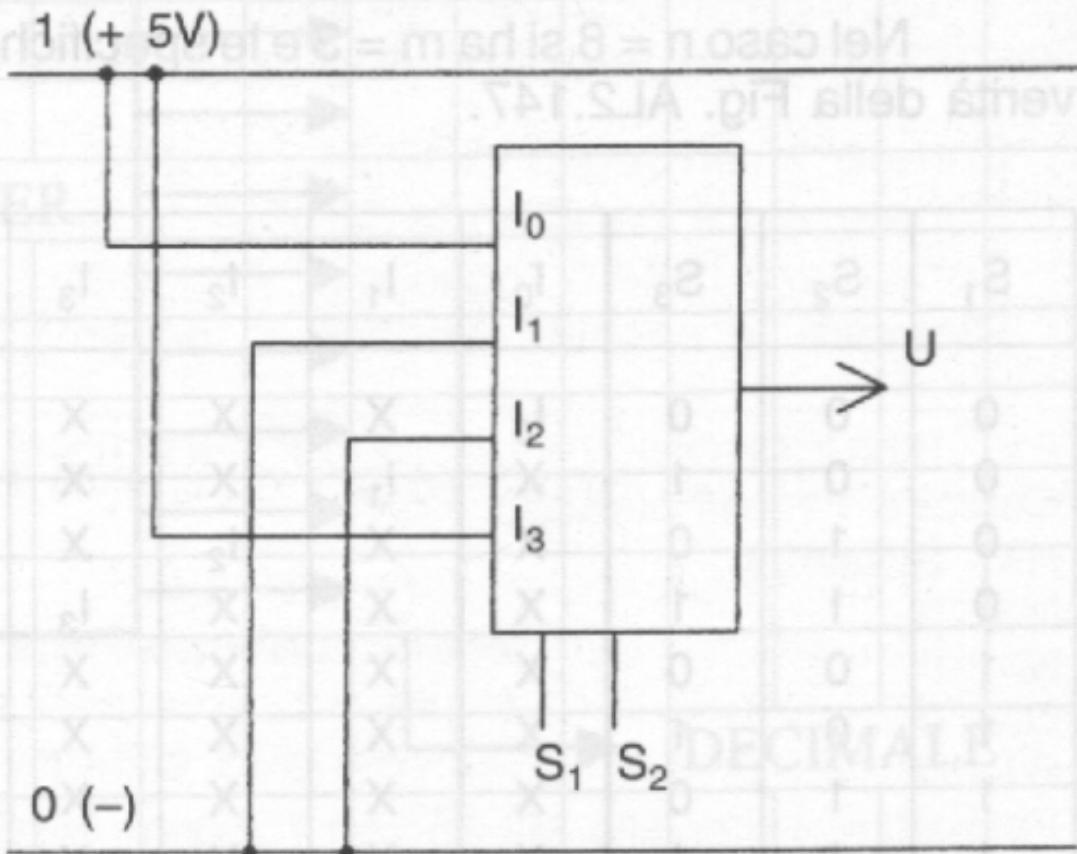


Fig. AL2.151

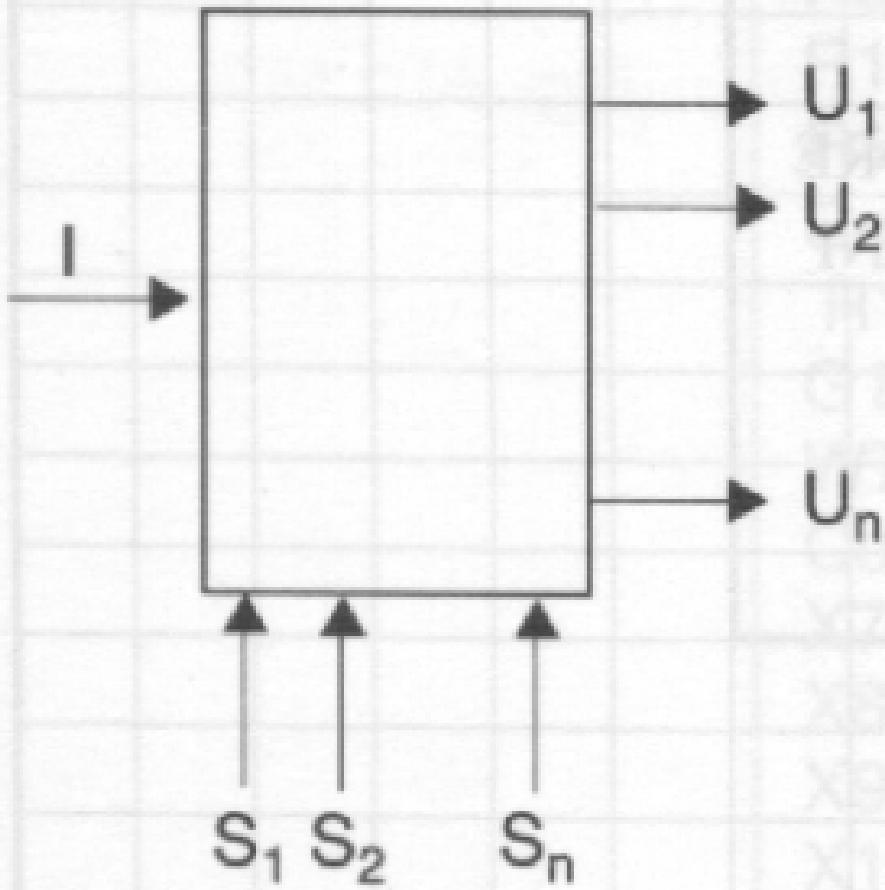
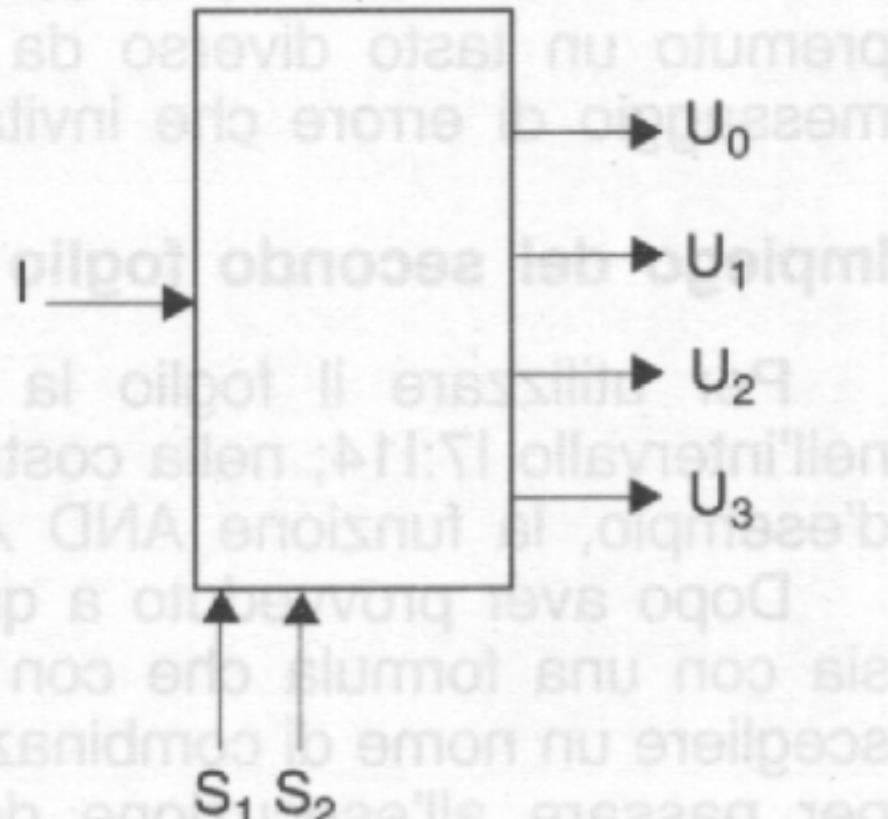


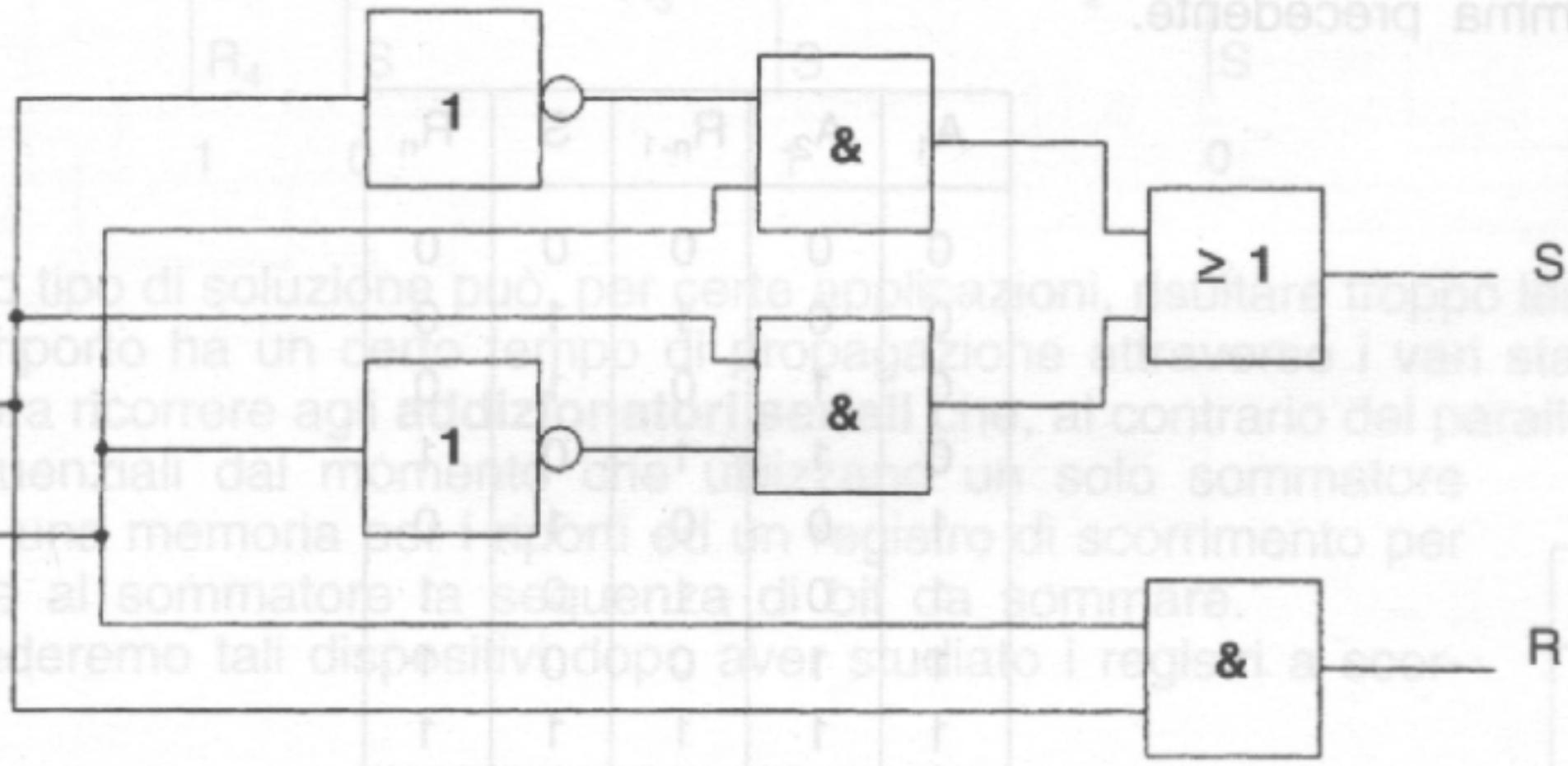
Fig. AL2.154 - Schema a blocchi di un demultiplexer.

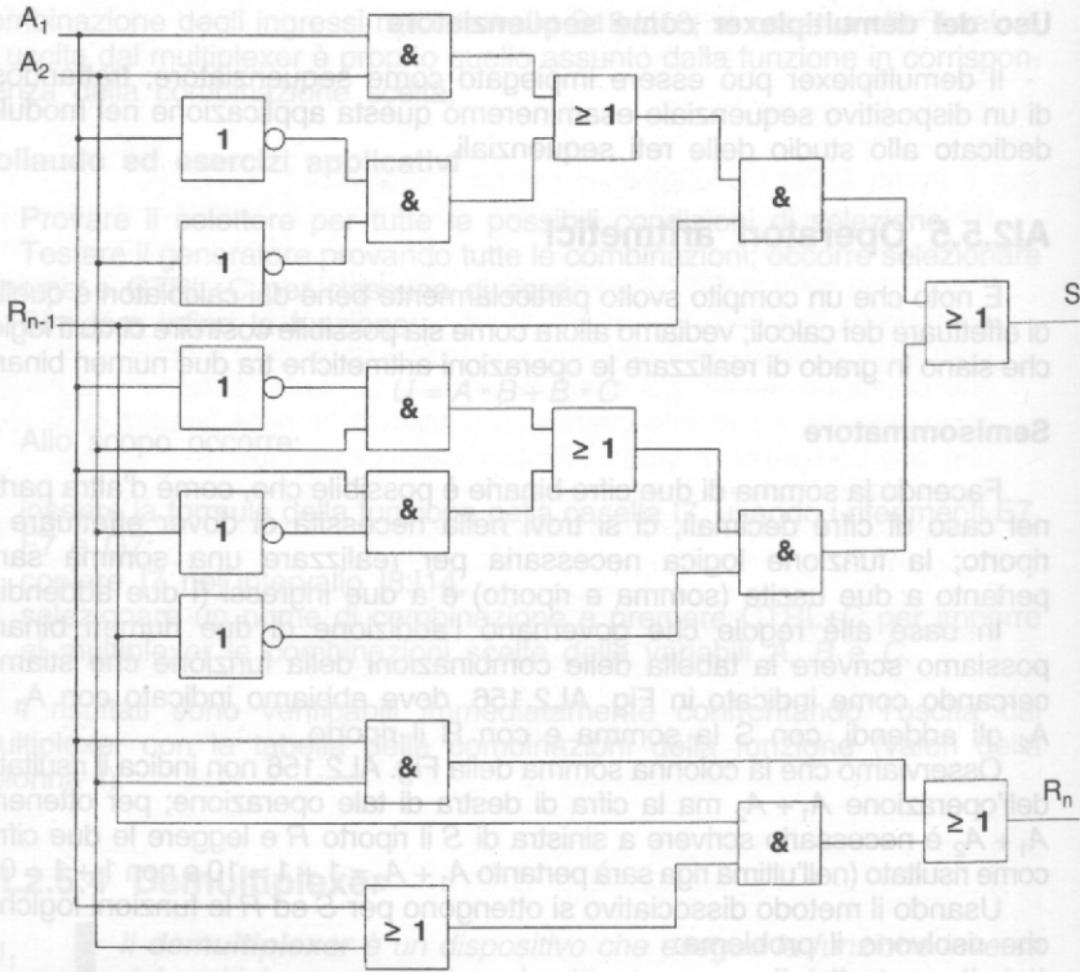
I	S_1	S_2	U_0	U_1	U_2	U_3
x	0	0	x	0	0	0
x	0	1	0	x	0	0
x	1	0	0	0	x	0
x	1	1	0	0	0	x



A ₁	A ₂	S	R
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1

Fig. AL2.156





A_1	A_2	R_{n-1}	S	R_n
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

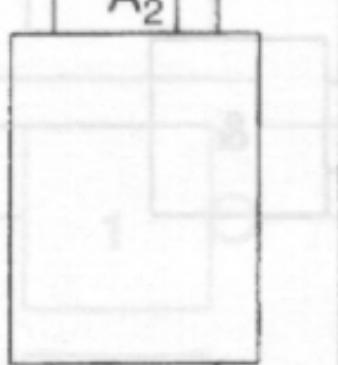
Primo Addendo

1

Secondo Addendo

A_1 0

A_2



Riporti

R_4

S

R_3

S

R_2

S

R_1

S

Somma

1

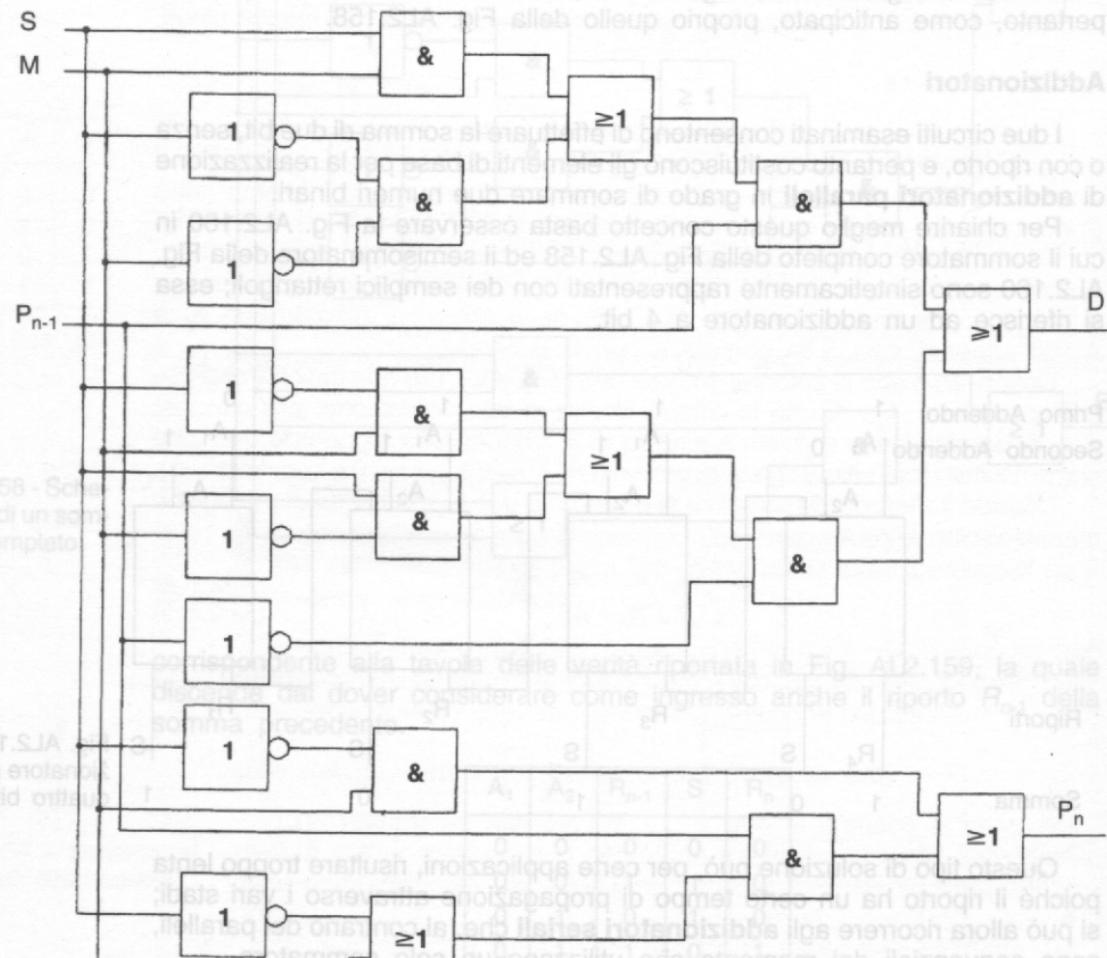
0

1

0

1

S	M	P_{n-1}	D	P_n
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1



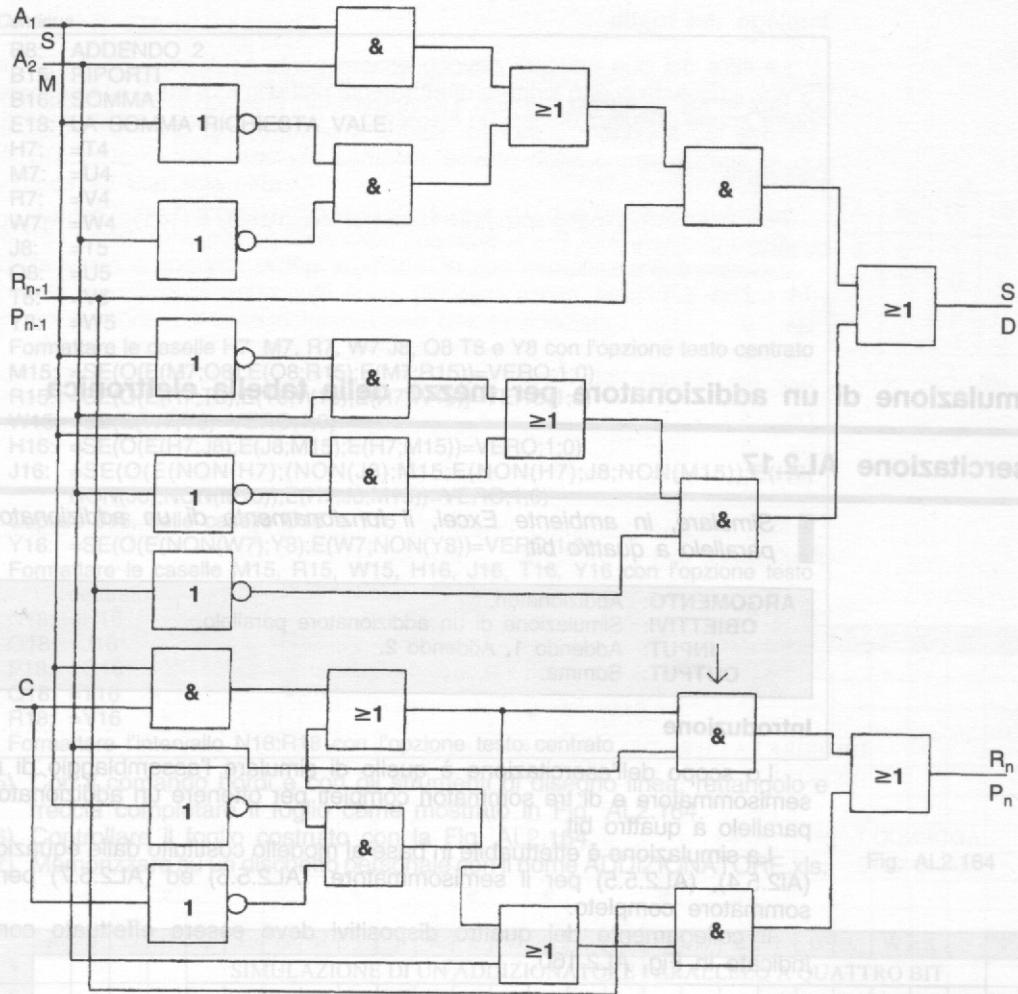
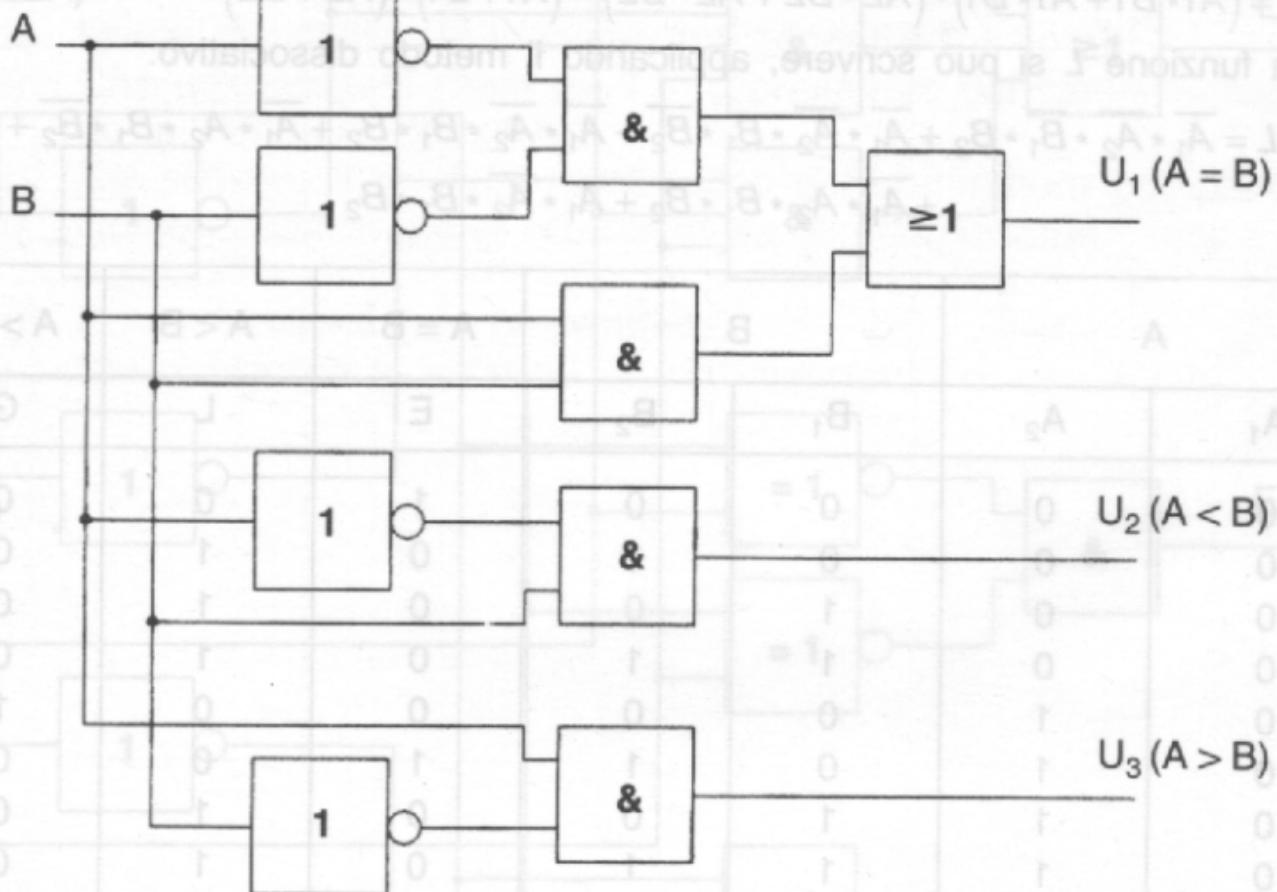


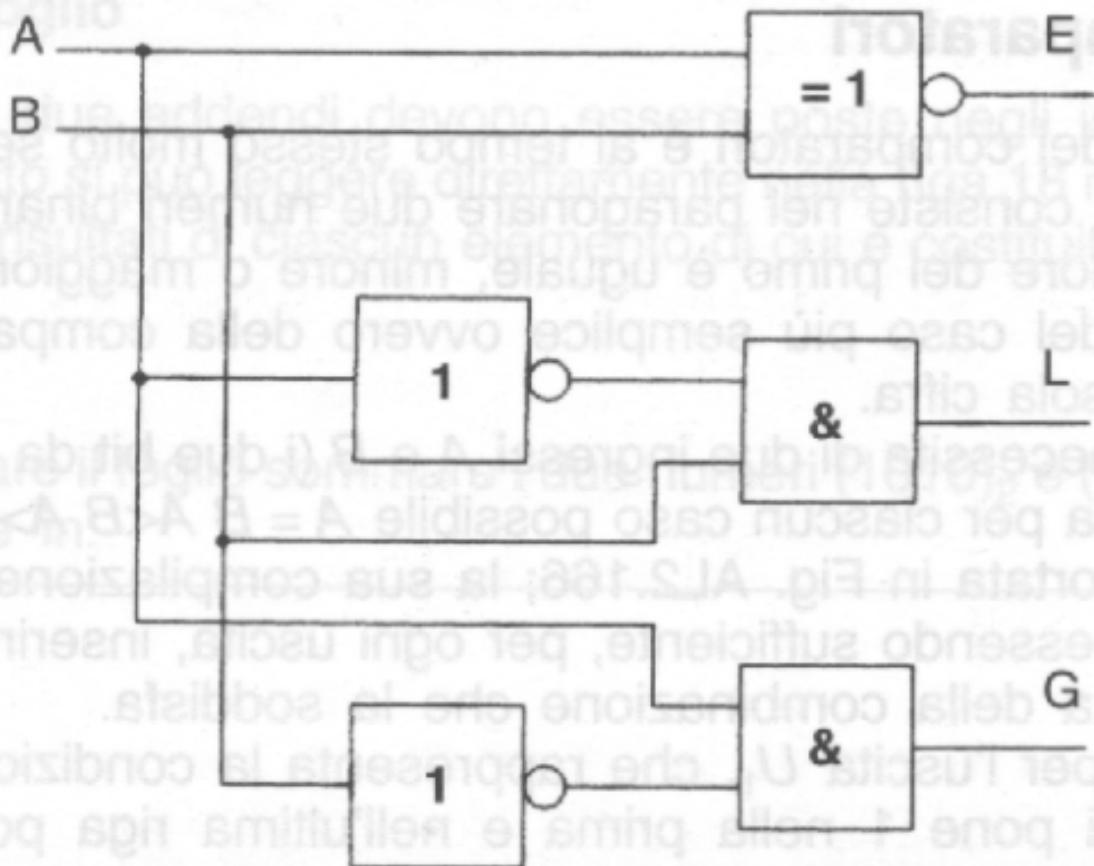
Fig. A1.2.164

Fig. A1.2.163 Sch

A	B	U_1	U_2	U_3
0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	0

Fig. AL2.166





A		B		A = B	A < B	A > B
A ₁	A ₂	B ₁	B ₂	E	L	G
0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	0	0

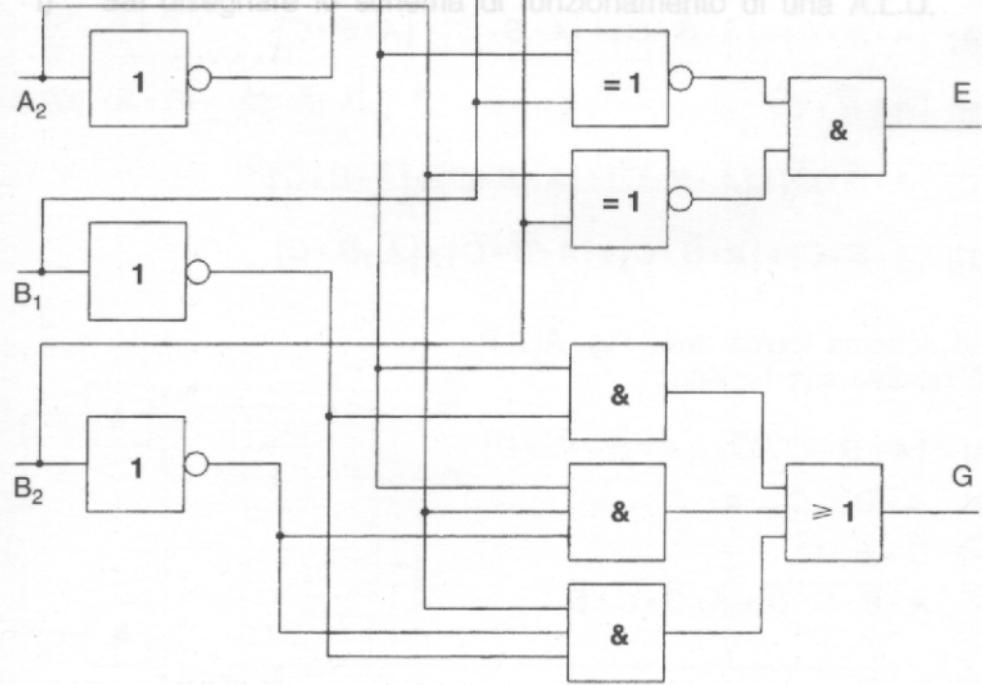
$A_1 A_2$	00	01	11	10
$B_1 B_2$				
0 0	0	0	0	0
0 1	1	0	0	0
1 1	1	1	0	1
1 0	1	1	0	0

Fig. AL2.170

$A_1 A_2$	00	01	11	10
$B_1 B_2$				
0 0	0	1	1	1
0 1	0	0	1	1
1 1	0	0	0	0
1 0	0	0	1	0

Fig. AL2.171

- b) Come si progetta un dispositivo addizionatore?
- c) Con quale dispositivo si traduce il sommato decimale?
- d) Quale dispositivo si utilizza per la somma binaria?
- e) Che differenza risiede tra il funzionamento di un sommatore completo e di un addizionatore?
- f) Salvo perché non si trovi un altro motivo, qual è la differenza tra i addizionatori seriali e quelli paralleli?
- g) Come funziona un comparatore?
- h) Salvi disegnare lo schema di funzionamento di una A.L.U.



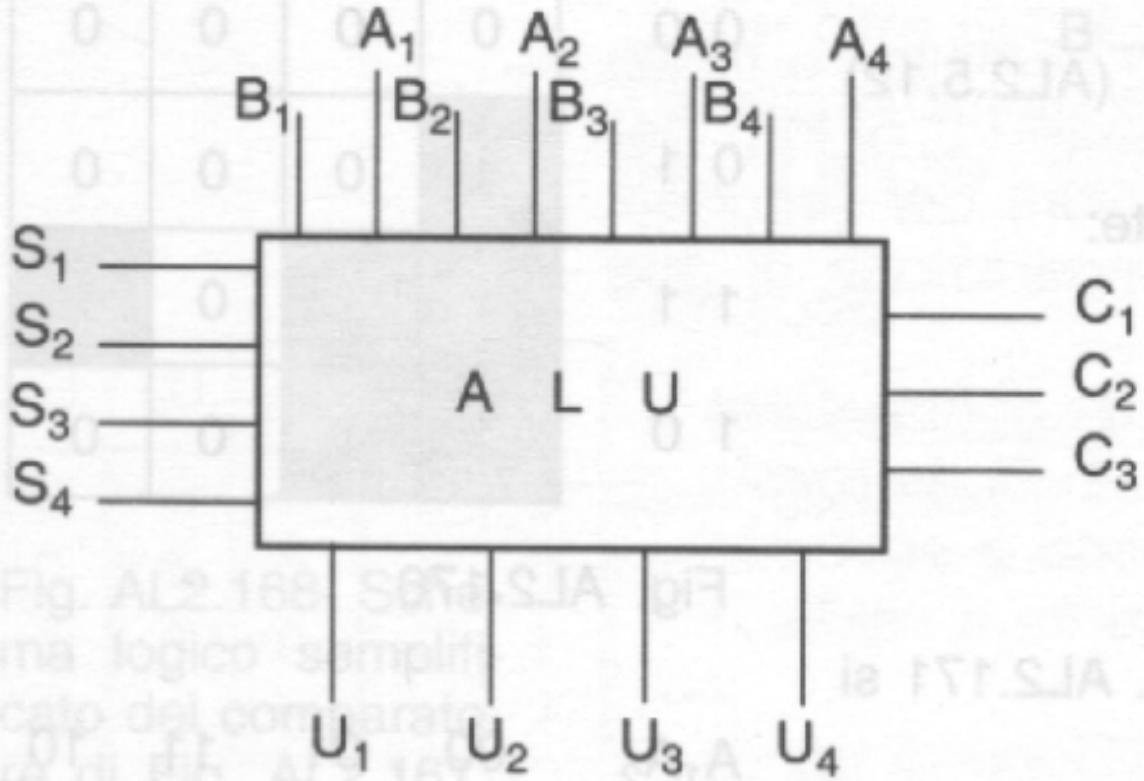


Fig. AL2.173 - Schema a blocchi di una A.L.U.