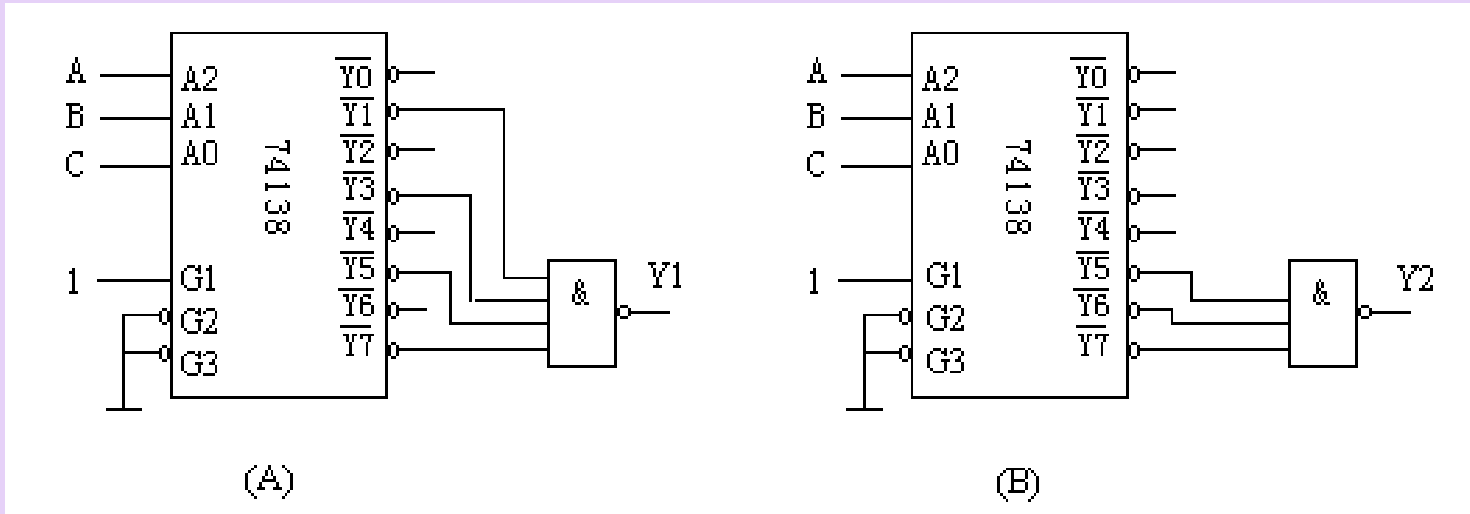


二进制译码器—举例(分析)

- 例题1: 74138电路如图(A)/(B)所示,写出其逻辑表达式,并分析电路的逻辑功能。



解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_1 &= (Y_1' Y_3' Y_5' Y_7')' = Y_1 + Y_3 + Y_5 + Y_7 \\
 &= m_1 + m_3 + m_5 + m_7 \\
 &= A'B'C + A'BC + AB'C + ABC \\
 &= C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_2 &= (Y_5' Y_6' Y_7')' = Y_5 + Y_6 + Y_7 \\
 &= m_5 + m_6 + m_7 \\
 &= AB'C + ABC' + ABC \\
 &= AC + AB
 \end{aligned}$$

二进制译码器—举例(设计1)

- **例题1:用74138实现逻辑函数** $Y = B' C' + A C$

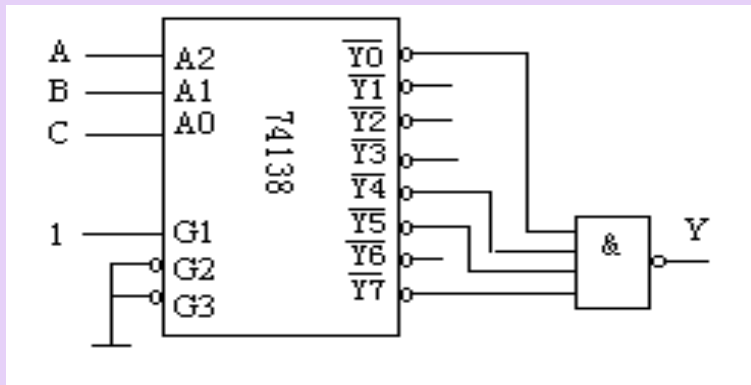
解: (1)将表达式整理成最小项形式

$$Y = B' C' + A C$$

$$= A' B' C' + A B' C' + A B C$$

$$= m_0 + m_4 + m_6$$

$$= (Y$$



- **例题2:用74138设计三输入的多数表决电路**

解: (1)列真值表并写出逻辑表达式见 前例)

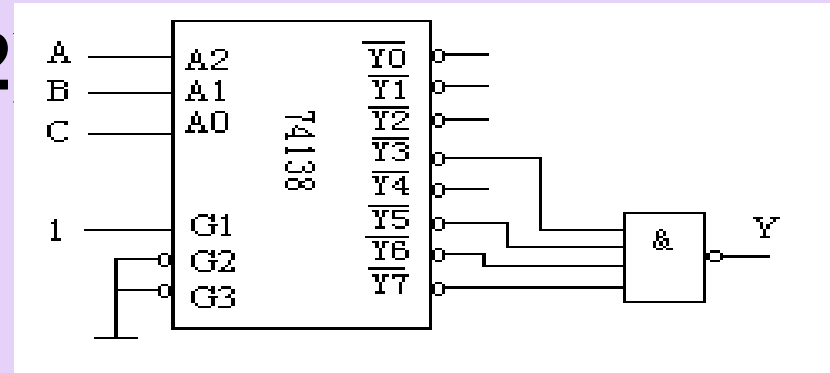
$$Y = A B + B C + A C$$

$$= A' B C + A B' C + A B C$$

$$= m_3 + m_5 + m_7$$

$$= (Y$$

(2)



二进制译码器—举例(设计2)

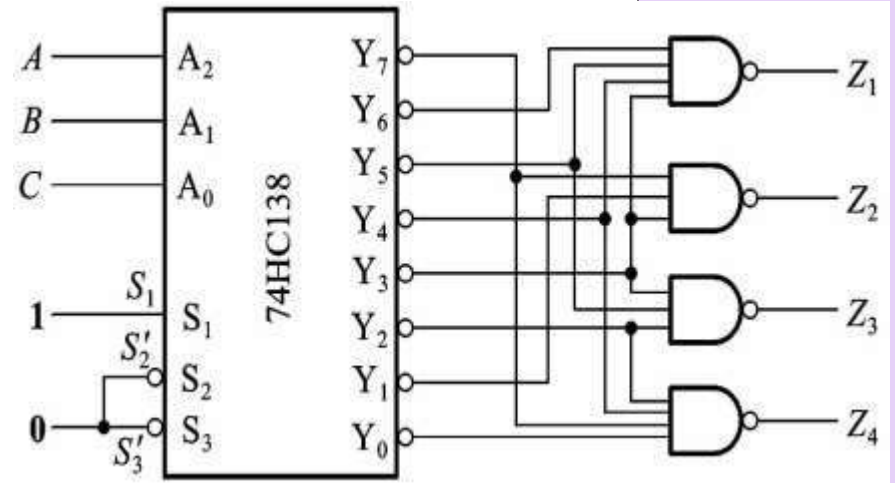
例：利用74HC138设计一个多输出的组合逻辑电路，输出逻辑函数式为：

$$Z_1 = AC' + A'BC + AB'C$$

$$Z_2 = BC + A'B'C$$

$$Z_3 = A'B + AB'C$$

$$Z_4 = A'BC' + B'C' + ABC$$



$$Z_1 = AC' + A'BC + AB'C = \sum m(3,4,5,6) \quad Z_1 = \sum m(3,4,5,6) = (m'_3 m'_4 m'_5 m'_6)'$$

$$Z_2 = BC + A'B'C = \sum m(1,3,7) \quad Z_2 = \sum m(1,3,7) = (m'_1 m'_3 m'_7)'$$

$$Z_3 = A'B + AB'C = \sum m(2,3,5) \quad Z_3 = \sum m(2,3,5) = (m'_2 m'_3 m'_5)'$$

$$Z_4 = A'BC' + B'C' + ABC = \sum m(0,2,4,7) \quad Z_4 = \sum m(0,2,4,7) = (m'_0 m'_2 m'_4 m'_7)'$$

2. 二—十进制译码器

- **特点** — 输入为4位二进制代码,输出为10个信号

(将输入BCD码的10个代码译成10个高、低电平的输出信号。BCD码以外的伪码,输出均无低电平信号产生)

- **输入代码为: 0000—1001**

输出信号为: Y_0 --- Y_9

(其中: 输入代码 1010—1111 为无关项)

- **输出译码信号:**

$$Y_i = m_i$$

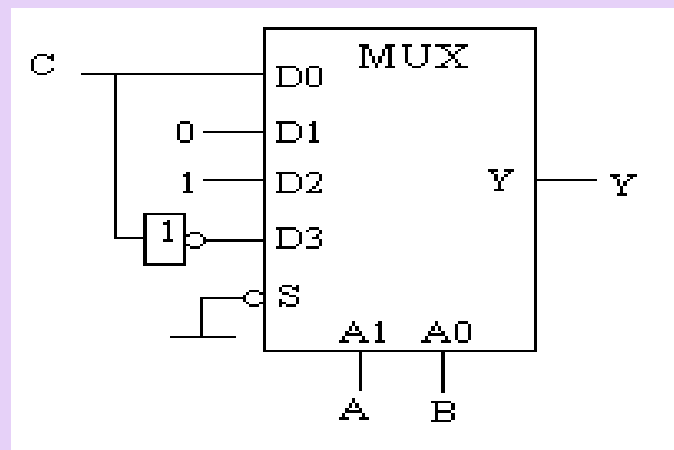
$$Y_0 = m_0 = A_3' A_2' A_1' A_0'$$

$$Y_9 = m_9 = A_3 A_2' A_1' A_0$$

- **应用(参照二进制译码器)**

4. 数据选择器__应用举例1

• **例题1:** 分析如图所示4选1数据选择器电路, 写出其逻辑表达式。



解: *由图写表达式并整理得:

$$\begin{aligned} &= A' B' \cdot C + AB' + AB \cdot C' = B'(A' C + A) + A(B' + B \cdot C') \\ &= B' C + AB' + AC' = B' C + AC' \end{aligned}$$

• 例题2

• 例题3

4. 数据选择器__应用举例2

- **例题2:** 用8选1数据选择器实现三变量多数表决电路。

解: *三变量多数表决真值表 (见前略)

*由真值表写表达式得

$$Y = A'BC + AB'C + ABC' +$$

*将表达式整理成 8 选 1 的形式

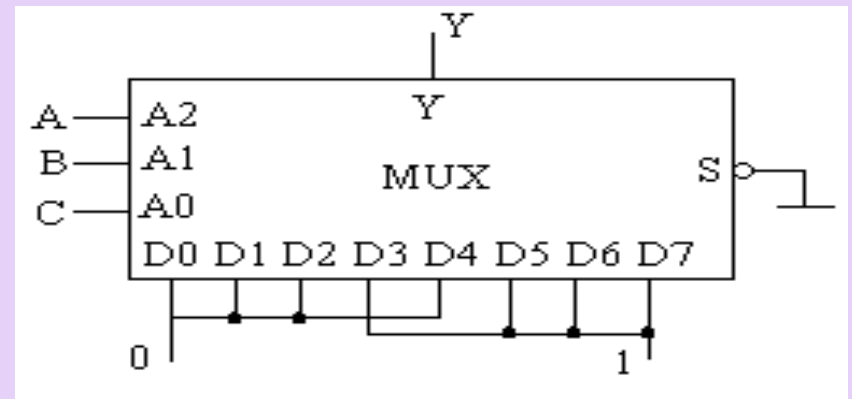
$$Y = A'BC \cdot 1 + AB'C \cdot 1 + ABC' \cdot 1 + ABC \cdot 1$$

*令: $A_2=A$ $A_1=B$ $A_0=C$;

$$D_3 = D_5 = D_6 = D_7 = 1$$

$$D_0 = D_1 = D_2 = D_4 = 0$$

* 画出电路连接图



4. 数据选择器__应用举例3

- **例题3:** 用4选1数据选择器实现三变量多数表决电路。

解: *三变量多数表决真值表 (见前略)

*由真值表写表达式得

$$Y = A'BC + AB'C + ABC' + ABC$$

*将表达式整理成 4 选 1 的形式

$$Y = A'B \cdot C + AB' \cdot C + AB(C' + C)$$

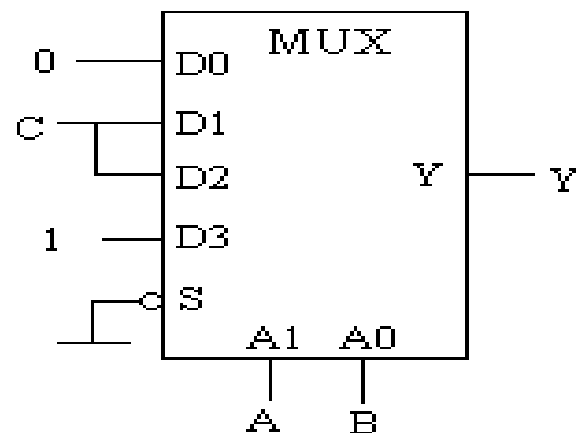
$$= A'B' \cdot 0 + A'B \cdot C + AB' \cdot C + AB \cdot 1$$

*令: $A1 = A$ $A0 = B$;

$D0 = 0$ $D1 = C$

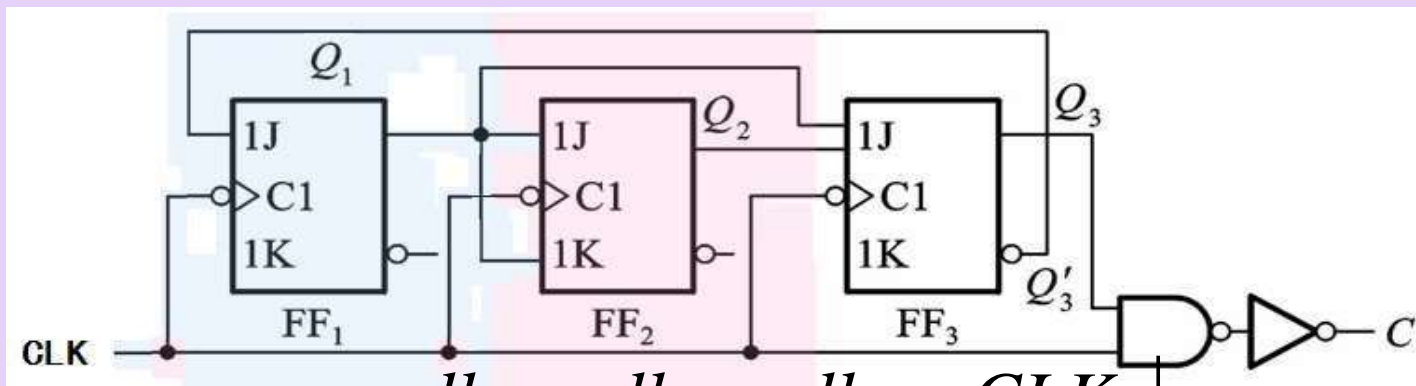
$D2 = C$ $D3 = 1$

*画出电路连接图



时序电路分析——同步例题1

 **例题1:** 分析如图所示电路的逻辑功能。



解: 时钟方程: $clk_1 = clk_2 = clk_3 = CLK$

输出方程: $C = ((Q_3 \cdot CLK)')' = Q_3 \cdot CLK$

驱动方程:

状态方程:

$$\begin{cases} J_1 = Q_3', & K_1 = 1 \\ J_2 = Q_1, & K_2 = Q_1 \\ J_3 = Q_1 Q_2, & K_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$Q_i^* = J_i Q_i' + K_i' Q_i$$



$$\begin{cases} Q_1^* = Q_3' \cdot Q_1' \\ Q_2^* = Q_1 Q_2' + Q_1' Q_2 \\ Q_3^* = Q_1 Q_2 Q_3' \end{cases}$$



时序电路分析——同步例题1 (续1)

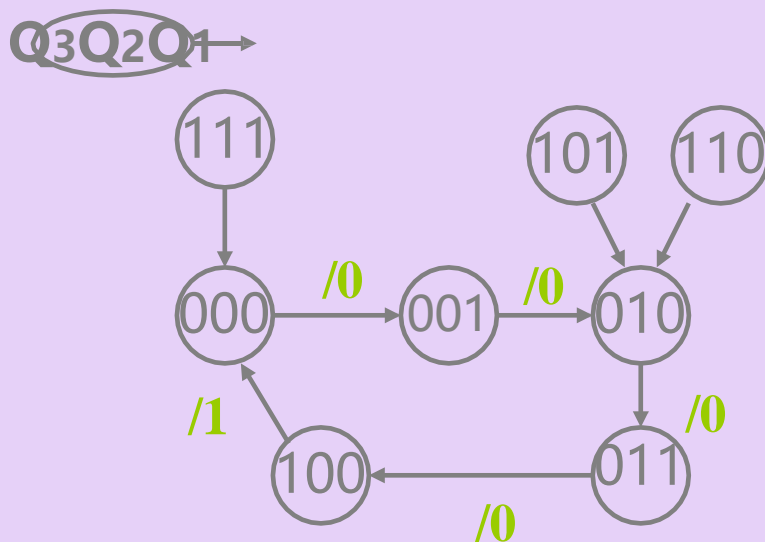
* 状态方程:

$$\begin{cases} Q_1^* = Q_3' \cdot Q_1' \\ Q_2^* = Q_1 Q_2' + Q_1' Q_2 \\ Q_3^* = Q_1 Q_2 Q_3' \end{cases}$$

* 列状态转换表

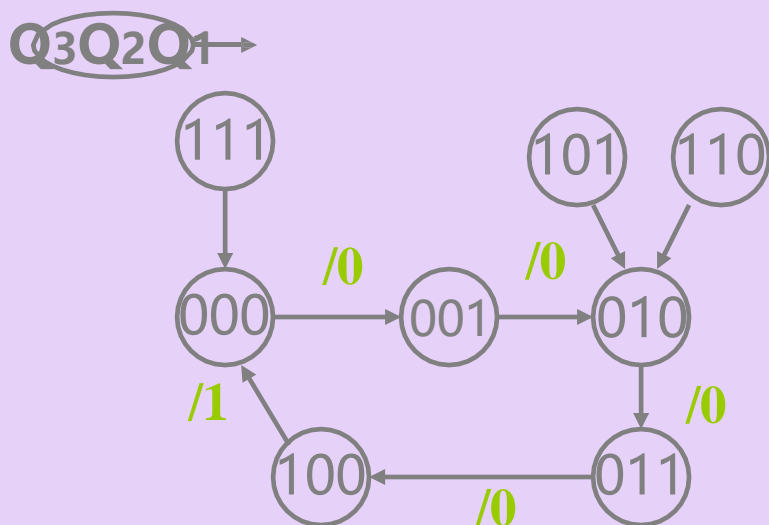
CLK顺序	Q_3	Q_2	Q_1	C
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
2	0	1	0	0
3	0	1	1	0
4	1	0	0	1

* 状态转换图

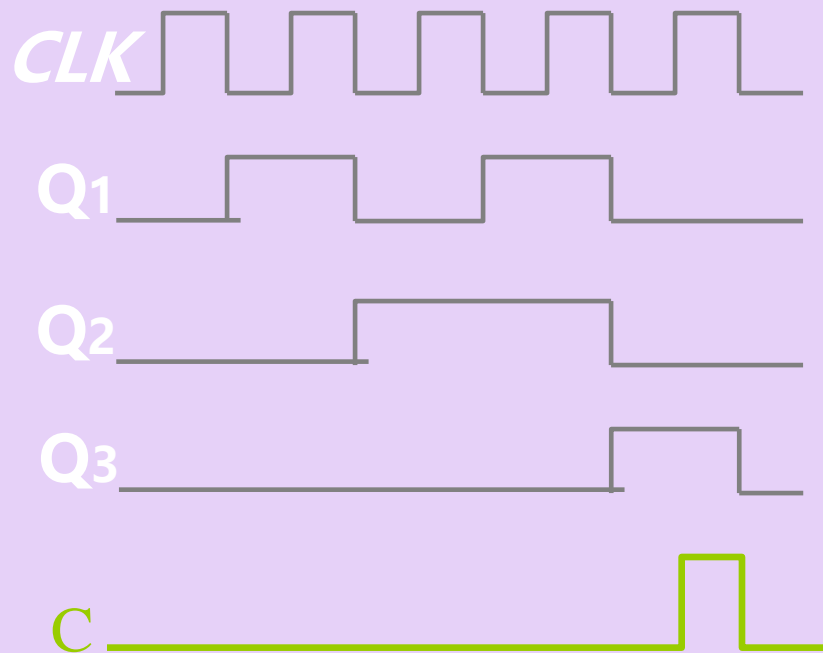


时序电路分析——同步例题1 (续2)

*状态转换图



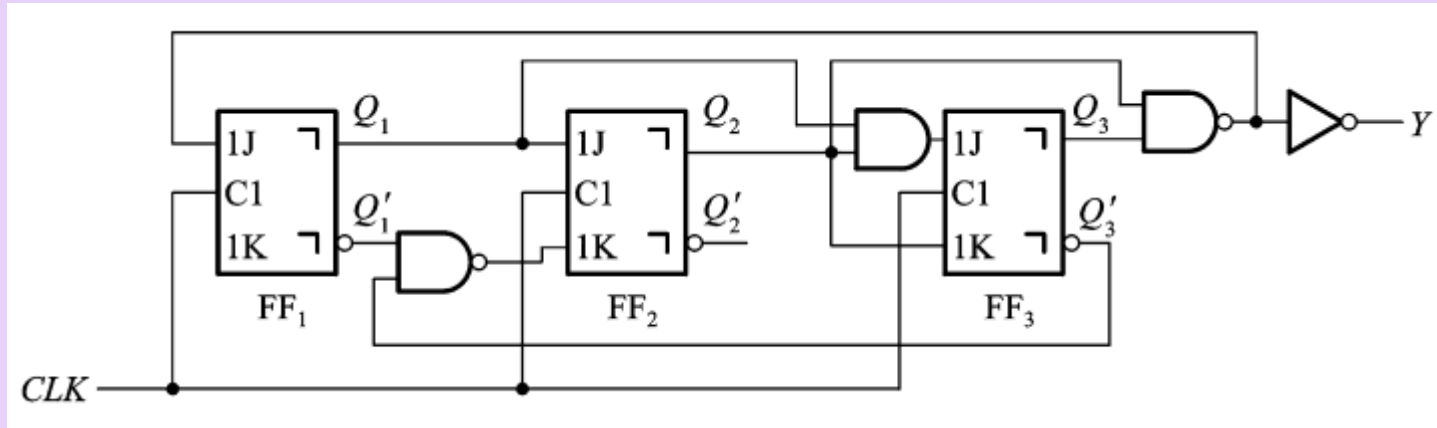
*波形图



***电路功能:** 可自启动的同步五进制加法计数器

时序电路分析——同步例题2

🌀 例题2: 分析如图所示电路的逻辑功能。



1、列出方程组

时钟方程 $clk_1 = clk_2 = clk_3 = CLK \downarrow$

驱动方程

$$\begin{cases} J_1 = (Q_2Q_3)', & K_1 = 1 \\ J_2 = Q_1, & K_2 = (Q_1'Q_3)' \\ J_3 = Q_1Q_2, & K_3 = Q_2 \end{cases}$$



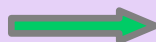
时序电路分析——同步例题2 (续1)

驱动方程:

$$\begin{cases} J_1 = (Q_2 Q_3)', & K \\ J_2 = Q_1, \\ J_3 = \end{cases}$$

状态方程:

$$\begin{cases} Q_1^* = (Q_2 Q_3)' \cdot Q' \\ Q_2^* = Q_1 Q' \\ Q_3^* = \end{cases}$$



$$Y = Q_2 Q_3$$

输出方程

2、列出状态转换表/转换图



Q_3	Q_2	Q_1	Q_3^*	Q_2^*	Q_1^*	Y
0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	0	0	1

返回

时序电路分析——同步例题2 (续2)

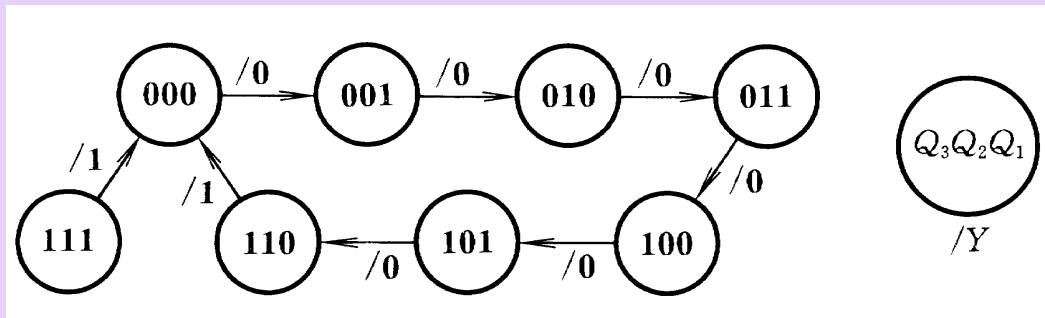
状态转换表

Q_3	Q_2	Q_1	Q_3^*	Q_2^*	Q_1^*	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	0	0	1

另一种形式:

CLK	Q_3	Q_2	Q_1	Y
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
2	0	1	0	0
3	0	1	1	0
4	1	0	0	0
5	1	0	1	0
6	1	1	0	
1	0	0	0	0

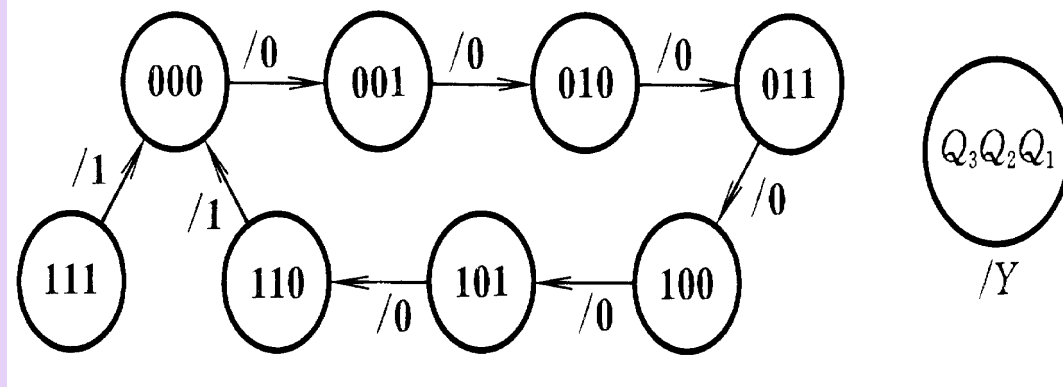
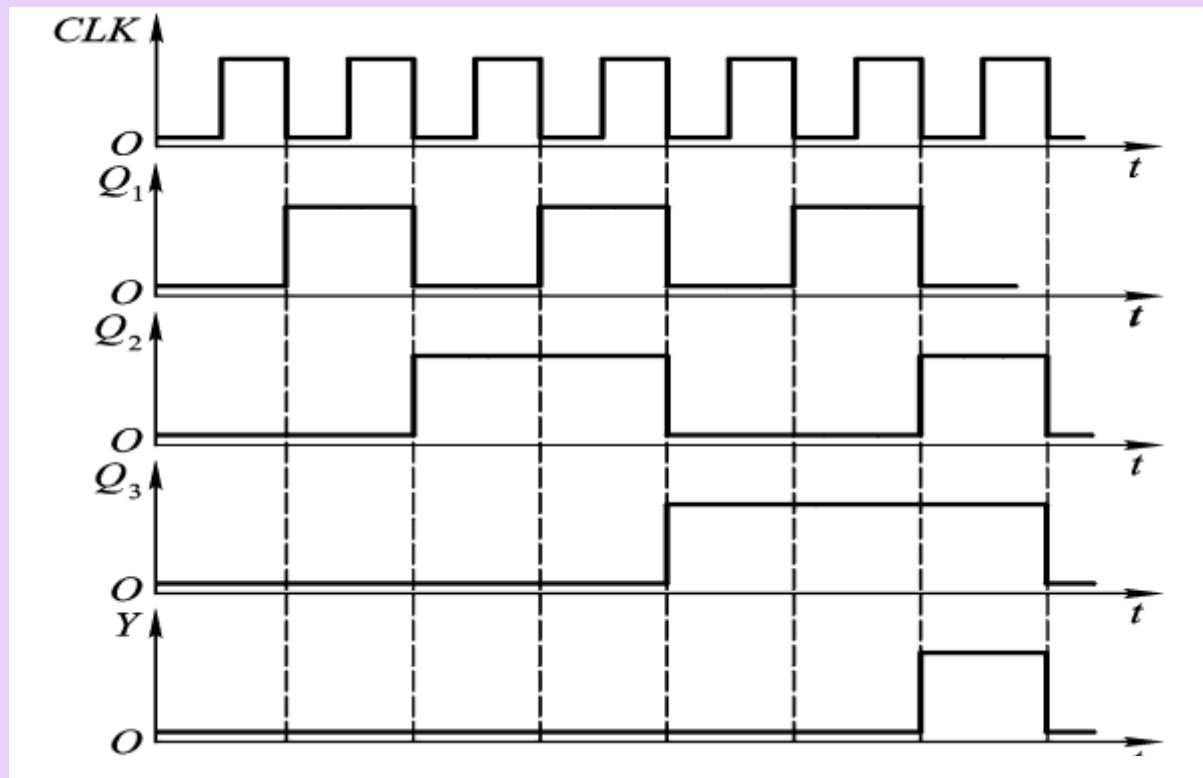
状态转换图



3.画波形图

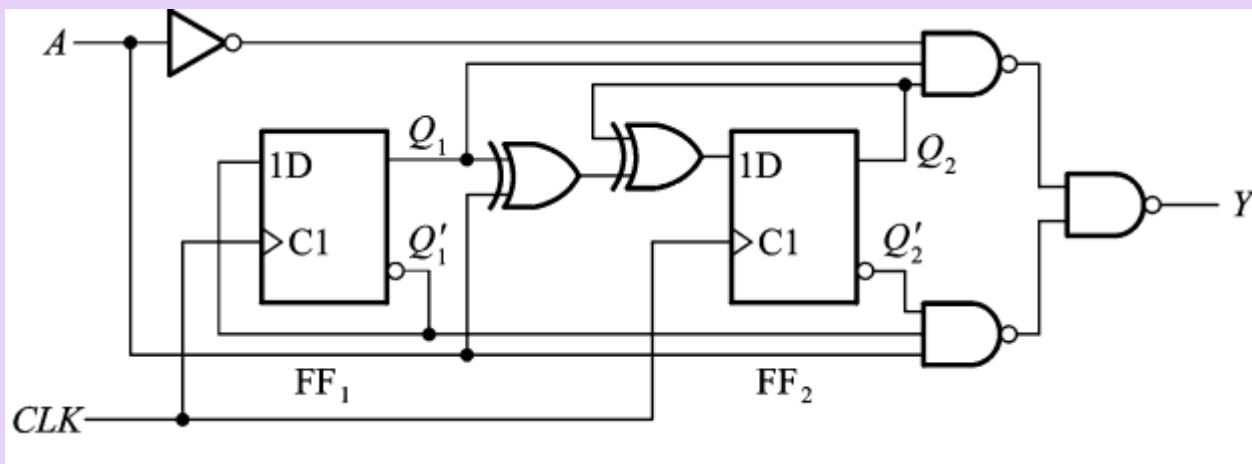


3、时序图:



4、功能: 能自启动七进制加法计数器

例题5: 分析如图所示电路的逻辑功能。



1、列出方程组

(1) 时钟方程: $clk_1 = clk_2 = CLK \uparrow$

(2) 驱动方程:
$$\begin{cases} D_1 = Q_1' \\ D_2 = A \oplus Q_1 \oplus Q_2 \end{cases}$$

(3) 状态方程:
$$\begin{cases} Q_1^* = D_1 \\ Q_2^* = A \oplus Q_1 \oplus Q_2 \end{cases}$$

(4) 输出方程:

$$Y = [(A'Q_1Q_2)' \cdot (AQ_1'Q_2')']' = A'Q_1Q_2 + AQ_1'Q_2'$$



例题5: 分析如图所示电路的逻辑功能。(续1)

1、列出方程组

(1) 时钟方程: $clk_1 = clk_2 = CLK \uparrow$

(2) 驱动方程:
$$\begin{cases} D_1 = Q_1' \\ D_2 = A \oplus Q_1 \oplus Q_2 \end{cases}$$

(3) 状态方程:
$$\begin{cases} Q_1^* = D_1 \\ Q_2^* = A \oplus Q_1 \oplus Q_2 \end{cases}$$

(4) 输出方程:

$$Y = [(A'Q_1Q_2)' \cdot (AQ_1'Q_2')]' = A'Q_1Q_2 + AQ_1'Q_2'$$

2、列出状态转换表/转换图

转换表

$Q_2^*Q_1^*$	Q_1Q_2	00	01	11	10
A	0	01/0	10/0	00/1	11/0
1	1	11/1	00/0	10/0	01/0



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