

Fig. 1-1 Transfer of information with registers
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M. Morris Mano

DIGITAL DESIGN, 3 e.



Fig. 1-2 Example of binary information processing


Fig. 1-3 Example of binary signals

Números binarios

- usan base 2
- digitos son $\varnothing$ y 1
- "digitos" binarios $\Rightarrow$ bits
-8 bits $=1 \mathrm{byte}$
Conversión binario-decimal
- posición del bit determina potencia de 2


$$
\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow 01101_{2} & =\left(1 \times 2^{0}+1 \times 2^{2}+1 \times 2^{3}\right) 10 \\
& =1+4+8=1310
\end{aligned}
$$

- para fraccioves, use potencias negativas

$$
0.0112^{-2}+2^{-3}=\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}=0.25+0.125=0.375_{10}
$$

$\left.\begin{array}{ll}2^{-1} \\ 2^{-2} \\ 2^{-3}\end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { subscrito indica base }\end{array}\right.$

Octal

- base es 8
- agrupar número binaris en grupos de 3 bits y convertir
- digitos validos son $\varnothing-7$
- conversion octal-decimal $\Rightarrow$ puede usar potencias de $\varepsilon$

$$
\begin{aligned}
35.5_{B} & =\left(3 \times 8^{1}+5 \times 8^{0}+5 \times 8^{-1}\right)_{10} \\
& =24+5+\frac{5}{8}=29.625_{10}
\end{aligned}
$$

hex

- basees 16
- agrupar bits en grupos de 4 y convertir
- digitos validos son $\phi-a, A, B, C, D, E, F$
- conversion hex-decimal $\rightarrow$ usar potencias de 16

$$
\left.\begin{aligned}
& \underbrace{0001}_{1} \underbrace{1101}_{D} \cdot \underbrace{1010}_{A}=10 \cdot A_{16} \\
&=16+13+\frac{10}{16}=29.62 S_{10} \\
& 1 \times 16^{1}
\end{aligned}\right|_{13(D) \times 10^{\circ}} ^{10} \times 16^{-1}
$$

Conversion decimal-binario (enteros)

$$
\frac{N}{2}=x+y=\text { cociente }+ \text { residuo }
$$

$$
\sum_{\text {rueva } N}^{\text {cociente }+ \text { residuo }}\left[\begin{array}{l}
\text { si residuo }=\phi \text {, bit es } \phi \\
" \quad N=\frac{1}{2} \text {, bit es } 1
\end{array}\right.
$$

Se continua dividiendo entre 2 hasta que $N$ es $\phi$
Ejemplo:

$$
\begin{array}{rlrl}
23_{10} \div 2 & =11+\frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow a_{0}=1 \\
11 \div 2 & =5+\frac{1}{2} & & \Rightarrow a_{1}=1 \\
5 \div 2 & =2+\frac{1}{2} & & \Rightarrow a_{2}=1 \\
2 \div 2 & \Rightarrow a_{3}=0 \\
1 \div 2 & =0+\frac{1}{2} & & \Rightarrow a_{4}=1 \\
\therefore 23_{10}=10111_{2}
\end{array}
$$

Fracciones

$$
\begin{aligned}
N \times 2 & =\text { entero }+ \text { fraccion } \\
.2 \times 2=0.4 & \rightarrow a_{-1}=0 \\
.4 \times 2=0.8 & \rightarrow a_{-2}=0 \\
.8 \times 2=1.6 & \rightarrow a_{-3}=1 \\
.6 \times 2=1.2 & \rightarrow a_{-4}=1 \\
2 \times 2=0.4 & \rightarrow \text { vemos que la sedrenciase repetirá } \\
\therefore 0.210 & \simeq 0.001100110011 \ldots 2
\end{aligned}
$$

Suma de números binarios

| carry-in | $a$ | $b$ | $z=a+b$ | carry-out |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
9 & 01001 \\
+\frac{6}{15} & \frac{00110}{011112}=1510 \\
\frac{9}{3} & 01001 \\
\frac{0}{12} & \frac{00011}{011002}=12.0
\end{array}
$$

Números con signo
Tres formas de expresarlos:

1. asignar el bit de la izq. al signo y los demás a la magnitud (signo tmagnitud)
2. Complemento de 1
3. 

Ejemplo de signo tmagnitud ( 8 bits)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 00101101_{2}=45,0 \\
& 10101101_{2}=-4510
\end{aligned}
$$

Si usamos signo + magnitud, podemos suman números - mirando los signos de los dos números $A$ y $B$

- si el signo es el mismo
- sumamos magnitudes
- le asignamos el signo original a la suma
- si los signos no son iguales
- restamas la magnitud menor de la mayor
- le asignamos el signo de la mayor al resultado

Signo + magnitud $\rightarrow$ deficil de implementar
Complemento de 1
Para formar el número negativo, cambiomos los $\phi$ por 1 y los 1 por $\phi$

Ejemplo

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 001011012=+45.0 \\
& 11010010_{2}=-45,0
\end{aligned}
$$

(usando nomenclatura de comple. mento de 1)

Complemento de 2
Le sumamos 1 al complemento de 1
$\therefore$ En nomenclatora de complemento de 2.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 00101101,=+45,0 \\
& 11010010 \& 1^{\prime} \mathrm{s} \text { complement } \\
& 11010011 \& z^{\prime} \text { s complement }=-45,0 \\
& \text { hinario }
\end{aligned}
$$

Si sumamos $+45 y(-45)$ en binario

$$
00101101 \quad+45
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 00101501 \\
& 11010011 \\
& 100000000
\end{aligned}
$$

descartamos porgue usamos 8 bits

Ejemplo $11_{10}+(-6,0)$ wondo 5 bits

$$
\begin{aligned}
+6 & =00110 \\
-6 & =11001+1=11010 \\
+11 & =01011 \\
+(-6) & =\frac{11010}{\frac{11}{p}} 00101
\end{aligned}
$$

descartamos

Ejercicios $1.18,1.20$

| Table 1-4 <br> Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Decimal <br> symbol | BCD <br> digit |
| 0 | 0000 |
| 1 | 0001 |
| 2 | 0010 |
| 3 | 0011 |
| 4 | 0100 |
| 5 | 0101 |
| 6 | 0110 |
| 7 | 0111 |
| 8 | 1000 |
| 9 | 1001 |

## BCD Arithmetic:

Must add $0110_{2}$ if sum is larger that $1010_{2}$

| BCD carry | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 0001 | 1000 | 0100 | 184 |
|  | $+\underline{0101}$ | $\underline{0111}$ | $\frac{0110}{1000}$ | +576 |
| Binary sum | $\overline{0111}$ | 10000 |  |  |
| Add 6 | $\overline{1010}$ | $\frac{0110}{}$ | $\frac{0110}{}$ |  |
| BCD sum | $\overline{0111}$ | $\overline{0110}$ | $\underline{0000}$ | $\overline{760}$ |

Table 1-7
American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)

| $b_{4} b_{3} b_{2} b_{1}$ | $b_{7} b_{6} b_{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 000 | 001 | 010 | 011 | 100 | 101 | 110 | 111 |
| 0000 | NUL | DLE | SP | 0 | @ | P | - | p |
| 0001 | SOH | DCI | ! | 1 | A | Q | a | q |
| 0010 | STX | DC2 | " | 2 | B | R | b | r |
| 0011 | ETX | DC3 | \# | 3 | C | S | c | s |
| 0100 | EOT | DC4 | \$ | 4 | D | T | d | $t$ |
| 0101 | ENQ | NAK | \% | 5 | E | U | e | u |
| 0110 | ACK | SYN | \& | 6 | F | V | f | v |
| 0111 | BEL | ETB | . | 7 | G | W | g | w |
| 1000 | BS | CAN | ( | 8 | H | X | h | x |
| 1001 | HT | EM | ) | 9 | I | Y | i | $y$ |
| 1010 | LF | SUB | * | : | J | Z | j | z |
| 1011 | VT | ESC | + | ; | K | [ | k | , |
| 1100 | FF | FS | , | $<$ | L | 1 | 1 | , |
| 1101 | CR | GS | - | $=$ | M | 1 | m | \} |
| 1110 | SO | RS | . | $>$ | N | $\wedge$ | n | $\sim$ |
| 1111 | SI | US | 1 | ? | O | - | - | DEL |



Fig. 1-4 Symbols for digital logic circuits


Fig. 1-5 Input-output signals for gates

(a) Three-input AND gate

(b) Four-input OR gate

Fig. 1-6 Gates with multiple inputs

