

SEL 454

Introdução aos Sistemas Digitais

**SISTEMAS
LÓGICOS
SOMADORES**

Prof. Homero Schiabel

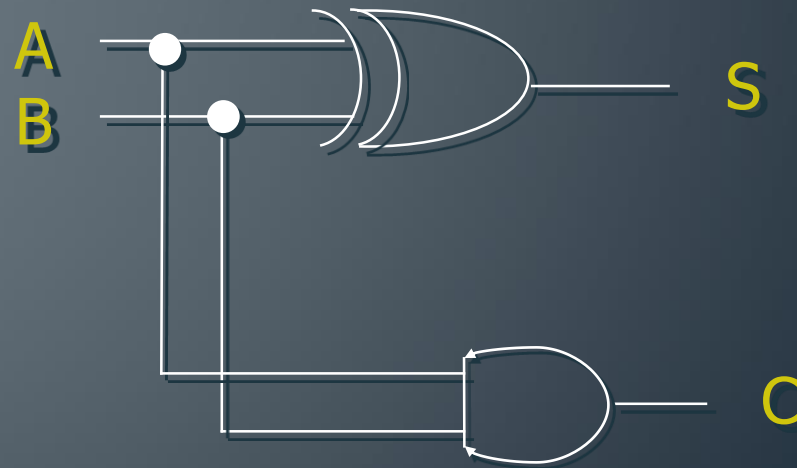
Dois nros A e B de 1 bit cada:

A	B	S	C
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1

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

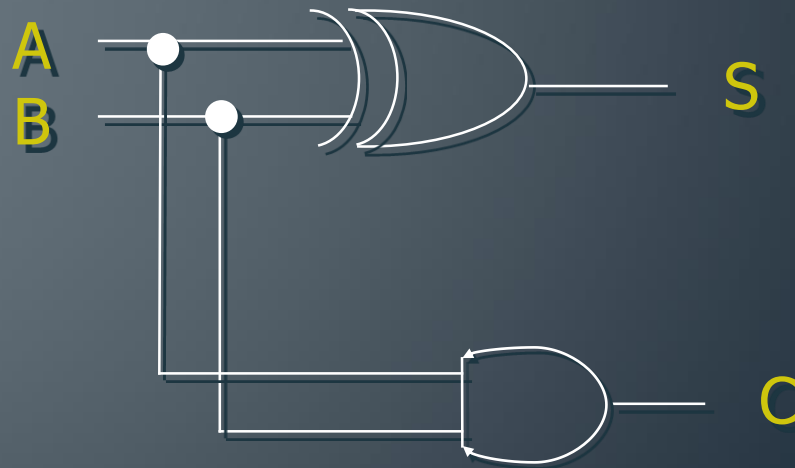
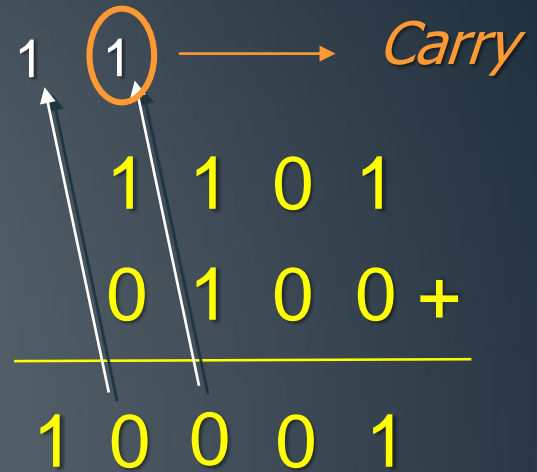
$$C = AB$$

Somador



Dois nros A e B de mais de 1 bit:

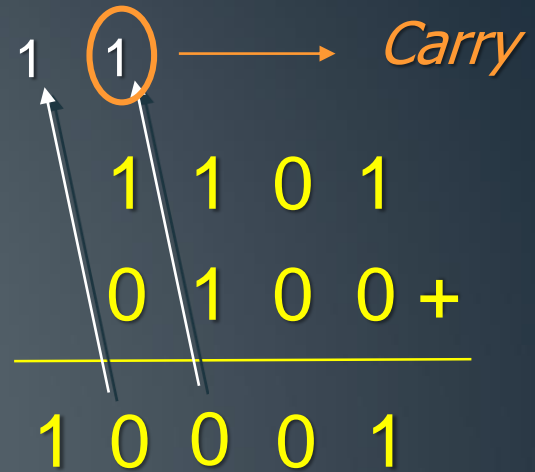
A	B	S	C
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1



Meio Somador

Somador Completo

Ca	A	B	S	Cf
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



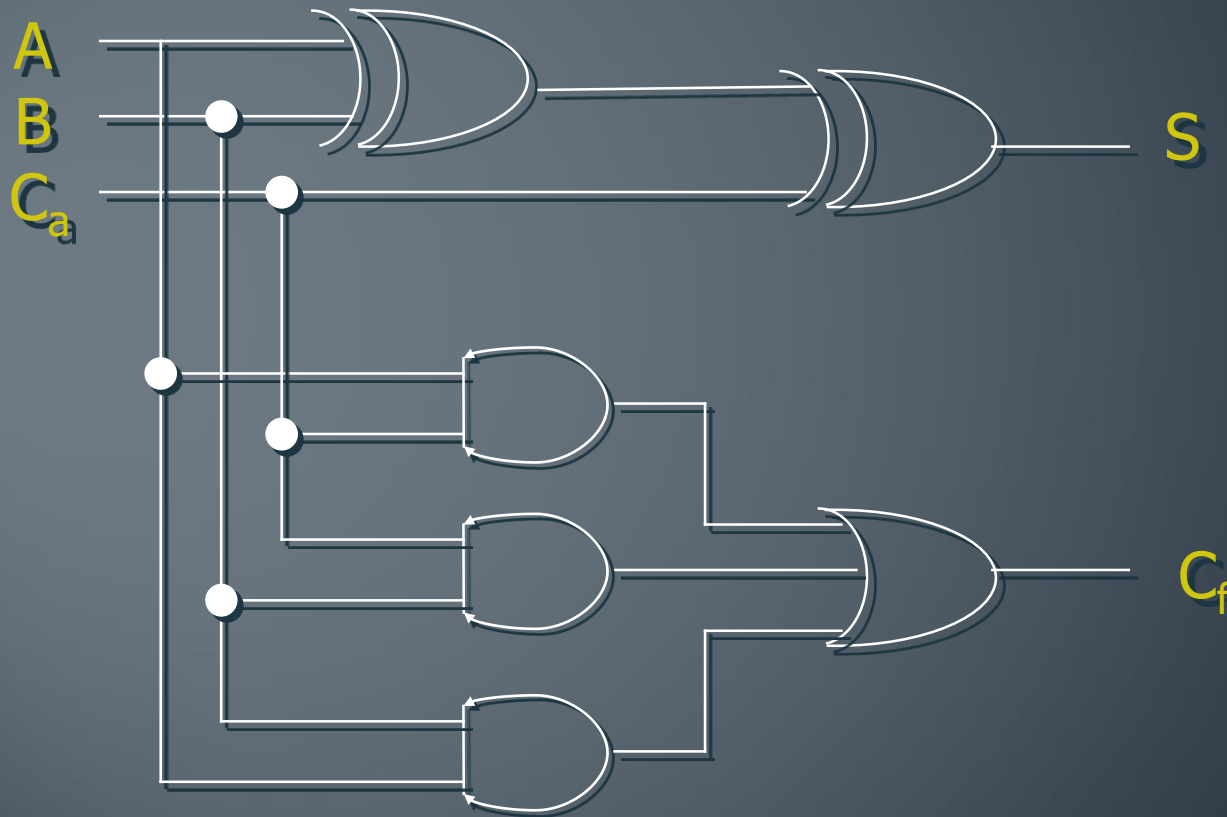
Ca \ AB	00	01	11	10
0	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	0

$$S = A \oplus B \oplus Ca$$

0	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1

$$C_f = AB + ACa + BCa$$

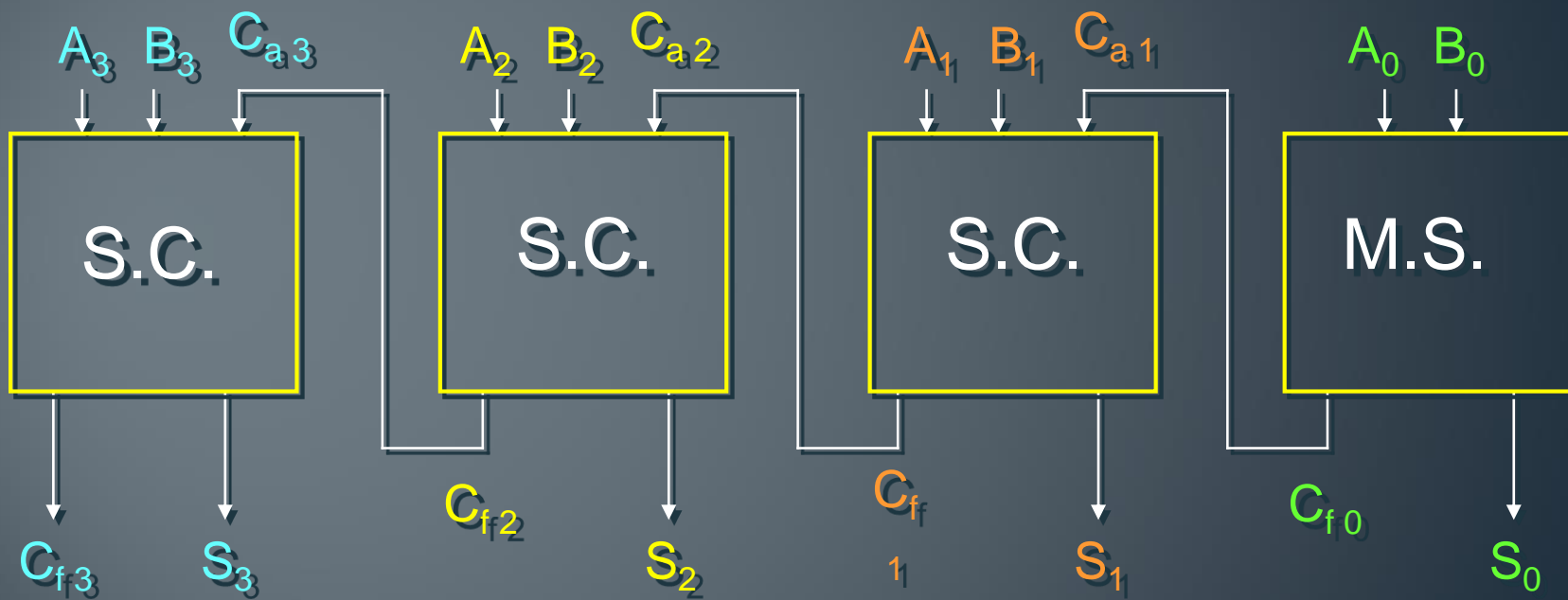
Somador Completo



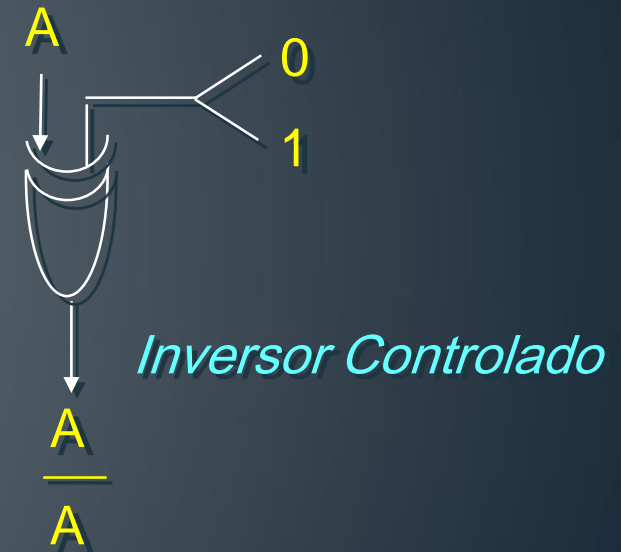
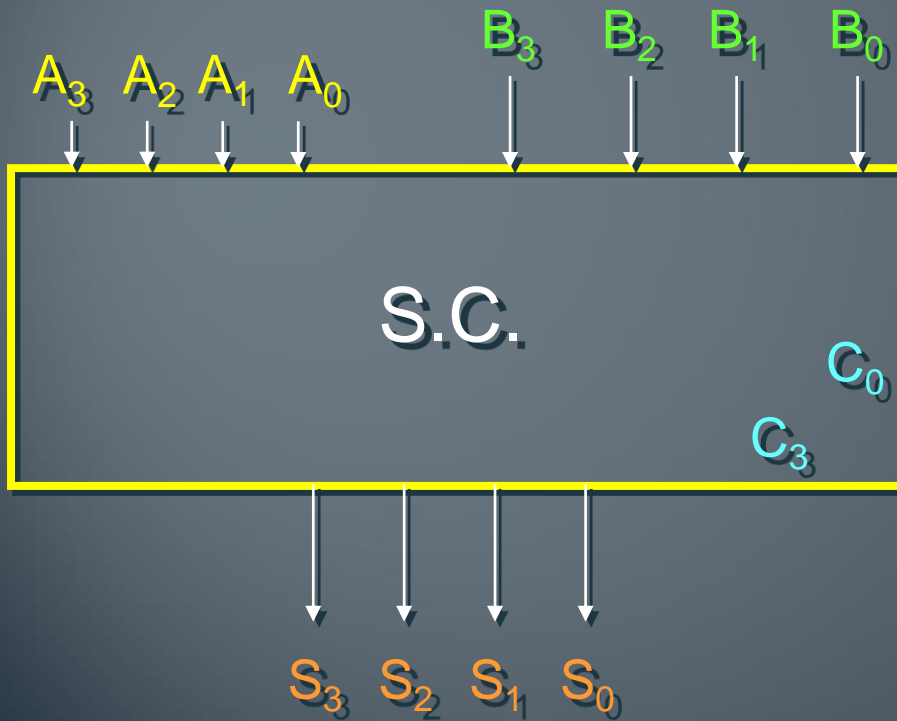
$$S = A \oplus B \oplus C_a$$

$$C_f = AB + AC_a + BC_a$$

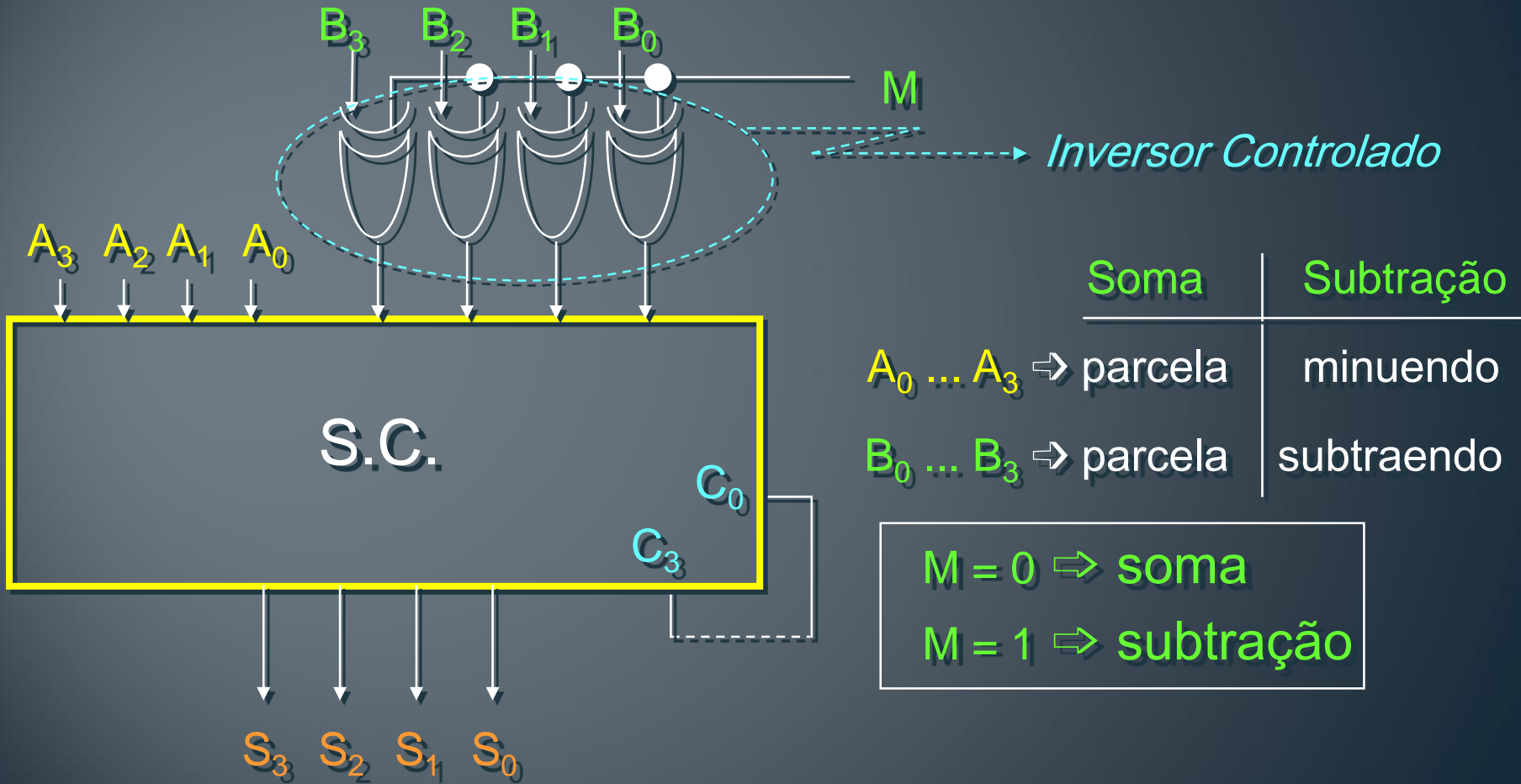
Somador Paralelo (4 bits)



Somador Paralelo Integrado (4 bits)



Somador Paralelo Integrado (4 bits)



Unidade Lógica Aritmética



John Von
Neumann
(1903-1957)
Un. Princeton

- 1945: descreveu o que acreditava necessário na sua máquina, incluindo uma ULA → uma necessidade porque garantiria que o computador calcularia operações matemáticas básicas (adição, subtração, multiplicação, divisão)
- Achava razoável que um computador tivesse um órgão especializado para essas operações

ENIAC (1946)

*Electronic Numerical Integrator
and Computer*



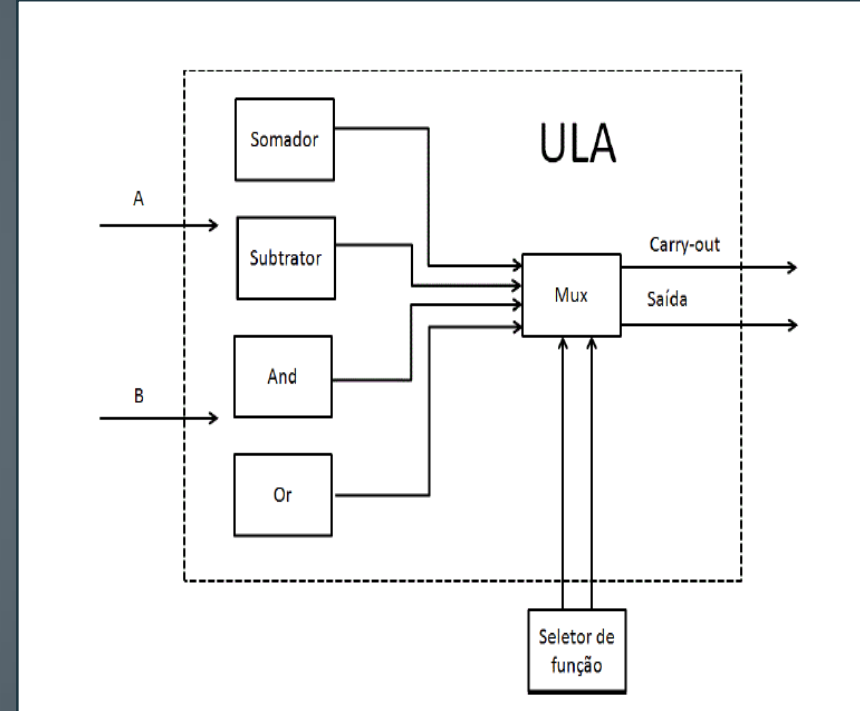
Unidade Lógica Aritmética



John Von Neumann
(1903-1957)
Un. Princeton



EDVAC (1949)
*Electronic Discrete Variable
Automatic Computer*



Unidade Lógica Aritmética

