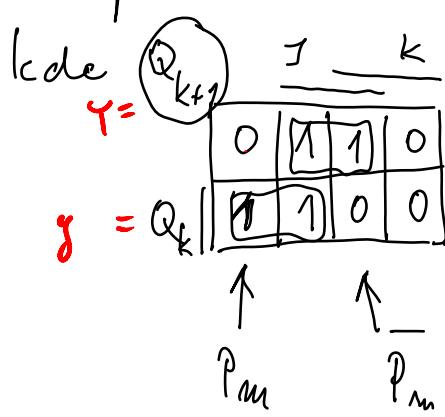


JK - prekľapacie obvody

JK - prekľ. obvod je Mooreov automat $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}^2, \mathcal{B}, \delta, p_0)$,



$y \rightarrow Y$	J	K
$0 \rightarrow 0$	0	x
$0 \rightarrow 1$	1	x
$1 \rightarrow 0$	x	1
$1 \rightarrow 1$	x	0

Namodelujme JK - prekľ. obvod pomocou SR.

$$Q_{k+1} = Q\bar{K} + \bar{Q}J \stackrel{(*)}{=} (Q + \bar{Q}J)\bar{K}Q$$

\uparrow S \bar{E}

lehko dočasne, že

$$Dôkaz (*)$$

$$(Q + \bar{Q}J) \cdot \bar{K}Q = (Q + \bar{Q}J) \cdot (\bar{E} + \bar{Q}) = Q\bar{E} + \bar{Q}J\bar{E} + \cancel{Q\bar{Q}} + \cancel{\bar{Q}J\bar{Q}}$$

QJ $\bar{E}Q$

$$\boxed{Q_{k+1} = \overline{S + Q_k + R}}$$

$$= (S + Q_k) \cdot \bar{R}$$

Skutočne, môžeme písť

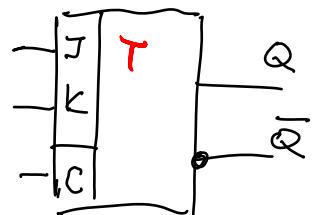
$$S = J\bar{Q}$$

$$R = KQ$$

\{ nie je problém, pretože podmienka
 $(S, R) \neq (1, 1)$ je automaticky splnená

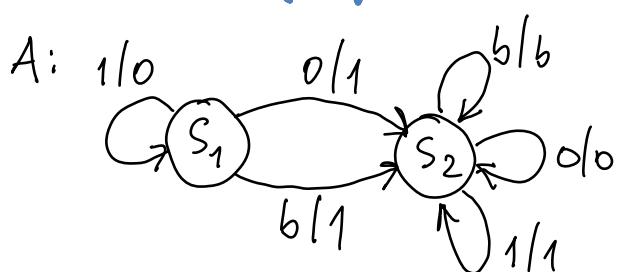
J	K	S	R
0	0	0	✓
0	1	0	✓
1	0	0	✓
1	1	\bar{Q}	Q ✓

Znáčka pre JK-mereľ. obvod je



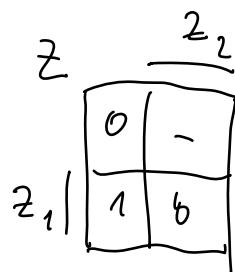
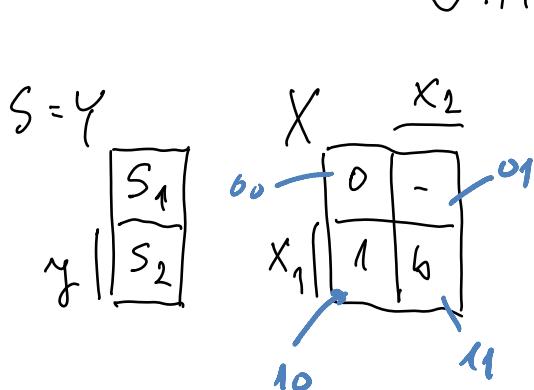
Priklad

Najdiť fyzikálnu realizáciu automatu A, kt. je daný grafom:



$$X = \{0, 1, b\}, Z = \{0, 1, b\}$$

$$S = \{S_1, S_2\}$$



A	σ/λ		
	0	1	b
S ₁	S ₂ /1	S ₁ /0	S ₂ /1
S ₂	S ₂ /0	S ₂ /1	S ₂ /b

$\tilde{A} \tilde{B}$	00	10	11	<u>01</u>	$S = B^1$
0	1/10	0/00	1/10	-/-	$X \neq B^k$ pre žiadne $k \in \mathbb{N}$
1	1/00	1/10	1/11	-/-	$X = B^2 \approx z$

$\tilde{A} \tilde{B}$ je dvojkoj' autount (neuplné špecifikovaný), ktorý pokryva autount $A \tilde{B}$.

\tilde{x}_1	x_1	<u>x_2</u>
1	0	1
0	1	1

\tilde{z}_2	0	0	0	-
0	0	1	-	

$$\tilde{z}_1 = x_2 + x_1 y + \bar{x}_1 \bar{y}$$

$$\tilde{z}_2 = x_2 y$$

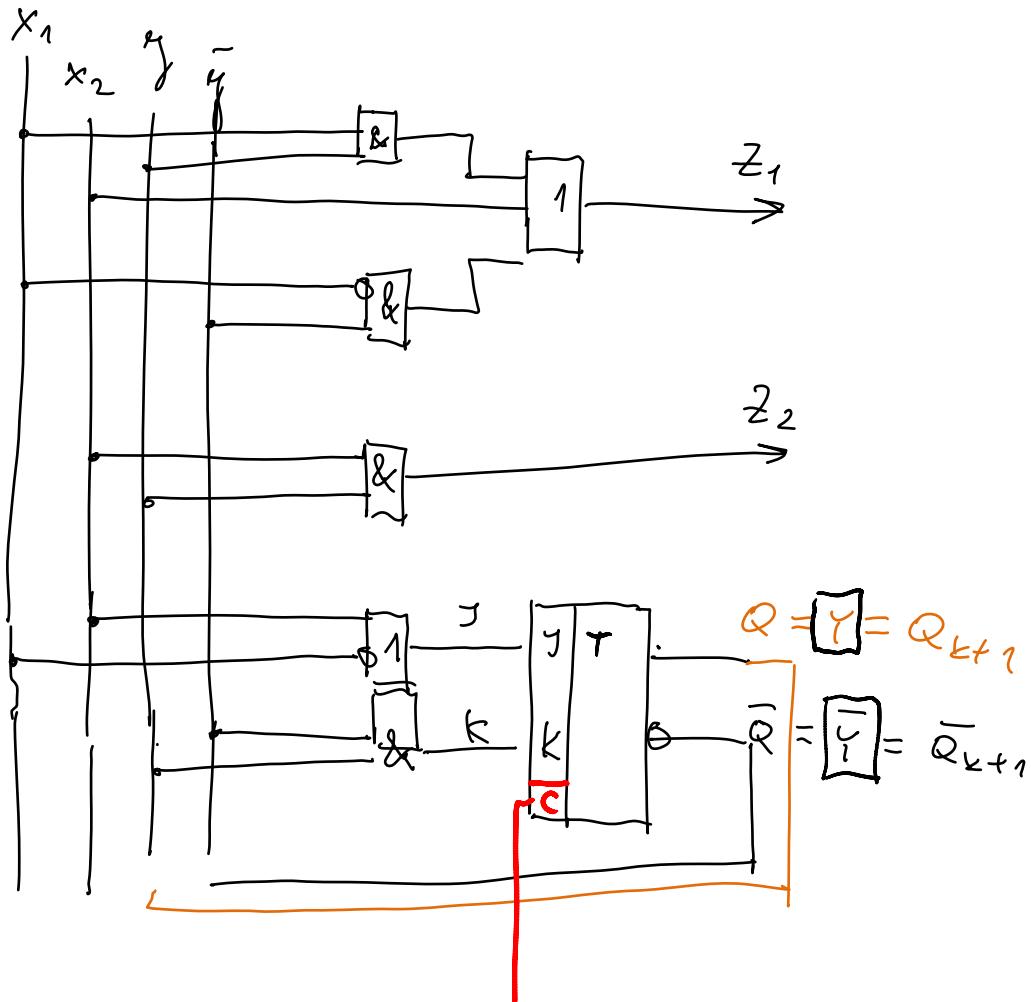
y	x_1	<u>x_2</u>
1	0	1
0	1	1

x	x	x	x
0	0	0	x

minimizácia J, K (NDE)

$$J = x_2 + \bar{x}_1$$

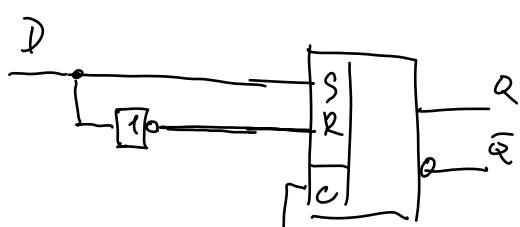
$$K = 0 \quad (= x_1 \bar{x}_1 = y \bar{y} \text{ atd})$$



D-preklopní obvod [oneskovací člen]

je rozsáhlejší automat $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}, \delta, \mu)$ daný tabulkou

	\mathcal{D}	\mathcal{T}	$Q_{k+1} = ?$
Q	0 1	0 1	
	0 1	1 0	



\Rightarrow D-p. obvod může být modelován pomocí SR-p. obv.

trochu to:

$$Q_{k+1} = \mathcal{D} = \underbrace{\mathcal{D} + Q_k}_{\mathcal{E}} = (\mathcal{D} + Q_k) \bar{\mathcal{T}} = (\mathcal{S} + Q) \bar{\mathcal{R}}$$

$= \mathcal{D}$ alebo 1

$$S = D \quad R = \bar{D}$$

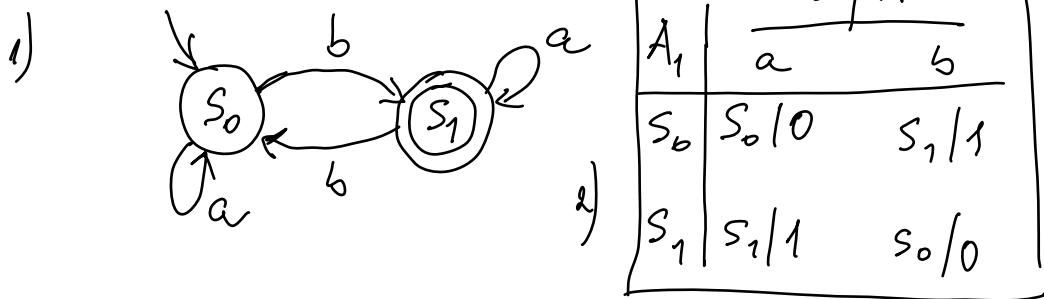
Příklad

k

Akceptor A nad abecedou $X = \{a, b\}$ akceptuje

sloví obsahující neprávny počet písmen b (^{žiadne iné} slov ^{neprijíme})

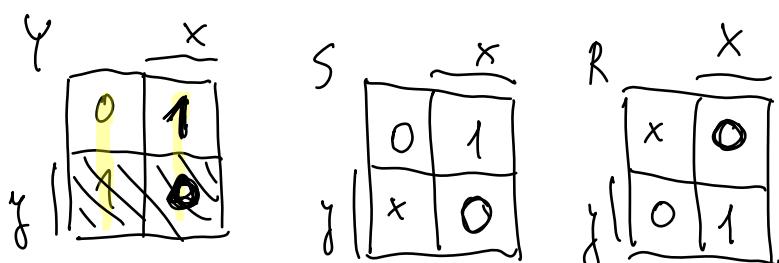
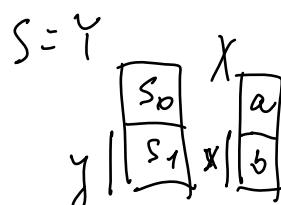
- 1) Nakreslete graf
- 2) Najdite k nemu A_1 reálho silno slvin. s A
- 3) A_1 zakódujte a realizujte pomocou SR-prhl. obvodov (synchronizac).



A	μ	$\overline{a} \quad b$
S_0	0	$S_0 \quad S_1$
S_1	1	$S_1 \quad S_0$

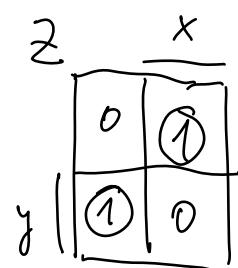
3)

A_B	0	1
0	0/0	1/1
1	1/1	0/0



$$S = xy$$

$$R = xy$$



$$Z = \bar{x}\bar{y} + \bar{x}y$$