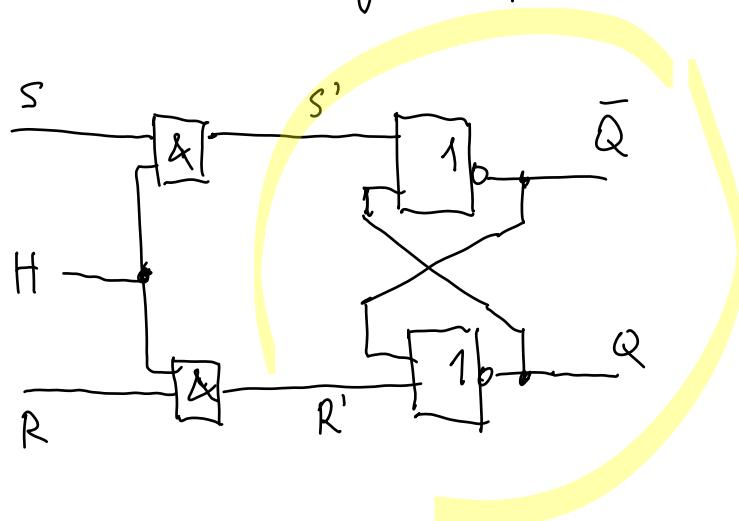


$S R$ - prekl. obvody - pokračovanie



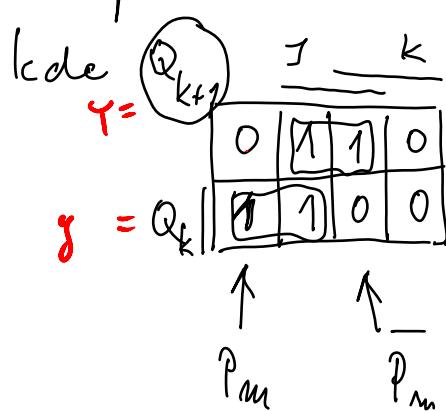
$$\text{ak } H=0 \dots S'=0 \\ R'=0$$

tedy nemáme žiadna zmena (Q, \bar{Q} konst.)

$$\text{ak } H=1 \dots S'=S \\ R'=R$$

JK - prekľapacie obvody

JK - prekl. obvod je Mooreov automat $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}^2, \mathcal{B}, \delta, \rho_0)$,



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

Namodelujme JK - prekl. obvod pomocou SR.

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

↑ "S" "R"

ľahko dočíteame, že

Dôkaz (*)

$$(Q + \bar{Q}J) \cdot \overline{\bar{K}Q} = (Q + \bar{Q}J) \cdot (\bar{K} + \bar{Q}) = Q \bar{K} + \underbrace{\bar{Q}J \bar{K}}_1 + \cancel{Q \bar{Q}} + \cancel{\bar{Q}J \bar{Q}}$$

$$= Q \bar{K} + \bar{Q}J(\bar{K} + 1) = Q \bar{K} + \bar{Q}J$$

č. b + d

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

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

Skutočne, môžeme písť

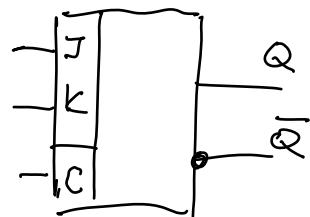
$$S = J\bar{Q}$$

$$R = KQ$$

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

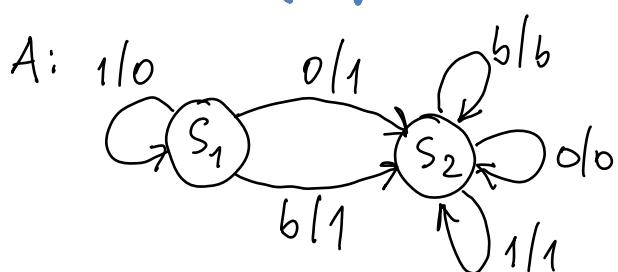
J	K	S	R
0	0	0	✓
0	1	0	✓
1	0	0	✓
1	1	\bar{Q}	Q ✓

Značka pre JK-mereľ. obvod je



Priklad

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



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

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

$$S = Y$$

S_1	S_2
y	

$$X$$

x_0	x_1	x_2
$0/0$	$0/1$	$-$
$1/0$	$1/1$	$0/1$

$$Z$$

z_1	z_2
$0/-$	$2/2$
$1/1$	$1/b$

A	δ/λ		
	0	1	b
S_1	$S_2/1$	$S_1/0$	S_2/b
S_2	$S_2/0$	$S_2/1$	S_2/b

$\tilde{A}B$	00	10	11	<u>01</u>
0	1 10	0 00	1 10	- -
1	1 00	1 10	1 11	- -

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

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

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

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

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

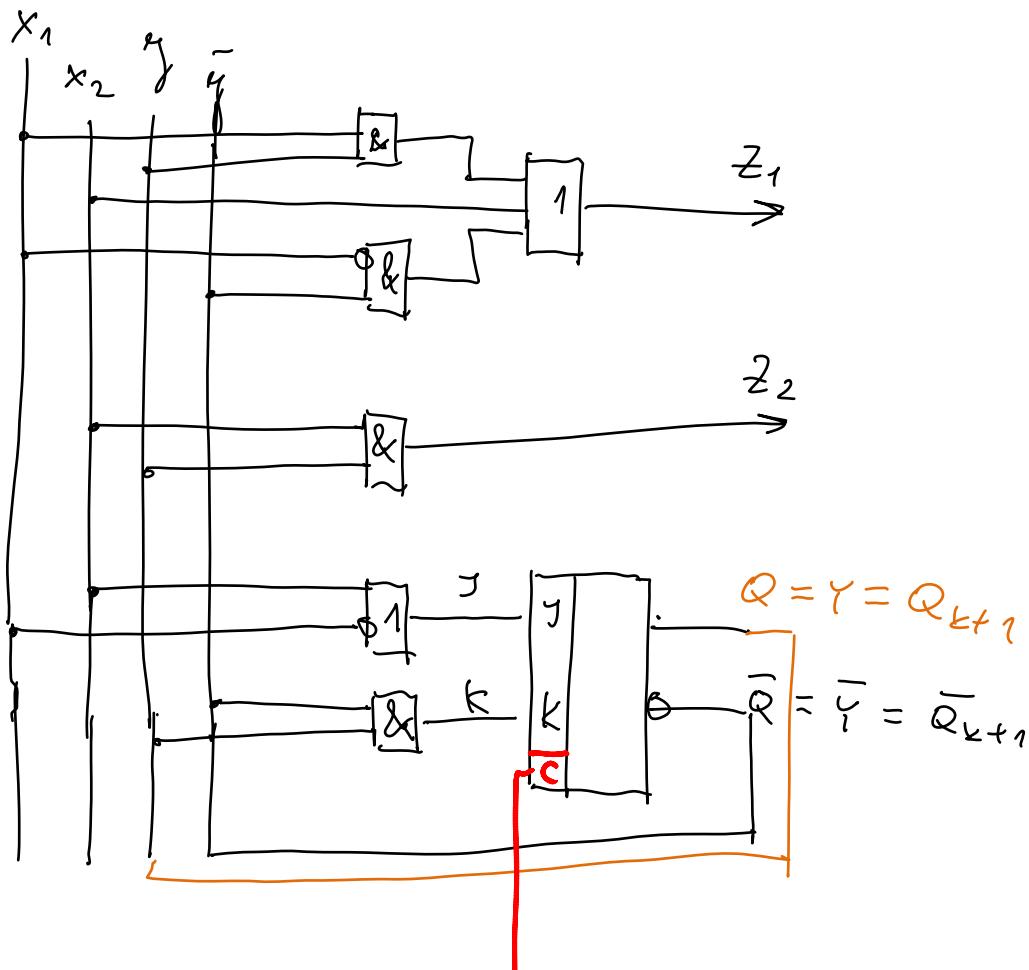
y	x_1	<u>x_2</u>
1	0	1
1	1	1
0	1	1

k	x	x	x	x
0	0	0	0	x

minimizácia J, K (NDE)

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

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

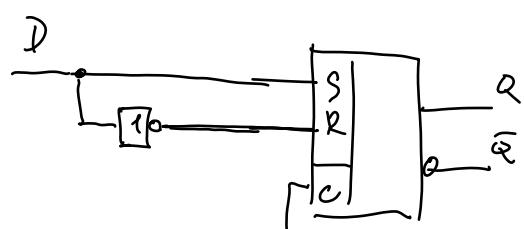


D-preklikací obvod [oneskozovací člen]

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

		D
Q_k	Q_{k+1}	
0	1	
0	1	

$$Q_{k+1} = D$$



Aj D-p. obvod možeme modelovať pomocou SR-p. obv.

trojline to:

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

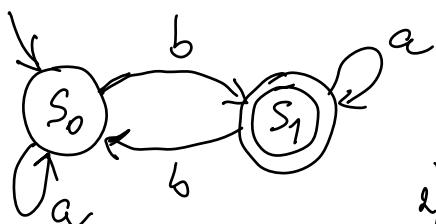
$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{k+1} &= D = D(D + Q_k) = \underbrace{(D + Q_k)}_E \bar{D} = (S + Q_k) \bar{R} \\
 &= D \text{ alebo } 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Příklad

Akceptor A nad abecedou $X = \{a, b\}$ akceptuje
slova obsahující neprávny počet písmen b (žiadne iné
slovo neprijíma)

- 1) Nakreslete graf
- 2) najdi k nemu A_1 reálho silno ekvin. s A
- 3) A_1 zakódujte a realizujte pomocou SR-puhl. obvodov
(synchronickej).

1)

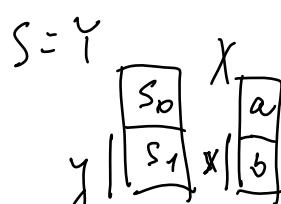


2)

A_1	δ/A	
	a	b
S_0	$S_0/0$	$S_1/1$
S_1	$S_1/1$	$S_0/0$

A	μ	$\frac{\delta}{a}$	$\frac{\delta}{b}$
S_0	0	S_0	S_1
S_1	1	S_1	S_0

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



Y	X
0	1
1	0

S	X
0	1
1	0

R	X
x	0
y	1

Z	X
0	1
1	0

$$S = xy$$

$$R = xy$$

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

