

SAYI SİSTEMLERİNDE DÖRT İŞLEM

① Onluk (Decimal) Sistemde Toplama!

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10 \\
 + 23 \\
 \hline
 33
 \end{array}$$

Yok

$$\begin{array}{r}
 97 \\
 + 26 \\
 \hline
 123
 \end{array}$$

7 9
6 2
13 12
10 10
3 2

+ 1 ekle

$$\begin{array}{r}
 25 \\
 + 95 \\
 \hline
 120
 \end{array}$$

10 10 10
10 10 10
10 10 10
10 10 10

2.) Onluk (Dec) Sistemde Çıkarma:

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ - 21 \\ \hline 22 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 454 - 14 \\ \hline 19 \\ \hline 35 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

Arrows indicate borrowing from the 454 to the 19, and from the 9 to the 5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ - 60 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 450 \\ - 49 \\ \hline 01 \end{array}$$

Arrows indicate borrowing from the 450 to the 49.

3.) Onluk (Dec) Sistemde Çarpma:

$$\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ \times 86 \\ \hline 438 \\ + 584 \\ \hline 6278 \end{array}$$

Arrows indicate borrowing from 73 to 86, and from 584 to 438.

$$\begin{array}{r} 122 \\ \times 36 \\ \hline 732 \\ + 366 \\ \hline 4392 \end{array}$$

4) Onluk Sistemde Bölme işlemi =

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 107 & 8 \\ \hline 8 & \downarrow \\ \hline 27 & \\ 24 & \\ \hline 3 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 1027 & 101 \\ \hline 101 & \downarrow \\ \hline 17 & \\ \hline & \text{Kalan} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r|l} & 10 \\ \hline & \text{Bölüm} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 11010 & 10 \\ \hline 10 & \downarrow \\ \hline 10 & \\ \hline 10 & \downarrow \\ \hline 010 & \\ \hline 10 & \\ \hline 0 & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r|l} & 1101 \\ \hline & \end{array}$$

5) Onaltılık (Hexadecimal) Sistemde Toplama:

$$\begin{array}{r} \leftarrow \leftarrow \\ 7C \\ + A9 \\ \hline 12 \quad 7 \\ \underline{+ 9} \quad \underline{+ 10} \\ 21 \quad 18 \\ \underline{- 16} \quad \underline{- 16} \\ \textcircled{5} \quad \textcircled{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \quad 7 \\ \underline{+ 9} \quad \underline{+ 10} \\ 21 \quad 18 \\ \underline{- 16} \quad \underline{- 16} \\ \textcircled{5} \quad \textcircled{2} \end{array}$$

(Arrows in the original image point from the circled 5 and 2 to the corresponding digits in the final sum 120.)

Legend: A=10, B=11, C=12, D=13, E=14, F=15

$$\begin{array}{r} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 2A \\ + F6 \\ \hline 120 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} A-10 \quad 2 \\ 6 \quad + 6 \\ \hline 16 \\ \underline{- 16} \\ \textcircled{0} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ F-15 \\ + 4 \\ \hline 18 \\ \underline{- 16} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array}$$

(Arrows in the original image show the flow of carry values from the sub-calculations to the final sum 120.)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 53 \\
 + 19 \\
 \hline
 65
 \end{array}$$

An arrow points from the circled number 12 to the digit 5 in the tens place of the sum.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 53 \\
 + 19 \\
 \hline
 \cancel{6} \cancel{2}
 \end{array}$$

The result 62 is crossed out with red lines.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 30 \\
 16 \\
 \hline
 14^E
 \end{array}$$

The result 14 is circled in blue and has a superscript 'E'.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 FE \\
 + EF \\
 \hline
 ED
 \end{array}$$

Blue arrows point from the 'E' in 'FE' to the 'E' in 'ED', and from the 'F' in 'EF' to the 'D' in 'ED'.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 E \rightarrow 14 \\
 F \rightarrow 15 \\
 + \\
 \hline
 29 \\
 16 \\
 \hline
 13
 \end{array}$$

The final result 13 is circled in blue.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \leftarrow 2 \\
 7A \\
 5B \\
 + 3C \\
 \hline
 11 \quad 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 A - 10 \\
 B - 11 \\
 C - 12 \\
 + \\
 \hline
 33 \\
 - 16 \\
 \hline
 17 \\
 - 16 \\
 \hline
 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7 \\
 5 \\
 3 \\
 + 2 \\
 \hline
 17 \\
 - 16 \\
 \hline
 1
 \end{array}$$

* Onaltılık Sistemde Çıkarma işlemleri =

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{16}{\curvearrowright} \\ 20_{16} \\ \underline{} \\ 11_{16} \\ \hline 0F_{16} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{16}{\curvearrowright} \\ 23A_{16} \\ \underline{} \\ 1F \rightarrow 15 \\ \hline 1B \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{16}{\curvearrowright} \\ 14F_{16} \\ \underline{} \\ 1F \rightarrow 15 \\ \hline D2 \end{array}$$

(2) ~~132~~

* Onaltılık Sistemde Bölme işlemleri.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2A_{16} & 12_{16} \\ \hline 24 & 2 \\ \hline 06 & \end{array}$$

Bölüm
Kalan

$$\begin{array}{r|l} \overset{16}{\curvearrowright} \\ 20_{16} & C_{12} \\ \hline 18 & 2 \\ \hline 08 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 24_{16} & 18 \\ \hline 16 & 1 \\ \hline 08 & \end{array}$$

* Onaltılık (Hex) Sistemde Çarpma:

- 1 - Onluğa çevir.
- 2 - Çarp
- 3 - Onaltılığa tekrar çevir.

$$\begin{array}{r} A8_{16} \\ \times 32_{16} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

+1
+1
+1

$$\begin{array}{r} A8 \\ \times 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 150 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1F8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2000_{16} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 16 \\ \hline 16 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

+1 elde

$$\begin{array}{r} A \rightarrow 10 \\ \times 2 \rightarrow 2 \\ \hline 20 \\ \hline 21 \mid 16 \\ \hline 16 \mid 1 \\ \hline 5 \mid 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

+1 elde

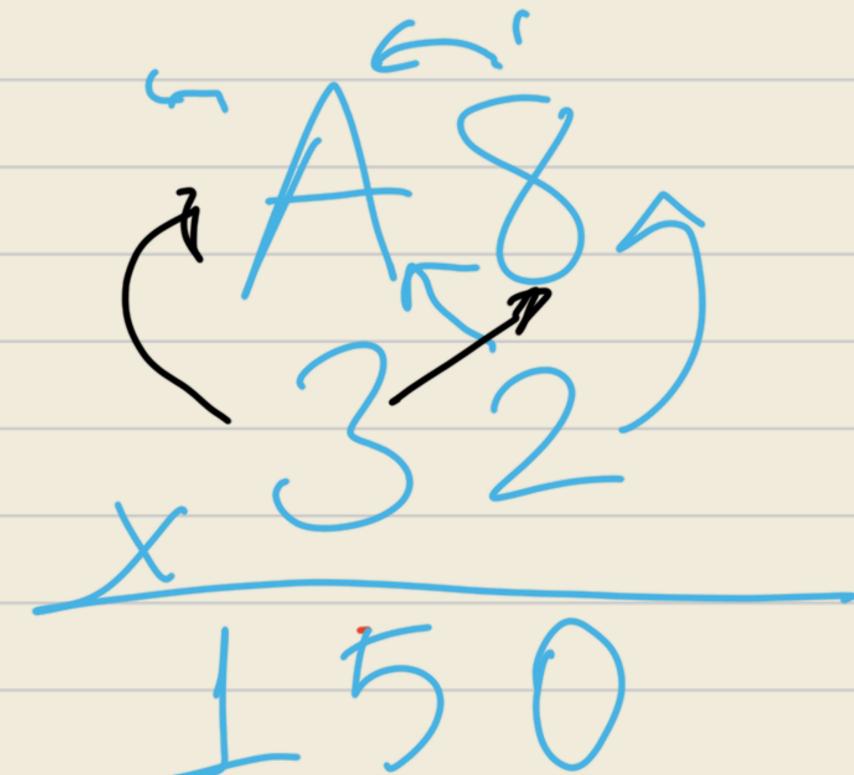
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 24 \mid 16 \\ \hline 16 \mid 1 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

+1 elde

$$\begin{array}{r} A \rightarrow 10 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 30 \\ \hline 31 \mid 16 \\ \hline 16 \mid 1 \\ \hline 15 \mid 1 \\ \hline A \end{array}$$

+1 elde

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8 \\
 \times 3 \\
 \hline
 24 \\
 16 \\
 \hline
 8
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{r}
 16 \\
 \hline
 1 \\
 18
 \end{array}
 \textcircled{1}$$



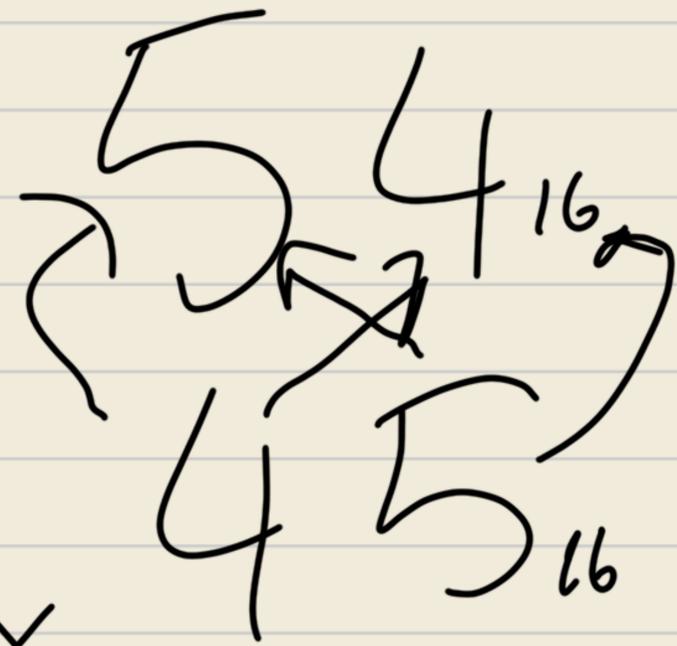
$$\begin{array}{r}
 8 \\
 + 2 \\
 \hline
 16
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{r}
 16 \\
 \hline
 16 \\
 \hline
 10
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 A \rightarrow 10 \\
 2 \rightarrow 2 \\
 \times \\
 \hline
 20 \\
 + 1 \\
 \hline
 21
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{r}
 16 \\
 \hline
 1 \\
 5 \\
 \hline
 15
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 A \rightarrow 10 \\
 3 \rightarrow 3 \\
 \times \\
 \hline
 30
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 + 1F8 \\
 \hline
 20D0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 + 1 \\
 \hline
 31
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{r}
 16 \\
 \hline
 1 \\
 F
 \end{array}
 1F$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \mid 16 \\ \underline{16} \\ 4 \end{array} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$25 + 1 = 26 \mid 16 \\ \underline{16} \\ A$$

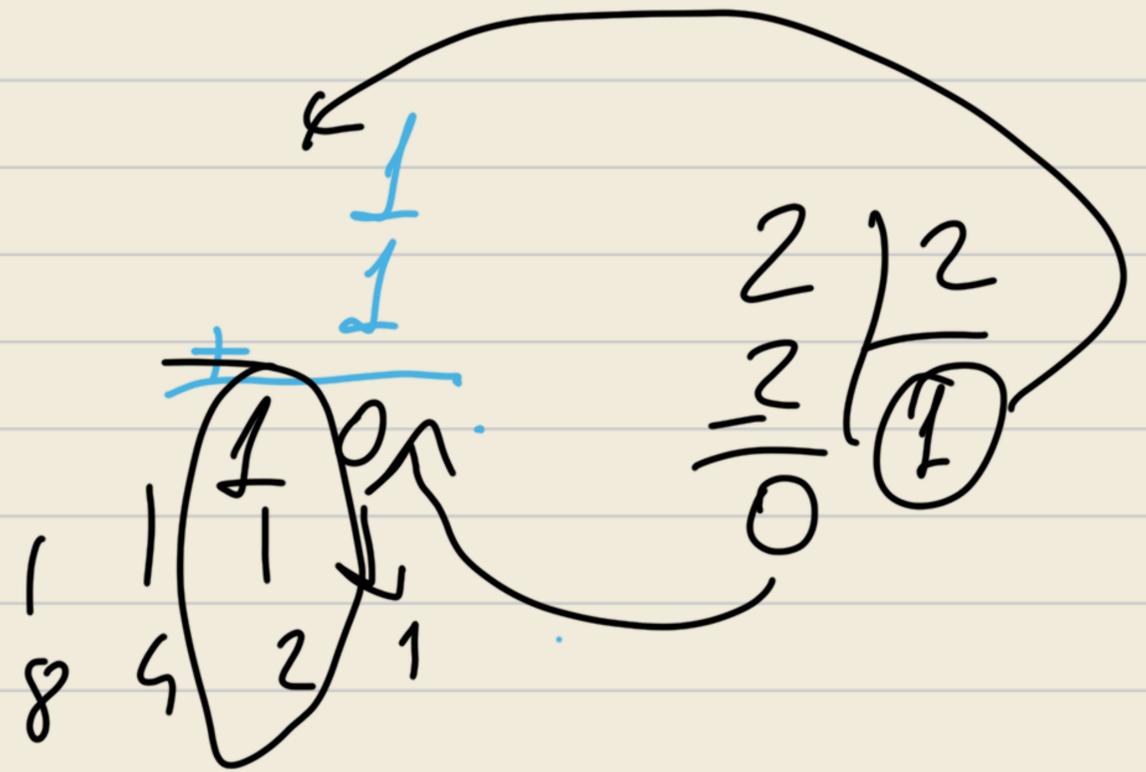
$$20 + 1 = 21 \mid 16 \\ \underline{16} \\ \textcircled{5}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \mid 16 \\ \underline{16} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} X \\ \hline 1 \quad A \quad 4 \\ + 5 \quad 0 \\ \hline 1 \quad 6 \quad A \quad 4 \end{array}$$

* İkili Sistemde Toplama:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1010100_2 \\
 + 0011001_2 \\
 \hline
 1101100_2
 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r}
 1000101_2 \\
 + 1011011_2 \\
 \hline
 1000101_2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1111111_2 \\
 + 0000001_2 \\
 \hline
 1000000_2
 \end{array}$$

* İkili (Binary) Sist. Çıkarma işlemi:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overset{0}{1} \overset{1}{0} \overset{2}{0} \overset{1}{1} \overset{1}{1} \overset{2}{1} \overset{2}{1} \overset{0}{0}_2 \\
 00 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1_2 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1_2 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overset{0}{1} \overset{1}{0} \overset{1}{0} \overset{1}{0} \overset{1}{0} \overset{1}{0} \overset{1}{0} \overset{2}{0}_2 \\
 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1_2 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1_2 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overset{0}{1} \overset{1}{1} \overset{1}{1} \overset{1}{1} \overset{2}{0} \overset{2}{0} \overset{2}{0} \overset{2}{0}_2 \\
 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1_2 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1_2 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

* İkilik Sist. Bölme İşlemi =

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overset{2}{\curvearrowright} \\
 \begin{array}{r}
 101_2 \\
 - 11_2 \\
 \hline
 10
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \quad \left| \begin{array}{r}
 11_2 \\
 \hline
 1
 \end{array} \right.$$

Bölüm = 1

Kalan = 10

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{r}
 1110_2 \\
 - 101_2 \\
 \hline
 100
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \quad \left| \begin{array}{r}
 101_2 \\
 \hline
 10
 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \leftarrow \begin{array}{r}
 10_2 \\
 - 1_2 \\
 \hline
 00
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \quad \left| \begin{array}{r}
 1_2 \\
 \hline
 10
 \end{array} \right.$$

→ 1

→ 2

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \\
 - 2 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}
 \quad \left| \begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 \hline
 2
 \end{array} \right.$$

Signed (İşaretili) Sayılar

Unsigned Numbers (İşaretsiz Sayılar)

1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1₂ → Unsigned
128 64 32 16 8 4 2 1

1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1₂ → Signed

0 - işaret
1 - negatif
0 - pozitif

8 byte \rightarrow 0 ... 255
sbyte \rightarrow -128 ... +127

16 short \rightarrow -32768 ... 32767
ushort \rightarrow 0 ... 65535

10011011₂
64 32 16 8 4 2 1
127

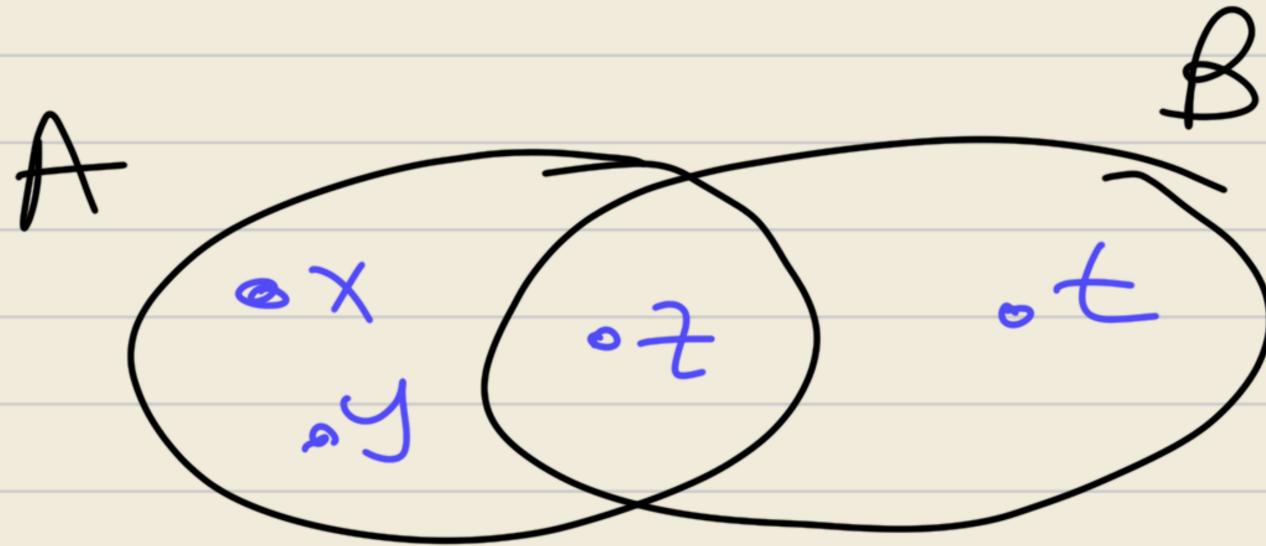
$A + (-B) =$ \leftarrow
 $A - B =$ \leftarrow

2,35

1010,101
8 4 2 1

$\frac{1}{2} = 0,5$
 $\frac{1}{4} = 0,25$
 $\frac{1}{8} = 0,125$

KÜMELER



$$s(A) = 2^n = 2^3 = 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{"özeltlülüne Eleman sayısı"} &= 2^n - 1 \\ &= 2^3 - 1 \\ &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$A \cup B = \{x, y, z, t\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{z\}$$

$$A - B = \{x, y\}$$

$$B - A = \{t\}$$

Soru: Aşağıda verilen kümelere hangisi diğerinin alt kümesidir?

$$A = \{a, b, 1, 2, 3\} \quad B = \{a, b, c, 2, 3\} \quad C = \{a, b, 1, 2\}$$

$$D = \{a, b, c, d, 1, 2, 3\}$$

Cevap: $C \subset A \subset D, B \subset D$

Soru: $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$ kümesinin alt küme ile özalt küme eleman sayısı kaçtır?

$n = 4$
Alt küme eleman sayısı $2^n \Rightarrow 2^4 = 16$

Özalt küme eleman sayısı $2^n - 1 \Rightarrow 2^4 - 1 = 15$

Soru = $A = \{a, b, c\}$ ise A kümesinin alt küme elemanları yazınız.

Cevap = $\{\phi, a, b, c, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

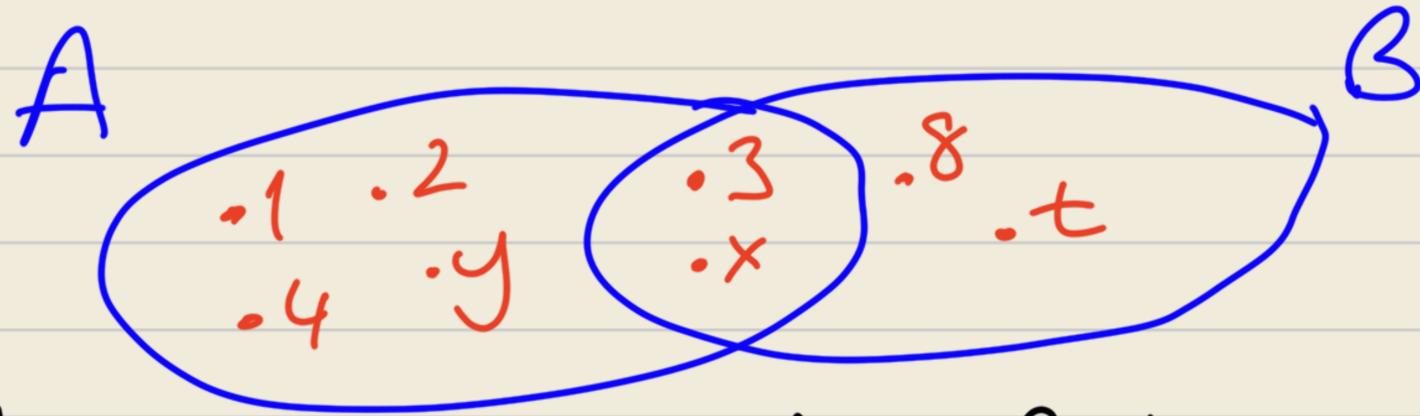
Soru = $A = \{\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}, \underline{1}, \underline{2}, \underline{3}\}$, $B = \{\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{1}\}$ kümeleri

İçin $A - B = ?$

Cevap = $A - B = \{c, 2, 3\}$

Soru = $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, x, y\}$ ve $B = \{3, 8, x, t\}$ kümeleri için $A \cap B = ?$ elemanlar, nelerdir?

Cevap = $A \cap B = \{3, x\}$

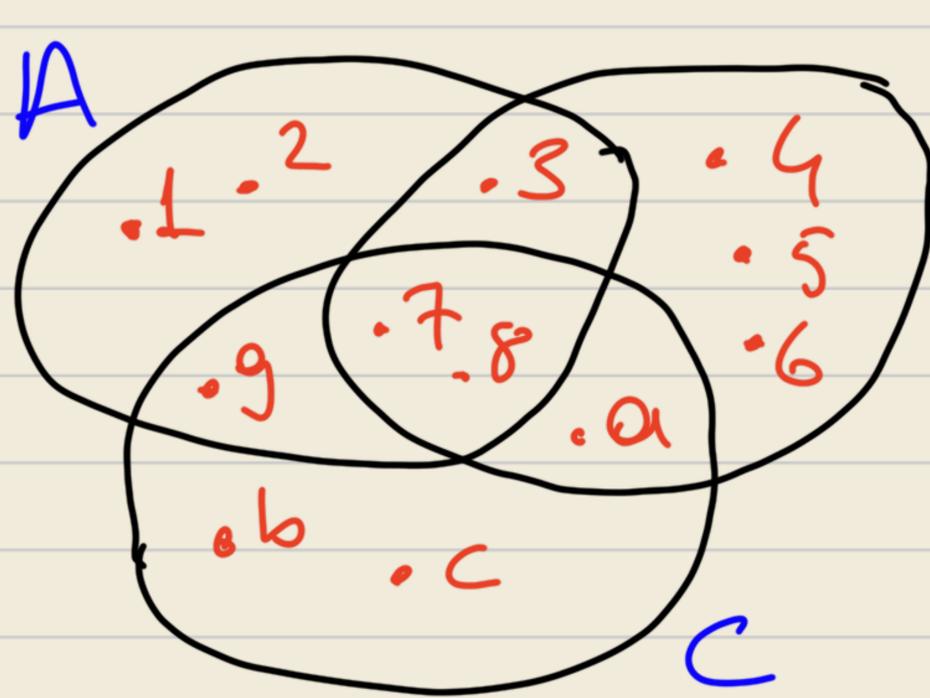


Soru: Yukarıda verilen A ve B kümeleri için $A \cup B = ?$

$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 4, y, 3, x, 8, t\}$

Not: Birleşimde ortak olan elemanlar 1'deje yazılır.

Soru:



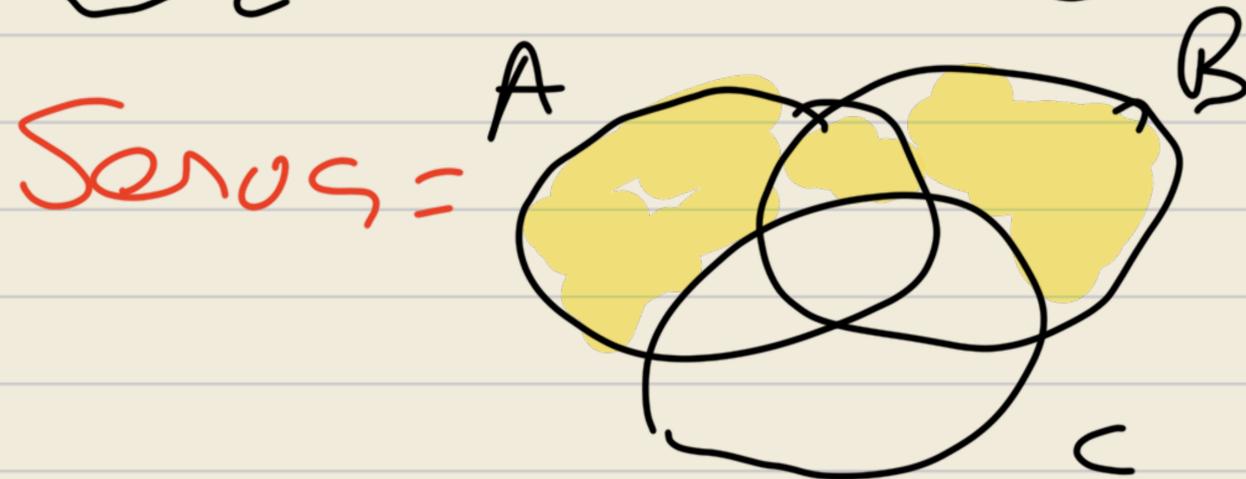
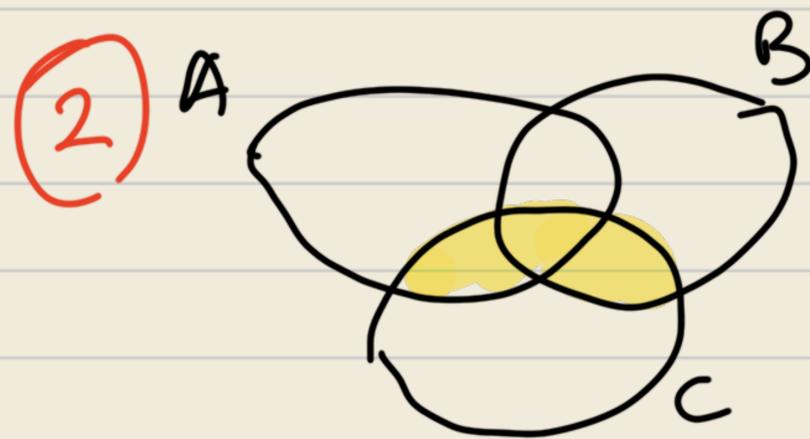
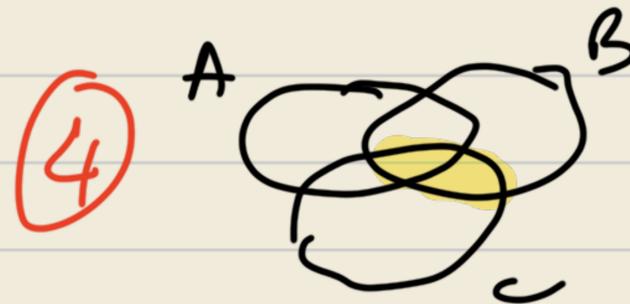
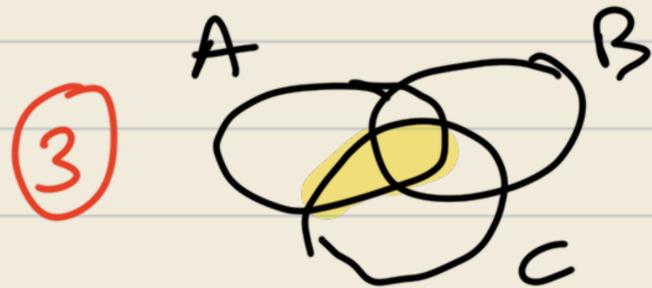
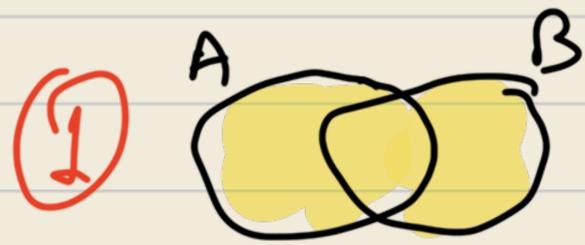
B

Yonda verilen kümeler için

$$(A \cup B) - ((A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)) = ?$$

↓

2 3 4



$$C_{\text{ cevap}} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

Soru: Bir önceki soruda verilen A, B, C kümeleri için $(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C) = ?$ (ödev)

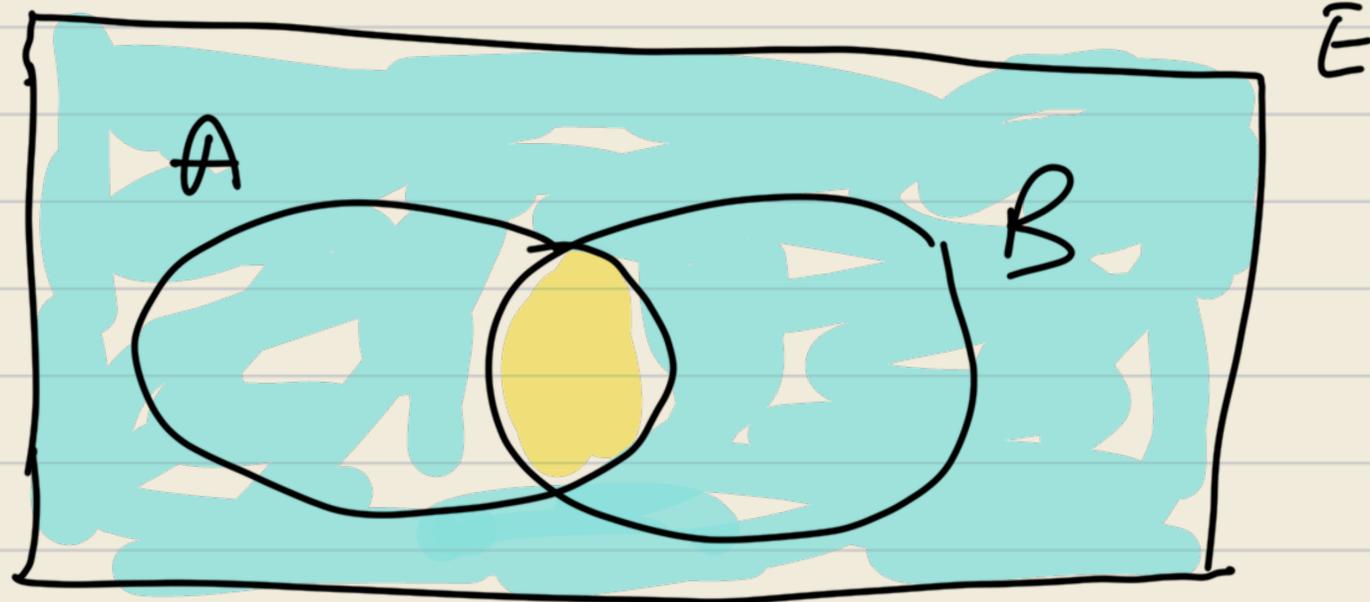
* De Morgan Kuralı:

1. kural $\Rightarrow (A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$

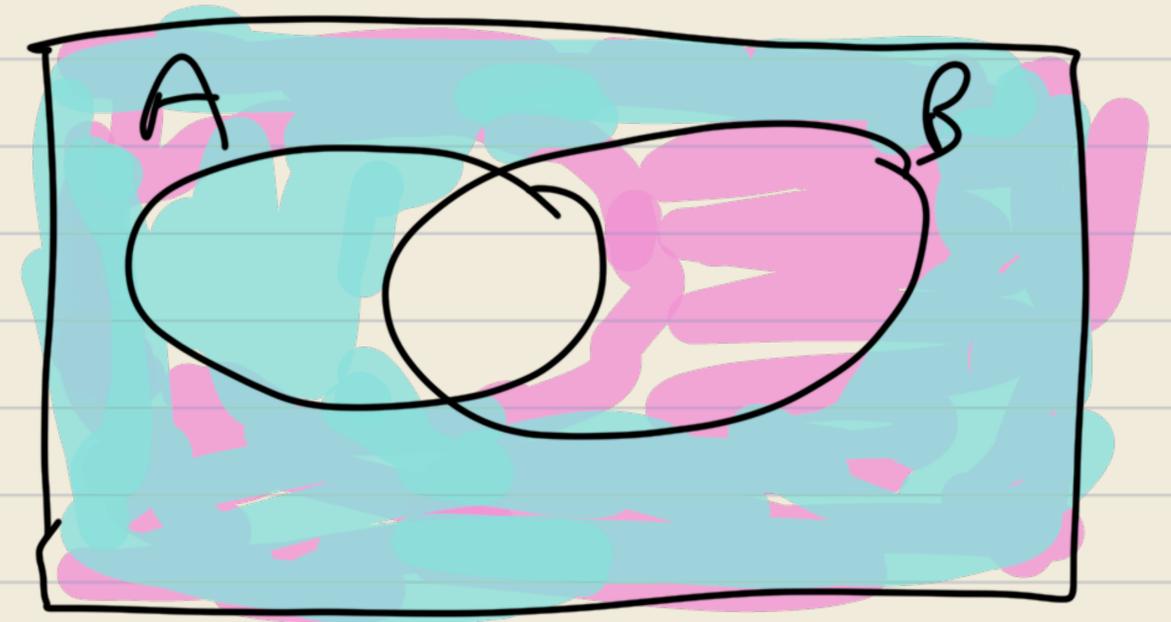
$\cap \rightarrow \cup$

2. kural $\Rightarrow (A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$

$\cup \rightarrow \cap$



$A \cap B$ $(A \cap B)'$



$A' \cup B'$

MODERN MANTIK (BOOLE CEBİRİ)

Önerme: Doğru ya da yanlış olarak KESİN HÜKÜM bildiren ifadelerdir.

Aksiyom: Doğruluğu ispatlanamayan ama doğru olduğu kabul edilen önermelere Aksiyom denir.

Teorem: Doğruluğunu ispatlayabildiğimiz önermelere Teorem adı verilir.

* Boole Cebri Aksiyomları:

Not: p, q, r — a, b, c — x, y, z gibi semboller önermeler ifade ederken kullanılır.

$$1.) \quad q \neq 0 \underset{\text{ise}}{\Rightarrow} q = 1 \quad , \quad q \neq 1 \Rightarrow q = 0$$

$$2.) \quad 1 + 1 = 1 \quad , \quad 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$3.) \quad 0 + 0 = 0 \quad , \quad 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$4.) \quad 1 + 0 = 1 \quad , \quad 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

Not: Mantıksal toplama ve çarpma, aritmetik (matematik) ile karıştırılmamalı!!!

* Teoremler:

1.) $p + q = q + p$

$p + q$

0	+	0	=	0
0	+	1	=	1
1	+	0	=	1
1	+	1	=	1

$q + p$

0	+	0	=	0
0	+	1	=	1
1	+	0	=	1
1	+	1	=	1

$$2.) p + q + r = (p + q) + r = p + (q + r)$$

(Birleşme Özelliği)

$$p \cdot q \cdot r = (p \cdot q) \cdot r = p \cdot (q \cdot r)$$

$$3.) \underline{p} + \underline{q} \cdot \underline{r} = (\underline{p} + \underline{q}) \cdot (\underline{p} + \underline{r})$$

(Dağılma Özelliği)

$$\underline{p} \cdot (\underline{q} + \underline{r}) = (\underline{p} \cdot \underline{q}) + (\underline{p} \cdot \underline{r})$$

$$4.) p + p = p \quad p + p + \dots + p = p$$

$$p \cdot p = p \quad p \cdot p \cdot \dots \cdot p = p$$

(Değişkenlerde
fazlalık)

$$5) \quad p + p \cdot q = p$$
$$p \cdot (p + q) = p$$

(Yutan element özelliği)

$$6) \quad (\overline{p}) = \overline{p}$$

(işlemde faizlilik özelliği)

$$\overline{(\overline{p})} = p$$

$$7) \quad \overline{(p + q + r + \dots)} = \overline{p} \cdot \overline{q} \cdot \overline{r} \cdot \dots$$

(De Morgan)

$$\overline{(p \cdot q \cdot r \cdot \dots)} = \overline{p} + \overline{q} + \overline{r} + \dots$$

Özellik:

ALİŞTIRMALAR

Not: Vize sınavı test usulü yapılacak olup 25 sorudur.

Konular:

- Sayı Sistemleri

- > Onluk S.S.

- > Onaltılık S.S.

- > İkilik S.S.

- > Sekizlik S.S.

- Sayı sistemlerinin bir birine dönüştürülmesi

- Sayı sistemlerinde 4 işlem

- Kümeler: Kesişim, Birleşim, De Morgan, Evrensel küme

Alt küme, özalt küme

- Modern Mantık: Önerme, Aksiyon, Teorem

* Aşağıdakilerden hangisi Sekizlik sayı sisteminin rakamlarından biri değildir?

a) 2

b) 5

c) 7

d) 9

* Aşağıdakilerden hangisi İkili sayı sisteminin basamaklarından biri değildir?

a) 16

b) 32

c) 48

d) 64

* $127_{10} = ?_2$ karşılığı aşağıdakilerden hangisidir?

a) 10110110

b) 0111 1111

c) 1000 0000

d) 000 1111

$$64 \quad 32 \quad 16 \quad 8 \quad 4 \quad 2 \quad 1 = 127$$

* $10010101_2 = ?_{16}$ karşılığı aşağıdakilerden hangisidir?

$$\begin{array}{cc} 1001 & 0101 \\ \text{XXXX} & \text{XXXX} \\ 8421 & 8421 \\ 9 & 5 \end{array} = 95_{16}$$

* $234_{10} = ?_{16}$ karşılığı aşağıdakilerden hangisidir?

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 234 & 16 \\ \hline 16 & 14 \rightarrow \text{E} \\ \hline 74 & \\ 64 & \\ \hline \text{A} & \end{array}$$

! 0

EA_{16}

* $10110011_2 + 01010101_2 = ?$ işleminin sonucu aşağıdakilerden hangisidir?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{cccccc}
 \overset{1}{\downarrow} & \overset{1}{\downarrow} & \overset{1}{\downarrow} & \overset{1}{\downarrow} & \overset{1}{\downarrow} & \overset{1}{\downarrow} \\
 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
 + & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
 \hline
 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

* $3A_{16} - 4F_{16} = ?$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overset{\sim 16}{2} - 3A \\
 - 4F \\
 \hline
 1B
 \end{array}$$

$16 + A \Rightarrow 26$
 $F \Rightarrow 15$
 $\underline{\quad}$
 11
 \downarrow
 B

//

Hüçlü M40 → Bölümler → Bilg. Tekn. → Dess notları

$$\begin{array}{r} * \quad 110_2 \\ \times \quad 11_2 \\ \hline 110 \\ 110 \\ \hline 10010_2 \end{array}$$

$$* \quad 1011_2 / 10_2 = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011 \mid 10 \\ \underline{10} \quad \downarrow \quad \underline{10} \downarrow \\ 011 \\ \underline{10} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Bölüm
Kalın

* $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ kümesinin alt küme. eleman sayısı kaçtır?

* $B = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ kümesinin 2 elemanlı alt küme eleman sayısı kaçtır?

* $A = \{x : x = 3k, x < 20, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ A kümesinin eleman sayısı kaçtır?

* $A = \{a, b, 1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{b, c, d, 3, 4, 5\}$ kümelerinin kesişimini aşağıdaki terimlerden hangisi verir?

* $A = \{a, b, 1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{b, c, d, 3, 4, 5\}$ için $(A - B) \cup (A \cap B) = ?$ elemanları hangileridir?

* Aşağıdaki aksiyomlardan hangisi yanlıştır?

a) $1+1=L$ b) $0+0=0$ c) $1\cdot 0=L$ d) $1+0=L$

* Modern cebirde önermenin tanımını aşağıdakilerden hangisinde doğru olarak verilmiştir?
