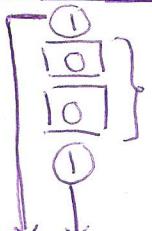


 XOR
 OR
 not
 and

$$\text{Alcance}(A, B) = A \cdot B + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$$

A	B	$A \cdot B$	\bar{A}	\bar{B}	$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$	$A \cdot B + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	1

$$A \cdot B + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$$



Tabelas de verdade

↔

Expressões booleanas



↔

Esquemáticos (esquemas lógicos)

$$F_2 = (A + \bar{B}) \cdot (\bar{A} + B)$$

$$F_2 = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} + A \cdot B$$

$$x' + 0 = x$$

$$x + 1 = 1$$

$$x + x = x$$

$$x + \bar{x} = 1$$

$$\bar{\bar{x}} = x$$

$$x \cdot 1 = x$$

$$x \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$x \cdot x = x$$

$$x \cdot \bar{x} = 0$$

$$x + y = y + x$$

$$x \cdot y = y \cdot x$$

$$x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z$$

$$x \cdot (y \cdot z) = (x \cdot y) \cdot z$$

$$x \cdot (y + z) = xy + xz$$

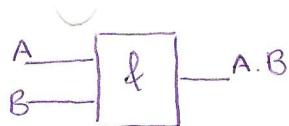
$$x + yz = (x + y) \cdot (x + z)$$

Exemplos:

$$A + AB = A1 + AB = A(1+B) = A1 = A$$



$$\begin{array}{l} \overline{x+y} = \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y} \\ \overline{x \cdot y} = \overline{x} + \overline{y} \end{array}$$



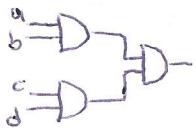
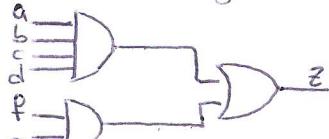
A	B	$A \cdot B$
0	x	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

A	$A \cdot B$
0	0
1	B

SL

21-09-2011

$$Z = a \cdot b \cdot c \cdot d + f \cdot g \Rightarrow (a \cdot b) \cdot (c \cdot d) + f \cdot g$$



Para implementar a nível físico, serão necessários módulos de AND e OR.

Preocupação:

Gerir stock de módulos

Olhar para a expressão e tentar reduzi-la

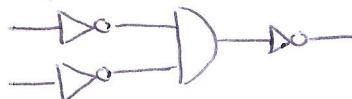
A	B	Z_{AND}	Z_{OR}	Z_{NAND}	Z_{NOR}	Z_{XOR}
0	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	0

Não é preciso um stock com todos os funções.

$$\overline{a \cdot b} = \overline{a} + \overline{b}$$

$$\overline{a+b} = \overline{\overline{a+b}} = \overline{\overline{a} \cdot \overline{b}}$$

\Rightarrow



$$\overline{a \cdot a} = \overline{a}$$

$$a - \overline{D} \circ - \overline{D} \circ - a \} AND$$

$$a - \overline{D} \circ - \overline{D} \circ - \} OR$$

NANDs de 2 entradas são suficientes, ou até mesmo NORs

$$\overline{a} = \overline{\overline{a+a}}$$

$$a - \overline{D} \circ - \equiv \overline{D} \circ$$

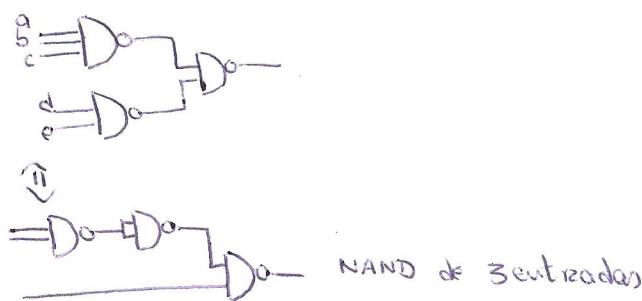
$$a+b = \overline{\overline{a+b}}$$

$$b - \overline{D} \circ - \overline{D} \circ -$$

$$a \cdot b = \overline{\overline{a \cdot b}} = \overline{\overline{a} + \overline{b}}$$

$$a - \overline{D} \circ - \overline{D} \circ - \\ b - \overline{D} \circ - \overline{D} \circ -$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \overline{a.b.c + d.e} \\ &= \overline{a.b.c} \cdot \overline{d.e} \end{aligned}$$



Podemos ter só NANDs/NORs de 2 entradas.

Simplificar expressões

A	B	C	Z
0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0
2	0	1	1
3	0	1	1
4	1	0	1
5	1	0	1
6	1	1	0
7	1	1	0

minitermos

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= (\bar{A} \cdot B \cdot \bar{C}) + (\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C) + A \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} + A \bar{B} \cdot C \\ &= \bar{A}B(\bar{C} + C) + A\bar{B}(C + \bar{C}) \\ &= \bar{A}B + A\bar{B} \\ &= A \oplus B \end{aligned}$$

- Manipular expressões
- Numerar tabela
- Mapas de Karnaugh

maxitermos

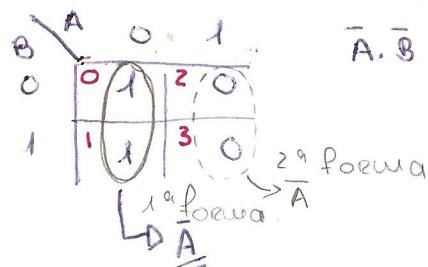
$$Z = (A + B + C) \cdot (A + B + \bar{C}) \cdot (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C) \cdot (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C})$$

$$Z = \sum(2, 3, 4, 5)$$

$$Z = \prod(0, 1, 6, 7)$$

Mapas de Karnaugh

A	B	Z
0	0	1
1	0	1
2	1	0
3	1	0



$$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} + \bar{A} \cdot B = \bar{A}(\bar{B} + B) = \bar{A}$$

1^o forma
D A

2^o forma