

两级逻辑优化

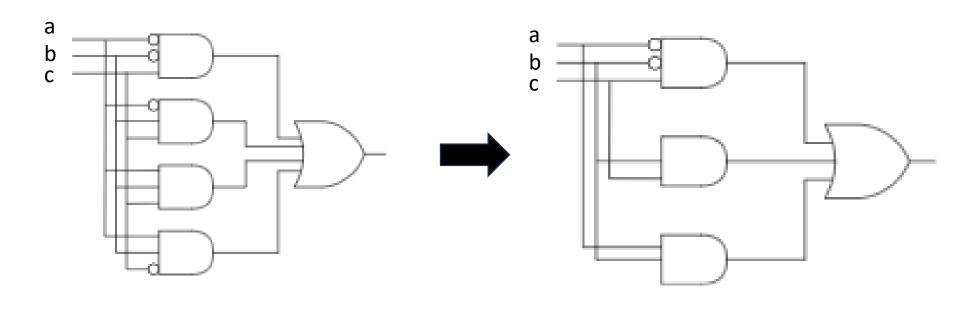
Two-level Logic Optimization

2024-3 主讲人: 孙静翎

两级逻辑优化

Two-level logic optimization





$$x = a'b'c + a'bc + abc + abc'$$

$$x = a'b'c + *bc + ab*$$

例子



假设公司里有A、B、C、D四个员工,公司总共需要做5件事情,有哪些裁员方案?

• A: 125

• B: 123

• C: 245

• D: 124

• E: 24

定义



- 最小覆盖 (Minimum cover):
 - 具有最少蕴含项 (implications) 的函数覆盖
 - 全局最优
- 非冗余覆盖 (Minimal cover or irredundant cover) :
 - 不完全是另一个函数覆盖的超集
 - 不能删除任何蕴含项
 - 局部最优
- 单个蕴含项下的非冗余覆盖(Minimal w.r.t. single-implicant containment):
 - 没有蕴含项包含另一个蕴含项
 - 弱局部最优

例子



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• A: 125

• B: 123

• C: 245

• D: 124

• E: 24

最小覆盖: BC

非冗余覆盖: BC, ABD, ABE

单个蕴含项下的非冗余覆盖: BC, ABC, ABD, ABE, BCD,

BCE, ABCD

两级逻辑优化

Two-level logic minimization



- 精确逻辑最小化:
 - > 目标是计算出一个最小覆盖。对于大型函数是困难的
 - ➤ Quine-McCluskey方法 (奎因-麦克拉斯基算法)
- 启发式逻辑最小化:
 - ▶ 致力于在短时间内计算近似的最小覆盖,这通常足够快速但可能不是最优解。
 - > MINI, PRESTO, ESPRESSO

精确的逻辑最小化

Exact logic minimization



- Quine定理:
 - 最小覆盖一定是质覆盖
- 因此:
 - 可以在质蕴含项中搜索最小覆盖
- Quine-McCluskey (奎因-麦克拉斯基算法) 方法
 - 计算质蕴含项
 - 确定最小覆盖

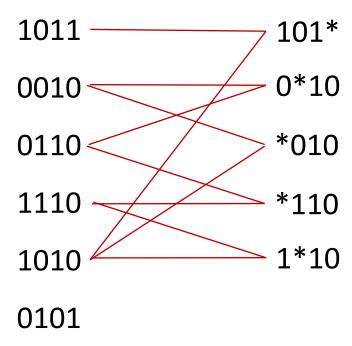


1. 确认一次蕴含项,例如:

F=AB'CD+A'B'CD'+A'BCD'+ABCD'+AB'CD'+A'BC'D

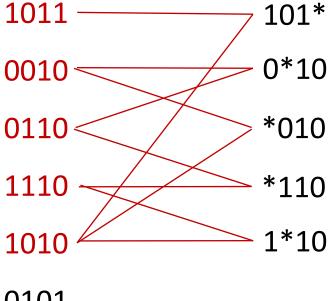


- 1. 确认一次蕴含项
- 2. 对每两个蕴含项进行对比,如果只有一个变量不同则合并产生新的蕴含项, 新的蕴含项保留两个蕴含项相同的变量,并用-替换他们间不同的变量





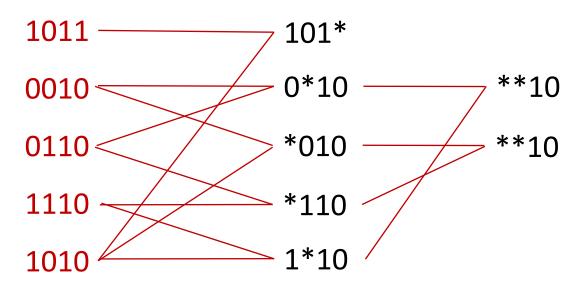
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- 对每两个蕴含项进行对比,如果只有一个变量不同则合并产生新的蕴含项, 新的蕴含项保留两个蕴含项相同的变量,并用-替换他们间不同的变量
- 3. 删除所有被用于合并的蕴含项和重复的蕴含项



重复步骤2和步骤3 直到没有剩余的蕴 含项可以被合并



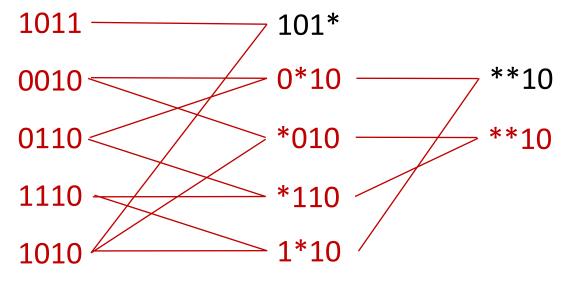
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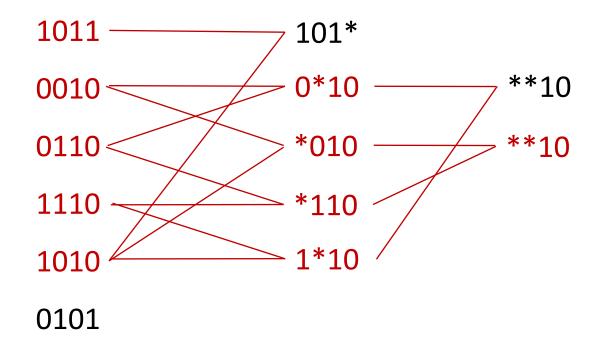
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- 2. 对每两个蕴含项进行对比,如果只有一个变量不同则合并产生新的蕴含项, 新的蕴含项保留两个蕴含项相同的变量,并用-替换他们间不同的变量
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重复步骤2和步骤3 直到没有剩余的蕴 含项可以被合并

最终得到的质蕴含项:

0101

101*

**10

一个小优化



最低覆盖率的早期方法

Minimum cover early methods



- 简化表格
 - 迭代地识别必要元素,将它们保存在覆盖中。
 - 移除已覆盖的最小项。
- Petrick 方法
 - 以积之和 (POS) 形式写覆盖子句
 - 将积之和形式展开为和之积(SOP)的形式
 - 选择最小的立方项
 - 注意:展开子句的成本是指数级的

质蕴含项表

Prime implicant table



- 质蕴含项表是一个二进制矩阵表格,表格的:
 - ▶ 列 表示所有的质蕴含项
 - > 行表示所有需要被覆盖的最小项

• 在表格中用 ✔ (或 1) 标记哪些质蕴含项可以覆盖哪些最小项。

例子

Example



• f = a'b'c' + a'b'c + ab'c + abc'

• 蕴含项表:

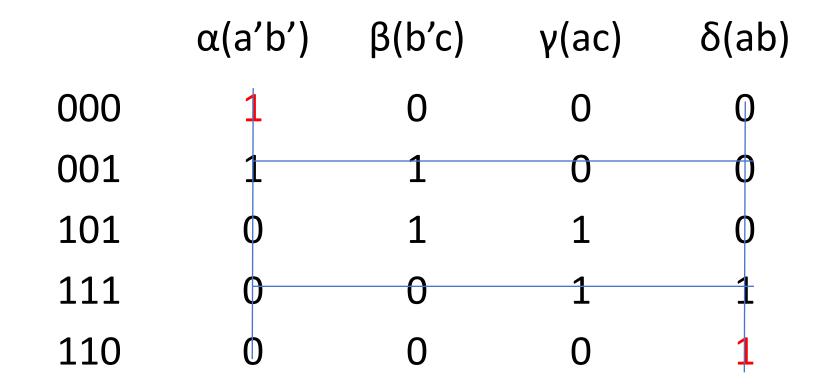
	abc	f
α	00*	1
β	*01	1
γ	1*1	1
δ	11*	1

•质蕴含项表:

	α(a'b')	β(b'c)	γ(ac)	δ(ab)
000	1	0	0	0
001	1	1	0	0
101	0	1	1	0
111	0	0	1	1
110	0	0	0	1

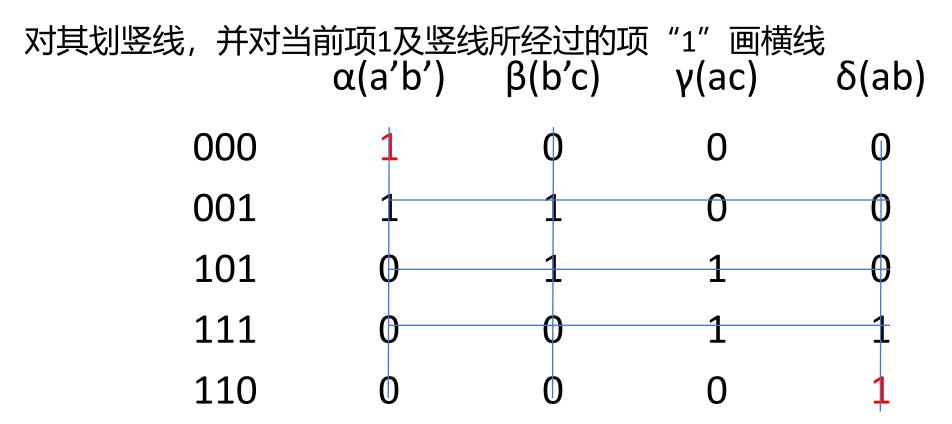
通过简化表格确定最小覆盖

1. 对所有只包含一项"1"的行(图中的红色标记),对其项"1"所在的列画竖线,并对竖线所经过的项"1"画横线



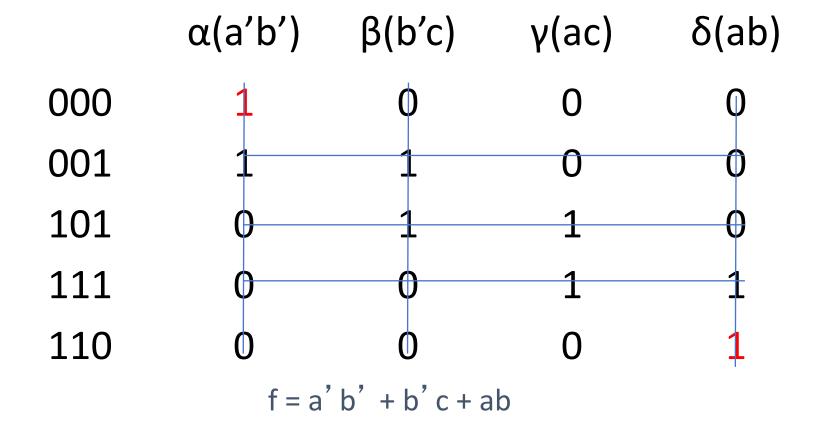
通过简化表格确定最小覆盖

2. 找出为包含最大数量未被划线的项"1"的列,若有多列,则必有多种化简结果



通过简化表格确定最小覆盖

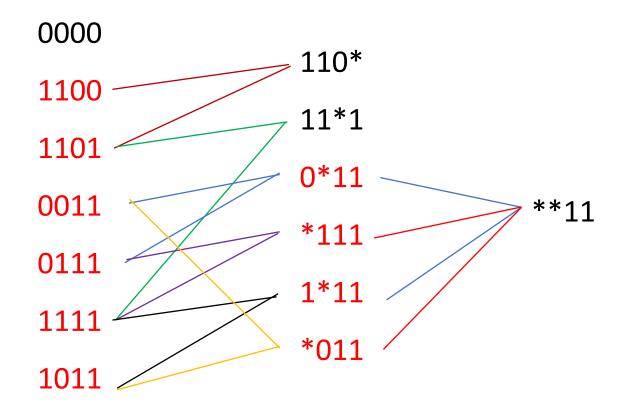
3. 若经过划线后还存在未划线项,继续步骤2直到无未划线项为止,最后的化简结果(最小覆盖)即为所有划竖线的列对应的项的和



随堂作业

请列出以下布尔函数的质蕴含项表:

F=A'B'C'D'+ABC'D'+ABC'D+A'B'CD+A'BCD+ABCD+AB'CD



	A 'B' C 'D'	ABC'	ABD	CD
0000	1	0	0	0
1100	0	1	0	0
1101	0	1	1	0
0011	0	0	0	1
0111	0	0	0	1
1111	0	0	1	1
1011	0	0	0	1

随堂作业

	A'B'C'D'	ABC'	ABD	CD
0000	1	O	0	Q
1100	0	1	0	0
1101	0	1	1	0
0011	0	0	0	1
0111	0	0	0	1
1111	0	0	1	1
1011	0	0	0	1

正式开始本周的内容

Quine-McCluskey方法-实现

```
# 示例输入
minterms = ['0000', '1100', '1101', '0011', '0111', '1111', '1011']
# 第一步: 计算质蕴含项
prime implicants = get prime implicants(minterms)
# 第二步: 确定最小覆盖
essentials = get_essential_prime_implicants(prime_implicants, minterms)
print("\n最小覆盖: ")
for term in essentials:
   print(term)
```

计算质蕴含项-实现

```
def get_prime_implicants(minterms):
   groups = group by ones(minterms) # 按照1的个数对蕴含项进行分组
   prime implicants = set()
   # 不断尝试将当前分组进行合并,直到无法再合并
   while groups:
          # 合并相邻组的项,返回新产生的蕴含项和已被用于合并的蕴含项
          new_groups, marked = combine_groups(groups)
          # 收集上一轮合并中未被合并的项作为质蕴含项
          prime_implicants.update(collect_unmarked(groups, marked))
         # 对要用于下一轮合并的蕴含项去重
          groups = {k: remove_duplicates(v) for k, v in new_groups.items()}
   # 返回所有质蕴含项
   return list(prime implicants)
```

按照1的个数对蕴含项进行分组-实现

```
def group_by_ones(minterms):
    groups = {}
    for m in minterms:
        ones = count_ones(m)
        groups.setdefault(ones, []).append(m)
    return groups
```

```
✓ groups = {0: ['0000'], 2: ['1100', '0011'], 3: ['1101', '0111', '1011'], 4: ['1111']}
```

计算质蕴含项-实现

```
def get_prime_implicants(minterms):
   groups = group by ones(minterms) # 按照1的个数对蕴含项进行分组
   prime_implicants = set()
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          new_groups, marked = combine_groups(groups)
         # 收集上一轮合并中未被合并的项作为质蕴含项
          prime_implicants.update(collect_unmarked(groups, marked))
         # 对要用于下一轮合并的蕴含项去重
          groups = {k: remove_duplicates(v) for k, v in new_groups.items()}
   # 返回所有质蕴含项
   return list(prime_implicants)
```

合并相邻组的项-实现

```
0000
def combine_groups(groups):
    new_groups = {}
    marked = set()
                                                                             1100
    keys = sorted(groups.keys())
    for i in range(len(keys) - 1):
                                                                             0011
        for a in groups[keys[i]]:
            for b in groups[keys[i + 1]]:
                combined = combine_terms(a, b)
                                                                             1101
                if combined:
                                                                             0111
                    marked.add(a)
                    marked.add(b)
                                                                             1011
                    k = count ones(combined.replace('-', ''))
                    new_groups.setdefault(k, []).append(combined)
    return new_groups, marked
                                                                             1111
```

计算质蕴含项-实现

```
def get_prime_implicants(minterms):
   groups = group by ones(minterms) # 按照1的个数对蕴含项进行分组
   prime_implicants = set()
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          prime_implicants.update(collect_unmarked(groups, marked))
         # 对要用于下一轮合并的蕴含项去重
          groups = {k: remove_duplicates(v) for k, v in new_groups.items()}
   # 返回所有质蕴含项
   return list(prime_implicants)
```

```
def get_essential_prime_implicants(prime_implicants, minterms):
   # 构建覆盖表: 每个最小项被哪些质蕴含项覆盖
    chart = {m: [] for m in minterms}
                                         {'000': [], '001': [], '101': [], '111': [], '110': []}
   for m in minterms:
        for p in prime_implicants:
            if is_covered(p, m):
                                     {'000': ['00-'], '001': ['00-', '-01'], '101': ['-01', '1-1'],
                chart[m].append(p)
                                     '111': ['11-', '1-1'], '110': ['11-']}
   # 找出必要质蕴含项和被必要项覆盖的最小项
    # 找出还未被覆盖的最小项和仍未被选择的质蕴含项
   # 尝试从 candidates 中选择最少的项完全覆盖剩余最小项
```

```
def get_essential_prime_implicants(prime_implicants, minterms):
   # 构建覆盖表:每个最小项被哪些质蕴含项覆盖
   # 找出必要质蕴含项和被必要项覆盖的最小项
   essential = set() # 存储必要质蕴含项
   covered_minterms = set() # 存储已被覆盖的最小项
   for m, ps in chart.items():
      if len(ps) == 1:
          essential.add(ps[0])
   for m in minterms:
      if any(is_covered(p, m) for p in essential):
          covered minterms.add(m)
   # 找出还未被覆盖的最小项和仍未被选择的质蕴含项
   # 尝试从 candidates 中选择最少的项完全覆盖剩余最小项
```

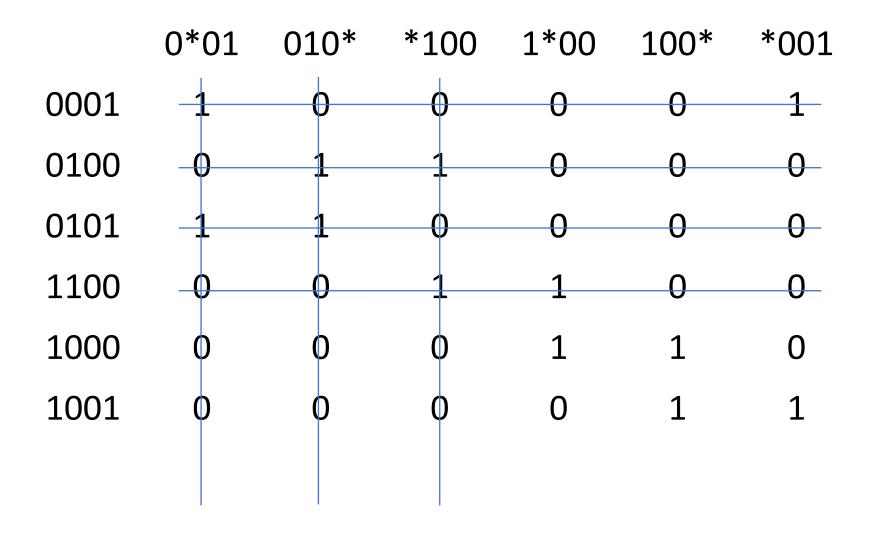
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   essential = set() # 存储必要质蕴含项
   covered_minterms = set() # 存储已被覆盖的最小项
   # 找出还未被覆盖的最小项和仍未被选择的质蕴含项
   remaining_minterms = [m for m in minterms if m not in covered_minterms]
   if not remaining minterms:
      return list(essential)
   candidates = [p for p in prime_implicants if p not in essential]
   # 尝试从 candidates 中选择最少的项完全覆盖剩余最小项
```

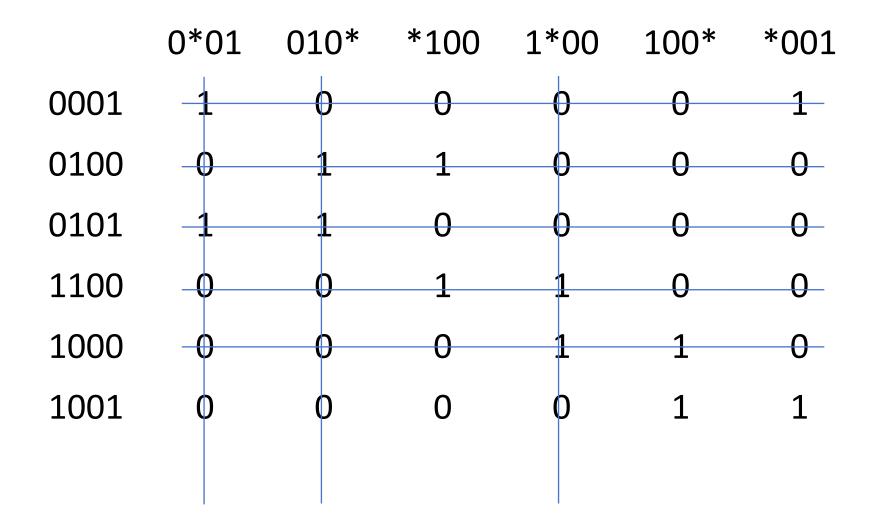
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   # 找出必要质蕴含项和被必要项覆盖的最小项
   # 找出还未被覆盖的最小项和仍未被选择的质蕴含项
   # 尝试从 candidates 中选择最少的项完全覆盖剩余最小项
   from itertools import combinations
   for r in range(1, len(candidates) + 1):
       for subset in combinations(candidates, r):
          covered = set()
          for m in remaining_minterms:
              if any(is_covered(p, m) for p in subset):
                 covered.add(m)
          if len(covered) == len(remaining_minterms):
              return list(essential.union(subset))
```

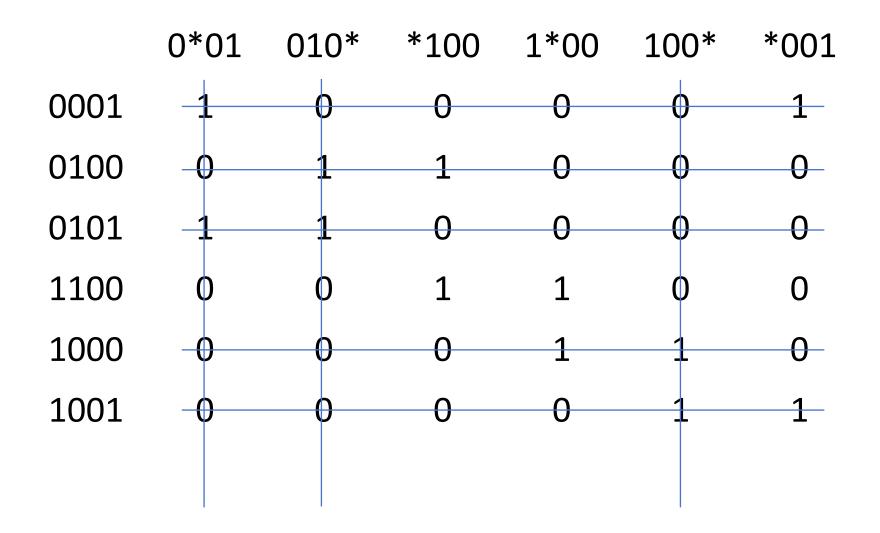
比较极端的例子

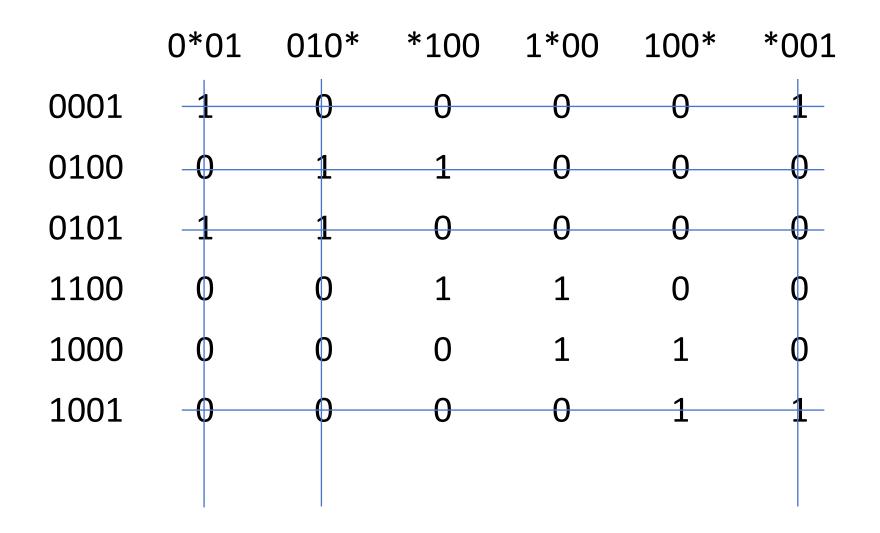
	0*01	010*	*100	1*00	100*	*001	需要尝试的蕴含项组合: 0*01
0001	1	0	0	0	0	1	010*
0100	0	1	1	0	0	0	 0*01, 010* *100, 1*00
0101	1	1	0	0	0	0	*100, 1*00
1100	0	0	1	1	0	0	0*01, 010*, *100 0*01, 010*, *100
1000	0	0	0	1	1	0	•••
1001	0	0	0	0	1	1	

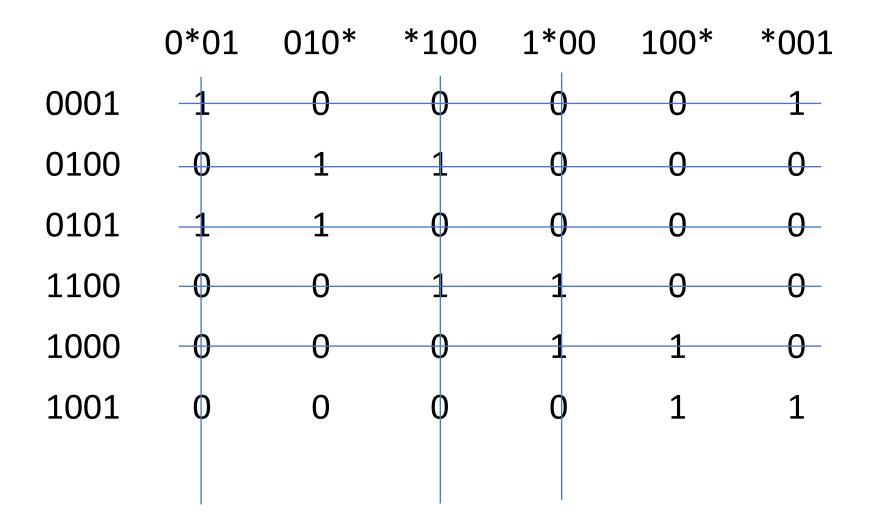
比较极端的例子

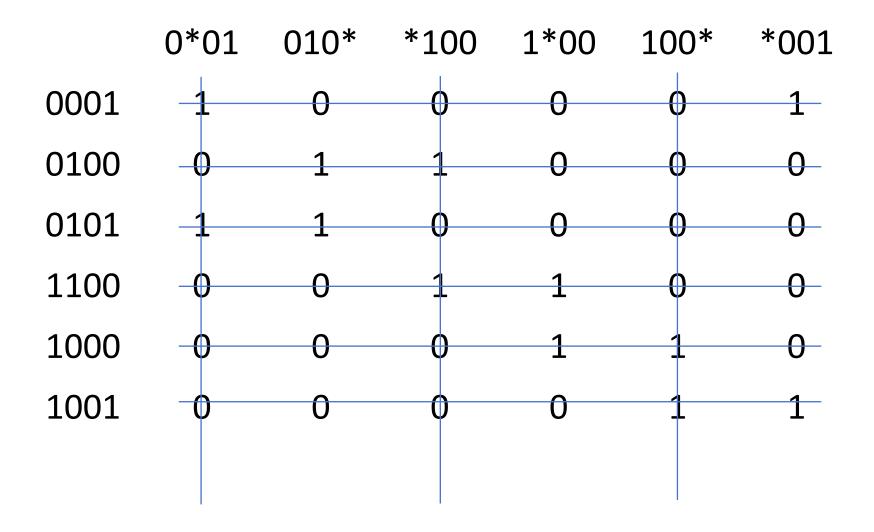










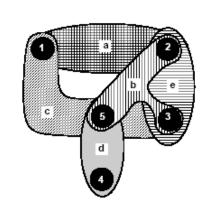


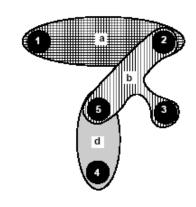
覆盖问题

Covering problem



- 集合覆盖问题
 - •一个集合 S (最小项集)
 - 蕴含项集 (implicant set) 的集合 C
 - 在C 中选择最少的元素来覆盖 S
- •精确解法
 - Branch and bound algorithm 分枝定界算法
- 多种启发式近似方法











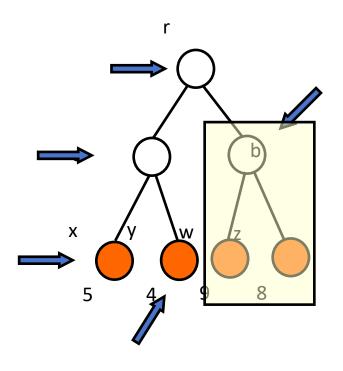


- 在解决空间树中进行搜索
 - 潜在的指数增长
- 使用界定函数:
 - 如果从一组未来选择中得出的解决方案成本的下限超过了迄 今为止看到的最佳解决方案的成本,那么停止该路径的搜索
 - 界定函数必须是可信的并可以快速被验证
- 良好的剪枝可以加快搜索过程



Example





界限 = 6 (即要走6天才能找到水) 则放弃这个子树

```
EXACT COVER(A,x,b) {
  if (current_estimate ≥ |b|) return (b);
  Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
  if (A has no rows) return(x);
  select a branching column c;
  x_{c} = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
  x^{\sim} = EXACT_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_c, b);
   if (|x^{\sim}| < |b|)
         b = x^{\sim};
  x_c = x;
  \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
  x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
  if (|x^{\sim}| < |b|)
         b = x^{\sim};
  return(b);
```

```
EXACT COVER(A, x, b) {
 如果 current estimate ≥ |b|,则返回 b;
 对矩阵 A 进行化简并更新对应的 x;
 如果 A 没有任何行,则返回 x;
 选择一个用于分支的列 c;
 xc = x + 1;
 à = 删除列 c 以及与其相关的行后的 A;
 x^{\sim} = EXACT_COVER(\tilde{A}, xc, b);
 如果 |x~| < |b|, 则
   b = x^{\sim};
 xc = x;
 à = 删除列 c 后的 A;
 x^{\sim} = EXACT COVER(\tilde{A}, xc, b);
 如果 |x~| < |b|, 则
   b = x^{\sim};
 返回 b;
```



	α(a'b')	β(b'c)	γ(ac)	δ(ab)
000	1	0	0	0
001	1	1	0	0
101	0	1	1	0
111	0	0	1	1
110	0	0	0	1

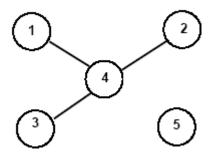
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 行的独立关系
 - 行中有1的部分和另一行不重叠,则两行存在独立关系
 - 对每一行都需要独立的蕴含项
- 行的独立图
 - 把每一行看做一个结点
 - 两行如果有独立关系就在独立图中用线连接

例子

• 第四行和1, 2, 3是独立的

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

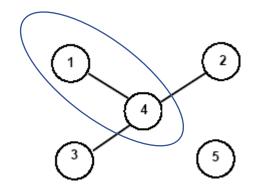


- 行的独立关系
 - 行中有1的部分和另一行不重叠,则两行存在独立关系
 - 对每一行都需要独立的蕴含项
- 行的独立图
 - 把每一行看做一个结点
 - 两行如果有独立关系就在独立图中用线连接
- 找到独立图中尽量大的团
- 团的结点数就是可以接受的近似(下界)

例子

- 第四行和1, 2, 3是独立的
- 最大的团的节点数是2
- 预测还最少需要的蕴含项是: 最大团的结点数

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



```
EXACT COVER(A, x, b) {
 如果 current estimate ≥ |b|,则返回 b;
 对矩阵 A 进行化简并更新对应的 x;
 如果 A 没有任何行,则返回 x;
 选择一个用于分支的列 c;
 xc = x + 1;
 à = 删除列 c 以及与其相关的行后的 A;
 x^{\sim} = EXACT COVER(\tilde{A}, xc, b);
 如果 |x~| < |b|, 则
   b = x^{\sim};
 xc = x;
 à = 删除列 c 后的 A;
 x^{\sim} = EXACT COVER(\tilde{A}, xc, b);
 如果 |x~| < |b|, 则
   b = x^{\sim};
 返回 b;
```



缩减矩阵的方法



- 找到基本要素:
 - 如果一行中只有一列为1
 - 选择该列
 - 从表中移除被覆盖的行

	α	β	γ	$\delta_{/}$
000	1	0	1	
001	0	1	1	b
101	1	1	1	o
111	1	0	0	1
110	0	Û	Û	
110				

缩减矩阵的方法



- 列 (蕴含项) 支配:
- 如果对所有 k,都有 a_{ki} ≥ a_{kj}
 - 移除列j(被支配的)
- 被支配的蕴含项(j)的最小项已经被支配蕴含项(i)覆盖了

- 行(最小项)支配:
- 如果对所有 k,都有 a_{ik} ≥ a_{ik}
 - 移除行 i (支配的)
- 当一个蕴含项覆盖了被支配的最小项,它也覆盖了支配的最小项

	α	β	}	γ	δ
000	1	0	1	0	
001	0	1	1	0	
101	1	1	1	0	
111	1	0	0	1	
110	0	0	1	1	

000

001

101

111

110

```
EXACT COVER(A, x, b) {
 如果 current estimate ≥ |b|,则返回 b;
 对矩阵 A 进行化简并更新对应的 x;
 如果 A 没有任何行,则返回 x;
 选择一个用于分支的列 c;
 xc = x + 1;
 à = 删除列 c 以及与其相关的行后的 A;
 x^{\sim} = EXACT COVER(\tilde{A}, xc, b);
 如果 |x~| < |b|, 则
   b = x^{\sim};
 xc = x;
 à = 删除列 c 后的 A;
 x^{\sim} = EXACT COVER(\tilde{A}, xc, b);
 如果 |x~| < |b|, 则
   b = x^{\sim};
 返回 b;
```



```
EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {
   if (current_estimate ≥ |b|) return (b);
   Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
   if (A has no rows) return(x);
   select a branching column c;
  x_{c} = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
  x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_c, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   X_c = X;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   return(b);
```

	1	0	1	0	0
	1	1	0	0	1
A =	0	1	1	0	1
	0	0	0	1	0
	0	1	1	1	0 1 1 0 0

变量	值
х	0
b	8
С	
x _c	

预测

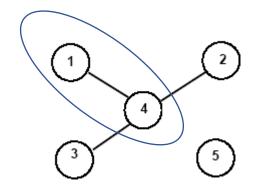
Estimate

- 第四行和1, 2, 3是独立的
- 最大的团的节点数是2
- 预测最少需要的蕴含项是:

最大团的结点数+已选择的基本要素数x

返回2

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

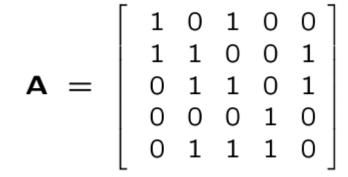


```
EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {
   if (current_estimate ≥ |b|) return (b);
   Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
   if (A has no rows) return(x);
   select a branching column c;
  x_{c} = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
  x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_c, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   X_c = X;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   return(b);
```

	1	0	1	0	0
	1	1	0	0	1
A =	0	1	1	0	1
	0	0	0	1	0
	0	1	1	1	0 1 1 0 0

变量	值
х	0
b	8
С	
x _c	

```
EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {
   if (current_estimate \geq |b|) return (b);
   Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
   if (A has no rows) return(x);
   select a branching column c;
  x_{c} = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   X_c = X;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   return(b);
```



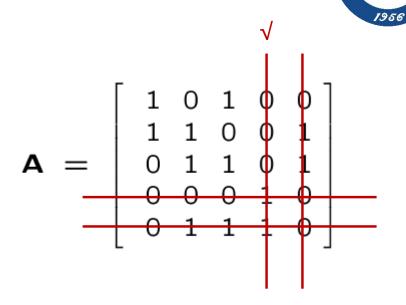
变量	值
x	0
b	8
С	
x _c	

缩减矩阵

Reduce matrix

- 进入时的x: 0
- 因为第4行只有一个1,因此该1所在的第4列是基本要素,选中该列,x+1
- 移除被第4列覆盖的第4行和第5行
- 第5列是被支配的,直接移除
- 更新后的x: 1
- 减少后的矩阵:

$$\mathbf{A} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$



```
EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {
   if (current_estimate \geq |b|) return (b);
   Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
  if (A has no rows) return(x);
   select a branching column c;
  x_{c} = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
  x^{\sim} = EXACT_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   X_c = X;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if (|x^{\sim}| < |b|)
            b = x^{\sim};
  return(b);
```

$$\mathbf{A} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

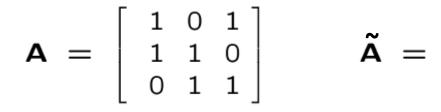
变量	值
х	1
b	8
С	
x _c	

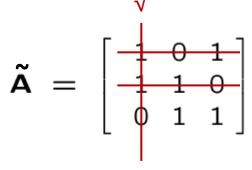
```
EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {
   if (current_estimate \geq |b|) return (b);
   Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
  if (A has no rows) return(x);
   select a branching column c;
  x_{c} = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
  x^{\sim} = EXACT_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   X_c = X;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if (|x^{\sim}| < |b|)
            b = x^{\sim};
  return(b);
```

$$\mathbf{A} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

变量	值
х	1
b	8
С	A[0]
x _c	

```
EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {
   if (current_estimate \geq |b|) return (b);
   Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
  if (A has no rows) return(x);
   select a branching column c;
  x_{c} = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   X_c = X;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if (|x^{\sim}| < |b|)
            b = x^{\sim};
   return(b);
```





变量	值
X	1
b	8
С	A[0]
X _c	2

```
EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {
   if (current_estimate \geq |b|) return (b);
   Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
  if (A has no rows) return(x);
   select a branching column c;
  x_{c} = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
  x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   X_c = X;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if (|x^{\sim}| < |b|)
            b = x^{\sim};
   return(b);
```

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \tilde{\mathbf{A}} = [11]$$

变量	值
x	1
b	8
С	A[0]
x _c	2

```
A = [1 \ 1]
```

```
EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {
   if (current_estimate ≥ |b|) return (b);
   Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
   if (A has no rows) return(x);
   select a branching column c;
  x_{c} = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   X_c = X;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   return(b);
```

变量	值
x	1
b	∞
С	A[0]
x _c	2

值
2
8
•

```
A = [1 \ 1]
```

```
EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {
   if (current_estimate \geq |b|) return (b);
   Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
   if (A has no rows) return(x);
   select a branching column c;
  x_c = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
  x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   X_c = X;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   return(b);
```

变量	值
х	1
b	8
С	A[0]
x _c	2

变量	值
х	2
b	8
С	
X _c	

缩减矩阵

Reduce matrix



- 进入时的x: 2
- 第1列是被支配的,直接移除
- 因为第1行只有一个1,因此该1所在的第2列是基本要素,选中该列,x+1
- 更新后的x: 3
- 减少后的矩阵:

$$A = []$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
A = []
```

```
EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {
   if (current_estimate \geq |b|) return (b);
   Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
  if (A has no rows) return(x);
   select a branching column c;
  x_c = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
  x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   X_c = X;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   return(b);
```

变量	值
x	1
b	8
С	A[0]
x _c	2

变量	值
x	3
b	∞
С	
x _c	

```
\mathbf{A} = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]
```

```
EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {
   if (current_estimate \geq |b|) return (b);
   Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
   if (A has no rows) return(x);
   select a branching column c;
  x_{c} = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   X_c = X;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   return(b);
```

变量	值
x	1
b	∞
С	A[0]
x _c	2
x~	3

变量	值
x	3
b	∞
С	
x _c	

```
\mathbf{A} = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]
```

```
EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {
   if (current_estimate \geq |b|) return (b);
   Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
   if (A has no rows) return(x);
   select a branching column c;
  x_{c} = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   X_c = X;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   return(b);
```

变量	值
x	1
b	3
С	A[0]
x _c	2
x~	3

变量	值
х	3
b	8
С	
X _c	

```
Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
\tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
```

变量

b

 \mathbf{X}_{C}

EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {

 $x_{c} = x+1;$

 $x_c = x$;

if $(| x^{\sim} | < |b|)$

if $(| x^{\sim} | < |b|)$

return(b);

 $b = x^{\sim}$;

 $b = x^{\sim}$;

 $\tilde{A} = A$ after deleting c;

 $x^{\sim} = EXACT_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);$

if (current_estimate \geq |b|) return (b);

if (A has no rows) return(x);

select a branching column c;

 $x^{\sim} = EXACT_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);$

A =	= [1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1		$\tilde{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{bmatrix} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$
		变量		值
		X		1
		b		3
		С		A[0]
		X _c		1
		x~		3
			•	
	值			
	3			
	∞			

```
if (current_estimate \geq |b|) return (b);
Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
\tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
```

EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {

 $x_c = x+1;$

 $X_c = X$;

if $(| x^{\sim} | < |b|)$

if $(| x^{\sim} | < |b|)$

return(b);

 $b = x^{\sim}$;

 $b = x^{\sim}$;

 $\tilde{A} = A$ after deleting c;

 $x^{\sim} = EXACT_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);$

if (A has no rows) return(x);

select a branching column c;

 $x^{\sim} = EXACT_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_c, b);$

A =	1 1 0	0 1 1	1 0 1	

~	0 1
A =	1 0
	1 1
	1

变量	值
x	1
b	3
С	A[0]
X _c	1
x~	3

变量	值
x	3
b	8
С	
X _c	

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {
  if (current_estimate ≥ |b|) return (b);
   Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
  if (A has no rows) return(x);
   select a branching column c;
  x_{c} = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   X_c = X;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   return(b);
```

变量	值
x	1
b	3
С	A[0]
x _c	1
x _c	3

变量	值
x	3
b	8
С	
x _c	

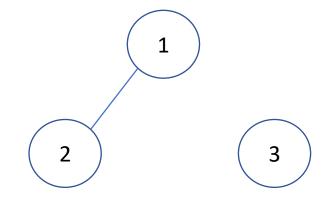
	X
变量	值
x	1
b	3
С	
x _c	

预测

Estimate

- 第2行和第1行是独立的
- 最大的团的节点数是2
- 预测最少需要的蕴含项是:
 最大团的结点数+已选择的基本要素数即2+1=3

$$\mathbf{A} = \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$



$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {
   if (current_estimate \geq |b|) return (b);
   Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
   if (A has no rows) return(x);
   select a branching column c;
  x_{c} = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   X_c = X;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   return(b);
```

变量	值
X	1
b	3
С	A[0]
X _c	1
x~	3

变量	值
x	3
b	8
С	
X _c	

	X
变量	值
x	1
b	3
С	
X _c	

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {
   if (current_estimate \geq |b|) return (b);
   Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
   if (A has no rows) return(x);
   select a branching column c;
  x_{c} = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   X_c = X;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   return(b);
```

变量	值
х	1
b	3
С	A[0]
x _c	1
x~	3

变量	值
x	3
b	8
С	
X _c	

	<u> </u>
变量	值
х	1
b	3
С	
x _c	

$$\mathbf{A} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

```
EXACT_COVER(A,x,b) {
   if (current_estimate \geq |b|) return (b);
   Reduce matrix A and update corresponding x;
   if (A has no rows) return(x);
   select a branching column c;
  x_{c} = x+1;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c and rows incident to it;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   X_c = X;
   \tilde{A} = A after deleting c;
   x^{\sim} = EXACT\_COVER(\tilde{A}, x_{c}, b);
   if ( | x^{\sim} | < |b| )
            b = x^{\sim};
   return(b);
```

变量	值
x	1
b	3
С	A[0]
x _c	1
x~	3

变量	值
x	3
b	8
С	
X _c	

变量	值
x	1
b	3
С	
x _c	

```
EXACT_COVER(A, x, b) {
 如果 current_estimate ≥ |b|,则返回 b;
 对矩阵 A 进行化简并更新对应的 x;
 如果 A 没有任何行,则返回 x;
 选择一个用于分支的列 c;
 xc = x + 1;
 à = 删除列 c 以及与其相关的行后的 A;
 x^{\sim} = EXACT_COVER(\tilde{A}, xc, b);
 如果 |x~| < |b|, 则
   b = x^{\sim};
 xc = x;
 à = 删除列 c 后的 A;
 x^{\sim} = EXACT_COVER(\tilde{A}, xc, b);
 如果 |x~| < |b|, 则
   b = x^{\sim};
 返回 b;
```

随堂作业

请求出以下布尔函数的最小覆盖:

F=A'B'C'D'+A'BC'D'+A'BC'D+A'BCD+A'B'CD+A'B'CD'

	0*00	010*	01*1	0*11	001*	00*0
0000	1	0	0	0	0	1
0100	1	1	0	0	0	0
0111	0	0	1	1	0	0
0011	0	0	0	1	1	0
0010	0	0	0	0	1	1
0101	0	1	1	0	0	0

质蕴含项表

	0*00	010*	01*1	0*11	001*	00*0
0000	1	0	0	0	0	1
0100	1	1	0	0	0	0
0111	0	0	1	1	0	0
0011	0	0	0	1	1	0
0010	0	0	0	0	1	1
0101	0	1	1	0	0	0

选中的质蕴含项:

丢掉第1列

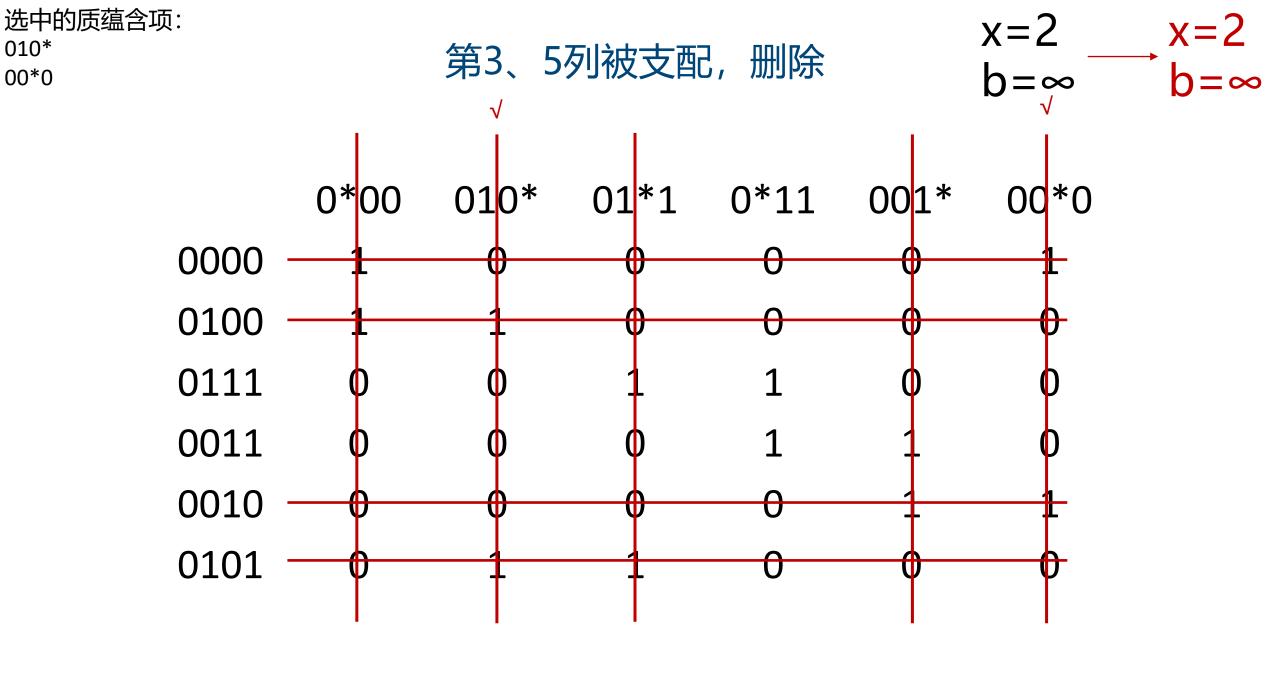


	0 <mark>*</mark> 00	010*	01*1	0*11	001*	00*0
0000	1	0	0	0	0	1
0100	1	1	0	0	0	0
0111	Φ	0	1	1	0	0
0011	Φ	0	0	1	1	0
0010	Φ	0	0	0	1	1
0101	Φ	1	1	0	0	0

选中的质蕴含项: x=0x=2第2、6列是必要质蕴含项, x=x+2 01*1 0*11 001* 010* 0*00 0000 0100 0111 0011 0010 0101

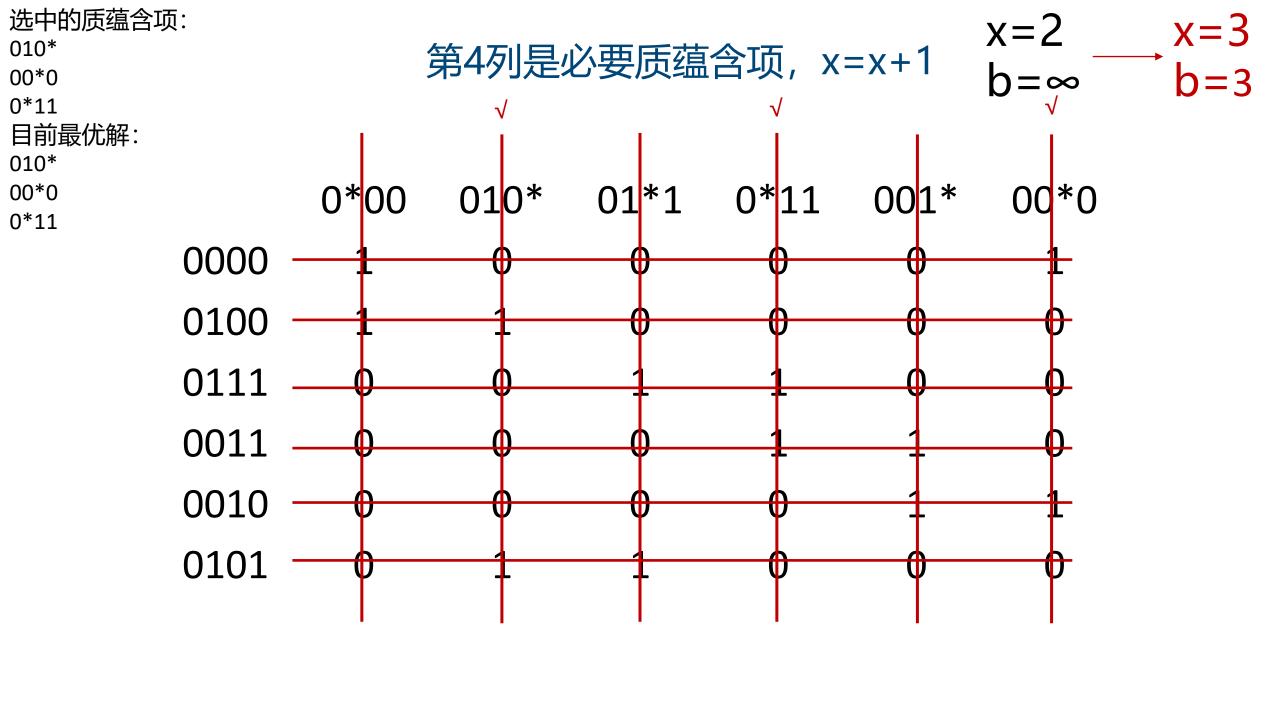
010*

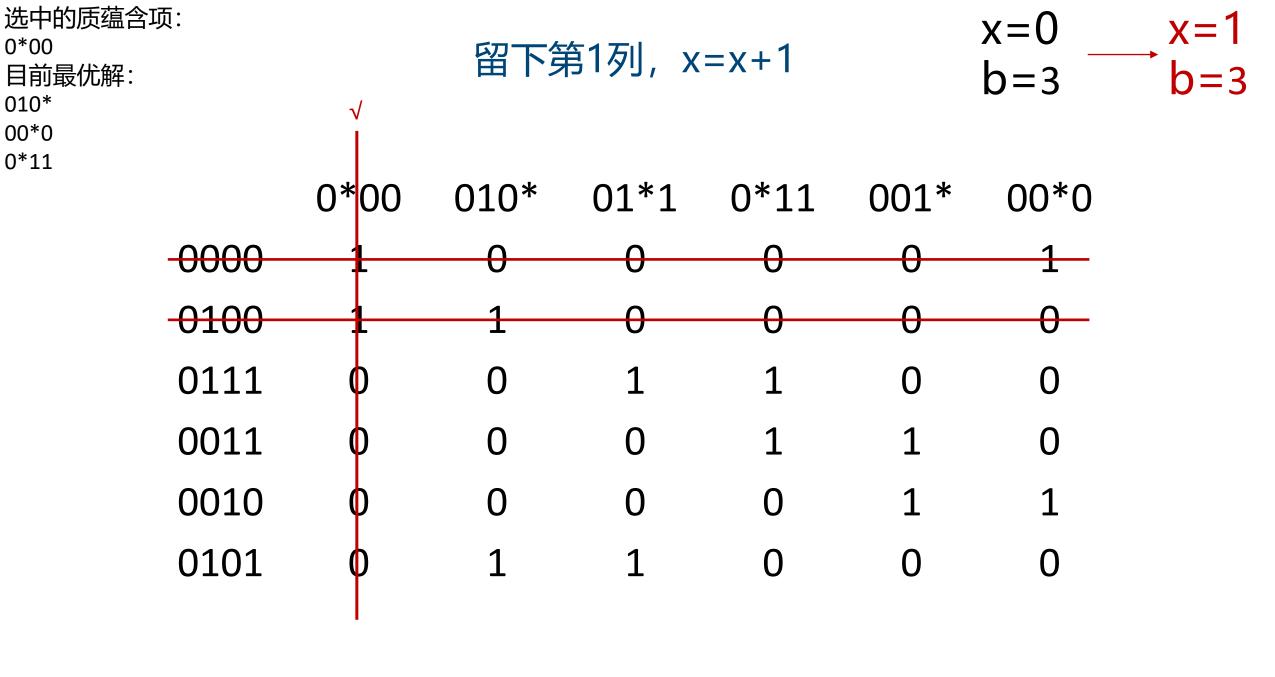
00*0



010*

00*0





0*00

010*

00*0

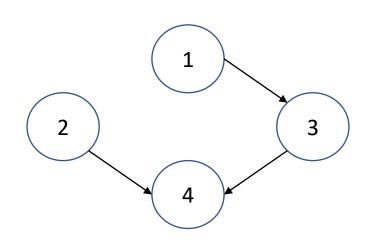
0*11

选中的质蕴含项: 0*00 目前最优质蕴含项: 010* 00*0 0*11

最大团的结点数为2, x=x+2

x=1 b=3 x=3 b=3

	010*	01*1	0*11	001*	00*0
0111	0	1	1	0	0
0011	0	0	1	1	0
0010	0	0	0	1	1
0101	1	1	0	0	0

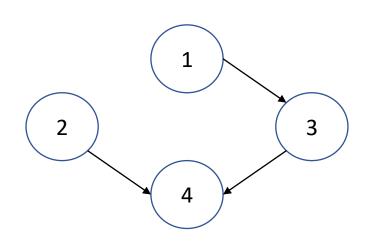


选中的质蕴含项: 0*00 目前最优质蕴含项: 010* 00*0 0*11

3=目前求出的最优解3,直接结束

x=3 b=3

	010*	01*1	0*11	001*	00*0
0111	0	1	1	0	0
0011	0	0	1	1	0
0010	0	0	0	1	1
0101	1	1	0	0	0

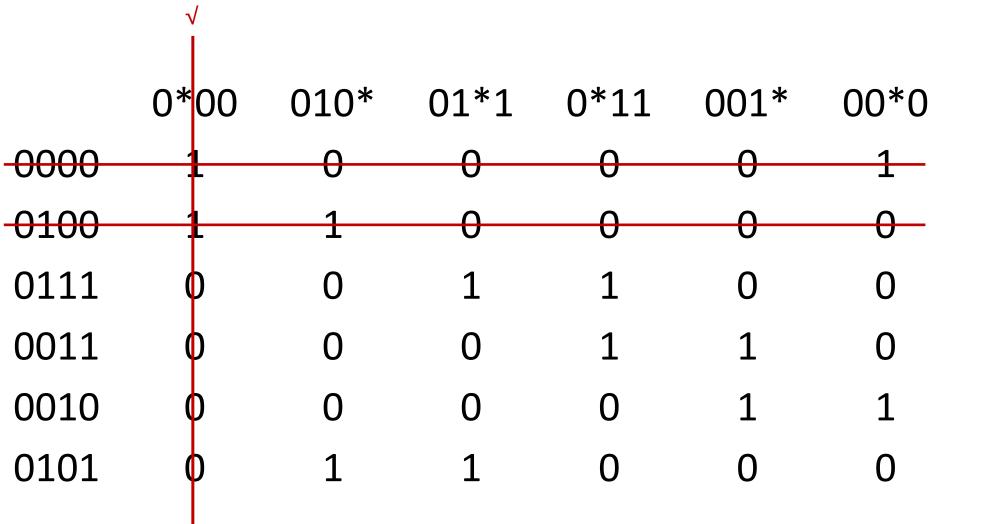


如果你先处理留下第一列

选中的质蕴含项: 0*00

留下第1列, x=x+1

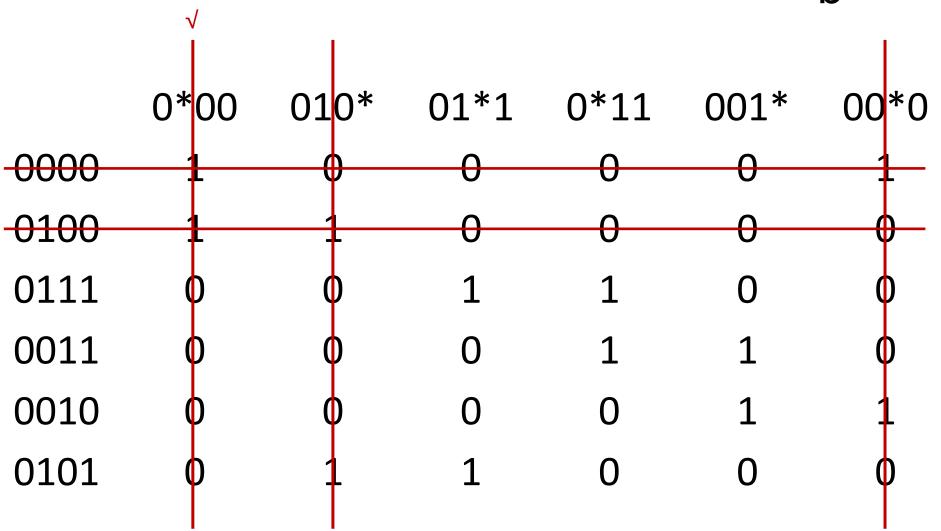
x=0 $b=\infty$ x=1 $b=\infty$

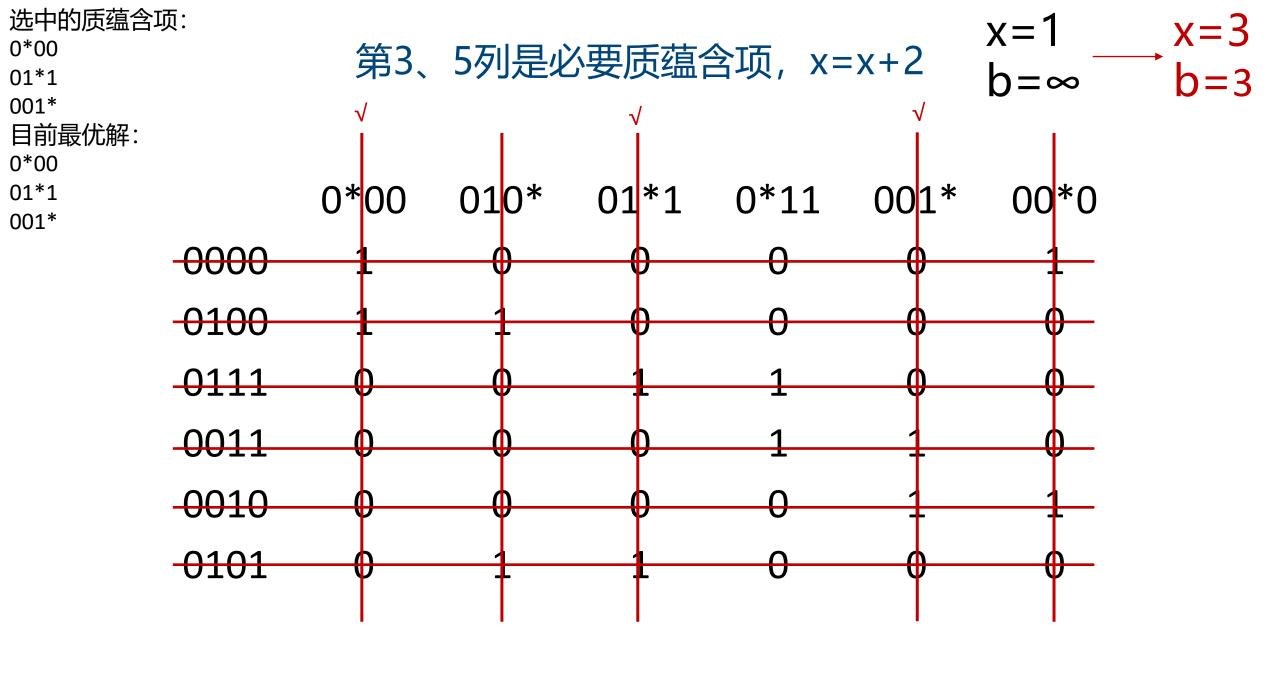


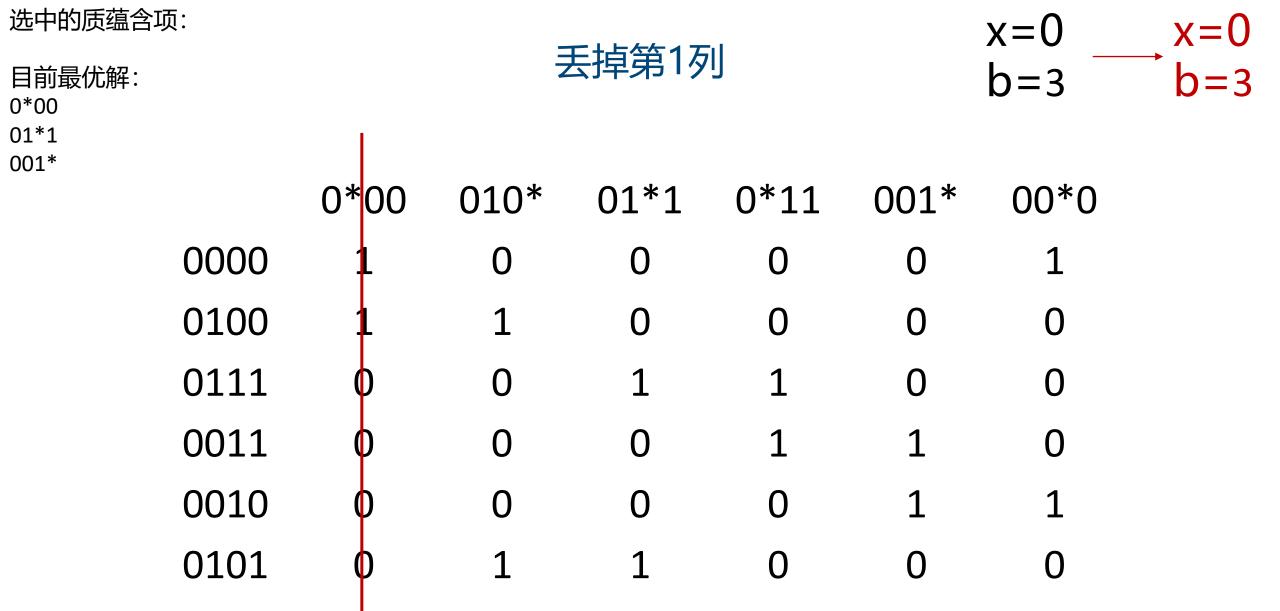
选中的质蕴含项: 0*00

第2、6列被支配,删除









选中的质蕴含项:

目前最优解:

0*00

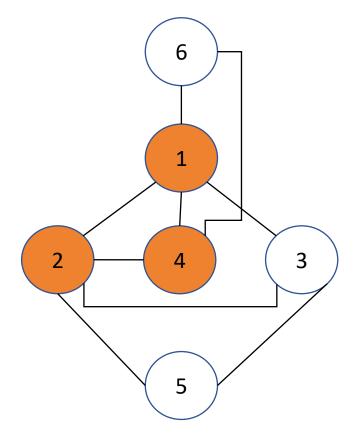
01*1

001*

找到一个团的结点数为3, x=x+3

x=0 b=3 x=3 b=3

	010*	01*1	0*11	001*	00*0
0000	0	0	0	0	1
0100	1	0	0	0	0
0111	0	1	1	0	0
0011	0	0	1	1	0
0010	0	0	0	1	1
0101	1	1	0	0	0



选中的质蕴含项: x=33=目前求出的最优解3,直接结束 b=3目前最优质蕴含项: 0*00 01*1 010* 01*1 0*11 001* 00*0 6 001* 0000 0 0 0100 0111 0 0011 0010

0101

Espresso-exact

Espresso-exact

- 精确的两级逻辑最小化器
- 利用分支定界算法
- 实现时用到了蕴含项表
- 对于大多数基准都能非常高效地得到最佳解

最低覆盖率的早期方法

Minimum cover early methods



- 简化表格
 - 迭代地识别必要元素,将它们保存在覆盖中。
 - 移除已覆盖的最小项。
- Petrick 方法
 - 以积之和 (POS) 形式写覆盖子句
 - 将积之和形式展开为和之积(SOP)的形式
 - 选择最小的立方项
 - 注意:展开子句的成本是指数级的

例子

Example



• f = a' b' c' + a' b' c + ab' c + abc + abc'

• 蕴含项表:

	abc	f
α	00*	1
β	*01	1
γ	1*1	1
δ	11*	1

000: (α)

001: $(\alpha + \beta)$

101: $(\beta + \gamma)$

111: $(\gamma + \delta)$

110: (δ)

• pos形式:

•
$$(\alpha)(\alpha + \beta)(\beta + \gamma)(\gamma + \delta)(\delta) = 1$$

•展开为sop形式:

•
$$\alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\gamma\delta = 1$$

$$(\alpha) (\alpha + \beta) (\beta + \gamma) (\gamma + \delta) (\delta)$$

$$= (\alpha + \alpha\beta) (\beta \gamma + \beta \delta + \gamma + \gamma \delta) \delta$$

$$= (\alpha)(\gamma + \beta \delta + \gamma \delta) \delta$$

$$= \alpha\delta (\gamma + \beta \delta)$$

$$= \alpha\gamma\delta + \alpha\beta\delta$$

例子

Example



• f = a'b'c' + a'b'c + ab'c + abc'

• 蕴含项表:

	abc	f
α	00*	1
β	*01	1
γ	1*1	1
δ	11*	1

000: (α)

001: $(\alpha + \beta)$

101: $(\beta + \gamma)$

111: $(\gamma + \delta)$

110: (δ)

• pos形式:

•
$$(\alpha)(\alpha + \beta)(\beta + \gamma)(\gamma + \delta)(\delta) = 1$$

•展开为sop形式:

•
$$\alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\gamma\delta = 1$$

• 解:

$$\{\alpha\beta\delta\}$$

或
$$\{\alpha \gamma \delta\}$$
 f = a'b' + ac + ab

用ILP形式化



- 将表格视为布尔矩阵: A
- 选择一个布尔向量: x
- 确定 x 使得:
 - A * x ≥ 1
 - 选择足够多的列来覆盖所有行
- 最小化 x 的范数 (即最小化x中1的数量)

	α	β	γ	δ						1)	
000	1	0	0	0		1	0	0	0		α		1 1
001	1	1	0	0		1	1	0	0		ß		1
101	0	1	1	0		0	1	1	0	X		>=	1
111	0	0	1	1		0	0	1	1		γ		1
110	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	1		δ		1
										l	\bigcup	J	\

矩阵表示

1956 AS

Matrix representation

- 布尔变量:
- α, β, γ, δ
- •最小化:
- $\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta$

约	市	•
ニン	不	•

$$\alpha^*1+\beta^*0+\gamma^*0+\delta^*0>=1$$
 $\alpha^*1+\beta^*1+\gamma^*0+\delta^*0>=1$
 $\alpha^*0+\beta^*1+\gamma^*1+\delta^*0>=1$
 $\alpha^*0+\beta^*0+\gamma^*1+\delta^*1>=1$
 $\alpha^*0+\beta^*0+\gamma^*0+\delta^*1>=1$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]$$







$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad = \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$