

第二章 数字电路基础和门电路

- § 2.1 数字电路基础
- § 2.2 逻辑门
- § 2.3 集成逻辑门的电路特性
- § 2.4 竞争冒险现象



§ 2.2 逻辑门

逻辑门是数字电路中最基本的逻辑元件逻辑门的输入和输出之间存在一定的逻辑关系

§ 2.2.1 逻辑门的符号、表达式和真值表

基本逻辑关系:

"与"、"或"、"非"

常用逻辑关系:

"与非"、"或非"、"同或"和"异或"



"与"逻辑门 (AND)

"与"逻辑关系指当决定某事件的条件全部具备时,该事件才发生

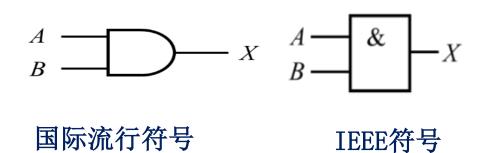
真值表

$oldsymbol{A}$	В	X
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

逻辑表达式: $X = A \cdot B$

$$X = AB$$

逻辑符号:



Department of Electrical & Electronic Technology, SAEE, USTB



"与"逻辑门可以有两个以上的输入

真值表

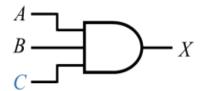
\boldsymbol{A}	В	C	X
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

有"0"出"0" 全"1"出"1"

逻辑表达式: $X = A \cdot B \cdot C$

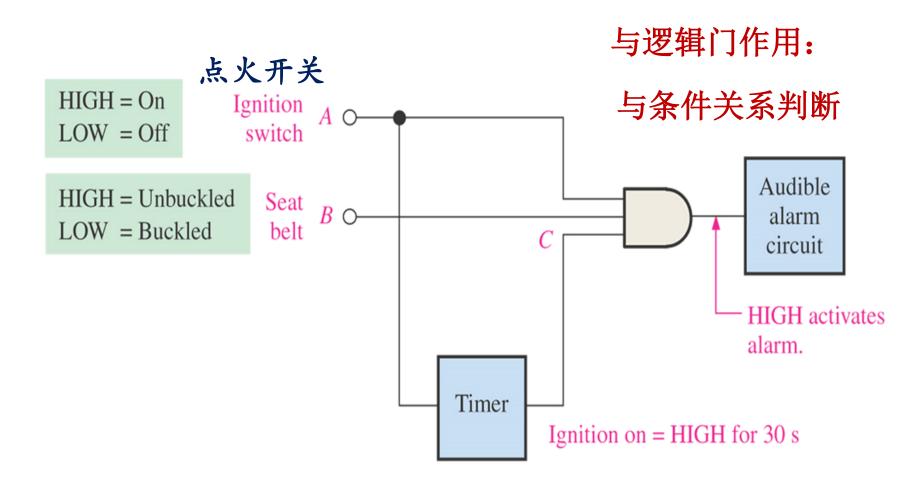
$$X = ABC$$

逻辑符号:





与门应用举例:汽车安全带提示电路

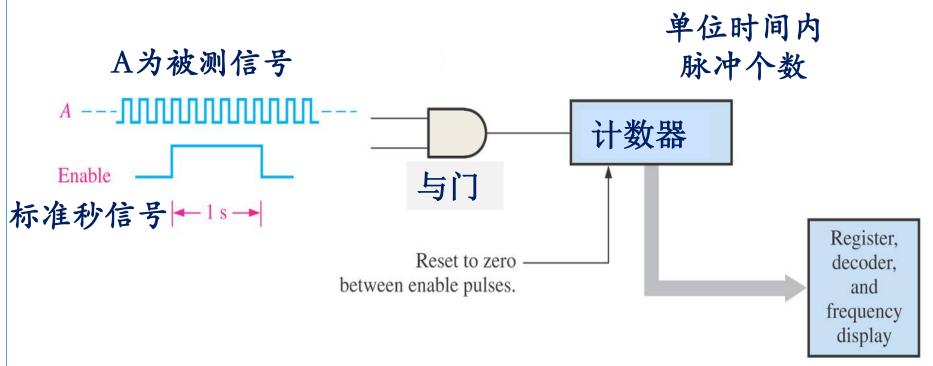


当汽车处于点火状态时,如未系好安全带在30秒内给出提示

Department of Electrical & Electronic Technology, SAEE, USTB



与门应用举例:频率计



与逻辑门作用: 选通信号



"或"逻辑门 (OR)

"或"逻辑关系是指当决定某事件的条件之一具备时,该事件就发生

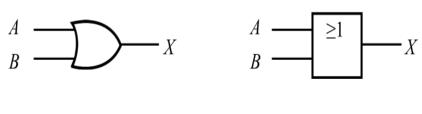
真值表

A	В	X
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

有"1"出"1" 全"0"出"0"

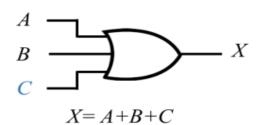
逻辑表达式: X = A + B

逻辑符号:



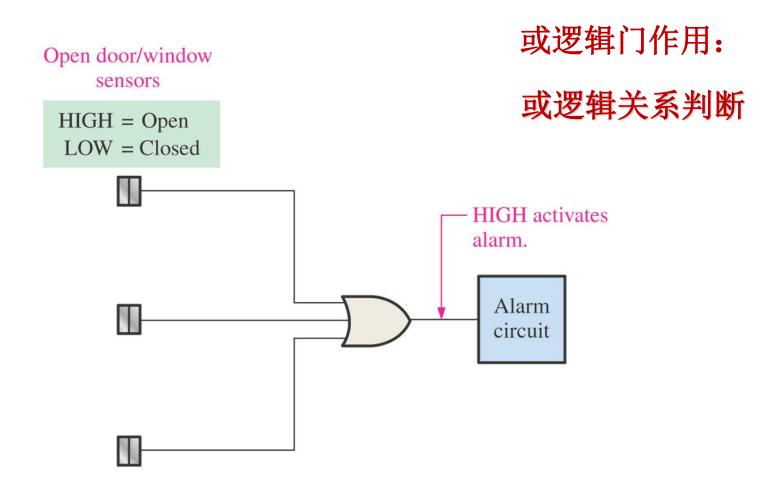
国际流行符号

IEEE符号





或门应用举例:房屋入侵检测系统





"非"逻辑门 (NOT)

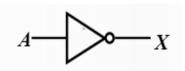
"非"逻辑关系是否定或相反的意思

真值表

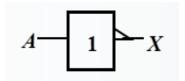
\boldsymbol{A}	\boldsymbol{X}
0	1
1	0

逻辑表达式: $X=\overline{A}$

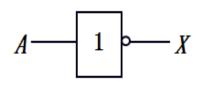
逻辑符号:



国际流行符号



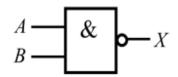
IEEE符号



国内常见符号



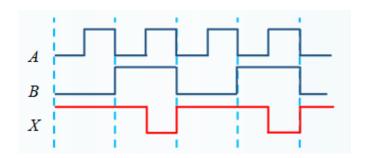


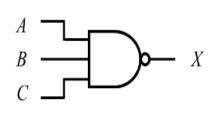


$$X = \overline{AB}$$

\overline{A}	В	X
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

有"0"出"1",全"1"出"0"





\boldsymbol{A}	В	C	X
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0

Department of Electrical & Electronic Technology, SAEE, USTB



或非门 (NOR)



$$A \longrightarrow \geq 1$$
 $\longrightarrow X$

$$X = \overline{A + B}$$

\overline{A}	В	X
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

有"1"出"0",全"0"出"1"

 \boldsymbol{C}

0

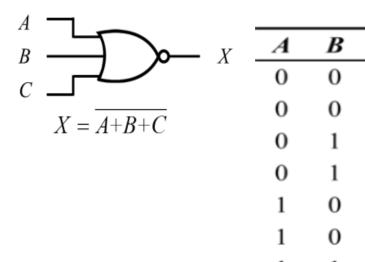
0

0

0

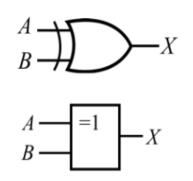
 \boldsymbol{X}

0





异或门(XOR)



$$X = A \oplus B = A\overline{B} + \overline{A}B$$

\overline{A}	В	X
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

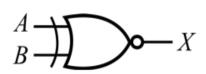
输入相同输出为"0" 输入相异输出为"1"

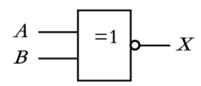
异或门应用举例: 半加器

Inpu	ut bits	Output (sum)
Α	В	Σ
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0 (without 1 carry)



同或门 (XNOR) ——异或非

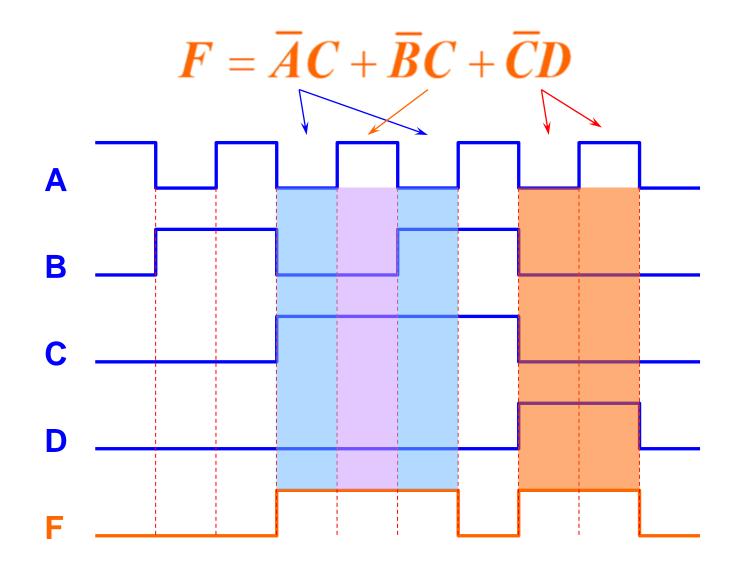




$$X = A \odot B = \overline{A \oplus B} = \overline{A} \, \overline{B} + AB$$



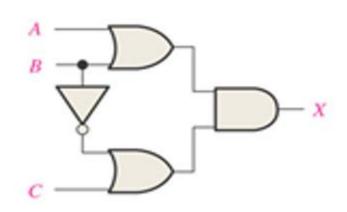
练习: 试画出逻辑函数 F 的波形





小规模组合逻辑基础练习

按所给逻辑电路直接写表达式



用与或非门实现下面的逻辑表达式:

$$X = A(B + \overline{C})$$