

数字逻辑设计

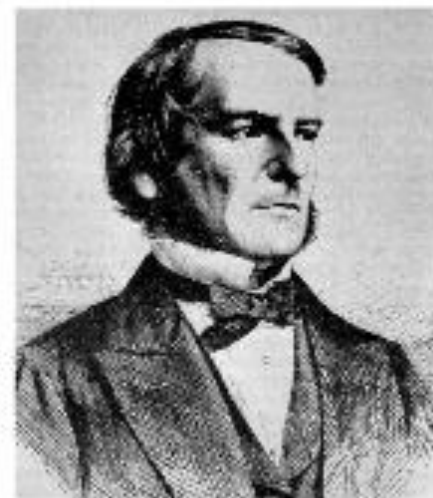
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Unit 2 布尔代数

- 逻辑运算
- 布尔表达式和真值表
- 逻辑代数定理及规则
- 代数化简法



George Boole

各种逻辑运算

- **基本逻辑运算 (Basic Operations)**
 - 与 (AND)
 - 或 (OR)
 - 非 (NOT)
- **复合逻辑运算 (Other Operations)**

基本运算——AND

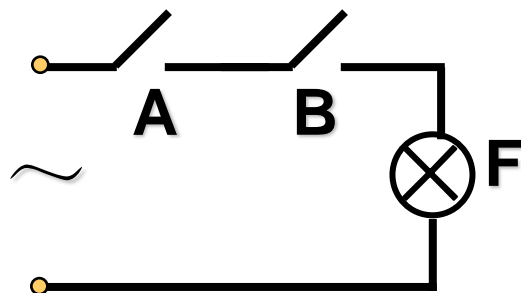
1. AND（逻辑“与”）

$$F=A \cdot B$$

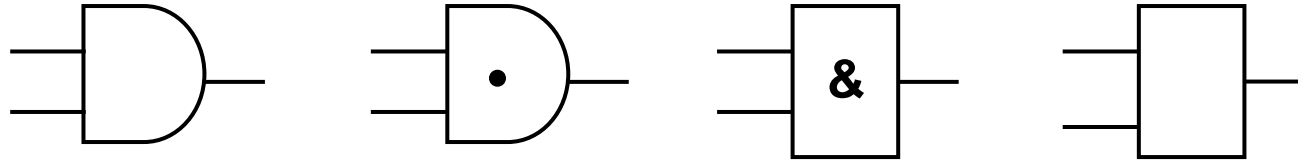
真值表

AB	F
0 0	0
0 1	0
1 0	0
1 1	1

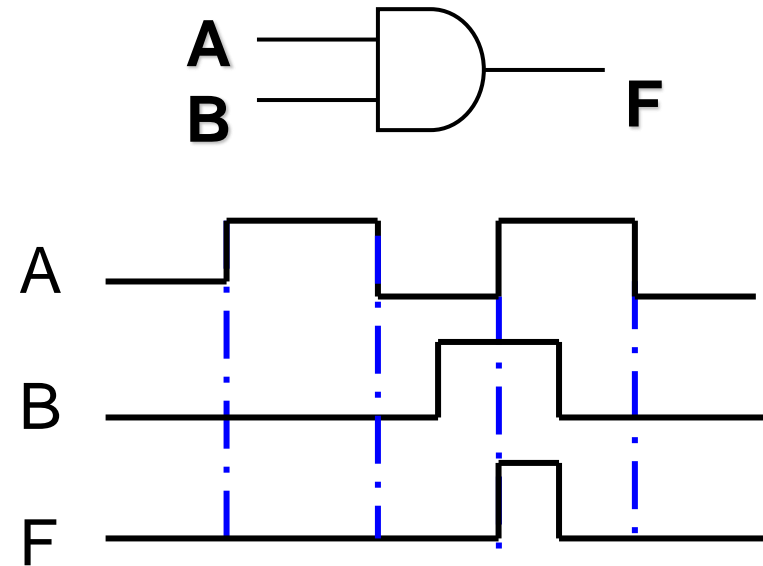
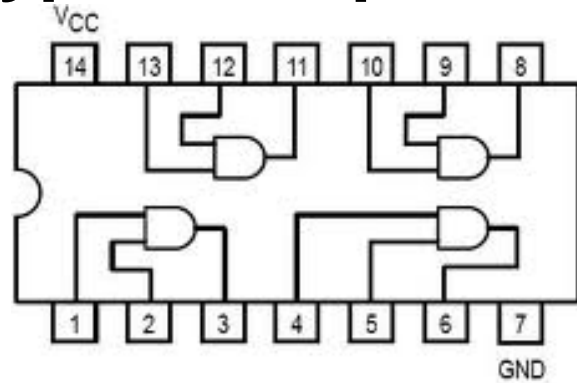
① 也称为： 逻辑“乘”



② AND gate (与门) 逻辑符号



③ Typical Chip: 74LS08

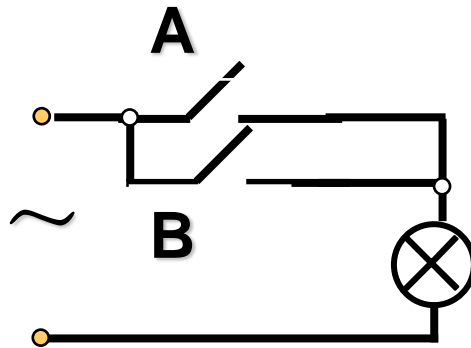


基本运算——OR

2. OR (逻辑 “或”)

$$F=A+B$$

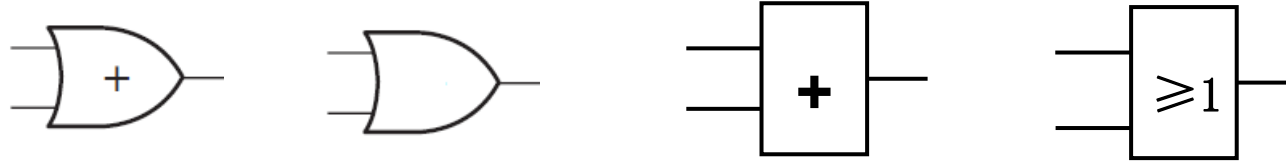
①也称为：逻辑 “加”



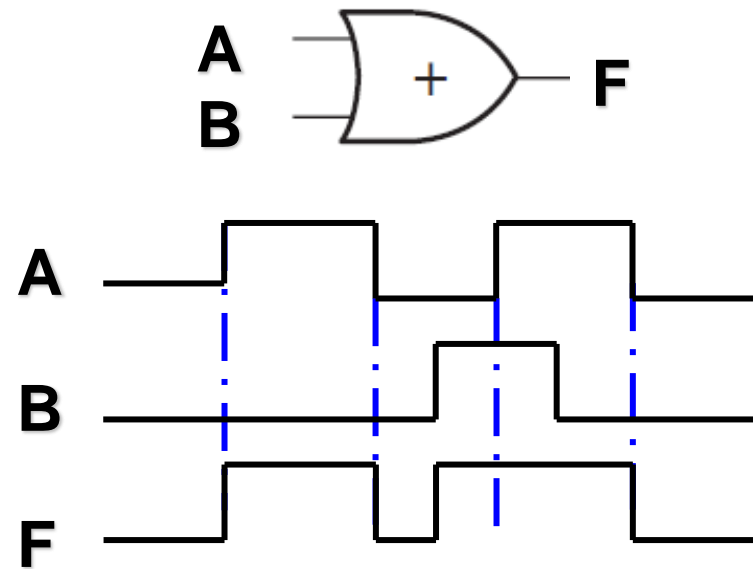
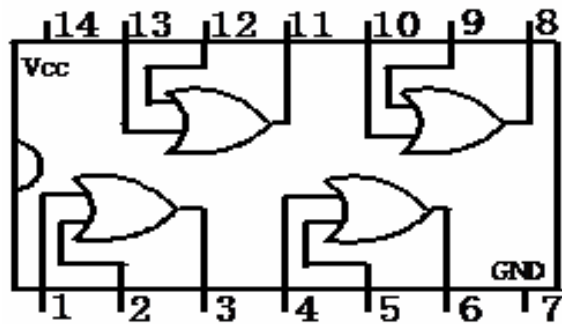
Truth Table

AB	F
0 0	0
0 1	1
1 0	1
1 1	1

② OR gate (或门) 逻辑符号



③ Typical Chip: 74LS32



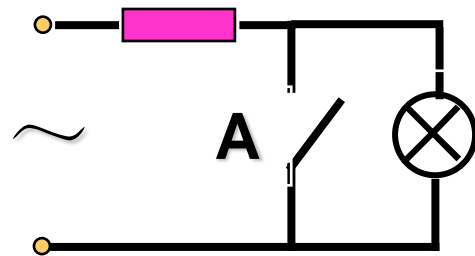
基本运算——NOT

3. NOT (逻辑“非”)

$$F = \bar{A}$$

(or $F = A'$)

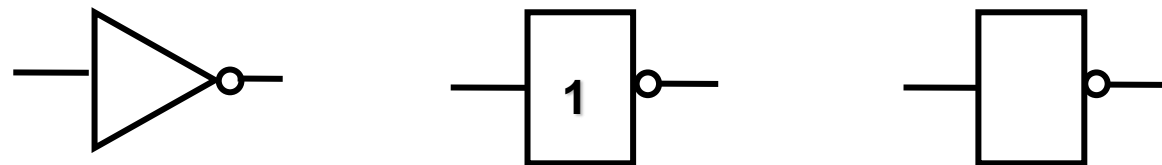
①也称为：反相器



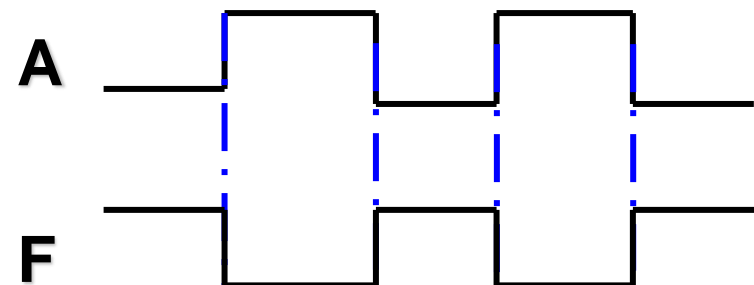
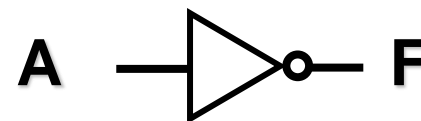
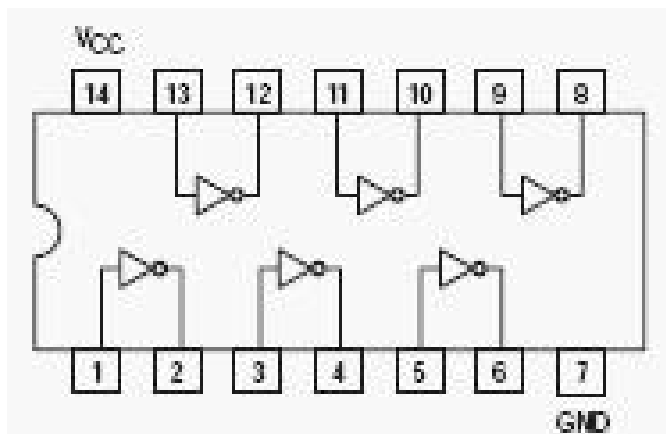
True table

A	F
0	1
1	0

② NOT gate (非门) 逻辑符号



③ Typical Chip: 74LS04



复合逻辑运算 (Other Operations)

- 基本逻辑运算 (Basic Operations)

- 与 (AND)

- 或 (OR)

- 非 (NOT)

- 复合逻辑运算 (Other Operations)

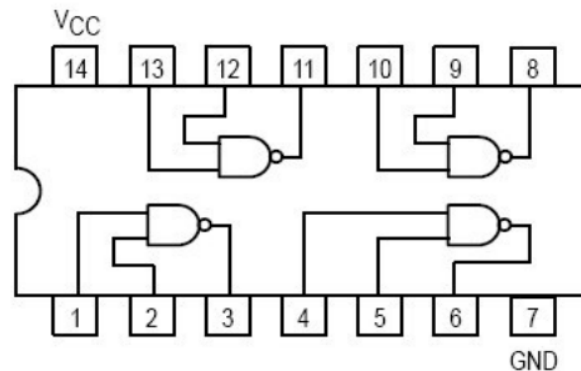
复合逻辑运算——NAND

4. 与非门 (NAND gate)

$$F = \overline{AB}$$



■ Typical Chip: 74LS00



Truth Table

AB	F
0 0	1
0 1	1
1 0	1
1 1	0

复合逻辑运算——NOR

5. 或非门 (NOR gate)

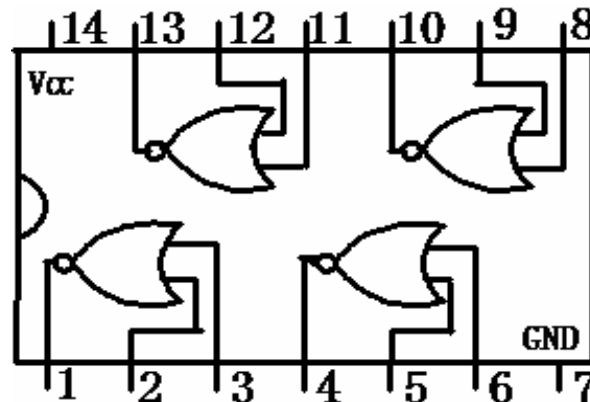
$$F = \overline{A+B}$$



Truth Table

AB	F
0 0	1
0 1	0
1 0	0
1 1	0

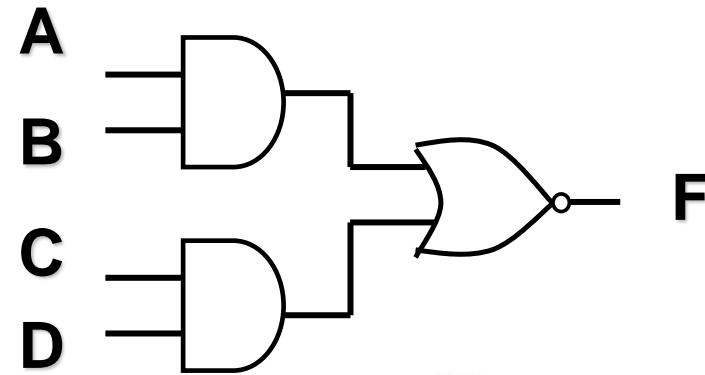
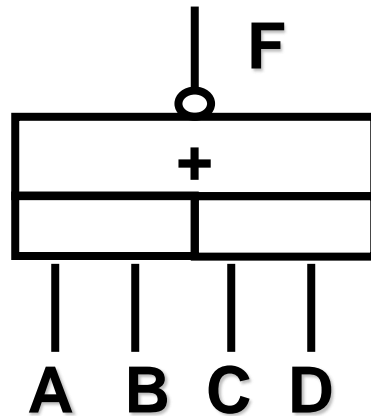
■ Typical Chip: 74LS02



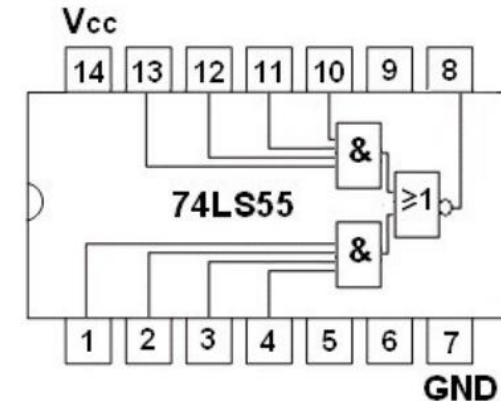
复合逻辑运算——NAND-OR-NOT

6. 与或非门 (AND-OR-NOT gate)

$$F = \overline{AB + CD}$$



■ Typical Chip: 74LS51, 74LS55



复合逻辑运算——Exclusive-OR

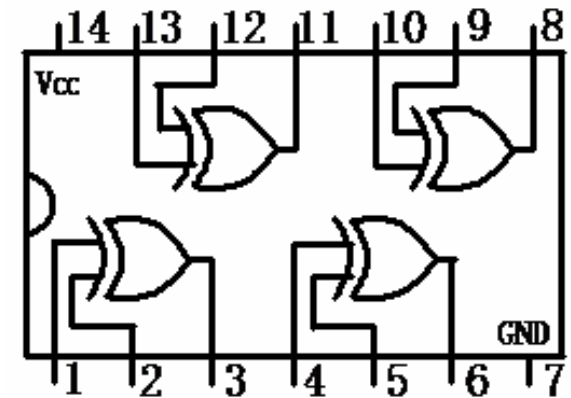
7. 异或门 (Exclusive-OR gate)

③ Typical Chip: 74LS86

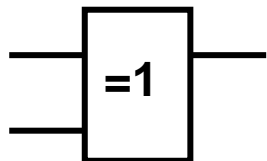
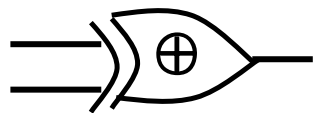
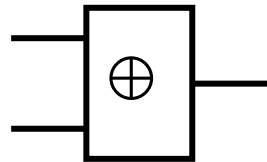
① $F = A \oplus B = \bar{A}B + A\bar{B}$

Truth Table

AB	F
0 0	0
0 1	1
1 0	1
1 1	0



② 逻辑符号

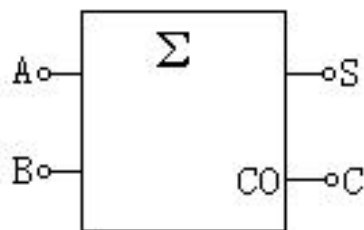


④ 应用

- 全加器 (Full adder)
- 半加器 (Half-adder)

异或门的应用

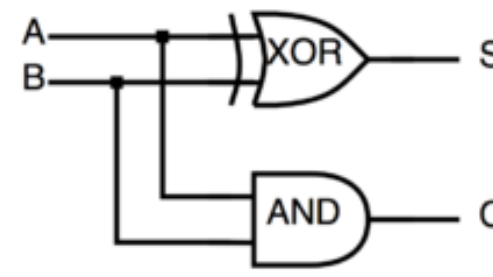
■ 半加器 (Half-adder)



半加器逻辑符号

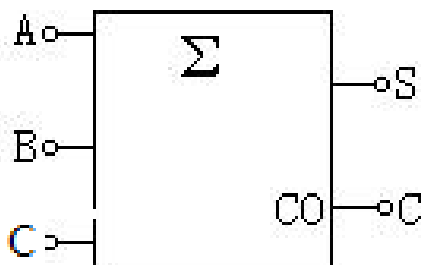
输入		输出	
A	B	C	S
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

逻辑表达式: $S = A \oplus B$; $C = A \cdot B$ 。



半加器的逻辑实现

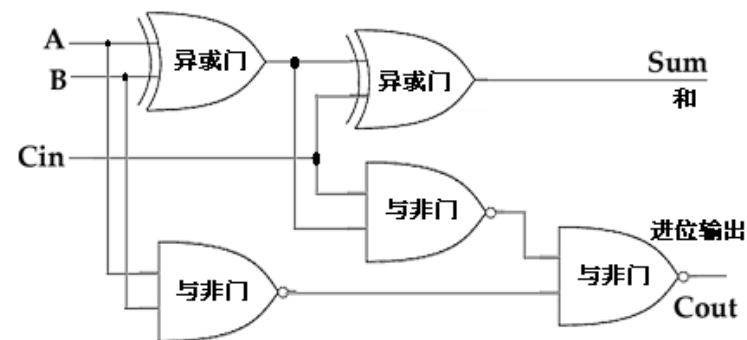
■ 全加器 (Full adder)



全加器逻辑符号

输入			输出	
Ci-1	Ai	Bi	Si	Ci
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

$$S = A \oplus B \oplus C_{in}$$
$$C_{out} = (A \cdot B) + (C_{in} \cdot (A \oplus B))$$



复合逻辑运算——Exclusive-OR

8. 同或门 (Equivalence operation)

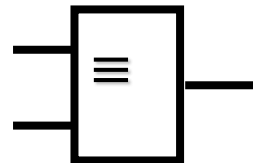
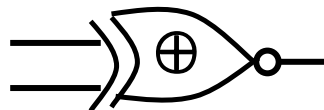
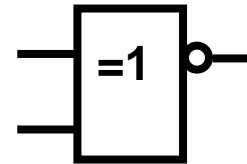
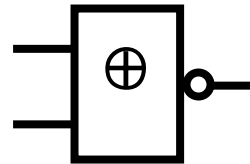
$$F = A \equiv B \text{ or}$$

$$F = A \odot B = \bar{A}\bar{B} + AB$$

Truth Table

AB	F
0 0	1
0 1	0
1 0	0
1 1	1

① 逻辑符号



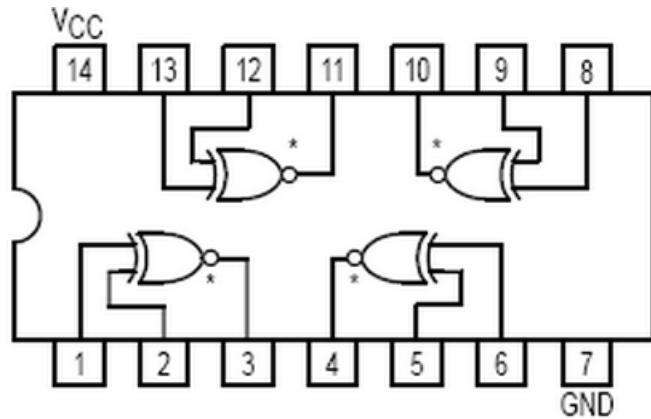
大家觉得课程节奏如何?

- ☐ A 太快了
- ☐ B 偏快
- ☐ C 还可以
- ☐ D 偏慢
- ☐ E 太慢了

提交

复合逻辑运算——Exclusive-OR

② Typical Chip: 74LS266

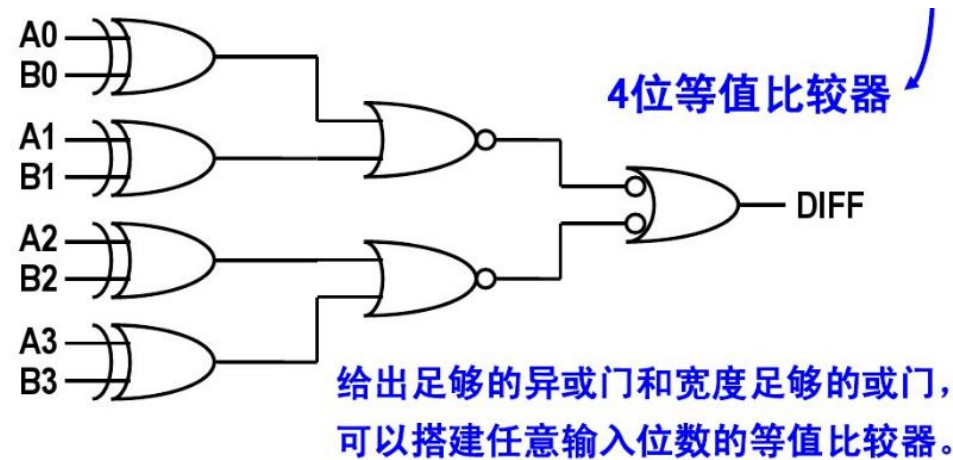


如何构造1位等值比较器??

③ Applications

■ 等值比较器

如何用同或门实现4位二进制的等值比较？



正常使用主观题需2.0以上版本雨课堂

作答

复合逻辑运算——Exclusive-OR

④ 性质

$$A \oplus 1 = \bar{A}$$

$$A \odot 1 = A$$

$$A \oplus 0 = A$$

$$A \odot 0 = \bar{A}$$

$$A \oplus A = 0$$

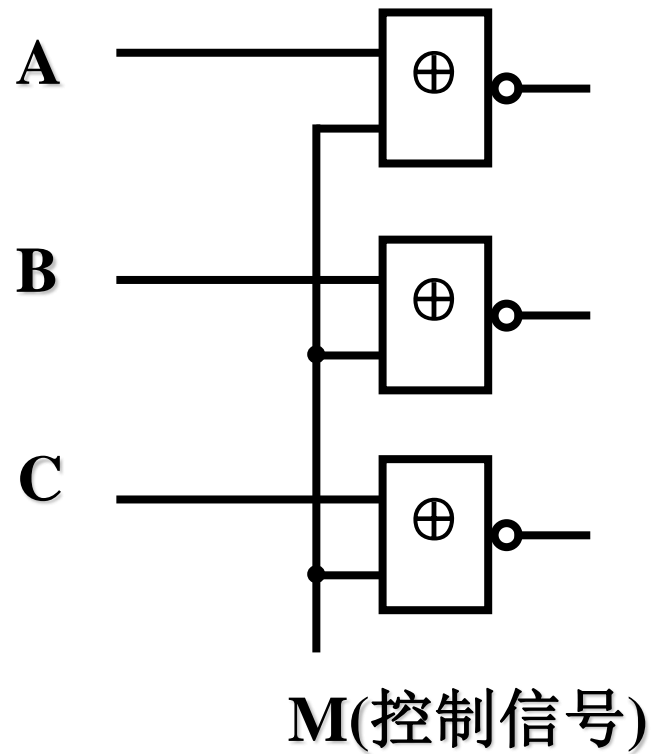
$$A \odot A = 1$$

$$A \oplus \bar{A} = 1$$

$$A \odot \bar{A} = 0$$

复合逻辑运算——Exclusive-OR

应用



Unit 2 Boolean Algebra

- 逻辑运算
- 布尔表达式和真值表
- 逻辑代数定理及规则
- 代数化简法

布尔表达式和真值表

布尔表达式 (Boolean Expressions)

$$F = AB + \bar{A}\bar{B}$$

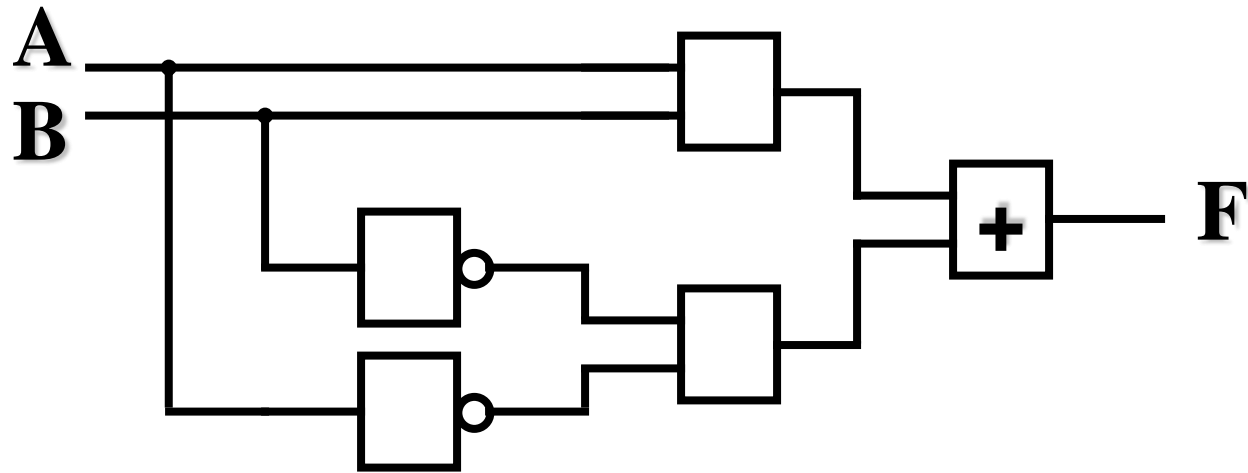
$$F = [A(C+D)]' + BE$$

- *Boolean expressions* are formed by application of the basic operations (**and**, **or**, **not**) to one or more variables or constants.

布尔表达式和真值表

$$F = AB + \bar{A}\bar{B}$$

逻辑图



真值表

AB	F
0 0	1
0 1	0
1 0	0
1 1	1

■ n 个输入变量有 2^n 种取值组合

- 如果两个逻辑表达式的真值表相等，则这两个逻辑表达式相等.

Example. $AB' + C = (A + C)(B' + C)$

A	B	C	$AB' + C$	$(A + C)(B' + C)$
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

适用情况：逻辑表达式简单，逻辑变量较少

一个逻辑运算的真值表是否是唯一的？对应的逻辑图是否是唯一的？

- ☐ A 否， 否
- ☐ B 是， 否
- ☐ C 否， 是
- ☐ D 是， 是

提交

Unit 2 Boolean Algebra

- 逻辑运算
- 布尔表达式和真值表
- 逻辑代数定理及规则
- 代数化简法

Laws and Theorems

1. 公理 (Axiom)

$$(A1) \mathbf{0 \cdot 0 = 0}$$

$$(A1D) \mathbf{0+0 = 0}$$

$$(A2) \mathbf{0 \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot 0 = 0}$$

$$(A2D) \mathbf{1+0 = 0+1=1}$$

$$(A3) \mathbf{1 \cdot 1 = 1}$$

$$(A3D) \mathbf{1+1 = 1}$$

$$(A4) \mathbf{\bar{0} = 1}$$

$$(A4D) \mathbf{\bar{1} = 0}$$

$$(A5) \mathbf{\text{If } A \neq 0 \text{ then } A=1}$$

$$(A5D) \mathbf{\text{If } A \neq 1 \text{ then } A=0}$$

Laws and Theorems

2. 基本定理 (Basic Theorems)

■ *single variable is involved*

$$(T1) \quad A + 0 = A$$

$$(T1D) \quad A \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$(T2) \quad A + 1 = 1$$

$$(T2D) \quad A \cdot 1 = A$$

0—1律

$$(T3) \quad A + \bar{A} = 1$$

$$(T3D) \quad A \cdot \bar{A} = 0$$

互补律

$$(T4) \quad A + A = A$$

$$(T4D) \quad A \cdot A = A$$

重叠律

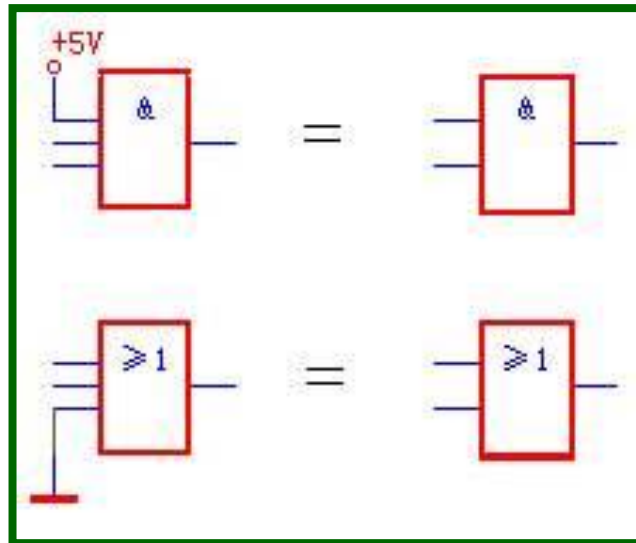
$$(T5) \quad \overline{\bar{A}} = A$$

还原律

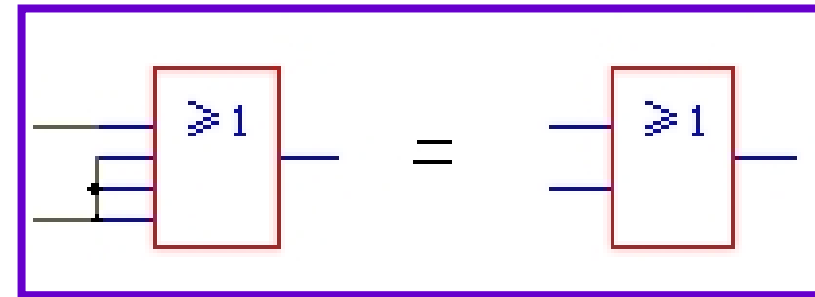
Laws and Theorems

➤ 应用——

0-1 律



重叠率



Laws and Theorems

- 与普通代数相似的定理
 - *Two or three variables is involved*

交换律

$$(T6) \mathbf{A+B=B+A}$$

$$(T6D) \mathbf{A \cdot B = B \cdot A}$$

结合律

$$(T7) \mathbf{(A+B)+C=A+(B+C)} \quad (T7D) \mathbf{(A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)}$$

分配律



第二分配律

$$(T8) \mathbf{A \cdot (B+C) = AB+AC} \quad (T8D) \mathbf{A+BC=(A+B) \cdot (A+C)}$$

普通代数
不支持

■ *Two or three variables is involved*

$$(T9) \quad \mathbf{A + AB = A}$$

$$(T9D) \quad \mathbf{A(A + B) = A} \quad (\text{吸收律})$$

$$(T10) \quad \mathbf{AB + A\bar{B} = A}$$

$$(T10D) \quad \mathbf{(A + B)(A + \bar{B}) = A} \quad (\text{合并律})$$

$$(T11) \quad \mathbf{A + \bar{A}B = A + B}$$

(消除律)

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{A + \bar{A}B} \quad \text{分配律的对偶式} \\ &= \mathbf{(A + \bar{A})(A + B)} \\ &= \mathbf{A + B} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{A + \bar{A}B} \\ &= \mathbf{A + AB + \bar{A}B} \\ &= \mathbf{A + B} \end{aligned}$$

■ *Two or three variables is involved*

$$(T9) \quad A + AB = A$$

$$(T9D) \quad A(A + B) = A \quad (\text{吸收律})$$

$$(T10) \quad AB + A\bar{B} = A$$

$$(T10D) \quad (A+B)(A+\bar{B}) = A \quad (\text{合并律})$$

$$(T11) \quad A + \bar{A}B = A + B$$

(消除律)

$$(T12) \quad AB + \bar{A}C + BC = AB + \bar{A}C$$

$$= AB + \bar{A}C + (A + \bar{A})BC$$

$$= AB + \bar{A}C + ABC + \bar{A}BC$$

$$= AB + \bar{A}C$$

■ *Two or three variables is involved*

$$(T9) \quad A + AB = A$$

$$(T9D) \quad A(A + B) = A \quad (\text{吸收律})$$

$$(T10) \quad AB + A\bar{B} = A$$

$$(T10D) \quad (A+B)(A+\bar{B}) = A \quad (\text{合并律})$$

$$(T11) \quad A + \bar{A}B = A + B$$

(消除律)

$$(T12) \quad AB + \bar{A}C + BC = AB + \bar{A}C$$

(蕴含律)

$$(T12D) \quad AB + \bar{A}C + BCD = AB + \bar{A}C$$

$$(T12D)' \quad (A+B)(B+C)(A' + C) = (A+B)(A' + C)$$

■ *Two or three variables is involved*

$$(T9) \quad A + AB = A$$

$$(T9D) \quad A(A + B) = A \quad (\text{吸收律})$$

$$(T10) \quad AB + A\bar{B} = A$$

$$(T10D) \quad (A+B)(A+\bar{B}) = A \quad (\text{合并律})$$

$$(T11) \quad A + \bar{A}B = A + B$$

(消除律)

$$(T12) \quad AB + \bar{A}C + BC = AB + \bar{A}C$$

$$(T12D) \quad AB + \bar{A}C + BCD = AB + \bar{A}C$$

$$(T12D)' \quad (A+B)(B+C)(A' + C) = (A+B)$$

From (T12) :

$$AB + \bar{A}C + BCD$$

$$= AB + \bar{A}C + \textcolor{red}{BC} + BCD$$

$$= AB + \bar{A}C + BC$$

$$= AB + \bar{A}C$$

律)

■ *Two or three variables is involved*

$$(T9) \quad A + AB = A$$

$$(T9D) \quad A(A + B) = A \quad (\text{吸收律})$$

$$(T10) \quad AB + A\bar{B} = A$$

$$(T10D) \quad (A+B)(A+\bar{B}) = A \quad (\text{合并律})$$

$$(T11) \quad A + \bar{A}B = A + B$$

(消除律)

$$(T12) \quad AB + \bar{A}C + BC = AB + \bar{A}C$$

(蕴含律)

$$(T12D) \quad AB + \bar{A}C + BCD = AB + \bar{A}C$$



$$(T12D)' \quad (A+B)(B+C)(A' + C) = (A+B)(A' + C)$$

$$(T13) \quad \overline{A\bar{B}} + \bar{A}B = \bar{A}\bar{B} + AB$$

■ *Two or three variables is involved*

$$(T9) \quad A + AB = A$$

$$(T9D) \quad A(A + B) = A \quad (\text{吸收律})$$

$$(T10) \quad AB + A\bar{B} = A$$

$$(T10D) \quad (A+B)(A+\bar{B}) = A \quad (\text{合并律})$$

$$(T11) \quad A + \bar{A}B = A + B$$

(消除律)

$$(T12) \quad AB + \bar{A}C + BC = AB + \bar{A}C$$

$$(T12D) \quad AB + \bar{A}C + BCD = AB + \bar{A}C$$

$$(T12D)' \quad (A+B)(B+C)(A'+C) = (A+B)$$

$$(T13) \quad \overline{A\bar{B}} + \overline{\bar{A}B} = \bar{A}\bar{B} + AB$$

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

$$= \overline{A\bar{B}} \cdot \overline{\bar{A}B}$$

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

$$= \bar{A}\bar{B} + AB$$

(蕴含律)



定理和规则

- *N variables is involved*

—德摩根定理 (DeMorgan's Laws) 😊

$$(13) \quad \overline{\overline{A+B}} = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \quad (13)' \quad \overline{\overline{A \cdot B}} = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$$



定理和规则

特殊定理

1、DeMorgan's Laws

◆ Applications: 表达式化简

$$(1) \quad \overline{X_1 X_2 \dots X_n} = \bar{X}_1 + \bar{X}_2 + \dots + \bar{X}_n$$

$$(2) \quad \overline{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n} = \bar{X}_1 \bar{X}_2 \dots \bar{X}_n$$

定理和规则

■ *N variables is involved*

$$(T14) \quad X + X + \dots + X = X \qquad (T14D) \quad X \cdot X \cdot \dots \cdot X = X \quad (\text{广义同一律})$$

$$(T15) \quad (X_1 \cdot X_2 \cdot \dots \cdot X_n)' = X_1' + X_2' + \dots + X_n'$$

$$(T15D) \quad (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)' = X_1' \cdot X_2' \cdot \dots \cdot X_n' \quad (\text{德·摩根定理})$$

$$(T16) \quad [F(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, +, \cdot)]' = F(X_1', X_2', \dots, X_n', \cdot, +) \quad (\text{广义德·摩根定理})$$

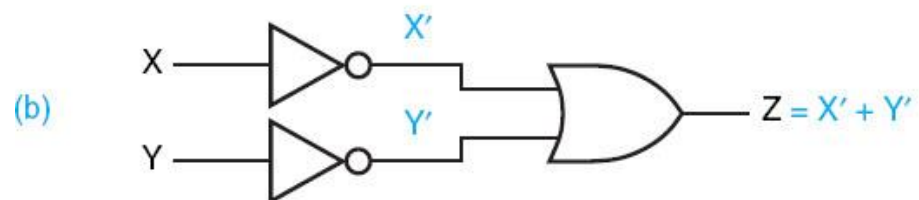
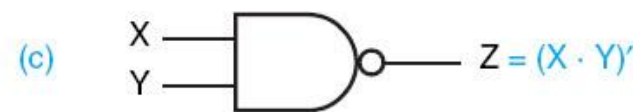
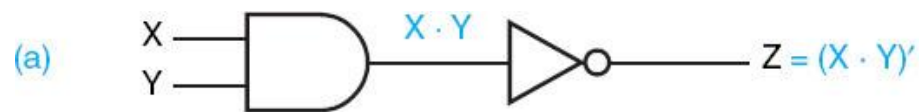
$$(T17) \quad F(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = X_1 \cdot F(1, X_2, \dots, X_n) + X_1' \cdot F(0, X_2, \dots, X_n)$$

$$(T17D) \quad F(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = [X_1 + F(0, X_2, \dots, X_n)] \cdot [X_1' + F(1, X_2, \dots, X_n)]$$

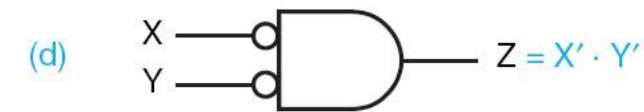
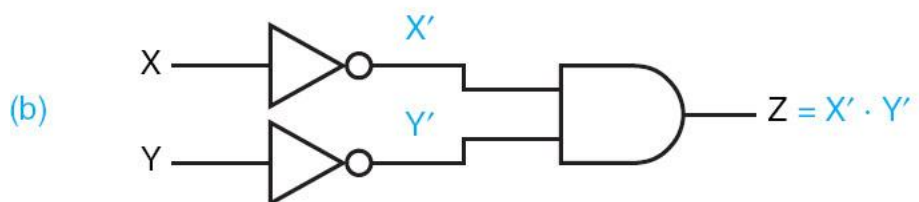
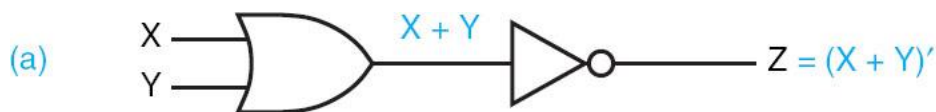
(香农展开定理)

根据德·摩根定理的等效电路

$$(T15) \quad (X_1 \cdot X_2 \cdot \dots \cdot X_n)' = X_1' + X_2' + \dots + X_n'$$



$$(T15D) \quad (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)' = X_1' \cdot X_2' \cdot \dots \cdot X_n'$$



定理和规则

2、对偶规则

◆ Applications: Algebraic Simplification

变量:

不变

运算符:

$\cdot \longrightarrow +$

$+ \longrightarrow \cdot$

$\oplus \longrightarrow \odot$

$\odot \longrightarrow \oplus$

不能改变原来的优先级

定理和规则

特殊定理



——对偶规则

① $F \xleftrightarrow{\text{Dual Rule}} (F)^D$

② 两个逻辑表达式相等，它们的对偶也相等

$$A + BCD = (A + B)(A + C)(A + D)$$



Dual Rule



Dual Rule

$$A \cdot (B + C + D) = AB + AC + AD$$

对偶规则 (Inference of Dual Rule)

Example

$$F = A \cdot (B + C) \xrightarrow{\text{对偶}} (F)^D = A + B \cdot C$$

$$F = A \cdot \bar{B} + AC \xrightarrow{\text{对偶}} (F)^D = (A + \bar{B}) \cdot (A + C)$$

$$F = \overline{\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C}} \xrightarrow{\text{对偶}} (F)^D = \overline{\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C}}$$

Unit 2 Boolean Algebra

- 逻辑运算
- 布尔表达式和真值表
- 逻辑代数定理及规则
- 代数化简法

代数化简法

一个逻辑函数有多种不同的表达式

$$F=AB+A\bar{C} \quad \dots\dots \text{与-或}$$

$$\overline{\overline{AB+A\bar{C}}}$$

$$=\overline{\overline{AB}} \cdot \overline{\overline{A\bar{C}}} \quad \dots\dots \text{与非-与非}$$

$$=(\overline{A+B}) \cdot (\overline{A+C}) \quad \dots\dots \text{或-与非}$$

$$=(\overline{A+B}) + (\overline{A+C}) \quad \dots\dots \text{或非-或}$$

$$F=(A+B) \cdot (A+\bar{C}) \quad \dots\dots \text{或-与}$$

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

$$=\overline{(\overline{A+B}) + (\overline{A+\bar{C}})} \quad \dots\dots \text{或非-或非}$$

$$=\overline{\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}} + \overline{\overline{A} \cdot C} \quad \dots\dots \text{与-或非}$$

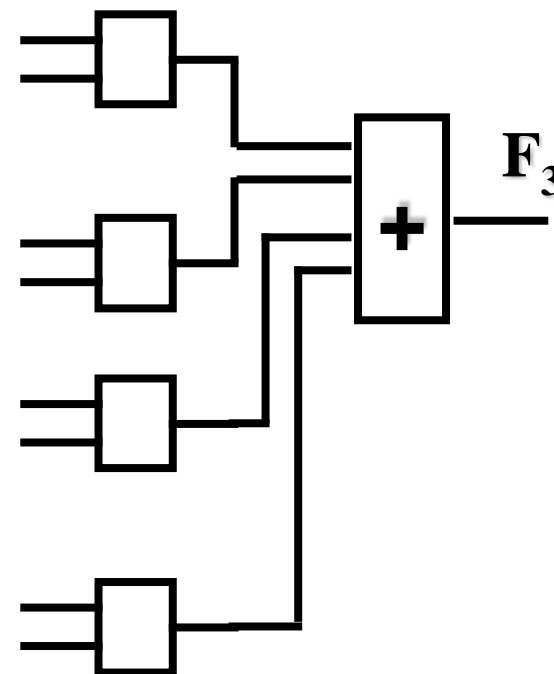
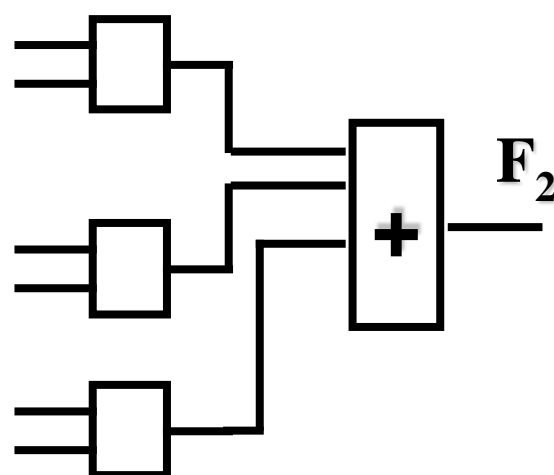
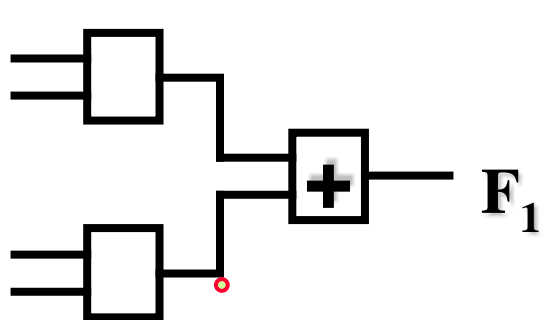
$$=\overline{\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}} \cdot \overline{\overline{A} C} \quad \dots\dots \text{与非-与}$$

同一类型的表达式也不是唯一的

$$F=AB+\bar{A}C \quad \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{1} F_1$$

$$=AB+\bar{A}C+BC \quad \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2} F_2$$

$$=ABC+AB\bar{C}+\bar{A}BC+\bar{A}\bar{B}C \quad \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{3} F_3$$



最简，元件少，可靠

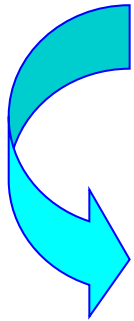
代数法化简



最简 (Minimum Expressions) ?

① 与项 (和项) 的个数最少

② 每个与项 (和项) 中变量的个数最少



minimum cost

① 逻辑门的数量最少

② 逻辑门的输入个数最少

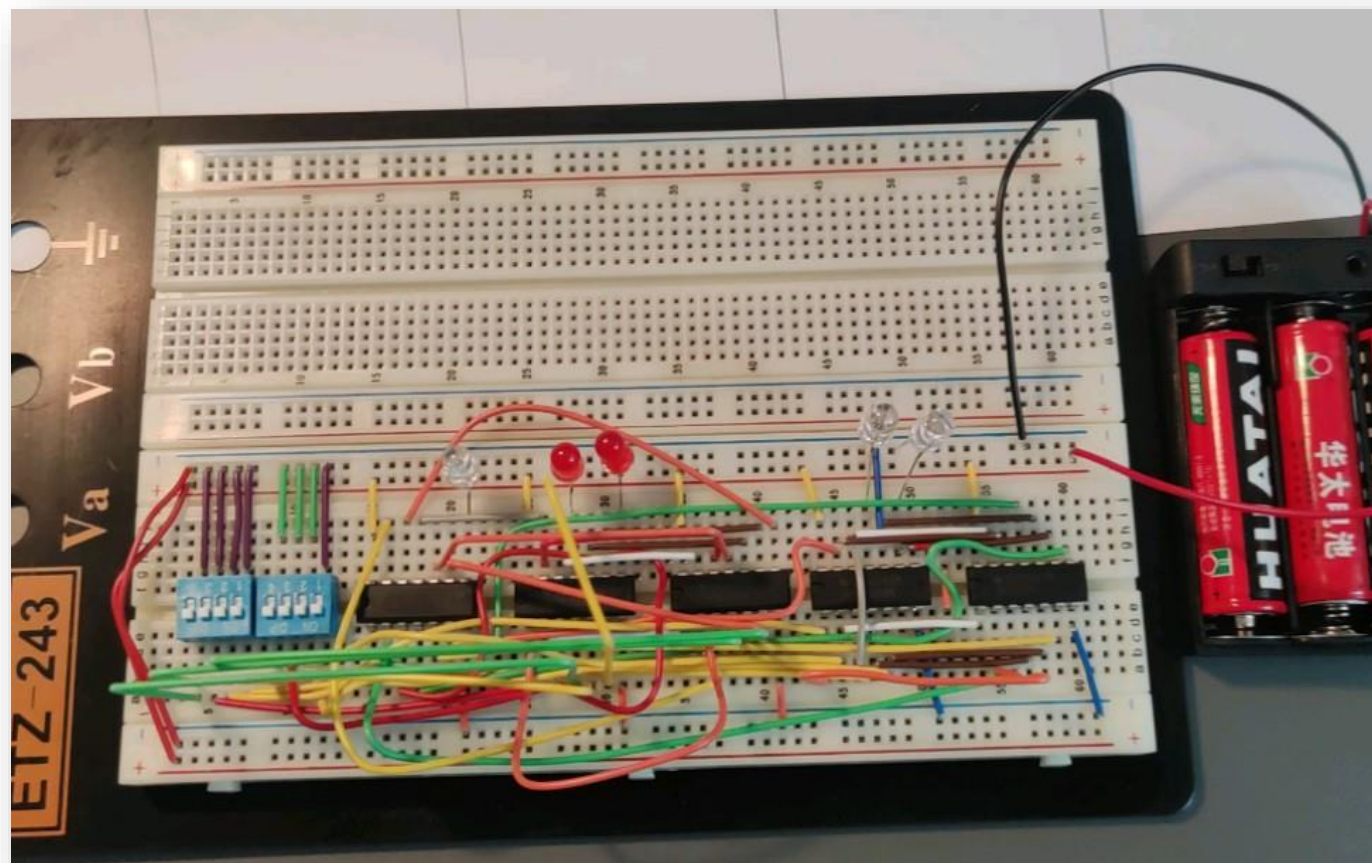
目的:

- 降低成本
- 提高可靠性

Methods {

■ 代数法 (Algebraic techniques)

■ 卡诺图法 (K. map method)



逻辑函数化简的意义：

逻辑表达式越简单，实现它的电路越简单，电路工作越稳定可靠。

Simplification Methods

代数化简法

Example.1

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \underline{A + A\bar{B}\bar{C}} + \bar{A}CD + \bar{C}E + \bar{D}E \\ &= \underline{A + \bar{A}CD} + \bar{C}E + \bar{D}E \\ &= A + CD + \underline{\bar{C}E + \bar{D}E} \\ &= A + CD + E(\bar{C} + \bar{D}) \\ &= \underline{A + CD} + E\bar{C}\bar{D} \\ &= A + CD + E \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Example.2} \quad F = \underline{AB} + \underline{A\bar{C}} + \bar{B}C + \bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{B}D + \bar{B}\bar{D} + \underline{ADE(F+G)}$$

$$= \underline{A(\bar{B}C)} + \bar{B}C + \bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{B}D + \bar{B}\bar{D} + \underline{ADE(F+G)}$$

$$= \underline{A} + \bar{B}C + \bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{B}D + \bar{B}\bar{D} + \underline{ADE(F+G)}$$

$$= A + \underline{\bar{B}C + \bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{B}D + \bar{B}\bar{D}} + C\bar{D}$$

$$= A + \bar{B}C + \bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{B}D + \bar{B}\bar{D} + C\bar{D}$$

$$= A + \bar{B}C + \bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{B}D + C\bar{D}$$

$$= A + \bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{B}D + C\bar{D}$$

Example.3 $F = (\bar{B}+D)(\bar{B}+D+A+G)(C+E)(\bar{C}+G)(A+E+G)$

Dual Rule:  $J = \bar{B}D + \bar{B}DAG + CE + \bar{C}G + AEG$

$$= \bar{B}D + \underbrace{CE + \bar{C}G}_{\text{blue bracket}} + \underbrace{AEG}_{\text{red wavy line with X}}$$

$$= \bar{B}D + CE + \bar{C}G$$

Dual Rule:



$$F = (\bar{B}+D)(C+E)(\bar{C}+G)$$

$$\mathbf{F = A + AB + \bar{A}C + BD + ACEF + \bar{B}E + DEF}$$

$$\mathbf{= A + C + BD + \bar{B}E}$$

正常使用主观题需2.0以上版本雨课堂

作答

重要的三个规则

$$(T8D) \quad A+BC=(A+B) \cdot (A+C)$$

$$(T11) \quad A+\bar{A}B = A+B$$

$$(T12D) \quad AB+\bar{A}C+BC = AB+\bar{A}C$$

哪些内容没有听懂，需要再讲一下？

- ☐ A 德摩根定理
- ☐ B 对偶规则
- ☐ C 蕴含率
- ☐ D 其他
- ☐ E 无

提交

代数化简法优缺点

- 优点——

- 不受变量数目的约束
- 对公理、定理和规则十分熟练时，化简较方便

- 缺点——

- 技巧性强
- 在很多情况下难以判断化简结果是否最简

小 结

- 各种逻辑运算
- 布尔表达式和真值表
- 逻辑代数定理及规则
- 代数化简法