

示例—给定电路分析功能 (续)

$$X = A$$

$$Y = A \oplus B$$

$$Z = A \oplus C$$

- 列写真值表
- 确定电路逻辑功能

电路实现功能:

将三位二进制原码转换为三位二进制反码

真值表

A	B	C	X	Y	Z
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	0

组合逻辑电路设计

- 根据实际逻辑问题，求出实现所要求逻辑功能的最简逻辑电路

逻辑功能 \Rightarrow 逻辑图

- 设计步骤
 - 分析实际逻辑问题的因果关系，确定输入/输出变量，定义逻辑状态含义，列出真值表
 - 由真值表写出逻辑函数式
 - 根据选用器件类型，化简和变换逻辑函数式
 - 画出逻辑电路图

示例—给定逻辑问题设计电路

- 设计三人多数表决电路

假设输入变量A、B、C

1--赞成, 0--否决

输出变量Y

1--通过, 0--未通过

Y \ BC	A			
	00	01	11	10
0	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1

真值表

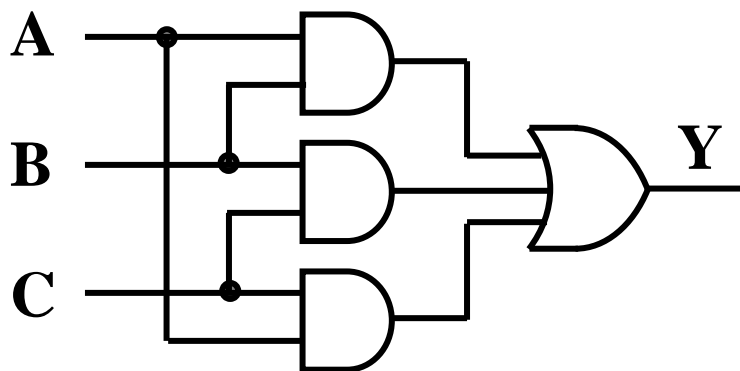
A	B	C	Y
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

$$Y = AB + AC + BC$$

$$Y(A, B, C) = \sum m(3, 5, 6, 7)$$

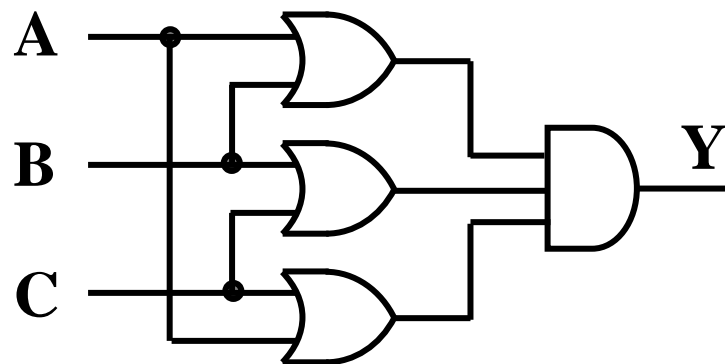
$$Y = (A + B)(A + C)(B + C)$$

示例一给定逻辑问题设计电路(续)



与或式实现

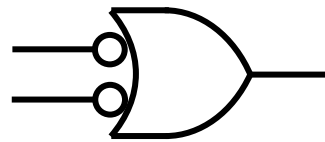
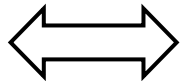
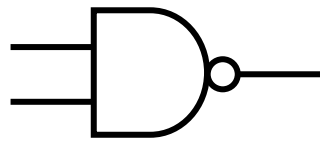
$$Y = AB + AC + BC$$



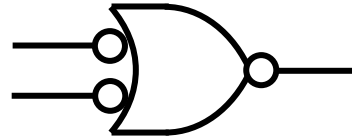
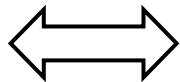
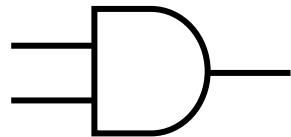
或与式实现

$$Y = (A + B)(A + C)(B + C)$$

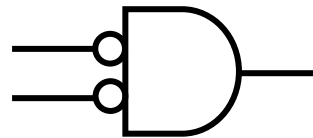
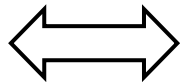
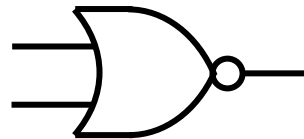
逻辑门等效符号



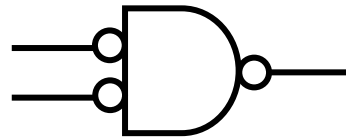
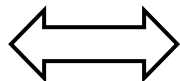
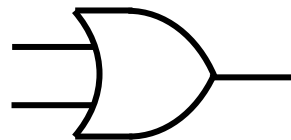
$$\overline{A \cdot B} = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$$



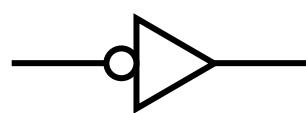
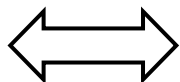
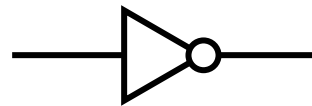
$$A \cdot B = \overline{\overline{A} + \overline{B}}$$



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



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



$$\overline{A} = \overline{A}$$