

第二章

3.

T2: 空元素

X	$X + 1$	$X \cdot 0$
0	1	0
1	1	0

$\therefore X + 1 = 1, X \cdot 0 = 0$

T3: 同一律

X	$X + X$	$X \cdot X$
0	0	0
1	1	1

$\therefore X + X = X, X \cdot X = X$

T4: 还原律

X	\overline{X}	$\overline{\overline{X}}$
0	1	0
1	0	1

$\therefore \overline{\overline{X}} = X$

T5: 互补律

X	$X + \overline{X}$	$X \cdot \overline{X}$
0	1	0
1	1	0

$\therefore X + \overline{X} = 1, X \cdot \overline{X} = 0$

5.

未处理好优先级问题.

$X + Y \cdot Z$ 的反应应该是 $\overline{X} \cdot (\overline{Y} + \overline{Z})$

6.(1)

$$\begin{aligned} F &= W \cdot X \cdot Y \cdot Z \cdot (\overline{W} \cdot X \cdot Y \cdot Z + W \cdot \overline{X} \cdot Y \cdot Z + W \cdot X \cdot \overline{Y} \cdot Z + W \cdot X \cdot Y \cdot \overline{Z}) \\ &= (W \cdot \overline{W}) \cdot X \cdot Y \cdot Z \cdot X \cdot Y \cdot Z + W \cdot (X \cdot \overline{X}) \cdot Y \cdot Z \cdot W \cdot Y \cdot Z \\ &\quad + W \cdot X \cdot (Y \cdot \overline{Y}) \cdot Z \cdot W \cdot X \cdot Z + W \cdot X \cdot Y \cdot W \cdot X \cdot Y \cdot (Z \cdot \overline{Z}) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

7.

(5)

$F = \overline{\overline{W \cdot X \cdot Y}} + \overline{Z}$

W	X	Y	Z	$\overline{W \cdot X}$	$\overline{\overline{Y} + \overline{Z}}$	F
0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	0

W	X	Y	Z	$\overline{W \cdot X}$	$\overline{\overline{Y} + \overline{Z}}$	F
1	0	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0

(8)

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

A	B	C	D	$\overline{A + B}$	$\overline{\overline{A + B} + \overline{C}}$	F
0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0

8.

(1)

积之和表达式: $F(A, B, C) = \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} + A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} + A \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} + A \cdot B \cdot C$

和之积表达式: $F(A, B, C) = (A + B + C) \cdot (A + B + \overline{C}) \cdot (A + \overline{B} + \overline{C}) \cdot (\overline{A} + B + \overline{C})$

(2)

积之和表达式: $F(W, X, Y) = \overline{W} \cdot X \cdot \overline{Y} + W \cdot X \cdot \overline{Y} + W \cdot X \cdot Y$

和之积表达式: $F(W, X, Y) = (W + X + Y) \cdot (W + X + \overline{Y}) \cdot (W + \overline{X} + \overline{Y}) \cdot (\overline{W} + X + Y) \cdot (\overline{W} + X + \overline{Y})$

(4)

积之和表达式: $F = \overline{V} + W \cdot \overline{X}$

和之积表达式: $F = \overline{V} + W \cdot \overline{X} = (\overline{V} + W) \cdot (\overline{V} + \overline{X})$

12.

(1)

对于 2 输入与非门 $\text{nand} = \overline{x \cdot y}$:

$\text{not}(x) = \text{nand}(x, 1) = \overline{x \cdot 1} = \overline{x}$

$\text{and}(x, y) = \text{not}(\text{nand}(x, y)) = \overline{\overline{x \cdot y} \cdot 1} = x \cdot y$

$\text{or}(x, y) = \text{nand}(\text{not}(x), \text{not}(y)) = \overline{\overline{x \cdot 1} \cdot \overline{y \cdot 1}} = x + y$

∴ 2 输入与门, 2 输入或门以及反向器都能由 2 输入与非门表示

∴ 2 输入与非门能构成逻辑门的完全集

(2)

对于 2 输入异或门 $\text{xor} = x \cdot \overline{y} + \overline{x} \cdot y$:

异或可以看作是模 2 加法.

任意一个仅由 $x, y, 0, 1$ 和异或运算组成的 2 输入逻辑函数, 都可以表示成若干个 $x, y, 0, 1$ 的模 2 加法, 即

$$F = m_1x + m_2y + m_3 \cdot 1 + m_4 \cdot 0 = m_1x + m_2y + m_3 \quad (\text{mod } 2)$$

若异或运算能构成逻辑门的完全集, 那么一定能表示出与门:

X	Y	F
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

带入可得

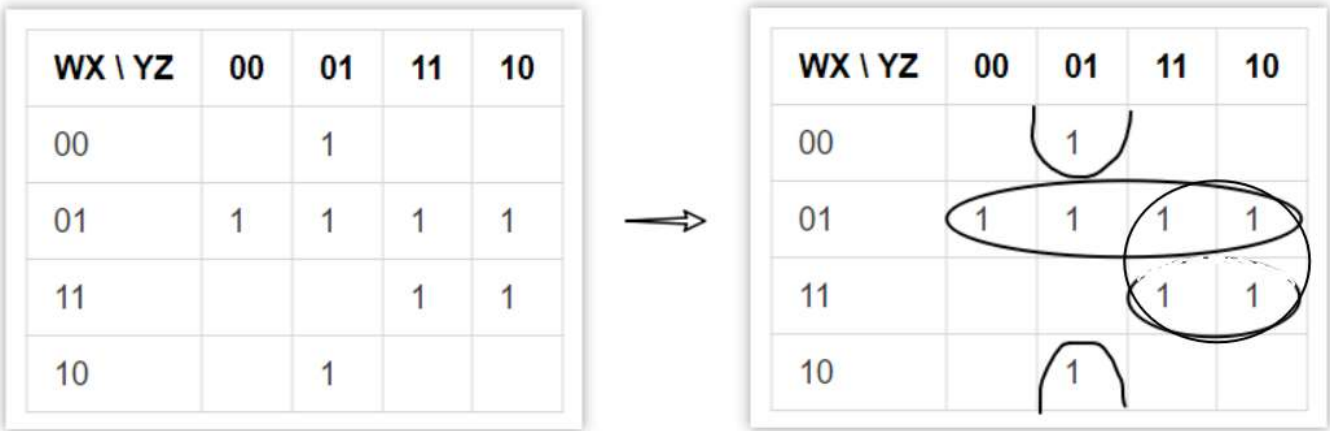
$$\begin{cases} m_3 = 0 \\ m_2 + m_3 = 0 \\ m_1 + m_3 = 0 \\ m_1 + m_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{mod } 2)$$

四个条件不可能同时满足, 产生矛盾

∴ 2 输入异或门不能作为逻辑门的完全集

13.

(2)



$$\therefore F = \overline{W} \cdot X + \overline{X} \cdot \overline{Y} \cdot Z + X \cdot Y$$

$$\therefore F = \overline{\overline{\overline{W} \cdot X + \overline{X} \cdot \overline{Y} \cdot Z + W \cdot X \cdot Y}} = \overline{\overline{W} \cdot \overline{X} \cdot \overline{\overline{X} \cdot \overline{Y} \cdot Z} \cdot \overline{W \cdot X \cdot Y}}$$

(5)

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00	1	1	1	1
01			1	
11	1			1
10	1	1	1	1



AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00	1	1	1	1
01			1	
11	1			1
10	1	1	1	1

$$\therefore F = \overline{B} + \overline{A} \cdot C \cdot D + A \cdot B \cdot \overline{D}$$

$$\therefore F = \overline{B \cdot \overline{A} \cdot C \cdot D \cdot A \cdot B \cdot \overline{D}}$$