# 数季电路与逻辑设计

Digital circuit and logic design

● 第四章 组合逻辑电路

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由于输入变量之间存在的相互制约,问题的某种特殊限定,使得逻辑函数与输入变量的某些取值组合无关,这些取值组合称为无关最小项,也叫无关项,任意项。



描述包含无关条件的逻辑问题的逻辑函数称为包含无关条件的逻辑函数。





假定用A、B、C表示计算机中的+、-、×运算,并令变量取值1执行相应运算,则A、B、C三个变量不允许两个或两个以上同时为1。

#### 分 析



无关最小项: ABC, ABC, ABC, ABC

包含无关条件的逻辑函数

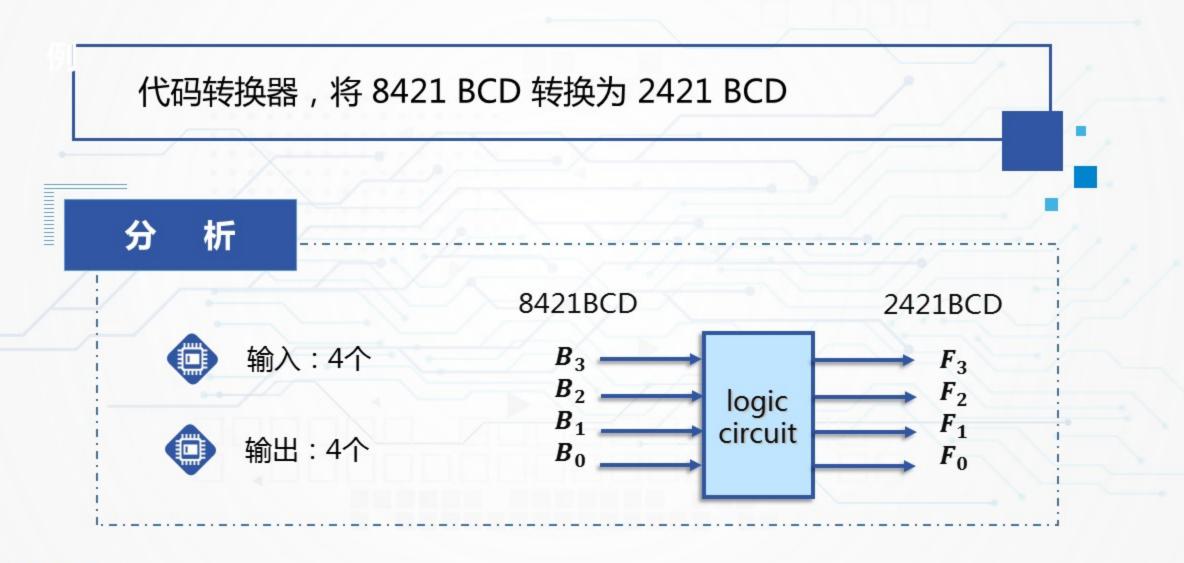


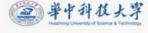
当采用"最小项之和"表达式描述一个包含无关条件的逻辑问题时,函数表达式中是否包含无关项,以及对无关项是令其值为1还是为0,并不影响函数的实际逻辑功能

利无关项用随意性往往 可以使逻辑函数得到更 好地简化,从而使设计 的电路达到更简









$B_3B_2B_1B_0$	$F_3F_2F_1F_0$
0000	0000
0001	0001
0010	0010
0011	0011
0100	0100
0101	1011
0110	1100
0111	1101
1000	1110
1001	1111



$B_3B_2B_1B_0$	$F_3F_2F_1F_0$
0000	0000
0001	0001
0010	0010
0011	0011
0100	0100
0101	1011
0110	<b>1</b> 100
0111	<b>1</b> 101
1000	<b>1</b> 1 1 0
1001	<b>1</b> 1 1 1



$$F_3 = \sum m(5,6,7,8,9)$$



$B_3B_2B_1B_0$	$F_3F_2F_1F_0$
0000	0000
0001	0001
0010	0010
0011	0011
0100	0100
0101	1011
0110	1 <b>1</b> 0 0
0 1 1 1	1 <b>1</b> 0 1
1000	1 <b>1</b> 1 0
1001	1 <b>1</b> 1 1



$$F_3 = \sum m(5,6,7,8,9)$$



$$F_2 = \sum m(4,6,7,8,9)$$



$B_3B_2B_1B_0$	$F_3F_2F_1F_0$
0000	0000
0001	0001
0010	0010
0011	0 0 <b>1</b> 1
0100	0100
0101	1 0 <mark>1</mark> 1
0110	1100
0111	1101
1000	1 1 <mark>1</mark> 0
1001	1 1 <mark>1</mark> 1



$$F_3 = \sum m(5,6,7,8,9)$$



$$F_2 = \sum m(4,6,7,8,9)$$



$$F_1 = \sum m(2,3,5,8,9)$$



$B_3B_2B_1B_0$	$F_3F_2F_1F_0$
0000	0000
0001	0001
0010	0010
0011	0011
0100	0100
0101	1 0 1 <mark>1</mark>
0110	1100
0111	1 1 0 <mark>1</mark>
1000	1110
1001	1 1 1 <mark>1</mark>



$$F_3 = \sum m(5,6,7,8,9)$$



$$F_2 = \sum m(4,6,7,8,9)$$



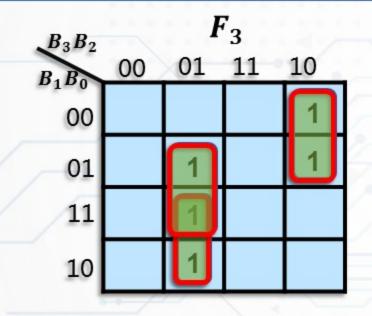
$$F_1 = \sum m(2,3,5,8,9)$$

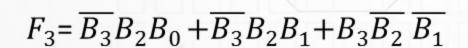


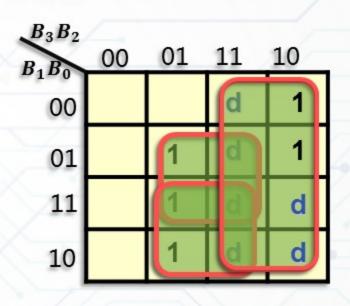
$$F_0 = \sum m(1,3,5,7,9)$$



$$F_3 = \sum m(5,6,7,8,9)$$

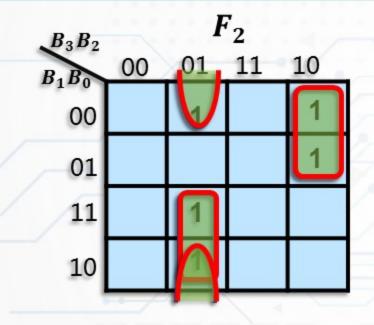


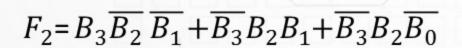


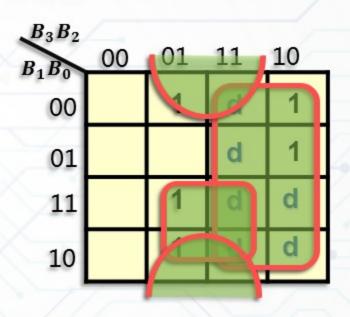


$$F_3 = B_3 + B_2 B_1 + B_2 B_0$$

$$F_2 = \sum m(4,6,7,8,9)$$

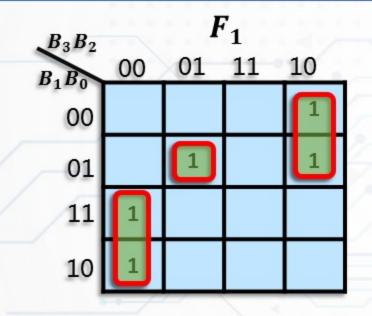


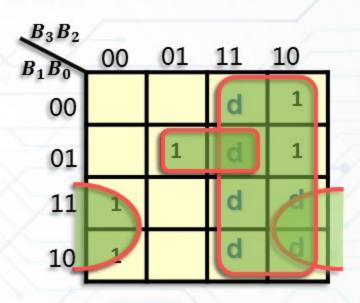




$$F_2 = B_3 + B_2 B_1 + B_2 \overline{B_0}$$

$$F_1 = \sum m(2,3,5,8,9)$$

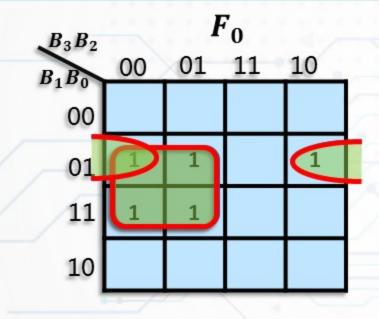




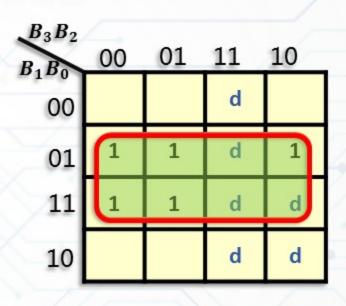
$$F_1 = B_3 \overline{B_2} \overline{B_1} + \overline{B_3} \overline{B_2} B_1 + \overline{B_3} B_2 \overline{B_1} B_0$$
  $F_1 = B_3 + \overline{B_2} B_1 + B_2 \overline{B_1} B_0$ 

$$F_1 = B_3 + \overline{B_2}B_1 + B_2\overline{B_1}B_0$$

$$F_0 = \sum m(1, 3, 5, 7, 9)$$



$$F_0 = \overline{B_3}B_0 + \overline{B_2} \overline{B_1}B_0$$



$$F_0 = B_0$$

### 逻辑电路图



$$F_3 = B_3 + B_2 B_1 + B_2 B_0$$



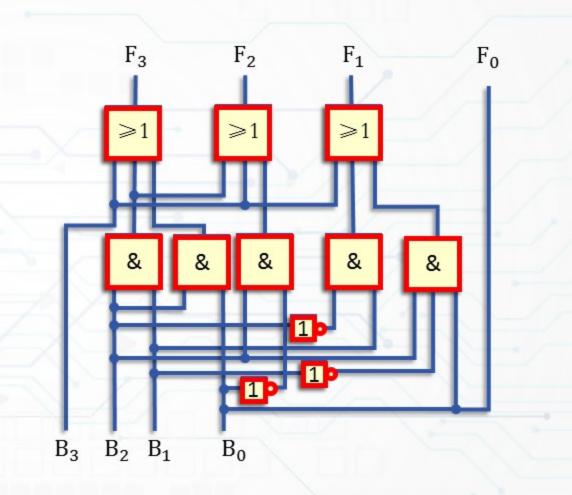
$$F_2 = B_3 + B_2 B_1 + B_2 \overline{B_0}$$



$$F_1 = B_3 + \overline{B_2}B_1 + B_2\overline{B_1}B_0$$



$$F_0 = B_0$$





设计一个组合逻辑电路,用于判别以余3码表示的1位 十进制数是否为合数。





输入变量:ABCD



输出函数: F



逻辑关系: 当ABCD表示的十进制数为合数(4、6、8、9)时,输出F

为1,否则F为0



无关项: 0000, 0001, 0010, 1101, 1110, 1111

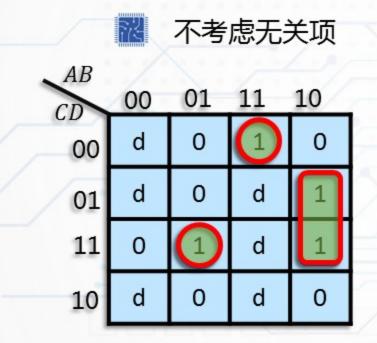


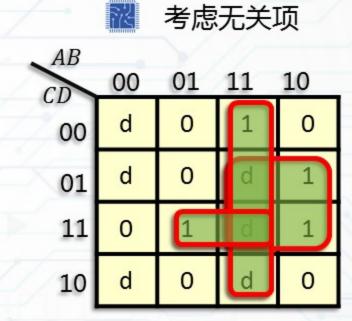
ABCD	F
0 0 0 0	d
0 0 0 1	d
0 0 1 0	d
0 0 1 1	0
0 1 0 0	0
0 1 0 1	0
0 1 1 0	0
0 1 1 1	1

ABCD	F
1 0 0 0	0
1 0 0 1	1
1 0 1 0	0
1 0 1 1	1
1 1 0 0	1
1 1 0 1	d
1 1 1 0	d
1 1 1 1	d

$$F(A,B,C,D) = \sum m(7,9,11,12) + \sum d(0,1,2,13,14,15)$$







$$F(A,B,C,D) = A\overline{B}D + AB\overline{C}\overline{D} + \overline{A}BCD$$

$$F(A, B, C, D) = AD + AB + BCD$$

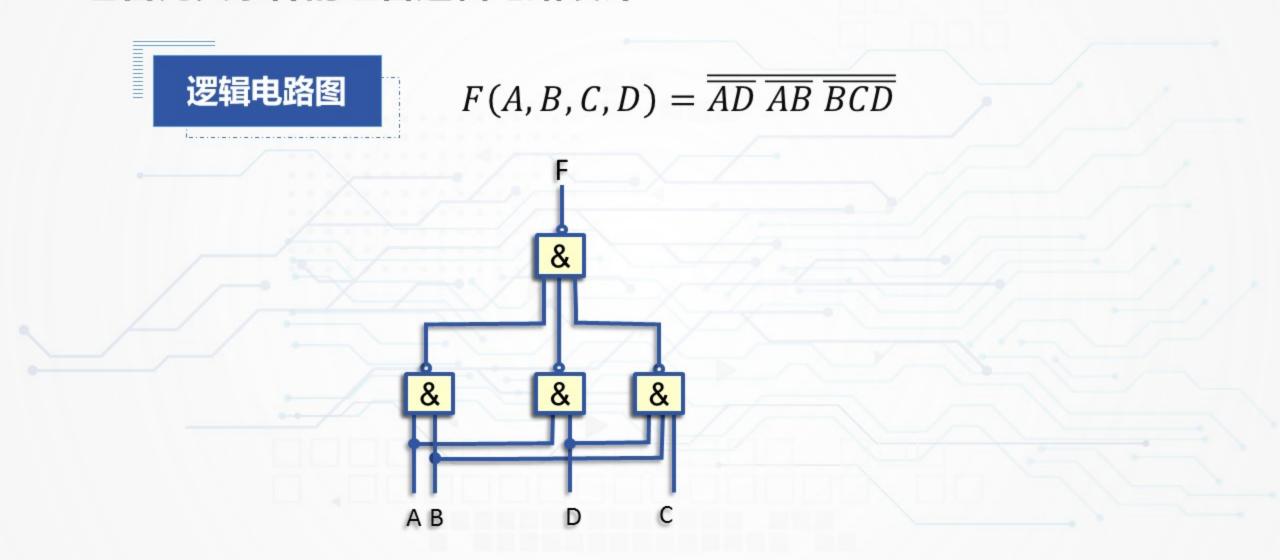
#### 表达式变换



器件选择:与非门

$$F(A,B,C,D) = \overline{AD + AB + BCD} = \overline{AD} \, \overline{AB} \, \overline{BCD}$$







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● 谢谢,祝学习快乐!

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