

# TEMA 1: ÁLGEBRA DE VARIABLES LÓGICAS

## Algebra Booleana

### Básicos

#### • Elemento Neutro:

- $+ \rightarrow 0$
- $\cdot \rightarrow 1$

#### • Propiedad Distributiva:

- $a + (b \cdot c) = (a + b) \cdot (a + c)$
- $a \cdot (b + c) = (a \cdot b) + (a \cdot c)$

#### • Complemento $\rightarrow \bar{a}$

- $a + \bar{a} = 1$
- $a \cdot \bar{a} = 0$

### Teoremas

$$1. \begin{cases} a + a = a \\ a \cdot a = a \end{cases}$$

$$2. \begin{cases} a + 1 = 1 \\ a \cdot 0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3. a = \bar{\bar{a}}$$

$$4. \begin{cases} a + ab = a \\ a(a + b) = a \end{cases}$$

$$5. \begin{cases} a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c \\ a(bc) = (ab)c \end{cases}$$

$$6. \begin{cases} \overline{(a + b)} = \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} \\ \overline{a \cdot b} = \bar{a} + \bar{b} \end{cases}$$

### Conclusiones

• **DE MORGAN (6)**  $\rightarrow \begin{cases} \overline{ab} \neq \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} \\ \overline{a + b} \neq \bar{a} + \bar{b} \end{cases}$

• **SHANNON**  $\rightarrow \overline{f(a, b, \dots, n, +, \cdot)} = f(\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \dots, \bar{n}, \cdot, +)$

### Término CANÓNICO

• **Producto canónico**  $\rightarrow$  **MINTERM** = 1

$$\left. \begin{matrix} 000 \rightarrow \bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c} \\ 010 \rightarrow \bar{a}b\bar{c} \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow z = f(a, b, c) = \Sigma(\text{Los} \cdot \text{QueDan}1)$$

• **Suma canónica**  $\rightarrow$  **MAXTERM** = 0

$$\left. \begin{matrix} 000 \rightarrow a + b + c \\ 010 \rightarrow a + \bar{b} + c \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow z = f(a, b, c) = \Pi(\text{Los} + \text{QueDan}0)$$

## Puertas Lógicas

### Generales

Puerta	fun./n	USA/EU	a	b	z
AND	$z = a \cdot b$ 7408		0	0	0
			0	1	0
			1	0	0
NAND	$z = \overline{a \cdot b}$ 7400		1	1	1
			0	0	1
			0	1	1
OR	$z = a + b$ 7432		1	0	1
			0	1	1
			1	1	1
NOR	$z = \overline{a + b}$ 7402		0	0	1
			0	1	0
			1	0	0
NOT	$z = \bar{a}$ 7404		1	1	0
			0		1
			1		0

### Conversiones

AND $z = a \cdot b$	$z = \overline{\overline{a \cdot b}} = \overline{\bar{a} + \bar{b}}$
OR $z = a + b$	$z = \overline{\overline{a + b}} = \overline{\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}}$

### Exclusive OR

$$\begin{aligned} \text{XOR} \quad z &= \bar{a}b + a\bar{b} & \text{XNOR} \quad z &= \overline{\bar{a}b + a\bar{b}} \\ z &= (a + b) \cdot (\bar{a} + \bar{b}) & z &= \overline{a \oplus b} \\ z &= a \oplus b & z &= \overline{a \oplus b} \end{aligned}$$

Puerta	fun./n	USA/EU	a	b	z
XOR	$z = a \oplus b$ 7486		0	0	0
			0	1	1
			1	0	1
XNOR	$z = \overline{a \oplus b}$ 74266		1	1	0
			0	0	1
			0	1	0

## Simplificación de Funciones Lógicas

### Simplificación Algebraica

$$abc \dots + \bar{a}bc \dots = (a + \bar{a})bc \dots = bc \dots$$

$$(a + b + c + \dots) \cdot (\bar{a} + \bar{b} + \bar{c} + \dots) = a\bar{a} + b + c + \dots = b + c + \dots$$

### Tablas de Karnaugh

Cambia 1 variable lógica por celda

a \ b	0	1
0	0	1
1	2	3

a \ bc	00	01	11	10
0	0	1	3	2
1	4	5	7	6

### Mapas de Karnaugh

$$f(a, b, c) = \Sigma(0, 1, 7)$$

a	b	c	z
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

a \ bc	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	0

$$f(a, b, c) = \bar{a}\bar{b} + abc$$

#### • Agrupamos (tamaños):

- 1  $\rightarrow$  Todas la variables (n)
- 2  $\rightarrow$  (n-1) variables
- 4  $\rightarrow$  (n-2) variables

#### • Mínimos grupos (nadie solo)

- **Con 1**  $\rightarrow f() = \Sigma(\cdot)$  **MINTERM**
- **Con 0**  $\rightarrow f() = \Pi(+)$  **MAXTERM**

a \ bc	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	0

a \ bc	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	0

### Funciones Incompletas

$$f() = \Sigma() + \Sigma_d()$$

$d = \text{don't care}$