

模拟与数字电路

Analog and Digital Circuits



课程主页 扫一扫

第 八 讲 : **布尔逻辑的化简**

Lecture 8: **Boolean Logic and Simplification**

主 讲 : 陈 迟 晓

Instructor : Chixiao Chen

提纲

- 复习
 - 最典型逻辑门包括那些？？
- 数字电路的二进制标达
- 二进制 反相器电路
- 基本逻辑门，及其CMOS拓扑电路结构

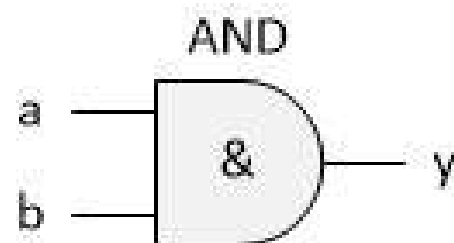


逻辑关系的组和

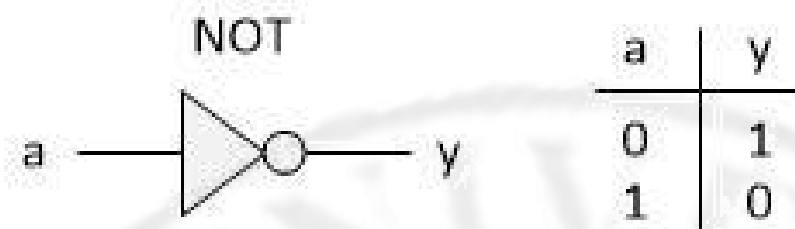
- 通过“与”、“或”、“非”的组和，形成一些新的逻辑

- 与非门

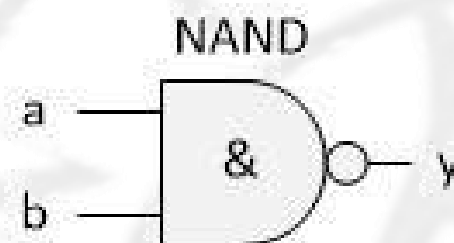
- 或非门



| a | b | y |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

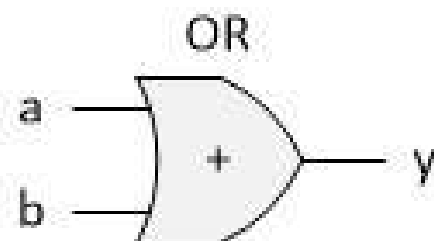


| a | y |
|---|---|
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 |

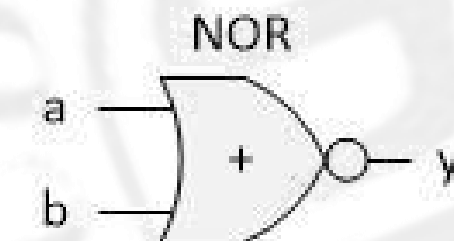


| a | b | y |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

- 异或门?



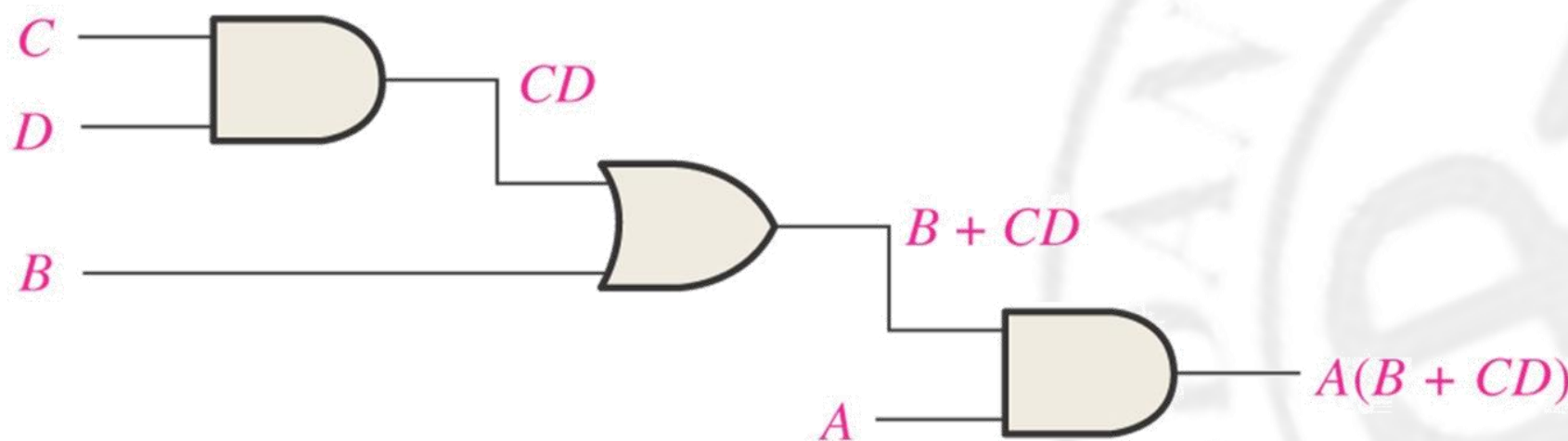
| a | b | y |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |



| a | b | y |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

布朗代数表达式与逻辑电路

- 逻辑电路的布尔表达式
- 书写规则为从左到右，依次写出每个门的输出



布朗代数表达式与逻辑电路

- 逻辑电路的真值表
- $A(B + CD)$

| INPUTS | | | | OUTPUT |
|--------|---|---|---|-------------|
| A | B | C | D | $A(B + CD)$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

布朗代数基本定律

- 交换律: $A + B = B + A$
 $AB = BA$
- 结合律: $A + B + C = (A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$
 $ABC = (AB)C = A(BC)$
- 分配律: $A(B + C) = AB + AC$
 $A + BC = (A + B)(A + C)$

分配律证明

- 求证分配律: $A + BC = (A + B)(A + C)$

- 证明:

| A | B | C | BC | A+BC | A+B | A+C | (A+B)(A+C) |
|---|---|---|----|------|-----|-----|------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

布朗代数基本定律

- 0 1律: $A \cdot 1 = A$ $A \cdot 0 = 0$
 $A + 1 = 1$ $A + 0 = A$

- 互补律: $A \cdot \bar{A} = 0$
 $A + \bar{A} = 1$

- 重叠律: $A + A = A$ $A \cdot A = A$

- 还原律: $\bar{\bar{A}} = A$

- Demorgan定理: $\overline{A \cdot B} = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$
 $\overline{A + B} = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$

Demorgan定律及其证明

- 求证Demorgan定律: $\overline{A \cdot B} = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$ $\overline{A + B} = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$

- 证明:

| A | B | $\overline{A \cdot B}$ | $\bar{A} + \bar{B}$ |
|---|---|------------------------|---------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| A | B | $\overline{A + B}$ | $\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$ |
|---|---|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

布朗代数定律汇总

| | | |
|------|---|---|
| 01 律 | (1) $A \cdot 1 = A$ (3) $A \cdot 0 = 0$ | (2) $A + 0 = A$ (4) $A + 1 = 1$ |
| 交换律 | (5) $A \cdot B = B \cdot A$ | (6) $A + B = B + A$ |
| 结合律 | (7) $A \cdot (B \cdot C) = (A \cdot B) \cdot C$ | (8) $A + (B + C) = (A + B) + C$ |
| 分配律 | (9) $A \cdot (B + C) = A \cdot B + A \cdot C$ | (10) $A + (BC) = (A + B)(A + C)$ |
| 互补律 | (11) $A \cdot \bar{A} = 0$ | (12) $A + \bar{A} = 1$ |
| 重叠律 | (13) $A \cdot A = A$ | (14) $A + A = A$ |
| 反演律 | (15) $\overline{AB} = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$ | (16) $\overline{A+B} = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$ |
| 还原律 | (17) $\overline{\bar{A}} = A$ | |

布朗代数常用公式及证明

| 常用公式 | 证 明 |
|---|---|
| ① $AB + A\bar{B} = A$ | $AB + A\bar{B} = A(B + \bar{B}) = A \cdot 1 = A$ |
| ② $A + AB = A$ | $A + AB = A(1 + B) = A \cdot 1 = A$ |
| ③ $A + \bar{A}B = A + B$ | $A + \bar{A}B = (A + \bar{A})(A + B)$ $= 1 \cdot (A + B) = A + B$ |
| ④ $AB + \bar{A}C + BC = AB + \bar{A}C$ 推论: $AB + \bar{A}C + BCDE = AB + \bar{A}C$ | 原式 $= AB + \bar{A}C + BC(A + \bar{A})$ $= AB + \bar{A}C + ABC + \bar{A}BC$ $= AB(1 + C) + \bar{A}C(1 + B)$ $= AB + \bar{A}C$ |

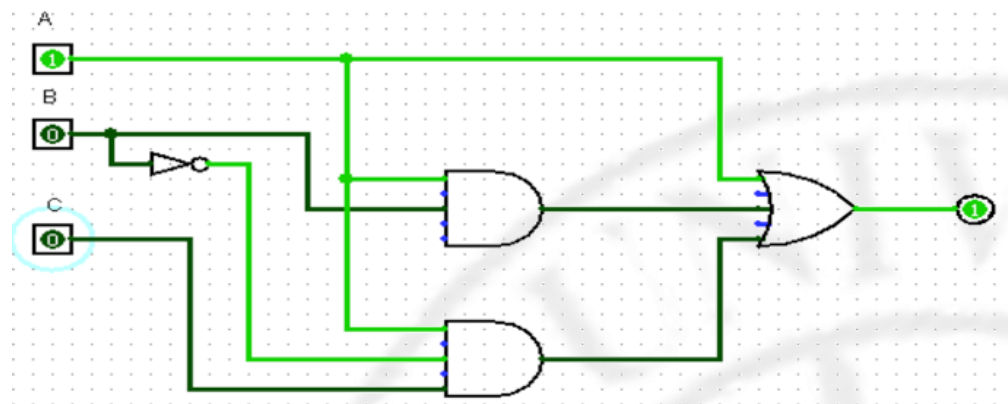
布朗代数化简例题-i

- 化简 $A + AB + A\bar{B}C$

- $\rightarrow A + A\bar{B}C$

- $\rightarrow A$

$$A + AB = A$$



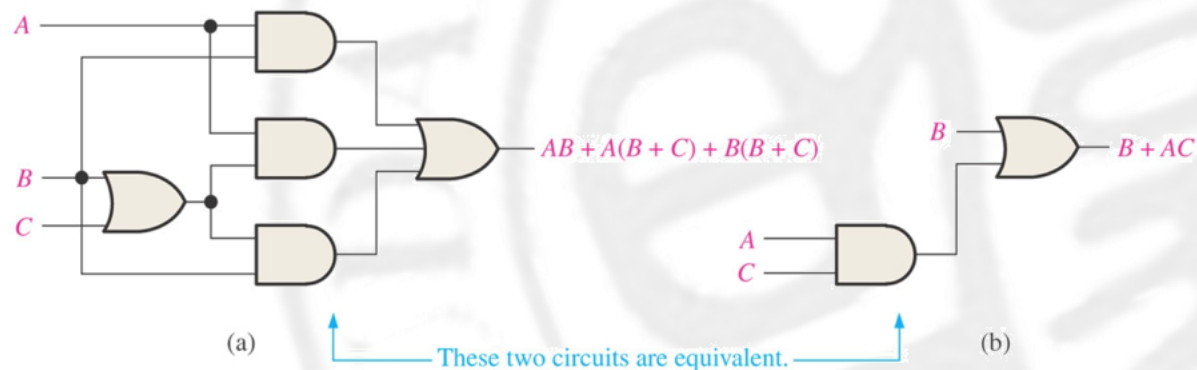
- 化简 $AB + A(B + C) + B(B + C)$

- $\rightarrow AB + AB + AC + BB + BC$

- $\rightarrow AB + AC + B + BC$

- $\rightarrow AB + B + AC$

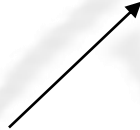
- $\rightarrow B + AC$



布朗代数化简例题-i

- 根据公式 $A + A = A$, 为某项配上其所能合并的项

- 化简 $ABC + A\bar{B} + A\bar{C}$
- $\rightarrow ABC + A(\bar{B} + \bar{C})$
- $\rightarrow ABC + A\overline{BC}$
- $\rightarrow A(BC + \overline{BC})$
- $\rightarrow A$


$$\begin{aligned} Y &= ABC + ABC\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + \bar{A}BC \\ &= (\underline{ABC} + ABC\bar{C}) + (\underline{ABC} + A\bar{B}C) + (\underline{ABC} + \bar{A}BC) \\ &= AB(C + \bar{C}) + AC(\bar{B} + B) + BC(A + \bar{A}) \\ &= AB + AC + BC \end{aligned}$$

布朗代数化简例题

将 $Y = \overline{A}BC + \overline{A}BC + \overline{A}BC + \overline{A}BC + ABC$
化简为最简与或式。

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \overline{A}BC + \overline{A}BC + \overline{A}BC + \overline{A}BC + ABC \\ &= \overline{A}B(\overline{C}+C) + \overline{A}BC + AB(\overline{C}+C) \\ &= \overline{A}B + \overline{A}BC + AB \quad \text{利用 } \overline{C}+C=1 \\ &= (\overline{A}+A)B + \overline{A}BC \\ &= B + \overline{B}AC \quad \text{利用 } \overline{A}+AB=A+B \\ &= B + AC \end{aligned}$$

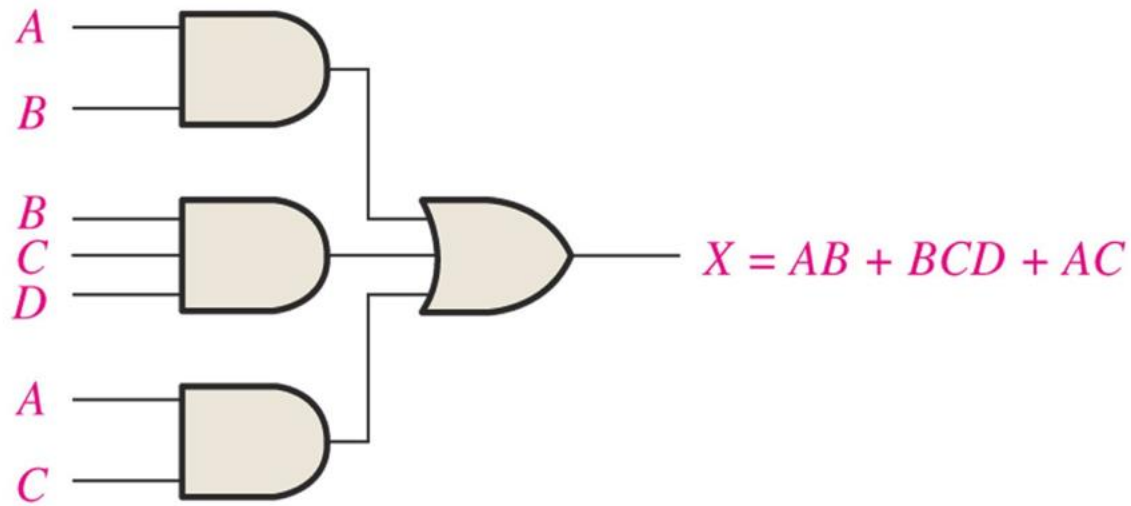
将Y化简为最简与或式。

$$Y = A\overline{B} + (\overline{A}+B)CD$$

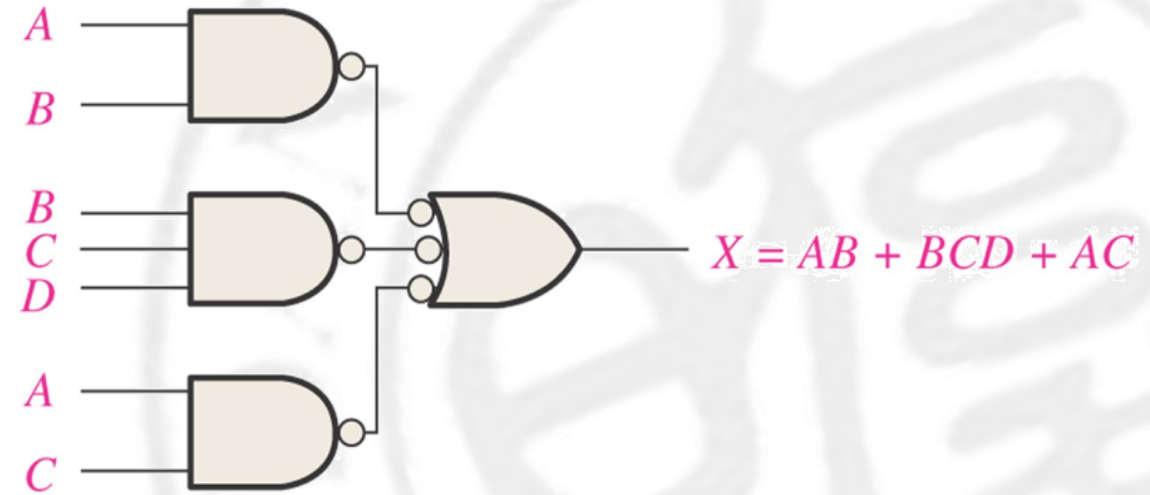
$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } Y &= A\overline{B} + (\overline{A}+B)CD \quad ; A = \overline{\overline{A}} \\ &= A\overline{B} + \overline{(\overline{A}+B)}CD \quad ; \text{利用摩根定理} \\ &= A\overline{B} + \overline{A}\overline{B}CD \quad ; \text{将 } \overline{A}\overline{B} \text{ 当成一个变量,} \\ &= A\overline{B} + CD \quad \text{利用公式 } A + \overline{A}B = A + B \end{aligned}$$

SOP表达法及其电路

- SOP(Sum-of-Product) Form
 - e.g. $AB + ABC, ABC + CDE + \bar{B}CD$
 - SOC表达式的AND/OR实现



AND/OR实现



NAND/NOR实现

SOP表达法及其电路

- 将一般表达式转化为SOP形式
 - e.g. $AB + B(CD + EF) \rightarrow AB + BCD + BEF$
- 标准SOP形式
 - 所有变量都要出现在表达式中
 - e.g. $A\bar{B}CD + \bar{A}\bar{B}CD$
 - $A\bar{B}C + \bar{A}\bar{B} + AB\bar{C}D$ 转化为标准SOP形式

↓

$$A\bar{B}C = A\bar{B}C(D + \bar{D}) = A\bar{B}CD + A\bar{B}C\bar{D}$$

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

$$\bar{A}\bar{B} = \bar{A}\bar{B}C + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} = \bar{A}\bar{B}C(D + \bar{D}) + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}(D + \bar{D}) = \bar{A}\bar{B}CD + \bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}D + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D}$$

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

真值表与SOP表达法

- 将SOP表达式转化为真值表
 - e.g. 求表达式 $\bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C$ 的真值表

| Inputs | | | Output | Product Term |
|--------|---|---|--------|-------------------|
| A | B | C | X | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $\bar{A}B\bar{C}$ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | $A\bar{B}C$ |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |

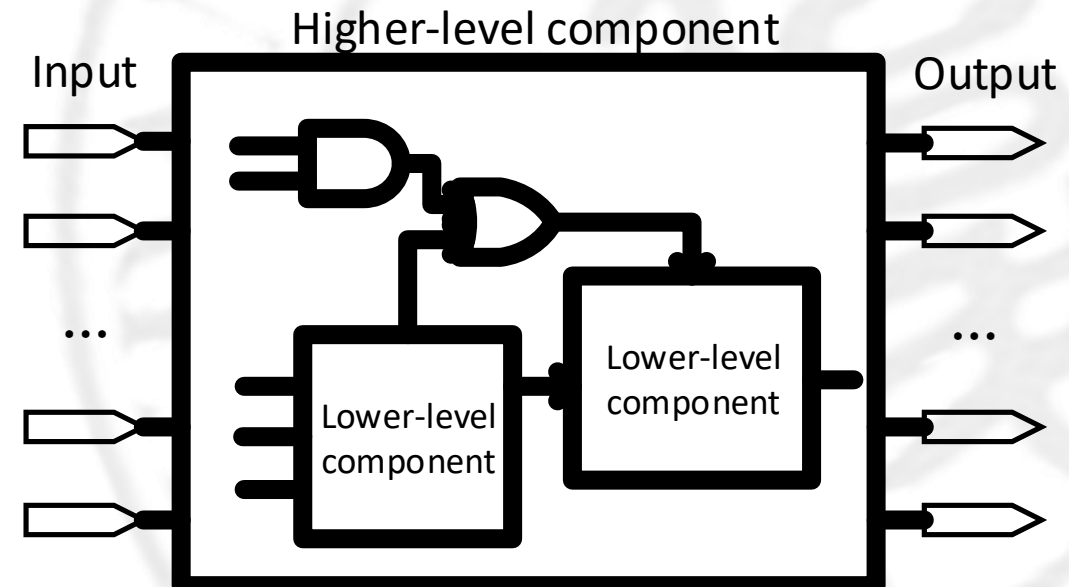
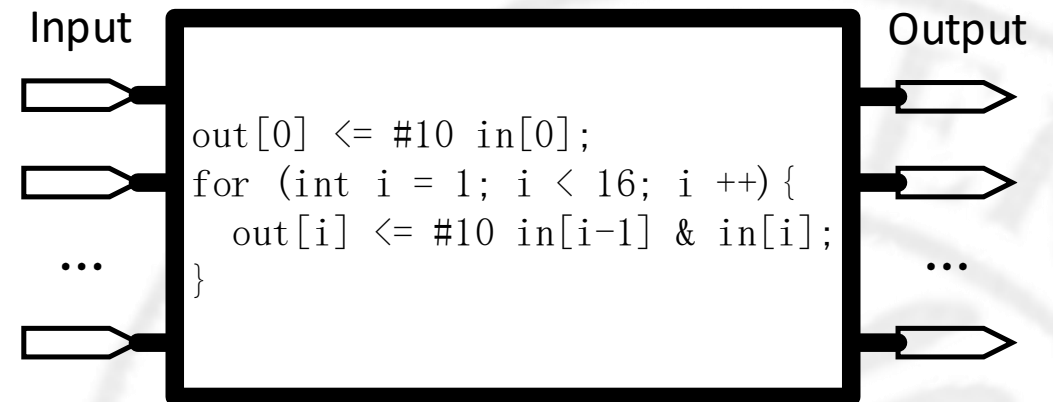
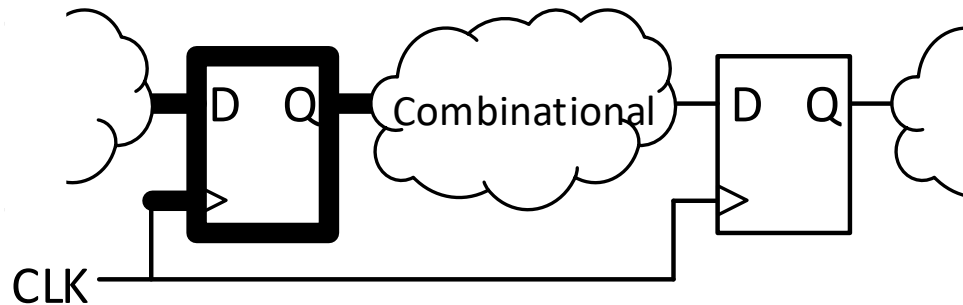
真值表与SOP表达式(例题)

- 举重比赛A、B、C三个裁判，判杠铃完全举起为成功。按一下按钮，只有当两个或两个以上裁判判断成功才表明成功，表决电路灯亮。

| 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 |

Hardware Description Language

- HDL=Hardware Description Language
- RTL=Register-Transfer-Level
- Behavior vs. Structural Modeling
- Combinational vs. Sequential logic
- Verilog HDL vs. VHDL vs. SystemVerilog



Arithmetic and Logistic Expression in Verilog

- Logical operation vs. Bit-wise operation :
- Logical shift vs. arithmetic shift :
- Concatenation operation:
- Logistic operation:
- Ternary conditional operation:
- Conversion between signed and unsigned:
- Vector slicing:
- Use Assignment to perform combinational logic:

- `assign {a[2], a[0]} = 2'b10;`
- `begin a = b; c = a; end`

```
a && b || !c      a & b | ~c
a >> 1            a >>> 1
{a[2:0], b[4:3]}, {{3{a}}}, b}
&a              ^b              |c
is_zero ? 0 : A
$signed(a), $unsigned(b)
a[3:0], b[7-:4], b[4+:4]
```

Verilog LAB

- Design Digital Systems using FPGA and Vivado
- 请自行下载Vivado (Xilinx官方网站需要下载过程科学上网, 可搜索百度网盘等, 10G左右)

