



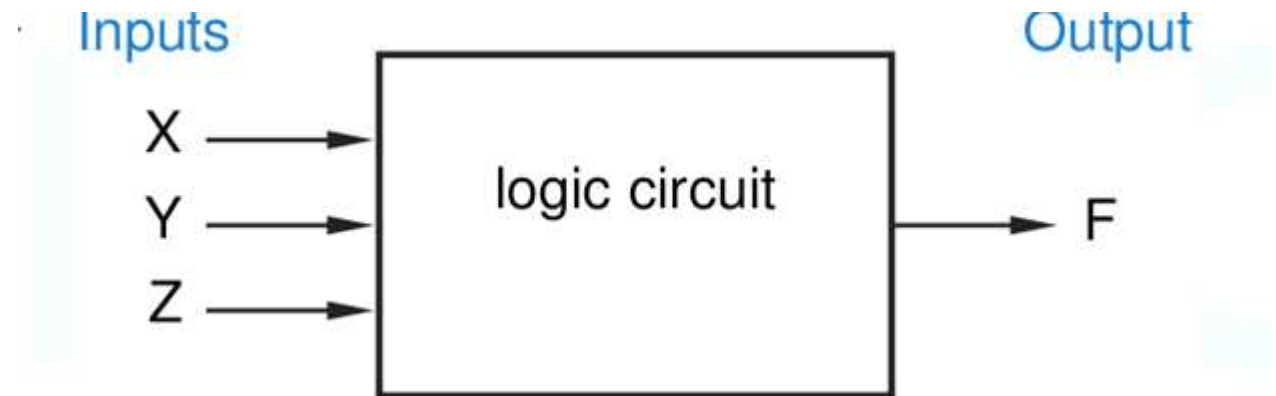
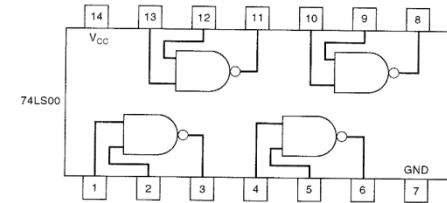
## **Departamento de Ciência da Computação**

### **Arquitetura de Processadores Digitais**

- Álgebra booleana
- Portas lógicas
- Tabela verdade

# Lógica Digital

- Importância
- “0” e “1”
  - Dígitos de uma base (binária)
  - Estados ligado/desligado, condições falso/verdadeiro, opções A ou B, etc.
  - Baixa e alta tensão elétrica
- Um circuito lógico pode ser representado por uma caixa preta



# Lógica Digital

- Combinacional

- Saída só depende dos sinais de entrada
- Descrita por uma tabela verdade
  - lista todas as combinações possíveis das entradas e as saídas resultantes
  - Se há  $n$  entradas, há  $2^n$  possíveis combinações

- Sequencial

- Saída depende das entradas e também dos seus valores passados (**memória**)

# Tabela Verdade

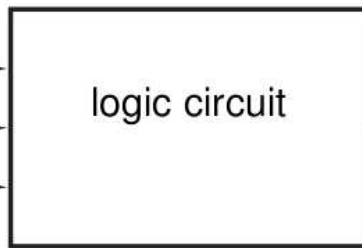
- Especifica os valores de saída para todos os valores de entrada
- Podem descrever qualquer função lógica combinacional

Entradas			Saídas		
A	B	C	D	E	F
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	1

# Lógica Digital

Inputs

X →  
Y →  
Z →



Output

F

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

# Álgebra Booleana

- Álgebra para os circuitos lógicos
- Todas as variáveis possuem valores 0 ou 1
- Operadores:
  - OR (+)
  - AND (.)
  - NOT (barra)
- Leis:
  - Identidade, zero e um, inversas
  - Comutativas, associativas, distributivas
  - DeMorgan

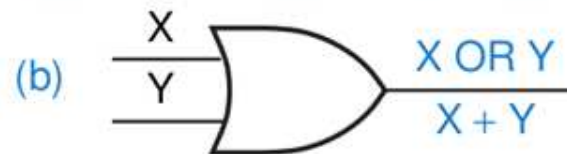
# Funções lógicas básicas

(A simbologia pode ser diferente em outros livros!)

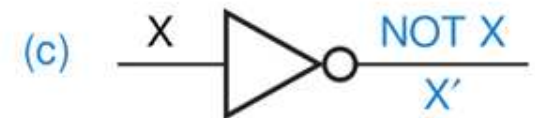


∴

X	Y	X AND Y
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

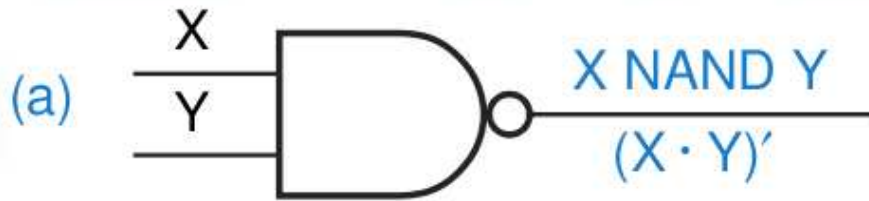


X	Y	X OR Y
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

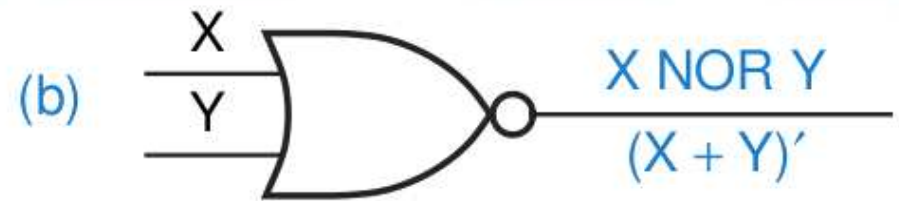


X	NOT X
0	1
1	0

# Funções lógicas básicas



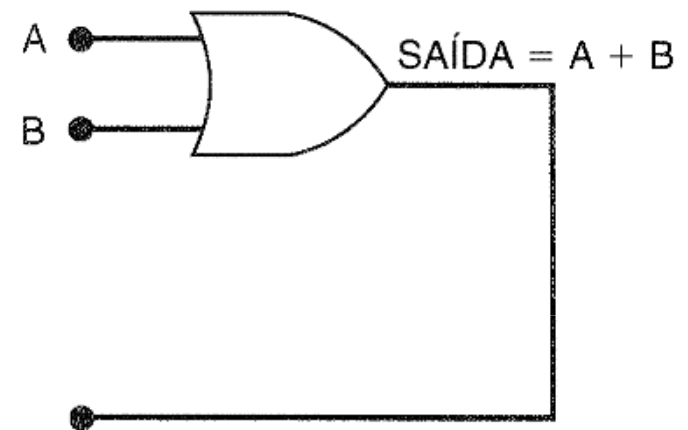
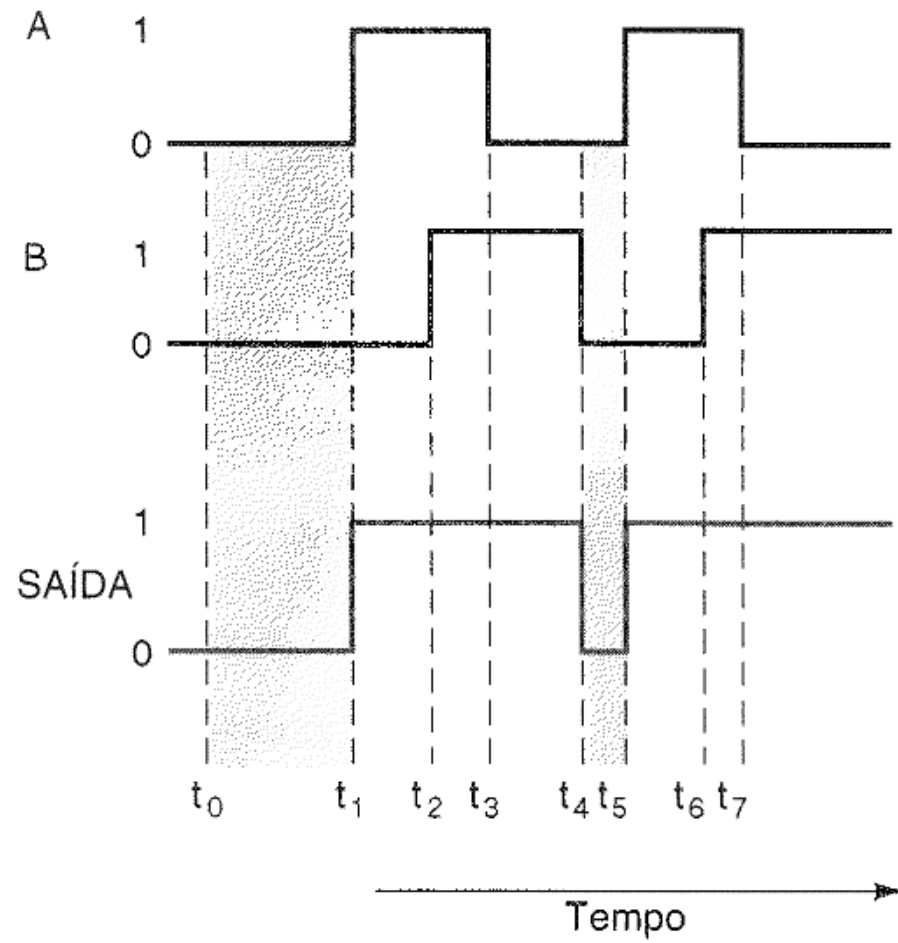
X	Y	X NAND Y
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



X	Y	X NOR Y
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0



## Temporização, timing



# Axiomas

$$X = 0 \text{ se } X \neq 1$$

$$X = 1 \text{ se } X \neq 0$$

$$\text{Se } X = 0, \text{ então } X' = 1$$

$$\text{Se } X = 1, \text{ então } X' = 0$$

$$1 + 1 = 1$$

$$0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$0 + 0 = 0$$

$$0 \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$1 + 0 = 0 + 1 = 1$$

# Teoremas

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(T1)	$X + 0 = X$	(T1')	$X \cdot 1 = X$	(Identities)
(T2)	$X + 1 = 1$	(T2')	$X \cdot 0 = 0$	(Null elements)
(T3)	$X + X = X$	(T3')	$X \cdot X = X$	(Idempotency)
(T4)	$(X')' = X$			(Involution)
(T5)	$X + X' = 1$	(T5')	$X \cdot X' = 0$	(Complements)

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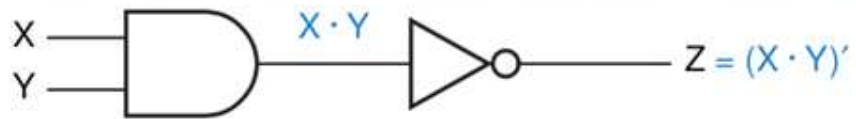
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(T12)	$X + X + \dots + X = X$	(Generalized idempotency)
(T12')	$X \cdot X \cdot \dots \cdot X = X$	
(T13)	$(X_1 \cdot X_2 \cdot \dots \cdot X_n)' = X_1' + X_2' + \dots + X_n'$	(DeMorgan's theorems)
(T13')	$(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)' = X_1' \cdot X_2' \cdot \dots \cdot X_n'$	
(T14)	$[F(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, +, \cdot)]' = F(X_1', X_2', \dots, X_n', \cdot, +)$	(Generalized DeMorgan's theorem)
(T15)	$F(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = X_1 \cdot F(1, X_2, \dots, X_n) + X_1' \cdot F(0, X_2, \dots, X_n)$	(Shannon's expansion theorems)
(T15')	$F(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = [X_1 + F(0, X_2, \dots, X_n)] \cdot [X_1' + F(1, X_2, \dots, X_n)]$	

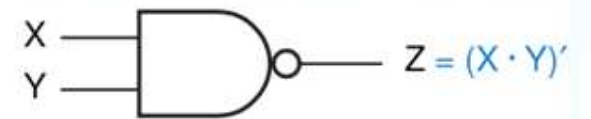
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# DeMorgan

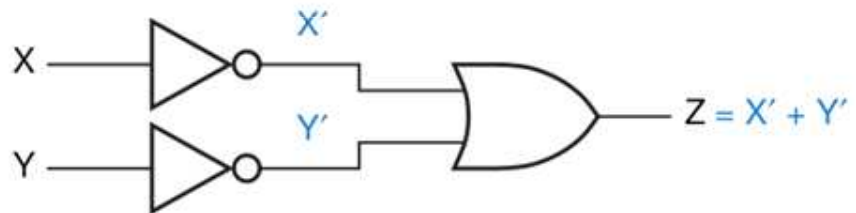
(a)



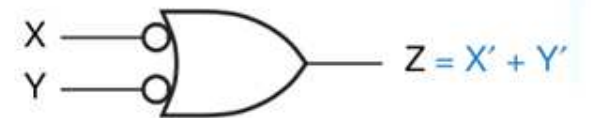
(c)



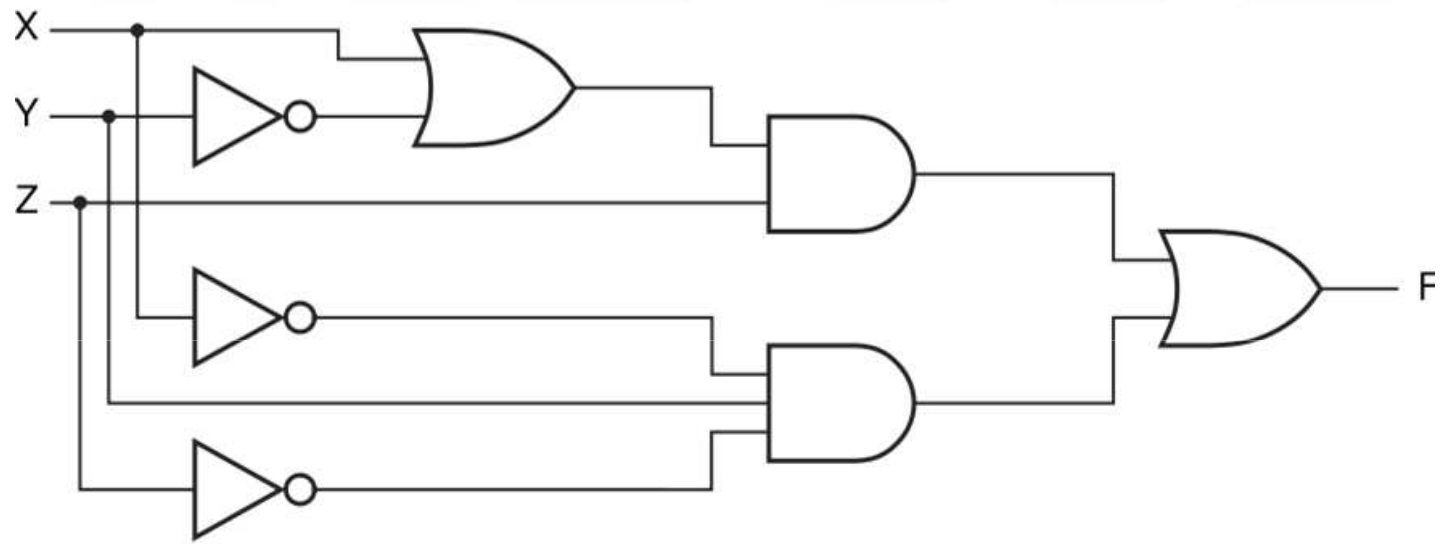
(b)



(d)

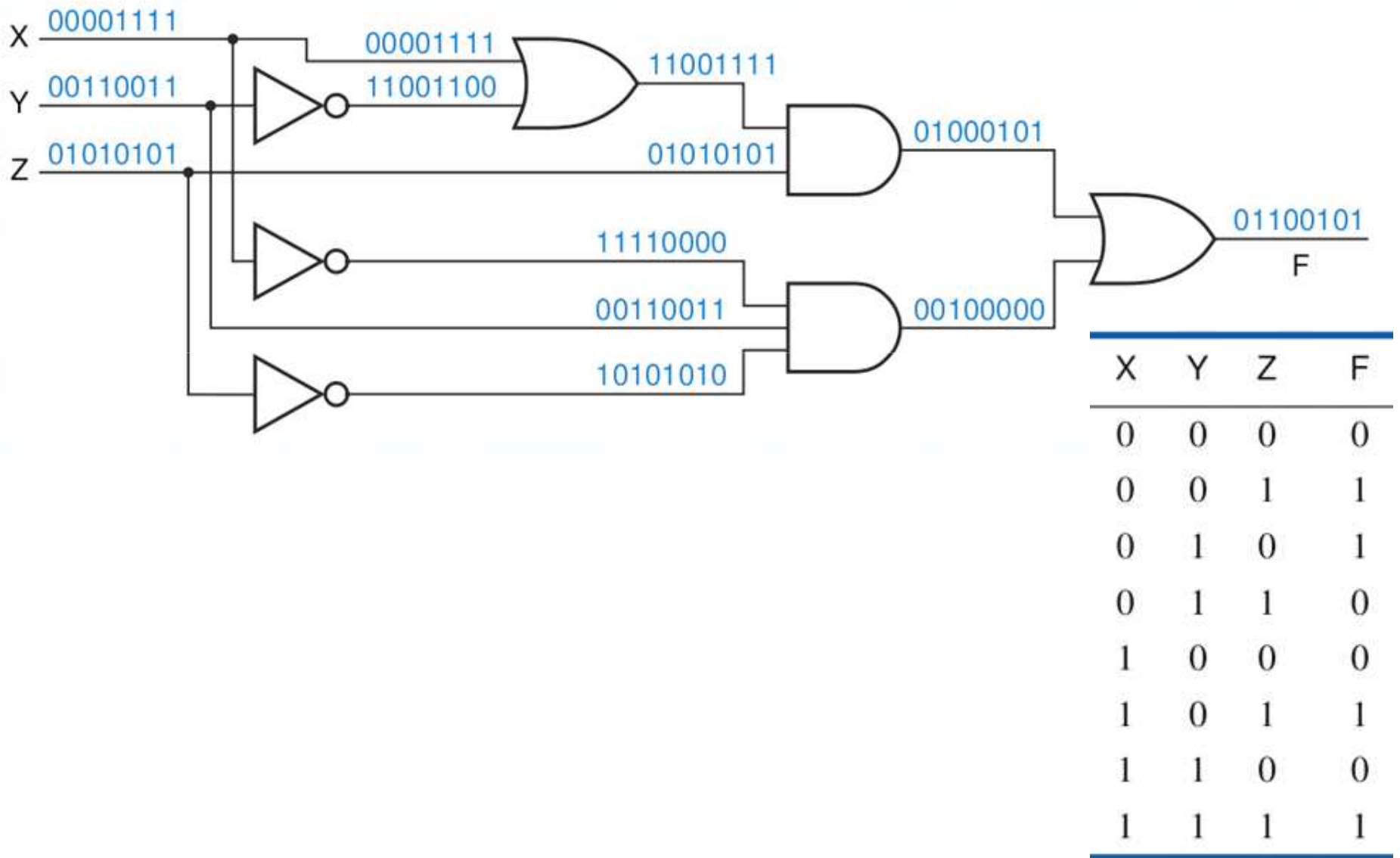


# Formas de obter a função de saída

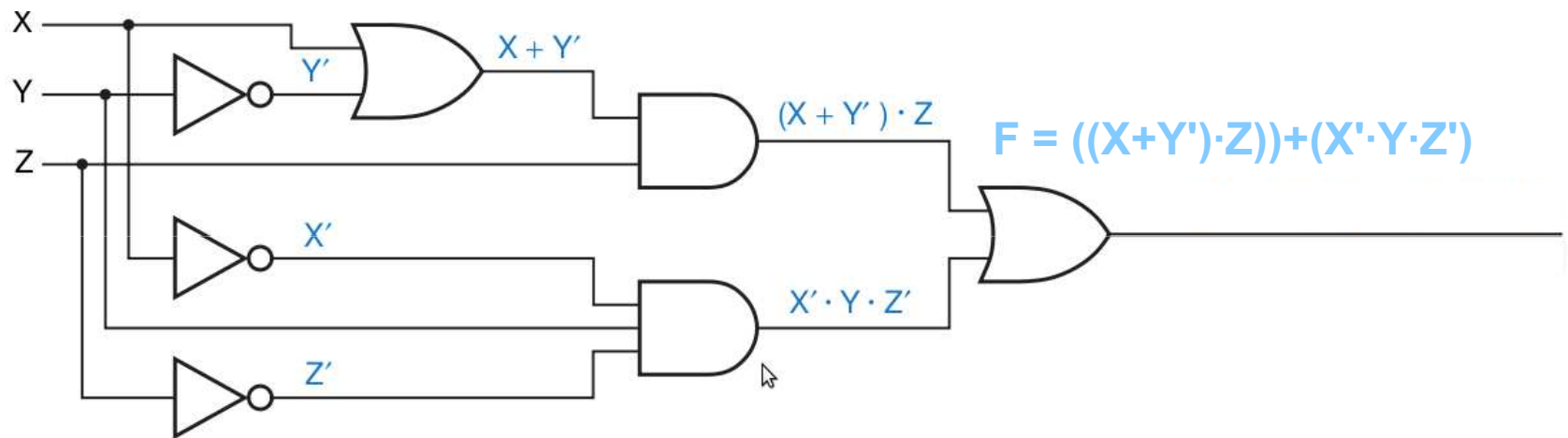


- Tabela verdade ou
- Expressões

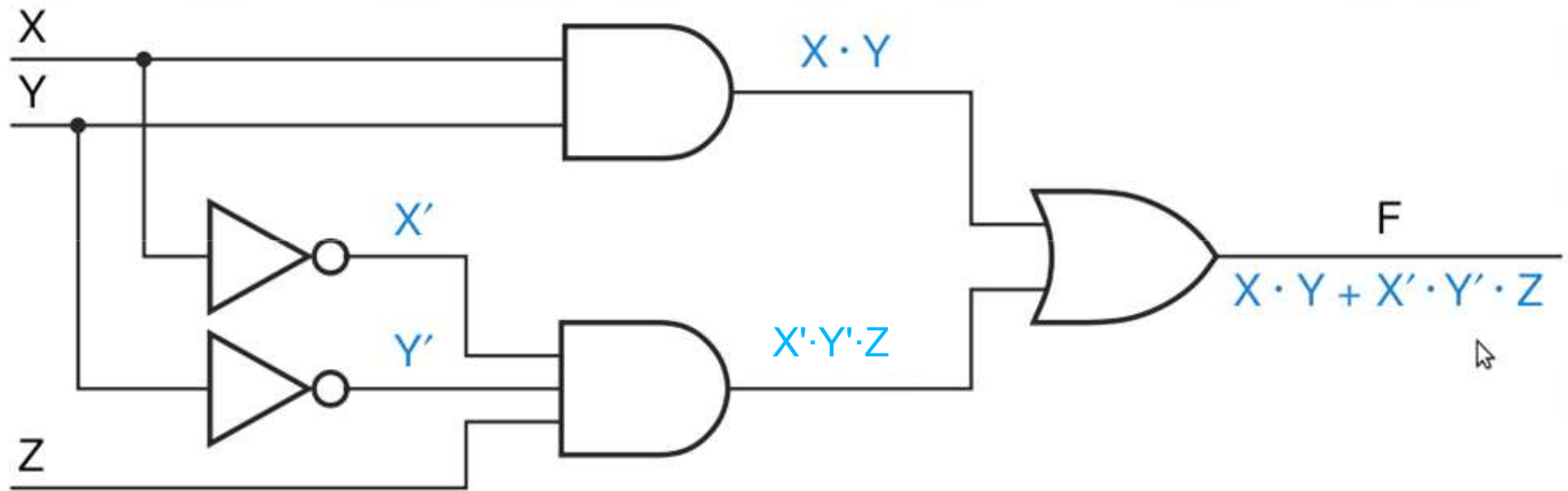
# Tabela verdade



# Expressões



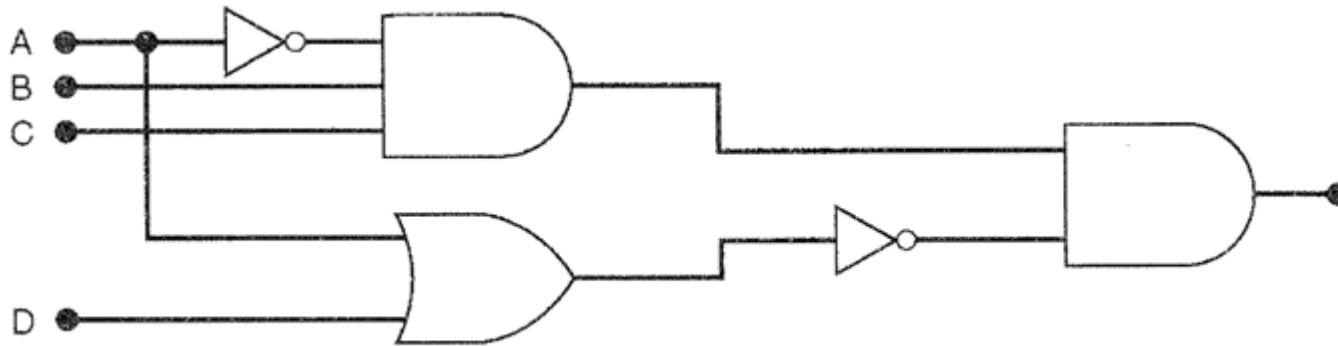
## Exemplo



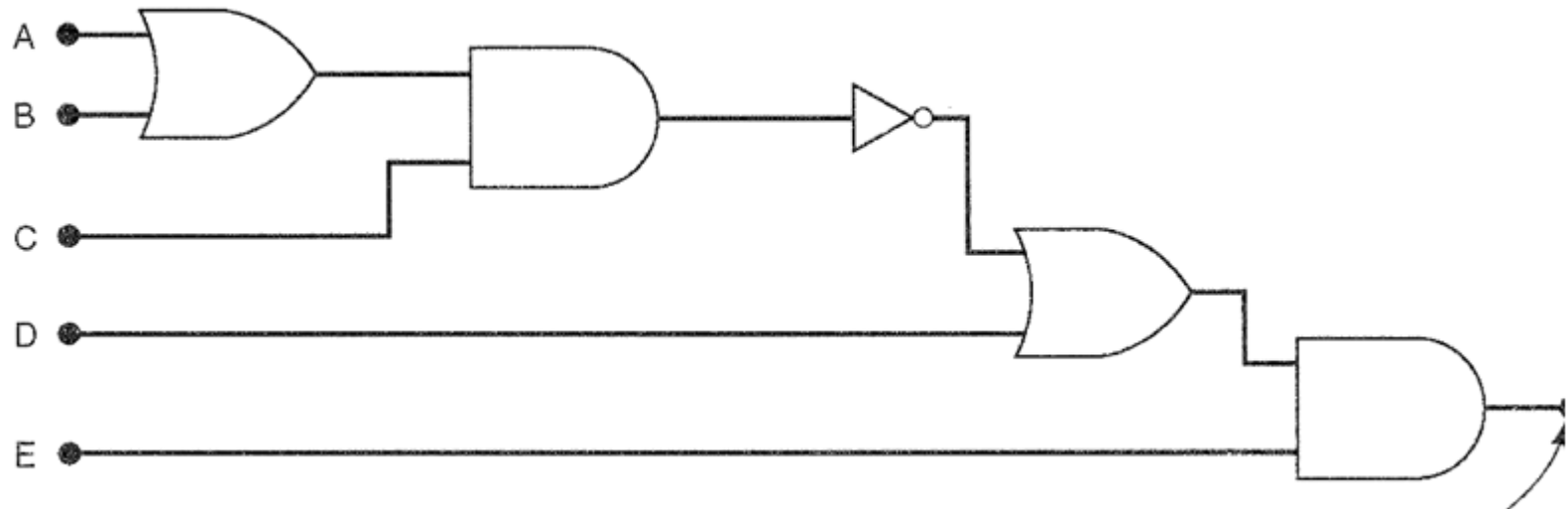


## Exercício em Sala:

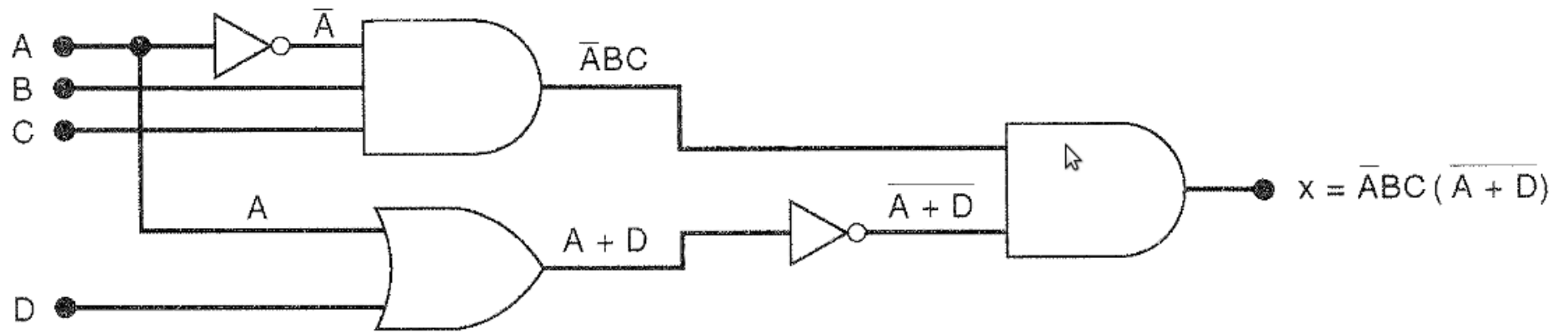
Obtenha as expressões lógicas e as tabelas verdade:



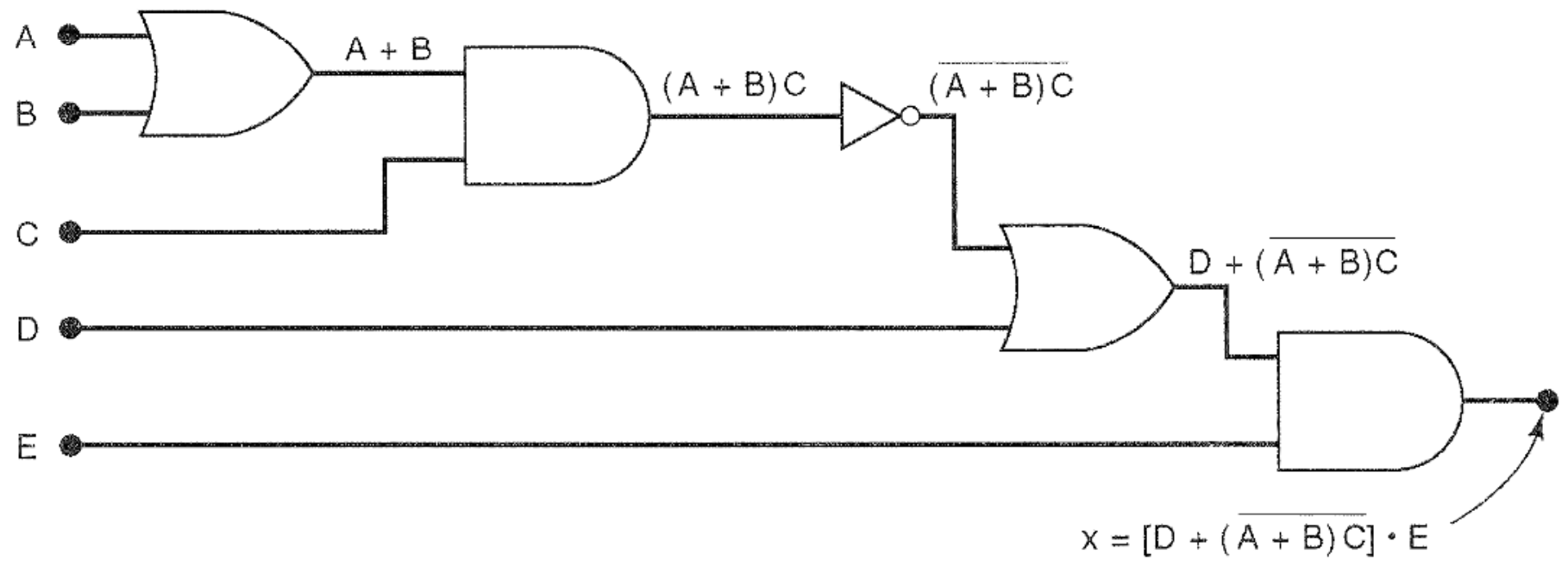
(a)



(b)

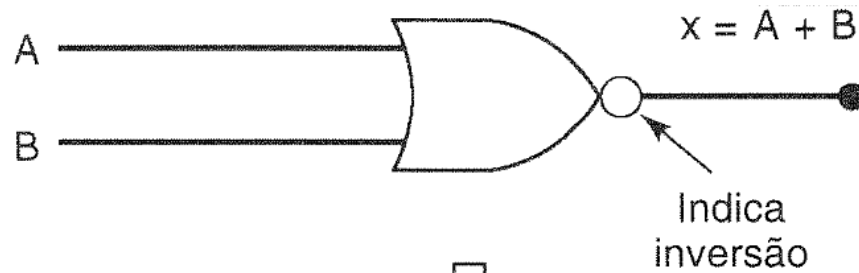


(a)



(b)

# Porta NOR



(a) ↓

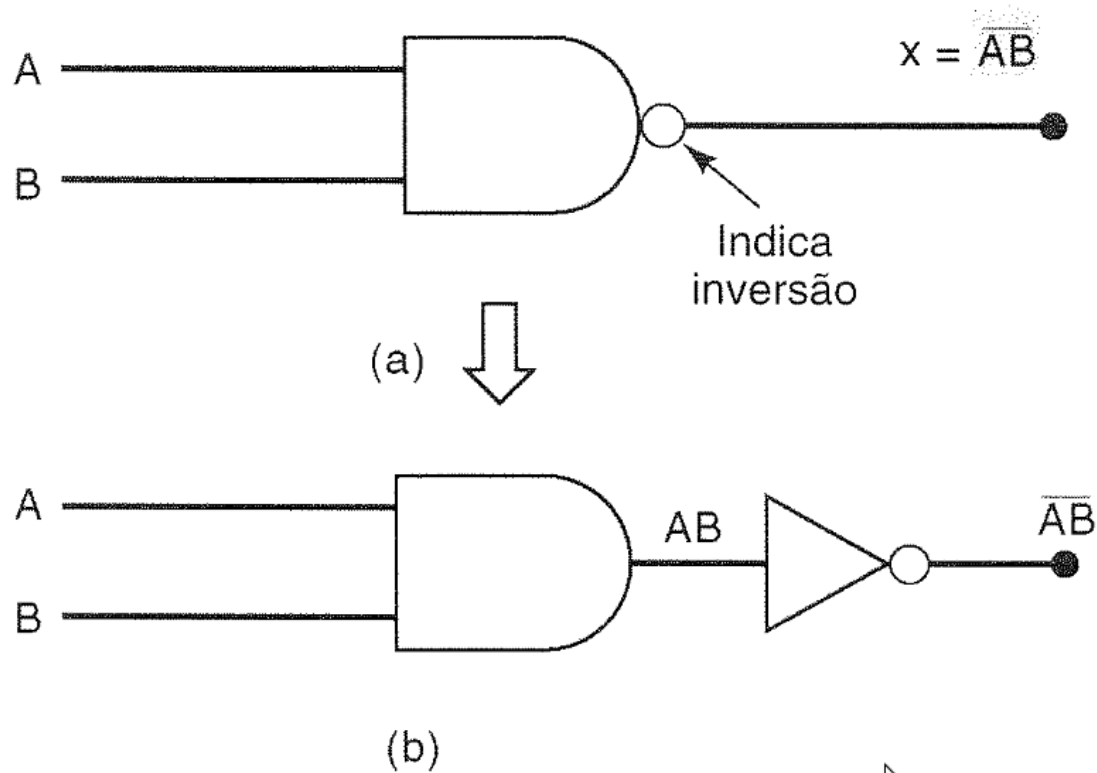


(b)

		OR		NOR	
A	B	$A + B$		$\overline{A + B}$	
0	0	0		1	
0	1	1		0	
1	0	1		0	
1	1	1		0	

(c)

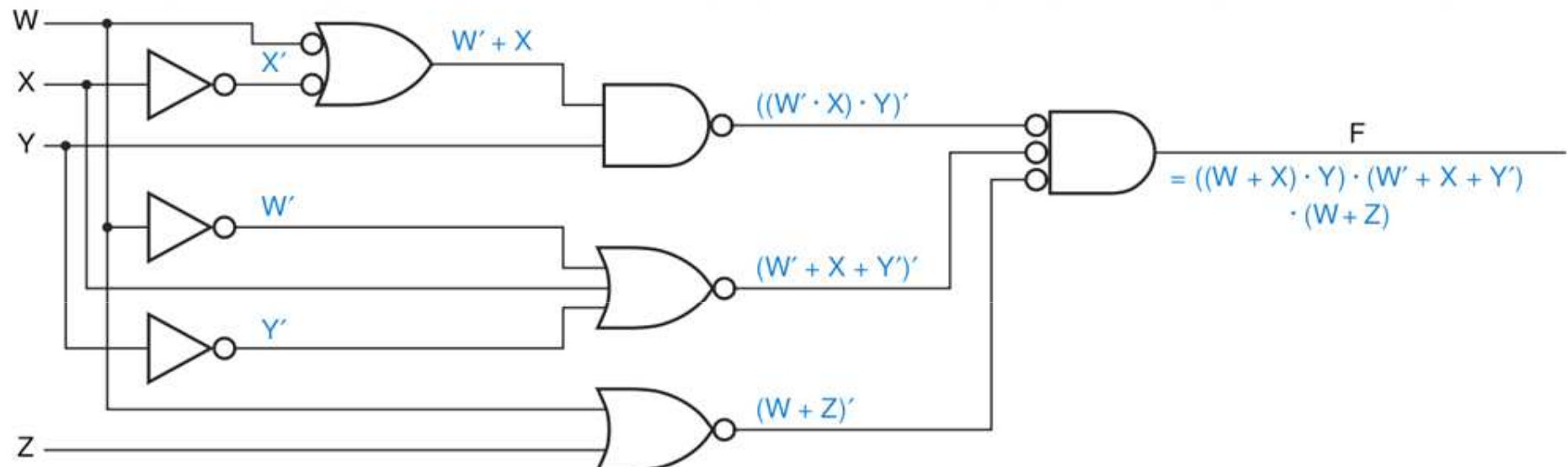
# Porta NAND



		AND		NAND	
A	B	AB		$\overline{AB}$	
0	0	0		1	
0	1	0		1	
1	0	0		1	
1	1	1		0	

(c)

# Com NANDs e NORs



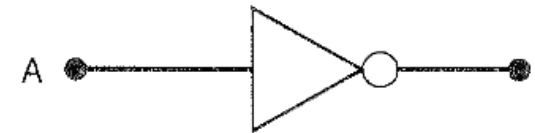
$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= [((W \cdot X')' \cdot Y)' + (W' + X + Y')' + (W + Z)']' \\
 &= ((W' + X)' + Y')' \cdot (W \cdot X' \cdot Y)' \cdot (W' \cdot Z')' \\
 &= ((W \cdot X')' \cdot Y) \cdot (W' + X + Y') \cdot (W + Z) \\
 &= ((W' + X) \cdot Y) \cdot (W' + X + Y') \cdot (W + Z)
 \end{aligned}$$

# Universalidade das NAND

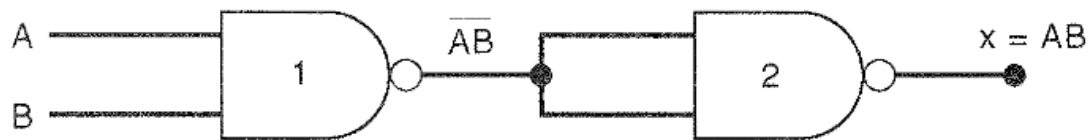
Com portas NAND é possível implementar várias funções lógicas



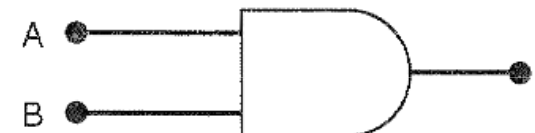
(a)



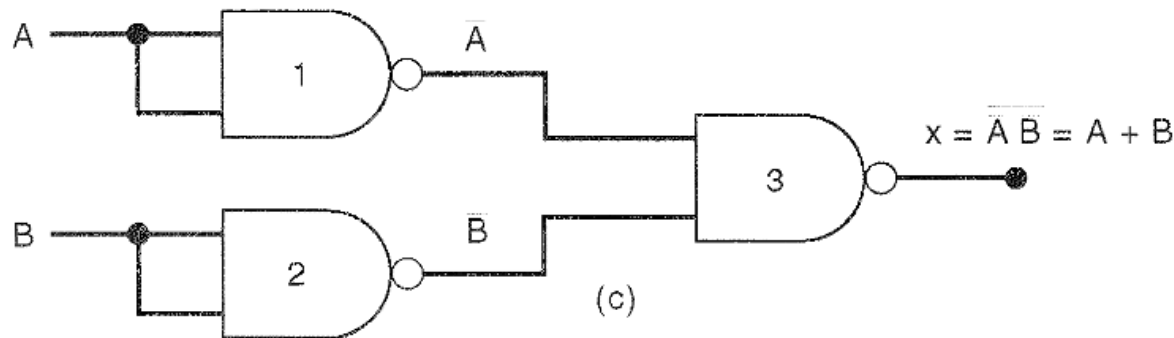
INVERSOR



(b)



AND

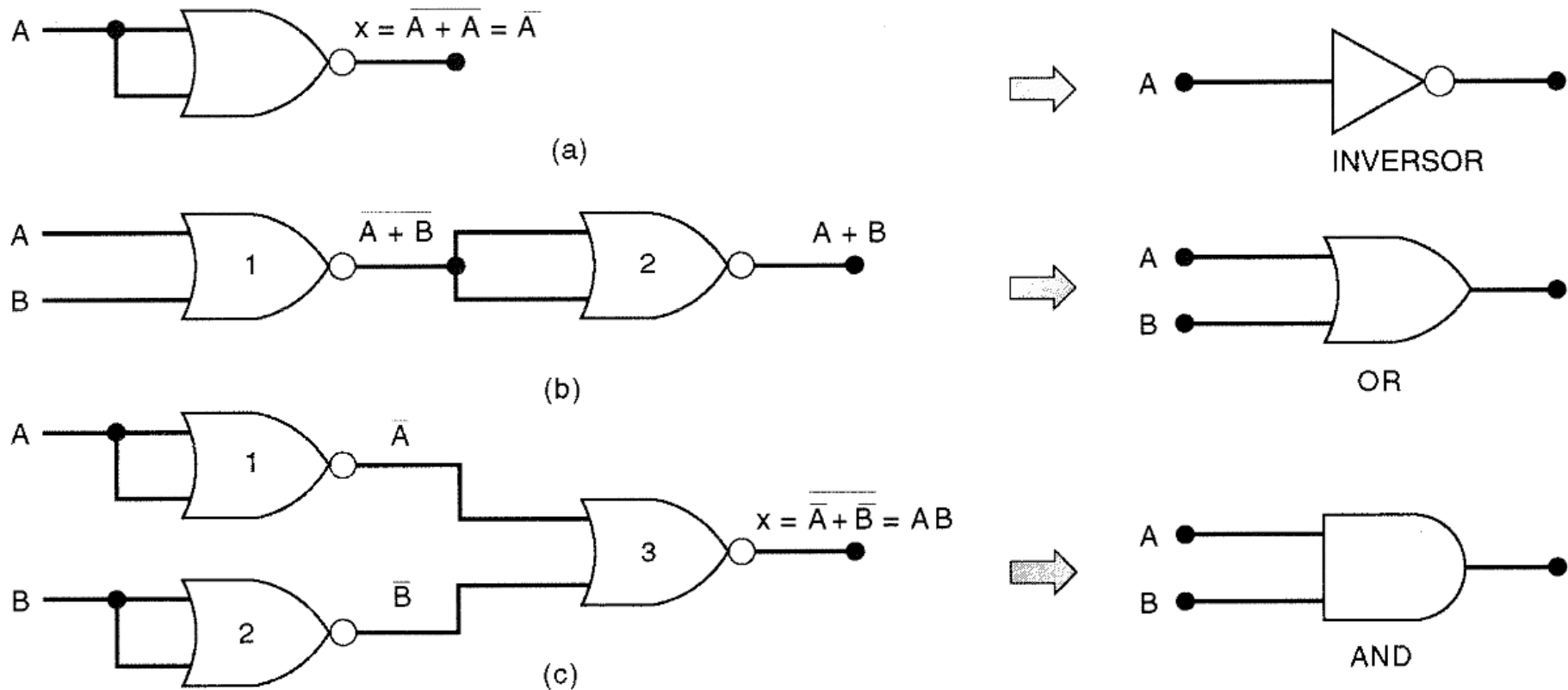


(c)



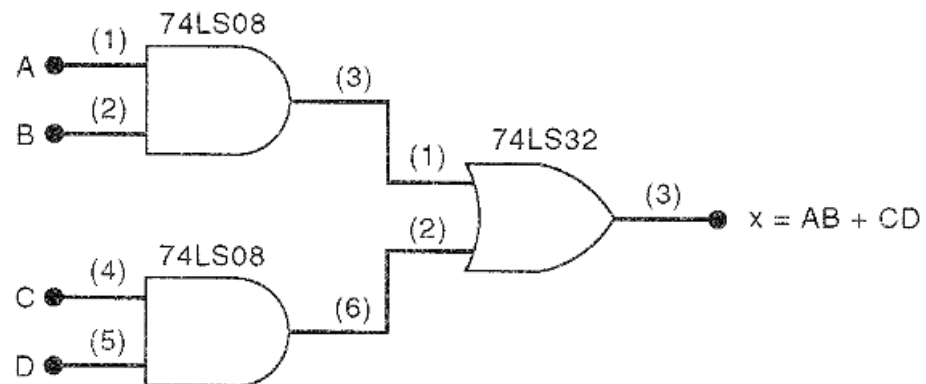
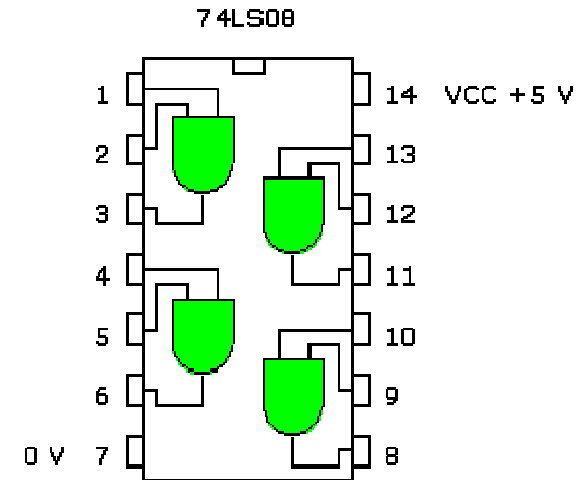
OR

# Universalidade das NOR



**Fig. 3-30** Portas NOR podem ser usadas para implementar qualquer função booleana.

# Chips eletrônicos





# Exemplo Ilustrativo

Alarme de nível de água: acusa tanque cheio

(Não se preocupe em conhecer os componentes eletrônicos!)

