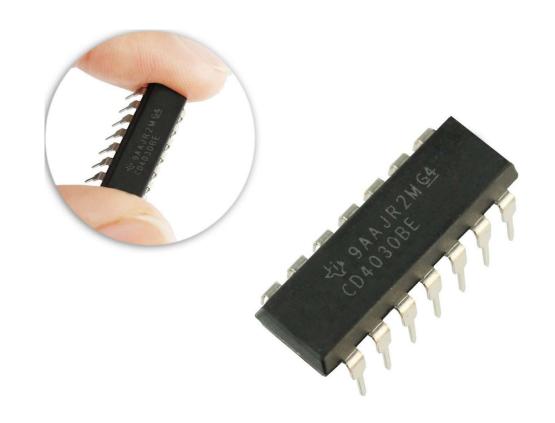
### SISTEMAS DIGITAIS



**AULA: PORTAS LÓGICAS** 

João Olegário de Oliveira de Souza

jolegario@unisinos.br

E (AND)

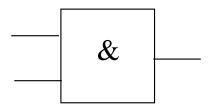
✓ Função lógica

A saída estará em nível lógico "1" se todas as entradas estiverem em nível lógico "1".

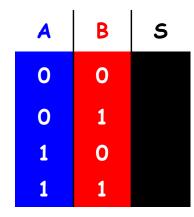
√ Símbolo (ANSI)



√ Símbolo (ABNT)



✓ Tabela-verdade



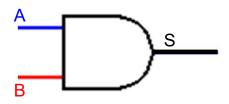
$$S = A \cdot B$$

E (AND)

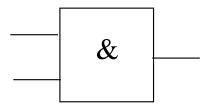
✓ Função lógica

A saída estará em nível lógico "1" se todas as entradas estiverem em nível lógico "1".

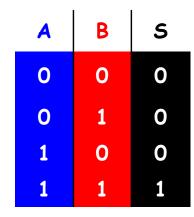
√ Símbolo (ANSI)



√ Símbolo (ABNT)



✓ Tabela-verdade



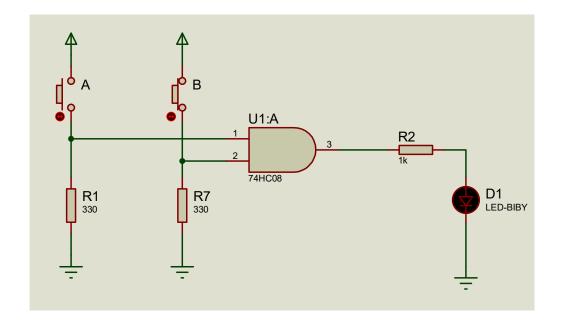
$$S = A \cdot B$$

E (AND)

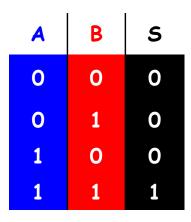
✓ Função lógica

A saída estará em nível lógico "1" se todas as entradas estiverem em nível lógico "1".

✓ Montagem no Proteus



✓ Tabela-verdade



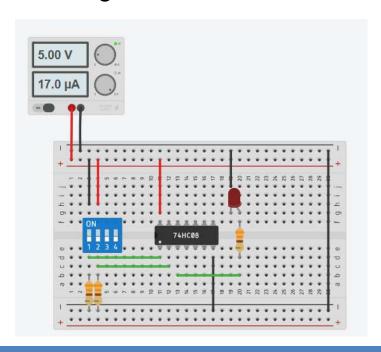
$$S = A . B$$

E (AND)

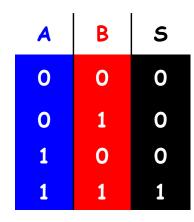
✓ Função lógica

A saída estará em nível lógico "1" se todas as entradas estiverem em nível lógico "1".

Montagem no TinkerCAD



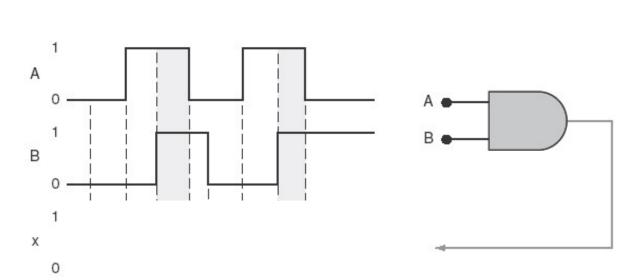
✓ Tabela-verdade

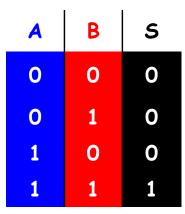


$$S = A \cdot B$$

E (AND)

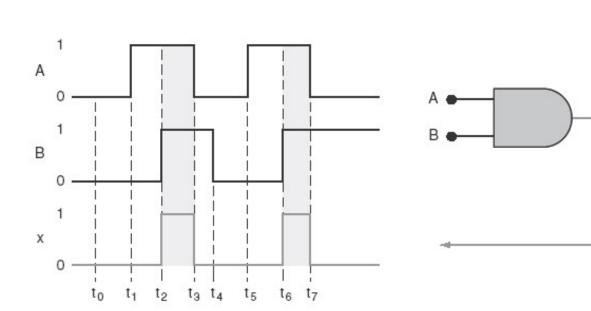
Exemplo 1:

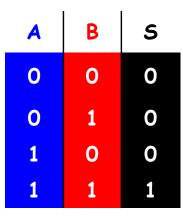




E (AND)

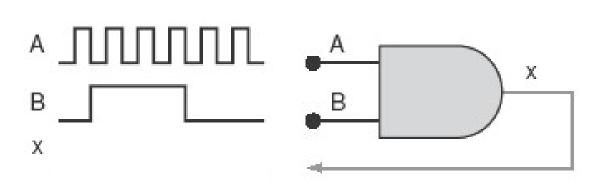
Exemplo 1:

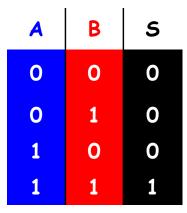




E (AND)

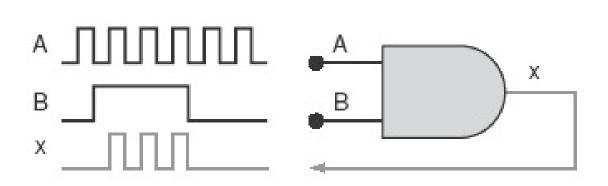
Exemplo 2:

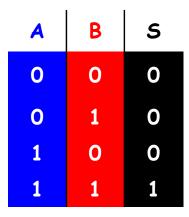




E (AND)

Exemplo 2:



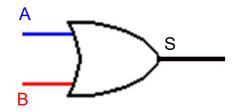


OU (OR)

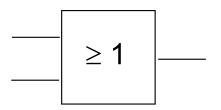
✓ Função lógica

A saída estará em nível lógico "1" se, pelo menos, uma entrada estiver em nível lógico "1".

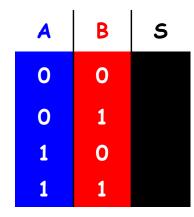
√ Símbolo (ANSI)



✓ Símbolo (ABNT)



✓ Tabela-verdade

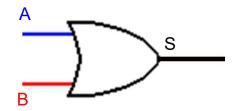


$$S = A + B$$

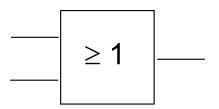
✓ Função lógica

A saída estará em nível lógico "1" se, pelo menos, uma entrada estiver em nível lógico "1".

✓ Símbolo (ANSI)

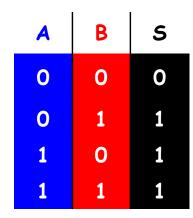


✓ Símbolo (ABNT)



### OU (OR)

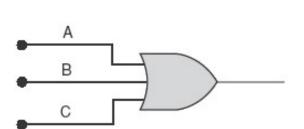
✓ Tabela-verdade



$$S = A + B$$

### OU (OR)

#### Exemplo 3:



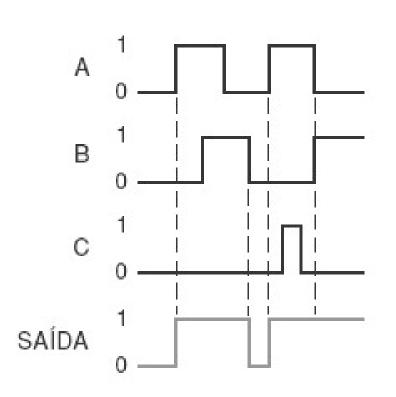
#### ✓ Tabela-verdade

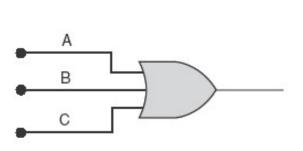
A	В	C	S
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

SAÍDA

### OU (OR)

#### Exemplo 3:





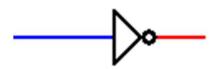
A	В	C	S
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

### Inversora (NOT)

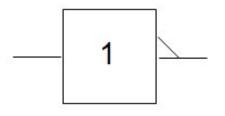
✓ Função lógica

A saída estará em nível lógico "1" se a entrada "NÃO" estiver em nível lógico "1".

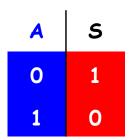
✓ Símbolo (ANSI)



√ Símbolo (ABNT)



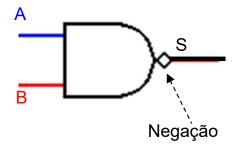
✓ Tabela-verdade



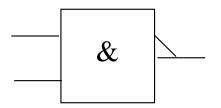
$$S = \overline{A}$$

A porta lógica NE é uma porta lógica E (AND) com a saída barrada (invertida).

✓ Símbolo (ANSI)

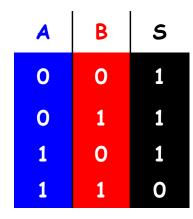


√ Símbolo (ABNT)



### **NE (NAND)**

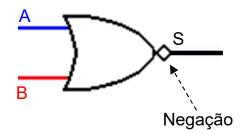
✓ Tabela-verdade



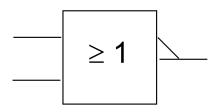
$$S = \overline{A \cdot B}$$

A porta lógica NOU é uma porta lógica OU (OR) com a saída barrada (invertida).

✓ Símbolo (ANSI)

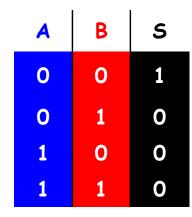


✓ Símbolo (ABNT)



### NOU (NOR)

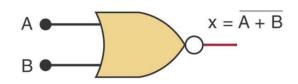
✓ Tabela-verdade

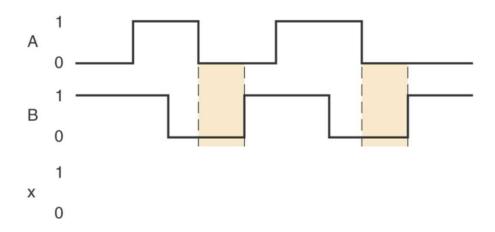


$$S = \overline{A + B}$$

### NOU (NOR)

#### Exemplo 4:

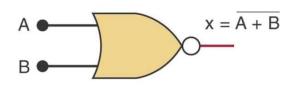


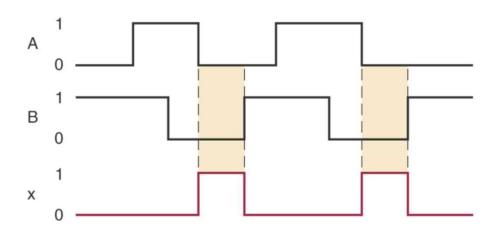


A	В	5
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

### NOU (NOR)

#### Exemplo 3:





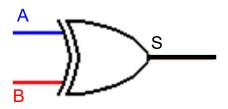
A	В	5
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

### OU exclusivo (XOR)

✓ Função lógica

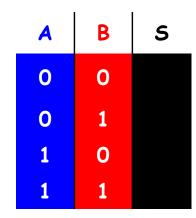
A saída estará em nível lógico "1" se o número de entradas em nível lógico "1" for impar.

✓ Símbolo (ANSI)



√ Símbolo (ABNT)

✓ Tabela-verdade



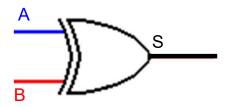
$$S = A \oplus B$$

### OU exclusivo (XOR)

✓ Função lógica

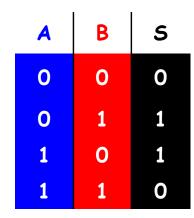
A saída estará em nível lógico "1" se o número de entradas em nível lógico "1" for impar.

√ Símbolo (ANSI)



√ Símbolo (ABNT)

✓ Tabela-verdade



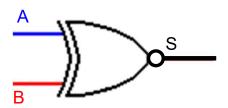
$$S = A \oplus B$$

### Coincidência (XNOR)

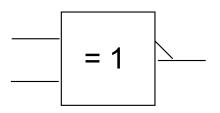
✓ Função lógica

A saída estará em nível lógico "1" se o número de entradas em nível lógico "1" for par.

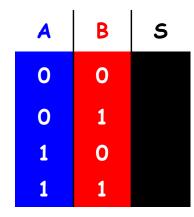
✓ Símbolo (ANSI)



√ Símbolo (ABNT)



✓ Tabela-verdade



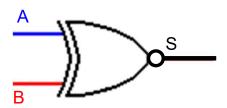
$$S = \overline{A \oplus B}$$

### Coincidência (XNOR)

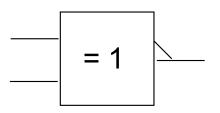
✓ Função lógica

A saída estará em nível lógico "1" se o número de entradas em nível lógico "1" for par.

✓ Símbolo (ANSI)



√ Símbolo (ABNT)



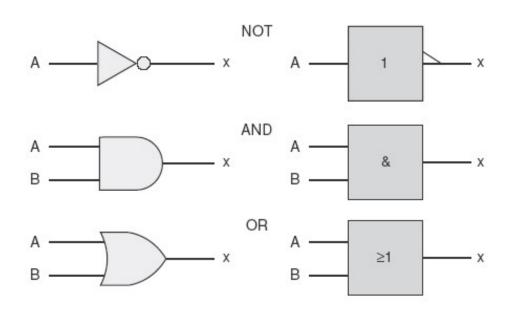
✓ Tabela-verdade

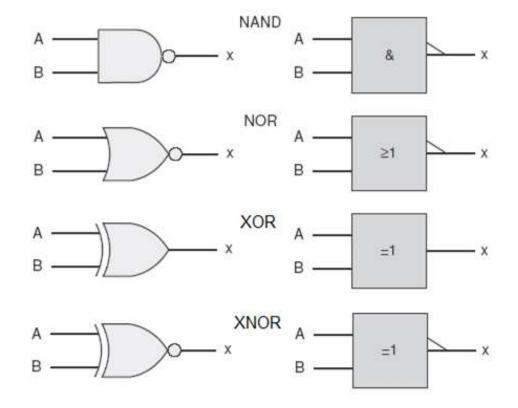
A	В	5
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

$$S = \overline{A \oplus B}$$

### Simbologia

#### ✓ Resumo



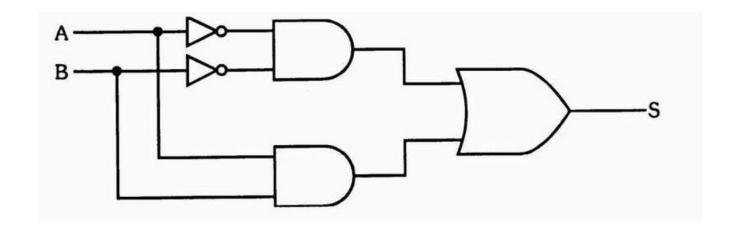


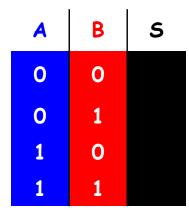
### Simbologia

#### ✓ Resumo

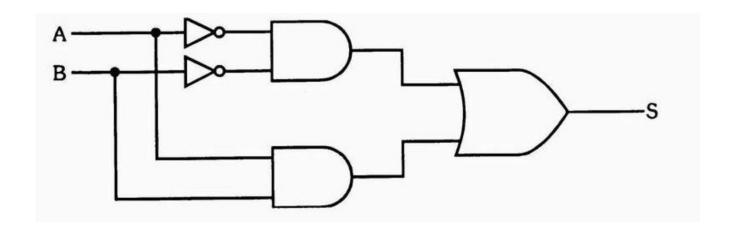
Função lógica	Símbolo lógico	Tabela verdade	Expressão booleana	Função lógica	Símbolo lógico	Tabela verdade	Expressão booleana
Porta Buffer	A — Y	A Y 0 0 1 1	Y = A	Porta NAND	А	A B Y 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1	Y = Ā◆B
Porta NOT - Inversora	A — Y	A Y 0 1 1 0	Y = Ā	Porta NOR	А	A B Y 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0	Y = A + B
Porta AND	A	A B Y 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1	Y = A•B	Porta XOR	A -1 - v	A B Y 0 0 0 0 1 1	Y = A⊕B
Porta OR	А	A B Y 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	Y = A + B	Politi AON	B —	1 0 1 1 1 0 A B Y 0 0 1	
'	'		I	Porta XNOR	B — Y	0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1	Y = <u>A⊕B</u>

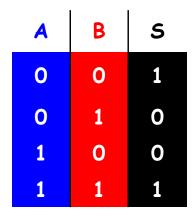
#### **Exemplo 5:**



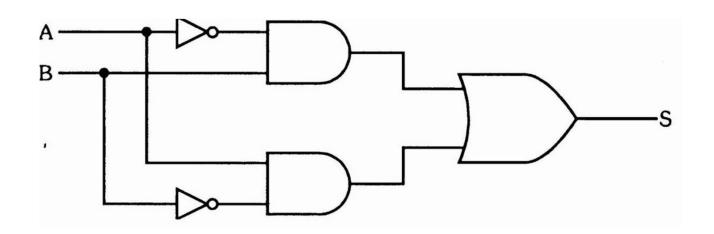


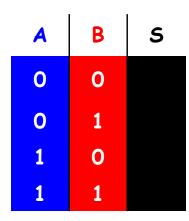
#### Exemplo 5:



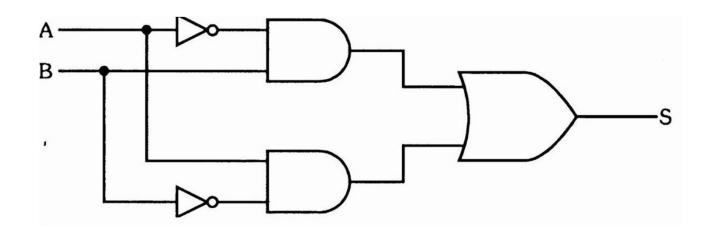


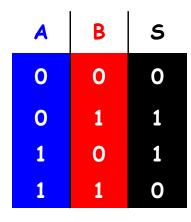
#### **Exemplo 6:**





#### **Exemplo 6:**



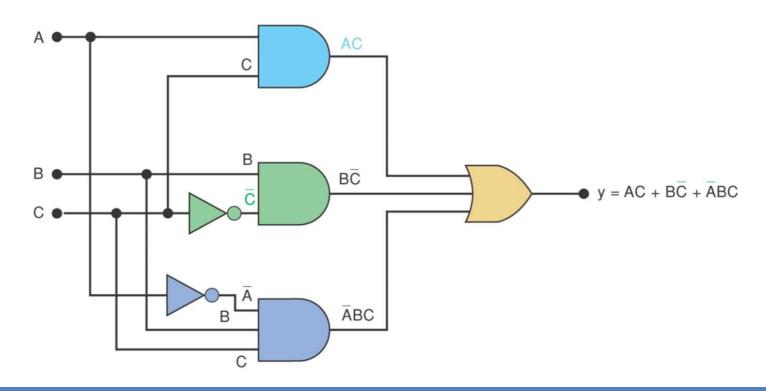


#### Exemplo 7:

$$y = AC + B\overline{C} + \overline{A}BC$$

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$$y = AC + B\overline{C} + \overline{A}BC$$

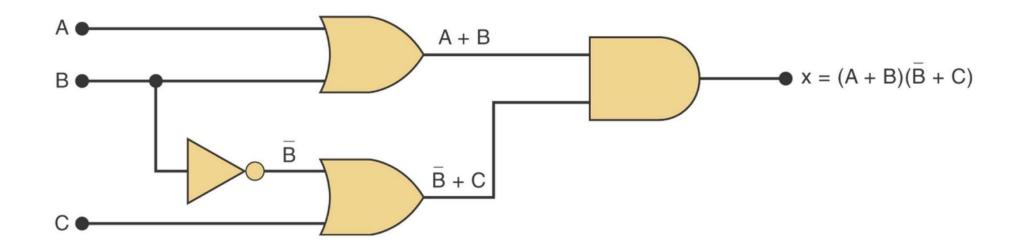


#### Exemplo 8:

$$X = (A + B) (\overline{B} + C)$$

#### **Exemplo 8:**

$$X = (A + B) (\overline{B} + C)$$



### **Circuitos Integrados**

#### ✓ Resumo

