

APOSTILA
do Prof. Eduardo

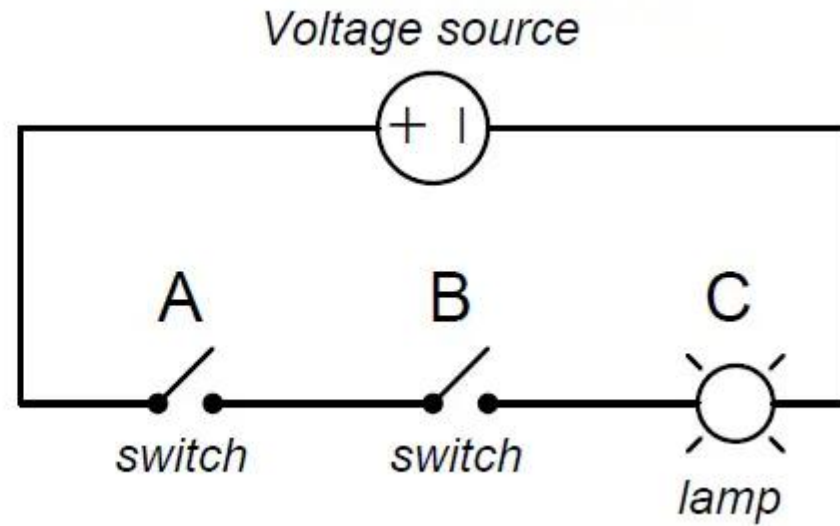
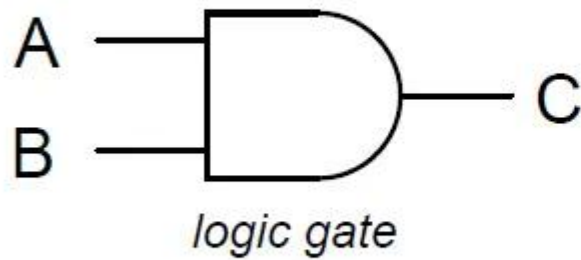
Sistemas Digitais e
Microprocessadores

Introdução à álgebra booleana

Prof. Eduardo Furlan
2023



E (*AND*)

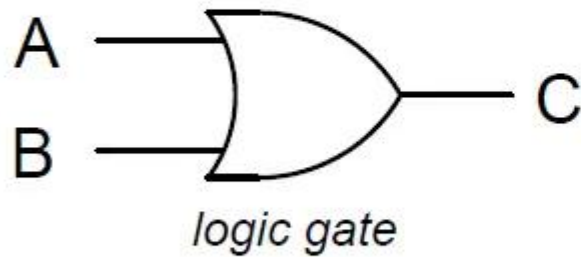


AND

A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

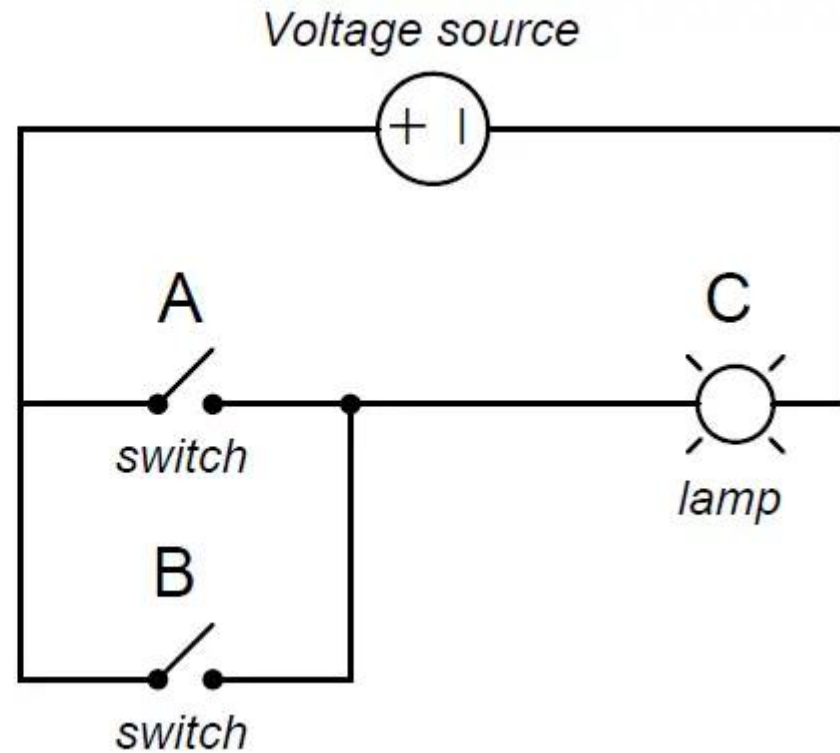
$$C = A \cdot B$$

OU (OR)



OR

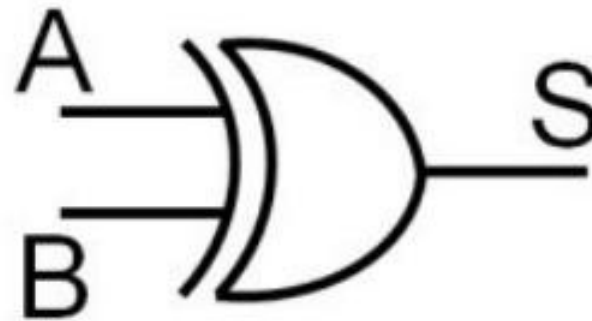
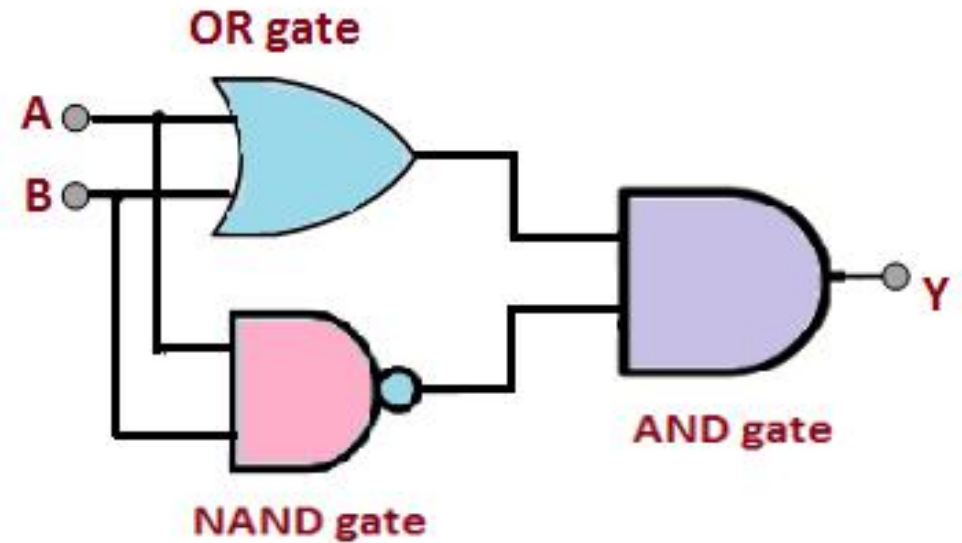
A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1



$$C = A + B$$

Ou exclusivo (XOR)

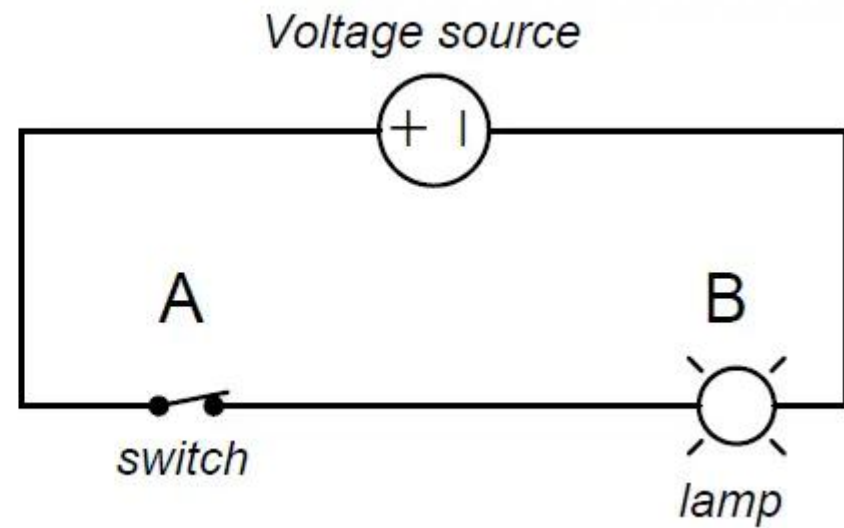
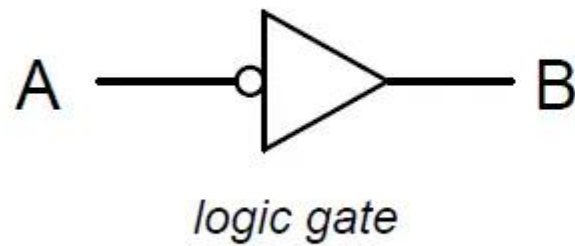
A	B	S
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



$$S = A \oplus B$$

<https://byjus.com/neet/exclusive-or-gate/>

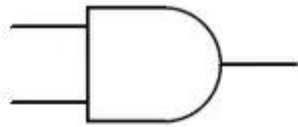
NÃO (*NOT*)



A	S
0	1
1	0

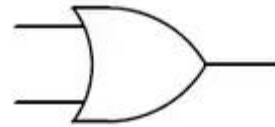
$$B = \bar{A}$$

Tablea verdade



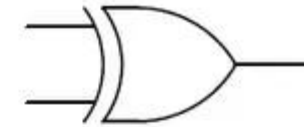
AND

A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



OR

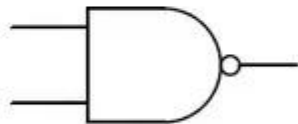
A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1



XOR

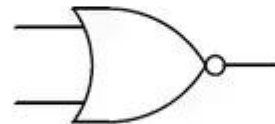
eXclusive
OR

A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



NAND

A	B	Output
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



NOR

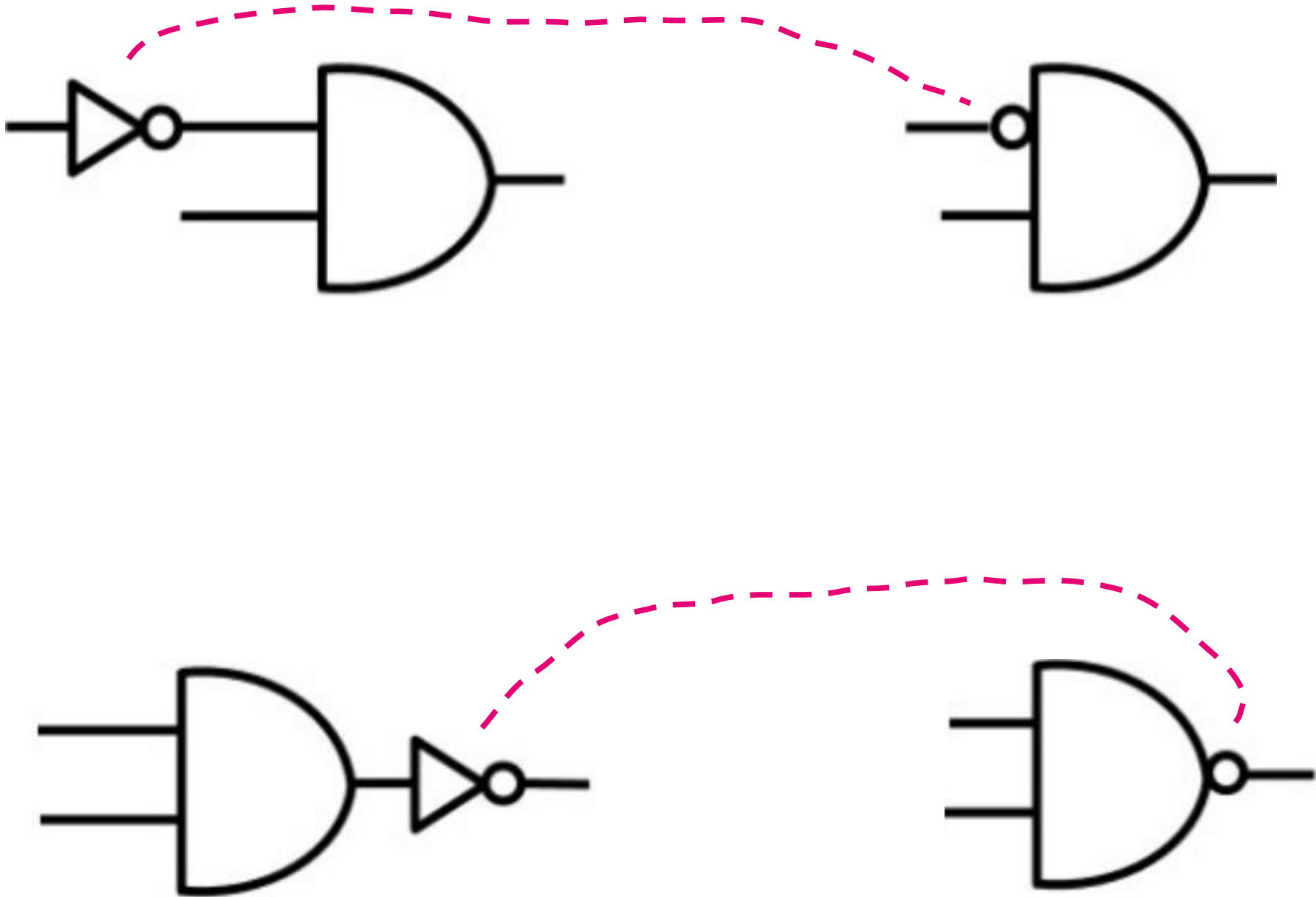
A	B	Output
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0



XNOR

A	B	Output
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

Equivalência



Leis básicas da álgebra booleana

Comutativa

$$A + B = B + A \quad \text{e} \quad A \cdot B = B \cdot A$$

Associativa

$$A + (B + C) = (A + B) + C \quad \text{e} \quad A \cdot (B \cdot C) = (A \cdot B) \cdot C$$

Distributiva

$$A \cdot (B + C) = A \cdot B + A \cdot C$$

Operações aritméticas booleanas

Adição Booleana

$$0 + 0 = 0$$

$$0 + 1 = 1$$

$$1 + 0 = 1$$

$$1 + 1 = 1$$

Multip. Booleana

$$0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

Complemento

$$\begin{array}{l} \overline{0} = 1 \\ \overline{1} = 0 \end{array}$$

OR

AND

NOT

Regras da álgebra booleana

$$A + 0 = A$$

$$A + A = A$$

$$\overline{\overline{A}} = A$$

$$A + 1 = 1$$

$$A + A = 1$$

$$A + A \cdot B = A$$

$$A \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$A \cdot A = A$$

$$A + A \cdot B = A + B$$

$$A \cdot 1 = A$$

$$A \cdot A = 0$$

$$(A + B) \cdot (A + C) = A + B \cdot C$$

Método dos mintermos

somas de produtos

A	B	C	S
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

Tabela Verdade

mintermos \Rightarrow

$\leftarrow 1^\circ$

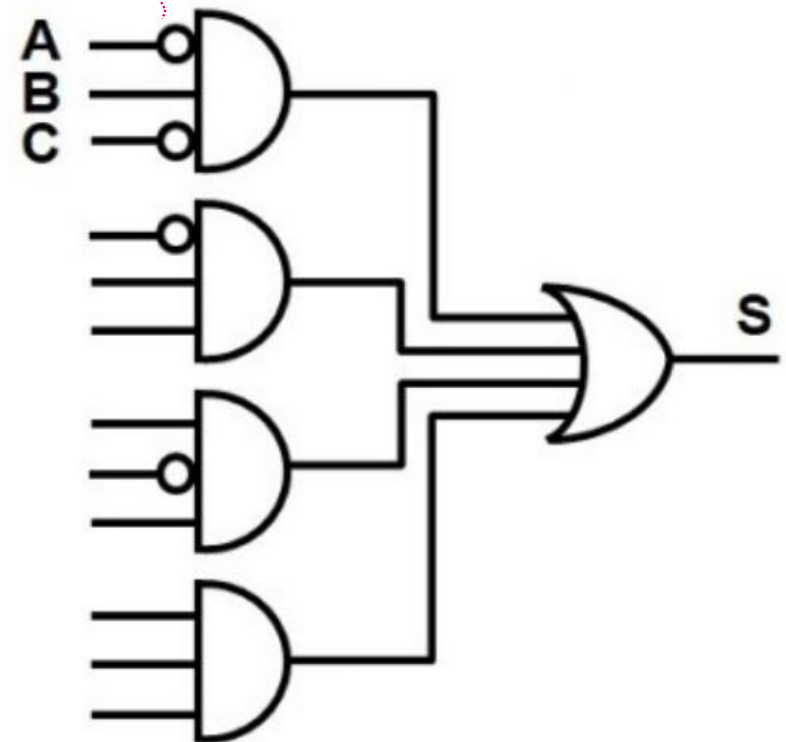
$\leftarrow 2^\circ$

$\leftarrow 3^\circ$

$\leftarrow 4^\circ$

$$S = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + ABC$$

$1^\circ \quad 2^\circ \quad 3^\circ \quad 4^\circ$



Método dos mintermos

Obtenção de um circuito a partir da Tabela Verdade (TV)

Saída 0 é desconsiderada

Cada saída 1 corresponde a 1 mintermo

Cada mintermo é um AND das entradas

A saída final é um OR dos mintermos

“1 → AND → OR”

Método dos maxtermos

“0 → OR → AND”

Saída 1 é desconsiderada

Cada saída 0 corresponde a 1 maxtermo

Cada maxtermo corresponde a OR das entradas

A saída final é um AND dos maxtermos

A	B	C	S
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

Tabela Verdade

maxterms \Rightarrow 1°



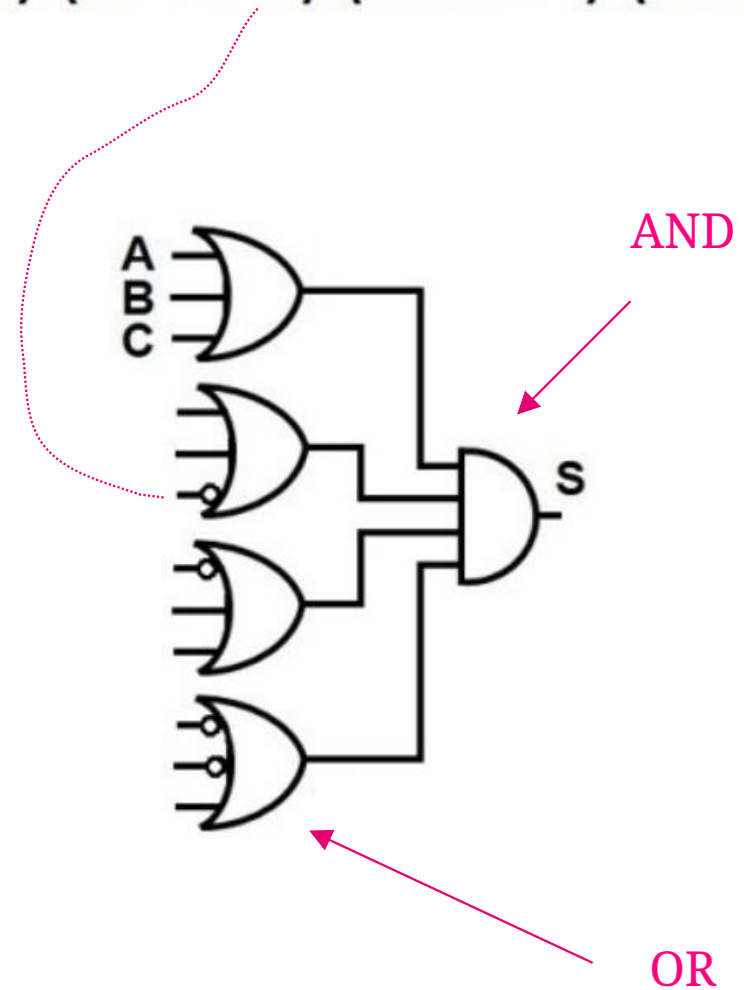
← 1°

← 2°

← 3°

← 4°

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



Simplificação booleana

A	B	C	S
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

$$S = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}C + ABC$$

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

$$A + \bar{A} = 1$$

$$S = \bar{A}B \cdot 1 + AC \cdot 1 \rightarrow A \cdot 1 = A$$

$$S = \bar{A} \cdot B + A \cdot C$$

Mapa de Karnaugh

Método para simplificação de expressões booleanas

Simplifica de forma indireta, por meio de arranjos e regras

Encontra a expressão mais simplificada possível

“expressão mínima”

Passos

Tabela com variáveis de entrada em 2 grupos

Linhas da tabela

Colunas

Mapear as combinações possíveis, seguindo a ordem do
“Código de Gray”

A tabela é preenchida de acordo com os valores da saída da
tabela-verdade

Criar em grupos de 2, 4, e 8

Importante usar estas quantidades

Passos

Grupos podem ser retangulares ou quadrados

O grupo deve ser o maior possível

Pode haver intersecção de grupos

Todas as saídas unitárias devem ser agrupadas

Se sobrar um “1”, deve ser criado um grupo com ele

Pega as linhas com S=1 e transfere para a outra tabela

A	B	C	S
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

Tabela Verdade

A	B	C	
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

Mapa equiv.

agrupa
em 2, 4,
ou 8

“Código de Gray”

Tabela do slide anterior

		C	
A	B	0	1
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1

$A = 0, B = 1, C = 0 \text{ ou } 1$

$$\bar{A} \cdot B$$

$A = 1, B = 0 \text{ ou } 1, C = 1$

$$A \cdot C$$

$$S = \bar{A} \cdot B + A \cdot C$$

Outro método

Tabela da Verdade

A	B	C	F
0	0	0	$S_0=0$
0	0	1	$S_1=1$
0	1	0	$S_2=0$
0	1	1	$S_3=1$
1	0	0	$S_4=1$
1	0	1	$S_5=1$
1	1	0	$S_6=1$
1	1	1	$S_7=0$

<http://eletronica-digital2015.blogspot.com/2016/02/mapa-de-karnaugh-diagrama-de-karnaugh.html>

$$F = \bar{A}\bar{B}C + \bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + ABC\bar{C}$$

	\bar{B}	B	
\bar{A}	S_0	S_1	S_3
A	S_4	S_5	S_7
	\bar{C}	C	\bar{C}

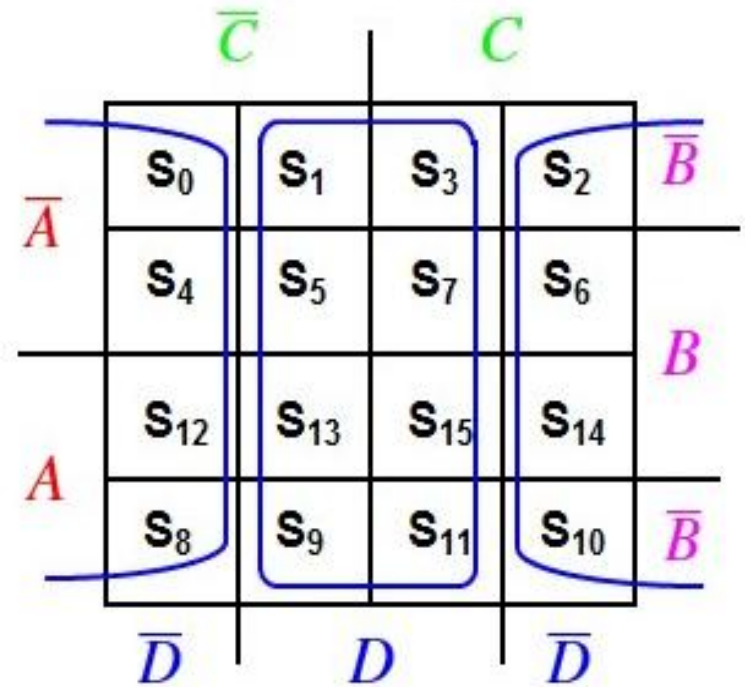
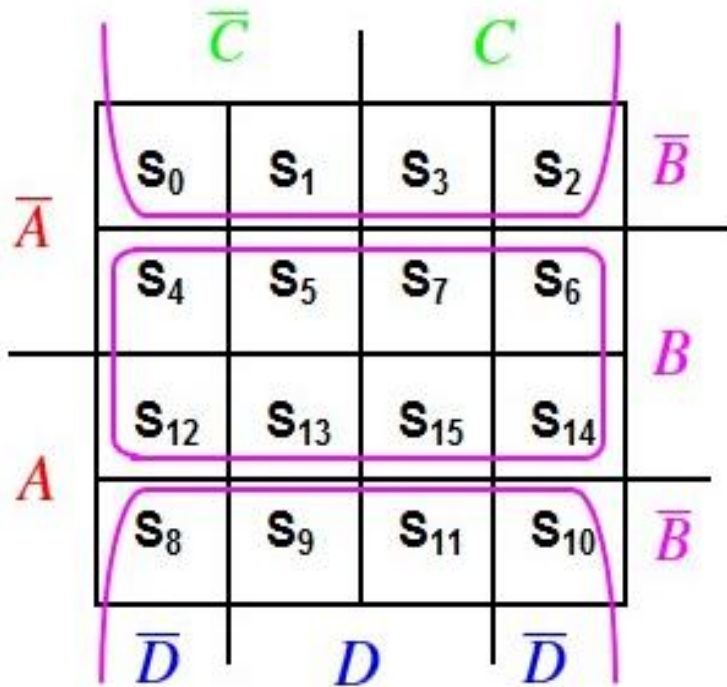
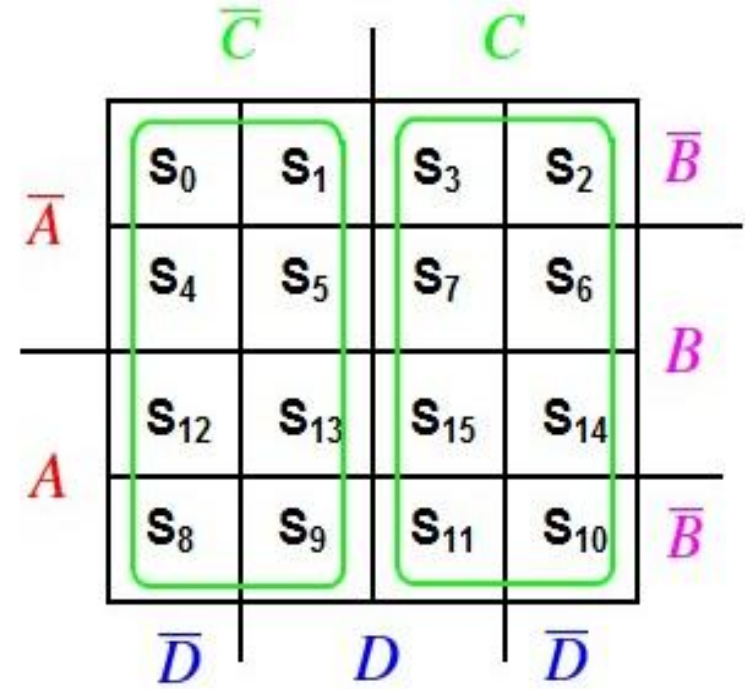
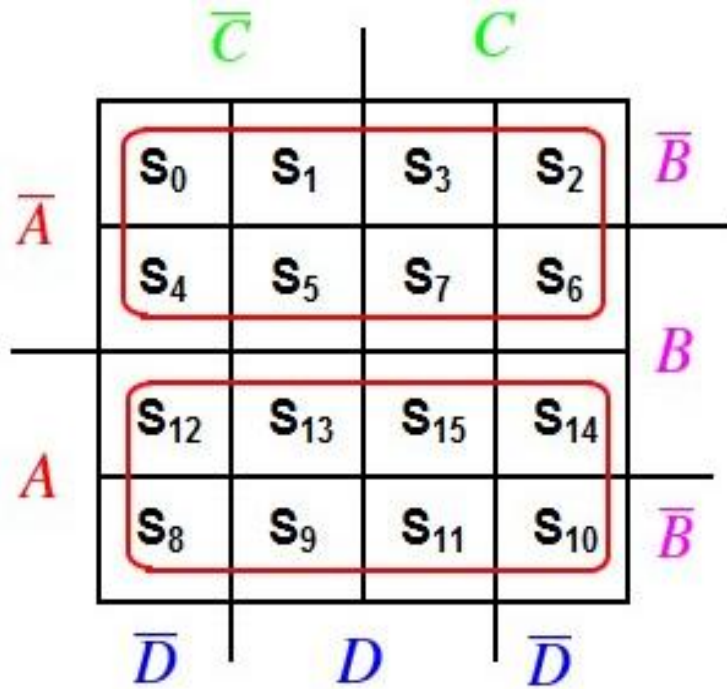
	\bar{B}	B	
\bar{A}	0	1	1
A	1	1	0
	\bar{C}	C	\bar{C}

$$P_1 = \bar{A} * C$$

$$P_2 = A * \bar{C}$$

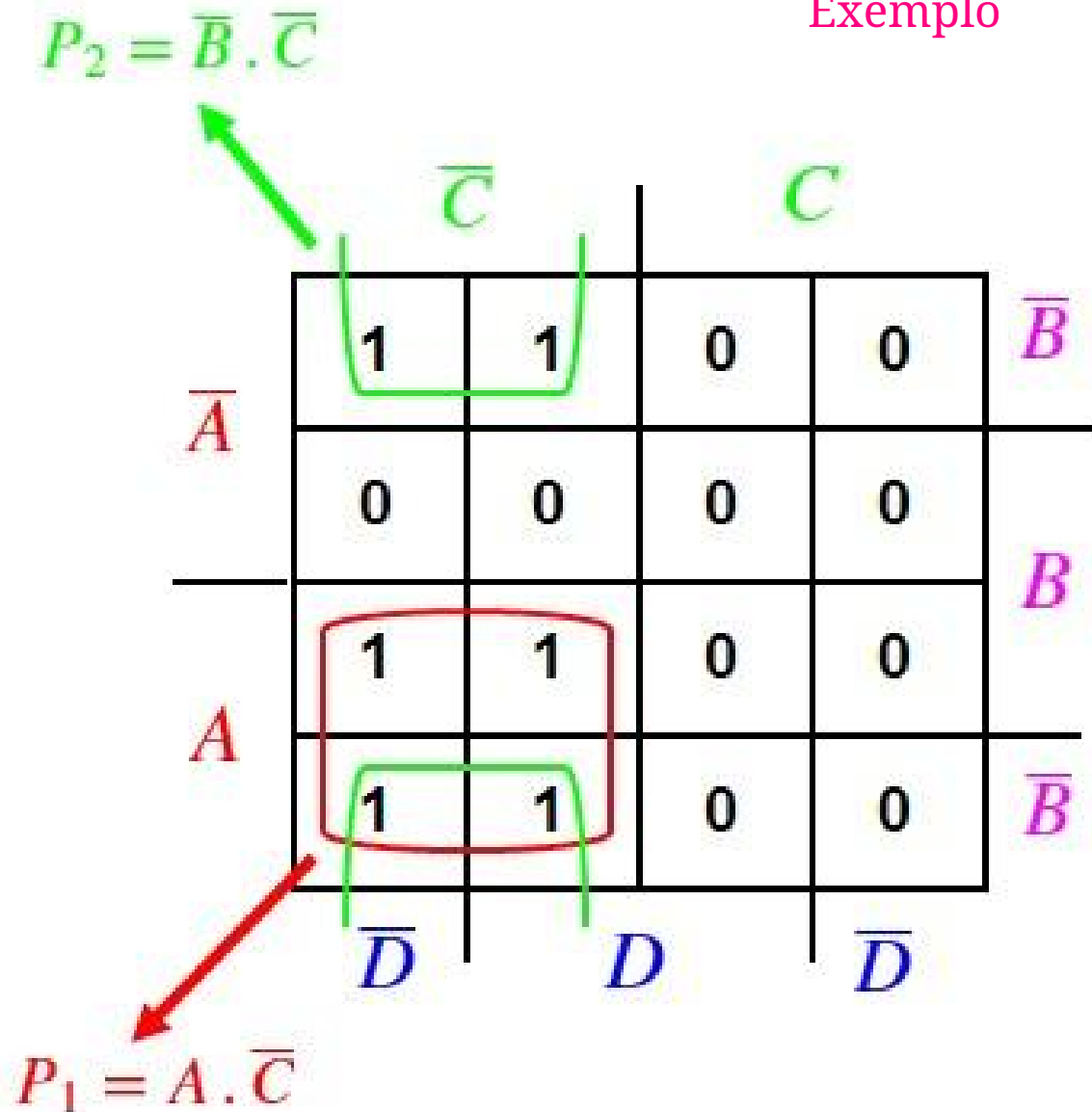
$$P_3 = \bar{B} * C$$

$$F = \bar{A} * C + A * \bar{C} + \bar{B} * C$$



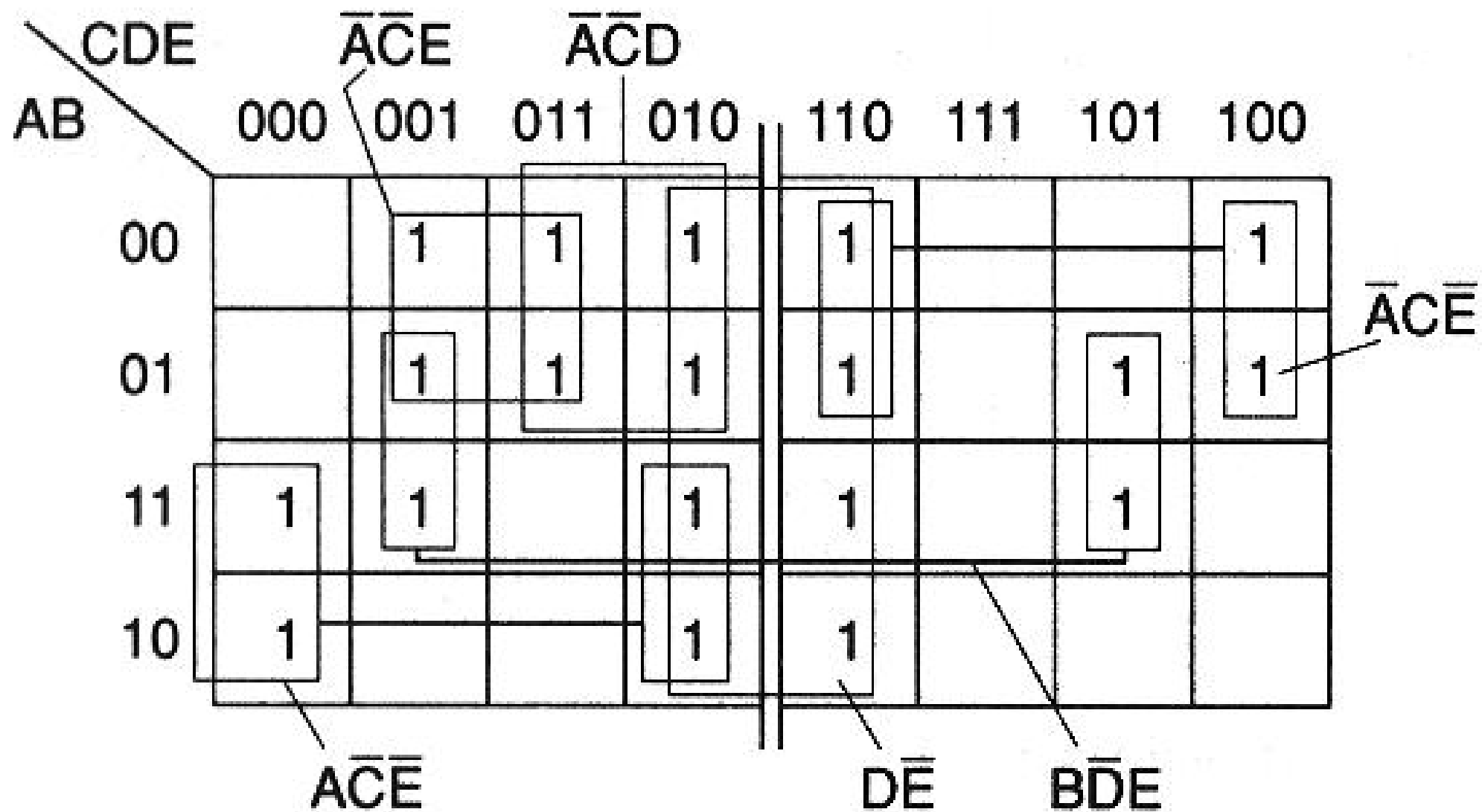
4 variáveis

Exemplo



$$F = A \cdot \bar{C} + \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C}$$

5 variáveis



6 variáveis

DEF		C \bar{F}							
ABC		000	001	011	010	110	111	101	100
000								1	
001	1				1	1			1
011	1				1	1			1
010	1	1						1	1
110									
111	1				1	1			1
101	1				1	1			1
100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

$\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{E}$ (points to cell 010, 001)
 $\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D}\bar{E}\bar{F}$ (points to cell 110, 101)
 $A\bar{B}\bar{C}$ (points to cell 100, 101)

Link de interesse

Prof. Nivaldo Junior

Mapa de Karnaugh

<https://youtu.be/xB99jX9QMOE> (Duração: 30 min)

APOSTILA
do Prof. Eduardo

<https://github.com/efurlanm/teaching/>

Prof. Eduardo Furlan
2023

