


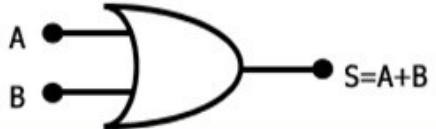
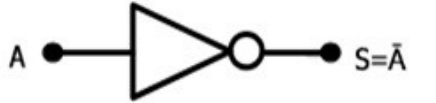

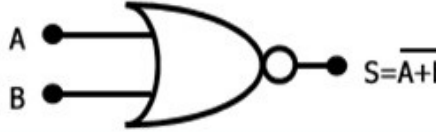



# Expressões Booleanas Obtidas de Circuitos Lógicos

Arquitetura de Computadores – Professor: Raul Bastos

03/06/2020

# Básicos

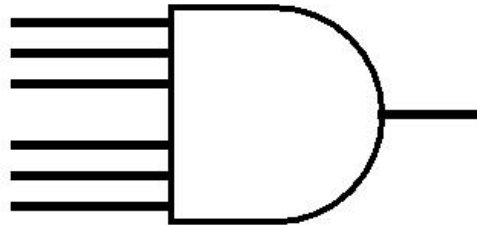
Nome	Símbolo Gráfico	Função Algébrica	Tabela Verdade															
E (AND)		$S=A.B$ $S=AB$	<table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th><math>S=A.B</math></th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	A	B	$S=A.B$	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
A	B	$S=A.B$																
0	0	0																
0	1	0																
1	0	0																
1	1	1																
OU (OR)		$S=A+B$	<table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th><math>S=A+B</math></th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	A	B	$S=A+B$	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
A	B	$S=A+B$																
0	0	0																
0	1	1																
1	0	1																
1	1	1																
NÃO (NOT) Inversor		$S=\bar{A}$ $S=A'$ $S=\neg A$	<table><tr><th>A</th><th><math>S=\bar{A}</math></th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	A	$S=\bar{A}$	0	1	1	0									
A	$S=\bar{A}$																	
0	1																	
1	0																	
NE (NAND)		$S=\overline{A.B}$ $S=(A.B)'$ $S=\neg(A.B)$	<table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th><math>S=\overline{A.B}</math></th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	A	B	$S=\overline{A.B}$	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
A	B	$S=\overline{A.B}$																
0	0	1																
0	1	1																
1	0	1																
1	1	0																
NOU (NOR)		$S=\overline{A+B}$ $S=(A+B)'$ $S=\neg(A+B)$	<table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th><math>S=\overline{A+B}</math></th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	A	B	$S=\overline{A+B}$	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
A	B	$S=\overline{A+B}$																
0	0	1																
0	1	0																
1	0	0																
1	1	0																
XOR		$S=A\oplus B$	<table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th><math>S=A\oplus B</math></th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	A	B	$S=A\oplus B$	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
A	B	$S=A\oplus B$																
0	0	0																
0	1	1																
1	0	1																
1	1	0																



# Circuito Lógico

Todo o circuito lógico executa uma função booleana e, por mais complexo que seja, é formado pela interligação das portas lógicas básicas. Assim, pode-se obter a expressão booleana que é executada por um circuito lógico qualquer.

Para exemplificar, será obtida a expressão que o circuito abaixo executa:

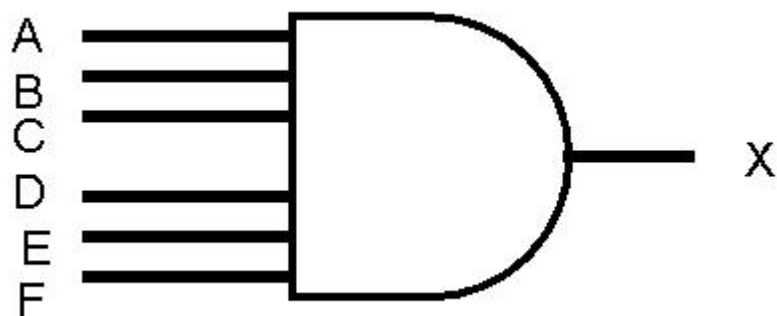


Como ficaria a expressão booleana?



# Circuito Lógico (AND / E)

Analisa-se a porta lógica, observando a expressão booleana que se realiza, conforme ilustra o exemplo1:

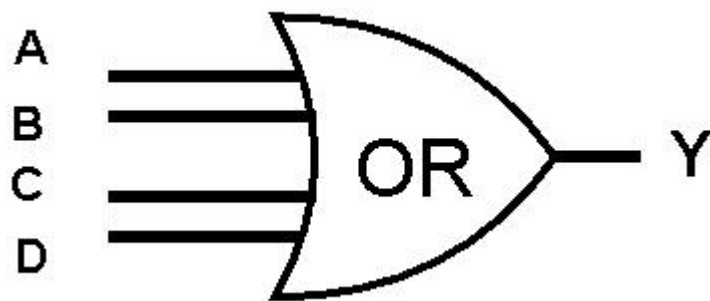


$$X = A . B . C . D . E . F$$

O nº de saídas possíveis. Resposta  $2^6 = \underline{\underline{64}}$

# Circuito Lógico (OR/ OU)

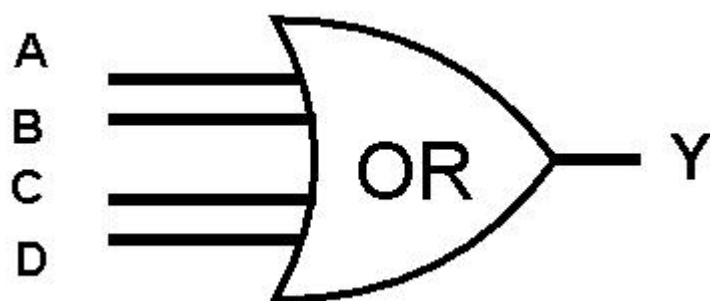
Analisa-se a porta lógica, observando a expressão booleana que se realiza, conforme ilustra o exemplo2:



O nº de saídas possíveis. Resposta  $2^4 = \underline{16}$

# Circuito Lógico (OR/ OU)

Representação Gráfica do circuito lógico



Expressão Booleana

$$Y = A + B + C + D$$

O nº de saídas possíveis

Resposta  $2^4 = \underline{16}$

Função Lógica

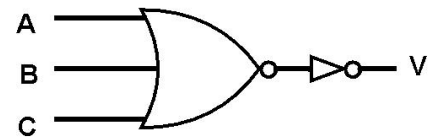
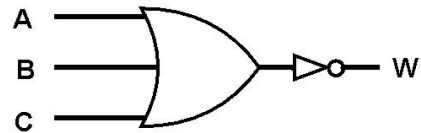
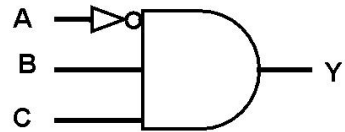
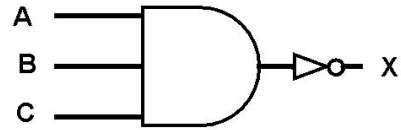
Assume “0” quando todas as variáveis forem “0” ou “1” nos outros casos.

A	B	C	D	$A + B + C + D = "X"$
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1
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

T  
A  
B  
E  
L  
A  
  
V  
E  
R  
D  
A  
D  
E

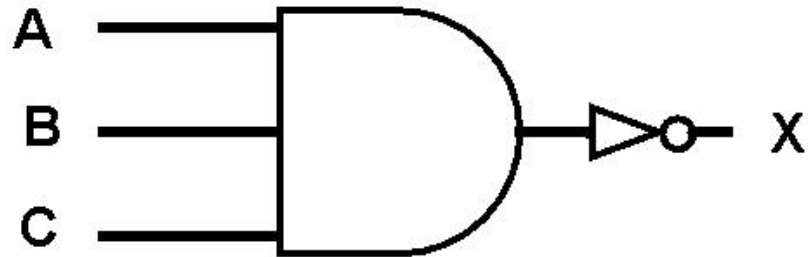
# Exercícios1:

Obtenha a expressão booleana que é executada pelos circuitos lógicos e sua tabela verdade...



# Respostas exercícios1

1 porta lógica “AND/E” e 1 NOT (inversora)



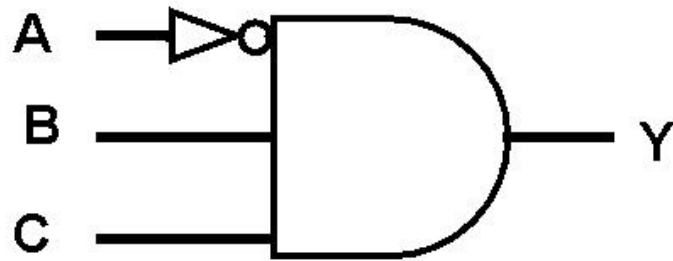
$$X = \overline{(A \cdot B \cdot C)}$$

A	B	C	A . B . C	X = (A . B . C)'
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	0

FUNÇÃO AND (E) → ASSUME 1 QUANDO TODAS AS VARIÁVEIS FOREM 1 E ASSUME 0 EM OUTROS CASOS



1 porta NOT (inversora) e 1 porta “AND/E”

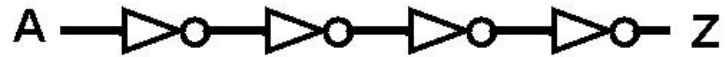


$$Y = (\bar{A} \cdot B \cdot C)$$

A	A'	B	C	Y = (A)' . B . C
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0

FUNÇÃO AND (E) → ASSUME 1 QUANDO TODAS AS VARIÁVEIS FOREM 1 E ASSUME 0 EM OUTROS CASOS

# 4 funções NOT (inversora)

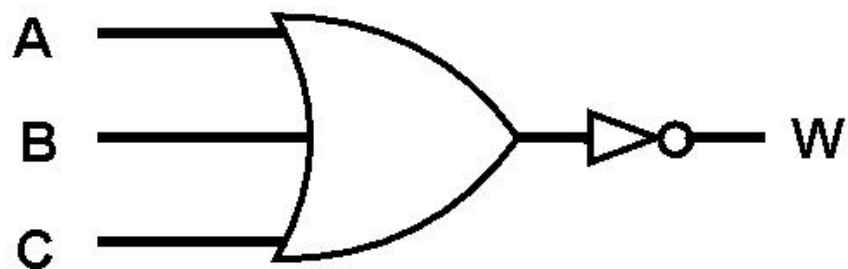


$$Z = A$$

A	A'	A'	A'	A'	A''''
0	1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	1

FUNÇÃO NOT (INVERSORA) → INVERTE A VARIÁVEL APLICADA Á SUA ENTRADA

# 1 função OR e 1 NOT (inversora)

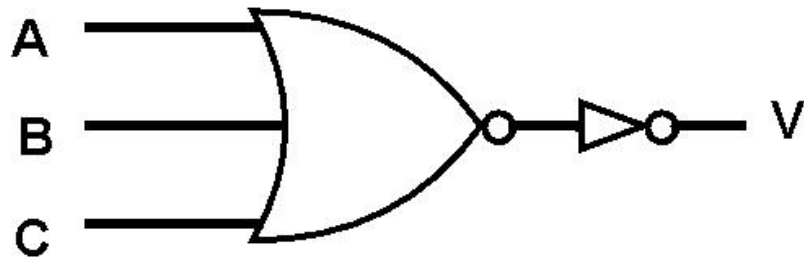


$$W = \overline{(A + B + C)}$$

A	B	C	A + B + C	W = (A + B + C)'
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	0

FUNÇÃO OR (OU) → ASSUME 0 QUANDO TODAS AS VARIÁVEIS FOREM 0 E ASSUME 1 NOUTROS CASOS

# 1 função NOR e 1 NOT (inversora)



$$V = \overline{\overline{A + B + C}}$$

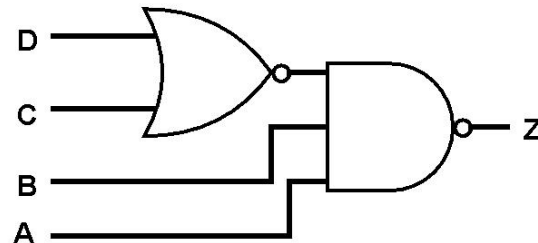
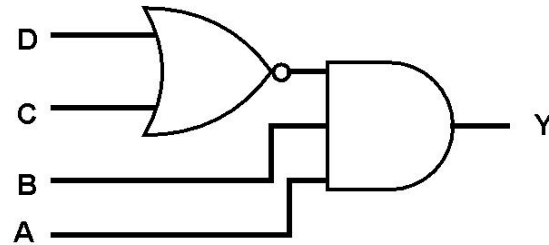
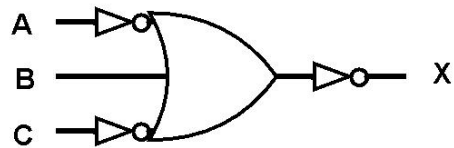
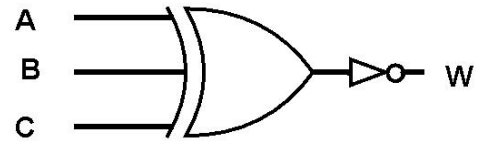
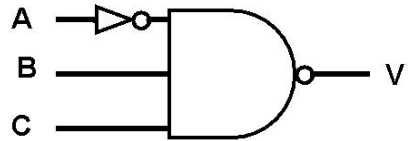
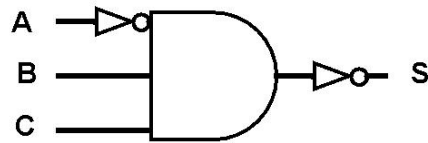
A	B	C	$(A + B + C)'$	$W = (A + B + C)''$
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	1

FUNÇÃO NOR (NOU) → ASSUME 1 QUANDO TODAS AS VARIÁVEIS FOREM 1 E ASSUME 0 NOUTROS CASOS

# Exercício2

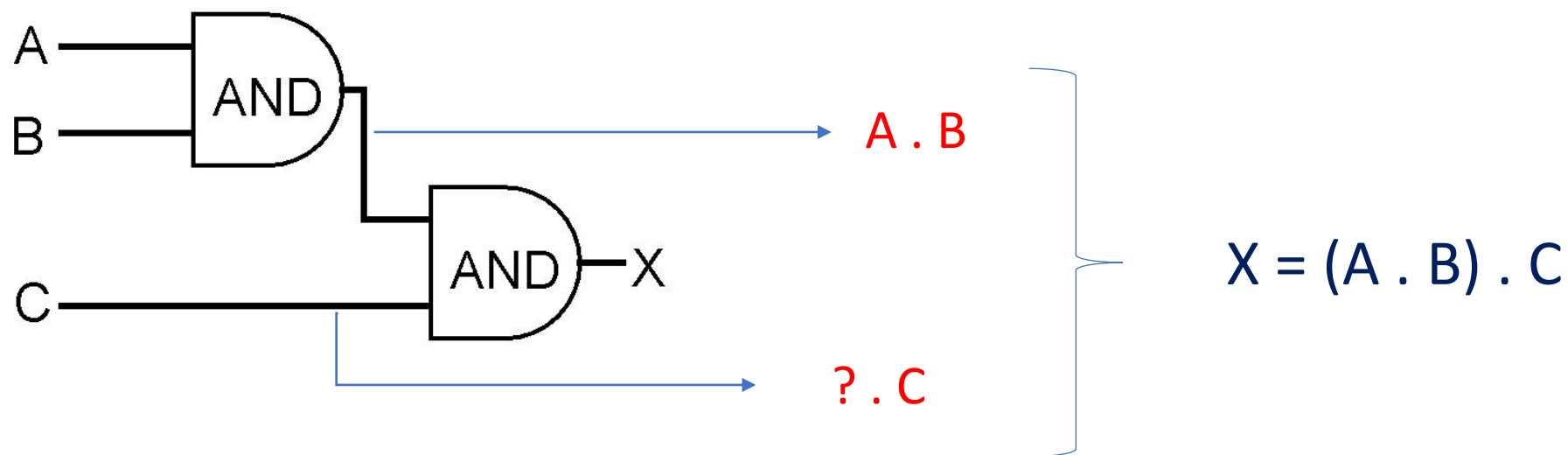
## Exercícios2:

Obtenha a expressão booleana que é executada pelos circuitos lógicos e sua tabela verdade...



# Circuito Lógico (AND / E)

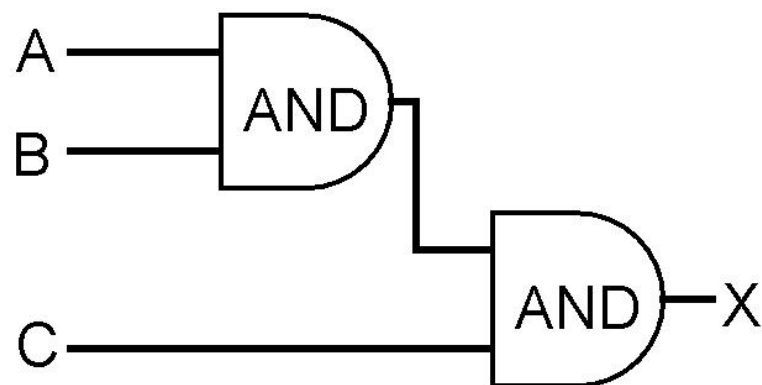
Para facilitar, analisa-se cada porta lógica separadamente, observando a expressão booleana que cada uma realiza, conforme ilustra o exemplo:



# Circuito Lógico (AND / E)

Para facilitar, analisa-se cada porta lógica separadamente, observando a expressão booleana que cada uma realiza, conforme ilustra o exemplo:

Representação Gráfica do circuito lógico



Expressão Booleana

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

TABELA VERDADE

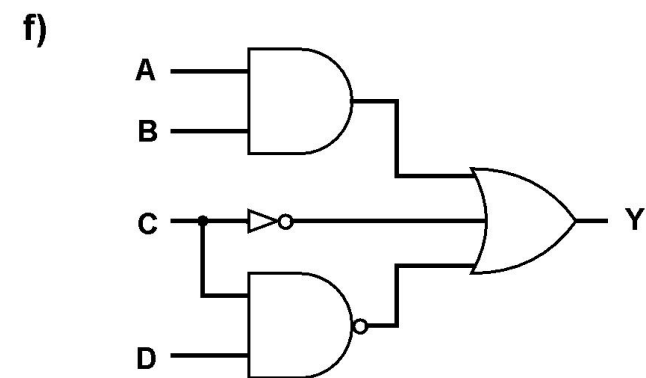
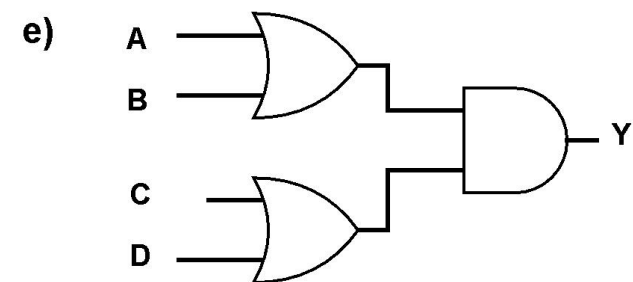
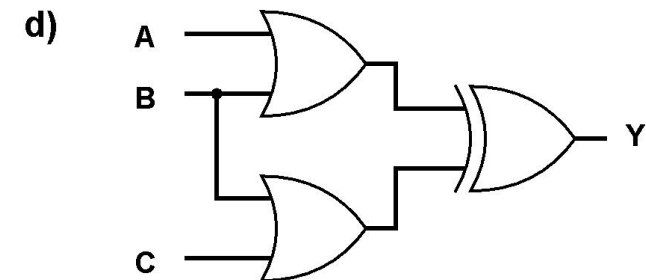
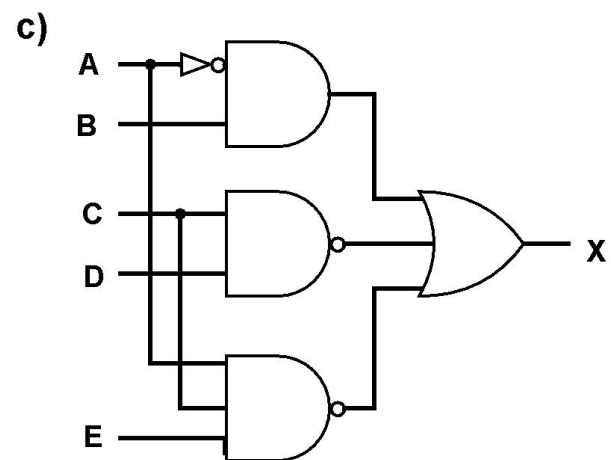
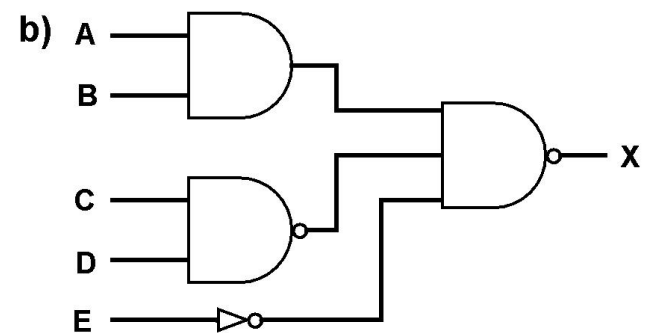
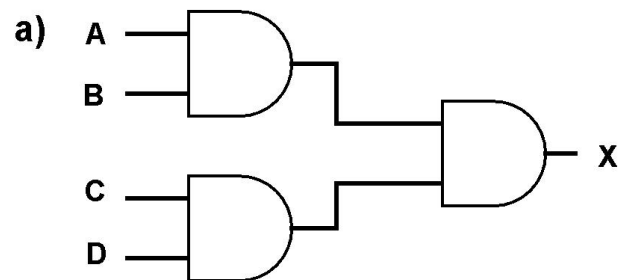
A	B	C	(A . B)	(A.B).C
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

Função Lógica

Assume 1 quando todas as variáveis forem "1" e "0" nos outros casos.



Exercício2:  
Obtenha a expressão  
booleana que é  
executada pelos  
circuitos lógicos,  
calcular o nº de  
saídas possíveis e sua  
tabela verdade...



[illegible]