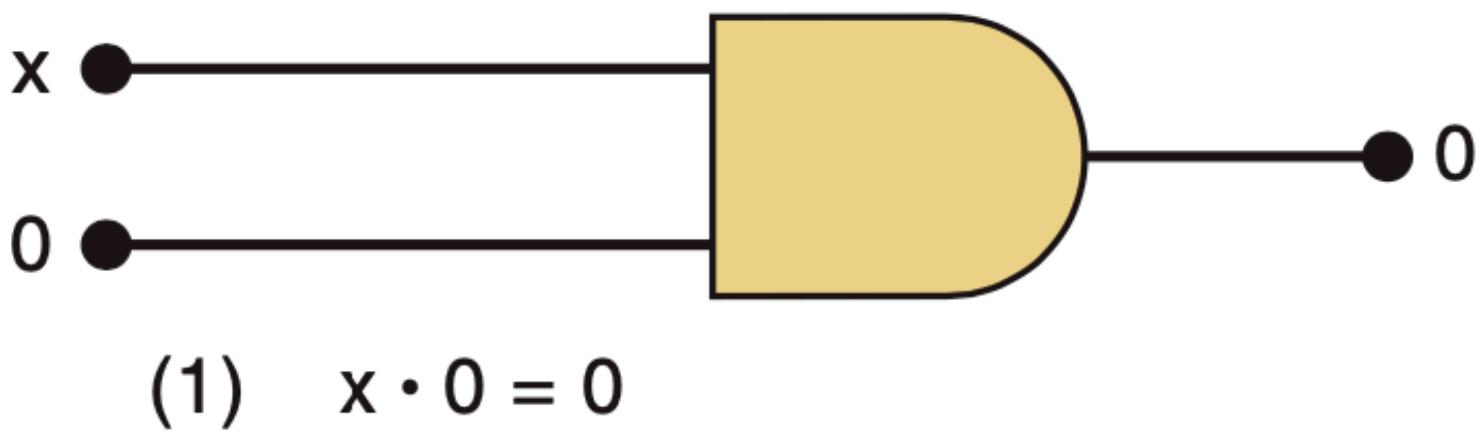


# Álgebra Booleada

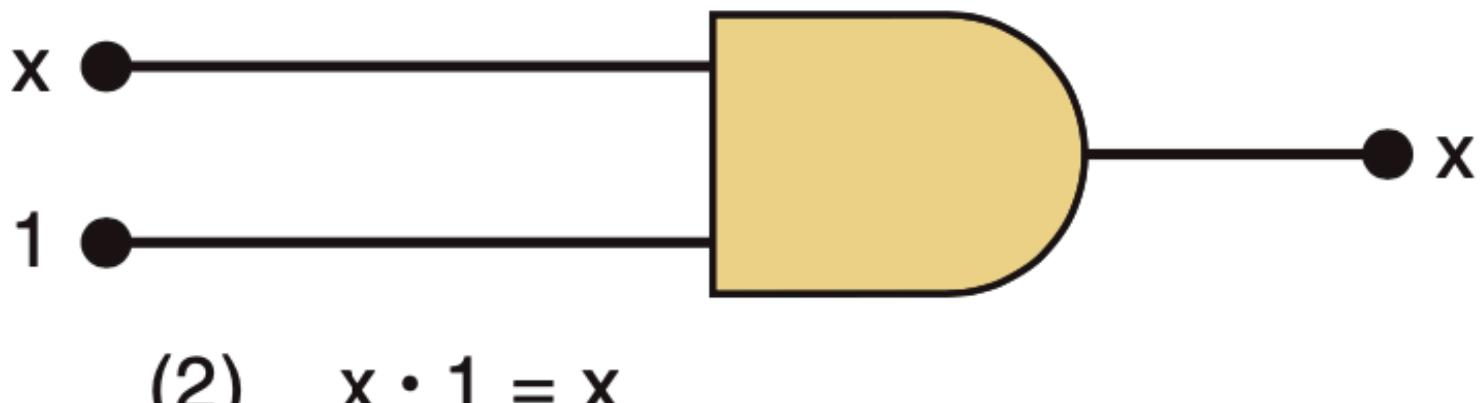
Circuitos Digitais I  
Prof. Fernando Passold

# Teoremas (iniciais)

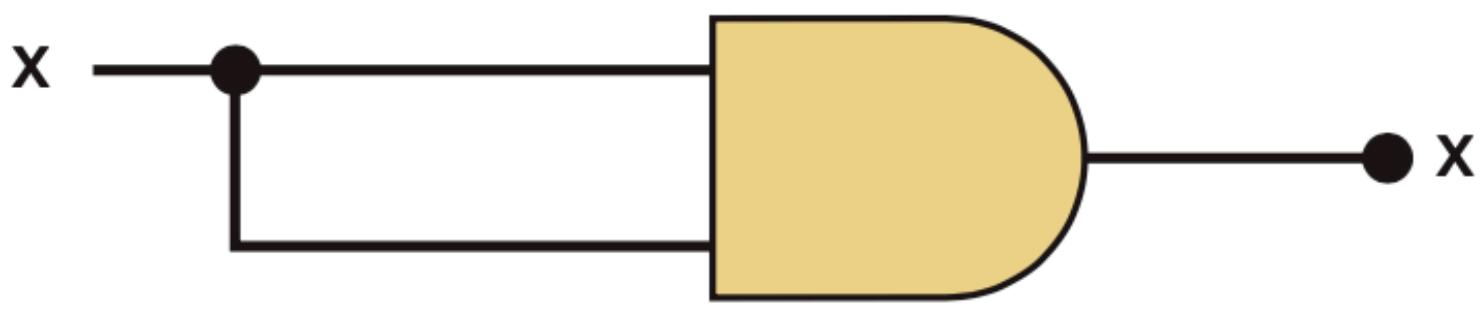
- Portas AND:



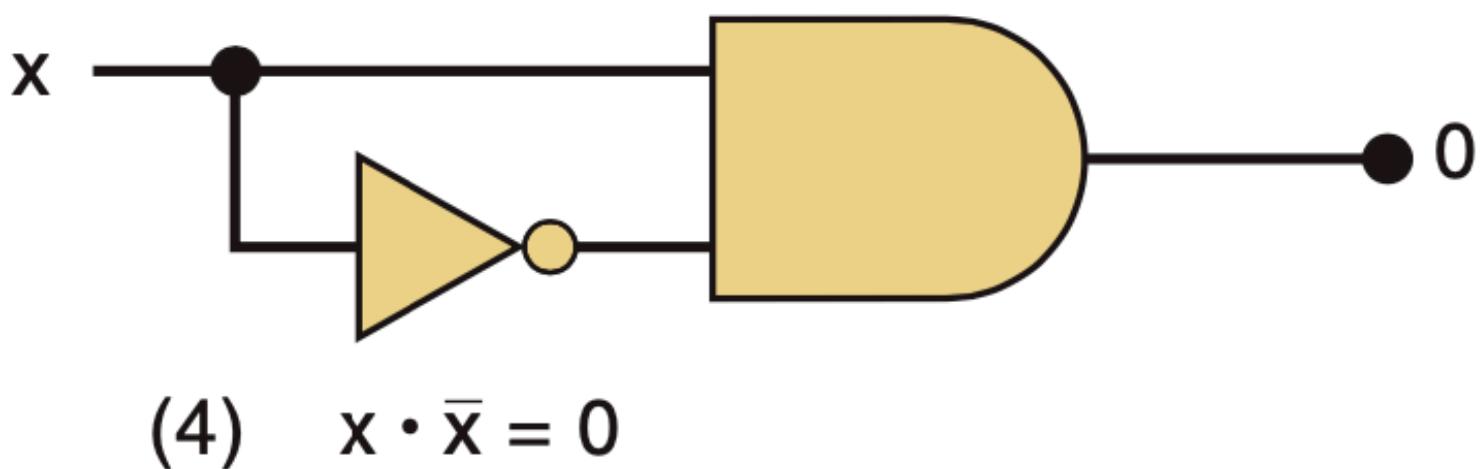
$$(1) \quad x \cdot 0 = 0$$



$$(2) \quad x \cdot 1 = x$$

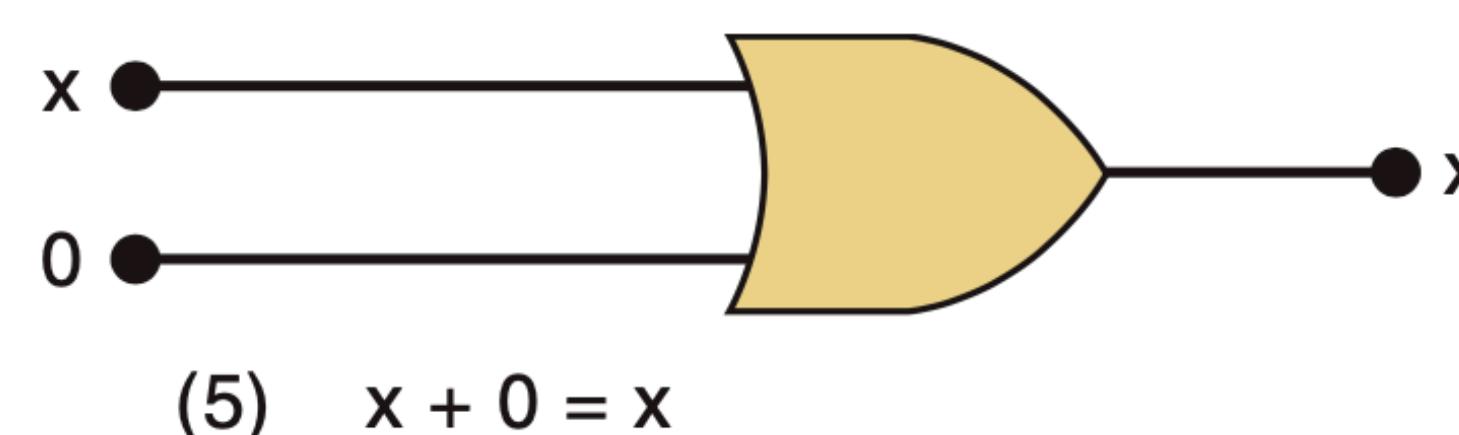


$$(3) \quad x \cdot x = x$$

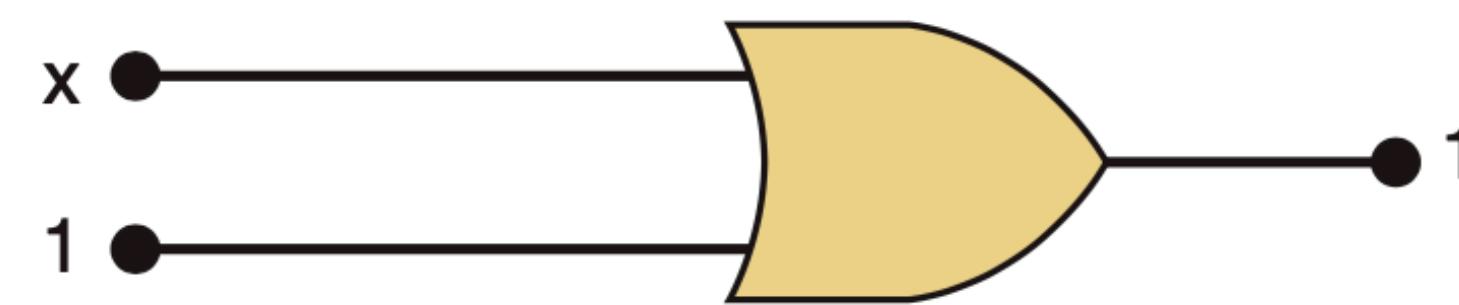


$$(4) \quad x \cdot \bar{x} = 0$$

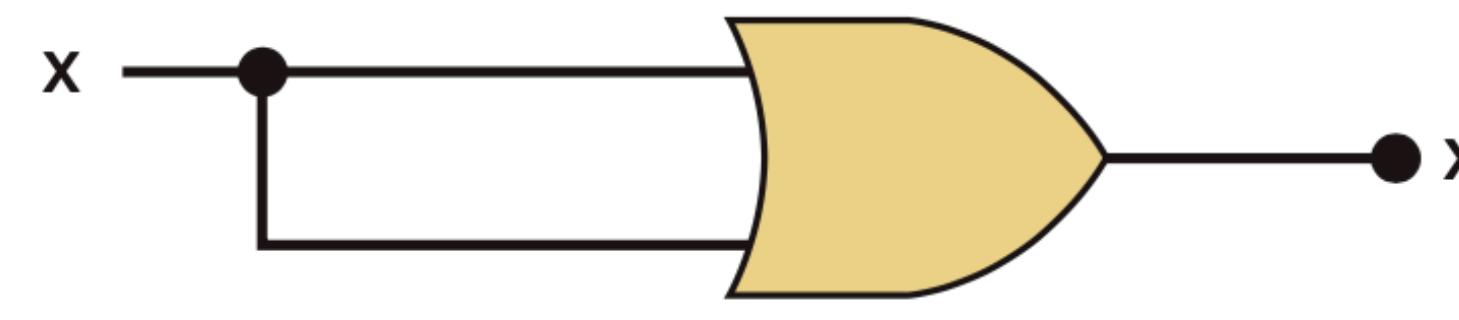
- Portas OR:



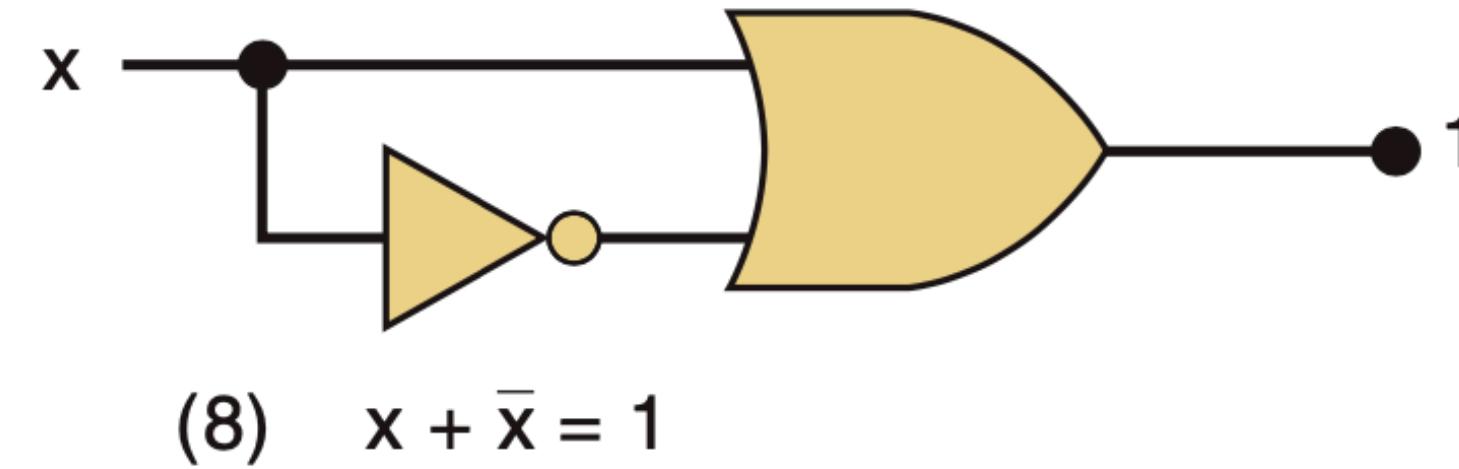
$$(5) \quad x + 0 = x$$



$$(6) \quad x + 1 = 1$$



$$(7) \quad x + x = x$$



$$(8) \quad x + \bar{x} = 1$$

# Teoremas Multivariáveis

$$(9) \quad x + y = y + x$$

$$(10) \quad x \cdot y = y \cdot x$$

$$(11) \quad x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z = x + y + z$$

$$(12) \quad x(yz) = (xy)z = xyz$$

$$(13a) \quad x(y + z) = xy + xz$$

$$(13b) \quad (w + x)(y + z) = wy + xy + wz + xz$$

$$(14) \quad x + xy = x$$

$$(15a) \quad x + \bar{xy} = x + y$$

$$(15b) \quad \bar{x} + xy = \bar{x} + y$$

**Teoremas:**

$$(1) x \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$(2) x \cdot 1 = x$$

$$(4) x \cdot \bar{x} = 0$$

$$(5) x + 0 = x$$

$$(6) \bar{x} + 1 = 1$$

$$(8) x + \bar{x} = 1$$

$$(14) x + xy = x$$

$$(15a) x + \bar{x}y = x + y$$

$$(15b) \bar{x} + xy = \bar{x} + y$$

Comutativas

Associativas

Distributivas

Únicas: presentes como material consulta em provas.

**Teoremas:**

(1)  $x \cdot 0 = 0$

(2)  $x \cdot 1 = x$

(4)  $x \cdot \bar{x} = 0$

(5)  $x + 0 = x$

(6)  $x + 1 = 1$

(8)  $x + \bar{x} = 1$

(14)  $x + xy = x$

(15a)  $x + \bar{x}y = x + y$

(15b)  $\bar{x} + xy = \bar{x} + y$

# Teoremas Multivariáveis

(11)  $x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z = x + y + z$

Associativas

(12)  $x(yz) = (xy)z = xyz$

(13a)  $x(y + z) = xy + xz$

Distributivas

(13b)  $(w + x)(y + z) = wy + xy + wz + xz$

(14)  $x + xy = x$

(15a)  $x + \bar{x}y = x + y$

(15b)  $\bar{x} + xy = \bar{x} + y$

x	y	xy	x + xy
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1

Ou:

$$\begin{aligned} x + xy &= x(1 + y) \\ &= x \cdot 1 \\ &= x \end{aligned}$$

Note:

$$x + 1 = 1$$

Teoremas:
(1) $x \cdot 0 = 0$
(2) $x \cdot 1 = x$
(4) $x \cdot \bar{x} = 0$
(5) $x + 0 = x$
(6) $x + 1 = 1$
(8) $x + \bar{x} = 1$
(14) $x + xy = x$
(15a) $x + \bar{x}y = x + y$
(15b) $\bar{x} + xy = \bar{x} + y$

# Exemplos de uso:

- Ex\_1:  $y = \underline{A} \cdot \underline{\bar{B}} \cdot \underline{D} + \underline{A} \cdot \underline{\bar{B}} \cdot \underline{\bar{D}}$
- Solução:

Notamos termos em comum na expressão (A):

Teorema (13): Distributivo): colocamos  $A\bar{B}$ em evidência:

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

Usando Teorema (8):  $x + \bar{x} = 1$ , obtemos:

$$y = A \bar{B} \cdot 1$$

$$y = A \bar{B}$$

**Teoremas:**

(1)  $x \cdot 0 = 0$

(2)  $x \cdot 1 = x$

(4)  $x \cdot \bar{x} = 0$

(5)  $x + 0 = x$

(6)  $x + 1 = 1$

(8)  $x + \bar{x} = 1$

(14)  $x + xy = x$

(15a)  $x + \bar{x}y = x + y$

(15b)  $\bar{x} + xy = \bar{x} + y$

# Exemplos de uso:

- Ex\_2:  $z = (\bar{A} + B)(A + B)$
- Solução:  $z = B$

# Exemplos de uso:

- Ex\_2:  $z = (\bar{A} + B)(A + B)$

- Solução:  
Usando teorema 13: distributiva:

$$z = \bar{A} \cdot A + \bar{A} \cdot B + B \cdot A + B \cdot B$$

Usando teorema (4):  $\bar{A} \cdot A = 0$  e teorema (3):  $B \cdot B = B$ :

$$z = 0 + \bar{A} \cdot B + B \cdot A + B = \cancel{\bar{A}B} + \cancel{AB} + \underline{B}$$

Usando teoremas (2) e (6):

$$z = B(\bar{A} + A + 1)$$

Finalmente:

$$\boxed{z = B}$$

Teoremas:
(1) $x \cdot 0 = 0$
(2) $x \cdot 1 = x$
(4) $x \cdot \bar{x} = 0$
(5) $x + 0 = x$
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(14) $x + xy = x$
(15a) $x + \bar{x}y = x + y$
(15b) $\bar{x} + xy = \bar{x} + y$

# Problemas

Simplifique:

$$1) y = \underline{A}\bar{C} + \underline{A}B\underline{\bar{C}}$$

$$2) y = \bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D}$$

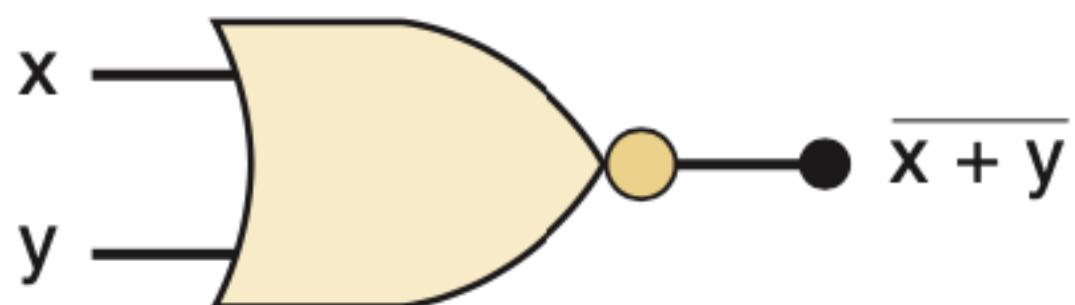
$$3) y = \bar{A}\underline{D} + ABD\underline{D}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= A \cdot \bar{C} (1 + B) \\ &= A \cdot \bar{C} \\ &y = D \cdot (\bar{A} + A \cdot B) \\ &y = D \cdot (\bar{A} + B) \\ &\bar{x} + xy = \bar{x} + y \end{aligned}$$

# Teoremas de Demorgan's

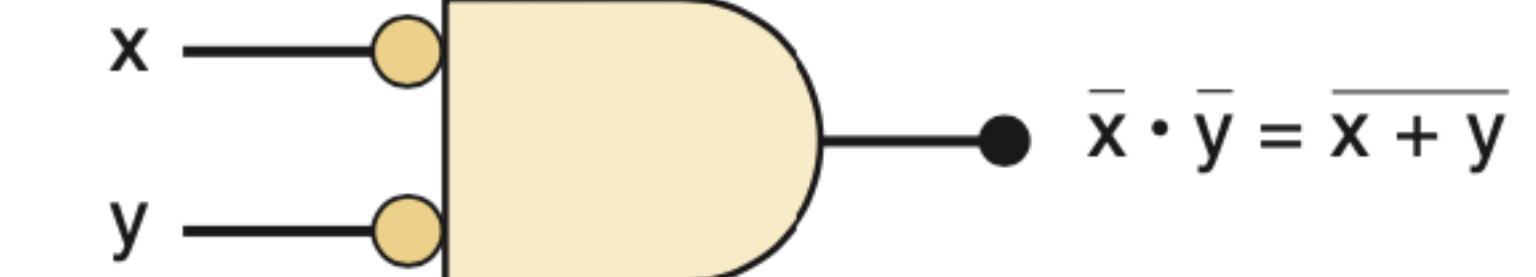
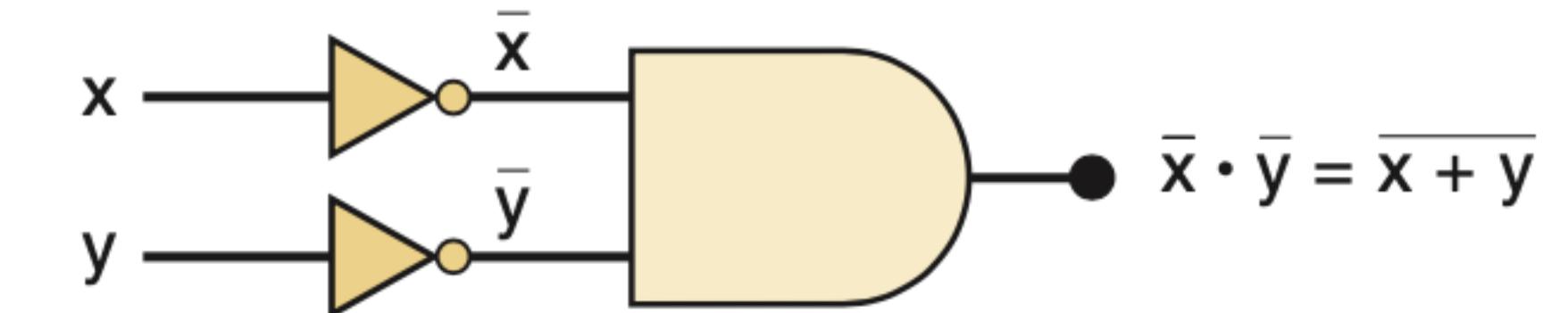
- Associados com portas **NOR** e **NAND** !

$$(16) (\overline{x + y}) = \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}$$

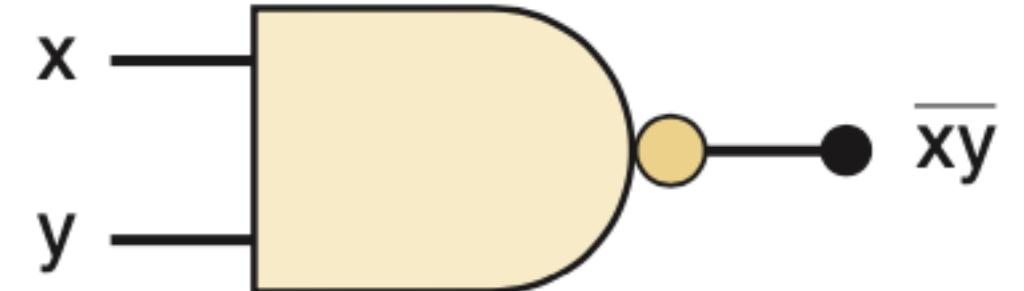


NOR

$$\overline{x+y+z} = \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y} \cdot \overline{z}$$

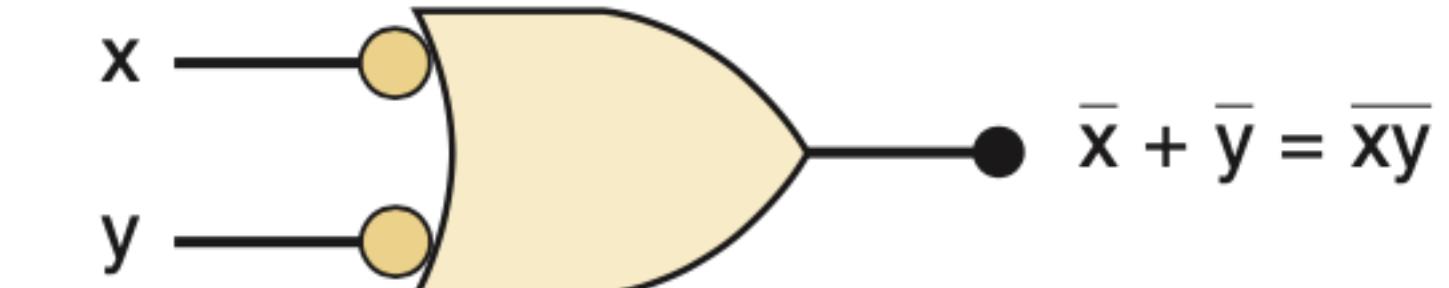
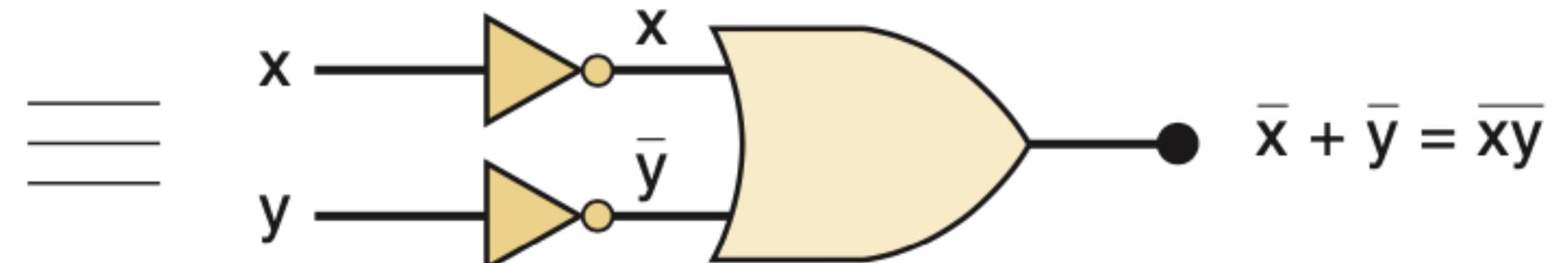


$$(17) (\overline{x \cdot y}) = \overline{x} + \overline{y}$$



NAND

$$\overline{x \cdot y \cdot z} = \overline{x} + \overline{y} + \overline{z}$$



**Teoremas:**

(1)  $x \cdot 0 = 0$

(2)  $x \cdot 1 = x$

(4)  $x \cdot \bar{x} = 0$

(5)  $x + 0 = x$

(6)  $x + 1 = 1$

(8)  $x + \bar{x} = 1$

(14)  $x + xy = x$

(15a)  $x + \bar{x}y = x + y$

(15b)  $\bar{x} + xy = \bar{x} + y$

(16)  $(\bar{x} + y) = \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}$

(17)  $(\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}) = \bar{x} + \bar{y}$

# Exemplo

- Simplifique a expressão (ou o circuito):

$$z = \overline{(\bar{A} + C)} \cdot \overline{(B + \bar{D})}$$

NAND(2)

- Solução:  $z = A \bar{C} + \bar{B} D$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \overline{(\bar{A} + C)} + \overline{(B + \bar{D})} \\ &= (\bar{\bar{A}} \cdot \bar{C}) + (\bar{B} \cdot \bar{\bar{D}}) \\ &= A \cdot \bar{C} + \bar{B} \cdot D \end{aligned}$$

**Teoremas:**

- (1)  $x \cdot 0 = 0$
- (2)  $x \cdot 1 = x$
- (4)  $x \cdot \bar{x} = 0$
- (5)  $x + 0 = x$
- (6)  $x + 1 = 1$
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- (15a)  $x + \bar{x}y = x + y$
- (15b)  $\bar{x} + xy = \bar{x} + y$
- (16)  $(\bar{x} + y) = \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}$
- (17)  $(\bar{x} \cdot y) = \bar{x} + \bar{y}$

# Exemplo

- Simplifique a expressão (ou o circuito):

$$z = \overline{(\bar{A} + C) \cdot (B + \bar{D})}$$

- Solução:

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

Teorema (17)

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

Teorema (16)

$$z = A \bar{C} + \bar{B} D$$

**Teoremas:**

(1)  $x \cdot 0 = 0$

(2)  $x \cdot 1 = x$

(4)  $x \cdot \bar{x} = 0$

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(15a)  $x + \bar{x}y = x + y$

(15b)  $\bar{x} + xy = \bar{x} + y$

(16)  $(\bar{x} + y) = \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}$

(17)  $(\bar{x} \cdot y) = \bar{x} + \bar{y}$

**Example 1**

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \overline{A + \overline{B} \cdot C} \\ &= \overline{A} \cdot (\overline{\overline{B}} \cdot \overline{C}) \\ &= \overline{A} \cdot (\overline{\overline{B}} + \overline{\overline{C}}) \\ &= \overline{A} \cdot (B + \overline{C}) \end{aligned}$$

**Example 2**

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= \overline{(A + BC) \cdot (D + EF)} \\ &= (\overline{A} + \overline{BC}) + (\overline{D} + \overline{EF}) \\ &= (\overline{A} \cdot \overline{BC}) + (\overline{D} \cdot \overline{EF}) \\ &= [\overline{A} \cdot (\overline{B} + \overline{C})] + [\overline{D} \cdot (\overline{E} + \overline{F})] \\ &= \overline{AB} + \overline{AC} + \overline{DE} + \overline{DF} \end{aligned}$$

**Note:**

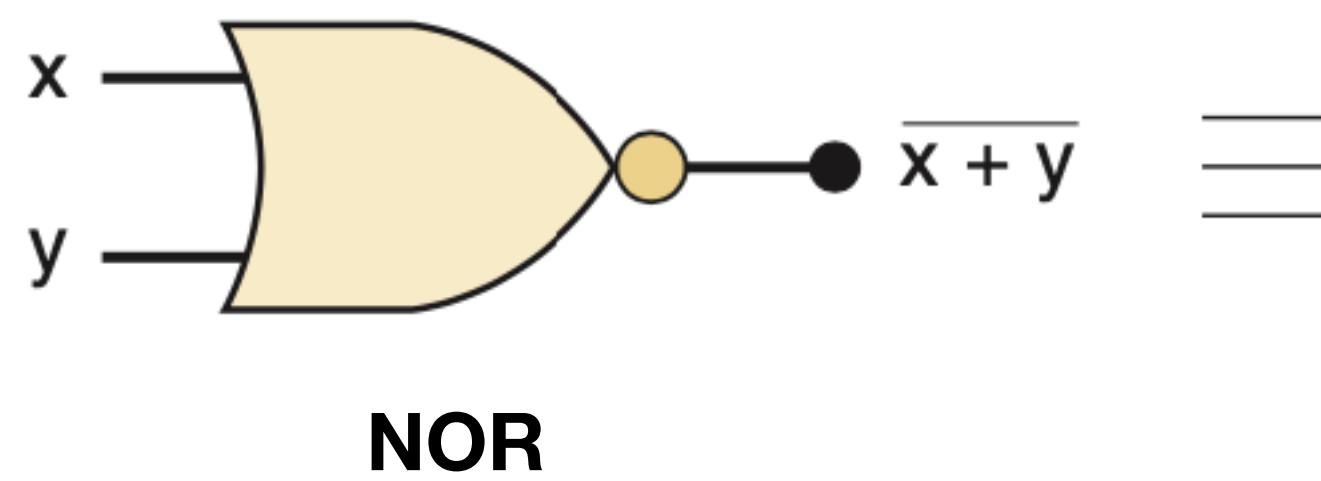
$$\overline{x + y + z} = \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z}$$

$$\overline{x \cdot y \cdot z} = \bar{x} + \bar{y} + \bar{z}$$

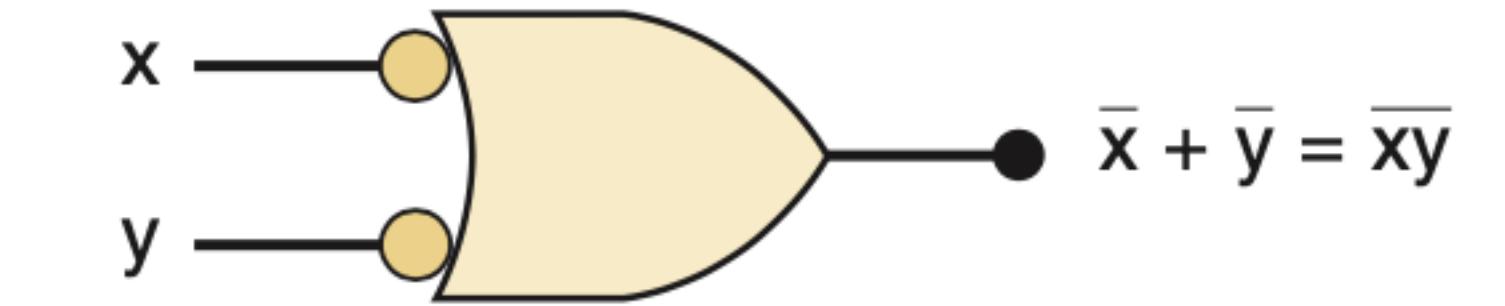
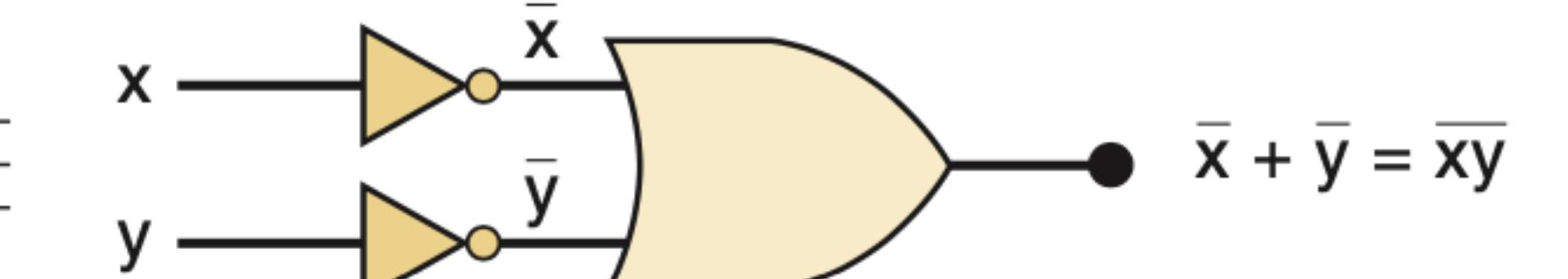
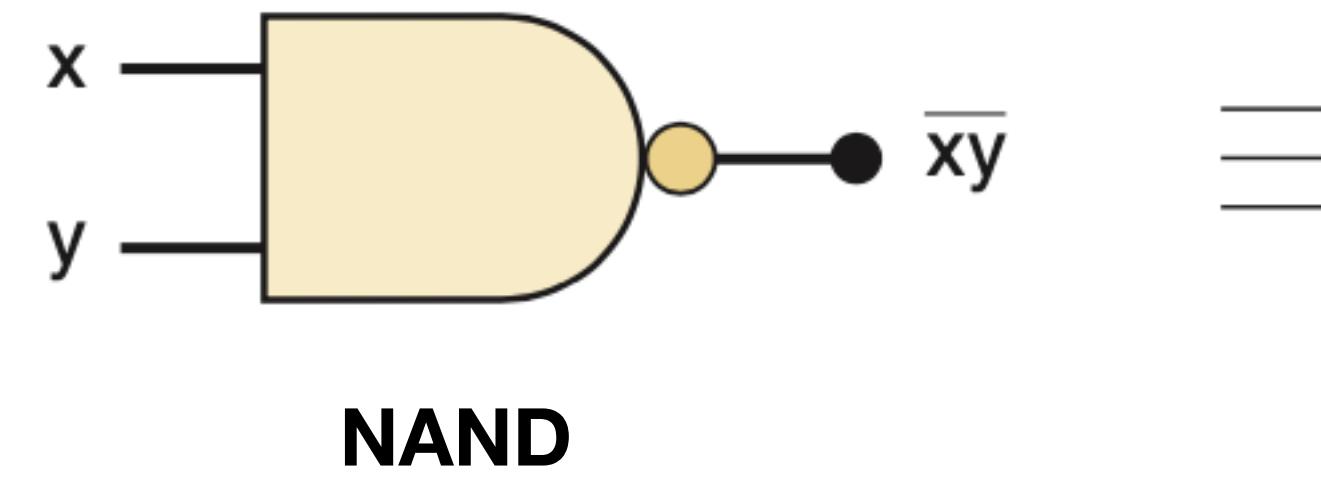
# Implicações do Teoremas de Demorgan's

- Universalidade das portas **NOR** e **NAND**:

$$(16) (\overline{x + y}) = \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}$$

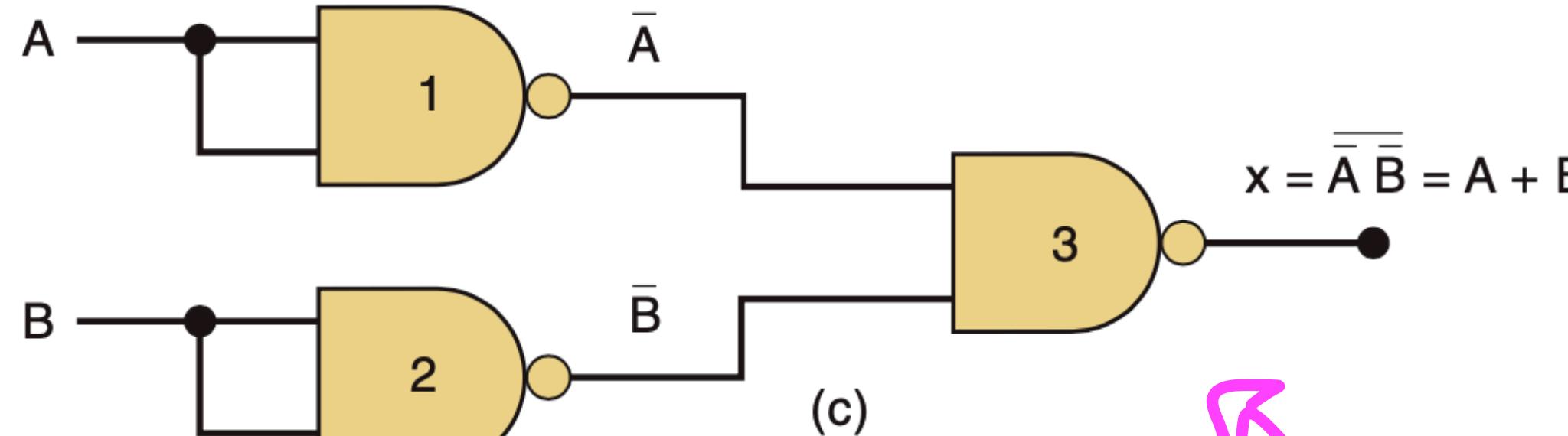
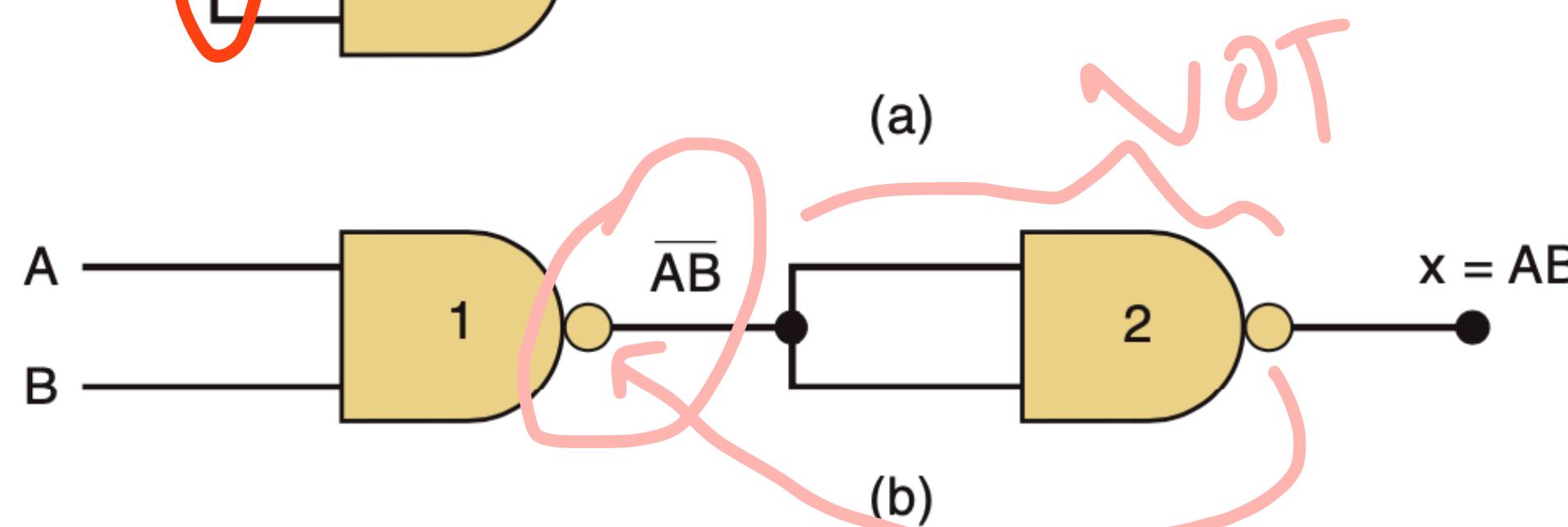
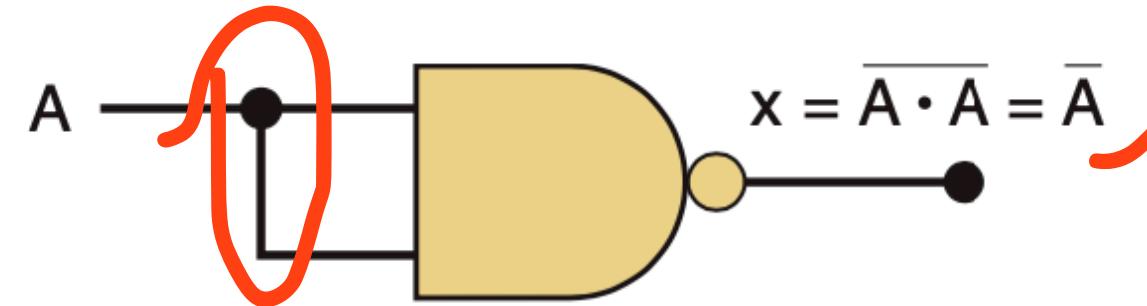


$$(17) (\overline{x \cdot y}) = \overline{x} + \overline{y}$$



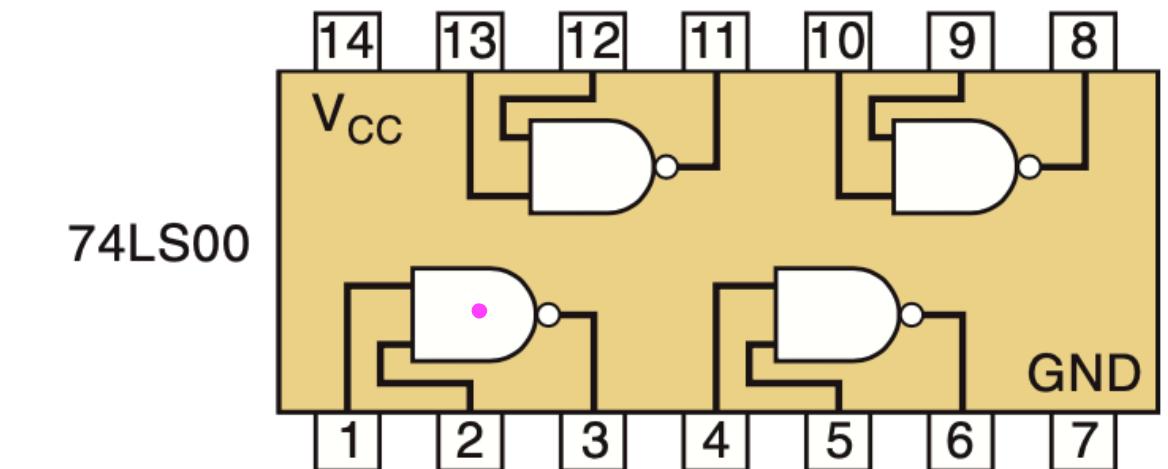
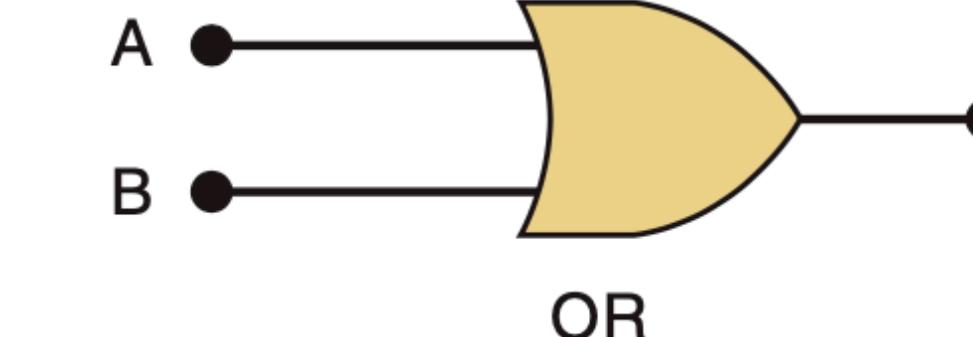
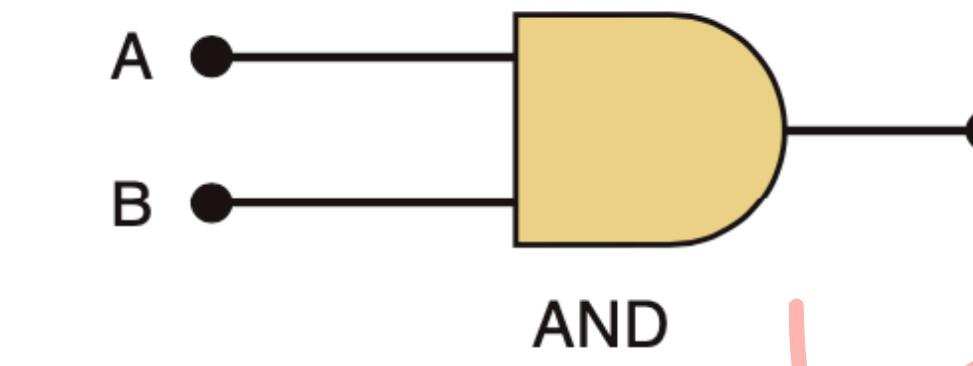
# Implicações do Teoremas de Demorgan's

- Universaldade das portas **NAND**: (16)  ~~$(x+y) = \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}$~~



$$x = \bar{A} + B = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$$

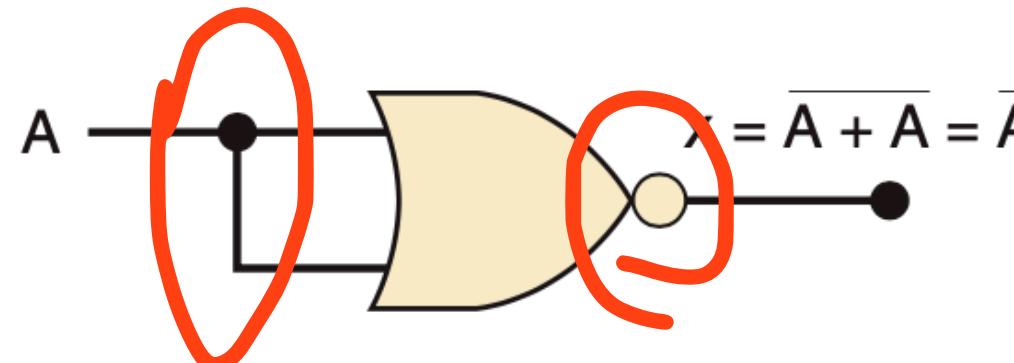
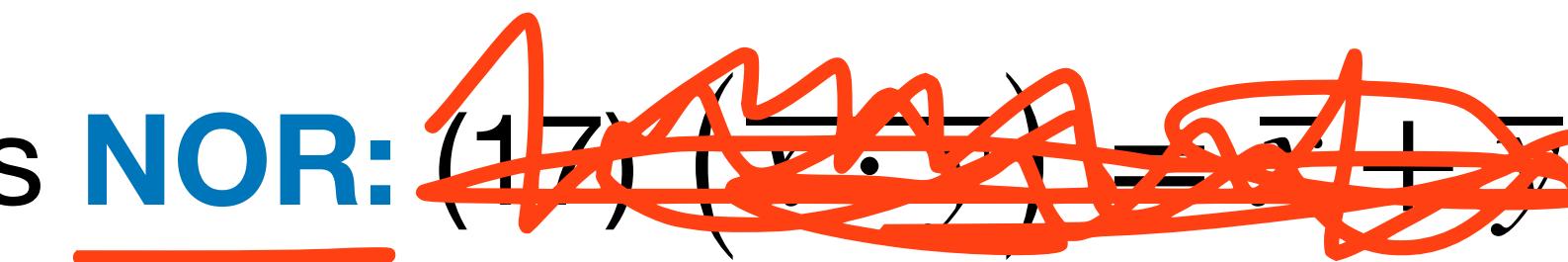
$$(16) \quad (x+y) = \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}$$



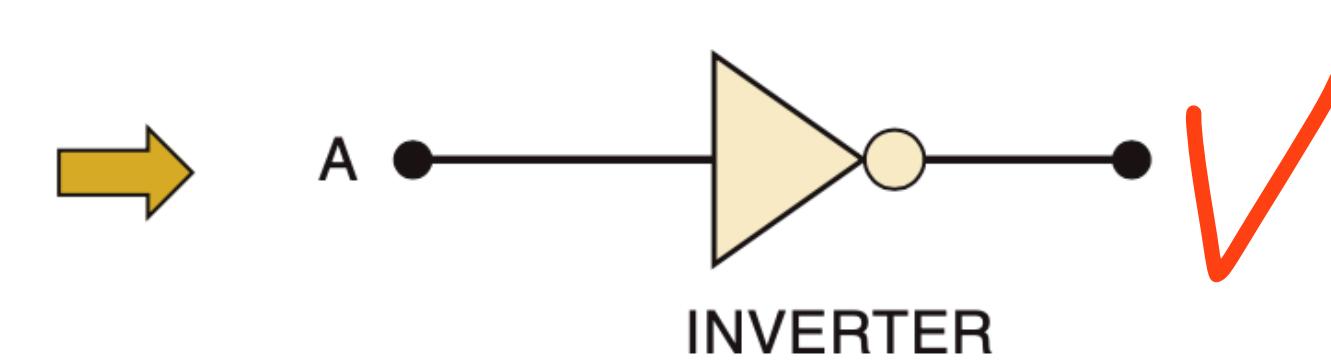
$$(17) \quad (\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}) = \bar{x} + \bar{y}$$

# Implicações do Teoremas de Demorgan's

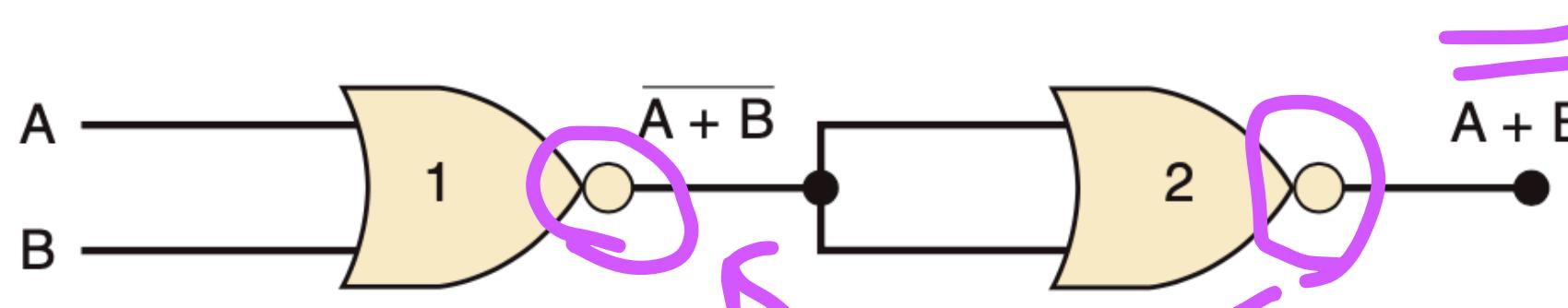
- Universaldade das portas NOR:



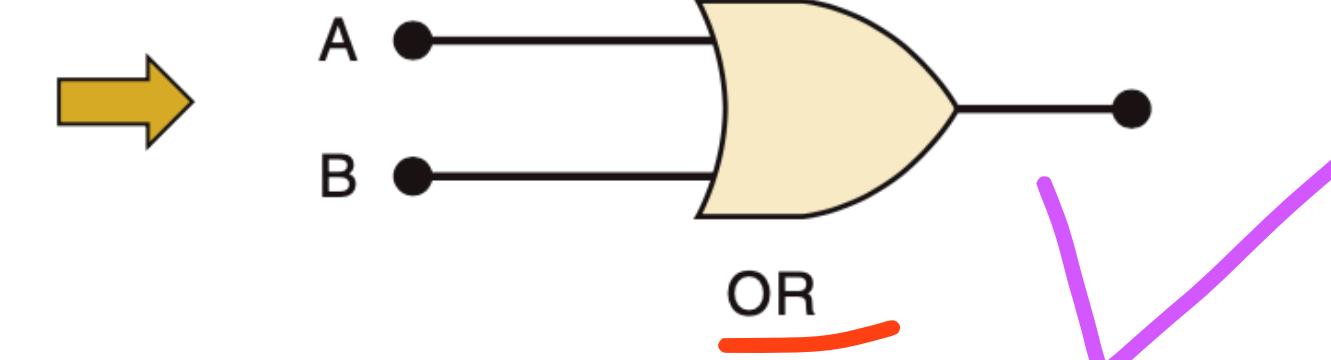
(a)



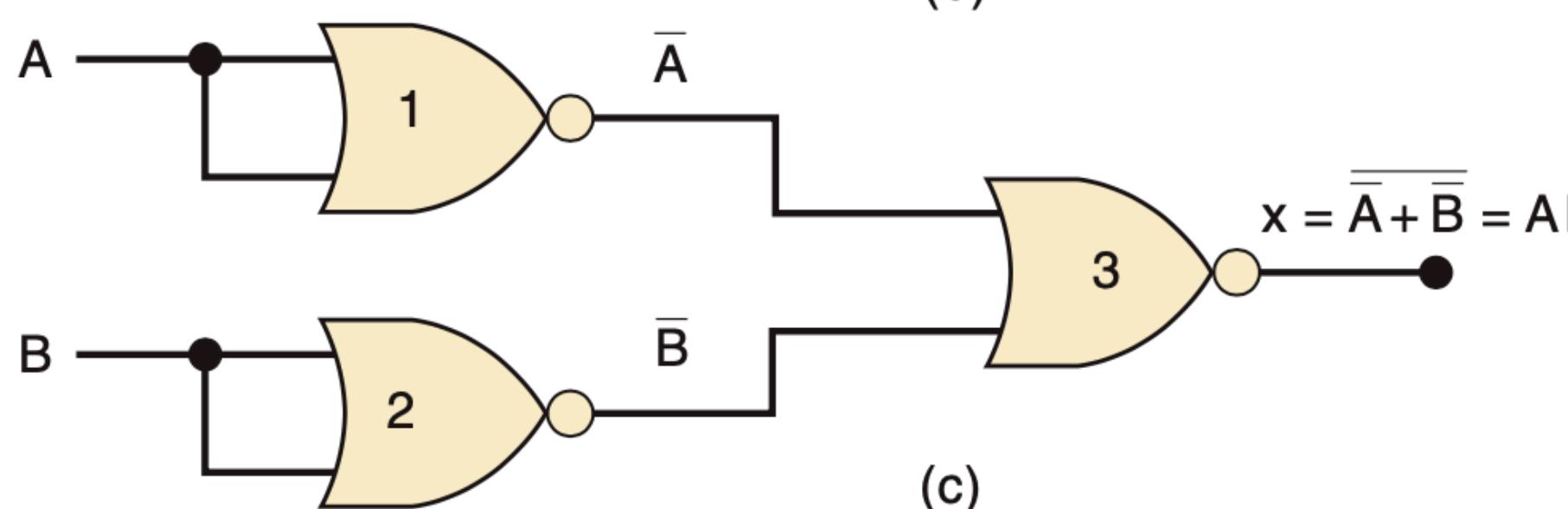
INVERTER



(b)

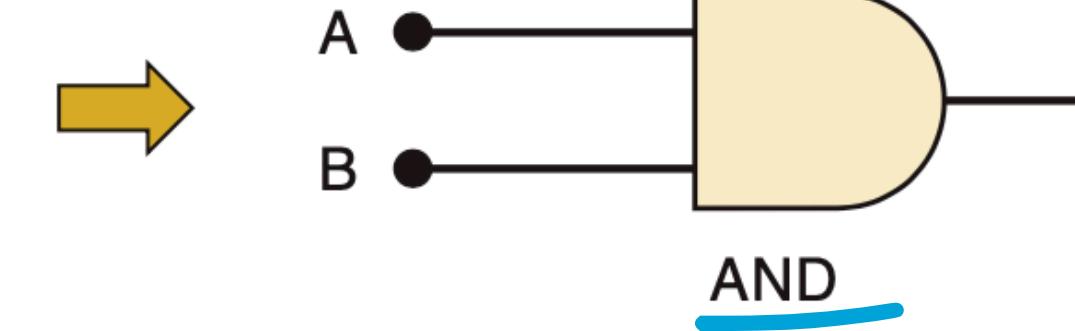


OR

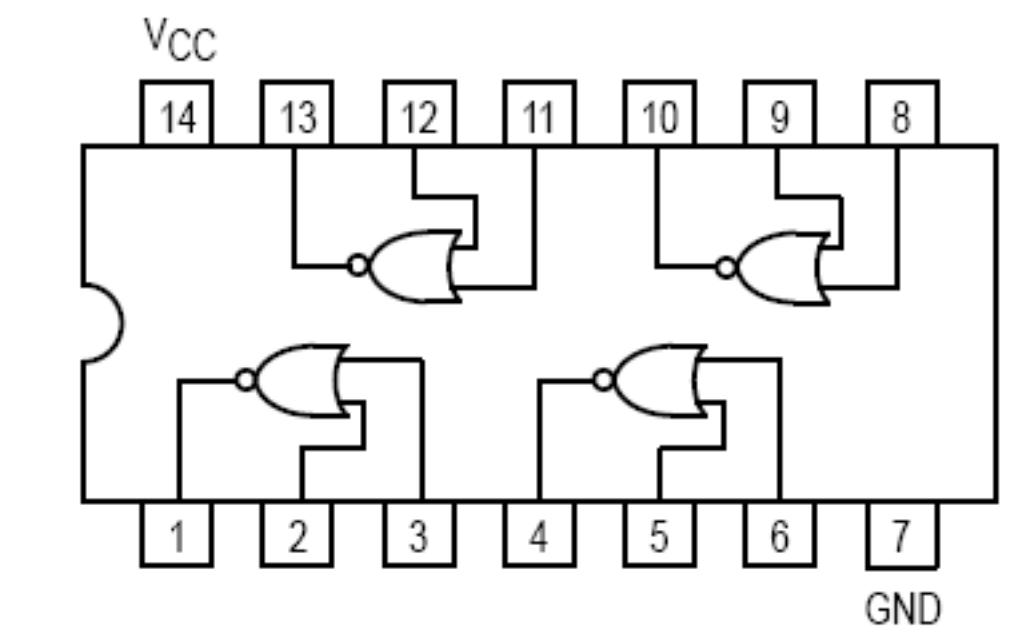


(c)

$$x = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$$



AND

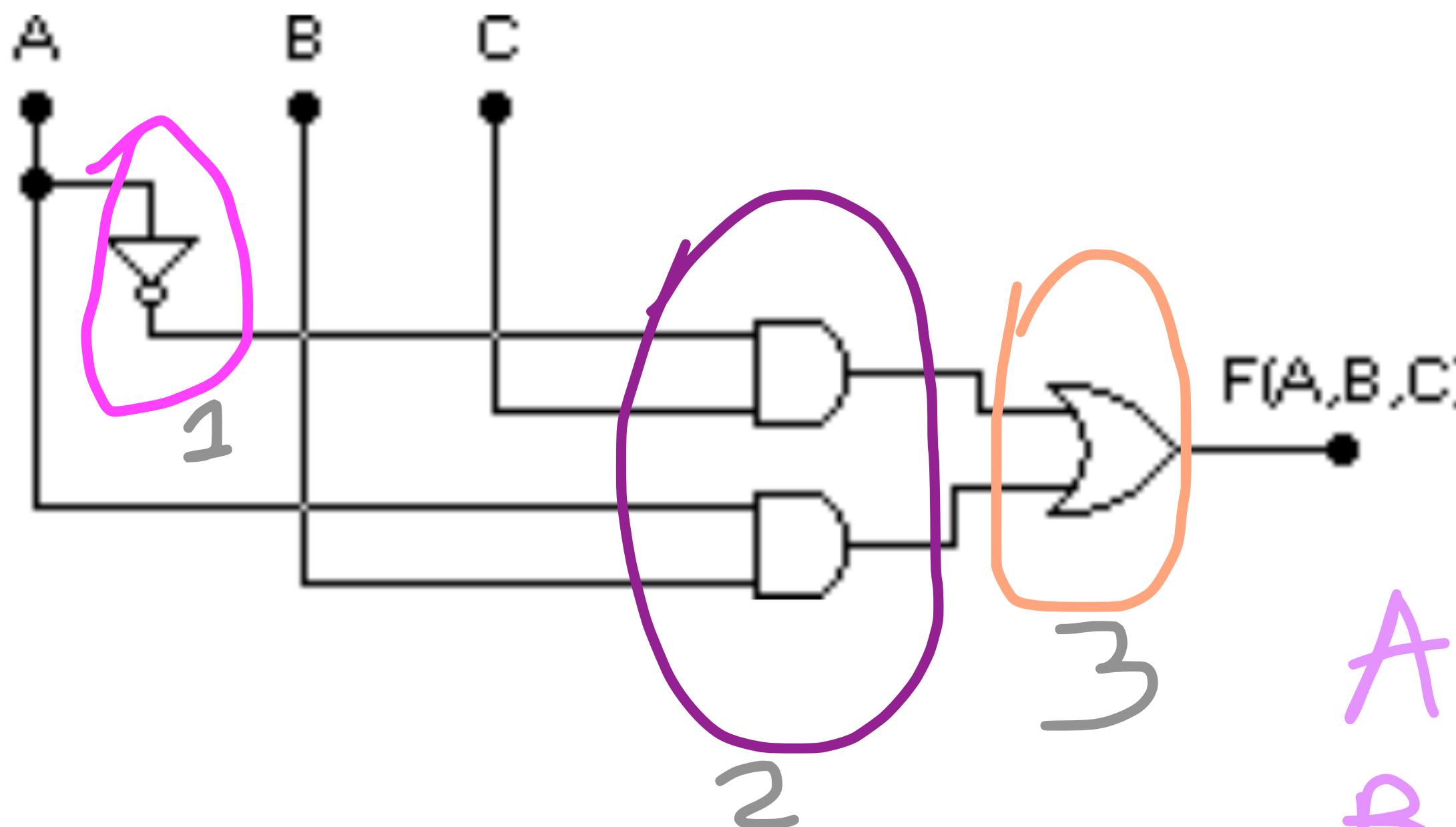


74LS02

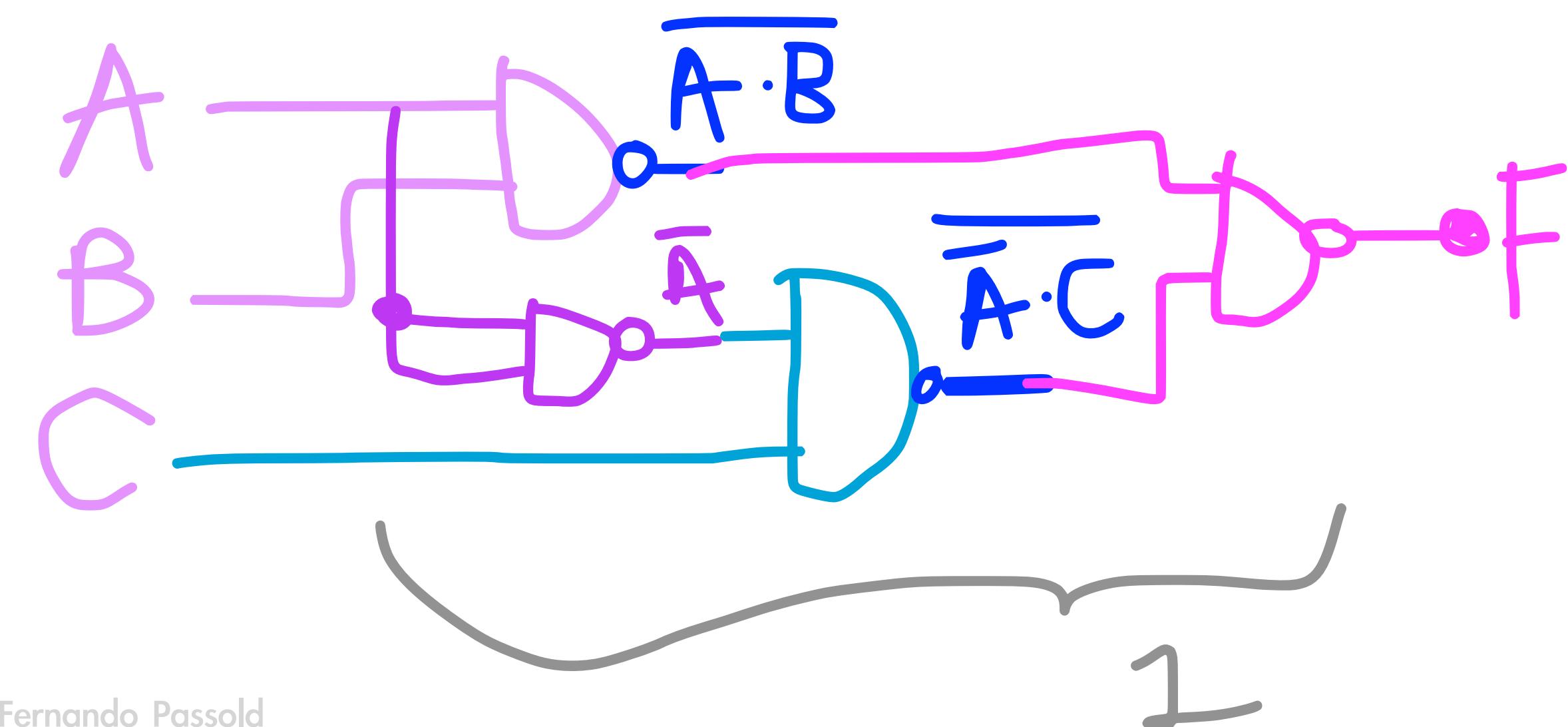
$$(16) \overline{x+y} = \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}$$

# (Custo de) Síntese de Circuitos

- Comprove usando álgebra de Boole que o circuito abaixo pode ser realizado usando-se apenas 01 (um) CI 74LS00 (4 x NAND(2)):

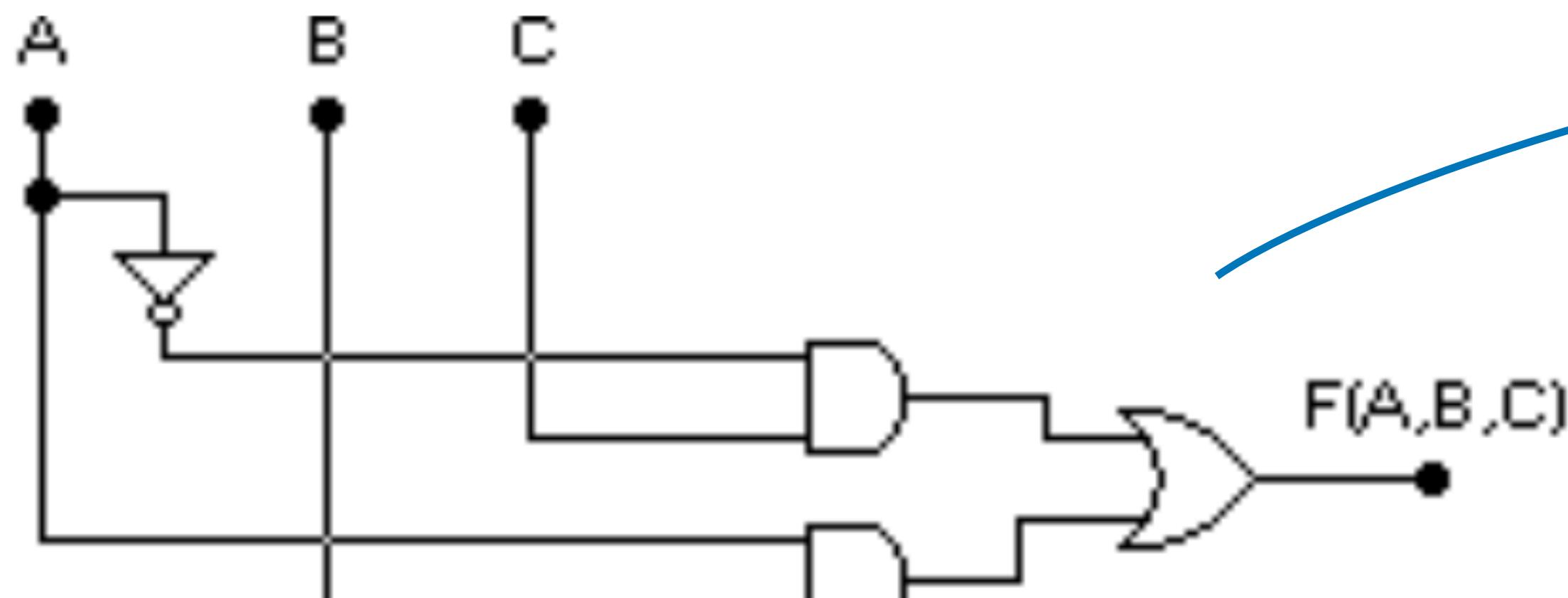


$$F = \overline{\overline{A} \cdot C + A \cdot B}$$
$$F = \overline{\overline{A} \cdot C} \cdot \overline{A \cdot B}$$

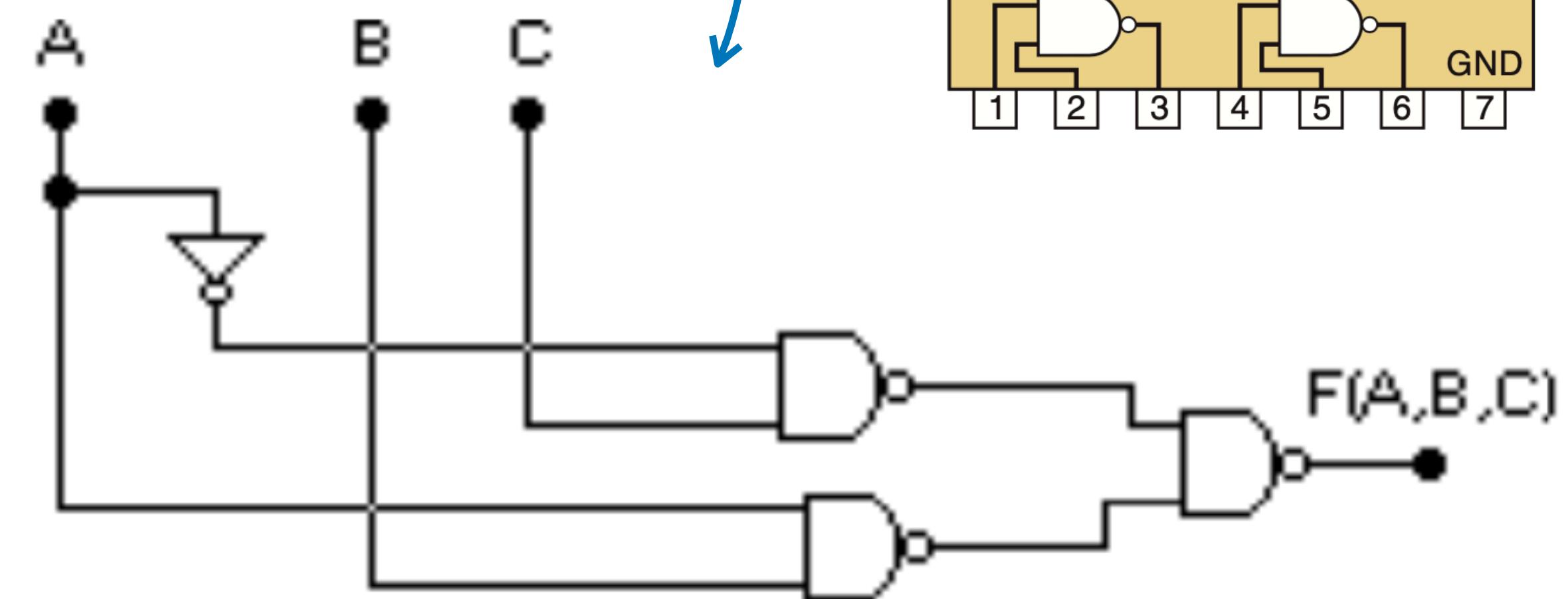


# (Custo de) Síntese de Circuitos

- Comprove usando álgebra de Boole que o circuito abaixo pode ser realizado usando-se apenas 01 (um) CI 74LS00 (4 x NAND(2)):

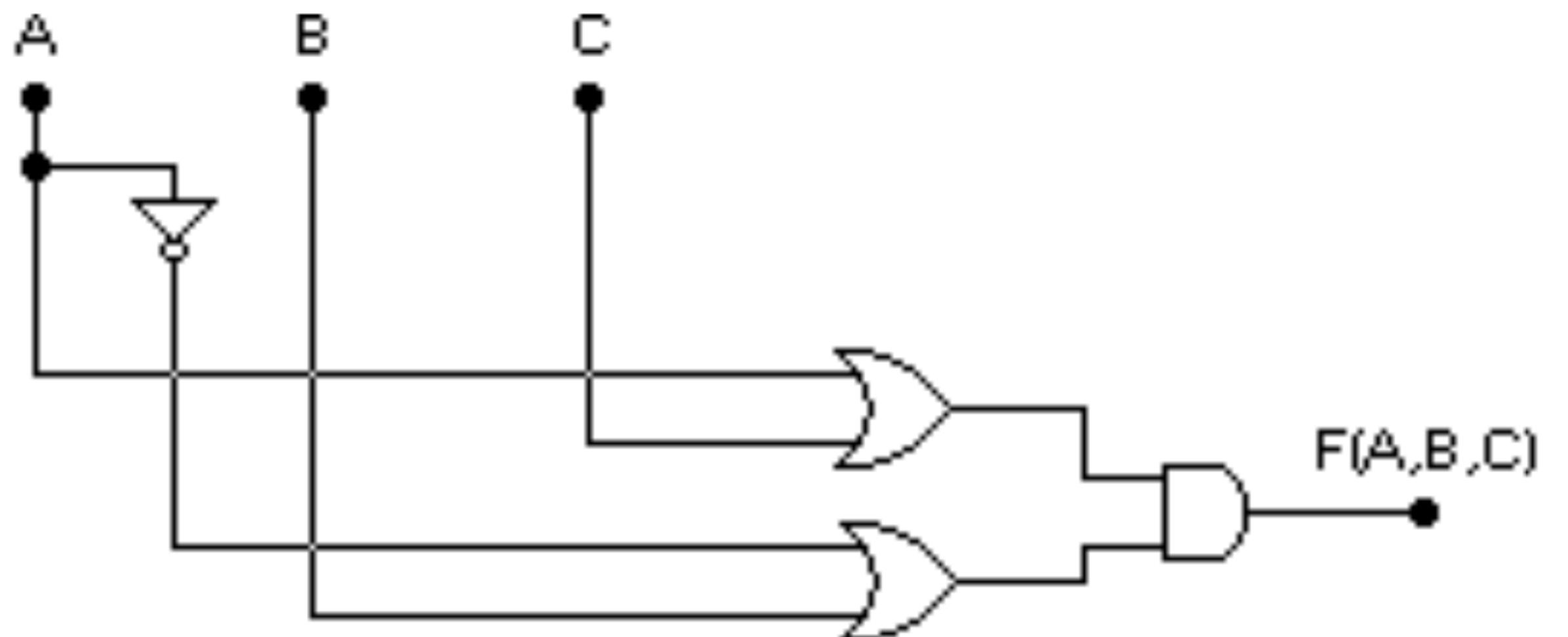


Solução:



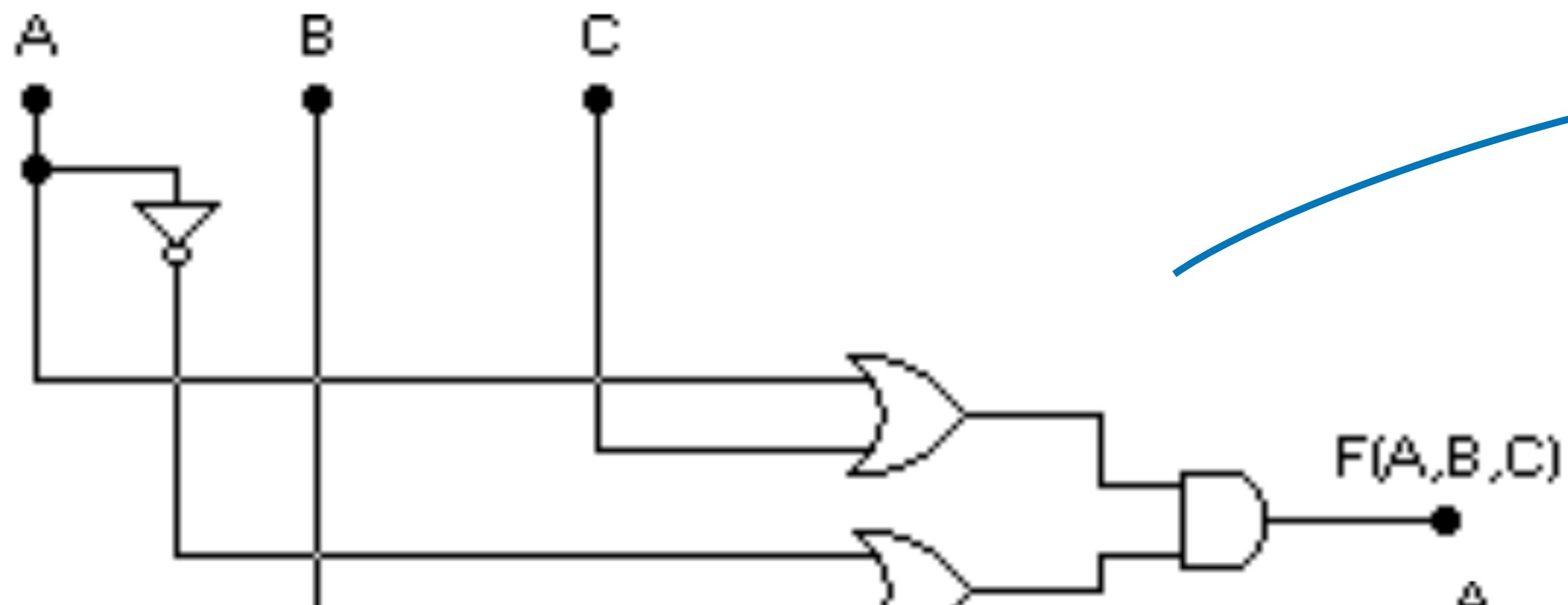
# (Custo de) Síntese de Circuitos

- Comprove usando álgebra de Boole que o circuito abaixo pode ser realizado usando-se apenas 01 (um) CI 74LS02 (4 x NOR(2)):

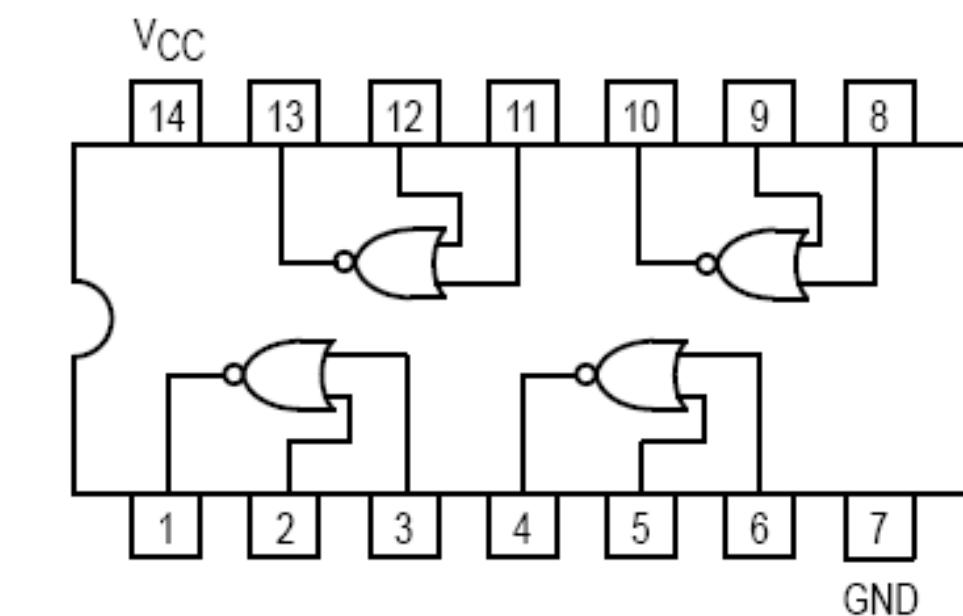
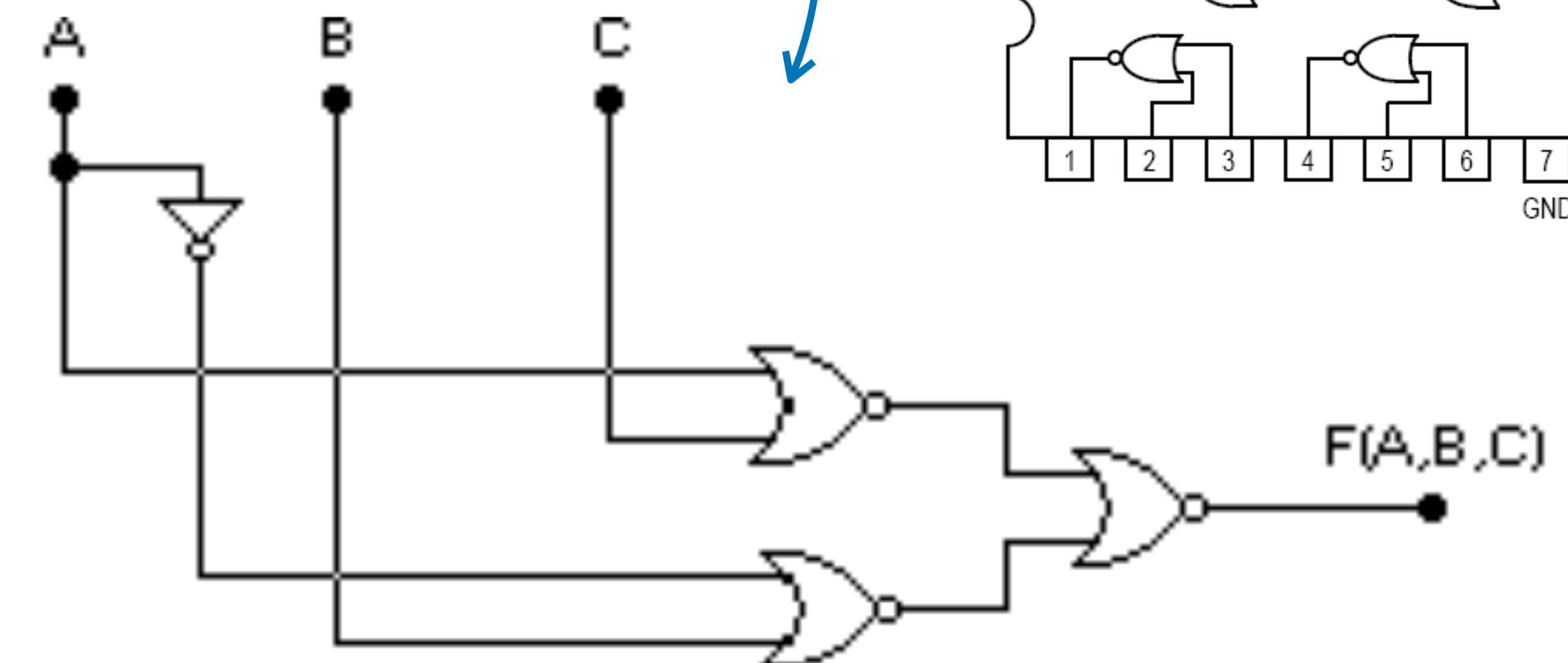


# (Custo de) Síntese de Circuitos

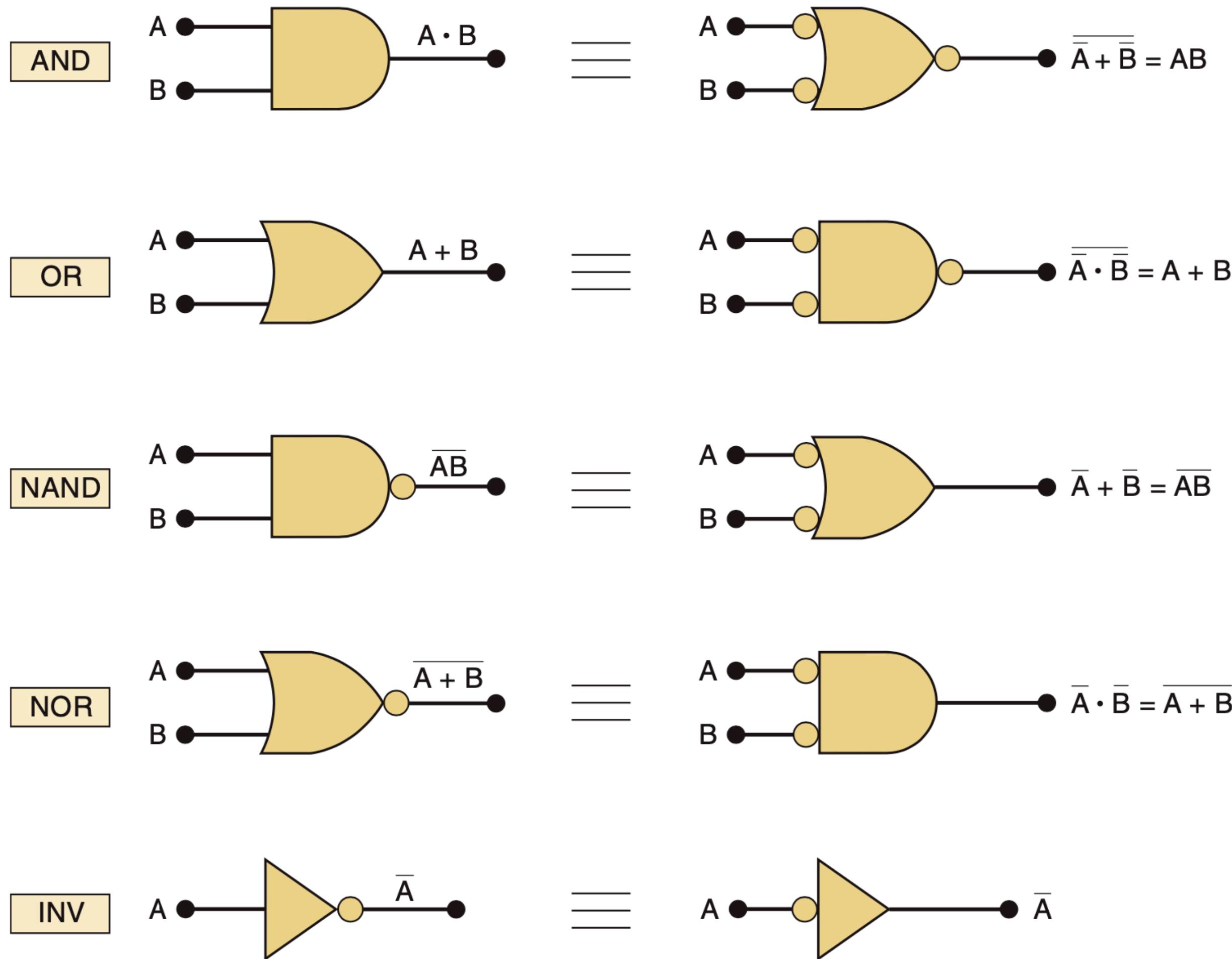
- Comprove usando álgebra de Boole que o circuito abaixo pode ser realizado usando-se apenas 01 (um) CI 74LS02 (4 x NOR(2)):



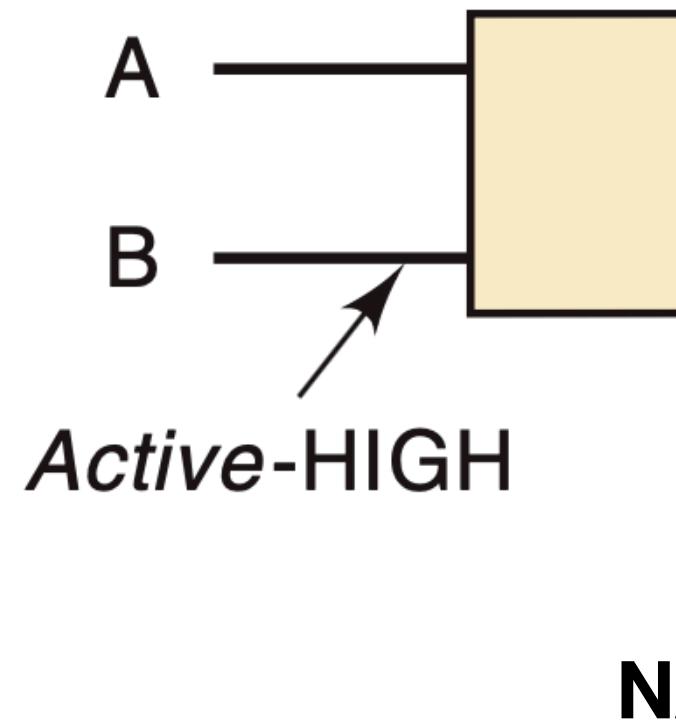
Solução:



# Símbolos Alternativos

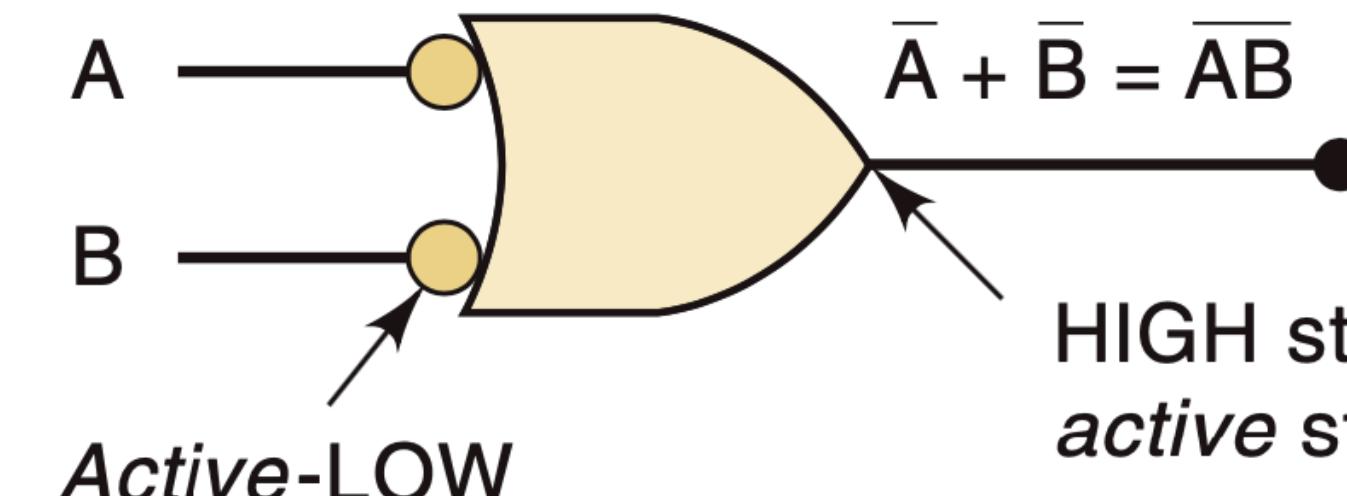


# “Ativo ALTO” x “Ativo BAIXO”



LOW state is  
the *active* state.

Note:  
MESMA Porta



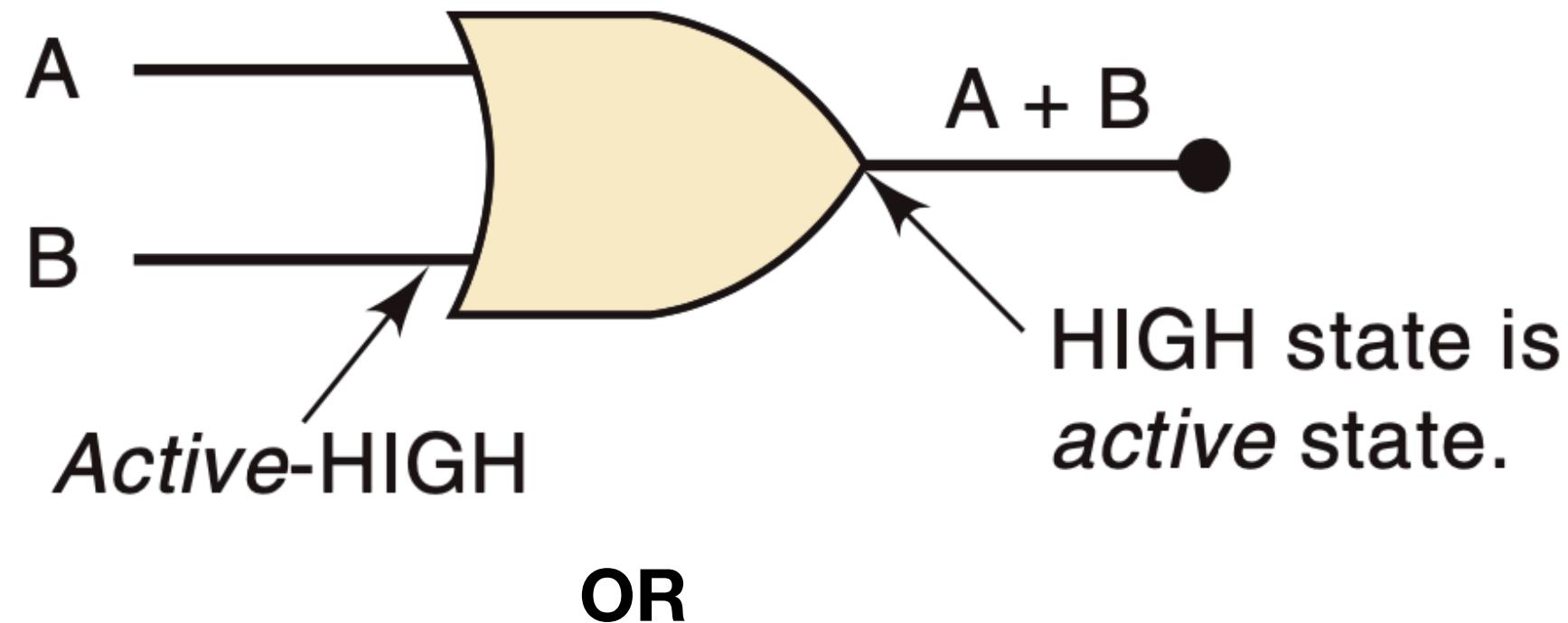
HIGH state is the  
*active* state.

≡ NAND

Saída vai a nível lógico BAIXO apenas quando  
TODAS as entradas estiverem em nível lógico  
ALTO.

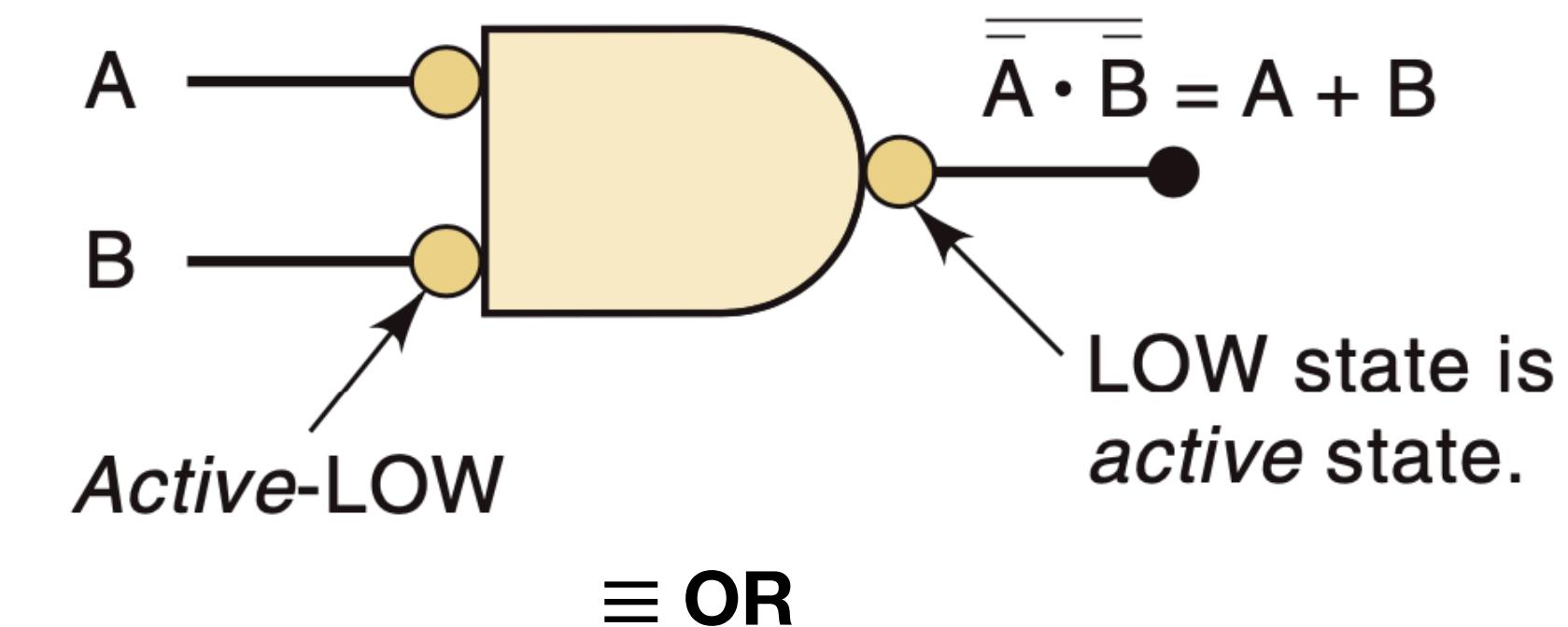
AB	AND	NAND
0 0	0	1
0 1	0	1
1 0	0	1
1 1	1	0

# “Ativo ALTO” x “Ativo BAIXO”



Saída vai a nível lógico ALTO apenas quando QUALQUER entradas estiverem em nível lógico ALTO.

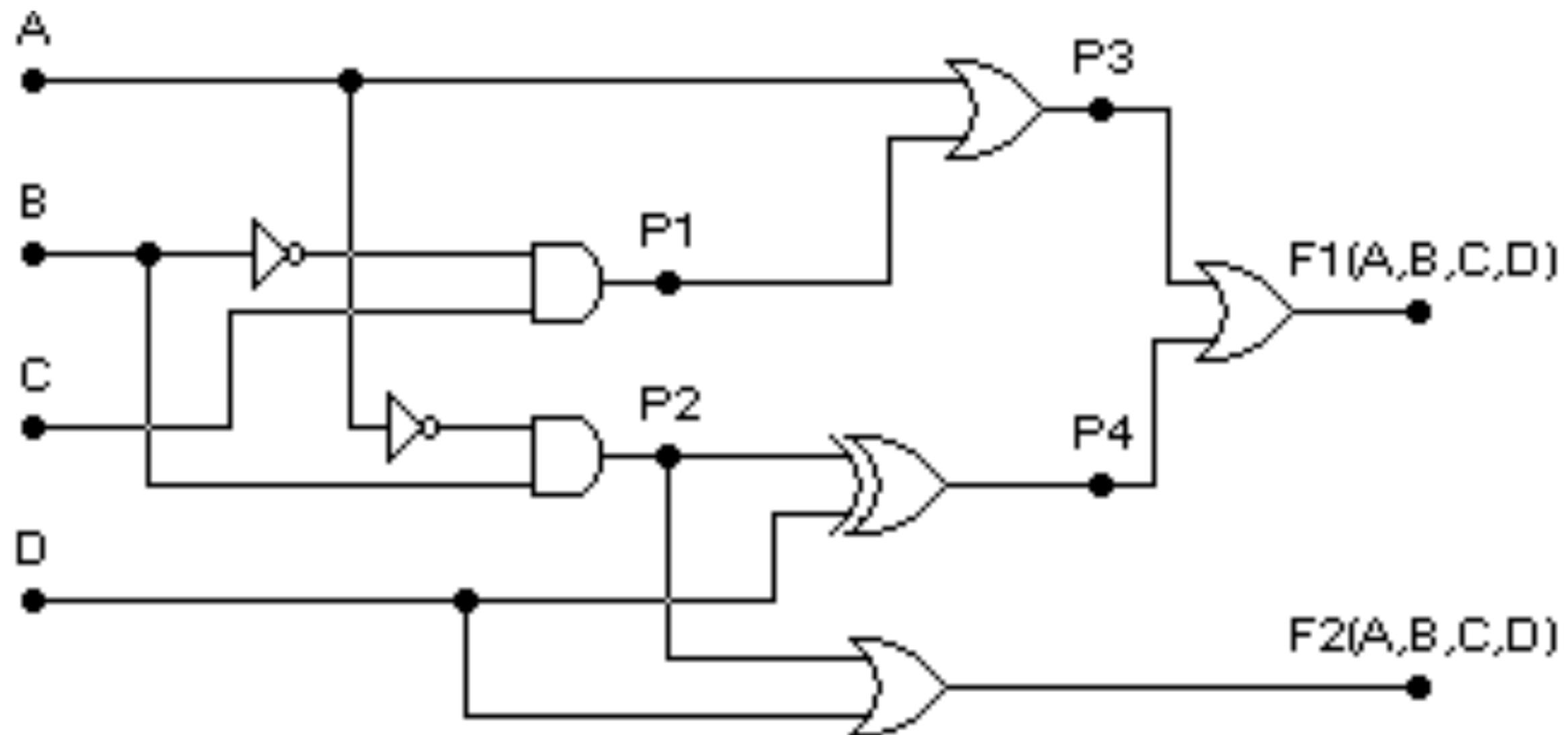
Note:  
MESMA Porta



AB	OR
0 0	0
0 1	1
1 0	1
1 1	1

# Análise de Circuitos

- Deduza as expressões (e/ou tabela verdade para F1 e F2):



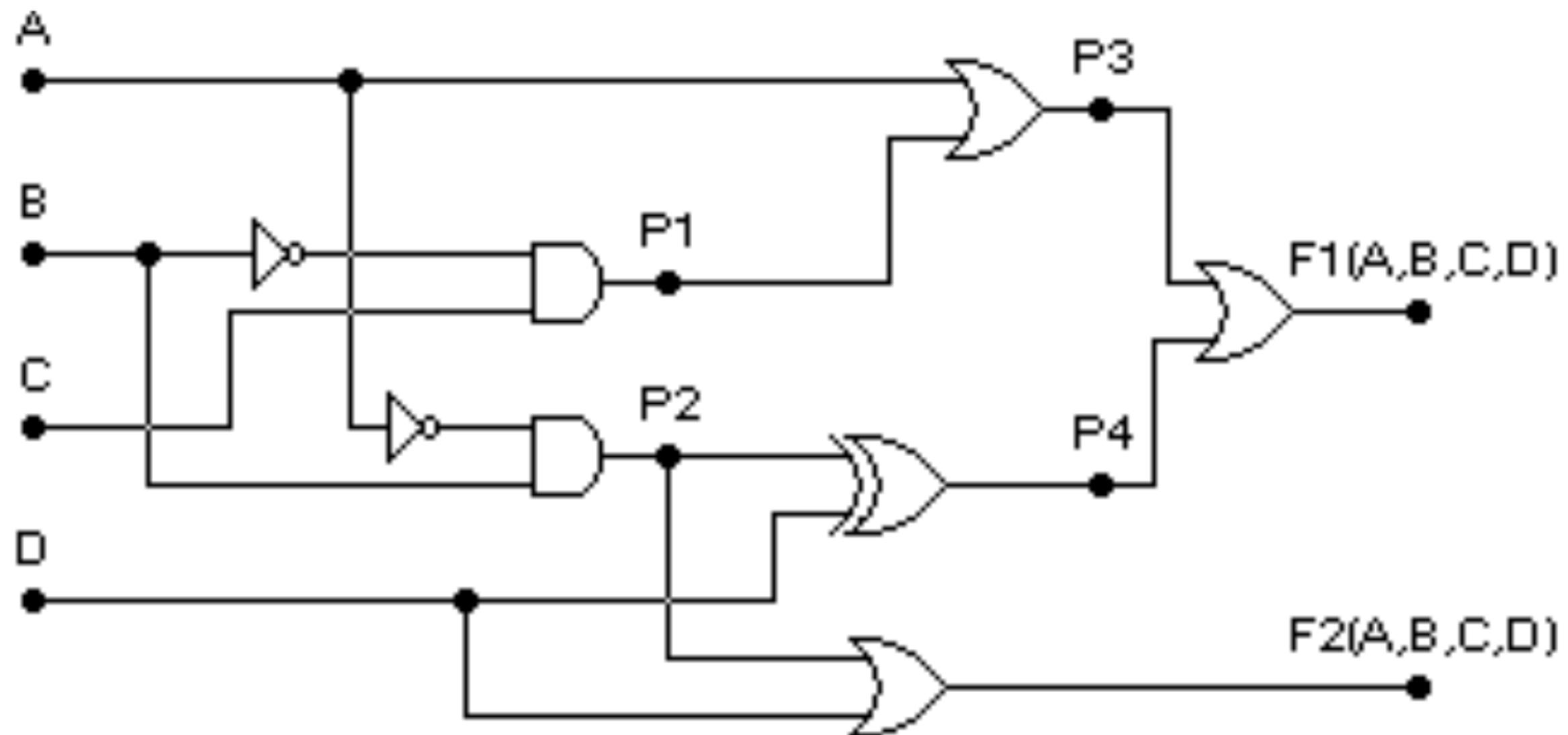
Solução:

$$F1 = A + B\bar{D} + \bar{B}C + \bar{B}D$$

$$F2 = \bar{A}B + D$$

# Análise de Circuitos

- Deduza as expressões (e/ou tabela verdade para F1 e F2):



Solução:

$$P1 = \bar{B}C$$

$$P2 = \bar{A}B$$

$$P3 = A + P1 = A + \bar{B}C$$

$$P4 = P2 \oplus D = P2\bar{D} + \bar{P2}D$$

$$P4 = \bar{A}B\bar{D} + (\bar{\bar{A}}\bar{B})D$$

$$P4 = \bar{A}B\bar{D} + (\bar{A} + \bar{B})D$$

$$P4 = \bar{A}B\bar{D} + AD + \bar{B}D$$

$$F1 = P3 + P4$$

$$F1 = A + \bar{B}C + \bar{A}B\bar{D} + AD + \bar{B}D$$

$$F1 = A(1 + D) + \bar{B}C + \bar{A}B\bar{D} + \bar{B}D$$

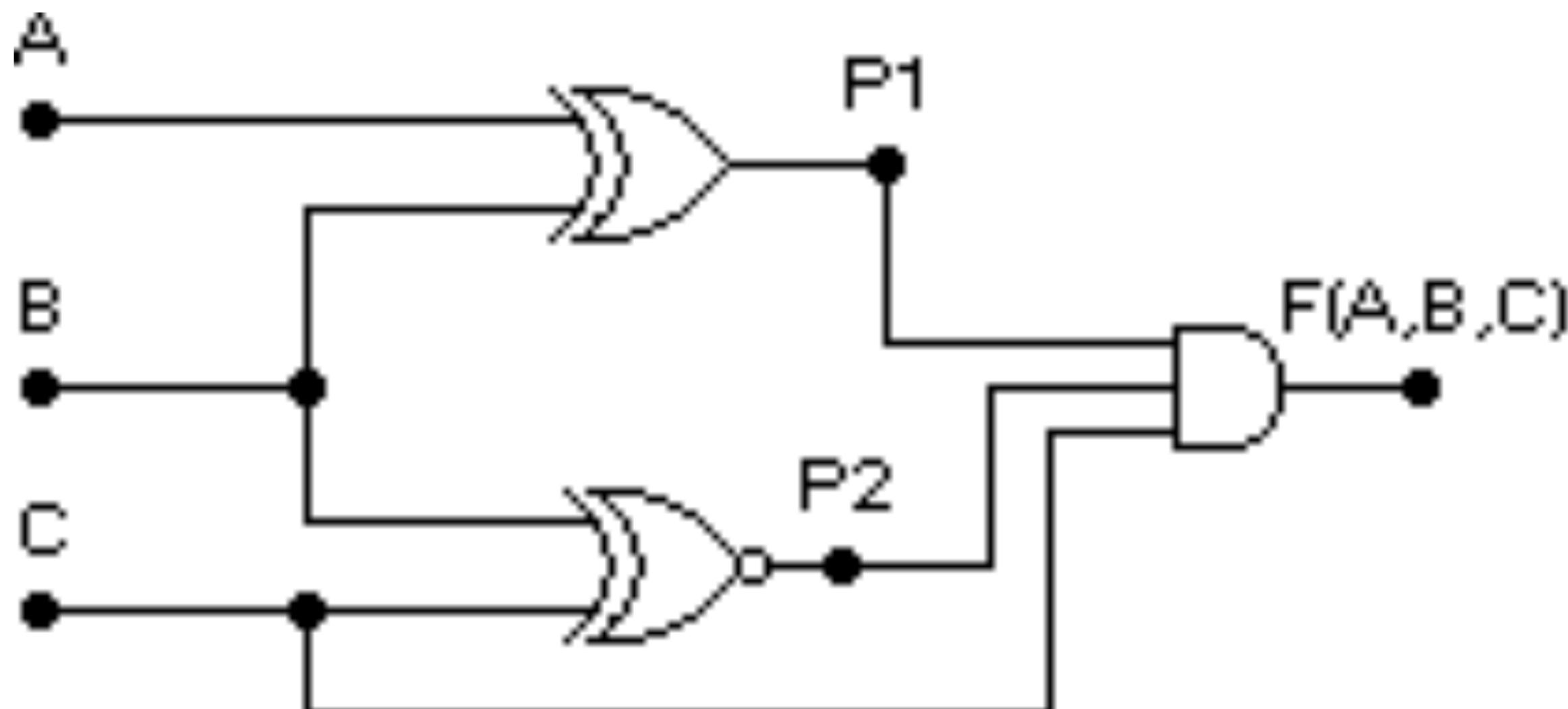
$$F1 = A + \bar{A}B\bar{D} + \bar{B}C + \bar{B}D$$

$$F1 = A + B\bar{D} + \bar{B}C + \bar{B}D$$

$$F2 = P2 + D = \bar{A}B + D$$

# Análise de Circuitos

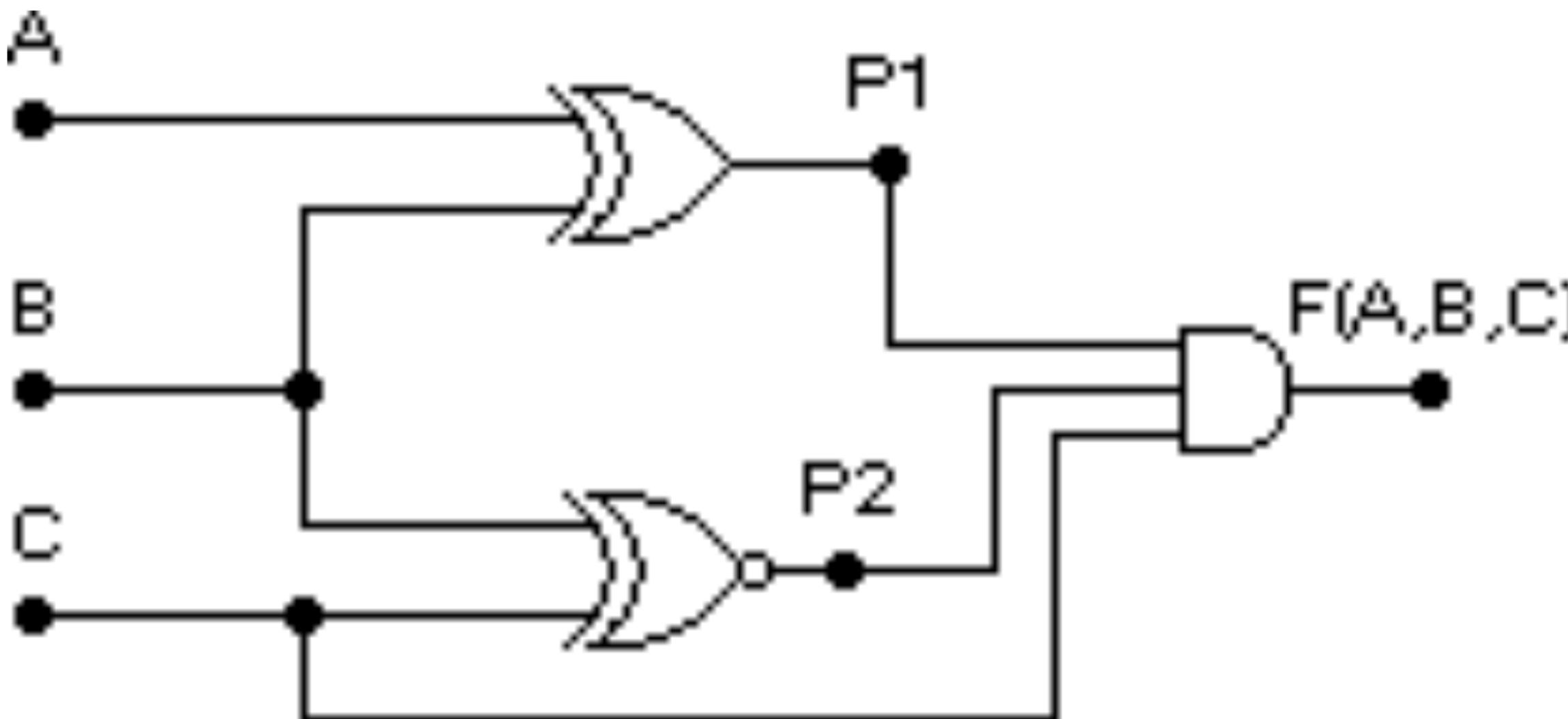
- Levante a tabela verdade de F:



Ref	A	B	C	P1	P2	F
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	1	0
2	0	1	0	1	0	0
3	0	1	1	1	1	0
4	1	0	0	1	0	0
5	1	0	1	1	1	0
6	1	1	0	1	0	0
7	1	1	1	1	1	1

# Análise de Circuitos

- Levante a tabela verdade de F:

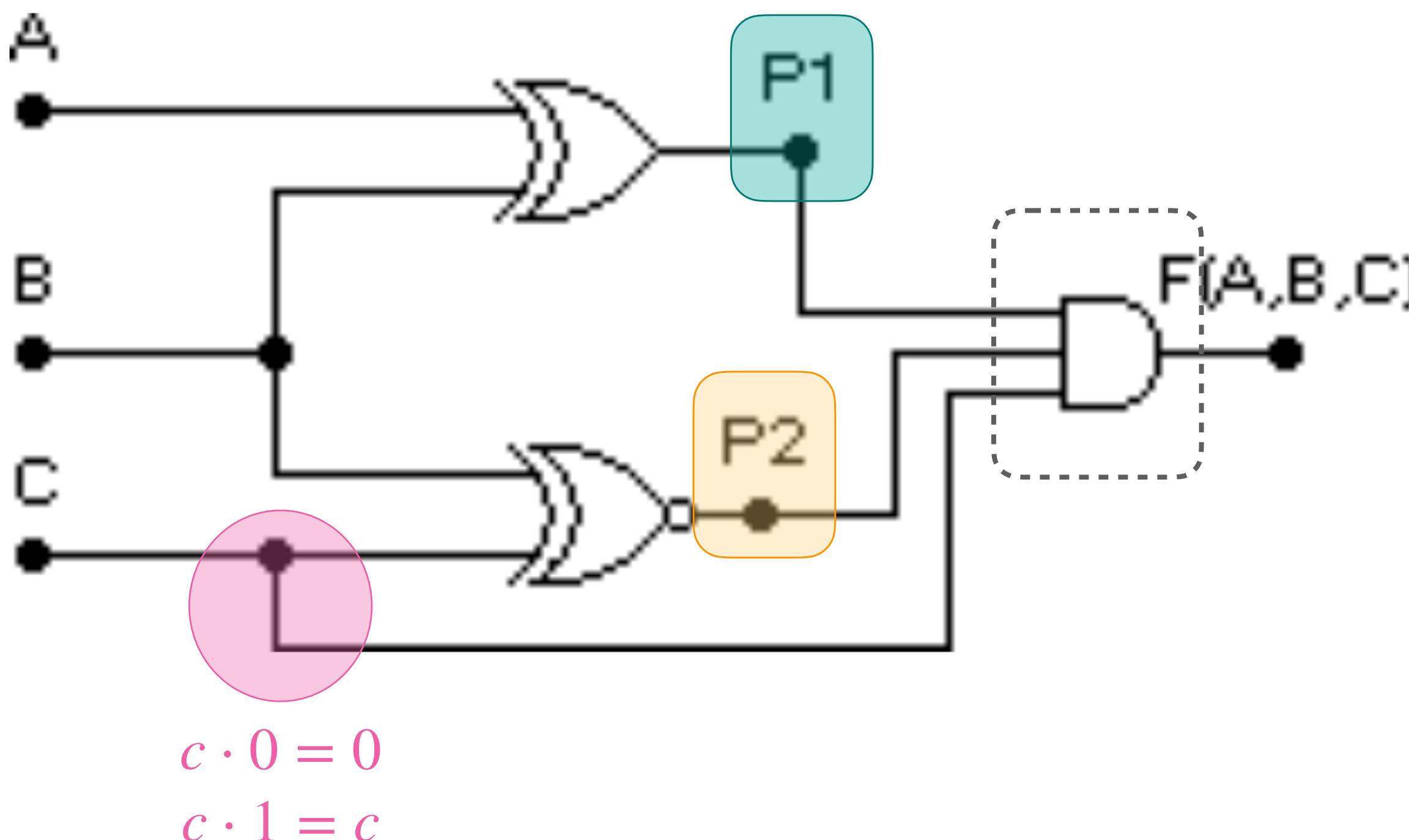


Solução:

Ref	A	B	C	P1	P2	F
0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	0
2	0	1	0	1	0	0
3	0	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	0	0	1	1	0
5	1	0	1	1	0	0
6	1	1	0	0	0	0
7	1	1	1	0	1	0

# Análise de Circuitos

- Levante a tabela verdade de F:



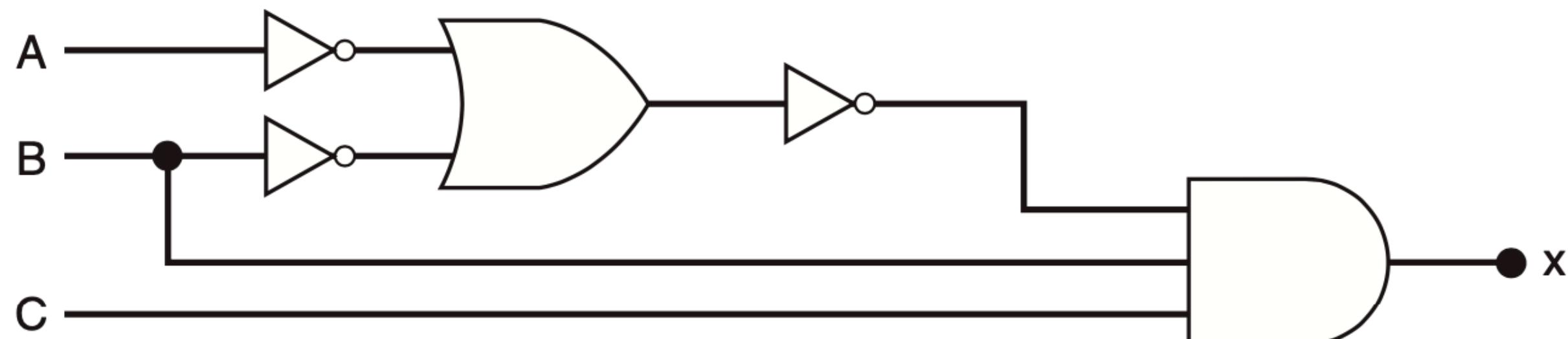
P1: porta XOR: Detector de Desigualdade (A,B)  
P2: porta NXOR: Igualdades (B,C)

Solução:

Ref	A	B	C	P1	P2	F
0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	1	0	0
3	0	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	0	0	1	1	0
5	1	0	1	1	0	0
6	1	1	0	0	0	0
7	1	1	1	0	1	0

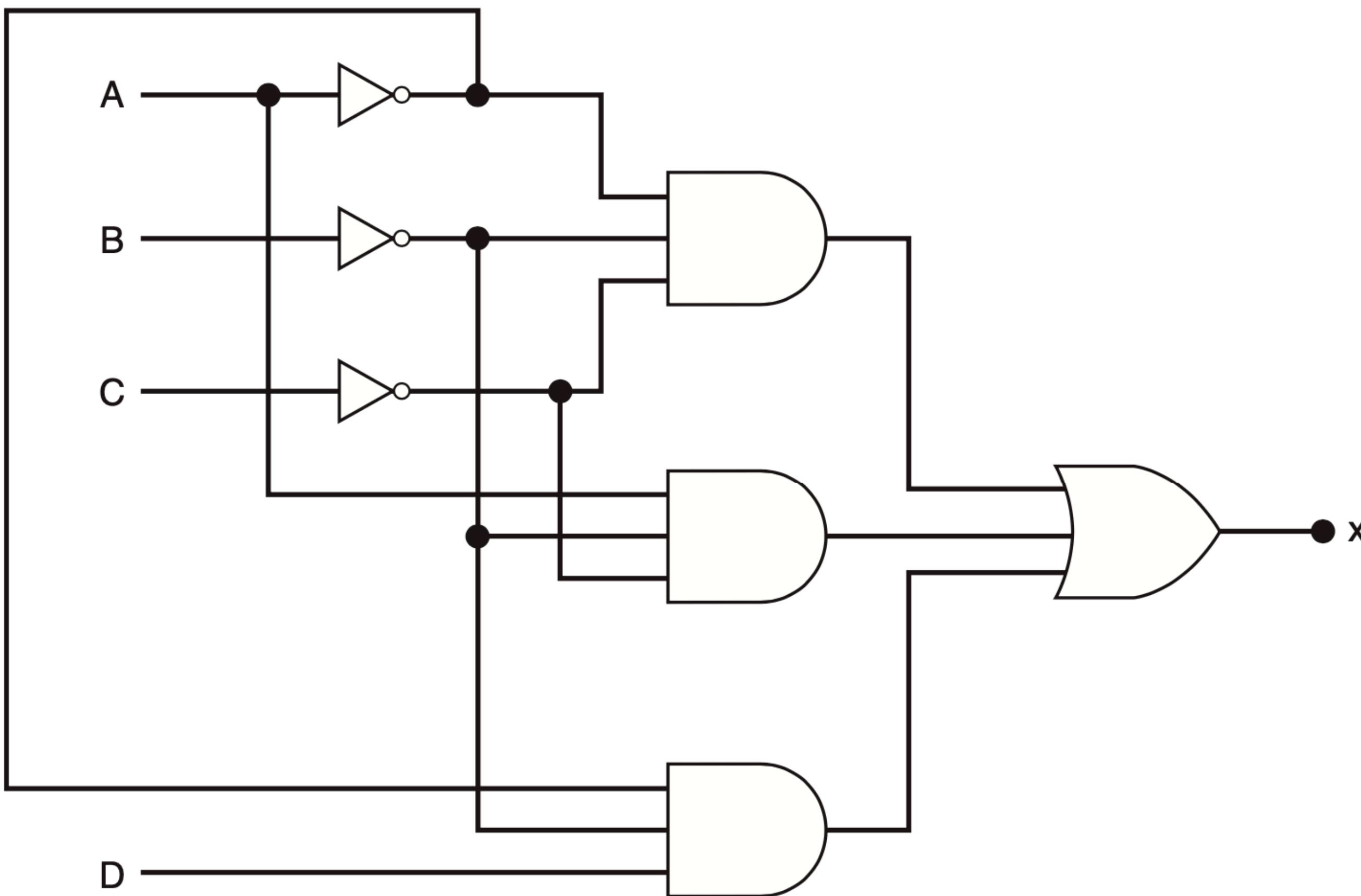
# Análise de Circuitos

- Escreva a equação para  $x$  e levante a tabela verdade do circuito abaixo



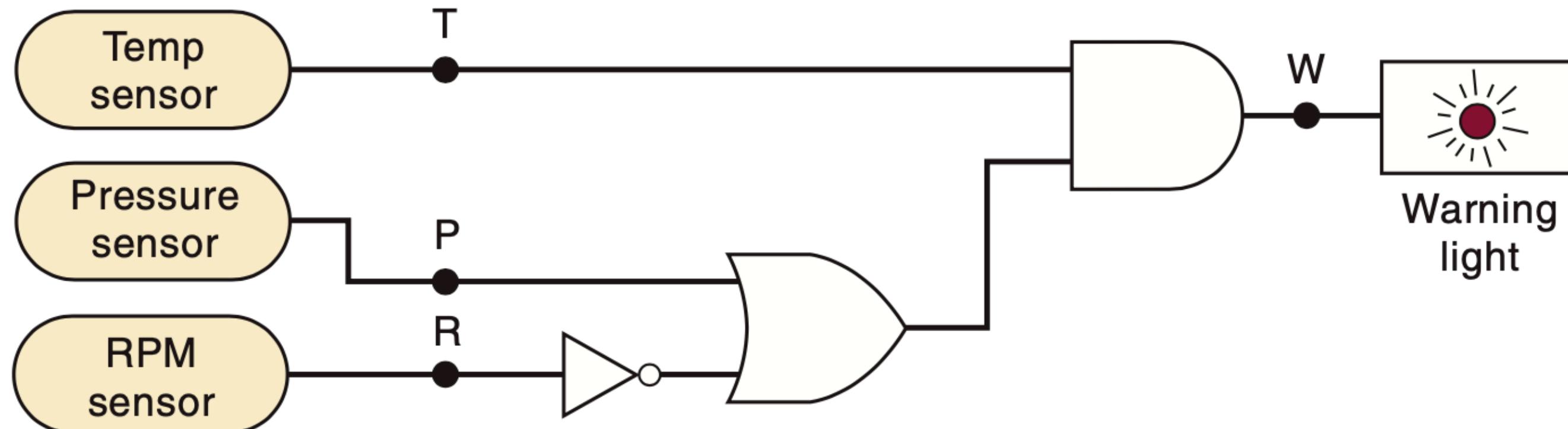
# Análise de Circuitos

- Escreva a equação para  $x$  e levante a tabela verdade do circuito abaixo



# Análise de Circuitos

- Identifique sob que condições a lâmpada de advertência mostrada no circuito abaixo é ativada?



- Note que este circuito faz parte do sistema de monitoramento do motor de um avião, usando sensores que operam da seguinte forma:

Sensor R = 0 apenas quando Velocidade < 4800 RPM

Sensor P = 0 apenas quando Pressão < 220 psi

Sensor T = 0 apenas quando Temperatura < 200°F