

# 数字逻辑设计

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# Unit 2 Boolean Algebra

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- 逻辑运算
- 布尔表达式和真值表
- 逻辑代数定理及规则
- 代数化简法



George Boole

# 各种逻辑运算

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- **基本逻辑运算 (Basic Operations)**

- 与 (AND)

- 或 (OR)

- 非 (NOT)

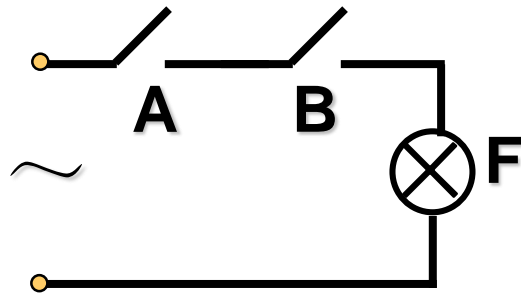
- **复合逻辑运算 (Other Operations)**

# 基本运算——AND

## 1. AND（逻辑“与”）

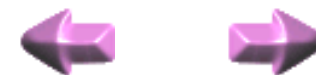
$$F=A \cdot B$$

① 也称为：逻辑“乘”

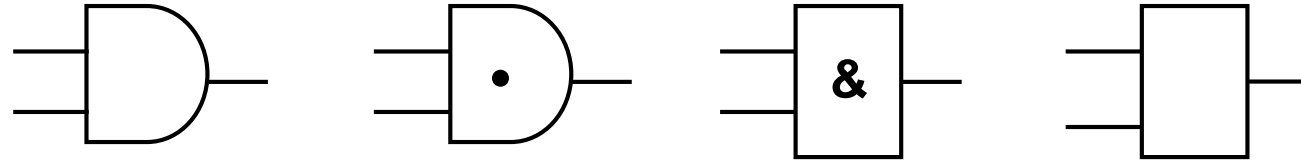


Truth Table

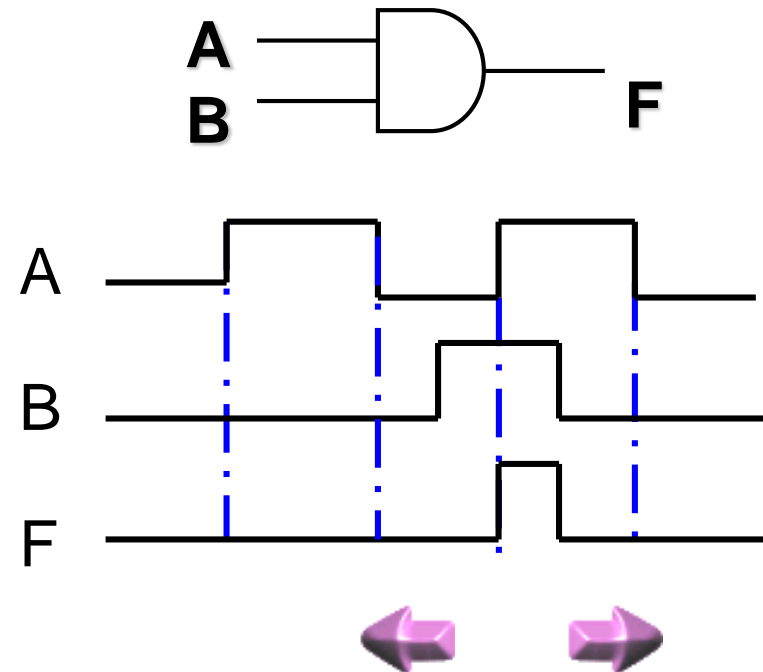
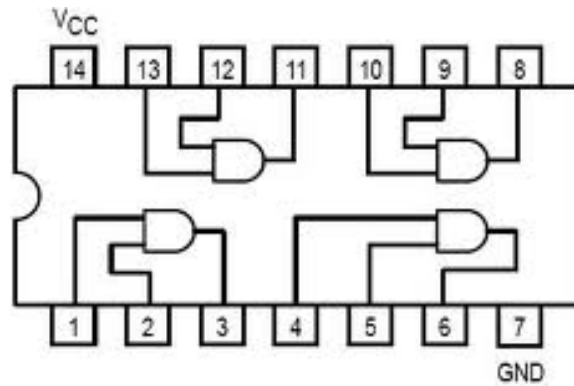
AB	F
0 0	0
0 1	0
1 0	0
1 1	1



## ② AND gate (与门) 逻辑符号



## ③ Typical Chip: 74LS08

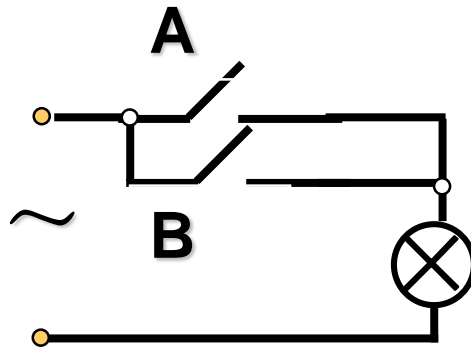


# 基本运算——OR

## 2. OR（逻辑“或”）

$$F=A+B$$

①也称为：逻辑“加”

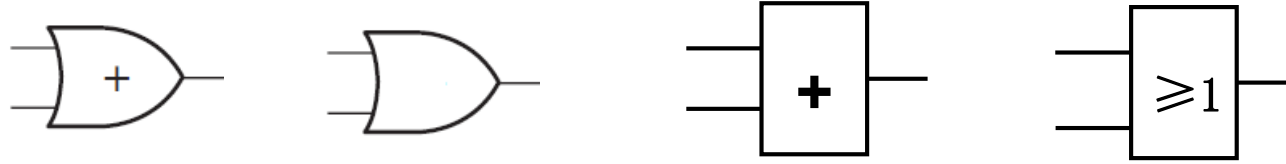


Truth Table

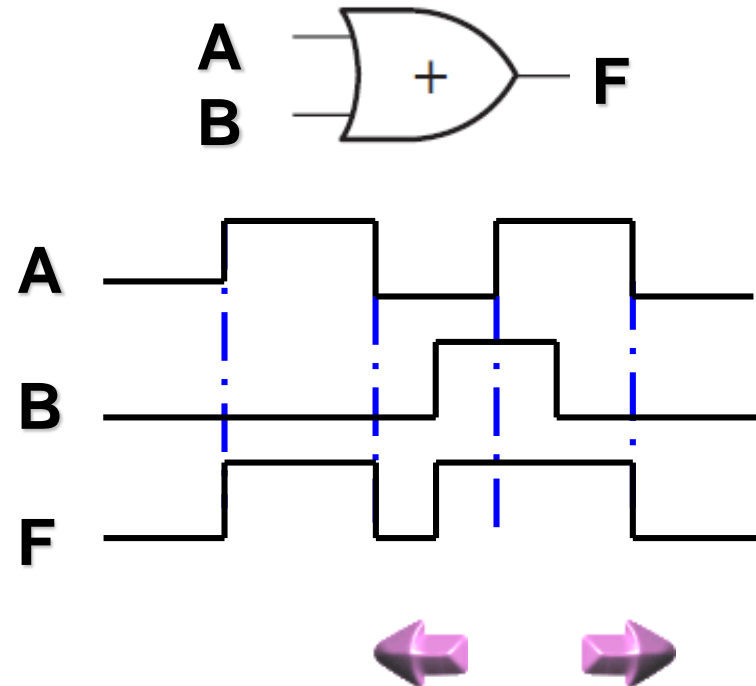
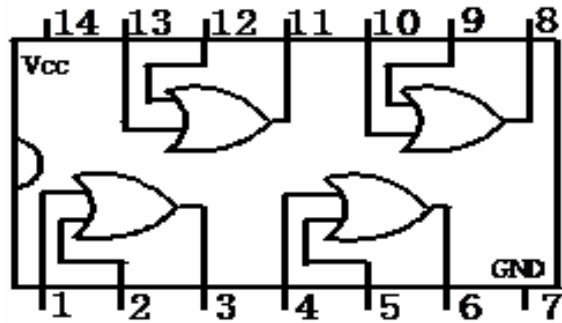
AB	F
0 0	0
0 1	1
1 0	1
1 1	1



## ② OR gate (或门) 逻辑符号



## ③ Typical Chip: 74LS32



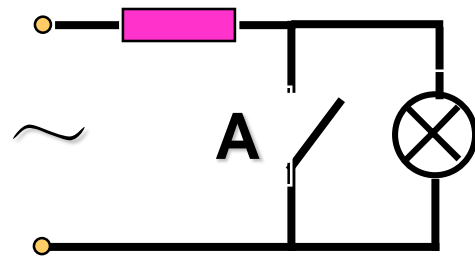
# 基本运算——NOT

## 3. NOT（逻辑“非”）

$$F = \bar{A}$$

( or  $F = A'$  )

①也称为：反相器



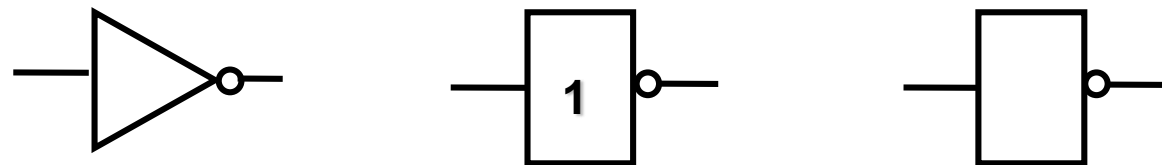
True table

A	F
0	1
1	0

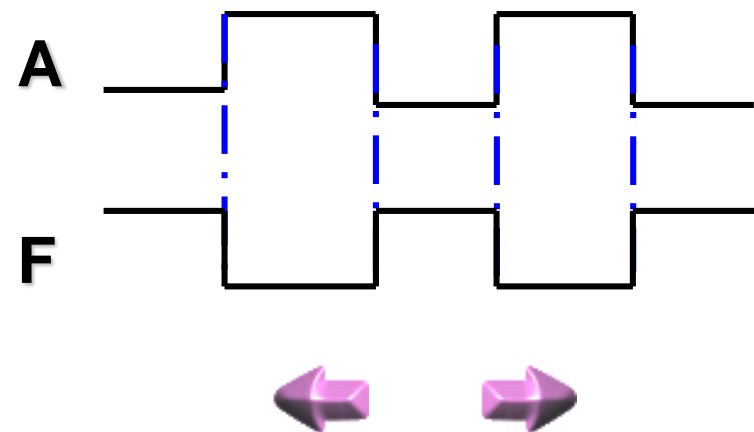
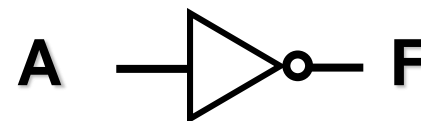
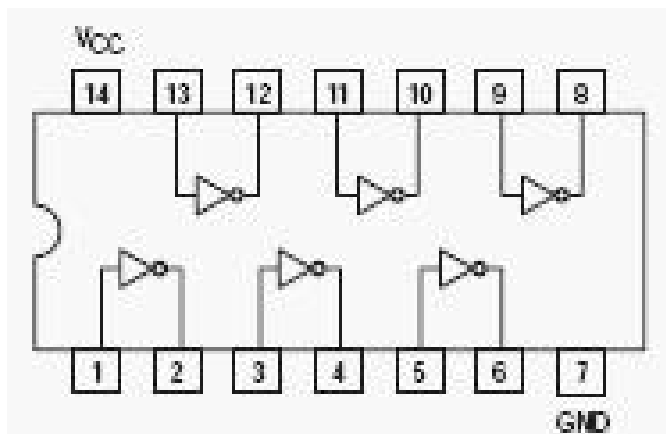




## ② NOT gate (非门) 逻辑符号



## ③ Typical Chip: 74LS04



# 复合逻辑运算 (Other Operations)

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- 基本逻辑运算 (Basic Operations)

- 与 (AND)

- 或 (OR)

- 非 (NOT)

- 复合逻辑运算 (Other Operations)

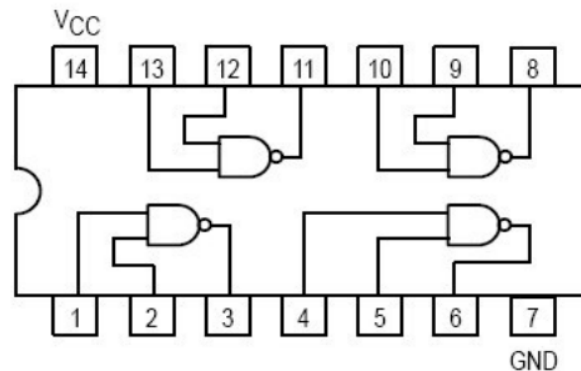
# 复合逻辑运算——NAND

## 4. 与非门 (NAND gate)

$$F = \overline{AB}$$



■ Typical Chip: 74LS00



Truth Table

AB	F
0 0	1
0 1	1
1 0	1
1 1	0

# 复合逻辑运算——NOR

## 5. 或非门 (NOR gate)

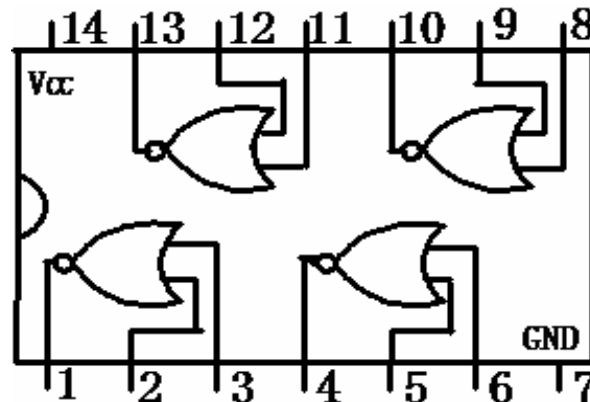
$$F = \overline{A+B}$$



Truth Table

AB	F
0 0	1
0 1	0
1 0	0
1 1	0

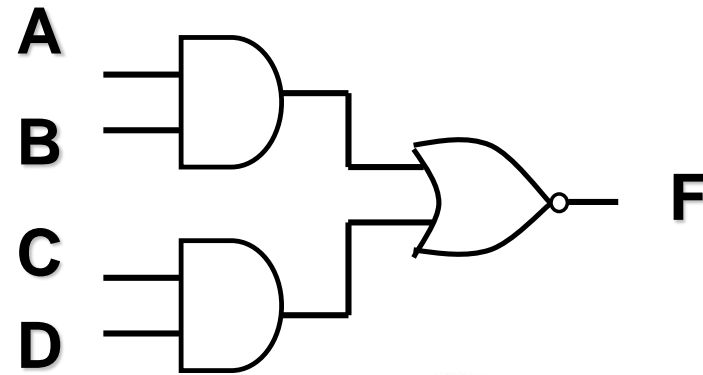
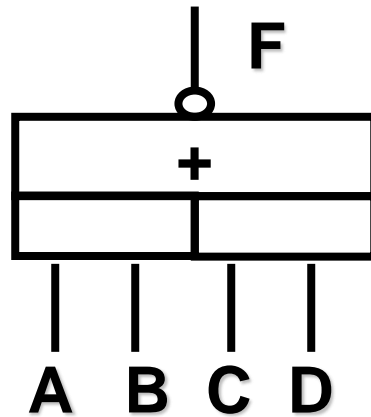
### ■ Typical Chip: 74LS02



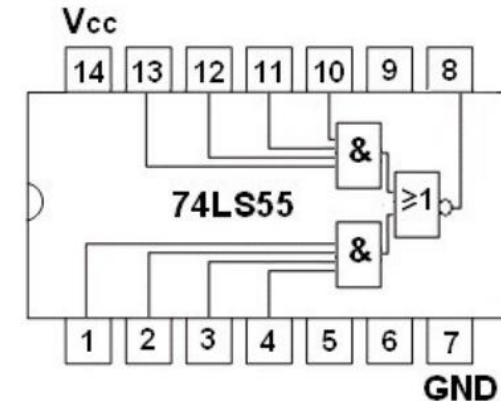
# 复合逻辑运算——NAND-OR-NOT

## 6. 与或非门 (AND-OR-NOT gate)

$$F = \overline{AB + CD}$$



■ Typical Chip: 74LS51, 74LS55



# 复合逻辑运算——Exclusive-OR

## 7. 异或门 (Exclusive-OR gate)

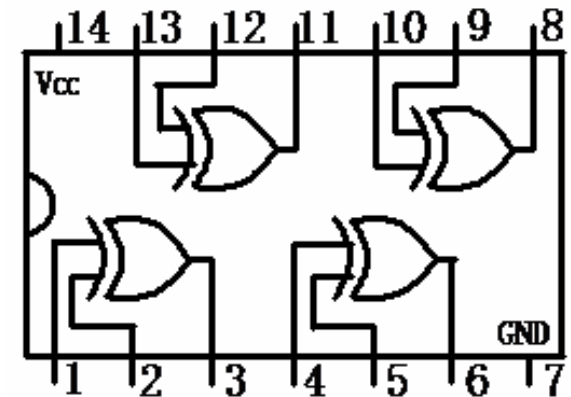
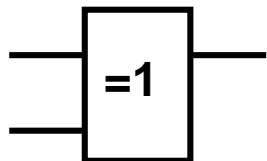
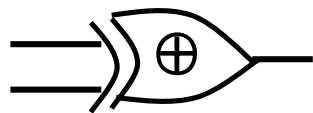
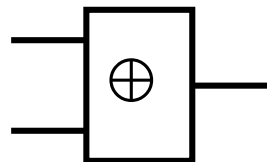
③ Typical Chip: 74LS86

①  $F = A \oplus B = \bar{A}B + A\bar{B}$

Truth Table

AB	F
0 0	0
0 1	1
1 0	1
1 1	0

② 逻辑符号

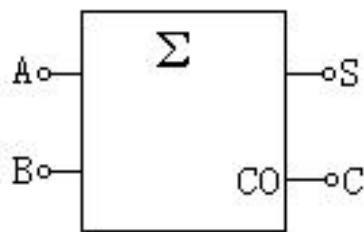


④ 应用

- 全加器 (Full adder)
- 半加器 (Half-adder)

# 异或门的应用

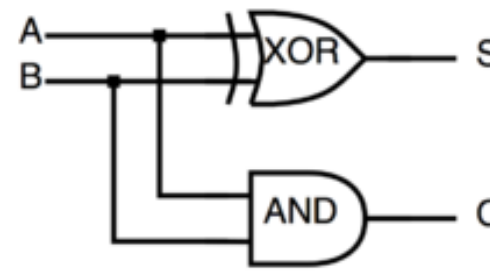
## ■ 半加器 (Half-adder)



半加器逻辑符号

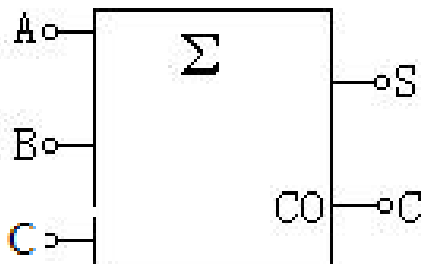
输入		输出	
A	B	C	S
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

逻辑表达式:  $S = A \oplus B$ ;  $C = A \cdot B$ 。



半加器的逻辑实现

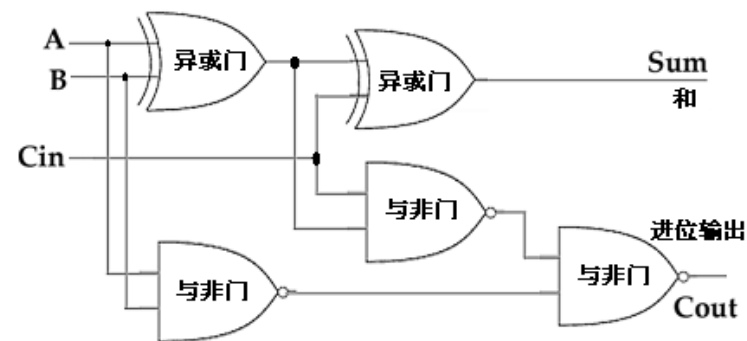
## ■ 全加器 (Full adder)



全加器逻辑符号

输入			输出	
Ci-1	Ai	Bi	Si	Ci
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

$$S = A \oplus B \oplus C_{in}$$
$$C_{out} = (A \cdot B) + (C_{in} \cdot (A \oplus B))$$



# 复合逻辑运算——Exclusive-OR

## 8. 同或门 (Equivalence operation )

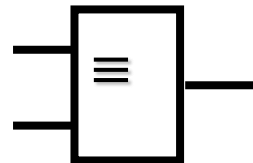
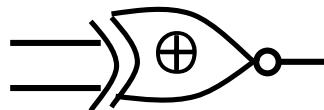
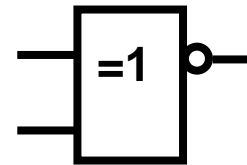
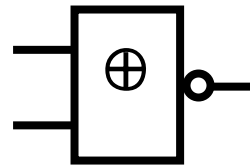
$$F = A \equiv B \text{ or}$$

$$F = A \odot B = \bar{A}\bar{B} + AB$$

Truth Table

AB	F
0 0	1
0 1	0
1 0	0
1 1	1

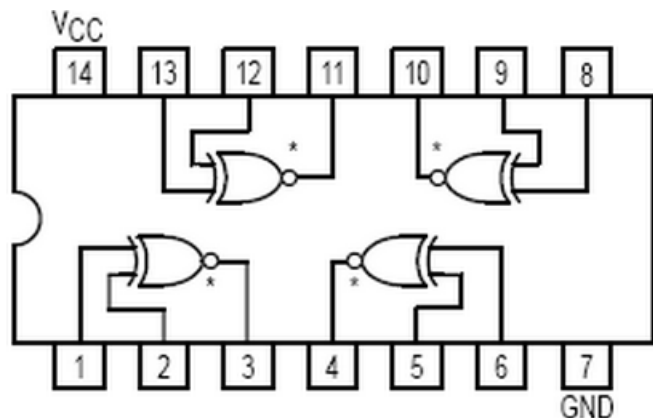
### ① 逻辑符号





# 复合逻辑运算——Exclusive-OR

## ② Typical Chip: 74LS266



如何构造1位等值比较器??

—— 利用异或门 (同或门)



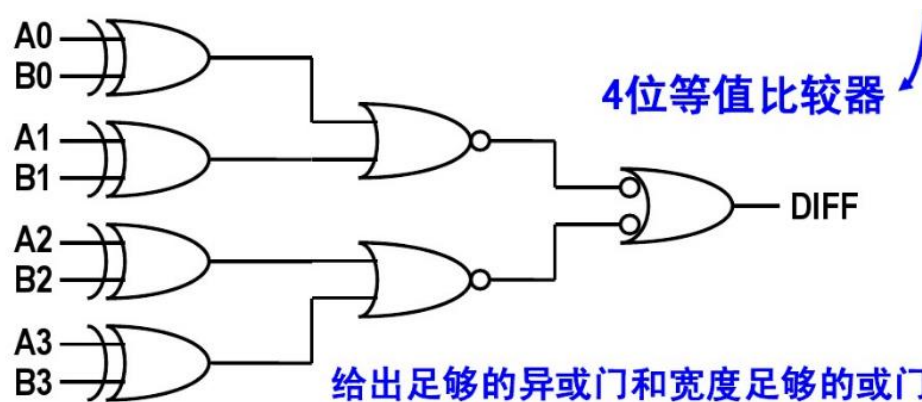
DIFF : different



EQ : equal

## ③ Applications

### ■ 等值比较器



给出足够的异或门和宽度足够的或门，  
可以搭建任意输入位数的等值比较器。

# 复合逻辑运算——Exclusive-OR

## ④ 性质

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

$$A \odot 1 = A$$

$$A \oplus 0 = A$$

$$A \odot 0 = \bar{A}$$

$$A \oplus A = 0$$

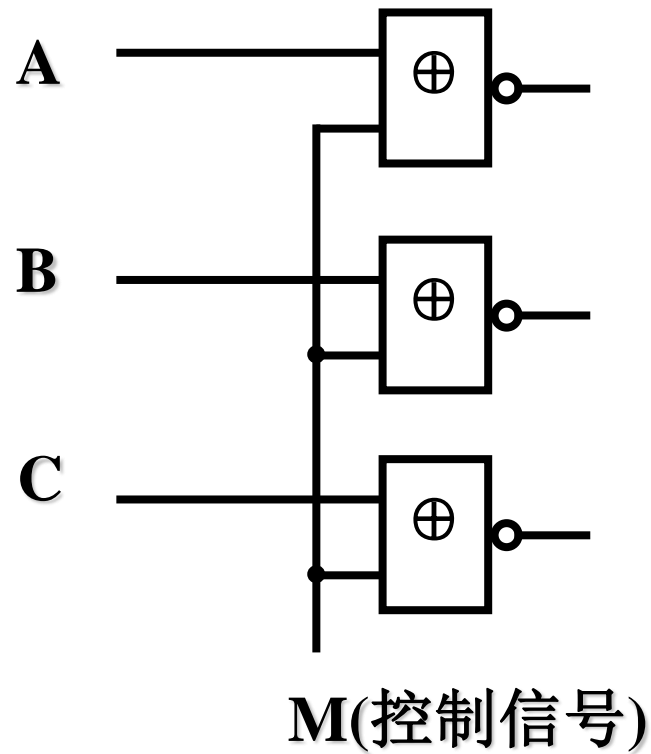
$$A \odot A = 1$$

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

$$A \odot \bar{A} = 0$$

# 复合逻辑运算——Exclusive-OR

## 应用



# Unit 2 Boolean Algebra

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- 逻辑运算
- 布尔表达式和真值表
- 逻辑代数定理及规则
- 代数化简法

# 布尔表达式和真值表

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## 布尔表达式 (Boolean Expressions)

$$F = AB + \bar{A}\bar{B}$$

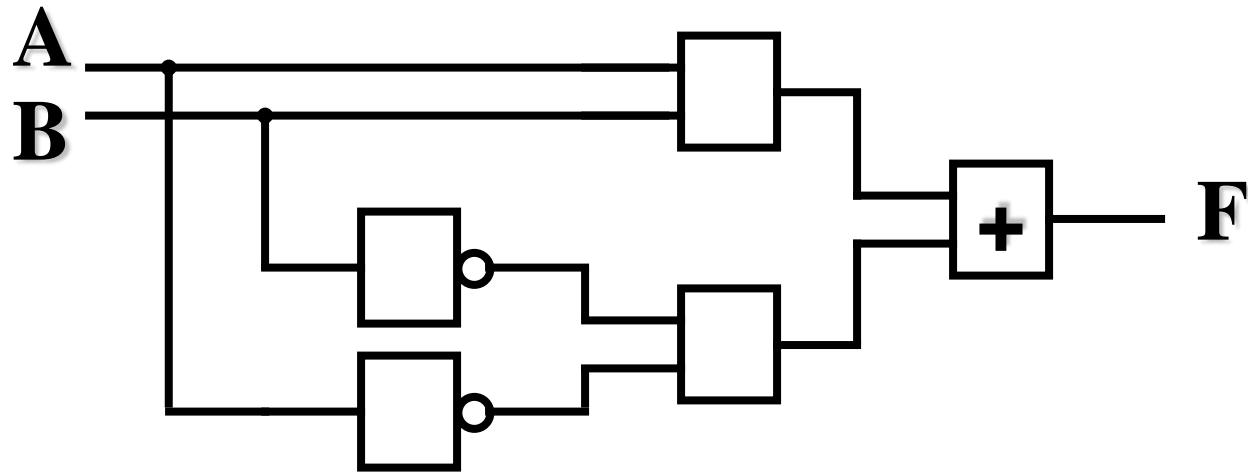
$$F = [A(C+D)]' + BE$$

- *Boolean expressions* are formed by application of the basic operations (**and**, **or**, **not**) to one or more variables or constants.

# 布尔表达式和真值表

$$F = AB + \bar{A}\bar{B}$$

逻辑图



真值表

AB	F
0 0	1
0 1	0
1 0	0
1 1	1

■ n 个输入变量有  $2^n$  种取值组合

- 如果两个逻辑表达式的真值表相等，则这两个逻辑表达式相等.

*Example.*       $AB' + C = (A + C)(B' + C)$

A	B	C	$AB' + C$	$(A + C)(B' + C)$
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

适用情况：逻辑表达式简单，逻辑变量较少

# Unit 2 Boolean Algebra

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- 逻辑运算
- 布尔表达式和真值表
- 逻辑代数定理及规则
- 代数化简法



# 预习情况

- ☐ A 预习了，基本都看懂了
- ☐ B 预习了，但还有不少不懂的
- ☐ C 没预习
- ☐ D 没书

提交

# Laws and Theorems

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## 1. 公理 (Axiom)

$$(A1) \mathbf{0 \cdot 0 = 0}$$

$$(A1D) \mathbf{0+0 = 0}$$

$$(A2) \mathbf{0 \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot 0 = 0}$$

$$(A2D) \mathbf{1+0 = 0+1=1}$$

$$(A3) \mathbf{1 \cdot 1 = 1}$$

$$(A3D) \mathbf{1+1 = 1}$$

$$(A4) \mathbf{\bar{0} = 1}$$

$$(A4D) \mathbf{\bar{1} = 0}$$

$$(A5) \mathbf{\text{If } A \neq 0 \text{ then } A=1}$$

$$(A5D) \mathbf{\text{If } A \neq 1 \text{ then } A=0}$$

# Laws and Theorems

## 2. 基本定理 (Basic Theorems)

■ *single variable is involved*

$$(T1) \quad A + 0 = A$$

$$(T1D) \quad A \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$(T2) \quad A + 1 = 1$$

$$(T2D) \quad A \cdot 1 = A$$

0—1律

$$(T3) \quad A + \bar{A} = 1$$

$$(T3D) \quad A \cdot \bar{A} = 0$$

互补律

$$(T4) \quad A + A = A$$

$$(T4D) \quad A \cdot A = A$$

重叠律

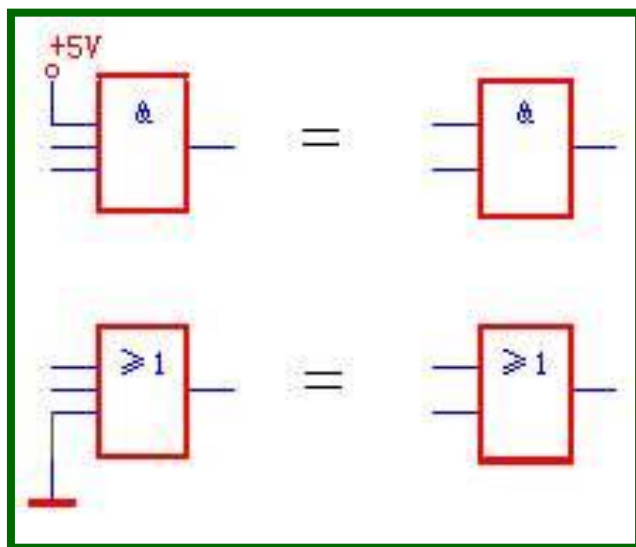
$$(T5) \quad \overline{\bar{A}} = A$$

还原律

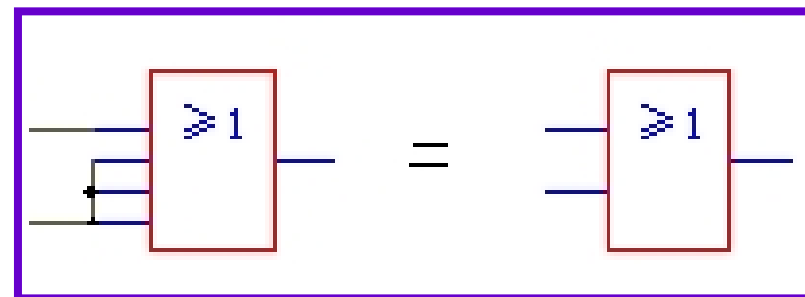
# Laws and Theorems

## ➤ 应用——

0—1 律



重叠率



# Laws and Theorems

- *Two or three variables is involved*

交换律

$$(T6) \mathbf{A+B=B+A}$$

$$(T6D) \mathbf{A \cdot B = B \cdot A}$$

结合律

$$(T7) \mathbf{(A+B)+C=A+(B+C)}$$

$$(T7D) \mathbf{(A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)}$$

分配律



第二分配律

$$(T8) \mathbf{A \cdot (B+C) = AB+AC}$$

$$(T8D) \mathbf{A+BC=(A+B) \cdot (A+C)}$$

普通代数  
不支持

■ *Two or three variables is involved*

$$(T9) \quad \mathbf{A + AB = A}$$

$$(T9D) \quad \mathbf{A(A + B) = A} \quad (\text{吸收律})$$

$$(T10) \quad \mathbf{AB + A\bar{B} = A}$$

$$(T10D) \quad \mathbf{(A + B)(A + \bar{B}) = A} \quad (\text{合并律})$$

$$(T11) \quad \mathbf{A + \bar{A}B = A + B}$$

(消除律)

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{A + \bar{A}B} \quad \text{分配律的对偶式} \\ & \mathbf{= (A + \bar{A})(A + B)} \\ & \mathbf{= A + B} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{A + \bar{A}B} \\ & \mathbf{= A + AB + \bar{A}B} \\ & \mathbf{= A + B} \end{aligned}$$

■ *Two or three variables is involved*

$$(T9) \quad \mathbf{A + AB = A}$$

$$(T9D) \quad \mathbf{A(A + B) = A} \quad (\text{吸收律})$$

$$(T10) \quad \mathbf{AB + A\bar{B} = A}$$

$$(T10D) \quad \mathbf{(A + B)(A + \bar{B}) = A} \quad (\text{合并律})$$

$$(T11) \quad \mathbf{A + \bar{A}B = A + B}$$

(消除律)

$$(T12) \quad \mathbf{AB + \bar{A}C + BC = AB + \bar{A}C}$$

$$= \mathbf{AB + \bar{A}C + (A + \bar{A})BC}$$

$$= \mathbf{AB + \bar{A}C + ABC + \bar{A}BC}$$

$$= \mathbf{AB + \bar{A}C}$$

■ *Two or three variables is involved*

$$(T9) \quad A + AB = A$$

$$(T9D) \quad A(A + B) = A \quad (\text{吸收律})$$

$$(T10) \quad AB + A\bar{B} = A$$

$$(T10D) \quad (A+B)(A+\bar{B}) = A \quad (\text{合并律})$$

$$(T11) \quad A + \bar{A}B = A + B$$

(消除律)

$$(T12) \quad AB + \bar{A}C + BC = AB + \bar{A}C$$

(蕴含律)

$$(T12D) \quad AB + \bar{A}C + BCD = AB + \bar{A}C$$

$$(T12D)' \quad (A+B)(B+C)(A' + C) = (A+B)(A' + C)$$

$$(T13) \quad \overline{A\bar{B} + \bar{A}B} = \bar{A}\bar{B} + AB$$



■ *Two or three variables is involved*

$$(T9) \quad A + AB = A$$

$$(T9D) \quad A(A + B) = A \quad (\text{吸收律})$$

$$(T10) \quad AB + A\bar{B} = A$$

$$(T10D) \quad (A+B)(A+\bar{B}) = A \quad (\text{合并律})$$

$$(T11) \quad A + \bar{A}B = A + B$$

(消除律)

$$(T12) \quad AB + \bar{A}C + BC = AB + \bar{A}C$$

$$(T12D) \quad AB + \bar{A}C + BCD = AB + \bar{A}C$$

$$(T12D)' \quad (A+B)(B+C)(A'+C) = (A+B)$$

$$(T13) \quad \overline{A\bar{B} + \bar{A}B} = \bar{A}\bar{B} + AB$$

From (T12) :

$$AB + \bar{A}C + BCD$$

$$= AB + \bar{A}C + \textcolor{red}{BC} + BCD$$

$$= AB + \bar{A}C + BC$$

$$= AB + \bar{A}C$$

律)

■ *Two or three variables is involved*

$$(T9) \quad A + AB = A$$

$$(T9D) \quad A(A + B) = A \quad (\text{吸收律})$$

$$(T10) \quad AB + A\bar{B} = A$$

$$(T10D) \quad (A+B)(A+\bar{B}) = A \quad (\text{合并律})$$

$$(T11) \quad A + \bar{A}B = A + B$$

(消除律)

$$(T12) \quad AB + \bar{A}C + BC = AB + \bar{A}C$$

$$(T12D) \quad AB + \bar{A}C + BCD = AB + \bar{A}C$$

$$(T12D)' \quad (A+B)(B+C)(A'+C) = (A+B)$$

$$(T13) \quad \overline{A\bar{B}} + \overline{\bar{A}B} = \bar{A}\bar{B} + AB$$

$$\overline{A\bar{B}} + \overline{\bar{A}B}$$

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

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

$$= \bar{A}\bar{B} + AB$$

(蕴含律)

# Laws and Theorems

- *N variables is involved*

—德摩根定理 (DeMorgan's Laws)

$$(13) \quad \overline{\overline{A+B}} = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \quad (13)' \quad \overline{\overline{A \cdot B}} = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$$



# Laws and Theorems

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## 特殊定理

### 1、DeMorgan's Laws

◆ Applications: 表达式化简

$$(1) \overline{X_1 X_2 \dots X_n} = \bar{X}_1 + \bar{X}_2 + \dots + \bar{X}_n$$

$$(2) \overline{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n} = \bar{X}_1 \bar{X}_2 \dots \bar{X}_n$$

# Laws and Theorems

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## ■ *N variables is involved*

$$(T14) \quad X + X + \dots + X = X \qquad (T14D) \quad X \cdot X \cdot \dots \cdot X = X$$

$$(T15) \quad (X_1 \cdot X_2 \cdot \dots \cdot X_n)' = X'_1 + X'_2 + \dots + X'_n$$

$$(T15D) \quad (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)' = X'_1 \cdot X'_2 \cdot \dots \cdot X'_n$$

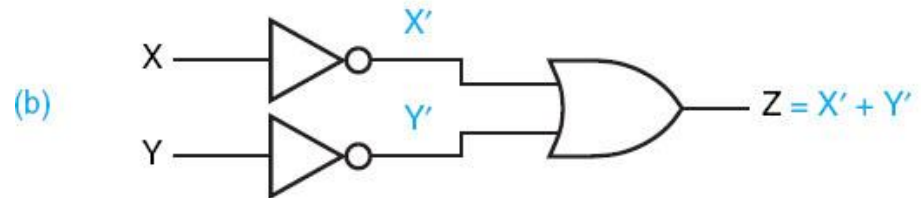
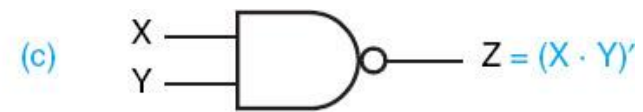
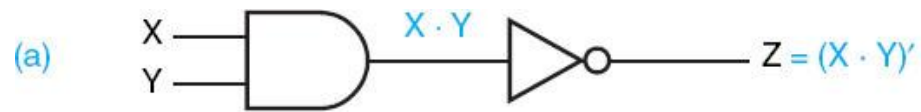
$$(T16) \quad [F(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, +, \cdot)]' = F(X'_1, X'_2, \dots, X'_n, \cdot, +)$$

$$(T17) \quad F(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = X_1 \cdot F(1, X_2, \dots, X_n) + X'_1 \cdot F(0, X_2, \dots, X_n)$$

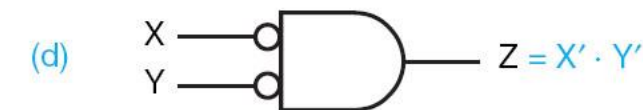
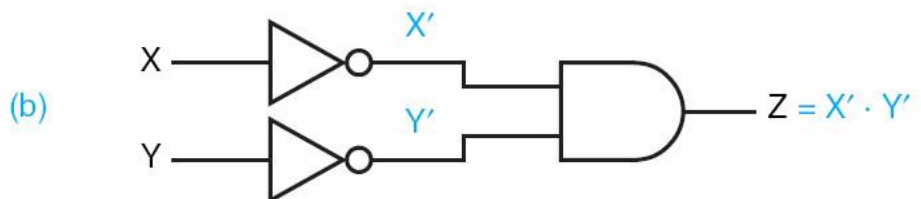
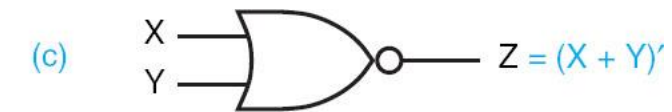
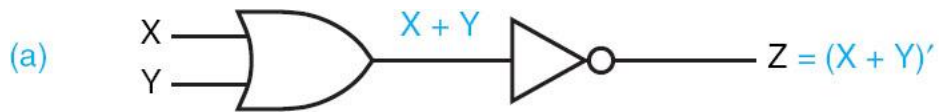
$$(T17D) \quad F(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = [X_1 + F(0, X_2, \dots, X_n)] \cdot [X'_1 + F(1, X_2, \dots, X_n)]$$

# 根据德·摩根定理的等效电路

$$(T15) \quad (X_1 \cdot X_2 \cdot \dots \cdot X_n)' = X_1' + X_2' + \dots + X_n'$$



$$(T15D) \quad (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)' = X_1' \cdot X_2' \cdot \dots \cdot X_n'$$



## 特殊定理

### ——对偶规则 (Inference of Dual Rule)

①  $F \xleftrightarrow{\text{Dual Rule}} (F)^D$

② 两个逻辑表达式相等，它们的对偶也相等

$$A + BCD = (A + B)(A + C)(A + D)$$



Dual Rule



Dual Rule

$$A \cdot (B + C + D) = AB + AC + AD$$

# Laws and Theorems

## 2、Inference of Dual Rule

### ◆ Applications: Algebraic Simplification

{	变量:	不变		
	运算符:	$\cdot$	$\longrightarrow$	$+$
		$+$	$\longrightarrow$	$\cdot$
		$\oplus$	$\longrightarrow$	$\odot$
		$\odot$	$\longrightarrow$	$\oplus$

不能改变原来的优先级



# 对偶规则 (Inference of Dual Rule)

## *Example*

$$F = A \cdot (B + C) \xrightarrow{\text{对偶}} (F)^D = A + B \cdot C$$

$$F = A \cdot \bar{B} + AC \xrightarrow{\text{对偶}} (F)^D = (A + \bar{B}) \cdot (A + C)$$

$$F = \overline{\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C}} \xrightarrow{\text{对偶}} (F)^D = \overline{\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C}}$$

# Unit 2 Boolean Algebra

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- 逻辑运算
- 布尔表达式和真值表
- 逻辑代数定理及规则
- 代数化简法

# Algebraic Simplification

一个逻辑函数有多种不同的表达式

$$F=AB+A\bar{C} \quad \dots\dots \text{与-或}$$

$$\overline{\overline{AB+A\bar{C}}}$$

$$=\overline{\overline{AB}} \cdot \overline{\overline{A\bar{C}}} \quad \dots\dots \text{与非-与非}$$

$$=(\overline{\overline{A+B}}) \cdot (\overline{\overline{A+C}}) \dots\dots \text{或-与非}$$

$$=(\overline{\overline{A+B}}) + (\overline{\overline{A+C}}) \dots\dots \text{或非-或}$$

$$F=(A+B) \cdot (A+\bar{C}) \quad \dots\dots \text{或-与}$$

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

$$=\overline{\overline{(A+B)}} + \overline{\overline{(A+\bar{C})}} \dots\dots \text{或非-或非}$$

$$=\overline{\overline{A}} \cdot \overline{\overline{B}} + \overline{\overline{A}} \cdot \overline{\overline{C}} \quad \dots\dots \text{与-或非}$$

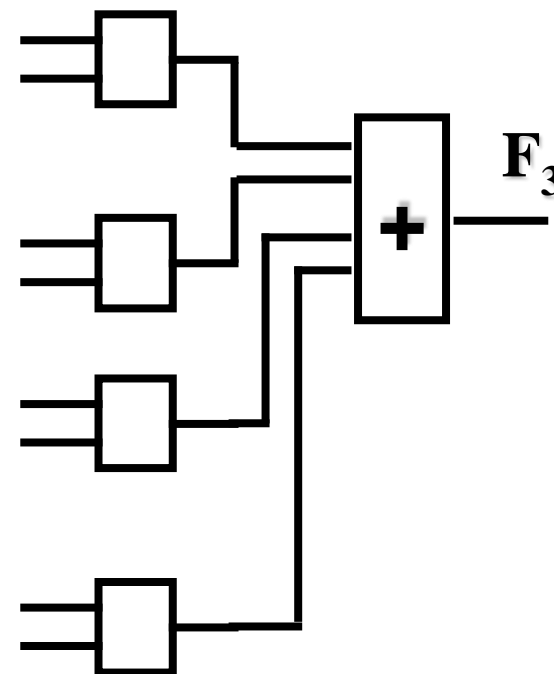
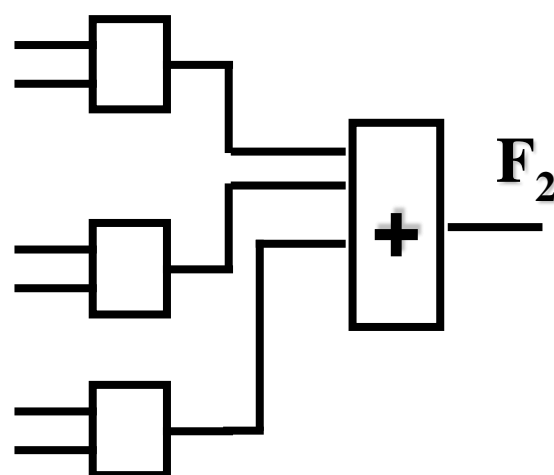
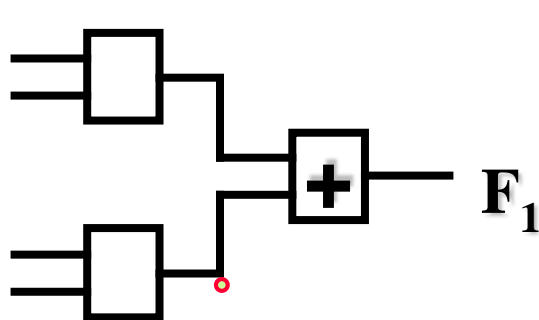
$$=\overline{\overline{A}} \overline{\overline{B}} \cdot \overline{\overline{A\bar{C}}} \quad \dots\dots \text{与非-与}$$

同一类型的表达式也不是唯一的

$$F=AB+\bar{A}C \quad \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{1} F_1$$

$$=AB+\bar{A}C+BC \quad \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{2} F_2$$

$$=ABC+AB\bar{C}+\bar{A}BC+\bar{A}\bar{B}C \quad \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{3} F_3$$



最简，元件少，可靠

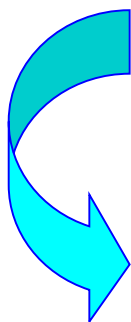
# Algebraic Simplification



## 最简 (Minimum Expressions) ?

① 与项 (和项) 的个数最少

② 每个与项 (和项) 中变量的个数最少



minimum cost

① 逻辑门的数量最少

② 逻辑门的输入个数最少

目的:

- 降低成本
- 提高可靠性

Methods {

- 代数法 (Algebraic techniques)
- 卡诺图法 (K. map method)

# Simplification Methods

## 代数化简法

*Example.1*

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \underline{A + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}} + \bar{A}CD + \bar{C}E + \bar{D}E \\ &= \underline{A + \bar{A}CD} + \bar{C}E + \bar{D}E \\ &= A + CD + \underline{\bar{C}E + \bar{D}E} \\ &= A + CD + E(\bar{C} + \bar{D}) \\ &= A + CD + \underline{E\bar{C}\bar{D}} \\ &= A + CD + E \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Example.2} \quad F = \underline{AB} + A\bar{C} + \bar{B}C + B\bar{C} + \bar{B}D + B\bar{D} + ADE(F+G)$$

$$= \underline{A(\bar{B}C)} + \bar{B}C + B\bar{C} + \bar{B}D + B\bar{D} + ADE(F+G)$$

$$= \underline{A} + \bar{B}C + B\bar{C} + \bar{B}D + B\bar{D} + \underline{ADE(F+G)}$$

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

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

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


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

**Example.3**  $F = (\bar{B}+D)(\bar{B}+D+A+G)(C+E)(\bar{C}+G)(A+E+G)$

**Dual Rule:**   $J = \bar{B}D + \bar{B}DAG + CE + \bar{C}G + AEG$

$$= \bar{B}D + \underbrace{CE + \bar{C}G}_{\text{blue bracket}} + \cancel{AEG}$$

$$= \bar{B}D + CE + \bar{C}G$$

**Dual Rule:**   $F = (\bar{B}+D)(C+E)(\bar{C}+G)$

**Example.4**  $F = A + AB + \bar{A}C + BD + ACEF + \bar{B}E + DEF$

$$= A + C + BD + \bar{B}E$$



# 重要的三个规则

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$$(T8D) \quad A+BC=(A+B) \cdot (A+C)$$

$$(T11) \quad A+\bar{A}B = A+B$$

$$(T12D) \quad AB+\bar{A}C+BC = AB+\bar{A}C$$

哪些内容没有听懂，需要再讲一下？

- ☐ A 德摩根定理
- ☐ B 对偶规则
- ☐ C 蕴含率
- ☐ D 其他
- ☐ E 无

提交

# 代数化简法优缺点

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- 优点——

- 不受变量数目的约束
- 对公理、定理和规则十分熟练时，化简较方便

- 缺点——

- 技巧性强
- 在很多情况下难以判断化简结果是否最简

# 小 结

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- 各种逻辑运算
- 布尔表达式和真值表
- 逻辑代数定理及规则
- 代数化简法