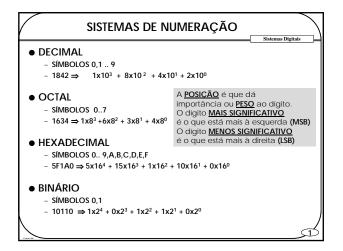
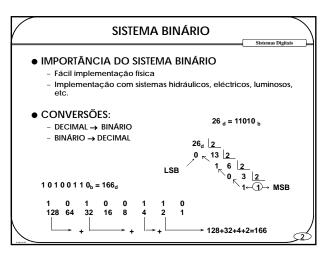
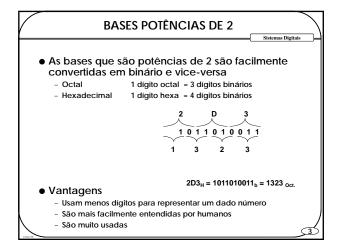
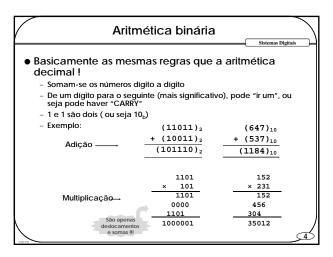
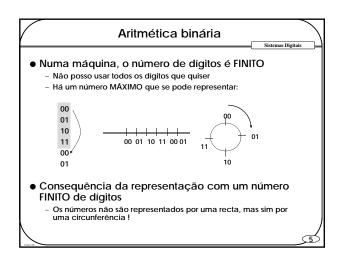
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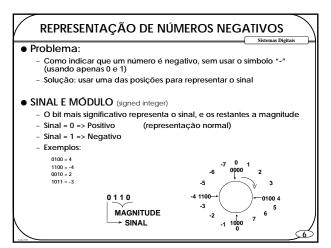




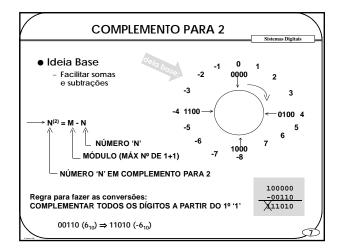


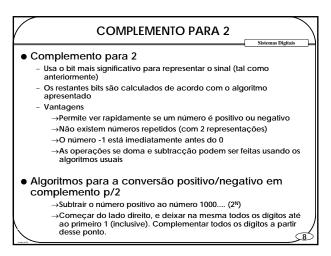


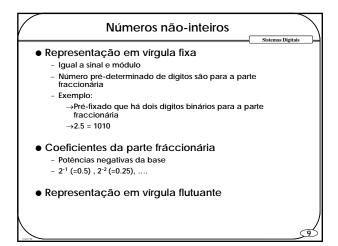


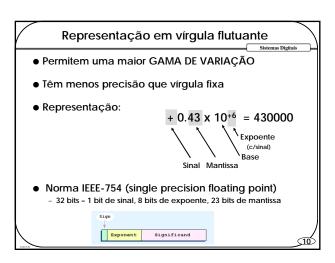


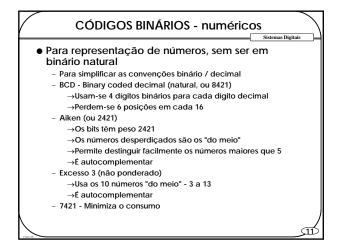
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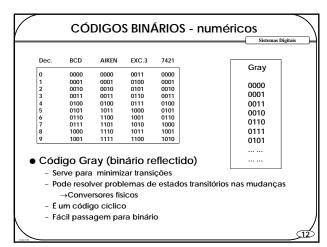






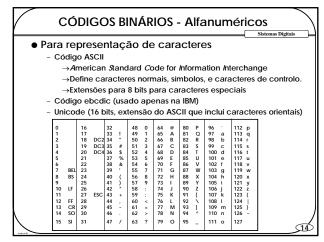


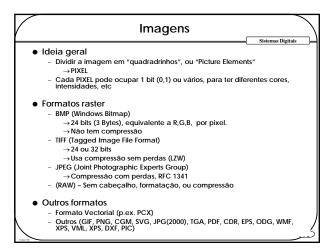


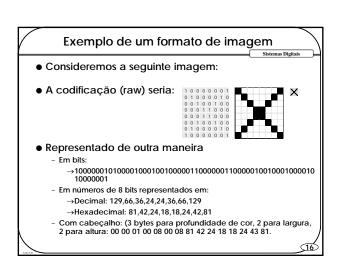


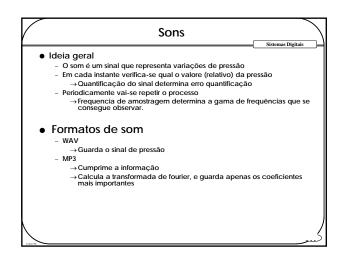
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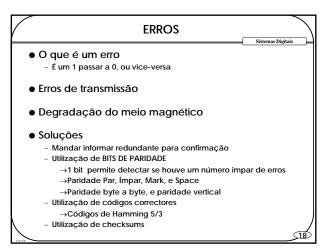




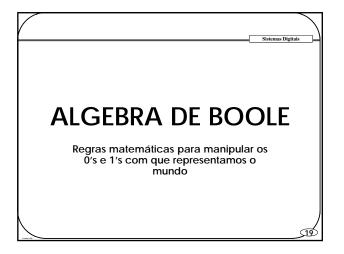


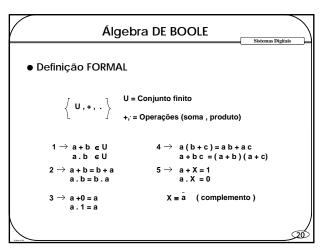


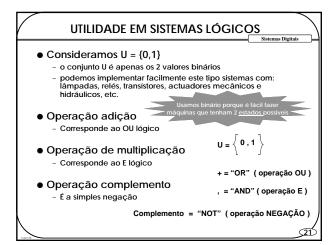


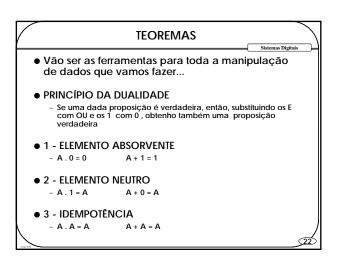


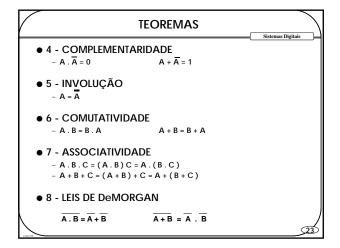
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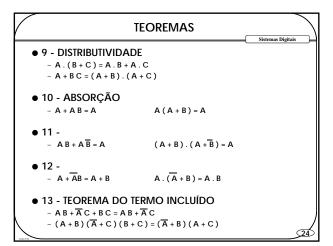




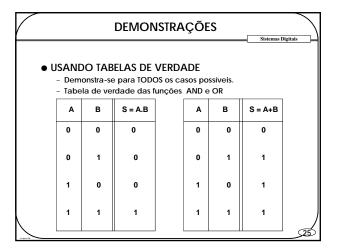


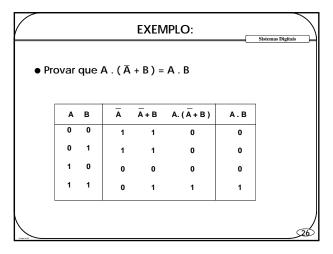


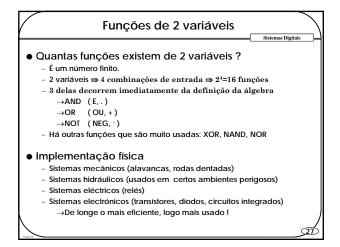


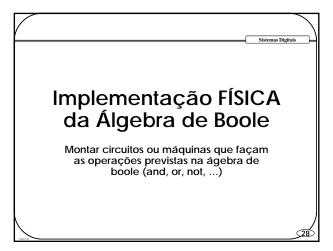


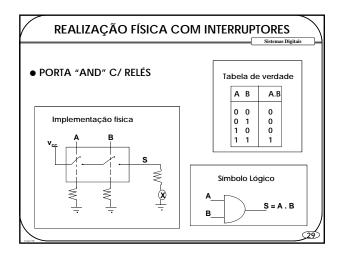
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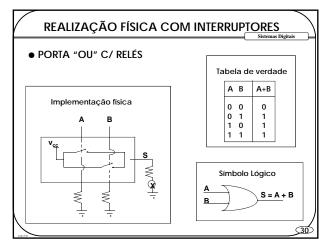




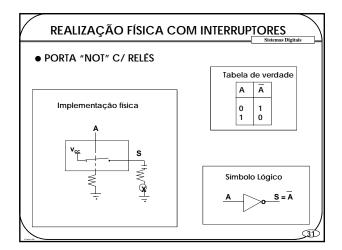


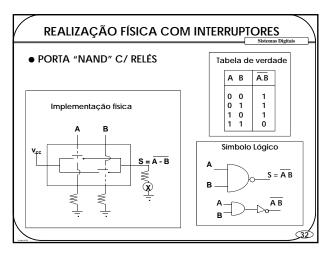


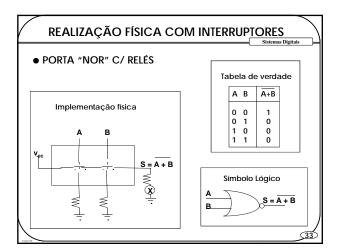


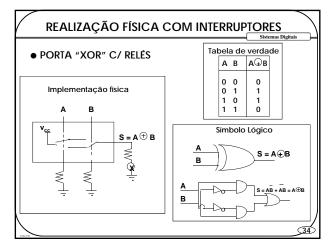


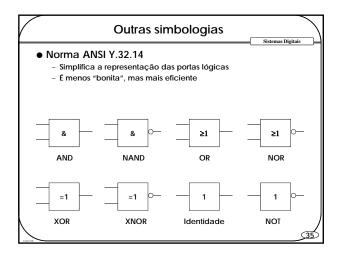
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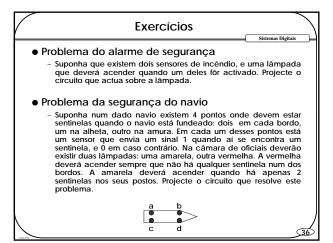




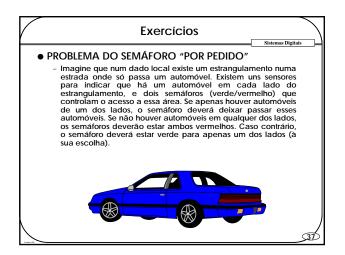


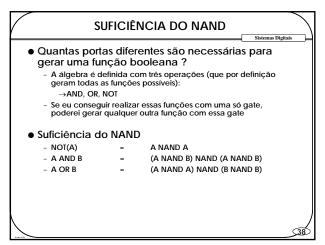


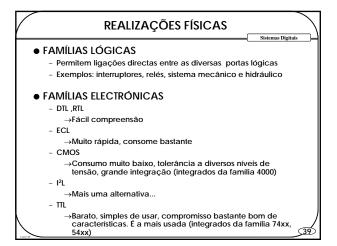


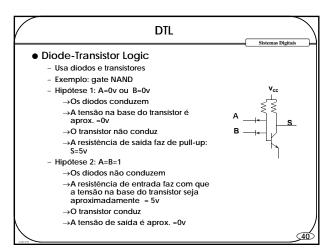


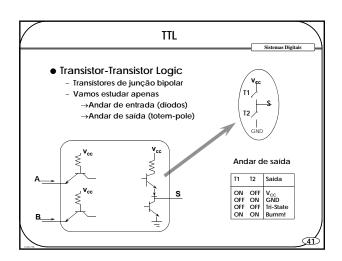
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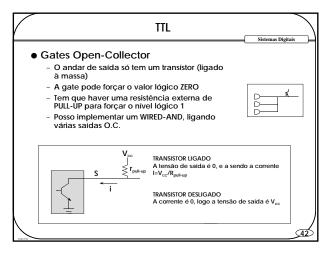




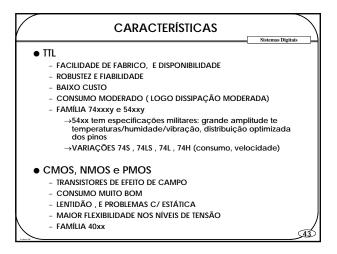


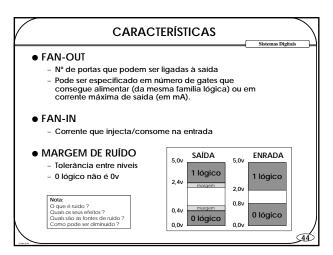


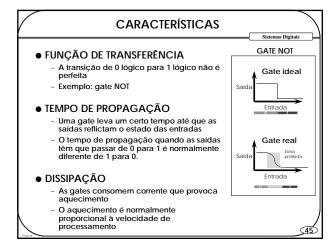


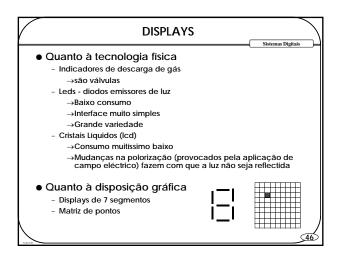


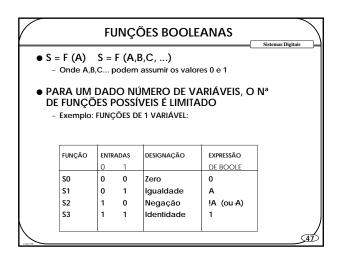
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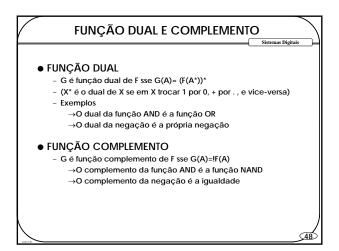




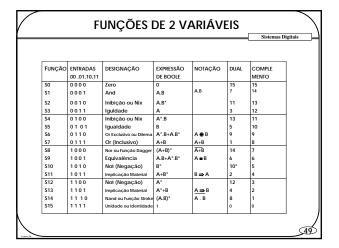


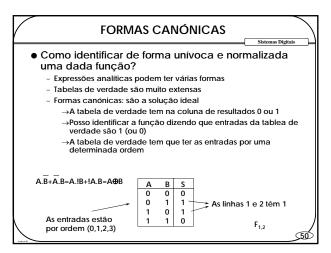




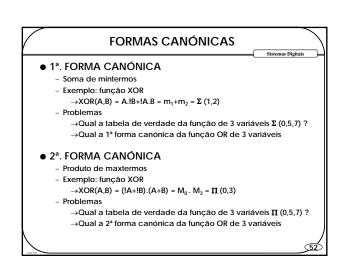


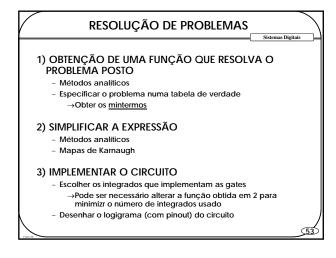
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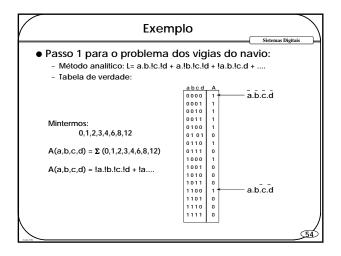




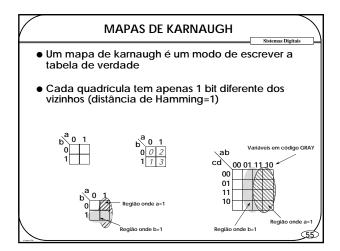
FORMAS CANÓNICAS • Como identificar as linhas da tabela de verdade? - Cada linha corresponde a um produto de todas as variáveis • MINTERMOS - Produtos que englobam todas as variáveis independentes - Correspondem às linhas da tabela de verdade, se esta for escrita de modo a que as variáveis formem o código binário - São numeradas, atribuindo 0 às variáveis negadas, e 1 às afirmadas • MAXTERMOS - Somatórios que englobam todas as variáveis independentes - Podem-se obter a partir dos mintermos, e vice-versa - M_i=m₂ⁿ-1-i







V.1.8 V.Lobo 2012



MAPAS DE KARNAUGH Método gráfico, baseado nos diagramas de Venn, que permite detectar adjacências 1) Escrever o mapa usando código reflectido, de modo a que 2 quadrículas contiguas diferem em apenas 1 byte. 2) Cada quadrado corresponde a uma linha da tabela de verdade => corresponde a um mintermo da expressão se for 1 3) Como na tabela 2 quadrados contíguos diferem apenas numa das variáveis, podemos escrevê-los como $\Pi x_i y$ e $\Pi x_i l y$ 4) Se dois quadrados contíguos forem 1, podemos representá-los como $\Pi_{X,Y}+\Pi_{X,Y}=\Pi_{X,Y}(Y+y)=\Pi_{X,Y}$, de onde se conclui que podemos ignorar a variável que troca de valor • REGRA: - 1) Formar quadrados ou rectângulos com 2^m quadrículas - 2) Pôr na expressão só as variáveis que se mantêm constantes

