Lojik Tasarım

Ders 3

Kaynak:

M.M. Mano, M.D. Ciletti, "Digital Design with An Introduction to Verilog HDL"

Boolean Cebri ve Lojik Kapılar Temel Tanımlar

- ► Kapalılık: İkili işlem, S'deki her eleman çiftine yine S'deki bir elemana karşı düşürecek bir kural belirliyorsa, S kümesi bu ikili işleme göre kapalıdır.
 - Örneğin N doğal sayılar kümesi N={1,2,3,4,...} aritmetik toplama kurallarıyla artı (+) işlemine göre kapalıdır. Çünkü herhangi bir a,b∈N, a+b =c işlemiyle tek bir c∈N elde edilebilir.
 - Buna karşılık, doğal sayılar kümesi aritmetik çıkarma kurallarıyla eksi (-) ikili işlemine göre kapalı değildir. Çünkü 2-3=-1 ve 2,3 ∈N iken (-1) ∉N'dir.

Temel Tanımlar

Birleşme Kuralı 2. Associative law. A binary operator * on a set S is said to be associative whenever

$$(x*y)*z = x*(y*z)$$
 for all $x, y, z \in S$

Değişme Kuralı 3. Commutative law. A binary operator * on a set S is said to be commutative whenever

$$x * y = y * x$$
 for all $x, y \in S$

Birim Elemanı

4. *Identity element.* A set S is said to have an identity element with respect to a binary operation * on S if there exists an element $e \in S$ with the property that

$$e * x = x * e = x$$
 for every $x \in S$

Example: The element 0 is an identity element with respect to the binary operator + on the set of integers $I = \{ \dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \}$, since

$$x + 0 = 0 + x = x$$
 for any $x \in I$

Temel Tanımlar

Ters

Dağılma Kuralı

5. Inverse. A set S having the identity element e with respect to a binary operator * is said to have an inverse whenever, for every x ∈ S, there exists an element y ∈ S such that

$$x * y = e$$

Example: In the set of integers, I, and the operator +, with e = 0, the inverse of an element a is (-a), since a + (-a) = 0.

Distributive law. If * and · are two binary operators on a set S, * is said to be distributive over · whenever

$$x*(y\cdot z) = (x*y)\cdot (x*z)$$

Boolean Cebrinin Aksiyomatik tanımı

- **1.** (a) The structure is closed with respect to the operator +.
 - (b) The structure is closed with respect to the operator \cdot .
- **2.** (a) The element 0 is an identity element with respect to +; that is, x + 0 = 0 + x = x.
 - (b) The element 1 is an identity element with respect to \cdot ; that is, $x \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot x = x$.
- 3. (a) The structure is commutative with respect to +; that is, x + y = y + x.
 - (b) The structure is commutative with respect to \cdot ; that is, $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$.
- **4.** (a) The operator \cdot is distributive over +; that is, $x \cdot (y + z) = (x \cdot y) + (x \cdot z)$.
 - (b) The operator + is distributive over \cdot ; that is, $x + (y \cdot z) = (x + y) \cdot (x + z)$.
- **5.** For every element $x \in B$, there exists an element $x' \in B$ (called the *complement* of x) such that (a) x + x' = 1 and (b) $x \cdot x' = 0$.
- **6.** There exist at least two elements $x, y \in B$ such that $x \neq y$.

İki Değerli Boolean Cebri

X	y	<i>x</i> · <i>y</i>
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

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

х	x '
0 1	1 0

- **1.** That the structure is *closed* with respect to the two operators is obvious from the tables, since the result of each operation is either 1 or 0 and $1, 0 \in B$.
- 2. From the tables, we see that

(a)
$$0 + 0 = 0$$
 $0 + 1 = 1 + 0 = 1$;

(b)
$$1 \cdot 1 = 1$$
 $1 \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$.

This establishes the two *identity elements*, 0 for + and 1 for \cdot , as defined by postulate 2.

3. The *commutative* laws are obvious from the symmetry of the binary operator tables.

İki Değerli Boolean Cebri

4. (a) The *distributive* law $x \cdot (y + z) = (x \cdot y) + (x \cdot z)$ can be shown to hold from the operator tables by forming a truth table of all possible values of x, y, and z. For each combination, we derive $x \cdot (y + z)$ and show that the value is the same as the value of $(x \cdot y) + (x \cdot z)$:

x	y	Z
0	0	0
0	0	1
0	1	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	0	1
1	1	0
1	1	1

)	$x \cdot (y + z)$	y + z
	0	0
	0	1
	0	1
	0	1
	0	0
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	0 0 0 0 1 1	1 1 1 0 1 1

<i>x</i> · <i>y</i>	x · z	$(x\cdot y)+(x\cdot z)$
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

- (b) The *distributive* law of + over \cdot can be shown to hold by means of a truth table similar to the one in part (a).
- 5. From the complement table, it is easily shown that
 - (a) x + x' = 1, since 0 + 0' = 0 + 1 = 1 and 1 + 1' = 1 + 0 = 1.
 - (b) $x \cdot x' = 0$, since $0 \cdot 0' = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$ and $1 \cdot 1' = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$.

Thus, postulate 1 is verified.

Boolean Cebrine İlişkin Temel Teoremler

Postulates and Theorems of Boolean Algebra

Postula	ate 2
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(a)
$$x + 0 = x$$

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

(a)
$$x + x' = 1$$

(b)
$$x \cdot x' = 0$$

(a)
$$x + x = x$$

(b)
$$x \cdot x = x$$

(a)
$$x + 1 = 1$$

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

Theorem 3, involution

$$(x')' = x$$

$$(a) x + y = y + x$$

(b)
$$xy = yx$$

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

(b)
$$x(yz) = (xy)z$$

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

(b)
$$x + yz = (x + y)(x + z)$$

(a)
$$(x + y)' = x'y'$$

(b)
$$(xy)' = x' + y'$$

(a)
$$x + xy = x$$

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

İşlem Önceliği

- 1. Parantez
- 2. DEĞİL (NOT)
- 3. VE (AND)
- 4. VEYA (OR)

Boolean Fonksiyonlarının Doğruluk Tabloları

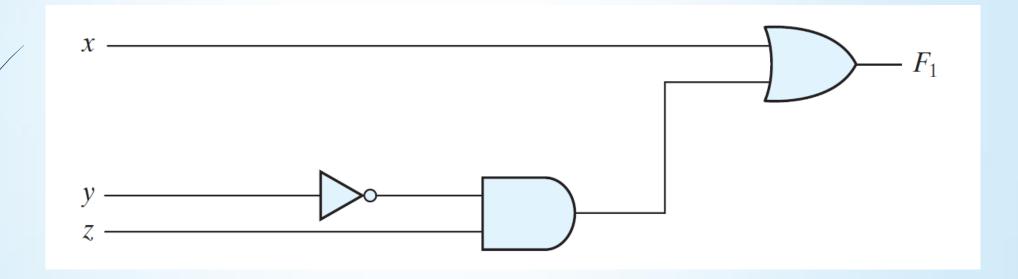
$$F_1 = x + y'z$$

$$F_2 = x'y'z + x'yz + xy'$$

X	y	z	F ₁	F ₂
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	0

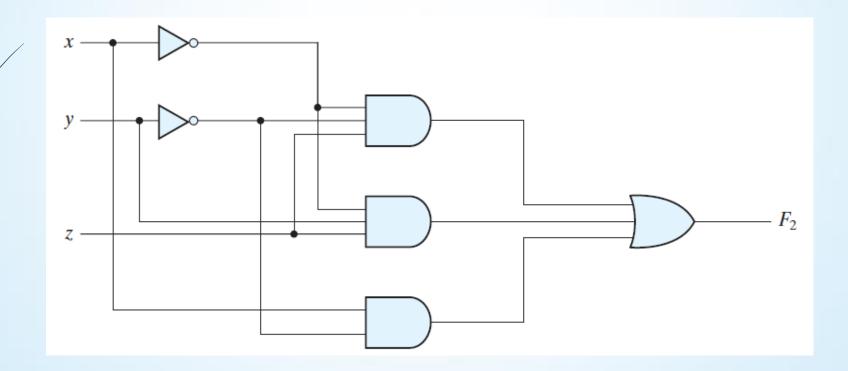
Boolean Fonksiyonlarının Lojik Kapılar ile Gerçeklenmesi

$$F_1 = x + y'z$$



Boolean Fonksiyonlarının Lojik Kapılar ile Gerçeklenmesi

$$F_2 = x'y'z + x'yz + xy'$$



$$x(x'+y) = ?(xy)$$

$$x + x'y = ?_{(x+y)}$$

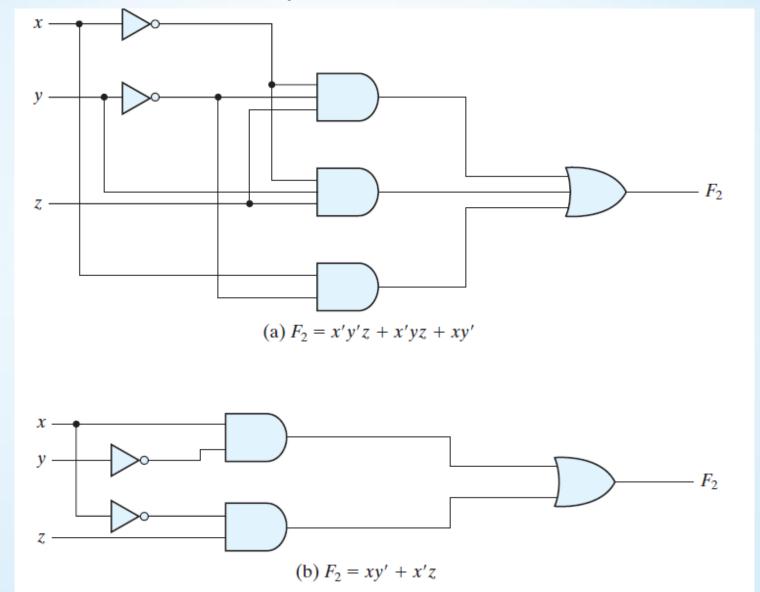
$$(x + y) (x + y') = ? (x)$$

$$xy + x'z + yz = ? (xy+x'z)$$

$$(x+y)(x'+z)(y+z) = ?_{(x+y)(x'+z)}$$

$$F_2 = x'y'z + x'yz + xy'$$

$$x'y'z + x'yz + xy' = ?_{(x'z+xy')}$$



Fonksiyonun Tümleyeni

Aşağıdaki Boolean fonksiyonunun tümleyenini hesaplayınız

$$(A + B + C)' = (A + x)'$$
 let $B + C = x$
 $= A'x'$ by theorem 5(a) (DeMorgan)
 $= A'(B + C)'$ substitute $B + C = x$
 $= A'(B'C')$ by theorem 5(a) (DeMorgan)
 $= A'B'C'$ by theorem 4(b) (associative)

Fonksiyonun Tümleyeni

Aşağıdaki Boolean fonksiyonlarının tümleyenini hesaplayınız

$$F'_1 = (x'yz' + x'y'z)' = (x'yz')'(x'y'z)' = (x + y' + z)(x + y + z')$$

$$F'_2 = [x(y'z' + yz)]' = x' + (y'z' + yz)' = x' + (y'z')'(yz)'$$

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

$$= x' + yz' + y'z$$

Gelecek Hafta

Minterim (MINTERM) ve Maksterim (MAKSTERM)