

2. 1900180 田永铭 数字系统设计基础 作业2 P<sub>1</sub>

1. ① 为异或, 化简:

$$\textcircled{1} x \oplus 0 = x. \textcircled{2} x \oplus 1 = \bar{x} \textcircled{3} x \oplus x = 0 \textcircled{4} x \oplus \bar{x} = 1.$$

$$2. \textcircled{1} := 1 \oplus 1 = 1 \quad 1 \oplus 0 = 0 \quad 0 \oplus 1 = 0 \quad 0 \oplus 0 = 1.$$

$$\textcircled{1} x \odot y = x \cdot y + \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}. \text{ 证明: 当 } y=1 \text{ 时, 左式} = x \odot 1 = \begin{cases} 1, & x=1 \\ 0, & x=0 \end{cases} \text{ 右式} = x \cdot 1 + \bar{x} \cdot 0 = \begin{cases} 1, & x=1 \\ 0, & x=0 \end{cases} \text{ 左式} = \text{右式}.$$

$$\text{当 } y=0 \text{ 时, 左式} = x \odot 0 = \begin{cases} 0, & x=1 \\ 1, & x=0 \end{cases} \text{ 右式} = x \cdot 0 + \bar{x} \cdot 1 = \begin{cases} 0, & x=1 \\ 1, & x=0 \end{cases} \text{ 左式} = \text{右式}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} x \odot y = \overline{(x \oplus y)}. \text{ 证明: } 1 \odot 1 = 1 = \overline{1 \oplus 1}, 1 \odot 0 = 0 = \overline{1 \oplus 0}, 0 \odot 1 = 0 = \overline{0 \oplus 1}, 0 \odot 0 = 1 = \overline{0 \oplus 0}. \therefore \text{得证}.$$

$$\textcircled{3} x \odot y = y \odot x. \text{ 证明: 由 } \textcircled{2}: x \odot y = \overline{x \oplus y}, y \odot x = \overline{y \oplus x}, \text{ 而异或的定义具有对称性,} \\ \therefore \overline{x \oplus y} = \overline{y \oplus x}, \therefore x \odot y = y \odot x.$$

3. 证等式成立:

$$\textcircled{1} x \oplus y = (x+y)(\bar{x}\bar{y}). \text{ 证明: 当 } y=1 \text{ 时, 左式} = x \oplus 1 = \bar{x}, \text{ 右式} = (x+1)(\bar{x}) = x\bar{x} + \bar{x} = 0 + \bar{x} = \bar{x} \\ \therefore \text{左式} = \text{右式}.$$

$$\text{当 } y=0 \text{ 时, 左式} = x \oplus 0 = x, \text{ 右式} = (x+0)(\bar{x}) = (x+0) \cdot 1 = x. \text{ 左式} = \text{右式}.$$

$$\therefore \text{得证}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} x \oplus y = (x \cdot y) + (\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}). \text{ 证明: 当 } y=1 \text{ 时, 左式} = x \oplus 1 = \bar{x}, \text{ 右式} = (x \cdot 1) + (\bar{x} \cdot 1) = 0 + \bar{x} = \bar{x} = \text{左式}.$$

$$\text{当 } y=0 \text{ 时, 左式} = x \oplus 0 = x, \text{ 右式} = (x \cdot 1) + (\bar{x} \cdot 0) = x + 0 = x = \text{左式}.$$

$$\therefore \text{得证}.$$

4. 求对偶:

$$(1) x+y \text{ 对偶: } \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}.$$

$$(2) \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} \text{ 对偶: } \bar{\bar{x} + \bar{y}}.$$

$$(3) x \cdot y \cdot z + \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} \text{ 对偶: } (\bar{x} + \bar{y} + \bar{z}) \cdot (\bar{\bar{x} + \bar{y} + \bar{z}}) = (\bar{x} + \bar{y} + \bar{z}) \cdot (x + y + z).$$

$$(4) x\bar{z} + x \cdot 0 + \bar{x} \cdot 1 \text{ 对偶: } (\bar{x} + \bar{z}) \cdot (\bar{x} + 0) \cdot (\bar{\bar{x}}) = (\bar{x} + \bar{z}) \cdot \bar{x} \cdot x = \bar{x} \cdot \bar{z}.$$

5. 证明或证否:

$$(1) x \oplus (y \oplus z) = (x \oplus y) \oplus z. \text{ 证明: 当 } z=1 \text{ 时, 左式} = x \oplus (y \oplus 1) = x \oplus \bar{y}, \text{ 右式} = (x \oplus y) \oplus 1 = \overline{x \oplus y} \\ \text{左式} = (x \cdot \bar{y} + \bar{x} \cdot y), \text{ 右式} = \overline{x \cdot y + \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}} = \bar{x} \cdot \bar{\bar{y}} + \bar{\bar{x}} \cdot \bar{y} = \bar{x} \cdot y + x \cdot \bar{y} = \text{左式}.$$

$$\text{当 } z=0 \text{ 时, 左式} = x \oplus (y \oplus 0) = x \oplus y, \text{ 右式} = (x \oplus y) \oplus 0 = x \oplus y = \text{左式}.$$

$$\therefore \text{得证}.$$

$$(2) x \oplus (y \oplus z) = (x+y) \oplus (x+z).$$

$$\text{证明: 当 } x=1 \text{ 时, 左式} = 1, \text{ 右式} = (1+y) \oplus (1+z) = 1 \oplus 1 = 0. \therefore \text{证否}.$$

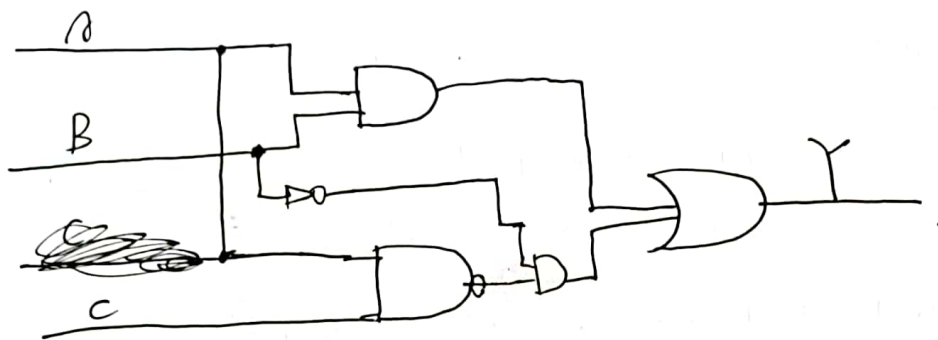
$$(3) x \oplus (y+z) = (x \oplus y) + (x \oplus z).$$

$$\text{证明: 当 } x=1 \text{ 时, 左式} = \bar{y} + \bar{z}, \text{ 右式} = \bar{y} + \bar{z}, \text{ 左式} = \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} \text{ 显然 } \neq \bar{y} + \bar{z} = \text{右式}.$$

$$\therefore \text{证否}.$$



6. 以逻辑电路图描述  $Y = AB + ACB$ .



7. 代数法化简:

$$(1) \overline{XY + X\bar{Y}Z + X(Y + X\bar{Y})} = \overline{X \cdot \bar{Y} \cdot Z} + XY + X\bar{Y} = \bar{X} + Y + Z + X$$

$$= 1 = 0.$$

$$(2) (A+B)(\bar{A}+C)(B+C) = (A\bar{A} + AC + B\bar{A} + BC)(B+C) = (AC + B\bar{A} + BC)(B+C)$$

$$= \cancel{AB} + AC + \cancel{AB} + \cancel{ABC} + BC + \cancel{BC} = AC + BC = C(A+B) = (A+B)C.$$

$$(3) XY + \bar{X}\bar{Z} + X\bar{Y}Z(X\bar{Y} + Z) = XY + \bar{X}\bar{Z} + 0 + X\bar{Y}Z = X(Y + \bar{Y}Z) + \bar{X}\bar{Z} = X(Y + Z) + \bar{X}\bar{Z}$$

$$= XY + XZ + \bar{X}\bar{Z} = 1.$$

8. 证明下列公式:

$$(1) XY + YZ + \bar{Y}Z = XY + Z$$

证明: 当  $Z=1$  时, 左式  $= XY + Y + \bar{Y} = XY + 1 = 1$ , 右式  $= XY + 1 = 1$ .  
当  $Z=0$  时, 左式  $= XY$ , 右式  $= XY =$  左式.  $\therefore$  得证.

$$(2) AB + \bar{A}B + \bar{A}\bar{B} = \bar{A} + B$$

证明: 左式  $= AB + \bar{A}B + \bar{A}\bar{B} = AB + \bar{A}(B + \bar{B}) = AB + \bar{A} = (\bar{A} + A)B + \bar{A} = B + \bar{A} = \bar{A} + B$ .  
 $(A + \bar{A}) \cdot (B + \bar{B}) = 1 \cdot (B + \bar{B}) = B + \bar{B} = 1$ .  $\therefore$  得证.

$$(3) A + \bar{A}B + \bar{A}\bar{B} = A + B$$

证明: 左式  $= A + \bar{A}B + \bar{A}\bar{B} = (A + \bar{A}) \cdot (A + B) + \bar{A}\bar{B} = A + B + \bar{A}\bar{B} = A + (B + \bar{A}) \cdot (B + \bar{B})$   
 $= A + B + \bar{A} = A + B =$  右式.  $\therefore$  得证.

$$(4) \bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}C + \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} = \bar{A}B + BC + AC$$

证明: 左式  $= (\bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}C) + \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} = BC + A(\bar{B}C + B\bar{C}) = BC + A(\bar{B} + B)C = BC + AC$   
 $= BC + AC =$  右式.  $\therefore$  得证.

① 当  $A=0$  时, 左式  $= BC + 0 = BC$ , 右式  $= 0 + BC + 0 = BC =$  左式.

② 当  $A=1$  时, 左式  $= BC + \bar{B}C + B\bar{C} = B + \bar{B}C = B + C$ , 右式  $= B + BC + C$   
 $= B + C + (B \cdot C) = (B + C)(B + C) = B + C =$  左式.

$\therefore$  得证.





10. 将  $F(A, B, C, D) = A + D$  分别表示为最小项之和与最大项之积形式。  $P_2$

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

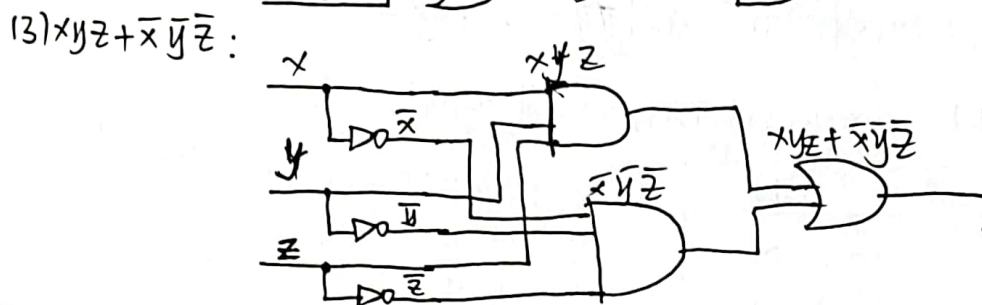
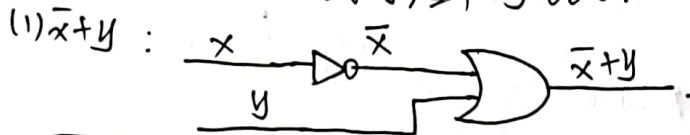
$$= ABCD + ABC\bar{D} + AB\bar{C}D + AB\bar{C}\bar{D} + A\bar{B}CD + A\bar{B}C\bar{D} + A\bar{B}\bar{C}D + A\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D}$$

$$+ \bar{A}BCD + \bar{A}BC\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}CD + \bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}D + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}B\bar{C}D + \bar{A}B\bar{C}\bar{D}$$

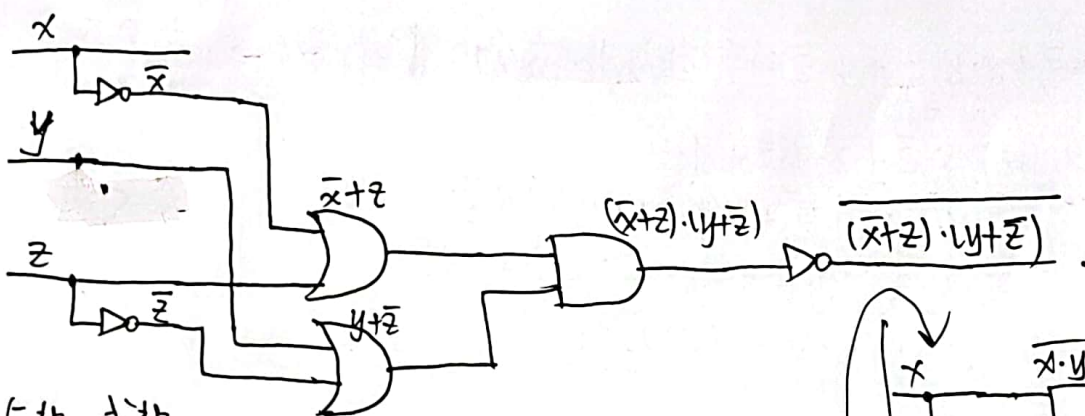
$$= \sum m(1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15).$$

1.  $F(A, B, C, D) = \prod M(0, 2, 4, 6).$

10. 用反相器、与门和或门产生下列电路。

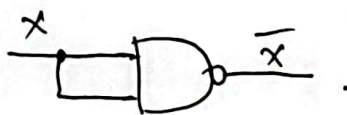


(4)  $\overline{(\bar{x} + z) \cdot (y + \bar{z})}$ :

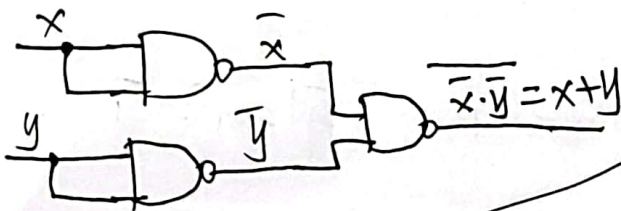


11. 与非、或非。

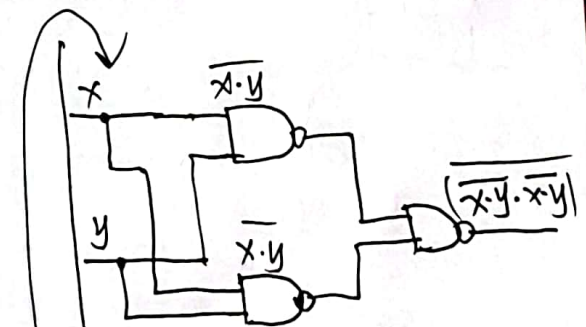
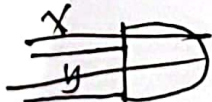
与非构造: (1)  $\bar{x}$ :



(2)  $x + y$ :



(3)  $x \cdot y$



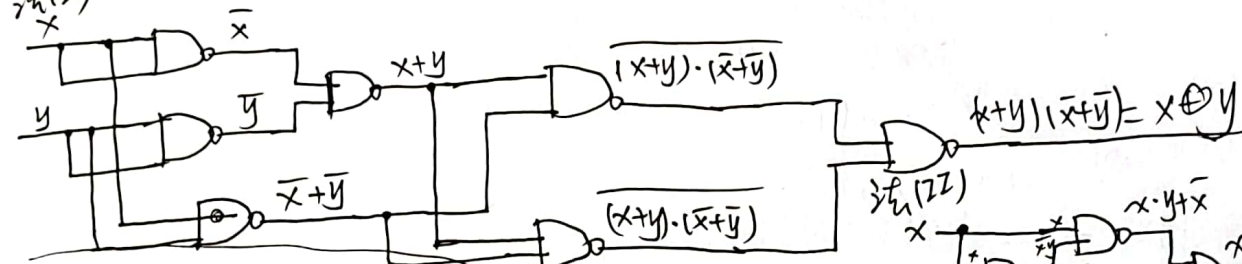
$$\bar{\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}}$$

$$= \overline{\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}} = x \cdot y.$$



(4)  $x \oplus y$ :  $x \oplus y = (x+y)(\bar{x}+\bar{y}) = \overline{(x+y)(\bar{x}+\bar{y})} = \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} + x \cdot y$

法(12)



12. 定义“1”表示 NAND. 证明如下:

(1)  $\bar{x} = x | x$ : 当  $x=1$  时, 左式  $= 0$ , 右式  $= 1 | 1 = 0 =$  左式. 当  $x=0$  时, 左式  $= 1$ , 右式  $= 0 | 0 = 1 =$  左式.  $\therefore$  得证.

(2)  $x \cdot y = (x | y) | (x | y)$ . 右式  $= (x | y) | (x | y) = \overline{\overline{x \cdot y}} | \overline{\overline{x \cdot y}} = \overline{\overline{x \cdot y} \cdot \overline{\overline{x \cdot y}}} = \overline{\overline{x \cdot y} + x \cdot y} = x \cdot y =$  左式. 得证.

(3)  $x + y = (x | x) | (y | y)$ . 右式  $= (x | x) | (y | y) = \overline{\overline{x \cdot x}} | \overline{\overline{y \cdot y}} = \overline{\overline{x \cdot x} \cdot \overline{\overline{y \cdot y}}} = \overline{\overline{x \cdot x} + \overline{\overline{y \cdot y}}} = \overline{\overline{x} + \overline{\overline{y}}} = x + y =$  左式. 得证.

13. 以卡诺图化简:  $F(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 15) + d(2, 13)$ .

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00		1	1	0
01		1		
11		0	1	0
10	1	1	1	

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00		1	1	0
01		1		
11		0	1	0
10	1	1	1	

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{A}B\overline{C}D + \overline{A}BCD + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}D + \overline{A}\overline{B}CD \\ & + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{D} + \overline{A}\overline{B}C\overline{D} + \overline{C}D \\ & = \overline{A}BD + \overline{A}BCD + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}D + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{C}D \\ & = \overline{A}BD + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{C}D. \end{aligned}$$

14. 构造  $F(x, y, z) = x \cdot \bar{z} + x \cdot y \cdot z + y \cdot \bar{z}$  的卡诺图, 找出蕴含项、质蕴含项、实质蕴含项.

xy \ z	0	1
00		
01	1	
11	1	1
10	1	

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, y, z) &= x \cdot \bar{z} + x \cdot y \cdot z + y \cdot \bar{z} \\ &= x \cdot (y + \bar{y}) \cdot \bar{z} + x y z + (x + \bar{x}) y \bar{z} \\ &= x y \bar{z} + x \bar{y} \bar{z} + x y z + x y \bar{z} + \bar{x} y \bar{z} \\ &= \sum m(2, 4, 6, 7). \end{aligned}$$

蕴含项:  $xy\bar{z}$ ,  $y\bar{z}$ ,  $x\bar{z}$ .

质蕴含项:  $xy\bar{z}$ ,  $y\bar{z}$ ,  $x\bar{z}$ .

实质蕴含项:  $xy\bar{z}$ ,  $y\bar{z}$ ,  $x\bar{z}$ .

5. 实现一个楼梯间灯泡系统, 可用楼下和楼上两个开关  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$  控制.

(1) 真值表:

$S_1$	$S_2$	Out
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

(2) 表达式:

$$F_{(S_1, S_2)} = S_1 \oplus S_2 = (S_1 + S_2)(\bar{S}_1 + \bar{S}_2) = S_1 \bar{S}_2 + \bar{S}_1 S_2.$$



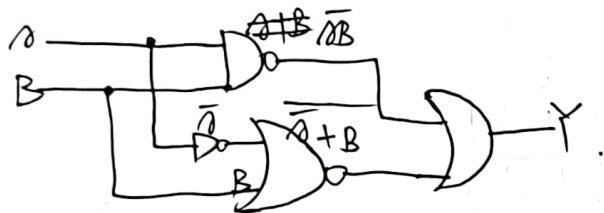


16. 用尽量少的门电路实现异或函数:  $Y = A\bar{B} + \bar{A}B$ .  $\beta_3$

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



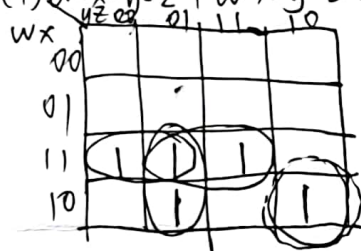
17. 写出布尔表达式并化简:



$$Y = \overline{AB} + \overline{A+B} = \overline{A+B} + (A \cdot B) = \overline{A+B}$$

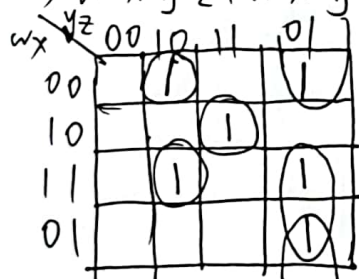
18. 以卡诺图求极小展开和式.

(1)  $w \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z + w \cdot x \cdot \bar{y} \cdot z + w \cdot x \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} + w \cdot \bar{x} \cdot y \cdot \bar{z} + w \cdot \bar{x} \cdot y \cdot z$



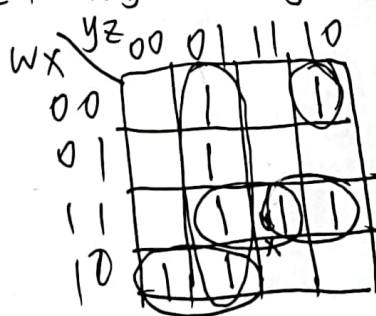
$$\text{原式} = w\bar{x}y\bar{z} + w\bar{x}y + w\bar{x}z + w\bar{y}z$$

(2)  $w \cdot x \cdot y \cdot \bar{z} + w \cdot x \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} + w \cdot \bar{x} \cdot y \cdot \bar{z} + \bar{w} \cdot x \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} + \bar{w} \cdot \bar{x} \cdot y \cdot \bar{z} + \bar{w} \cdot \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z}$



$$\text{原式} = \bar{w}\bar{x}y\bar{z} + w\bar{x}y\bar{z} + w\bar{x}y + \bar{w}\bar{y}z + x\bar{y}z$$

(3)  $w \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z + w \cdot x \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} + w \cdot x \cdot \bar{y} \cdot z + w \cdot \bar{x} \cdot y \cdot \bar{z} + w \cdot \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} + \bar{w} \cdot x \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} + \bar{w} \cdot \bar{x} \cdot y \cdot \bar{z} + \bar{w} \cdot \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z}$



$$\text{原式} = \bar{w}\bar{x}y\bar{z} + w\bar{x}y + w\bar{x}y + \bar{y}z$$

(4)  $w \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z + w \cdot x \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} + w \cdot x \cdot \bar{y} \cdot z + w \cdot \bar{x} \cdot y \cdot \bar{z} + w \cdot \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} + \bar{w} \cdot x \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} + \bar{w} \cdot \bar{x} \cdot y \cdot \bar{z} + \bar{w} \cdot \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z}$



$$\text{原式} = \bar{w}\bar{x}z + w\bar{x}z + yz + w\bar{y} + \bar{x}y$$



19. 题略. 或值.

由题:  $w_1x_1 + w_2x_2 + \dots + w_nx_n \geq T$  iff  $y=1$ ,

$\therefore -x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \geq \frac{1}{2}$  iff  $y=1$ .

c+1

列真值表

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$y$
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$y$
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

观察到:  $x_3$  为 1,  $y$  为 1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{表达式为 } y &= \bar{x}_1\bar{x}_2x_3 + \bar{x}_1x_2x_3 + \bar{x}_1x_2\bar{x}_3 + x_1\bar{x}_2x_3 + x_1x_2x_3 \\
 &= \bar{x}_1x_3 + \bar{x}_1x_2\bar{x}_3 + x_1x_3 \\
 &= x_3 + \bar{x}_1x_2x_3 = \bar{x}_1x_2x_3 \\
 \therefore y &= \bar{x}_1x_2x_3 + x_3 \quad \therefore y = \bar{x}_1x_2x_3.
 \end{aligned}$$

20. 在  $n$  个输入变量上可定义多少个逻辑函数?

$2^{(2^n)}$  个.

