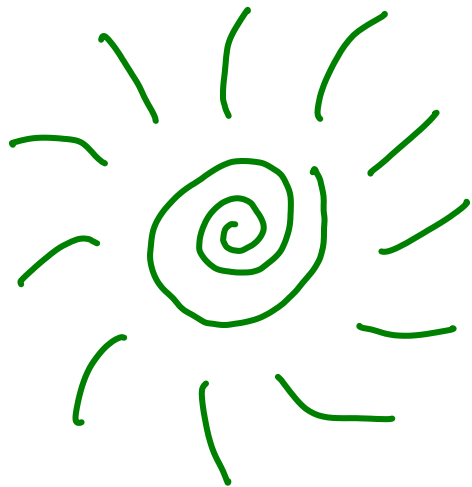


MAC 0329

01/06/2021



Bom dia !!

$$\langle B, +, \cdot, \bar{\phantom{x}}, 0, 1 \rangle \quad B = \{0, 1\}$$

Expressões booleanas em  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$   
variáveis que tomam  
valor em  $B$

$$x_1 + x_2, \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in B$$

$$\text{Produto: } x_1 x_2 \dots x_n, \quad x_1 \bar{x}_2$$

$$\text{Soma: } x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n, \quad x_2 + x_5, \quad \bar{x}_1$$

Expressões booleanas definem uma função booleana.

$x_1(x_2 + \bar{x}_3)$  (3 variáveis)

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \underline{x_1}(x_2 + \bar{x}_3)$
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

## Produtos canônicos

$$\bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3, \bar{x}_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_1 x_2 x_3$$

$$x_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3, x_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3, x_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3, x_1 x_2 x_3$$

$n$  variáveis  $\Rightarrow$   $2^n$  produtos canônicos

$n$  variáveis  $\Rightarrow$   $2^n$  diferentes formas de atribuição de valores a elas

cada produto toma valor 1 p/ apenas 1 atribuição de valores

$$\underline{x_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3 = 1} \iff x_1 = 1, x_2 = 0 \wedge x_3 = 1$$

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_1(x_2 + \bar{x}_3)$
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

$$\underline{x_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 + x_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 + x_1 x_2 x_3}$$

$$f: B^n \rightarrow B$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\{0, 1\}$$

$$F(n) = \{ f : B^n \rightarrow B \}$$

$$(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$$

Diagram illustrating the definition of function addition:

- $f + g$  is defined in  $F(n)$  (indicated by an orange arrow).
- $x \in B^n$  is the input to both  $f$  and  $g$ .
- $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  are elements of  $B$  (indicated by a pink arrow).
- The result  $(f + g)(x)$  is the sum of  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  in  $B$ .

$$(f \cdot g)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$$

$$\overline{f}(x) = \overline{f(x)}$$

$$A1 \quad f+g = g+f \quad \leftarrow$$
$$f \cdot g = g \cdot f$$

$$(f+g)(x) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} f(x) + g(x)$$
$$= g(x) + f(x)$$

$$A2 \quad f(g+h) = fg + fh$$
$$f+gh = (f+g)(f+h)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (g+f)(x)$$

$$A3 \quad f+0 = f$$
$$f \cdot 1 = f$$

$$A4 \quad f + \bar{f} = 1$$
$$f \cdot \bar{f} = 0$$

$F(n) = \{ f : B^n \rightarrow B \}$  é uma álgebra booleana.

$$f \leq g \iff f + g = g$$

$f$  é átomo se  $\bar{n}$  existe  $g \neq 0$  tal que

$$0 < g < f$$

em  $F(n)$

em  $B$

$$f \leq g$$

$$\iff f(x) \leq g(x)$$

$\forall x \in B^n$



$x_1$	$x_2$	$f_0$	$f_1$	$f_2$	$f_3$	$f_4$	$f_5$	$f_6$	$f_7$	$f_8$	$f_9$	$f_{10}$	$f_{11}$	$f_{12}$	$f_{13}$	$f_{14}$	$f_{15}$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1

$2^2 = 4$

$x_1 x_2$      $x_1 \bar{x}_2$      $\bar{x}_1 x_2$      $\bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2$

Produtos canônicos

$f \leq g$

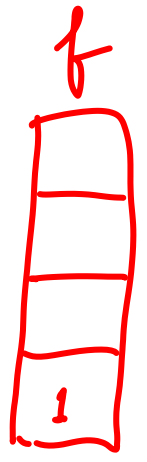
$$\bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 = 1 \iff x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0$$

$$\bar{x}_1 x_2 = 1 \iff x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$$

$$x_1 \bar{x}_2 = 1 \iff x_1 = 1, x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 x_2 = 1 \iff x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1$$

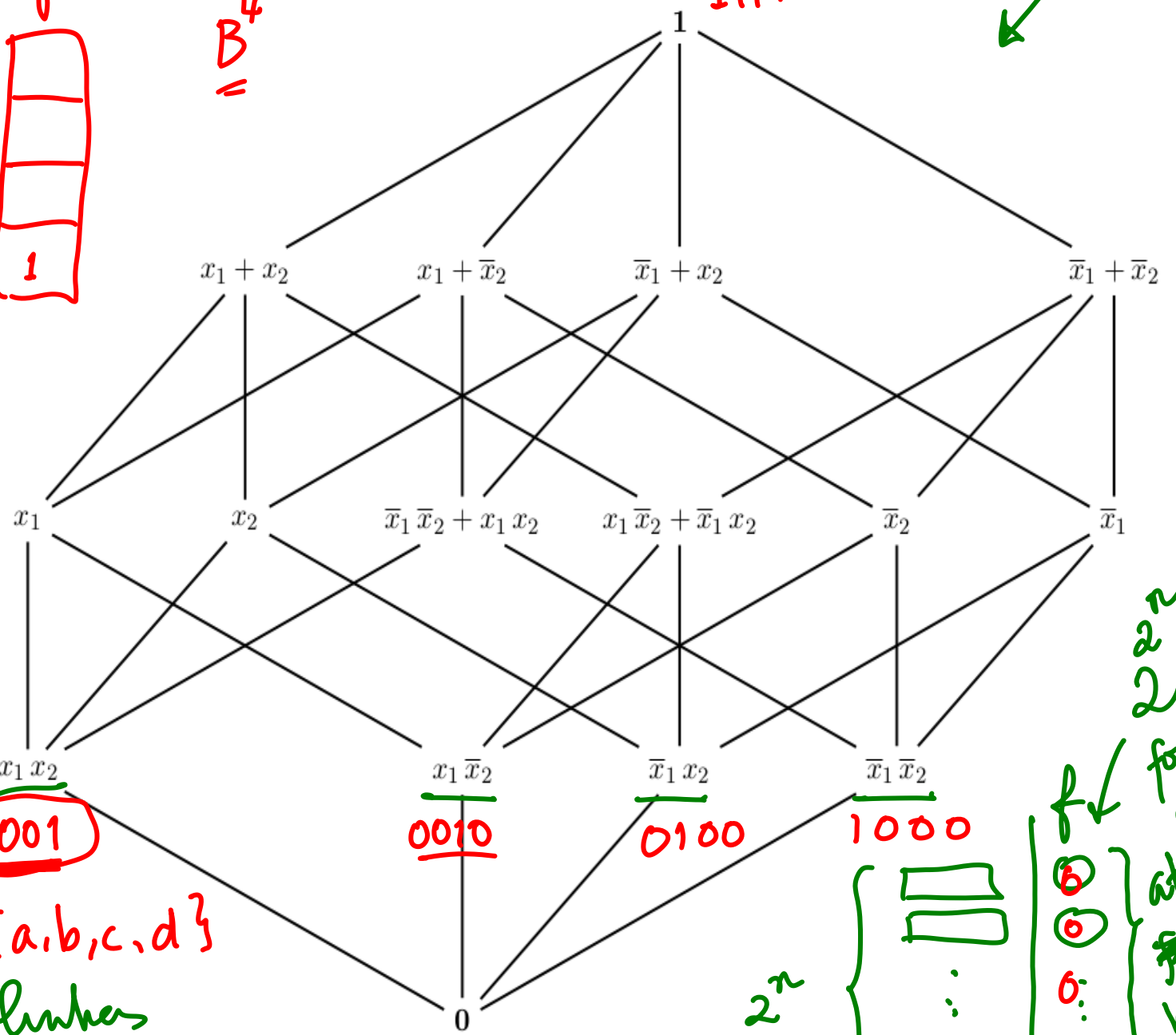
$x_1$	$x_2$	$f$
0	0	
0	1	
1	0	
1	1	1



$B^4 =$

1111

- $f_0(x_1, x_2) = 0$
- $f_1(x_1, x_2) = x_1 x_2$
- $f_2(x_1, x_2) = x_1 \bar{x}_2$
- $f_3(x_1, x_2) = x_1$
- $f_4(x_1, x_2) = \bar{x}_1 x_2$
- $f_5(x_1, x_2) = x_2$
- $f_6(x_1, x_2) = \bar{x}_1 x_2 + x_1 \bar{x}_2$
- $f_7(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2$
- $f_8(x_1, x_2) = \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2$
- $f_9(x_1, x_2) = \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 + x_1 x_2$
- $f_{10}(x_1, x_2) = \bar{x}_2$
- $f_{11}(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + \bar{x}_2$
- $f_{12}(x_1, x_2) = \bar{x}_1$
- $f_{13}(x_1, x_2) = \bar{x}_1 + x_2$
- $f_{14}(x_1, x_2) = \bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2$
- $f_{15}(x_1, x_2) = 1$



$\Rightarrow$  (0001)

0010

0100

1000

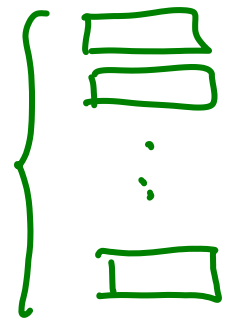
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$n=2$

$S = \{a, b, c, d\}$

$2^n$   $x_1, x_2$  linhas  
 $2^{2^2} = 16$  funções booleanas

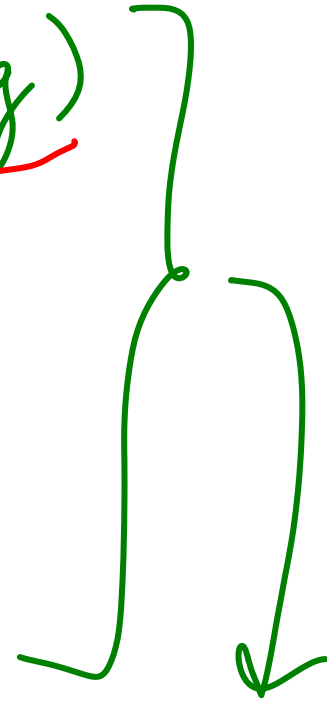
$2^n$  linhas



$f$   $2^{2^n}$  formas de atribuir valores



$\psi : \mathcal{A}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2$  é isomorfismo se

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\underline{f+g}) &= \underline{\psi(f)} + \underline{\psi(g)} \\ \psi(f \cdot g) &= \psi(f) \cdot \psi(g) \\ \psi(\bar{f}) &= \overline{\psi(f)} \end{aligned}$$


$$\psi(0_1) = 0_2$$

$$\psi(1_1) = 1_2$$

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_1(x_2 + \bar{x}_3)$
→ 0	0	0	0 -
→ 0	0	1	0 -
→ 0	1	0	0 -
→ 0	1	1	0 -
1	0	0	1 ←
→ 1	0	1	0 -
1	1	0	1 ←
1	1	1	1 ←

→ Soma de produtos canônicos

$$x_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 + x_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 + x_1 x_2 x_3$$

Produto de somas canônicas

$$(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(x_1 + x_2 + \bar{x}_3)(x_1 + \bar{x}_2 + x_3)$$

$$(x_1 + \bar{x}_2 + \bar{x}_3)(\bar{x}_1 + x_2 + \bar{x}_3)$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = P_{i_1} + P_{i_2} + \dots + P_{i_k}$$

$$\overline{\overline{f}} = f$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= \overline{\overline{P_{i_1} + P_{i_2} + \dots + P_{i_k}}} \\ &= \overline{\overline{P_{i_1}} \cdot \overline{\overline{P_{i_2}}} \cdot \dots \cdot \overline{\overline{P_{i_k}}}} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= \overline{\overline{P_{i_1} + P_{i_2} + \dots + P_{i_k}}} \\ &= \overline{\overline{P_{i_1}} \cdot \overline{\overline{P_{i_2}}} \cdot \dots \cdot \overline{\overline{P_{i_k}}}} \right\} \text{De Morgan}$$

Teorema: Se  $f: B^n \rightarrow B$  é uma função booleana  
então

$$\rightarrow \underline{f(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \bar{x}_1 \underline{f(0, x_2, \dots, x_n)} + x_1 \underline{f(1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}$$

$$f_1: B^{n-1} \rightarrow B$$

$$f(\underline{x_1, x_2}) = \bar{x}_1 \underline{f(0, x_2)} + x_1 \underline{f(1, x_2)} \leftarrow$$

$$= \bar{x}_1 [\underline{\bar{x}_2 f(0,0)} + x_2 \underline{f(0,1)}] + x_1 [\underline{\bar{x}_2 f(1,0)} + x_2 \underline{f(1,1)}]$$

$$= \underline{f(0,0)} \underline{\bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2} + \underline{f(0,1)} \underline{\bar{x}_1 x_2} + \underline{f(1,0)} \underline{x_1 \bar{x}_2} + \underline{f(1,1)} \underline{x_1 x_2}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \bar{x}_1 f(0, x_2) + x_1 f(1, x_2)$$

$$= \bar{x}_1 [\bar{x}_2 f(0,0) + x_2 f(0,1)] + x_1 [\bar{x}_2 f(1,0) + x_2 f(1,1)]$$

$$= \cancel{f(0,0) \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2} + \cancel{f(0,1) \bar{x}_1 x_2} + \cancel{f(1,0) x_1 \bar{x}_2} + \cancel{f(1,1) x_1 x_2}$$

$x_1$	$x_2$	$f$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

$$f = \bar{x}_1 x_2 + x_1 \bar{x}_2$$

$$\bar{x}_1 x_2 + x_1 \bar{x}_2$$

$$x_1 (x_2 + \bar{x}_2)$$

$$\underline{x_1 x_2 + x_1 \bar{x}_2}$$