

Aula 3

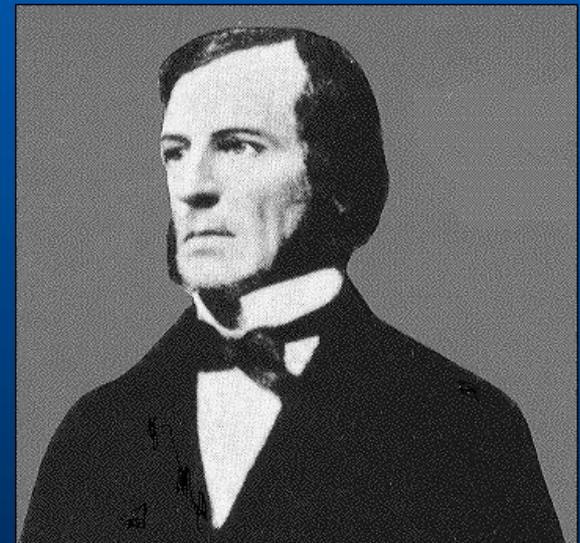
Álgebra de Boole

SEL 0414 - Sistemas Digitais

Prof. Dr. Marcelo Andrade da Costa Vieira

Lógica Booleana - 1857

- George Boole;
- Matemático inglês que criou a **álgebra booleana**: operações matemáticas por símbolos ao invés de números;
- Criou a lógica matemática e o sistema binário.



1. ÁLGEBRA DE BOOLE

1.1. POSTULADOS

(a) Complemento

\bar{A} = complemento de A

- $A = 0 \rightarrow \bar{A} = 1$
- $A = 1 \rightarrow \bar{A} = 0$

1. ÁLGEBRA DE BOOLE

1.1. POSTULADOS

(b) Adição

$$0 + 0 = 0$$

$$0 + 1 = 1$$

$$1 + 0 = 1$$

$$1 + 1 = 1$$



$$A + 0 = A$$

$$A + 1 = 1$$



$$A + A = A$$

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

1.1. POSTULADOS

(b) Adição



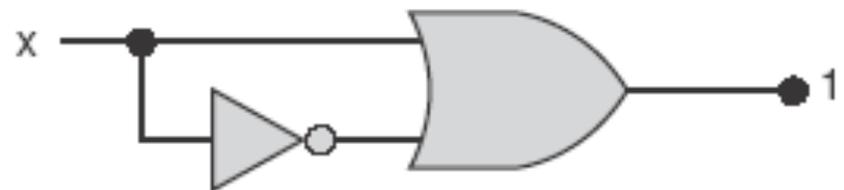
(5) $x + 0 = x$



(6) $x + 1 = 1$



(7) $x + x = x$



(8) $x + \bar{x} = 1$

1. ÁLGEBRA DE BOOLE

1.1. POSTULADOS

(c) Multiplicação

$$0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$1 \cdot 1 = 1$$



$$A \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$A \cdot 1 = A$$

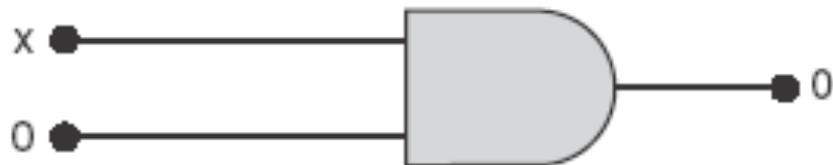


$$A \cdot A = A$$

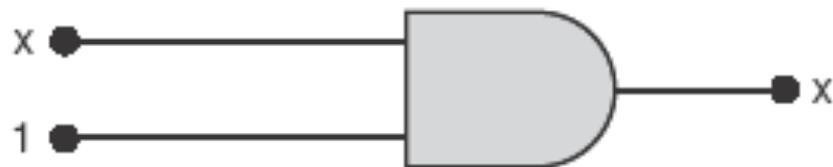
$$A \cdot \bar{A} = 0$$

1.1. POSTULADOS

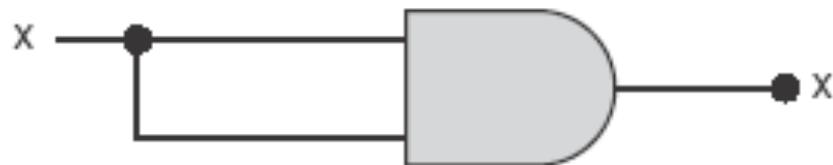
(c) Multiplicação



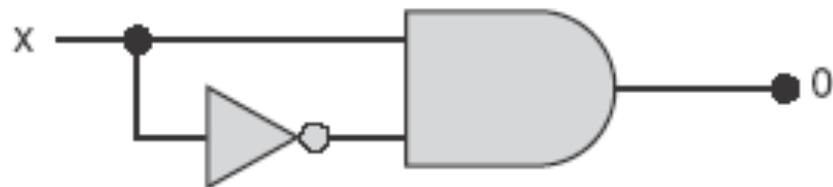
(1) $x \cdot 0 = 0$



(2) $x \cdot 1 = x$



(3) $x \cdot x = x$



(4) $x \cdot \bar{x} = 0$

1. ÁLGEBRA DE BOOLE

1.2. PROPRIEDADES

(a) Comutativa



- $A + B = B + A$
- $A \cdot B = B \cdot A$

(b) Associativa



- $A + (B+C) = (A+B) + C = A + B + C$
- $A \cdot (BC) = (AB) \cdot C = ABC$

(c) Distributiva



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

1. ÁLGEBRA DE BOOLE

1º TEOREMA DE De Morgan

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



A	B	\overline{AB}	$\bar{A} + \bar{B}$
0	0	1	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0

1. ÁLGEBRA DE BOOLE

2° TEOREMA DE De Morgan

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



A	B	$\overline{A+B}$	$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}$
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0
1	1	0	0

EQUIVALÊNCIA ENTRE BLOCOS LÓGICOS

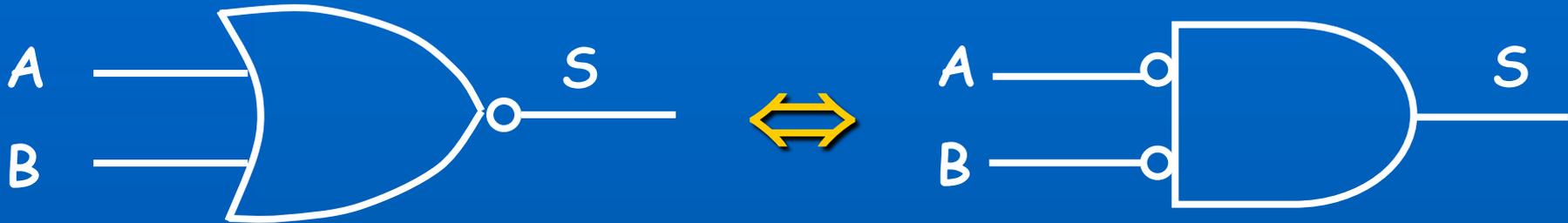


1º TEOREMA DE DE MORGAN: $\overline{A \cdot B} = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$

Colocando um inversor na saída obtém-se:



EQUIVALÊNCIA ENTRE BLOCOS LÓGICOS



2º TEOREMA DE DE MORGAN: $\overline{A + B} = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$

Colocando um inversor na saída obtém-se:



2. ÁLGEBRA DE BOOLE

2.4. OUTRAS IDENTIDADES

$$(a) \quad \overline{\overline{A}} = A$$

$$(b) \quad A + A \cdot B = A$$

$$(c) \quad A + \overline{A} B = A + B$$

$$(d) \quad (A + B)(A + C) = A + B \cdot C$$

Exercícios:

Simplificar as expressões:

1. $S = A\bar{B}C + A\bar{B}\bar{C}$

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

3. $S = ABC + A\bar{C} + A\bar{B}$

4. $S = \overline{(\bar{A} + C) \cdot (\bar{A} + D)}$

Universalidade das portas NAND e NOR

UNIVERSALIDADE DAS PORTAS *NAND* E *NOR*

- Todas as expressões Booleanas consistem de combinações de funções OR, AND e NOT;
- Portas NAND e NOR são universais, ou seja, podem se “transformar” em qualquer outra porta lógica e podem, portanto, ser usadas para representar qualquer expressão Booleana;

Porta NAND

1. INVERSOR a partir de uma porta “NAND”

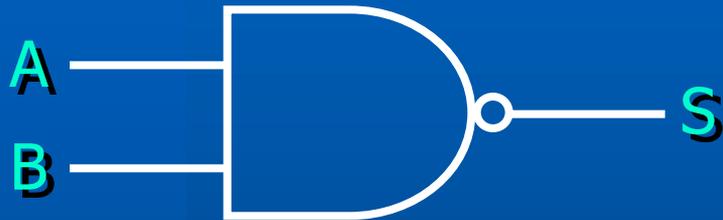


TABELA VERDADE

A	B	S
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Porta NAND

1. INVERSOR a partir de uma porta “NAND”

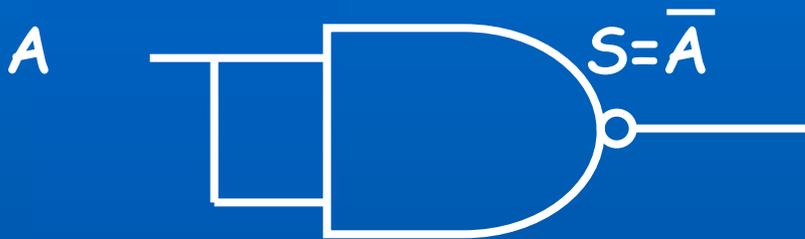


TABELA VERDADE

A	B	S
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Porta NAND

1. INVERSOR a partir de uma porta "NAND"

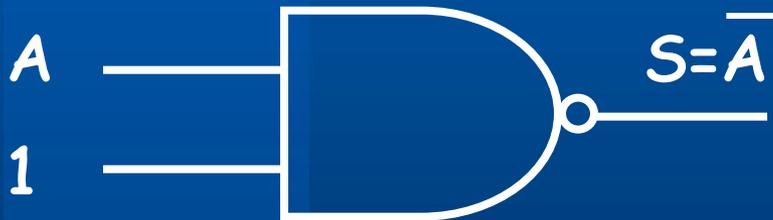
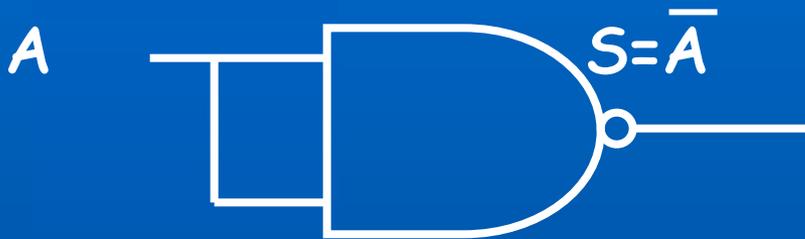
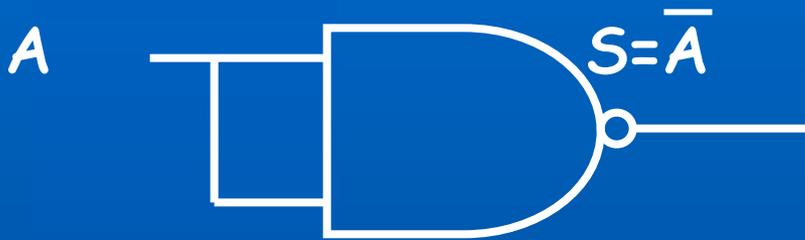


TABELA VERDADE

A	B	S
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

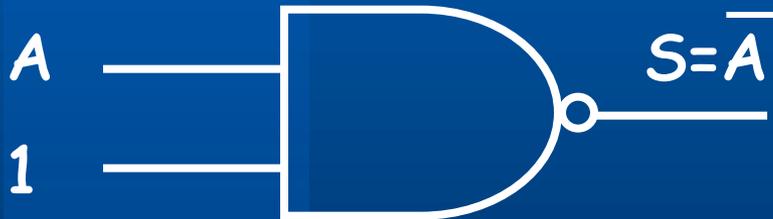
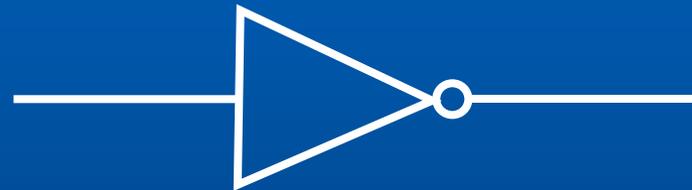
Porta NAND

1. INVERSOR a partir de uma porta "NAND"



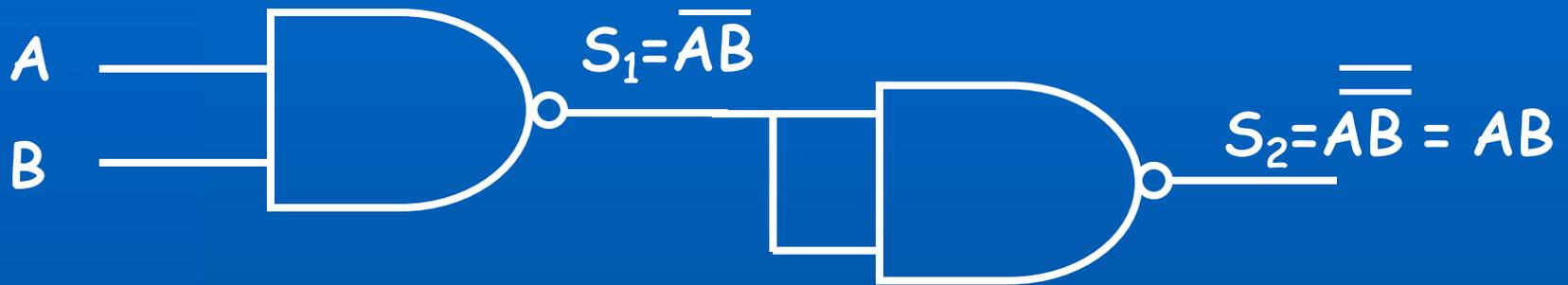
A	S
0	1
1	0

=

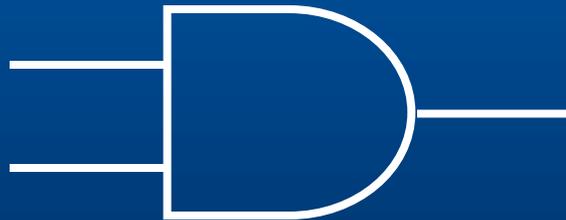


Porta NAND

2. Porta "AND" a partir de duas portas "NAND"



||



Porta NAND

3. Porta "OR" a partir de três portas "NAND"

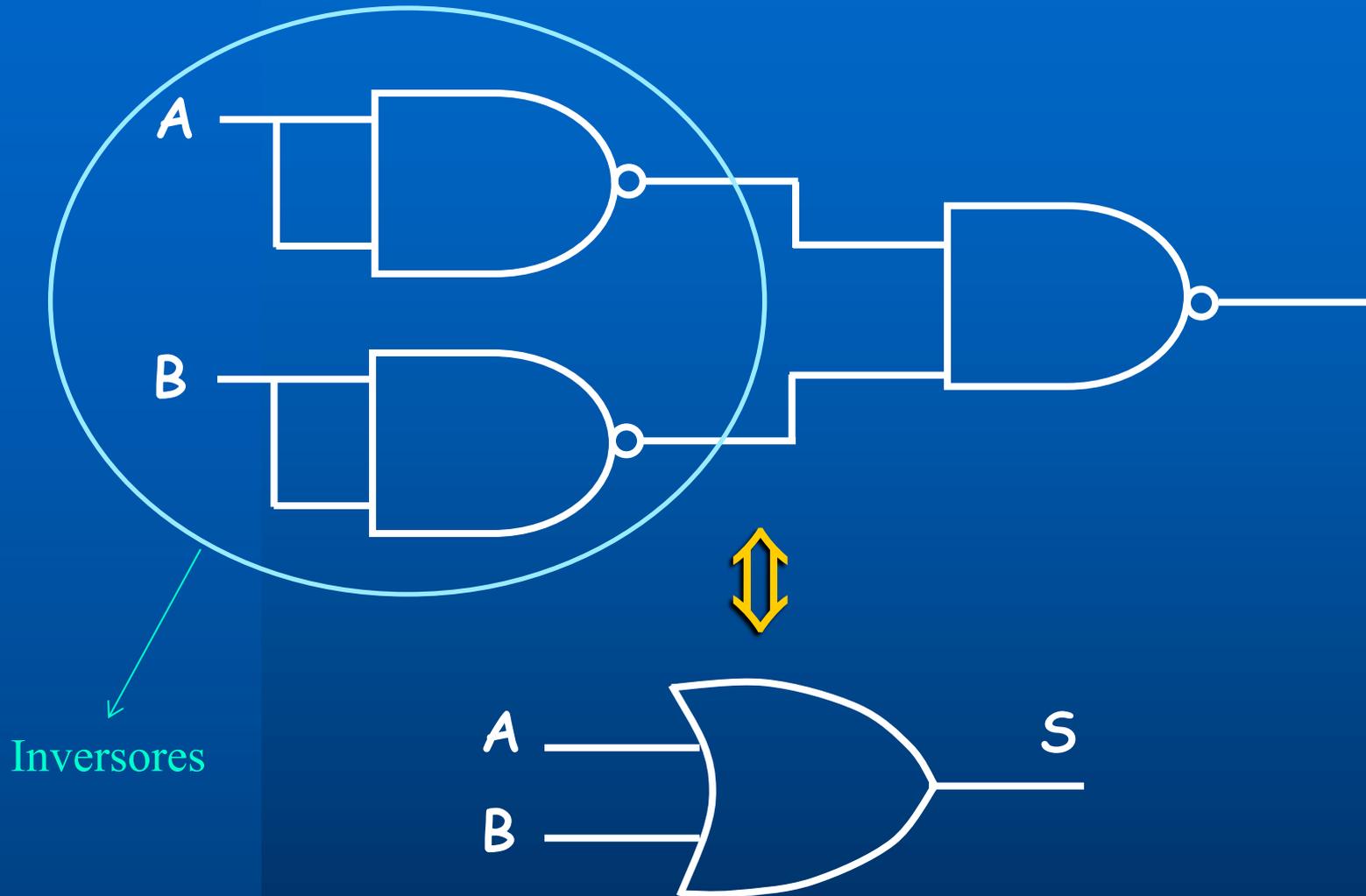
Pelo Teorema de De Morgan temos:

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



Porta NAND

3. Porta "OR" a partir de três portas "NAND"



Porta NOR

1. INVERSOR a partir de uma porta “NOR”



TABELA VERDADE

A	B	S
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

Porta NOR

1. INVERSOR a partir de uma porta “NOR”

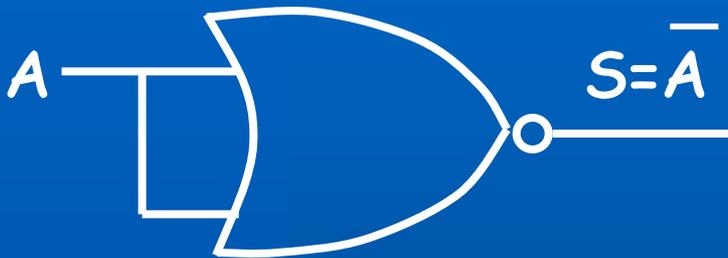


TABELA VERDADE

A	B	S
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

Porta NOR

1. INVERSOR a partir de uma porta “NOR”

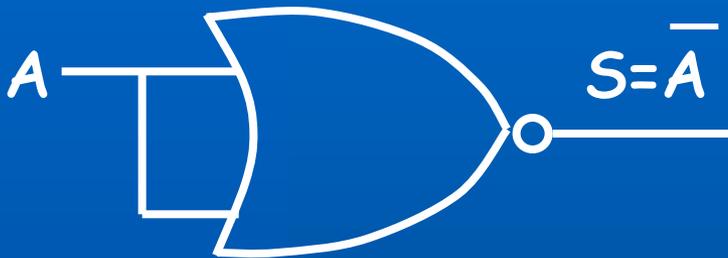
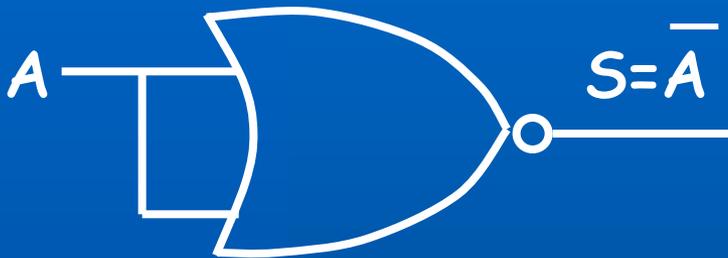


TABELA VERDADE

A	B	S
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

Porta NOR

1. INVERSOR a partir de uma porta "NOR"



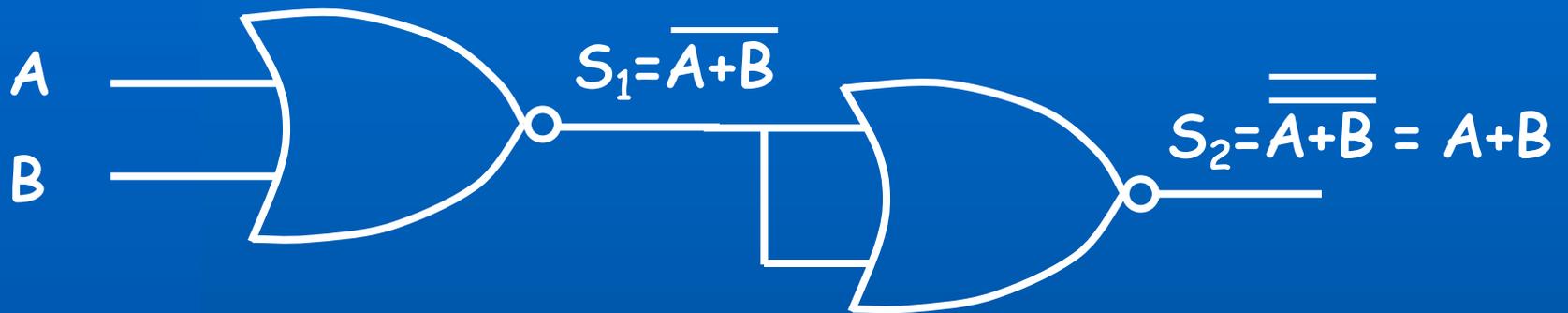
A	S
0	1
1	0

=



Porta NOR

2. Porta "OR" a partir de duas portas "NOR"



||



Porta NOR

3. Porta "AND" a partir de três portas "NOR"

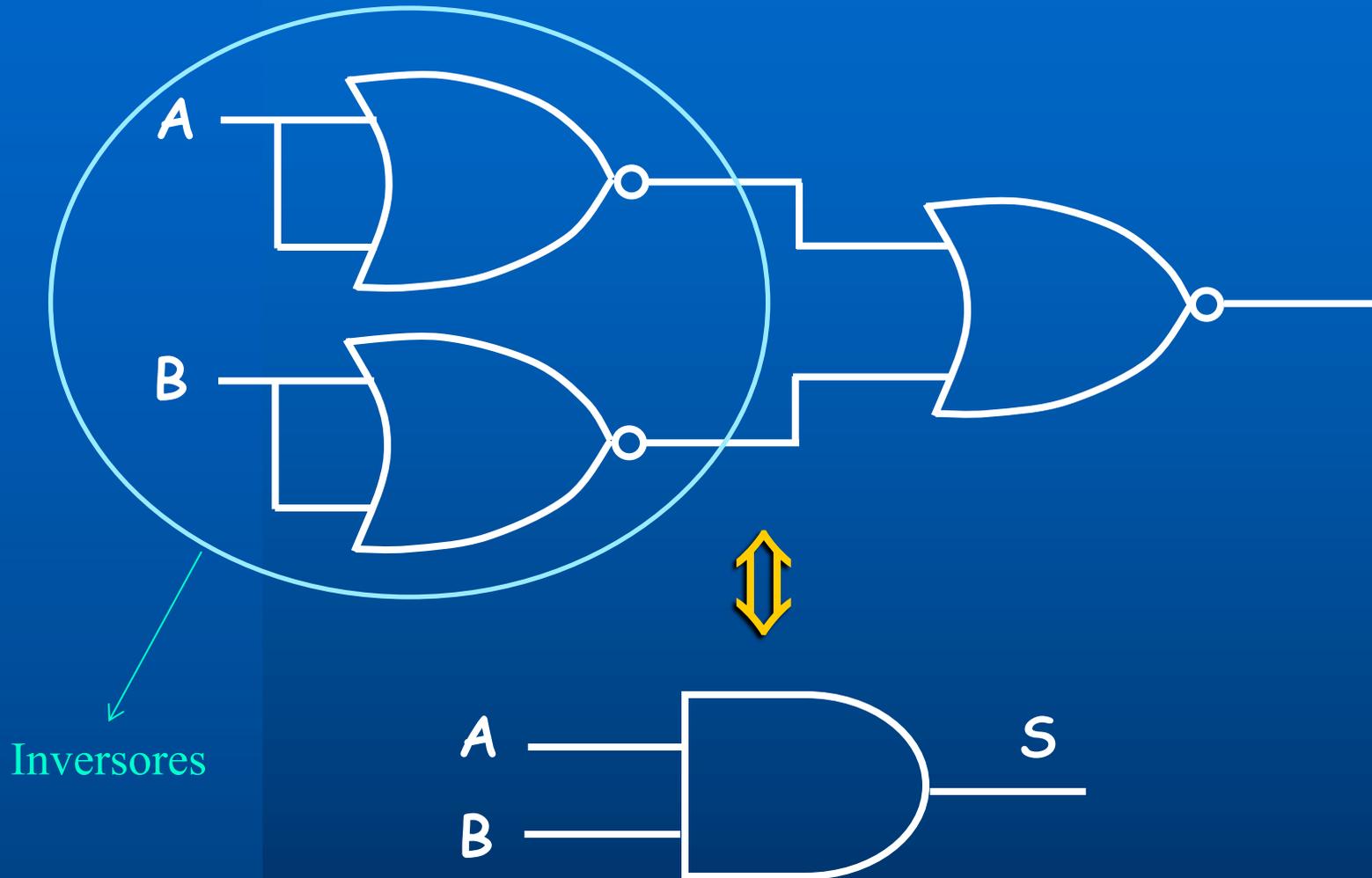
Pelo Teorema de De Morgan temos:

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

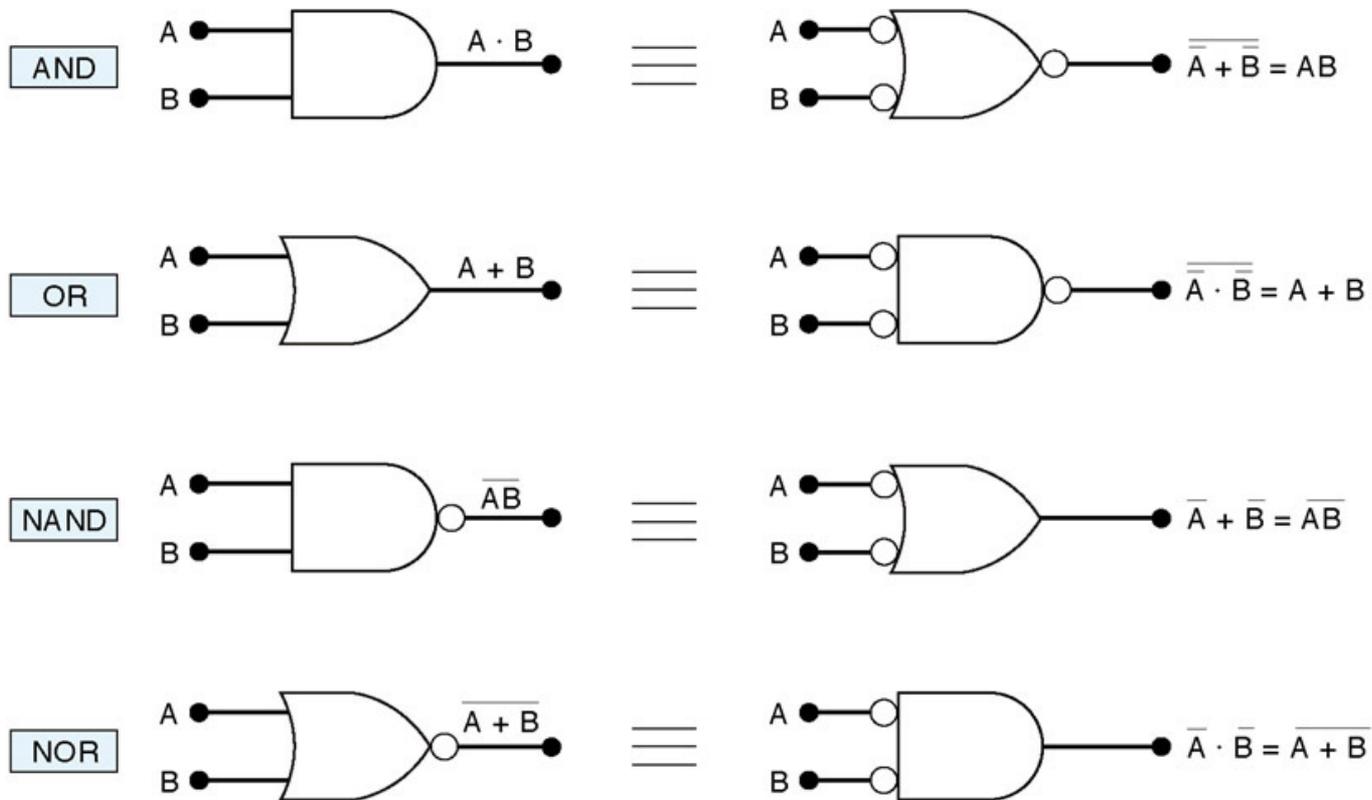


Porta NOR

3. Porta "AND" a partir de três portas "NOR"

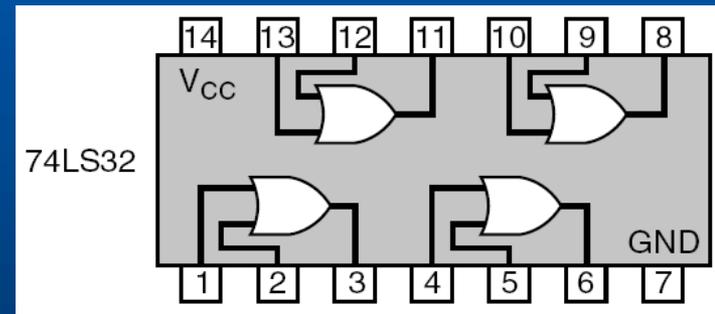
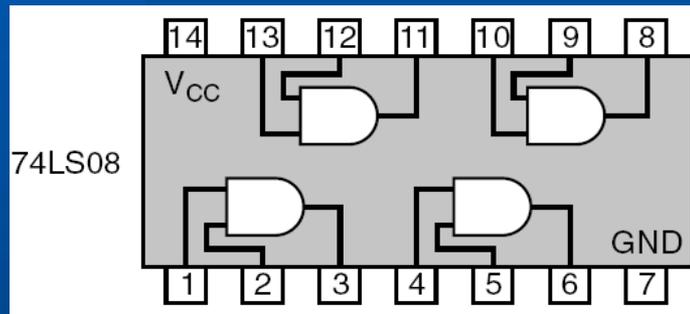
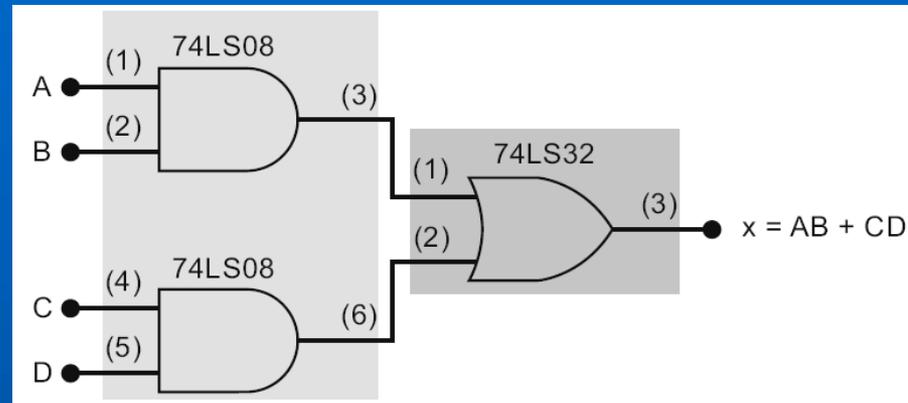


Resumo



Exemplo de Aplicação

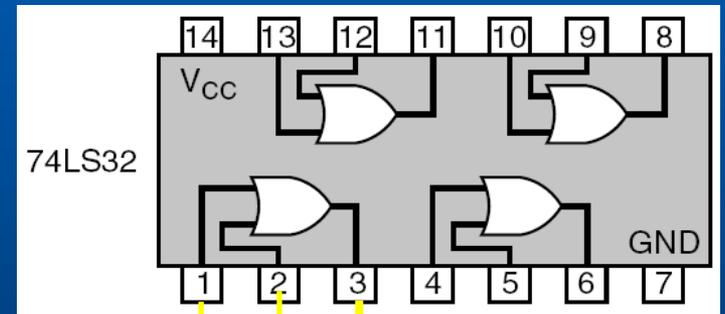
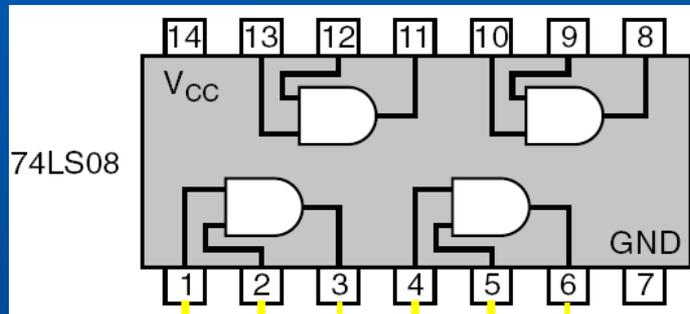
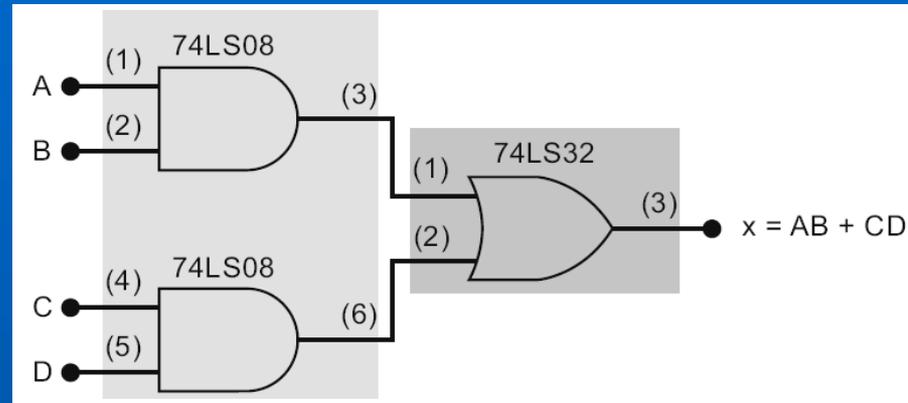
$$X = AB + CD$$



2 Circuitos Integrados (CI)

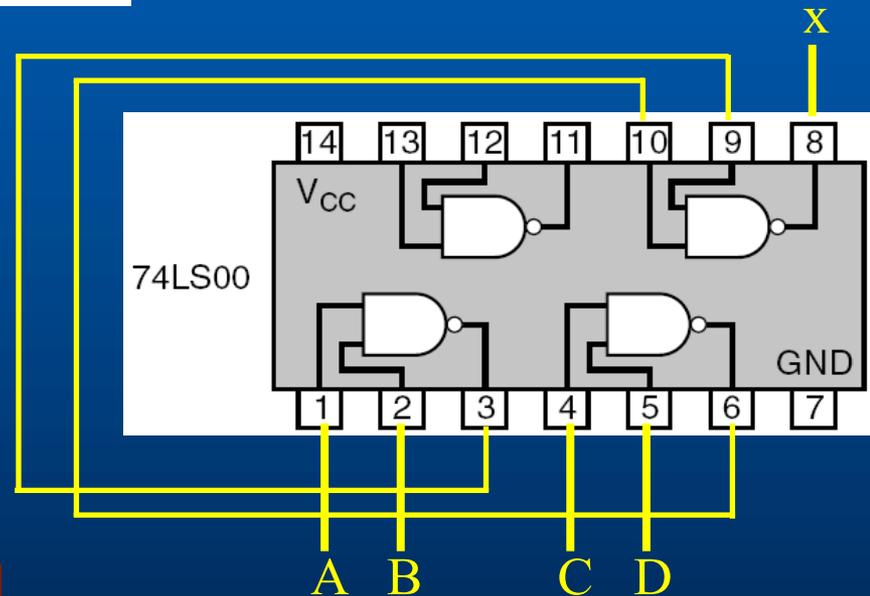
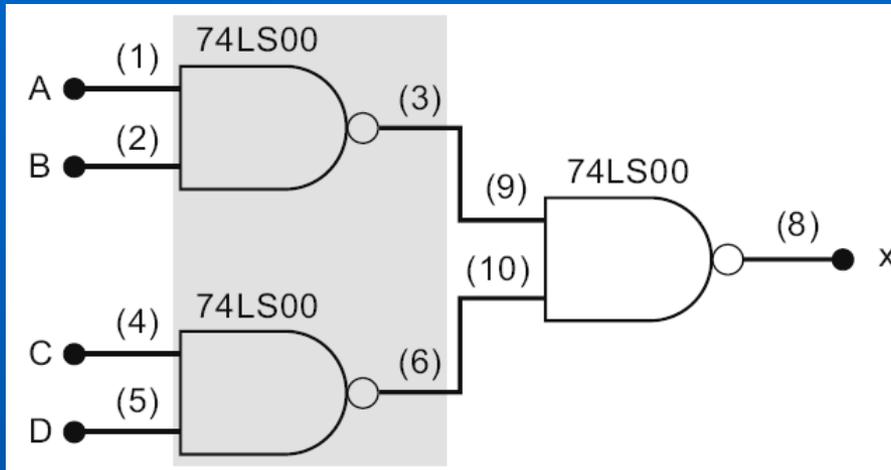
Exemplo de Aplicação

$$X = AB + CD$$



Exemplo de Aplicação

$$X = AB + CD = \overline{\overline{AB}} \cdot \overline{\overline{CD}}$$



1 Circuito Integrado (CI)

FIM