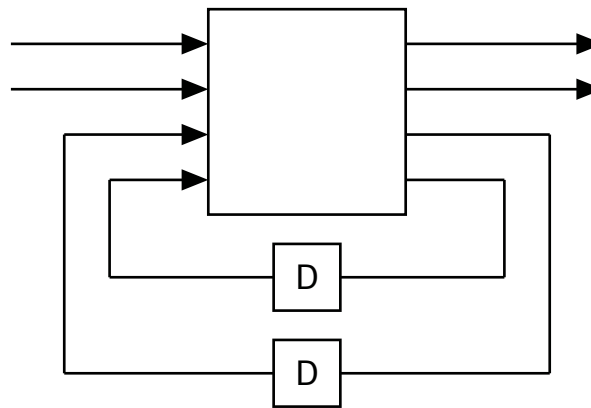
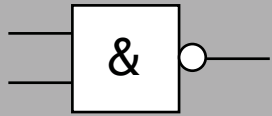


TSEA22 Digitalteknik 2021

Oscar Gustafsson

Ingemar Ragnemalm

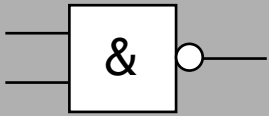




Föreläsning 2. Boolesk algebra.

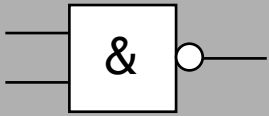
Denna föreläsning:

- Boolesk algebra
- Kretssyntes baserad på Boolesk algebra



Förra föreläsningen:

- Talsystem, binära tal, hexadecimala tal.
- Grindar.
- Lite praktik, grind från transistor, hopkopplade utgångar...

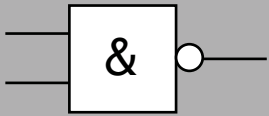


Binära tal

$$42 = 32 + 8 + 2 = 101010$$

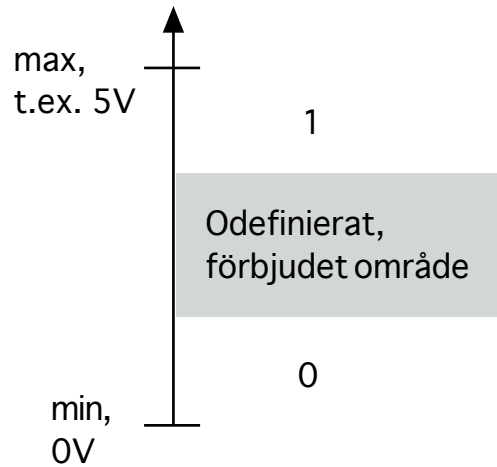
Hexadecimala tal:

$$42 = \$2A = 2 * 16 + 10$$

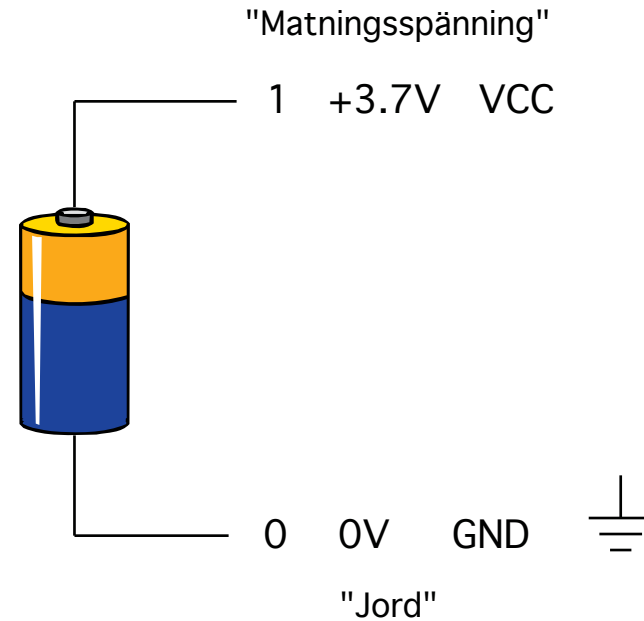


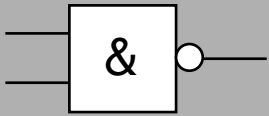
Var kommer ettorna och nollorna från?

Spänningsnivåer!



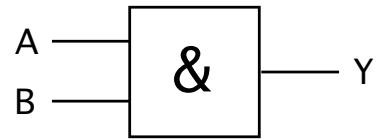
Två spänningsnivåer, max och min



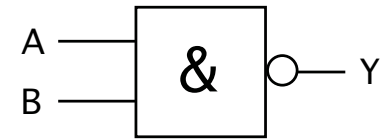


Grindar

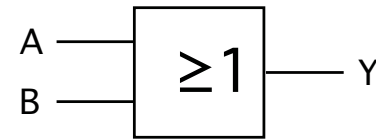
AND



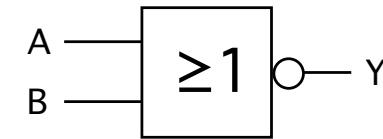
NAND



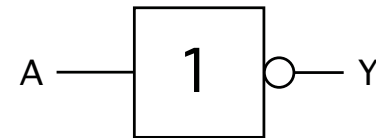
OR



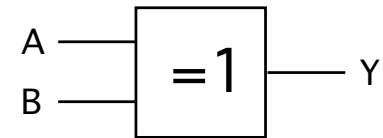
NOR

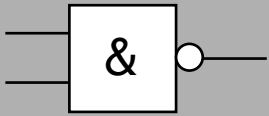


NOT



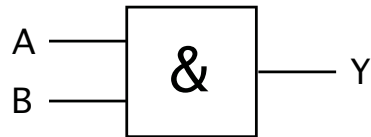
XOR





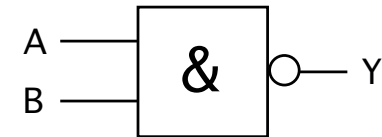
...med Booleska uttryck:

AND



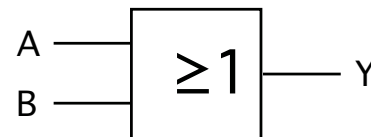
$$A \cdot B \quad AB$$

NAND



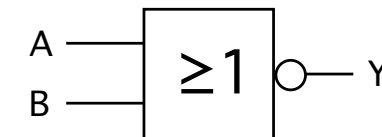
$$(A \cdot B)' \quad (AB)'$$

OR



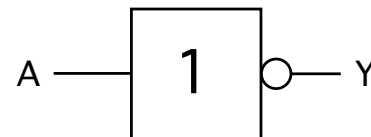
$$A + B$$

NOR



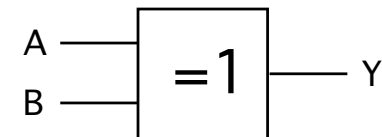
$$(A + B)'$$

NOT

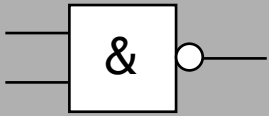


$$A'$$

XOR

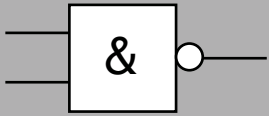


$$A \oplus B$$



Jag påstod att alla grindar kan skapas med NAND. Låt oss se hur det går till.

Många andra funktioner skapas med kombinationer av grindar.

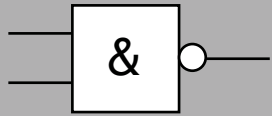


Boolesk algebra

Grindar utför *logiska operationer*.

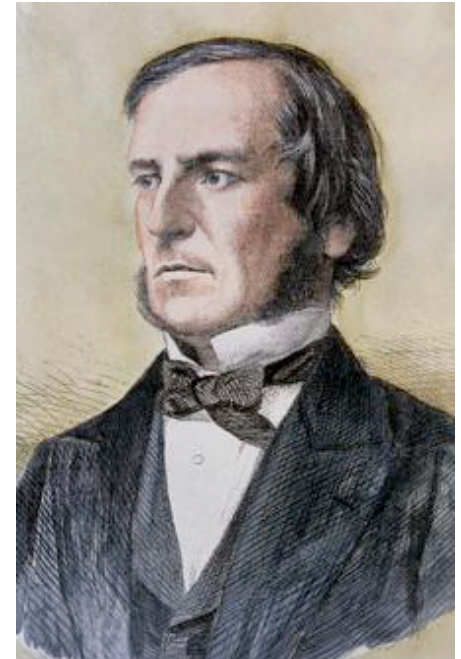
Boolesk algebra beskriver dessa logiska operationer.

En algebra för tvåvärda variabler, sant/falskt.



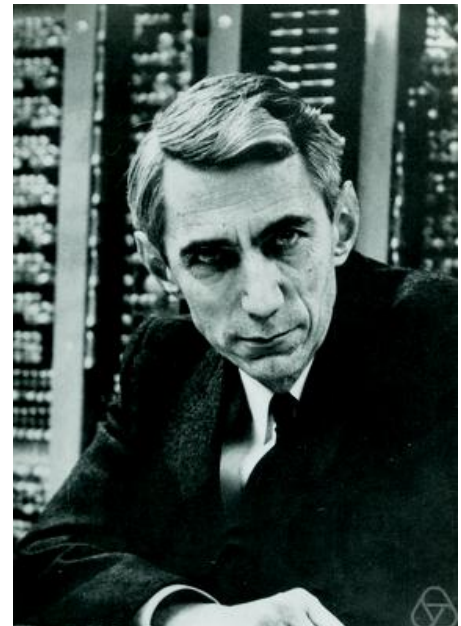
George Boole (1815-1864)

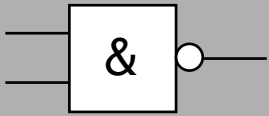
Skapade den Booleska algebran.
"Mathematical analysis of logic".



Claude Shannon (1916-2001)

Tillämpning. "Switching algebra",
informationsteori, samplingsteoremet.





Konstanter

0 (Falskt)

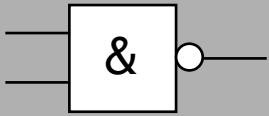
1 (Sant)

Operationer

+ (Eller)

· (Och)

' (Icke)



Axiom

$$0 + 0 = 0$$

$$1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$1 + 1 = 1$$

$$0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

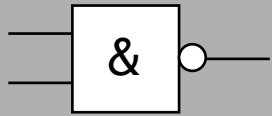
$$0 + 1 = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$1 \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$0' = 1$$

$$1' = 0$$

Om dessa inte är självklara så har vi problem!



Alternativa beteckningar på operationer (från Fö 1)

Och

$$Y = A \cdot B = AB$$

även:

$$Y = A \text{ and } B$$

$$Y = A \wedge B$$

$$Y = A \& B$$

$$Y = A * B$$

Eller

$$Y = A + B$$

även:

$$Y = A \text{ or } B$$

$$Y = A \vee B$$

$$Y = A \mid B$$

$$Y = A \# B$$

Icke

$$Y = A'$$

även:

$$Y = \text{not } A$$

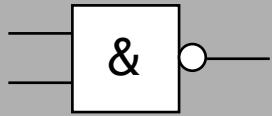
$$Y = \sim A$$

$$Y = !A$$

$$Y = /A$$

$$Y = \neg A$$

$$Y = \bar{A}$$

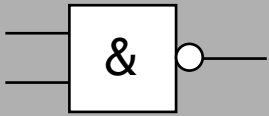


Kuriosa: \vee och \wedge

\vee kommer från "vel" = eller.

\wedge är bara \vee upp-och-ner.

Ett ord för "och" är "at", så
varför skriver vi inte @?



Räknelagar för en variabel

$$x + x = x$$

$$x \cdot x = x$$

$$x + x' = 1$$

$$x \cdot x' = 0$$

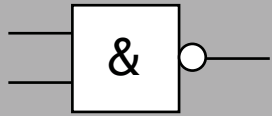
$$x + 1 = 1$$

$$x \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$x + 0 = x$$

$$x \cdot 1 = x$$

$$(x')' = x$$



Räknelagar för flera variabler

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

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

Associativa
lagarna

$$x + y = y + x$$

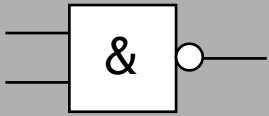
$$xy = yx$$

Kommutativa
lagarna

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

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

Distributiva lagarna

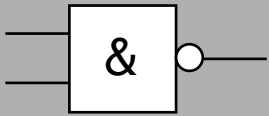


Absorption

$$x + xy = x$$

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

En term täcker en annan

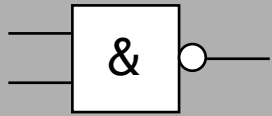


Consensus

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

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

Två uttryck täcker
tillsammans ett tredje

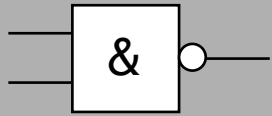


De Morgans lagar

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

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

Man kan "flytta in" inverteringen om man *vänder* på operationen!



$$L1: x + x = x$$

$$L2: x \cdot x = x$$

$$L3: x + x' = 1$$

$$L4: x \cdot x' = 0$$

$$L5: x + 1 = 1$$

$$L6: x \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$L7: x + 0 = x$$

$$L8: x \cdot 1 = x$$

$$L9: (x')' = x$$

Bokens numrering av lagarna (används i en del lösningar):

$$L10: x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z$$

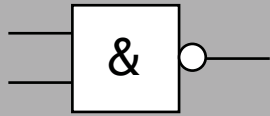
$$L11: x(yz) = (xy)z$$

$$L12: x + y = y + x$$

$$L13: xy = yx$$

$$L14: x(y+z) = xy + xz$$

$$L15: x + yz = (x + y)(x + z)$$



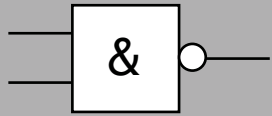
Och de tre knepigare igen:

Absorption: L16: $x + xy = x$
L17: $x(x + y) = x$

Concensus: L18: $xy + x'z = xy + x'z + yz$
L19: $(x + y)(x' + z) = (x + y)(x' + z)(y + z)$

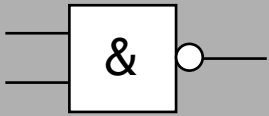
De Morgan: L20: $(x + y)' = x'y'$
L21: $(xy)' = x' + y'$

(men jag säger hellre namnen än ett nummer.)

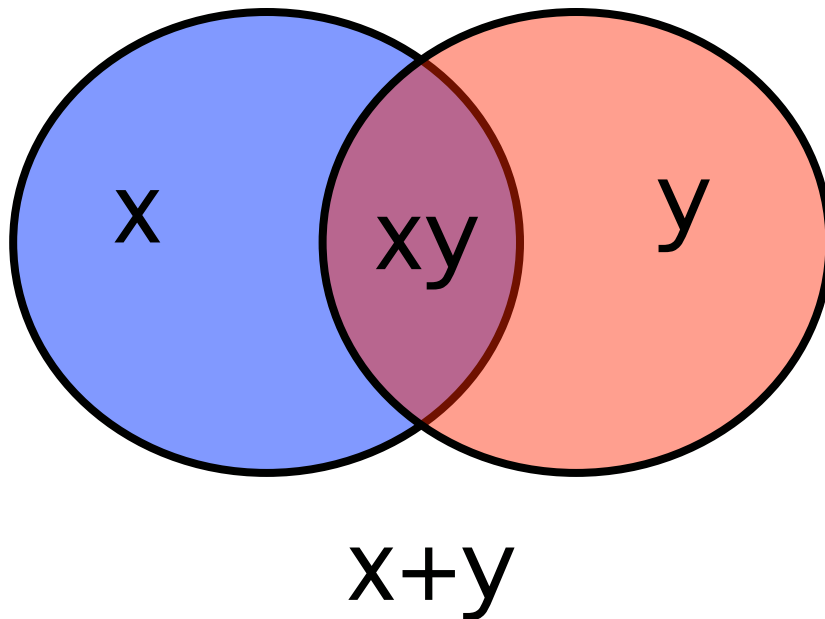


Verktyg för att bevisa lagarna

- Algebraiska uttryck
- Venn-diagram
- Sanningstabell



Venn-diagram

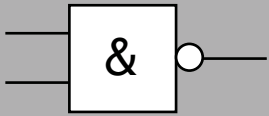


Algebraiska uttryck

Kombinera lagarna för att hitta bevis. Expansion och reduktion av uttryck, ofta med absorption och concensus.

Sanningstabell

"Brute force"-lösning. Fungerar för måttligt antal variabler. "Testa alla fall."



Operationen XOR

$$a \oplus b$$

Räknelagar:

$$0 \oplus 0 = 0$$

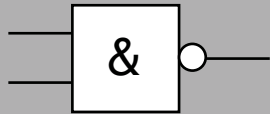
$$0 \oplus 1 = 1$$

$$1 \oplus 0 = 1$$

$$1 \oplus 1 = 0$$

Sanningstabell

A	B	Y
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



Räknelagar för en variabel:

$$x \oplus 0 = x$$

$$x \oplus x = 0$$

Räknelagar för flera variabler:

$$x \oplus (y \oplus z) = (x \oplus y) \oplus z$$

$$x \oplus y = y \oplus x$$

$$x (y \oplus z) = (xy \oplus xz)$$

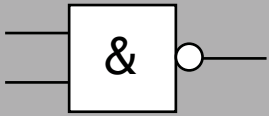
$$x \oplus y = x \oplus z \Leftrightarrow y = z$$

associativa lagen

kommutativa lagen

distributiva lagen

motsv $a+1=b+1 \Leftrightarrow a = b$



Omvandling till och från övriga operationer:

$$x \oplus y = x'y + xy'$$

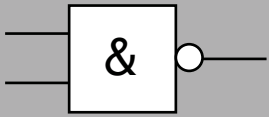
$$(x \oplus y)' = xy + x'y'$$

$$x + y = x \oplus y \oplus xy$$

$$x \oplus 1 = x'$$

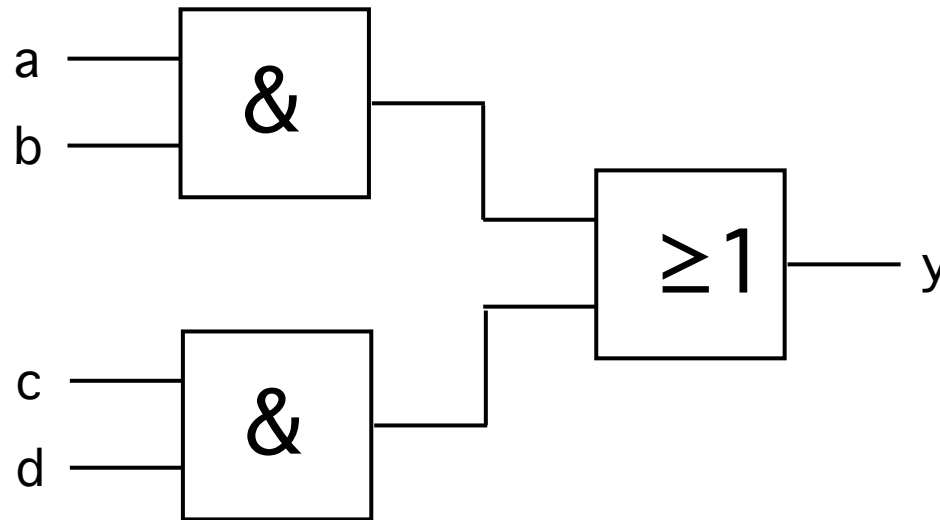
1-bits komparator

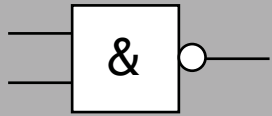
Villkorlig inverterare



Från uttryck till grindar

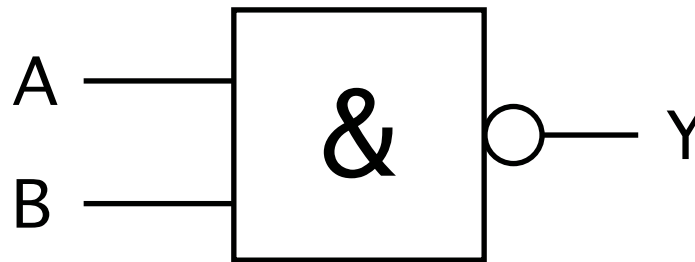
$$y = ab + cd$$



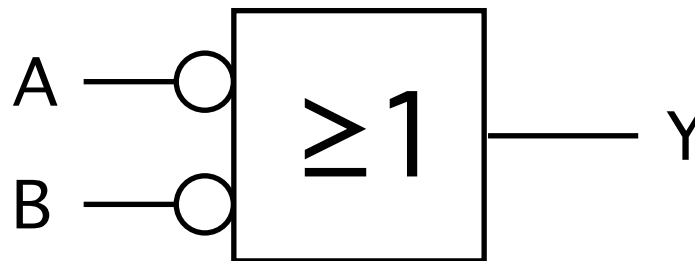


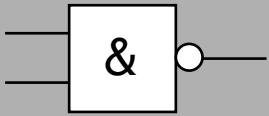
De Morgan = "tryck ringarna rakt genom grinden"

$$y = (ab)'$$

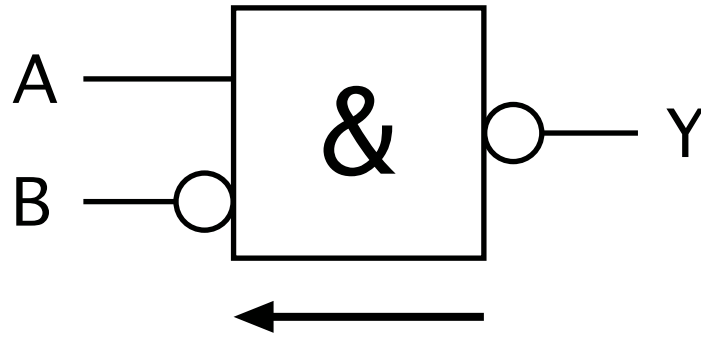


$$y = a' + b'$$

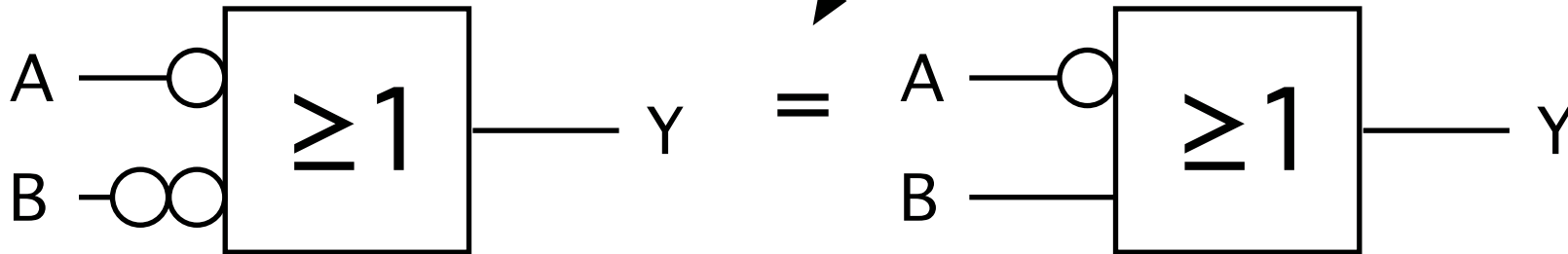


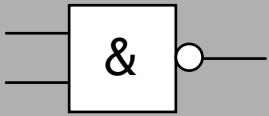


För många inverterare? Inga problem!



Dubbel invertering =
Ingen invertering!





NÄSTA FÖRELÄSNING

Karnaughdiagram