

# Aula 9

Algebra booleana

*Digital I*

<b>SISTEMA</b>	<b>BASE</b>	<b>ALGARISMOS</b>
binário	2	0, 1
octal	8	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
decimal	10	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
hexadecimal	16	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F

<b>Base 10</b>	<b>Base 2</b>	<b>Base 8</b>	<b>Base 16</b>
00	0000	00	0
01	0001	01	1
02	0010	02	2
03	0011	03	3
04	0100	04	4
05	0101	05	5
06	0110	06	6
07	0111	07	7
08	1000	10	8
09	1001	11	9
10	1010	12	A
11	1011	13	B
12	1100	14	C
13	1101	15	D
14	1110	16	E
15	1111	17	F

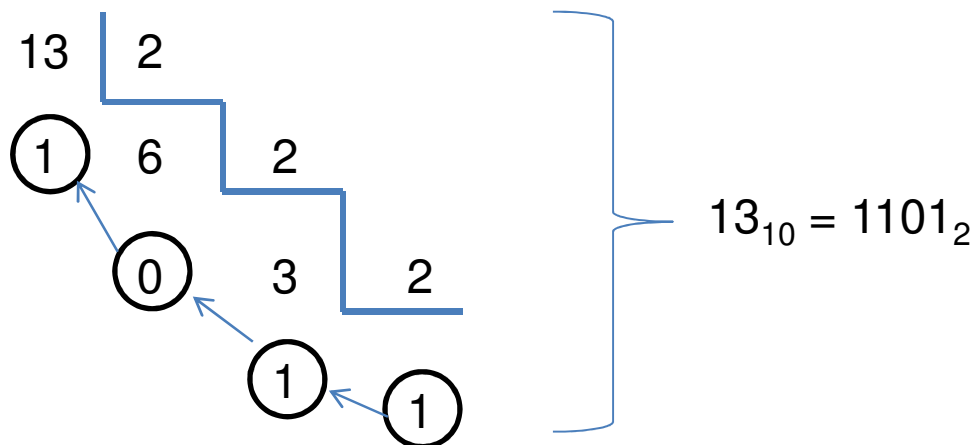
$$196 = 1 \times 10^2 + 9 \times 10^1 + 6 \times 10^0$$

$$11000100 = 1 \times 2^7 + 1 \times 2^6 + 0 \times 2^5 + 0 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 = 196$$

Mudança de base qualquer para a base 10:

$$1001,11 = 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 + 1 \times 2^{-1} + 1 \times 2^{-2} = 8 + 0 + 0 + 1 + 0,5 + 0,25 = 9,75$$

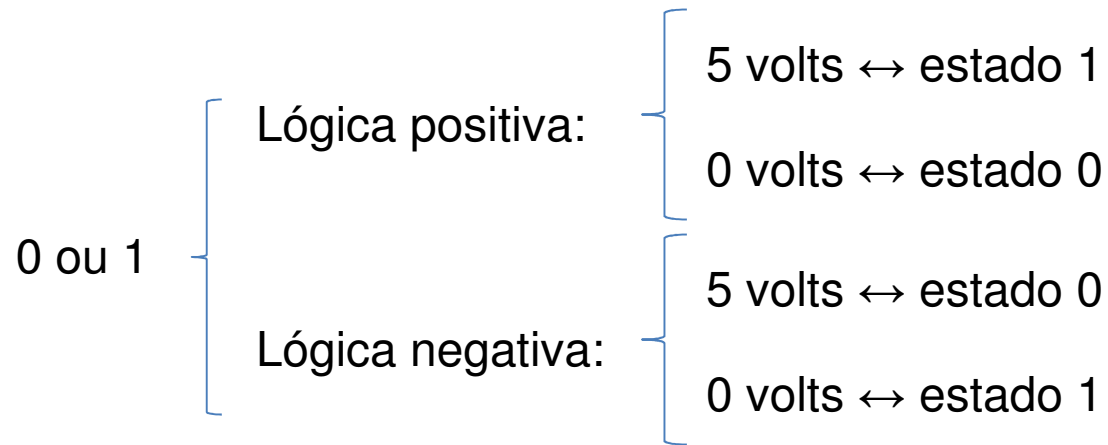
Mudança de base 10 para uma base qualquer :



- 1 bit = 1 ou 0
- 1 byte = oito bits → dois algarismos hexadecimais
- Utilizado como unidade básica de memória

1 quilo byte	$2^{10}$ bytes	1.024 bytes	1KB
1 mega byte	$2^{20}$ bytes	1.048.576 bytes	1MB
1 giga byte	$2^{30}$ bytes	1.073.741.824 bytes	1GB
1 tera byte	$2^{40}$ bytes	1.099.511.627.776 bytes	1TB

## Algebra booleana



### Operações:

+ → “ou” lógico

. → “e” lógico

$\overline{A}$  → negação da proposições A

### Leis:

Comutativa:

$$A + B = B + A$$

$$A \cdot B = B \cdot A$$

Distributiva:

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

De Morgen:

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

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

Exemplo:

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

Simplificando:

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

A	B	C	X
0	0	0	
0	0	1	
0	1	0	
0	1	1	
1	0	0	
1	0	1	
1	1	0	
1	1	1	

Tabela verdade

Exemplo:

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

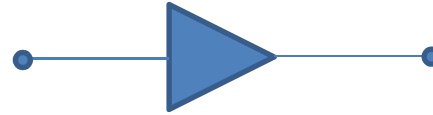
Simplificando:

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

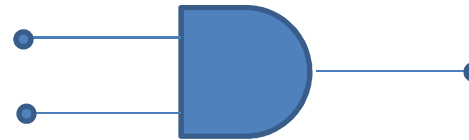
A	B	C	X
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

## Operações básicas:

•NOT  $\rightarrow Y = \overline{A}$

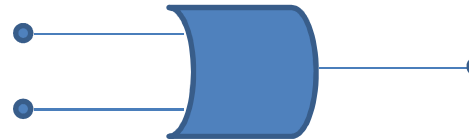


•AND  $\rightarrow Y = A \cdot B$

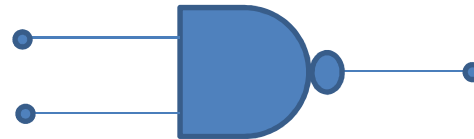


4081

•OR  $\rightarrow Y = A + B$



•NAND  $\rightarrow Y = \overline{A \cdot B}$



4011

•NOR  $\rightarrow Y = \overline{A + B}$

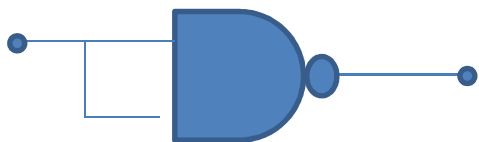


4001

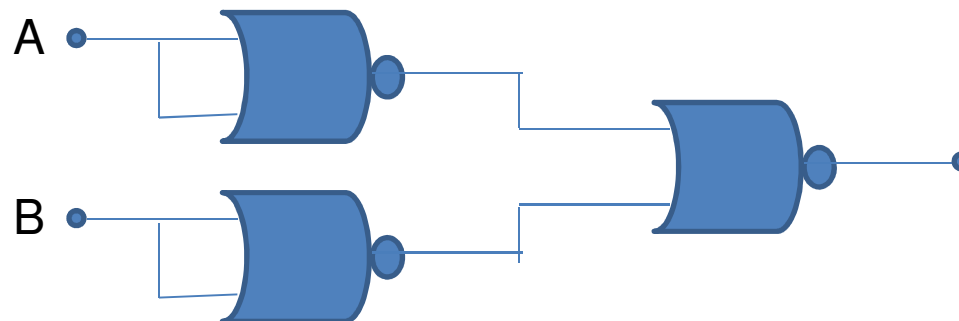
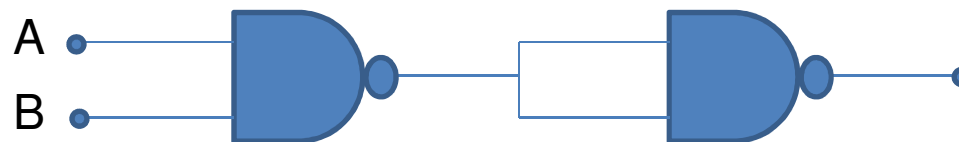


# NAND e NOR constroem tudo:

Inversor:



AND:



OR: ? → Fazer

## Atividade:

1) Construir a tabela verdade das seguintes operações:  
NOT, OR, AND, NOR e NAND

A	B	NOT B	OR	AND	NOR	NAND
0	0					
0	1					
1	0					
1	1					

2) Utilizando o circuito integrado digital CMOS 4011, que contém portas lógicas NAND de duas entradas, verifique a tabela verdade para uma porta NAND.

3) Faça o mesmo que o item anterior, utilizando portas NOR de duas entradas (circuito integrado 4001).