



快乐大本·优秀教材辅导
KUAILE DABEN
YOUXIUJIAOCAIFUDAO

数字逻辑 习题精解精练

(配毛法尧第一版教材·高教版)

主 编 王建卫 曲中水

- 课后习题 精析 精解
- 同步训练 勤学 勤练

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JINGJIEJINGLIAN

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内 容 简 介

本书是配合毛法尧主编的《数字逻辑》(第四版)教材而编写的辅导书。本书按教材的章节顺序编排,每章包括书后习题解析和同步训练题两部分内容,旨在帮助学生熟练掌握解题的基本方法和技巧,巩固所学的知识,开阔视野。

本书可作为高等学校学生学习数字逻辑的辅导书,也可供教师参考。

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前 言

数字逻辑是高等院校计算机科学与技术专业的一门重要的专业基础课程。该课程的主要目的是使学生在理解数字逻辑电路基本概念和原理的基础上,掌握数字系统逻辑设计的基本理论和方法。

本书是配合数字逻辑课程教学而编写的辅助教材,与高等教育出版社出版、毛法尧主编的《数字逻辑》教材同步。编者根据多年来积累的教学与实践经验,结合课程的知识要点和学生学习中感到困难的问题,对书后的全部习题进行了详细地分析和解答,同时结合其他优秀教材的内容编写了同步训练题,并简要进行了解答,有利于培养学生独立分析、解决问题的能力。全书共分十章:数制与编码、逻辑代数基础、组合逻辑电路、同步时序逻辑电路、异步时序逻辑电路、采用中大规模集成电路的逻辑设计、数字系统设计、自动逻辑综合、逻辑模拟与测试和逻辑器件。

本书由王建卫和曲中水合作编写。在本书的编写过程中,哈尔滨工程大学出版社的同志给予了大力支持,在此表示衷心感谢。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,书中错误与疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝批评和指正。

编 者
2007年3月

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第 1 章 数制与编码

书后习题解析

1-1 把下列不同进制数写成按权展开形式:

(1)(4517.239)₁₀ (2)(10110.0101)₂ (3)(325.744)₈ (4)(785.4AF)₁₆

解 (1)(4517.239)₁₀ = $4 \times 10^3 + 5 \times 10^2 + 1 \times 10^1 + 7 \times 10^0 + 2 \times 10^{-1} + 3 \times 10^{-2} + 9 \times 10^{-3}$

(2)(10110.0101)₂ = $1 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^{-1} + 1 \times 2^{-2}$
 $+ 0 \times 2^{-3} + 1 \times 2^{-4}$

(3)(325.744)₈ = $3 \times 8^2 + 2 \times 8^1 + 5 \times 8^0 + 7 \times 8^{-1} + 4 \times 8^{-2} + 4 \times 8^{-3}$

(4)(785.4AF)₁₆ = $7 \times 16^2 + 8 \times 16^1 + 5 \times 16^0 + 4 \times 16^{-1} + A \times 16^{-2} + F \times 16^{-3}$

1-2 完成下列二进制表达式的运算:

(1)10111 + 101.101 (2)1100 - 111.011 (3)10.01 × 1001 (4)1001.0001 ÷ 11.101

解 (1)
$$\begin{array}{r} 10111 \\ + 101.101 \\ \hline 11100.101 \end{array}$$

(2)
$$\begin{array}{r} 1100.000 \\ - 111.011 \\ \hline 100.101 \end{array}$$

(3)
$$\begin{array}{r} 10.01 \\ \times 1.01 \\ \hline 10\ 01 \\ 000\ 0 \\ \hline 10\ 01 \\ \hline 10.11\ 01 \end{array}$$

(4)
$$\begin{array}{r} 10\ 0 \\ \overline{)11101\ 1001000.1} \\ \underline{11101} \\ 1100.1 \end{array}$$

1001.0001 ÷ 11.101 = 10(商), 1100.1(余数)

1-3 将下列二进制数转换成十进制数、八进制数和十六进制数:

(1)1110101 (2)0.110101 (3)10111.01

解 (1)(1110101)₂ = $1 \times 2^6 + 1 \times 2^5 + 1 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = (117)_{10}$

(1110101)₂ = (165)₈, (1110101)₂ = (75)₁₆

(2)(0.110101)₂ = $1 \times 2^{-1} + 1 \times 2^{-2} + 0 \times 2^{-3} + 1 \times 2^{-4} + 0 \times 2^{-5} + 1 \times 2^{-6} = (0.828125)_{10}$

(0.110101)₂ = (0.65)₈, (0.110101)₂ = (0.D4)₁₆

(3)(10111.01)₂ = $1 \times 2^4 + 0 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 + 0 \times 2^{-1} + 0 \times 2^{-1} + 1 \times 2^{-2}$
 $= (23.25)_{10}$

(10111.01)₂ = (27.2)₈, (10111.01)₂ = (17.4)₁₆

1-4 将下列十进制数转换成二进制数、八进制数和十六进制数,精确到小数点后 5 位:

(1)29 (2)0.207 (3)33.333

解 (1)(29)₁₀ = (11101)₂ = (35)₈ = (1D)₁₆

(2)(0.207)₁₀ = (0.00110)₂ = (0.14)₈ = (0.30)₁₆

(3)(33.333)₁₀ = (100001.01010)₂ = (41.24)₈ = (21.50)₁₆

1-5 如何判断一个二进制正整数 $B = b_6 b_5 b_4 b_3 b_2 b_1 b_0$ 能否被 $(4)_{10}$ 整除?

解 因为 $(4)_{10} = (100)_2$, 即尾数 = 00, 所以只要 $b_1 b_0 = 00$ 即可。

1-6 写出下列各数的原码、反码和补码:

(1) 0.1011 (2) 0.0000 (3) -10110

解 (1) $0.1011 = [0.1011]_{原} = [0.1011]_{反} = [0.1011]_{补}$

(2) $0.0000 = [0.0000]_{原} = [0.0000]_{反} = [0.0000]_{补}$

(3) $-10110 = [110110]_{原} = [101001]_{反} = [101010]_{补}$

1-7 已知 $[N]_{补} = 1.0110$, 求 $[N]_{原}$, $[N]_{反}$ 和 N 。

解 $N = -0.1010$, $[N]_{原} = 1.1010$, $[N]_{反} = 1.0101$

1-8 用原码、反码和补码完成如下运算:

(1) 0000101 - 0011010 (2) 0.010110 - 0.100110

解 (1) $N_1 = +0000101$, $N_2 = +0011010$

原码: $[N_1]_{原} = 00000101$, $[N_2]_{原} = 00011010$

因为 $[N_2]_{原} > [N_1]_{原}$, 所以

$$\begin{array}{r} 00011010 \\ - 00000101 \\ \hline 00010101 \quad \text{符号位取反} \end{array}$$

$$[N_1]_{原} - [N_2]_{原} = 10010101, N_1 - N_2 = -0010101$$

反码: $[N_1]_{反} = 00000101$, $[-N_2]_{反} = 11100101$

$$[N_1 - N_2]_{反} = [N_1]_{反} + [-N_2]_{反} = 00000101 + 11100101 = 11101010$$

$$N_1 - N_2 = -0010101$$

补码: $[N_1 - N_2]_{补} = [N_1]_{补} + [-N_2]_{补} = 00000101 + 11100110 = 11101011$

$$N_1 - N_2 = -0010101$$

(2) $N_1 = +0.010110$, $N_2 = +0.100110$

原码: $[N_2]_{原} - [N_1]_{原} = 0.100110 - 0.010110 = 0.010000$

符号位 = 1, $N_1 - N_2 = -0.010000$

反码: $[N_1 - N_2]_{反} = [N_1]_{反} + [-N_2]_{反} = 0.010110 + 1.011001 = 1.101111$

$$N_1 - N_2 = -0.010000$$

补码: $[N_1 - N_2]_{补} = [N_1]_{补} + [-N_2]_{补} = 0.010110 + 1.011010 = 1.110000$

$$N_1 - N_2 = -0.010000$$

1-9 分别用“对9的补数”和“对10的补数”完成下列十进制数的运算:

(1) 2550 - 123 (2) 537 - 846

解 (1) $[2550 - 123]_{9补} = [2550]_{9补} + [-123]_{9补} = 02550 + 99876$

$$\begin{array}{r} 02550 \\ + 99876 \\ \hline [1] 02426 \\ + \quad \quad 1 \\ \hline 02427 \end{array}$$

真值: $2550 - 123 = 2427$

$$[2550 - 123]_{10\text{补}} = [2550]_{10\text{补}} + [-123]_{10\text{补}} = 02550 + 99877 = 02427$$

真值: $2550 - 123 = 2427$

$$(2)[537 - 846]_{9\text{补}} = [537]_{9\text{补}} + [-846]_{9\text{补}} = 0537 + 9153 = 9690$$

$$537 - 846 = -309$$

$$[537 - 846]_{10\text{补}} = [537]_{10\text{补}} + [-846]_{10\text{补}} = 0537 + 9154 = 9691$$

$$537 - 846 = -309$$

1-10 将下列 8421BCD 码转换成十进制数和二进制数:

$$(1)011010000011 \quad (2)01000101.1001$$

$$\text{解} \quad (1)(011010000011)_{8421\text{BCD}} = (683)_{10} = (1001000111)_2$$

$$(2)(01000101.1001)_{8421\text{BCD}} = (45.9)_{10} = (101101.1110)_2$$

1-11 试用 8421BCD 码、余 3 码和格雷码分别表示下列各数:

$$(1)(578)_{10} \quad (2)(1100110)_2$$

$$\text{解} \quad (1)(578)_{10} = (010101111000)_{8421\text{BCD}} = (100010101011)_{\text{余3码}} = (011101001100)_{\text{格雷码}}$$

$$(2)(1100110)_2 = (102)_{10} = (000100000010)_{8421\text{BCD}}$$

$$= (010000110101)_{\text{余3码}} = (000100000011)_{\text{格雷码}}$$

同步训练题

1. 把下列不同进制数写成按权展开形式:

$$(1)(11010)_2 \quad (2)(1011.01)_{10} \quad (3)(73501.06)_8 \quad (4)(5F0D)_{16}$$

2. 将下列二进制数转换为十进制数:

$$(1)(101001)_2 \quad (2)(11.0101)_2 \quad (3)(111000)_2 \quad (4)(10.1101)_2$$

3. 将下列十进制数转换为二进制数、十六进制和 BCD 码:

$$(1)(26/32)_{10} \quad (2)(254.25)_{10} \quad (3)(27/16)_{10} \quad (4)(25.625)_{10}$$

4. 把下列十进制数转换成 BCD 码和余 3 码:

$$(1)(459)_{10} \quad (2)(57.09)_{10}$$

5. 把下列 BCD 码和余 3 码转换成十进制数:

$$(1)(010000000111)_{\text{BCD}} \quad (2)(1100001101110)_{\text{余3码}}$$

6. 已知 $[X]_{\text{补}} = 10111$, 求 X , $[X]_{\text{原}}$, $[X]_{\text{反}}$ 和 $[-X]_{\text{补}}$ 。

7. 将下列有符号的十进制数转换为相应的二进制数真值、原码、反码和补码:

$$(1)(+124)_{10} \quad (2)(-30)_{10} \quad (3)(-27/32)_{10} \quad (4)(+127)_{10}$$

8. 已知 $N_1 = 1001$, $N_2 = -0011$, 求 $[N_1 + N_2]_{\text{原}}$ 和 $[N_1 - N_2]_{\text{原}}$ 。

9. 已知 $N_1 = 1001$, $N_2 = -0011$, 求 $[N_1 + N_2]_{\text{补}}$ 和 $[N_1 - N_2]_{\text{补}}$ 。

同步训练题答案

$$1. \text{解} \quad (1)(11010)_2 = 1 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0$$

$$(2)(1011.01)_{10} = 1 \times 10^3 + 0 \times 10^2 + 1 \times 10^1 + 1 \times 10^0 + 0 \times 10^{-1} + 1 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$(3)(73501.06)_8 = 7 \times 8^4 + 3 \times 8^3 + 5 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^1 + 1 \times 8^0 + 0 \times 8^{-1} + 6 \times 8^{-2}$$

$$(4)(5F0D)_{16} = 5 \times 16^3 + 15 \times 16^2 + 0 \times 16^1 + 13 \times 16^0$$

2. 解 (1)41 (2)3.3125 (3)56 (4)2.8125

3. 解 (1)(26/32)₁₀ = (0.1101)₂ = (0.D)₁₆ = (0.1000000100100101)_{BCD}

(2)(254.25)₁₀ = (11111110.01)₂ = (0FE.4)₁₆ = (001001010100.00100101)_{BCD}

(3)(27/16)₁₀ = (1.1011)₂ = (1.B)₁₆ = (0001.0110100001110101)_{BCD}

(4)(25.625)₁₀ = (11001.101)₂ = (19.A)₁₆ = (00100101.011000100101)_{BCD}

4. 解 (1)(459)₁₀ = (010001011001)_{BCD} = (011110001100)_{余3码}

(2)(57.09)₁₀ = (01010111.00001001)_{BCD} = (10001010.00111100)_{余3码}

5. 解 (1)(010000000111)_{BCD} = (011100111010)_{余3码} = (407)₁₀

(2)(1100001101110)_{余3码} = (100100000011)_{BCD} = (903)₁₀

6. 解 $X = -1001$, $[X]_{原} = 11001$, $[X]_{反} = 10110$, $[-X]_{补} = 01001$

7. 解 (1)(+124)₁₀ = (+1111100)_{真值} = (01111100)_{原码} = (01111100)_{反码} = (01111100)_{补码}

(2)(-30)₁₀ = (-11110)_{真值} = (111110)_{原码} = (100001)_{反码} = (100010)_{补码}

(3)(-27/32)₁₀ = (-0.11011)_{真值} = (1.11011)_{原码} = (1.00100)_{反码} = (1.00101)_{补码}

(4)(+127)₁₀ = (+1111111)_{真值} = (01111111)_{原码} = (01111111)_{反码} = (01111111)_{补码}

8. 解 $[N_1 + N_2]_{原} = 00110$

$$[N_1 - N_2]_{原} = 01100$$

9. 解 $[N_1 + N_2]_{补} = 00110$

$$[N_1 - N_2]_{补} = 01100$$

第 2 章 逻辑代数基础

书后习题解析

2-1 分别指出变量(A, B, C, D)在何种取值组合时,下列函数值为1。

$$(1) F = \overline{B}D + AB\overline{C} \quad (2) F = (A + \overline{B} + \overline{AB})(A + \overline{B})\overline{AB} + D$$

$$(3) F = (A + \overline{A}C)\overline{D} + (A + \overline{B})CD$$

解 (1)	A B C D F	(2)	A B C D F	(3)	A B C D F
	0 0 0 1 1		0 0 0 1 1		0 0 0 0 1
	0 0 1 1 1		0 0 1 1 1		0 0 0 1 1
	1 0 0 1 1		0 1 0 1 1		0 0 1 0 1
	1 0 1 1 1		0 1 1 1 1		0 1 0 0 1
	1 1 0 0 1		1 0 0 1 1		0 1 0 1 1
	1 1 0 1 1		1 0 1 1 1		0 1 1 0 1
			1 1 0 1 1		0 1 1 1 1
			1 1 1 1 1		1 0 0 0 1
					1 0 0 1 1
					1 0 1 0 1
					1 1 0 0 1
					1 1 0 1 1
					1 1 1 0 1

2-2 用逻辑代数公理、定理和规则证明下列表达式:

$$(1) \overline{(AB + AC)} = \overline{A}B + \overline{A}C \quad (2) AB + A\overline{B} + \overline{A}B + \overline{A}\overline{B} = 1$$

$$(3) A\overline{A}BC = A\overline{B}C + A\overline{B}C + AB\overline{C} \quad (4) ABC + \overline{A}\overline{B}C = (\overline{A}B + B\overline{C} + \overline{A}C)$$

$$(5) \overline{[(ABC + \overline{A}B) + BC]} = \overline{A}\overline{B}$$

解 (1) 左边 = $\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} = (\overline{A} + \overline{B})(\overline{A} + \overline{C}) = \overline{A}\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B} + \overline{B}\overline{C} = \overline{A}\overline{B} + \overline{A}\overline{C} =$ 右边

(2) 左边 = $(AB + A\overline{B}) + (\overline{A}B + \overline{A}\overline{B}) = A + \overline{A} = 1 =$ 右边

(3) 左边 = $A \cdot (\overline{A} + \overline{B} + \overline{C}) = \overline{A}B + \overline{A}C = \overline{A}\overline{B}(C + \overline{C}) + \overline{A}C(B + \overline{B})$
 $= \overline{A}\overline{B}C + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}B\overline{C} + \overline{A}B\overline{C} = \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}B\overline{C} + \overline{A}B\overline{C} =$ 右边

(4) 右边 = $\overline{A}\overline{B} \cdot \overline{B}C \cdot \overline{A}C = (A + \overline{B})(\overline{B} + C)(A + \overline{C})$
 $= (\overline{A}\overline{B} + \overline{A}C + BC)(A + \overline{C}) = ABC + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} =$ 左边

(5) 左边 = $(ABC + \overline{A}B) \cdot \overline{BC} = (ABC + \overline{A}B)(\overline{B} + \overline{C}) = \overline{A}\overline{B} + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} = \overline{A}\overline{B} =$ 右边

2-3 用真值表检验下列表达式:

$$(1) \overline{A}\overline{B} + AB = (\overline{A} + B)(A + \overline{B}) \quad (2) \overline{(AB + AC)} = \overline{A}\overline{B} + \overline{A}\overline{C}$$

解 (1) 由真值表 2-1 可知 $\overline{A}\overline{B} + AB = (\overline{A} + B)(A + \overline{B})$ 。

(2) 由真值表 2-2 可知 $\overline{(AB + AC)} = \overline{A}\overline{B} + \overline{A}\overline{C}$ 。

表 2-1

A	B	左边	右边
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1

表 2-2

A	B	C	左边	右边
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0

2-4 求下列函数的反函数和对偶函数:

$$(1) F = A\bar{C} + \bar{B}C \quad (2) F = \bar{A}B + B\bar{C} + A(C + \bar{D}) \quad (3) F = A[\bar{B} + (C\bar{D} + \bar{E}F)G]$$

解 (1) $\bar{F} = (\bar{A} + C)(B + \bar{C}), F' = (A + \bar{C})(\bar{B} + C)$

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

(3) $\bar{F} = \bar{A} + B[(\bar{C} + D) \cdot (E + \bar{F}) + \bar{G}], F' = A + \bar{B}[(C + \bar{D})(\bar{E} + F) + G]$

2-5 回答下列问题:

(1) 已知 $X + Y = X + Z$, 那么 $Y = Z$. 正确吗, 为什么?

(2) 已知 $XY = XZ$, 那么 $Y = Z$. 正确吗, 为什么?

(3) 已知 $X + Y = X + Z$, 且 $XY = XZ$, 那么 $Y = Z$. 正确吗, 为什么?

(4) 已知 $X + Y = X \cdot Y$, 那么 $X = Y$. 正确吗, 为什么?

解 (1) 不正确. 例如: $1 + 0 = 1 + 1$, 但 $0 \neq 1$.

(2) 不正确. 例如: $0 \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot 1$, 但 $0 \neq 1$.

(3) 正确.

(4) 正确.

2-6 用代数化简法化简下列函数:

(1) $F = A\bar{B} + B + BCD$

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

(3) $F = AB + AD + \bar{B}\bar{D} + A\bar{C}\bar{D}$

解 (1) $F = A\bar{B} + (B + BCD) = A\bar{B} + B = A + B$

(2) $F = (A + AB) + (\bar{A}B + \bar{A}\bar{B}) = A + \bar{A} \cdot (B + \bar{B}) = A + \bar{A} = 1$

(3) $F = (AB + \bar{B}\bar{D} + A\bar{C}\bar{D}) + AD = AB + \bar{B}\bar{D} + AD = AB + \bar{B}\bar{D} + A\bar{D} + AD$
 $= A(B + \bar{D} + D) + \bar{B}\bar{D} = A + \bar{B}\bar{D}$

2-7 将下列函数表示成“最小项之和”形式及“最大项之积”形式:

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

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

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

解 (1) $F(A, B, C) = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + AB\bar{C} + ABC = \sum m(0, 4, 5, 6, 7)$

$F(A, B, C) = (A + B + \bar{C})(A + \bar{B} + \bar{C})(A + \bar{B} + C) = \prod M(1, 2, 3)$

(2) $F(A, B, C, D) = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}B\bar{C}D + \bar{A}BC\bar{D} + \bar{A}BCD + AB\bar{C}\bar{D} + AB\bar{C}D + ABC\bar{D} + ABCD$
 $= \sum m(4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15)$

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

$$= \prod M(0, 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11)$$

(3) $F(A, B, C, D) \stackrel{\neq}{=} \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}D + \bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}CD + \bar{A}B\bar{C}\bar{D} = \sum m(0, 4, 5, 6, 7)$

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

$$= \prod M(1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)$$

2-8 用卡诺图化简下列函数,并写出最简“与或”表达式和最简“或与”表达式。

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

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

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

解 (1) 如图 2-1 所示。

“与或”式: $F(A, B, C) = \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{B}C$

“或与”式: $\bar{F}(A, B, C, D) = \overline{AB + C}$

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

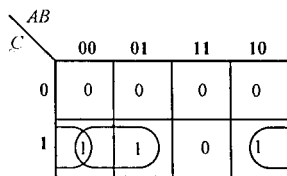


图 2-1

(2) 如图 2-2 所示。

“与或”式: $F(A, B, C, D) = \bar{A}\bar{B} + B\bar{C} + AC$

“或与”式: $\bar{F}(A, B, C, D) = \overline{ABC + A\bar{B}\bar{C}}$

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

(3) 如图 2-3 所示。

“与或”式: $F(A, B, C, D) = B + D$

“或与”式: $\bar{F}(A, B, C, D) = \overline{B \cdot D}$

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

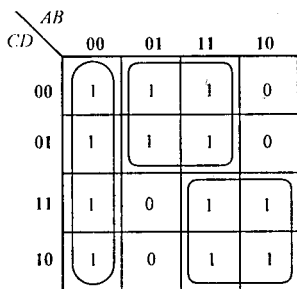


图 2-2

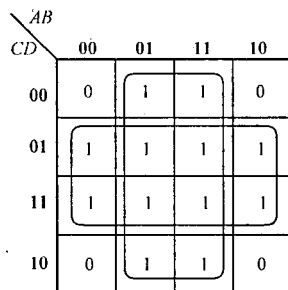


图 2-3

2-9 用卡诺图判断函数 $F(A, B, C, D)$ 和 $G(A, B, C, D)$ 有何关系。

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

$$G(A, B, C, D) = \bar{B}D + CD + \bar{A}\bar{C}D + ABD$$

解 由图 2-4 和图 2-5 可见: $F(A, B, C, D) = \bar{G}(A, B, C, D)$ 。

2-10 卡诺图如图 2-6 所示,回答下面两个问题:

(1) 若 $b = \bar{a}$, 当 a 取何值时,能得到最简的“与或”式。

(2) a 和 b 各取何值时能得到最简的“与或”式。

解 (1) $a = 1$

(2) $a = 1, b = 1$ 。

2-11 用卡诺图化简包含无关最小项的函数和多输出函数:

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

图 2-4

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

图 2-5

$$(1) F(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 2, 7, 13, 15) + \sum d(1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10)$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} F_1(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15) \\ F_2(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10) \\ F_3(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(2, 3, 4, 7) \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 由图 2-7 卡诺图可知 $F(A, B, C, D) = \bar{A} + BD$

		AB			
		00	01	11	10
CD	00	1	0	b	1
	01	1	0	1	1
	11	0	0	0	0
	10	1	1	1	a

图 2-6

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

图 2-7

(2) 由图 2-8 卡诺图可知

$$F_1(A, B, C, D) = \bar{B}\bar{D} + \bar{A}B\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}BCD + ABD$$

$$F_2(A, B, C, D) = \bar{B}\bar{D} + \bar{A}BCD + \bar{A}\bar{C}D + \bar{A}C\bar{D}$$

$$F_3(A, B, C, D) = \bar{A}B\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}BCD + \bar{A}\bar{B}C$$

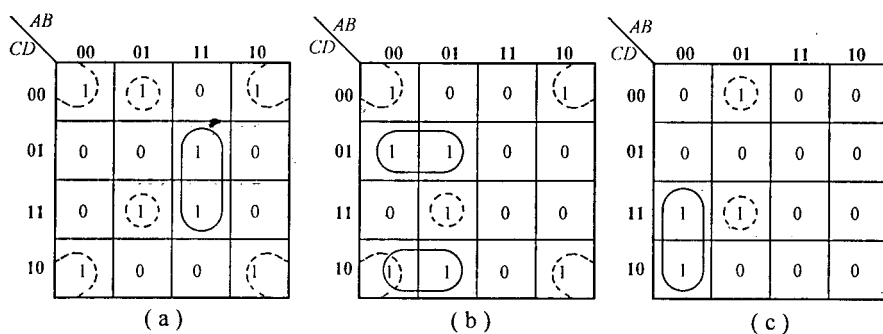


图 2-8

(a) $F_1(A, B, C, D)$; (b) $F_2(A, B, C, D)$; (c) $F_3(A, B, C, D)$

同步训练题

1. 证明下列函数式。

(1) $(A\bar{B}) \oplus (\bar{A}B) = A\bar{B} + \bar{A}B$

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

(3) $AB\bar{C} + \overline{ABC} + \overline{AB} = \overline{ABC}$

2. 求下列逻辑函数的对偶函数。

(1) $F = A \cdot B + \overline{D} + (AC + BD)E$

(2) $F = (A + B)(B + AC) + D$

(3) $F = \overline{A\bar{B}} + \overline{ABC}(\overline{B + C\bar{D}})$

(4) $F = \overline{ABC}(A + \overline{B \cdot C})\overline{A + C}$

3. 求下列逻辑函数的反函数。

(1) $F = [(A\bar{B} + C)D + E]B$

(2) $F = AB + (\bar{A} + C)(C + \overline{DE})$

(3) $F = (A\bar{B} + C)\overline{AB} + \overline{CD} + \overline{ACD}$

(4) $F = A \oplus \overline{B} \oplus 1$

4. 列出下列函数的最小项之和及最大项之积形式。

(1) $F(A, B, C, D) = \overline{BCD} + \overline{D}(A + B) + \overline{BC}\bar{D}$

(2) $F(A, B, C, D) = A\bar{B} + \overline{AC} + \overline{B\bar{C}} + \overline{ABD}$

5. 用代数法化简下列函数。

(1) $F(A, B, C) = AB + \overline{A}\bar{B}C + BC$

(2) $F(A, B, C, D, E) = A(B + \overline{C}) + A\bar{C} + \overline{BC} + B\bar{C} + B\bar{D} + \overline{BD} + ADE$

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

(4) $F(A, B, C, D) = A\bar{B} + \overline{AC} + BC + CD$

6. 用卡诺图化简下列函数为“与或”式。

(1) $F(A, B, C, D) = A\bar{B}\bar{C} + \overline{A\bar{B}} + \overline{AD} + C + BD$

(2) $F(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15)$

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

(4) $F(A, B, C) = ABC + \overline{AB} + \overline{BC}$

7. 化简下列逻辑函数为最简“或与”式。

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

$$(2) F(A, B, C, D, E, F, G) = (\overline{B} + D)(\overline{B} + D + A + G)(C + E)(\overline{C} + G)(A + E + G)$$

$$(3) F(A, B, C) = \overline{A}BC + \overline{B}C + A\overline{B}\overline{C}$$

8. 化简下列逻辑函数。

$$(1) F(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15) + \sum d(8, 9, 10, 12)$$

$$(2) F(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12) + \sum d(0, 1, 2, 13, 14, 15)$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} F_1(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15) \\ F_2(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 2, 6, 7, 12, 13) \\ F_3(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15) \end{cases}$$

同步训练题答案

1. 解 略。

$$2. \text{解} \quad (1) F' = (A + \overline{B \cdot D})[(A + C)(B + D) + E]$$

$$(2) F' = [AB + B \cdot (A + C)] \cdot D$$

$$(3) F' = \overline{(A + B)}(A + B + C) + \overline{B} \cdot (\overline{C} + \overline{D})$$

$$(4) F' = \overline{A + B + C} + A \cdot (\overline{B} + \overline{C}) + \overline{A} + \overline{C}$$

$$3. \text{解} \quad (1) \overline{F} = [(\overline{A} + B) \cdot \overline{C} + \overline{D}] \overline{E} + \overline{B}$$

$$(2) \overline{F} = (\overline{A} + \overline{B}) \cdot [A \cdot \overline{C} + \overline{C} \cdot (D + E)]$$

$$(3) \overline{F} = [(\overline{A} + B) \cdot \overline{C} + \overline{A + B} \cdot (\overline{C} + \overline{D})] \cdot \overline{A + C + D}$$

$$(4) \overline{F} = \overline{A} \odot B \odot 0$$

$$4. \text{解} \quad (1) F(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)$$

$$F(A, B, C, D) = 1$$

$$(2) F(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11)$$

$$(3) F(A, B, C, D) = \prod M(4, 12, 13, 14, 15)$$

$$5. \text{解} \quad (1) F(A, B, C) = AB + \overline{A}C$$

$$(2) F(A, B, C, D, E) = A + B\overline{C} + \overline{B}D + C\overline{D}$$

$$(3) F(A, B, C, D) = A + \overline{B}C$$

$$(4) F(A, B, C, D) = A\overline{B} + C$$

$$6. \text{解} \quad (1) \text{由图 2-9 卡诺图可知: } F(A, B, C, D) = \overline{B} + C + D$$

$$(2) \text{如图 2-10, } F(A, B, C, D) = BD + \overline{B}\overline{D}$$

$$(3) \text{如图 2-11, } F(A, B, C, D) = \overline{A}B\overline{C} + ABC$$

$$(4) \text{如图 2-12, } F(A, B, C) = \overline{A}B + C$$

$$7. \text{解} \quad (1) F(A, B, C, D) = (\overline{A} + \overline{B})(B + \overline{C})(A + C)$$

$$(2) F(A, B, C, D, E, F, G) = (\overline{B} + D)(C + E)(\overline{C} + G)$$

$$(3) F(A, B, C) = (A + C)(\overline{B} + C)(A + \overline{B})$$

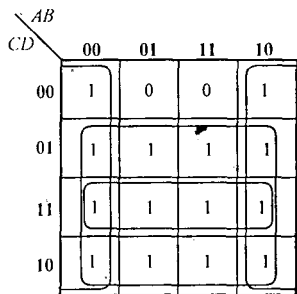


图 2-9

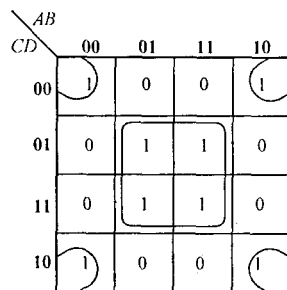


图 2-10

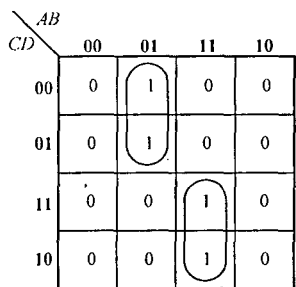


图 2-11

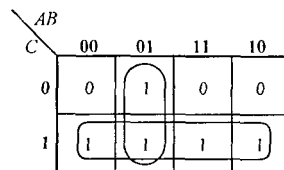


图 2-12

8. 解 (1) 如图 2-13, $F(A, B, C, D) = \overline{AB} + \overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{B}\overline{D}$

(2) 如图 2-14, $F(A, B, C, D) = \overline{A}\overline{C} + \overline{B}\overline{D} + \overline{B}C\overline{D}$

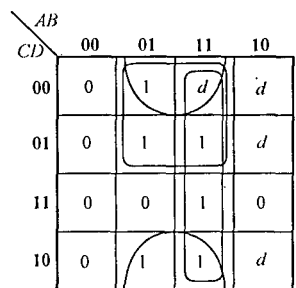


图 2-13

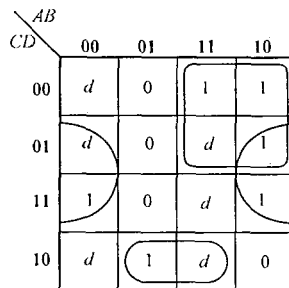


图 2-14

(3) 如图 2-15,
$$\begin{cases} F_1(A, B, C, D) = \overline{BD} + \overline{A}BC + AD + AB\overline{C} + A\overline{B}\overline{C} \\ F_2(A, B, C, D) = \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{D} + \overline{A}BC + AB\overline{C} \\ F_3(A, B, C, D) = \overline{BD} + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{D} + AD + A\overline{B}\overline{C} \end{cases}$$