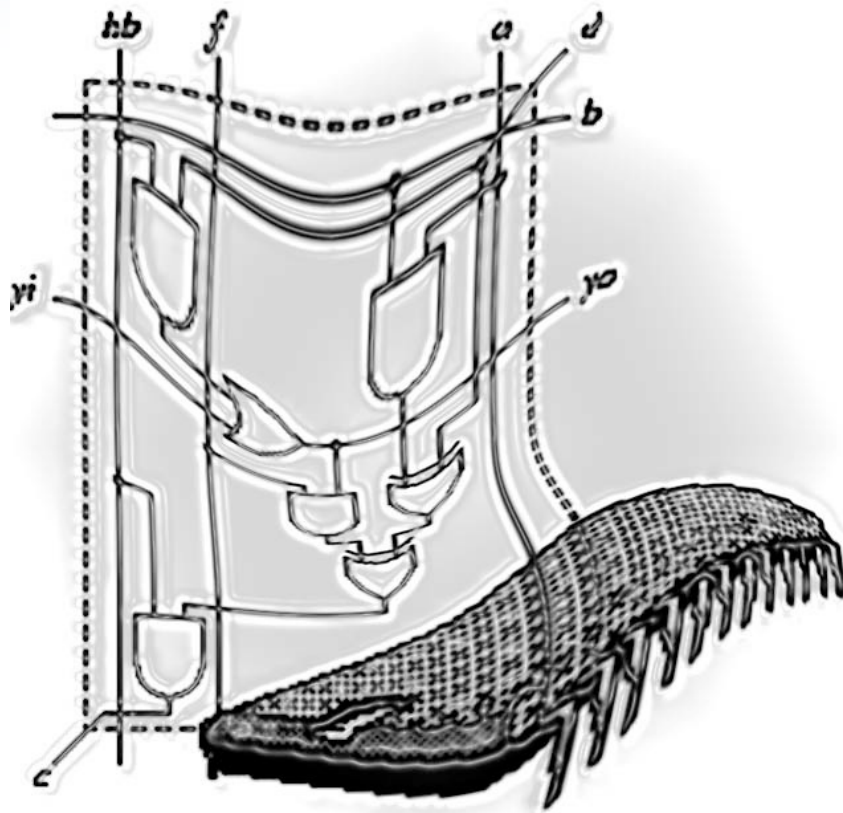


# Technische Informatik I

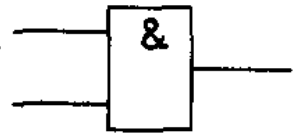


Prof. Dr. Dirk W. Hoffmann

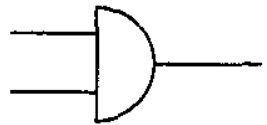


# Logikgatter

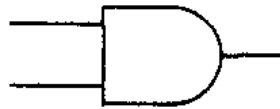
DIN (neu)



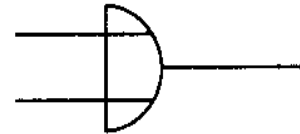
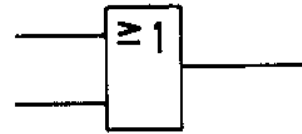
DIN (alt)



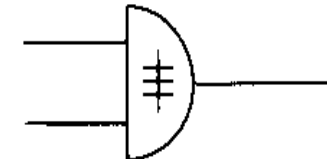
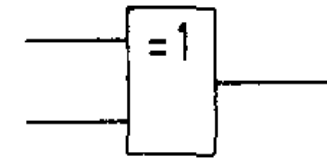
US



AND-Verknüpfung

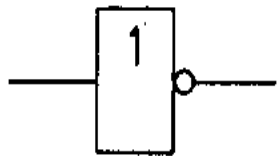


OR-Verknüpfung

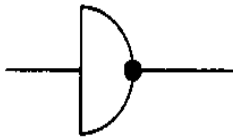


XOR-Verknüpfung

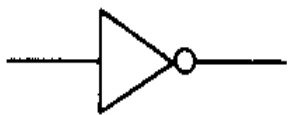
DIN (neu)



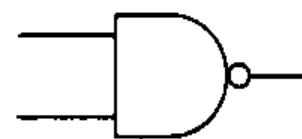
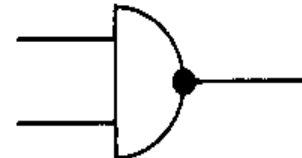
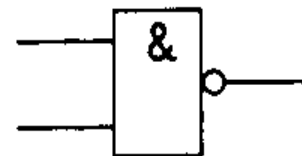
DIN (alt)



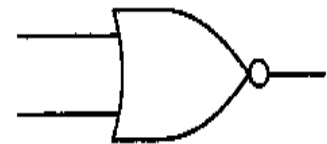
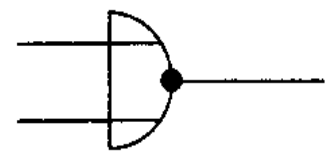
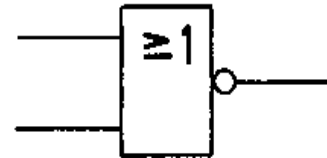
US



NOT-Verknüpfung



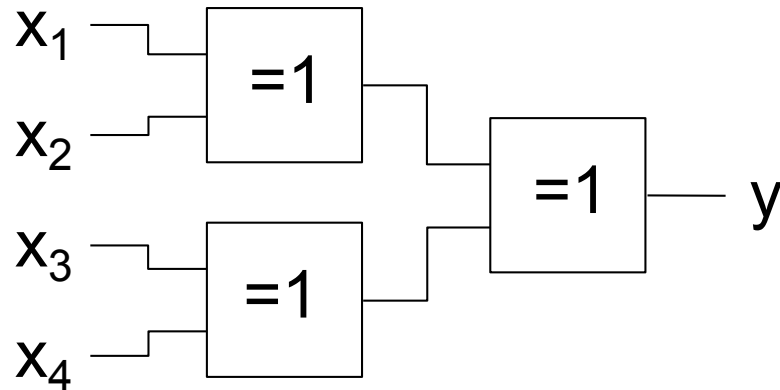
NAND-Verknüpfung



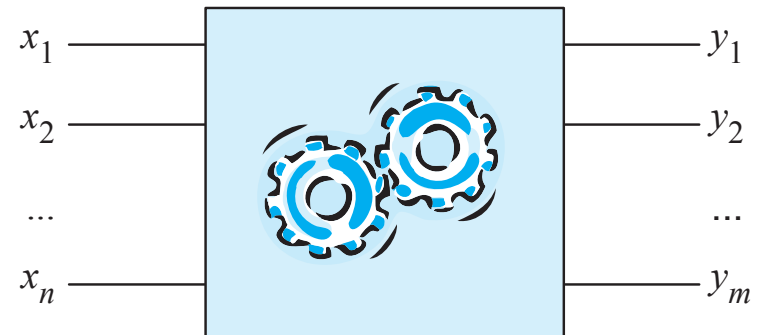
NOR-Verknüpfung

# Beispiel

## ▪ Beispiel: Paritätsfunktion



## ▪ Allgemeines Schema



## ▪ Eigenschaften

- Eingänge:  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$
- Ausgänge:  $y$
- Gatter:  $3 \times \text{XOR}$
- Stufen: 2

$$y_1 = f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

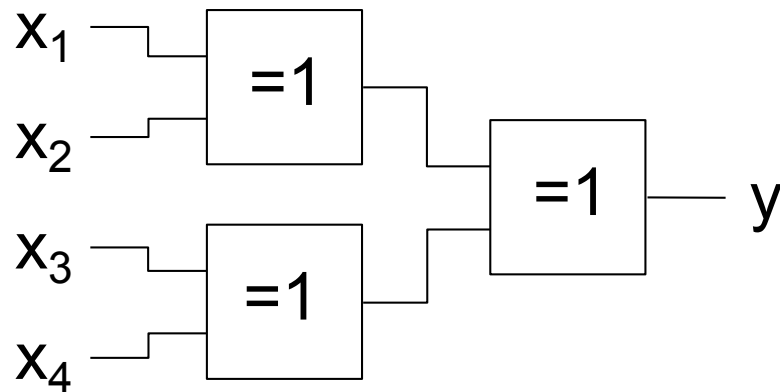
$$y_2 = f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

...

$$y_m = f_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

# Beispiel

## ▪ Beispiel: Paritätsfunktion



## ▪ Wahrheitstabelle

	$x_4$	$x_3$	$x_2$	$x_1$	$y$
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	1
2	0	0	1	0	1
3	0	0	1	1	0
4	0	1	0	0	1
5	0	1	0	1	0
6	0	1	1	0	0
7	0	1	1	1	1
8	1	0	0	0	1
9	1	0	0	1	0
10	1	0	1	0	0
11	1	0	1	1	1
12	1	1	0	0	0
13	1	1	0	1	1
14	1	1	1	0	1
15	1	1	1	1	0

## ▪ Eigenschaften

- Eingänge:  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$
- Ausgänge:  $y$
- Gatter:  $3 \times \text{XOR}$
- Stufen: 2

# Normalformen (Beispiel)

- Beispiel: Paritätsfunktion

	$x_3$	$x_2$	$x_1$	$y$
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
2	0	1	0	1
3	0	1	1	0
4	1	0	0	1
5	1	0	1	0
6	1	1	0	0
7	1	1	1	1



# Normalformen (Allgemeine Form)

Gegeben: Boolesche Funktion  $f(x_n, \dots, x_3, x_2, x_1)$

## Kanonische disjunktive Normalform

### Allgemeine Form

$$\bigvee_{e \in E} \text{Minterm}_e$$

- $E = \text{Einsmenge}$  von  $f$
- Jeder *Minterm* hat die Form
$$(L_n \wedge \dots \wedge L_1) \quad L_i \in \{x_i, \neg x_i\}$$
- Jedes  $L_i$  heißt ein *Literal* von  $f$
- **Abkürzungen**
  - DNF (Disjunktive Normalform)
  - SOP (Sum of products)

## Kanonische konjunktive Normalform

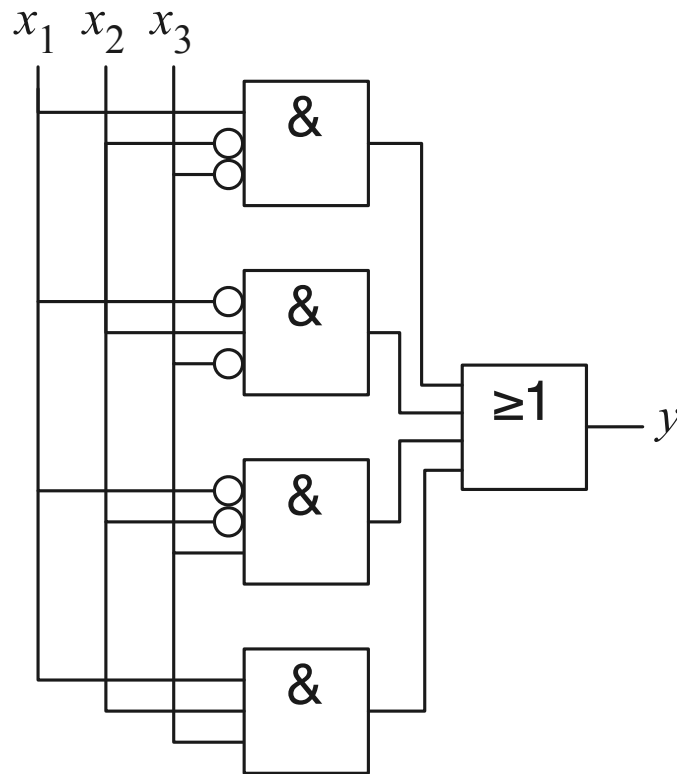
### Allgemeine Form

$$\bigwedge_{n \in N} \text{Maxterm}_n$$

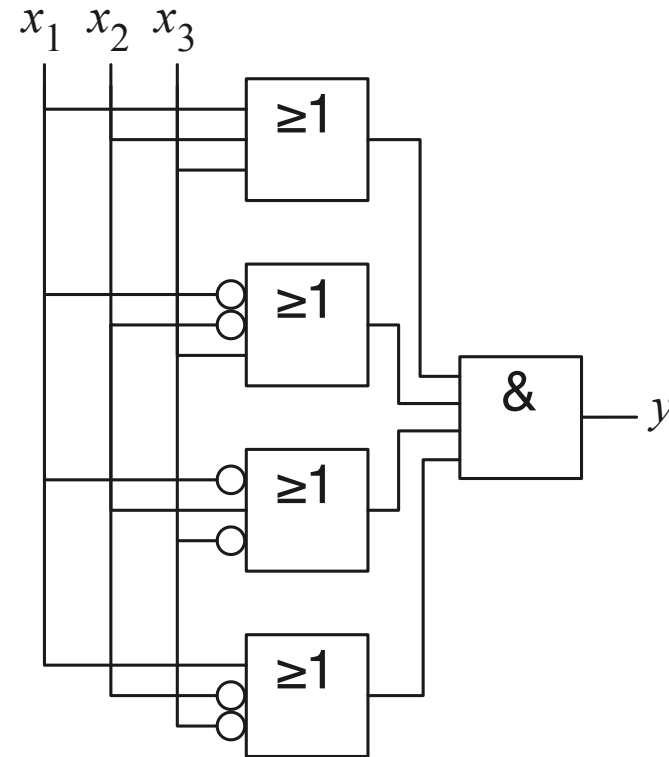
- $N = \text{Nullmenge}$  von  $f$
- Jeder *Maxterm* hat die Form
$$(L_n \vee \dots \vee L_1) \quad L_i \in \{x_i, \neg x_i\}$$
- Jedes  $L_i$  heißt ein *Literal* von  $f$
- **Abkürzungen**
  - KNF (Konjunktive Normalform)
  - POS (Product of sums)

# Übergang zur Hardware

Jede Gleichung lässt sich 1:1 in Hardware umsetzen



$$y = (x_1 \wedge \neg x_2 \wedge \neg x_3) \vee \\ (\neg x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge \neg x_3) \vee \\ (\neg x_1 \wedge \neg x_2 \wedge x_3) \vee \\ (x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3)$$



$$y = (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge \\ (\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3) \wedge \\ (\neg x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \neg x_3) \wedge \\ (x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee \neg x_3)$$