

求逻辑函数布尔差分的方法

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摘 要

首先本文对布尔差分的基本性质和定理作了证明。凡属于经尽力查索资料尚缺少证明的,本文均加以证明,并注上“补充证明”。

其次本文对于求逻辑函数的布尔差分的六种方法均举例加以演算说明。为了说明用图形法求逻辑函数布尔差分的方法,本文对不同情况加以讨论,对其原理也加以推导。以利使用时更为明确。

最后对有关资料提供的两条定理,原文未介绍其证明及出处,本文也给予补充证明。这两条定理是:

$$(1) \text{ 假设 } F(X) = \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \quad \text{其中 } X = (x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) + \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \right] \cdot \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{dG_k(X)}{dx_i}$$

$$\text{这里 } X^* = (x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n)$$

$$(2) \text{ 假设 } F(X) = \sum_{k=1}^m G_k(X)$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = \left[\prod_{k=1}^m \overline{G_k(X)} + \prod_{k=1}^m \overline{G_k(X^*)} \right] \cdot \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{dG_k(X)}{dx_i}$$

§ 1 布尔差分的定义及性质

推导组合逻辑电路的故障测试集,需要概念上简单明瞭,并且方法上直观,布尔差分就有这些优点。

布尔差分定义为两个布尔函数 $F(X)$ 与 $F(\bar{X})$ 的异或运算。

这里假设 $F(X) = F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n)$ 为具有 n 个输入端, 相应的输入变量为 $x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n$ 正常时某逻辑电路的布尔函数。

$F(\bar{X})$ 为相应于上述组合逻辑电路, 当该电路的 i 线有固定性故障时的布尔函数。

$$F(\bar{X}) = F(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n)$$

显然的, 若 $F(X)$ 对 x_i 是“非冗余”的, 相关的, 则

$$F(X) \neq F(\bar{X}) \dots \dots (1) \text{ 式}$$

若 $F(X)$ 对 x_i 是不相关的, 则

$$F(X) = F(\bar{X}) \dots \dots (2) \text{ 式}$$

§ 1-1 定义 $\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n)$

称函数 $\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i}$ 为函数 $F(X)$ 关于 x_i 的布尔差分。

用导数的符号来表示布尔差分是有它的特殊含意的。因为布尔函数 $F(X)$ 和它的变量 x , 两者均只可能取 0 值或取 1 值, 因此变量 x 若为 0 值 (或 1) 它只能改变为 1 (或 0), 所以 x 的改变量总是等于“1”。这改变量可以用 x 改变为 \bar{x} 来表示, 并可从表达式看到

$$\Delta x = x \oplus \bar{x} = 1$$

研究二进制函数 $F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n)$ 由于变量 x_i 的改变 ($\Delta x_i = 1$) 而引起的改变, 有四种可能

$$(1) F(X) = 0 \quad F(\bar{X}) = 0 \quad \Delta x_i = 1 \quad \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = F(X) \oplus F(\bar{X}) = 0$$

$$\because 0 \oplus 0 = 0$$

$$(2) F(X) = 1 \quad F(\bar{X}) = 1 \quad \Delta x_i = 1 \quad \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = 0$$

$$\because 1 \oplus 1 = 0$$

$$(3) F(X) = 0 \quad F(\bar{X}) = 1 \quad \Delta x_i = 1 \quad \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = 1$$

$$\because 0 \oplus 1 = 1$$

$$(4) F(X) = 1 \quad F(\bar{X}) = 0 \quad \Delta x_i = 1 \quad \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = 1$$

$$\because 1 \oplus 0 = 1$$

从中可以看出, 当 $\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = 1$ 时意味着 $F(X)$ 的值随着 x 改变到 \bar{x} 时有改变, 当 $\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = 0$ 时意味着随着 x 的改变 $F(X)$ 的值没有改变。

§ 1-2 布尔差分的性质

§ 1-2-1 性质 $\frac{d\bar{F}(X)}{dx_i} = \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i}$

证明: $\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n) = A \oplus B$

$$\frac{d\bar{F}(X)}{dx_i} = \bar{F}(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n) \oplus \bar{F}(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n) = \bar{A} \oplus \bar{B}$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{d\bar{F}(X)}{dx_i} = \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i}$$

§ 1—2—2 性质 $\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = \frac{dF(X)}{d\bar{x}_i}$

证明: $\frac{dF(X)}{d\bar{x}_i} = F(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n)$
 $= F(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n)$
 $= F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n)$
 $= \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i}$

注意 $A \oplus B = B \oplus A$

§ 1—2—3 性质 $\frac{d}{dx_i} \frac{dF(X)}{dx_j} = \frac{d}{dx_j} \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i}$

证明: $\because \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = F(x_1, \dots, 1, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_n) \oplus (x_1, \dots, 0, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_n)$

请见后面 § 4 定理及补充证明。

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{d}{dx_j} \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} &= \left[F(x_1, \dots, 1, \dots, 1, \dots, x_n) \oplus \bar{F}(x_1, \dots, 0, \dots, 1, \dots, x_n) \right] \\ &\oplus \left[F(x_1, \dots, 1, \dots, 0, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, 0, \dots, 0, \dots, x_n) \right] \\ &= F(x_1, \dots, 1, \dots, 1, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, 0, \dots, 1, \dots, x_n) \\ &\oplus F(x_1, \dots, 1, \dots, 0, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, 0, \dots, 0, \dots, x_n) \\ &\because (A \oplus B) \oplus (C \oplus D) = A \oplus B \oplus C \oplus D \end{aligned}$$

又: $\frac{dF(X)}{dx_j} = F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, 1, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, 0, \dots, x_n)$

请见后面 § 4 定理及补充证明。

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{d}{dx_i} \frac{dF(X)}{dx_j} &= \left[F(x_1, \dots, 1, \dots, 1, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, 1, \dots, 0, \dots, x_n) \right] \\ &\oplus \left[F(x_1, \dots, 0, \dots, 1, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, 0, \dots, 0, \dots, x_n) \right] \\ &= F(x_1, \dots, 1, \dots, 1, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, 1, \dots, 0, \dots, x_n) \\ &\oplus F(x_1, \dots, 0, \dots, 1, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, 0, \dots, 0, \dots, x_n) \\ &\because A \oplus B \oplus C \oplus D = A \oplus C \oplus B \oplus D \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx_i} \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = \frac{d}{dx_i} \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i}$$

§ 1—2—4 性质

$$\frac{d[F(X)G(X)]}{dx_i} = F(X) \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i} \oplus G(X) \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} \oplus \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i}$$

证明: $F(X) \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i} \oplus G(X) \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} \oplus \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i}$

$$= F(X) [G(X) \oplus G(\bar{X})] \oplus G(X) [F(X) \oplus F(\bar{X})]$$

$$\oplus [F(X) \oplus F(\bar{X})] [G(X) \oplus G(\bar{X})]$$

$$= F(X) [G(X) \oplus G(\bar{X})] \oplus [F(X) \oplus F(\bar{X})] [G(X) \oplus G(\bar{X})]$$

$$\quad \because AB \oplus AC = A(B \oplus C)$$

$$= F(X) [G(X) \oplus G(\bar{X})] \oplus [F(X) \oplus F(\bar{X})] [0 \oplus G(\bar{X})]$$

$$\quad \because A \oplus A = 0$$

$$= F(X) [G(X) \oplus G(\bar{X})] \oplus [F(X) \oplus F(\bar{X})] G(\bar{X})$$

$$\quad \because 0 \oplus A = A$$

$$= F(X)G(X) \oplus F(X)G(\bar{X}) \oplus F(X)G(\bar{X}) \oplus F(\bar{X})G(\bar{X})$$

$$= F(X)G(X) \oplus 0 \oplus F(\bar{X})G(\bar{X}) \quad \because A \oplus A = 0$$

$$= \frac{d[F(X)G(X)]}{dx_i}$$

式中: $F(X) = F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n)$

$F(\bar{X}) = F(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n)$

$G(X) = G(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n)$

$G(\bar{X}) = G(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n)$

§ 1—2—5 性质

$$\frac{d[(X)+G(X)]}{dx_i} = \bar{F}(X) \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i} \oplus \bar{G}(X) \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} \oplus \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i}$$

证明: $\frac{d[F(X)+G(X)]}{dx_i} = \frac{d[\bar{F}(\bar{X})+G(X)]}{dx_i}$ 请见 § 1—2—1 性质。

$$= \frac{d[\bar{F}(\bar{X}) \cdot \bar{G}(\bar{X})]}{dx_i} \quad \because A+B = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$$

$$= \bar{F}(\bar{X}) \frac{d\bar{G}(\bar{X})}{dx_i} \oplus \bar{G}(\bar{X}) \frac{d\bar{F}(\bar{X})}{dx_i} \oplus \frac{d\bar{F}(\bar{X})}{dx_i} \cdot \frac{d\bar{G}(\bar{X})}{dx_i}$$

$$= \bar{F}(\bar{X}) \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i} \oplus \bar{G}(\bar{X}) \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} \oplus \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i}$$

式中 $\bar{F}(\bar{X})$ 是 $F(X)$ 的补, $\bar{G}(\bar{X})$ 是 $G(X)$ 的补。

§ 1—2—6 性质

$$\frac{d[F(X) \oplus G(X)]}{dx_i} = \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} \oplus \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i}$$

证明: 由 § 1—1 定义得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d[F(X) \oplus G(X)]}{dx_i} &= [F(X) \oplus G(X)] \oplus [F(\bar{X}) \oplus G(\bar{X})] \\ &= F(X) \oplus F(\bar{X}) \oplus G(X) \oplus G(\bar{X}) \\ &= \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} \oplus \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i} \end{aligned}$$

§2 定 义

仅当在 $F(X)$ 中将 x_i 用其反(即 \bar{x}_i 代入后), $F(X)$ 逻辑值不变时, 可以说布尔函数 $F(X)$ 对 x_i 无关[亦即 $F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n) = F(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n)$].

这一定义说明若把 $F(X)$ 当作一个组合逻辑电路的输出函数来考虑, 则只有当任何其他变量, 不管它们取任何值, $F(X)$ 都是和 x_i 的值无关的, i 线上的故障不影响 $F(X)$ 的最后输出值。

下面的定理所谈的这种无关性, 使用布尔差分就可容易地说明。

§3 定 理

函数 $F(X)$ 对 x_i 无关的充分必要条件是 $\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = 0$

证明: 根据 § 2 定义和条件 $F(X) = F(\bar{X})$

$$\therefore \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = F(X) \oplus F(\bar{X}) = 0$$

§ 3—1 性质

$$\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = 0 \text{ [当 } F(X) \text{ 与 } x_i \text{ 无关]}$$

此性质由上述定理得来。

§ 3—2 性质

$$\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = 1 \text{ [当 } F(X) \text{ 仅仅依赖于 } x_i \text{]}$$

补充证明: 因为 $F(X)$ 仅仅依赖于 x_i

$$\text{若 } F(X) = F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

$$\text{则 } F(\bar{X}) = F(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n) = 1$$

$$\text{因而 } F(X) \oplus F(\bar{X}) = 0 \oplus 1 = 1$$

$$\text{亦即 } \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = 1$$

$$\text{若 } F(X) = F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n) = 1$$

$$\text{则 } F(\bar{X}) = F(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

$$\text{因而 } F(X) \oplus F(\bar{X}) = 1 \oplus 0 = 1$$

$$\text{亦即 } \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = 1$$

§ 3-3 性质

$$\frac{d[F(X)G(X)]}{dx_i} = F(X) \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i} \quad [\text{当 } F(X) \text{ 与 } x_i \text{ 无关}]$$

$$\text{补充证明: } \because F(X) \text{ 与 } x_i \text{ 无关} \quad \therefore \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = 0$$

由 § 1-2-4 性质可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d[F(X)G(X)]}{dx_i} &= F(X) \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i} \oplus G(X) \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} \oplus \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i} \\ &= F(X) \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i} \oplus 0 \oplus 0 \\ &= F(X) \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i} \quad \because A \oplus 0 = A \end{aligned}$$

§ 3-4 性质

$$\frac{d[F(X)+G(X)]}{dx_i} = \bar{F}(X) \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i} \quad [\text{当 } F(X) \text{ 与 } x_i \text{ 无关}]$$

补充证明: 由 § 1-2-5 性质和 § 3-1 性质得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d[F(X)+G(X)]}{dx_i} &= \bar{F}(X) \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i} \oplus \bar{G}(X) \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} \oplus \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i} \\ &= \bar{F}(X) \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i} \oplus 0 \oplus 0 \\ &= \bar{F}(X) \frac{dG(X)}{dx_i} \end{aligned}$$

§ 4 定 理

$$\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = F(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 1, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) \oplus \bar{F}(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n)$$

对任意的 x , $1 \leq i \leq n$

本文补充证明分为如下三个步骤:

(一) 首先证明: 若布尔函数 $F(X) = F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n)$

$$\text{则 } F(X) = x_i F(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 1, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) \oplus \bar{x}_i F(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n)$$

…… § 4-1 式

为了方便缩写, 令 $F(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 1, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) = F(1)$

也就是在 $F(X)$ 中的 x_i 用 $x_i = 1$ 代入。

同样缩写, 令 $F(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) = F(0)$

也就是在 $F(X)$ 中的 x_i 用 $x_i = 0$ 代入。

于是 § 4-1 式表达为 $F(X) = x_i F(1) \oplus \bar{x}_i F(0)$

…… § 4-2 式

因为 $F(X)$ 亦可最终变形为

$$F(X) = A(X) + x_i B(X) + \bar{x}_i C(X) \quad \dots\dots \text{§ 4-3 式}$$

所以只须证明

$$A(X) + x_i B(X) + \bar{x}_i C(X) = x_i F(1) \oplus \bar{x}_i F(0)$$

式中 $A(X)$, $B(X)$, $C(X)$ 为和 x_i 无关的函数。

当 $x_i = 1$ 代入 § 4-3 式时得

$$F(1) = A(X) + 1 \cdot B(X) + 0 \cdot C(X)$$

$$F(1) = A(X) + B(X) \quad \dots\dots \text{§ 4-4 式}$$

当 $x_i = 0$ 代入 § 4-3 式时, 得

$$F(0) = A(X) + C(X) \quad \dots\dots \text{§ 4-5 式}$$

把 § 4-4, § 4-5 式代入 § 4-2 式的右边, 得

$$\begin{aligned} x_i F(1) \oplus \bar{x}_i F(0) &= x_i [A(X) + B(X)] \oplus \bar{x}_i [A(X) + C(X)] \\ &= x_i [A(X) + B(X)] \bar{x}_i [A(X) + C(X)] + x_i [A(X) + B(X)] \bar{x}_i [A(X) + C(X)] \\ &= x_i [A(X) + B(X)] [x_i + \bar{A}(X) \cdot \bar{C}(X)] + [x_i + \bar{A}(X) \cdot \bar{B}(X)] \bar{x}_i [A(X) + C(X)] \\ &= [x_i A(X) + x_i B(X)] [x_i + \bar{A}(X) \cdot \bar{C}(X)] + [x_i + \bar{A}(X) \bar{B}(X)] [x_i A(X) + x_i C(X)] \\ &= x_i A(X) + x_i A(X) \bar{A}(X) \bar{C}(X) + x_i B(X) + x_i B(X) \bar{A}(X) \bar{C}(X) + \bar{x}_i A(X) + \bar{x}_i C(X) \\ &\quad + \bar{x}_i \bar{A}(X) \bar{B}(X) A(X) + \bar{x}_i \bar{A}(X) \bar{B}(X) C(X) \\ &= A(X) [x_i + \bar{x}_i] + \bar{x}_i C(X) [1 + \bar{A}(X) \bar{B}(X)] + x_i B(X) [1 + \bar{A}(X) \bar{C}(X)] \\ &\quad \because A \cdot \bar{A} = 0 \quad A + \bar{A} = 1 \quad 1 + A = 0 \\ &= A(X) + x_i B(X) + \bar{x}_i C(X) \quad \text{证毕} \end{aligned}$$

(二) 其次证明布尔函数 $F(X) = F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n)$

$$\text{若 } F(\bar{X}) = F(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n) \quad \dots\dots \text{§ 4-6}$$

$$\text{则 } F(\bar{X}) = \bar{x}_i F(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 1, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) \oplus x_i F(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\text{亦即 } F(\bar{X}) = \bar{x}_i F(1) \oplus x_i F(0) \quad \dots\dots \text{§ 4-7}$$

$$\text{证明: } \because F(X) = A(X) + x_i B(X) + \bar{x}_i C(X)$$

$$\text{则 } F(\bar{x}) = A(X) + \bar{x}_i B(X) + \bar{x}_i C(X)$$

$$= A(X) + \bar{x}_i B(X) + x_i C(X) \quad \dots\dots \text{§ 4-8}$$

所以只须证明

$$A(X) + \bar{x}_i B(X) + x_i C(X) = \bar{x}_i F(1) \oplus x_i F(0)$$

把 § 4-4, § 4-5 式代入 § 4-7 的右边, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \bar{x}_i F(1) \oplus x_i F(0) = \bar{x}_i [A(X) + B(X)] \oplus x_i [A(X) + C(X)] \\
& = \bar{x}_i [A(X) + B(X)] x_i [A(X) + C(X)] + \bar{x}_i [A(X) + B(X)] x_i [A(X) + C(X)] \\
& = [\bar{x}_i A(X) + \bar{x}_i B(X)] [x_i + \bar{A}(X) \bar{C}(X)] + [x_i + \bar{A}(X) \bar{B}(X)] [x_i A(X) + x_i C(X)] \\
& = \bar{x}_i A(X) + \bar{x}_i A(X) \bar{A}(X) \bar{C}(X) + \bar{x}_i B(X) + \bar{x}_i B(X) \bar{A}(X) \bar{C}(X) + x_i A(X) + x_i C(X) \\
& + \bar{A}(X) \bar{B}(X) x_i A(X) + \bar{A}(X) \bar{B}(X) x_i C(X) \\
& = A(X) (x_i + \bar{x}_i) + \bar{x}_i B(X) [1 + \bar{A}(X) \bar{C}(X)] + x_i C(X) [1 + \bar{A}(X) \bar{B}(X)] \\
& = A(X) + \bar{x}_i B(X) + x_i C(X) \quad \text{证毕}
\end{aligned}$$

(三) 最后证明 § 4 定理:

$$\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = F(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 1, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) \dots \dots \text{§ 4}$$

$$\text{缩写即 } \frac{dF(\bar{X})}{dx_i} = F(1) \oplus F(0)$$

证明: 上即 § 4 式, 按布尔差分定义

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} &= F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n) \\
&= F(X) \oplus F(\bar{X}) \quad \text{以 § 4-2 式和 § 4-7 式代入得} \\
&= [x_i F(1) \oplus \bar{x}_i F(0)] \oplus [\bar{x}_i F(1) \oplus x_i F(0)] \\
&= x_i F(1) \oplus \bar{x}_i F(0) \oplus \bar{x}_i F(1) \oplus x_i F(0) \\
&= F(1) [x_i \oplus \bar{x}_i] \oplus F(0) [x_i \oplus \bar{x}_i] \quad \because x_i \oplus \bar{x}_i = 1 \\
&= F(1) \oplus F(0) \\
&= F(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 1, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n) \\
& \quad \text{证毕}
\end{aligned}$$

§ 5 定 理

如果 $F(X)$ 在形式上可表达为

$$F(X) = A(X) + x_i B(X) + \bar{x}_i C(X)$$

其中 $A(X)$ 、 $B(X)$ 和 $C(X)$ 不是 x_i 的函数, 则

$$\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = [B(X) \oplus C(X)] \bar{A}(X)$$

本文补证如下:

因 $A(X)$ 、 $B(X)$ 、 $C(X)$ 都不是 x_i 的函数,

故令 $A(X) = A$, $B(X) = B$, $C(X) = C$.

$$\because F(X) = A(X) + x_i B(X) + \bar{x}_i C(X) = A + x_i B + \bar{x}_i C$$

$$\therefore F(\bar{X}) = A(X) + \bar{x}_i B(X) + x_i C(X) = A + \bar{x}_i B + x_i C$$

按布尔差分定义

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} &= F(X) \oplus F(\bar{X}) \\
 &= [A + x_i B + \bar{x}_i C] \oplus [A + \bar{x}_i B + x_i C] \\
 &= [A + x_i B + \bar{x}_i C] [A + \bar{x}_i B + x_i C] + [A + \bar{x}_i B + x_i C] [A + x_i B + \bar{x}_i C] \\
 &= [A + x_i B + \bar{x}_i C] [\bar{A} \cdot \bar{x}_i B \cdot x_i C] + [\bar{A} \cdot x_i B \cdot \bar{x}_i C] [A + \bar{x}_i B + x_i C] \\
 &= x_i B (A \cdot \bar{x}_i B \cdot \bar{x}_i C) + \bar{x}_i C (A \cdot \bar{x}_i B \cdot \bar{x}_i C) + \bar{x}_i B (A \cdot \bar{x}_i B \cdot \bar{x}_i C) \\
 &\quad + x_i C (A \cdot x_i B \cdot \bar{x}_i C) \quad \because \bar{A} \cdot A = 0 \\
 &= x_i B \cdot \bar{A} (\bar{x}_i + \bar{B}) (\bar{x}_i + \bar{C}) + \bar{x}_i C \cdot \bar{A} (\bar{x}_i + \bar{B}) (\bar{x}_i + \bar{C}) \\
 &\quad + x_i B \cdot \bar{A} (\bar{x}_i + \bar{B}) (\bar{x}_i + \bar{C}) + x_i C \cdot \bar{A} (\bar{x}_i + \bar{B}) (\bar{x}_i + \bar{C}) \\
 &= x_i B \bar{A} (x_i \bar{C} + \bar{x}_i \bar{B} + \bar{B} \bar{C}) + \bar{x}_i C \bar{A} (x_i \bar{C} + \bar{x}_i \bar{B} + \bar{B} \bar{C}) \\
 &\quad + \bar{x}_i B \bar{A} (\bar{x}_i \bar{C} + x_i \bar{B} + \bar{B} \bar{C}) + x_i \bar{A} C (x_i C + \bar{x}_i \bar{B} + \bar{B} \bar{C}) \\
 &= x_i \bar{A} B \bar{C} + \bar{x}_i \bar{A} \bar{B} C + x_i A B \bar{C} + x_i A \bar{B} C \quad \because A \times \bar{A} = 0 \\
 &= x_i \bar{A} (B \bar{C} + \bar{B} C) + \bar{x}_i \bar{A} (\bar{B} C + B \bar{C}) \\
 &= (x_i + \bar{x}_i) [\bar{A} (B \oplus C)] \\
 &= \bar{A} (B \oplus C) = \bar{A} (X) [B(X) \oplus C(X)] \quad \text{证毕}
 \end{aligned}$$

§6 定 理

假设 $F(X) = \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X)$, 其中 $X = (x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n)$

$$\text{则 } \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) + \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \right] \cdot \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{dG_k(X)}{dx_i}$$

式中 $X^* = (x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n)$

本文补充证明如下:

准备公式:
$$\prod_{k=1}^m G_k = a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \dots \cdot a_{m-1} \cdot a_m$$

初级布尔函数
$$\prod_{k=1}^m a_k = a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \dots \cdot a_{m-1} \cdot a_m = \bar{a}_1 \cdot \bar{a}_2 \cdot \dots \cdot \bar{a}_{m-1} \cdot \bar{a}_m = \bar{a}_1 + \bar{a}_2 + \dots + \bar{a}_{m-1} + \bar{a}_m$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^m \bar{a}_k$$

$$\therefore \prod_{k=1}^m a_k = \sum_{k=1}^m \bar{a}_k = \sum_{k=1}^m \bar{a}_k \cdots \cdots \text{§ 6-1}$$

按布尔差分定义

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} &= \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \oplus \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) + \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^m \bar{G}_k(X^*) + \sum_{k=1}^m \bar{G}_k(X) \cdot \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) = G_k(X) \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X)$ $\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) = G_k(X^*) \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*)$

$$\left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \right] \bar{G}_i(X) = 0 \quad \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \right] \bar{G}_k(X^*) = 0$$

$$\therefore \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \right] \bar{G}_k(X^*) = G_k(X) \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \right] \bar{G}_k(X^*) = \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \right] G_k(X) \bar{G}_k(X^*) \cdots \cdots \text{§ 6-2 式}$$

同理: $\left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \right] \bar{G}_k(X^*) = \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \right] \bar{G}_k(X^*) G_k(X^*) \cdots \cdots \text{§ 6-3 式}$

$$\left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \right] \bar{G}_k(X) \cdot G_k(X^*) = 0 \quad \cdots \cdots \text{§ 6-4 式}$$

$$\left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \right] \bar{G}_k(X^*) \cdot G_k(X) = 0 \quad \cdots \cdots \text{§ 6-5 式}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} &= \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \right] \left[\bar{G}_1(X^*) \right] + \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \right] \left[\bar{G}_2(X^*) \right] + \cdots \\ &\quad + \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \right] \left[\bar{G}_m(X^*) \right] + \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \right] \left[\bar{G}_1(X) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \right] \left[\bar{G}_2(X) \right] + \dots + \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \right] \left[\bar{G}_m(X) \right]$$

把 § 6—2, § 6—3, § 6—4, § 6—5 式代入得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} &= \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \right] \left[\bar{G}_1(X^*) \right] \left[G_1(X) \right] + \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \right] \left[G_1(X^*) \right] \left[\bar{G}_1(X) \right] \\ &+ \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \right] \left[\bar{G}_2(X^*) \right] \left[G_2(X) \right] + \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \right] \left[G_2(X^*) \right] \left[\bar{G}_2(X) \right] + \dots \\ &+ \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \right] \left[\bar{G}_m(X^*) \right] \left[G_m(X) \right] + \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \right] \left[G_m(X^*) \right] \left[\bar{G}_m(X) \right] \\ &+ \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \right] \left[\bar{G}_1(X) \right] \left[G_1(X^*) \right] + \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \right] \left[G_1(X) \right] \left[\bar{G}_1(X^*) \right] \\ &+ \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \right] \left[\bar{G}_2(X) \right] \left[G_2(X^*) \right] + \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \right] \left[G_2(X) \right] \left[\bar{G}_2(X^*) \right] + \dots \\ &+ \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \right] \left[\bar{G}_m(X) \right] \left[G_m(X^*) \right] + \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \right] \left[G_m(X) \right] \left[\bar{G}_m(X^*) \right] \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \left[G_1(X) \cdot \bar{G}_1(X^*) + \bar{G}_1(X) \cdot G_1(X^*) \right] \\ &+ \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \left[G_2(X) \cdot \bar{G}_2(X^*) + \bar{G}_2(X) \cdot G_2(X^*) \right] + \dots \\ &+ \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \left[G_m(X) \cdot \bar{G}_m(X^*) + \bar{G}_m(X) \cdot G_m(X^*) \right] \\ &+ \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \left[G_1(X) \cdot \bar{G}_1(X^*) + \bar{G}_1(X) \cdot G_1(X^*) \right] \\ &+ \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \left[G_2(X) \cdot \bar{G}_2(X^*) + \bar{G}_2(X) \cdot G_2(X^*) \right] + \dots \\ &+ \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \left[G_m(X) \cdot \bar{G}_m(X^*) + \bar{G}_m(X) \cdot G_m(X^*) \right] \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \left[\frac{dG_1(X)}{dx_i} \right] + \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \left[\frac{dG_2(X)}{dx_i} \right] + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \left[-\frac{dG_m(X)}{dx_i} \right] + \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \left[-\frac{dG_1(X)}{dx_i} \right] \\
& + \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \left[\frac{dG_2(X)}{dx_i} \right] + \dots + \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \left[-\frac{dG_m(X)}{dx_i} \right] \\
& = \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) \left[\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{dG_k(X)}{dx_i} \right] + \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \left[\sum_{k=1}^m -\frac{dG_k(X)}{dx_i} \right] \\
& = \left[\prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X) + \prod_{k=1}^m G_k(X^*) \right] \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{dG_k(X)}{dx_i} \quad \text{证毕}
\end{aligned}$$

§7 定 理

假设 $F(X) = \sum_{k=1}^m G_k(X)$, 则

$$\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = \left[\prod_{k=1}^m \bar{G}_k(X) + \prod_{k=1}^m \bar{G}_k(X^*) \right] \cdot \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{dG_k(X)}{dx_i}$$

式中 X, X^* 与 §6 定理的定义相同

本文补充证明如下:

$$\text{因为 } \sum_{k=1}^m a_k = \overline{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_m} = \bar{a}_1 \cdot \bar{a}_2 \cdot \dots \cdot \bar{a}_{m-1} \cdot \bar{a}_m = \prod_{k=1}^m \bar{a}_k$$

$$\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = \frac{d \sum_{k=1}^m G_k(X)}{dx_i} = \frac{d \sum_{k=1}^m G_k(X)}{dx_i} \quad \text{见性质 § 1—2—1}$$

$$= \frac{d \prod_{k=1}^m \bar{G}_k(X)}{dx_i} \quad \text{代入 § 6 定理}$$

$$= \left[\prod_{k=1}^m \bar{G}_k(X) + \prod_{k=1}^m \bar{G}_k(X^*) \right] \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{d\bar{G}_k(X)}{dx_i} \quad \because \frac{d\bar{G}_k(X)}{dx_i} = -\frac{dG_k(X)}{dx_i}$$

$$= \left[\prod_{k=1}^m \bar{G}_k(X) + \prod_{k=1}^m \bar{G}_k(X^*) \right] \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{dG_k(X)}{dx_i} \quad \text{证毕}$$

§8 求逻辑函数布尔差分的方法

求逻辑函数的布尔差分, 至少有六种方法, 下面用一两个具体的例来讨论。

例: 求逻辑函数 $F(X) = \bar{x}_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 + x_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3$ 对 x_1 的布尔差分。

方法(一): 也叫解析法, 主要用 § 1—2—1 到 § 1—2—6 及 § 3—1 到 § 3—4 的十条性质, 也可选用定理 § 6、定理 § 7。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dF(X)}{dx_1} &= [\bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4] \frac{d(x_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3)}{dx_1} \oplus [x_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3] \frac{d(\bar{x}_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4)}{dx_1} \\
 &\oplus \frac{d(x_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3)}{dx_1} \cdot \frac{d(\bar{x}_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4)}{dx_1} \quad \text{根据 § 1—2—5 性质} \\
 &= [\bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4] \left[x_1 \frac{d(\bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3)}{dx_1} \oplus \bar{x}_2 x_3 \frac{dx_1}{dx_1} \oplus \frac{dx_1}{dx_1} \cdot \frac{d(\bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3)}{dx_1} \right] \\
 &\oplus [x_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3] \left[\bar{x}_1 \frac{d(x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4)}{dx_1} \oplus (x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4) \frac{d\bar{x}_1}{dx_1} \oplus \frac{d\bar{x}_1}{dx_1} \frac{d(x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4)}{dx_1} \right] \\
 &\oplus \left[x_1 \frac{d(\bar{x}_2 x_3)}{dx_1} \oplus (\bar{x}_2 x_3) \frac{dx_1}{dx_1} \oplus \frac{dx_1}{dx_1} \frac{d(\bar{x}_2 x_3)}{dx_1} \right] \left[\bar{x}_1 \frac{d(x_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3)}{dx_1} \right. \\
 &\left. \oplus (x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4) \frac{d\bar{x}_1}{dx_1} \oplus \frac{d\bar{x}_1}{dx_1} \frac{d(x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4)}{dx_1} \right] \quad \text{根据 § 1—2—4 性质} \\
 &= \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 (\bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3) \oplus x_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 (x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4) \\
 &= \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 + x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 \quad \text{根据 § 3—1、§ 3—2 性质及 } a\bar{a} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

方法(二): 这种方法根据定理 § 4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dF(X)}{dx_1} &= (0 \cdot x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 + 1 \cdot \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3) \oplus (1 \cdot x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 + 0 \cdot \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3) \\
 &= \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 \oplus x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 \\
 &= \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 + x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4
 \end{aligned}$$

方法(三): 这种方法根据定理 § 5

由 $F(X) = \bar{x}_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 + x_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3$, 得

$$A(X) = 0, \quad B(X) = \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3, \quad C(X) = x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dF(X)}{dx_1} &= [B(X) \oplus C(X)] \bar{A}(X) \\
 &= [(\bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3) \oplus (x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4)] \cdot 1 \\
 &= \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 + x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4
 \end{aligned}$$

除了以上三种解析法, 此外还有三种图形法, 下面分别说明。

方法(四): 根据布尔差分定义:

$$\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i} = F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n) \oplus F(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n)$$

步骤: 以下例说明

例①: $F(X) = \bar{x}_1 x_1 \bar{x}_3 x_4 x + x_1 \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_3$

①把 $F(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n)$ 填入K-map 如图 § 8—1 (A)

$$F(X) = \bar{x}_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 + x_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3$$

② 求出 $F(\bar{X}) = F(x_1, \dots, \bar{x}_i, \dots, x_n)$ 填入K-map图 § 8-1 (B)中, 如与 $F(X)$ 相对应的为

$$F(\bar{X}) = x_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 + \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3$$

③ 根据 $1 \oplus 1 = 0 \quad 1 \oplus 0 = 1$ 的原则, 求出图 § 8-1 (C)

④ 按K-map简化逻辑函数的办法, 求出图 § 8-1 (C) 的逻辑表达式, 即 $\frac{dF(X)}{dx_1}$

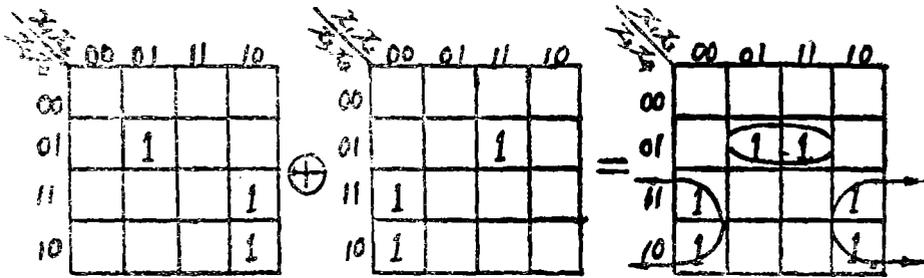


图 § 8-1 (A)

图 § 8-1 (B)

图 § 8-1 (C)

$$F(X) = \bar{x}_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 + x_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3, \quad F(\bar{X}) = x_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 + \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3, \quad \frac{dF(X)}{dx_1} = x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 + \bar{x}_2 x_3$$

例 ① $F(X) = \bar{x}_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 + x_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3$, (A)图与(B)中对应的最小项(K-map为“1”的)彼此都不同, 因此这里只用到 $1 \oplus 0 = 1$ 。

例 ② 求 $F(X) = \bar{x}_3 \bar{x}_4 + x_1 \bar{x}_3 + x_1 \bar{x}_4$ 对 x_1 的布尔差分。

解: $F(\bar{X}) = \bar{x}_3 \bar{x}_4 + \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_3 + \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_4$

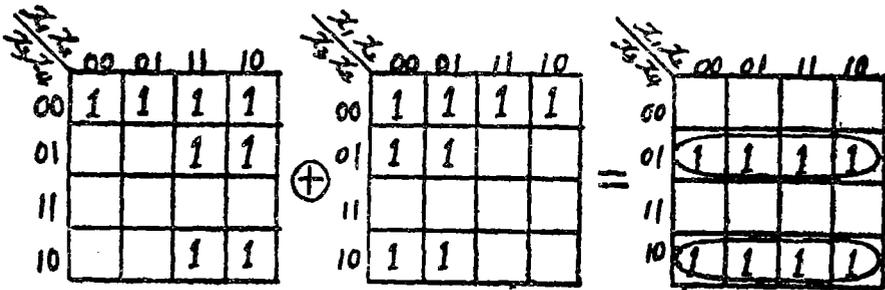


图 § 8-2 (a)

图 § 8-2 (b)

图 § 8-2 (c)

$$F(X) = \bar{x}_3 \bar{x}_4 + x_1 \bar{x}_3 + x_1 \bar{x}_4, \quad F(\bar{X}) = \bar{x}_3 \bar{x}_4 + \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_3 + \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_4, \quad \frac{dF(X)}{dx_1} = x_3 \bar{x}_4 + \bar{x}_3 x_4$$

在K-map § 8-2 (A)中和K-map § 8-2 (B)图中, 有四个单元, 相同出现“1”, 即(0000), (0100), (1100), (1000), 按 $1 \oplus 1 = 0$, 所以在K-map § 8-2 (C)中, 这四个单元为0。

方法(五): 利用逻辑函数的K-map, 求出其质异或形式。

这一方法的基本原理是: 在K-map中每一个取“1”的单元, 只允许圈奇数次, 而对奇数个“1”进行逻辑“加”(+)和进行异或运算“⊕”, 所得的结果都为“1”, 即

$$\underbrace{1 + 1 + \dots + 1}_{2k+1} = \underbrace{1 \oplus 1 \oplus \dots \oplus 1}_{2k+1} \quad \begin{matrix} K = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n \\ K \geq 0 \text{ 的整数} \end{matrix}$$

步骤:

①把逻辑函 $F(X)$ 填入K-map。

②对K-map, $F(X)$ 的每一单元按照只能用奇数次进行分组(画圈)原则, 即可将 $F(X)$ 转换为它的质异或形式。

③ $F(X)$ 的质异或形式应用 § 1-2-1 至 § 1-2-6 性质, 即可得到 $\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i}$ 的结果。

例 1 $F(X) = \bar{x}_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 + x_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3$

$$= (\bar{x}_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4) \oplus (x_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3)$$

见图 § 8-3

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dF(X)}{dx_1} &= \frac{d(\bar{x}_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4)}{dx_1} \oplus \frac{d(x_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3)}{dx_1} \\ &= \bar{x}_1 \left[\frac{d(x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4)}{dx_1} \right] \oplus (x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4) \frac{d\bar{x}_1}{dx_1} \oplus \frac{d\bar{x}_1}{dx_1} \frac{d(x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4)}{dx_1} \\ &\oplus x_1 \frac{d(\bar{x}_2 x_3)}{dx_1} \oplus (\bar{x}_2 x_3) \frac{dx_1}{dx_1} \oplus \frac{dx_1}{dx_1} \frac{d(\bar{x}_2 x_3)}{dx_1} \\ &= (\bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4) \oplus (\bar{x}_2 x_3) \\ &= (x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4) (\bar{x}_2 x_3) + (x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4) (\bar{x}_2 x_3) \\ &= x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 + \bar{x}_2 x_3 \end{aligned}$$

讨论: 上面的例子K-map中(见图 § 8-3)每一个为“1”的单元都只有可能画一个圈, 所以每一个“1”的单元, 只有奇数个圈。对于有两个或两个以上的合并方向的单

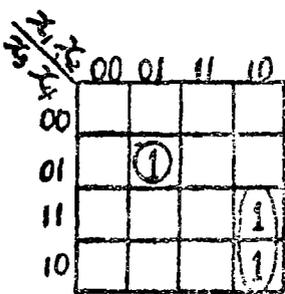


图 § 8-3

$F(X) = \bar{x}_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 + x_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3$

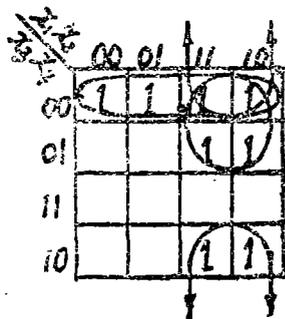


图 § 8-4

$F(X) = \bar{x}_3 \bar{x}_4 + x_1 \bar{x}_3 + x_1 \bar{x}_4$

元，特别要注意到画圈只允许奇数次。见图 § 8—4 的例 2 $F(X) = \bar{x}_3\bar{x}_4 + x_1\bar{x}_3 + x_1\bar{x}_4$ 的最小项 (1100), (1000), 应有奇数次 (三次) 被画圈, 而其他单元也应有奇数次 (一次)。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例 2: } F(X) &= \bar{x}_3\bar{x}_4 + x_1\bar{x}_3 + x_1\bar{x}_4 \\ &= (\bar{x}_3\bar{x}_4) \oplus (x_1\bar{x}_3) \oplus (x_1\bar{x}_4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{dF(X)}{dx_1} &= \frac{d(\bar{x}_3\bar{x}_4)}{dx_1} \oplus \frac{d(x_1\bar{x}_3)}{dx_1} \oplus \frac{d(x_1\bar{x}_4)}{dx_1} \\ &= 0 \oplus x_1 \frac{d\bar{x}_3}{dx_1} \oplus \bar{x}_3 \frac{dx_1}{dx_1} \oplus \frac{dx_1}{dx_1} \frac{d\bar{x}_3}{dx_1} \oplus x_1 \frac{d\bar{x}_4}{dx_1} \oplus \bar{x}_4 \frac{dx_1}{dx_1} \oplus \frac{dx_1}{dx_1} \frac{d\bar{x}_4}{dx_1} \\ &= \bar{x}_3 \oplus \bar{x}_4 = \bar{x}_3x_4 + x_3\bar{x}_4 \end{aligned}$$

方法(六): 绕着 x_i 旋转求 $\frac{dF(X)}{dx_i}$

规则 1: 在 $F(X)$ 的 K-map 中, 产生一个“1”: 如果在图中产生的这个“1”是 $F(X)$ 对轴 x_i 的最小映象, 同时产生的这个“1”所占用的单元不被 $F(X)$ 的一个“1” (最小项) 所占用。〔如图 § 8—5 (A) · (B)〕

规则 2: 如果 $F(X)$ 对 x_i 轴的一个最小映象产生的“1”所占用的单元已被 $F(X)$ 的一个“1” (最小项) 所占用, 则将 $F(X)$ 的一个“1” (最小项) 从图中删去。如例 2 图 § 8—6。

$$\text{例 1: } F(X) = \bar{x}_1x_2\bar{x}_3x_4 + x_1\bar{x}_2x_4$$

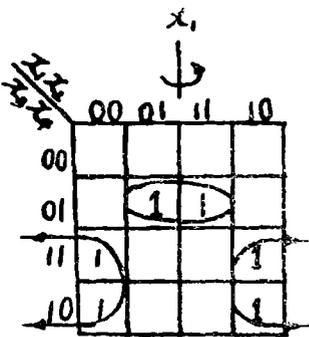


图 § 8—5 (A)

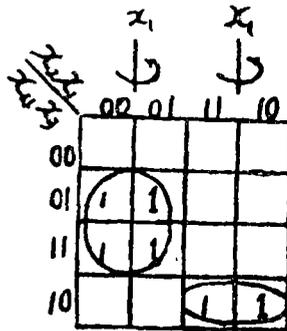


图 § 8—5 (B)

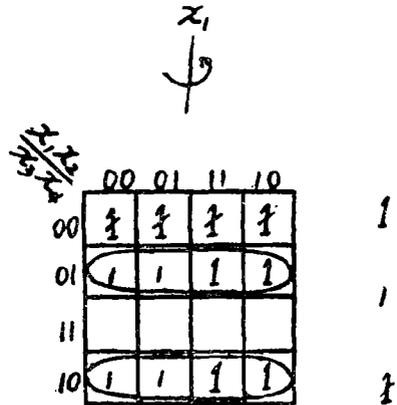


图 § 8—6

$$\frac{dF(X)}{dx_1} = x_2\bar{x}_3x_4 + \bar{x}_2x_4$$

$$\frac{dF(X)}{dx_1} = x_2\bar{x}_3x_4 + \bar{x}_2x_4$$

$$\frac{dF(X)}{dx_1} = \bar{x}_3x_4 + x_3\bar{x}_4$$

说明: 1 表示 $F(X)$ 的最小项,
 1 表示被加上的 1,

1 表示函数中的 1 被删去。

讨论：例 1 的 K-map x_1 可能为一个轴，如图 § 8-5 (A)，也可能为两个轴如图 § 8-5 (B)，同样得到 $\frac{dF(X)}{dx_1} = x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4 + \bar{x}_2 x_3$

$$\text{例 2 } F(X) = \bar{x}_3 \bar{x}_4 + x_1 \bar{x}_3 + x_1 \bar{x}_4$$

其中：(0000)、(0100)、(1000)、(1100) 绕 x_1 轴产生的“1”所占用的单元已被 $F(X)$ 的最小项所占用而被删去。

$$\therefore \frac{dF(X)}{dx_1} = \bar{x}_3 x_4 + x_3 \bar{x}_4 \quad \text{如图 § 8-6}$$

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