

布尔代数

回顾

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- **内容1：代数格的定义与性质**
 - ▣ 满足结合律、交换律、吸收律，亦可通过此三性质定义代数格
- **内容2：格同态、格同构**
 - ▣ 格同态具有保序性，格同构的充要条件
- **内容3：分配格、有补格、有补分配格**
 - ▣ 分配格满足分配率(两个判定定理)，有界格存在全上界和全下届，有补格所有元素存在补元，有补分配格即布尔代数

本节提要

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- 内容1：布尔代数
- 内容2：有限布尔代数表示定理

布尔代数的抽象定义

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- 一个布尔代数是一个集合 \mathbf{B} ，它有二元运算 \vee 和 \wedge 、一元运算 $\bar{}$ 以及特殊元素 0 和 1 ，且 \mathbf{B} 中元素满足下列性质：

结合律

交换律

分配律

同一律

补律

- $(\{0, 1\}, +, \cdot, \bar{}, 0, 1)$ 为布尔代数
- \mathbf{A} 的幂集构成一个布尔代数 $(\rho(\mathbf{A}), \cup, \cap, \sim, \emptyset, \mathbf{A})$

布尔代数性质 (1)

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等式	名称
$x+(y+z)=(x+y)+z$ $x \cdot (y \cdot z)=(x \cdot y) \cdot z$	结合律
$x+(y \cdot z)=(x+y) \cdot (x+z)$ $x \cdot (y+z)=x \cdot y +x \cdot z$	分配律
$x+0 = x$ $x \cdot 1 = x$	同一律
$x+y = y+x$ $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$	交换律
$x + \bar{x} = 1$ $x \cdot \bar{x} = 0$	补律

布尔代数性质 (2)

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等 式	名 称
$\overline{\overline{x}} = x$	双重补律
$x+x = x$ $x \cdot x = x$	幂等律
$x+(x \cdot y)=x$ $x \cdot (x+y)=x$	吸收律
$x+1 = 1$ $x \cdot 0 = 0$	支配律
$\overline{(x \cdot y)} = \overline{x} + \overline{y}$ $\overline{(x+y)} = \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}$	德摩根律

布尔代数和集合运算

- Any formula involving \cup or \cap that holds for arbitrary subsets of a set S will continue to hold for arbitrary elements of a Boolean algebra L if \wedge is substituted for \cap and \vee for \cup .

$$(x')' = x \Leftrightarrow \overline{\overline{A}} = A$$

$$(x \wedge y)' = x' \vee y' \Leftrightarrow \overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$$

$$(x \vee y)' = x' \wedge y' \Leftrightarrow \overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$$

$$x \leq y \text{ iff. } x \vee y = y \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B \text{ iff. } A \cup B = B$$

$$x \leq y \text{ iff. } x \wedge y = x \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B \text{ iff. } A \cap B = A$$

$$x \vee 0 = x, x \wedge 0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow A \cup \phi = A, A \cap \phi = \phi$$

$$x \vee 1 = 1, x \wedge 1 = x \Leftrightarrow A \cup S = S, A \cap S = A$$

and more!

布尔代数的性质证明

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- 结合律、交换律、分配律、同一律、补律
 - 蕴含：支配律、吸收律、幂等律、双重补律、德摩根律
- 证明支配律： $\forall x \in \mathbf{B}, x \vee 1 = 1, x \wedge 0 = 0$
 - $x \vee 1 = 1 \wedge (x \vee 1) = (x \vee \bar{x}) \wedge (x \vee 1) = x \vee (\bar{x} \wedge 1) = x \vee \bar{x} = 1$
 - $x \wedge 0 = 0 \vee (x \wedge 0) = (x \wedge \bar{x}) \vee (x \wedge 0) = x \wedge (\bar{x} \vee 0) = x \wedge \bar{x} = 0$

布尔代数的性质证明

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□ 证明吸收律

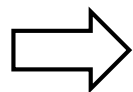
$$\square x \vee (x \wedge y) = (x \wedge 1) \vee (x \wedge y) = x \wedge (1 \vee y) = x \wedge 1 = x$$

$$\square x \wedge (x \vee y) = (x \vee 0) \wedge (x \vee y) = x \vee (0 \wedge y) = x \vee 0 = x$$

□ 证明幂等律

$$\square x \wedge x = x \wedge (x \vee 0) = x \quad (\text{应用同一律、吸收律})$$

吸收律



幂等律

$$x \wedge \underline{x} = x \wedge (\underline{x \vee (x \wedge x)}) = x \quad (\text{两次应用吸收律})$$

布尔代数的性质证明

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- **引理**: $\forall x, y, z \in \mathbf{B}$, 若 $x \wedge z = y \wedge z$ 且 $x \vee z = y \vee z$, 则 $x = y$
 - $x = x \vee (x \wedge z) = x \vee (y \wedge z) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)$ //吸收律/分配律
 - $y = y \vee (y \wedge z) = y \vee (x \wedge z) = (y \vee x) \wedge (y \vee z)$
- **证明双重补律**
 - $x \vee \bar{\bar{x}} = 1 = \bar{\bar{\bar{x}}} \vee \bar{x}$
 - $x \wedge \bar{\bar{x}} = 0 = \bar{\bar{\bar{x}}} \wedge \bar{x}$
 - $x = \bar{\bar{x}}$

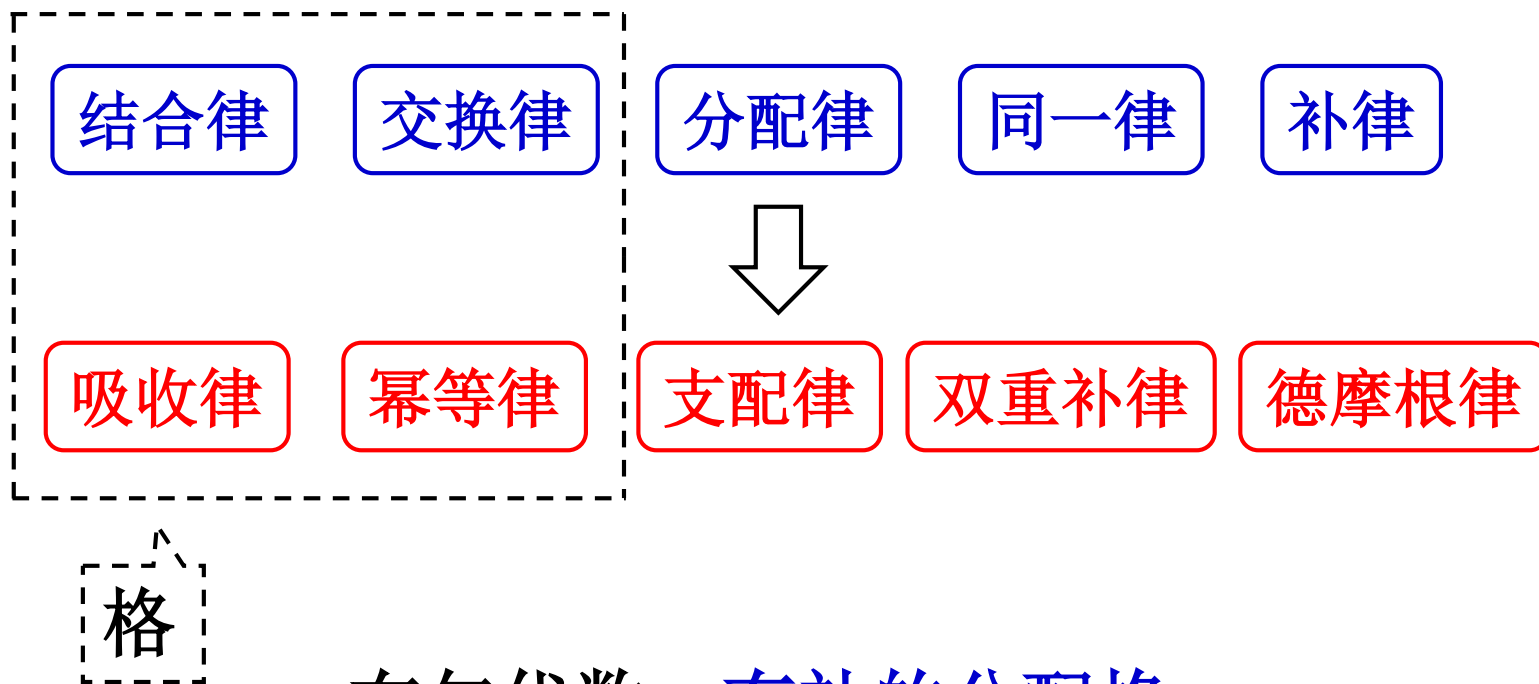
布尔代数的性质证明

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- **证明德摩根律**: $\forall x, y \in \mathbf{B}, \overline{(x \wedge y)} = \bar{x} \vee \bar{y}$;
 - 根据补元的唯一性, 只需证明 $\bar{x} \vee \bar{y}$ 是 $x \wedge y$ 的补元。
 - $(x \wedge y) \vee (\bar{x} \vee \bar{y}) = (x \vee \bar{x} \vee \bar{y}) \wedge (y \vee \bar{x} \vee \bar{y}) = 1$
 - $(x \wedge y) \wedge (\bar{x} \vee \bar{y}) = (x \wedge y \wedge \bar{x}) \vee (x \wedge y \wedge \bar{y}) = 0$

布尔代数的性质小结

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布尔代数：有补的分配格

本节提要

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- 内容1：布尔代数
 - ▣ 满足结合、分配、同一、交换、补律；有补分配格
- 内容2：有限布尔代数表示定理

格中的原子

- 定义：设 L 是格， L 中有最小元(全下界) 0 ，给定元素 $a \neq 0$ ，若 $\forall x \in L$ ，有：

$$0 < x \leq a \Rightarrow x = a$$

则称 a 是 L 中的原子

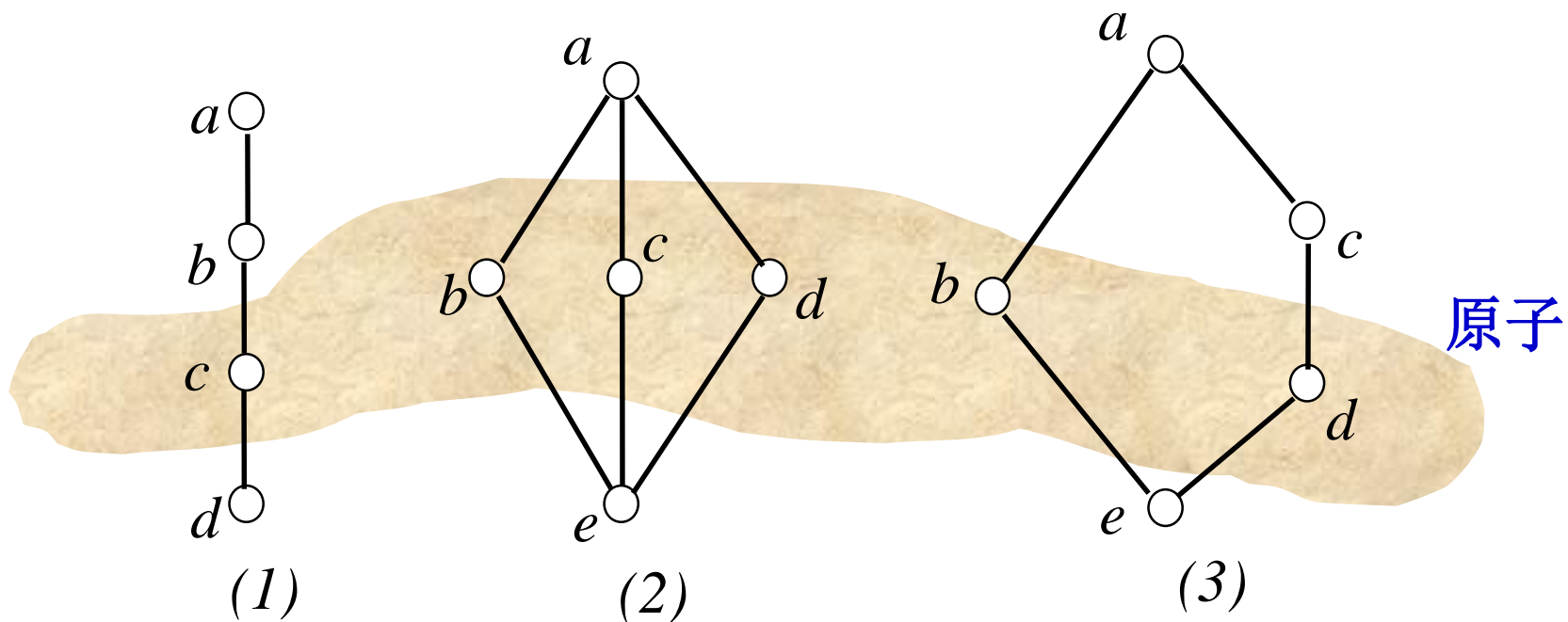
(原子是覆盖最小元的那些元素。)

- 设 a, b 是格 L 中的原子，若 $a \neq b$ ，则 $a \wedge b = 0$

- 假设 $a \wedge b \neq 0$ ，注意： $a \wedge b \leq a$ 且 $a \wedge b \leq b$ ，由原子的定义： $a \wedge b = a$ ， $a \wedge b = b$ ， $\therefore a = b$ ，矛盾。

格中的原子

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有限布尔代数的表示定理

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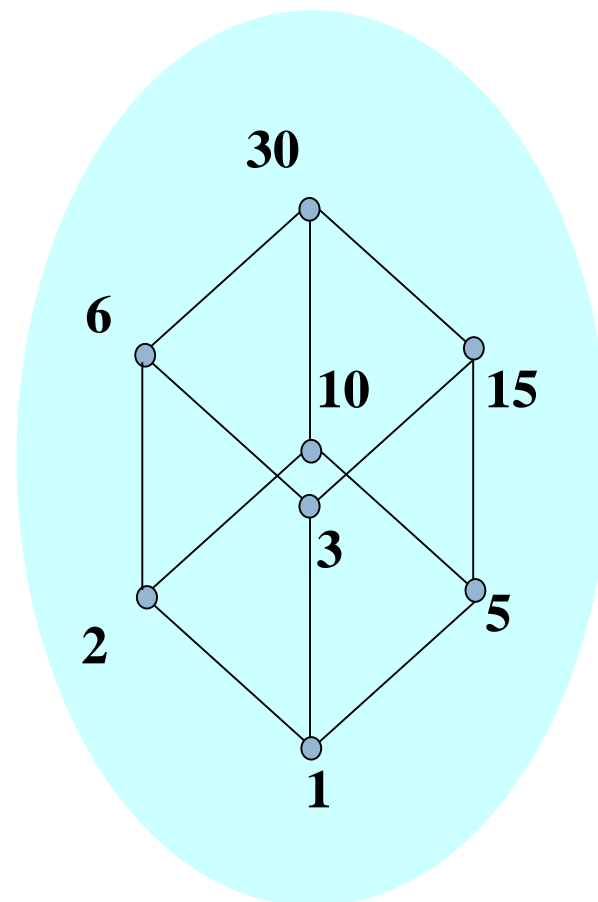
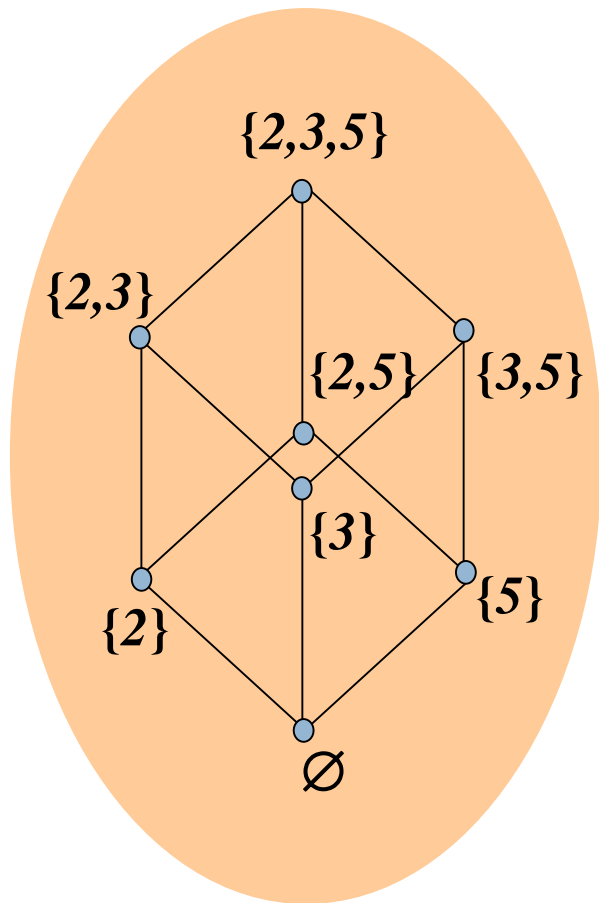
- 任一有限布尔代数**B** 同构于 **B**中所有的原子构成的集合**A**的幂集代数系统 $P(A)$ 。

$$\text{即 } (\mathbf{B}, \wedge, \vee, ', \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}) \cong (P(A), \cap, \cup, \sim, \emptyset, A)$$

- 备注*：无限布尔代数不一定有原子

有限布尔代数 (示例)

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表示定理的推论

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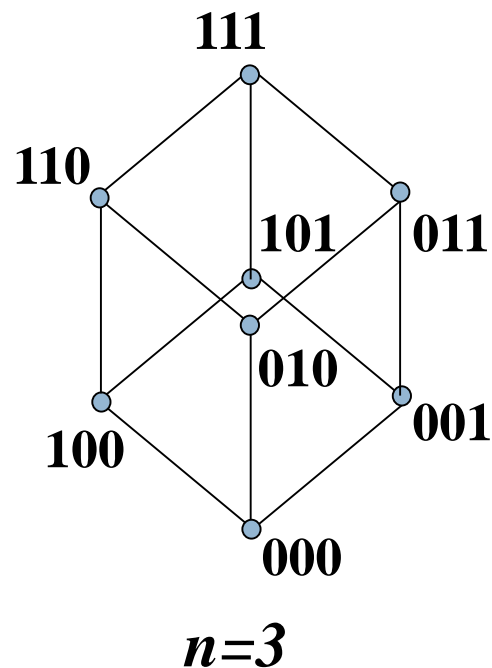
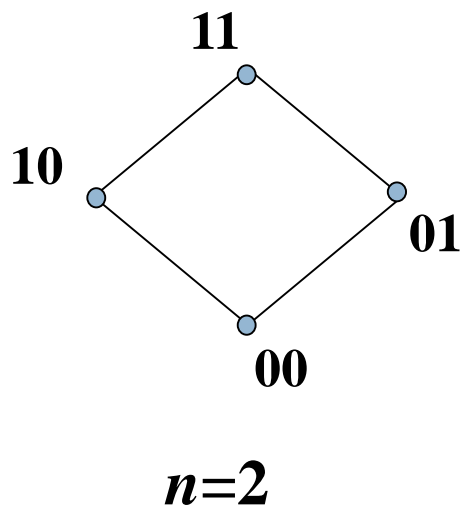
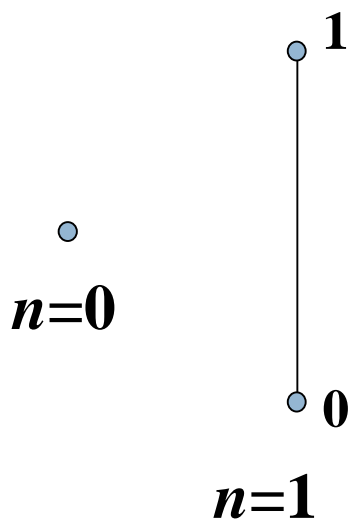
- 任何有限布尔代数的基数为 2^n , n 是自然数。
 - 设 \mathbf{B} 是有限代数系统, \mathbf{A} 是 \mathbf{B} 中所有原子的集合。
则: $\mathbf{B} \cong P(\mathbf{A}), \therefore |\mathbf{B}| = |P(\mathbf{A})| = 2^{|\mathbf{A}|}$

- 等势的有限布尔代数均同构

有限布尔代数（举例）

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与含 n 个元素的集合的幂集代数系统同构的布尔代数记为 B_n



B_n as Product of n B 's

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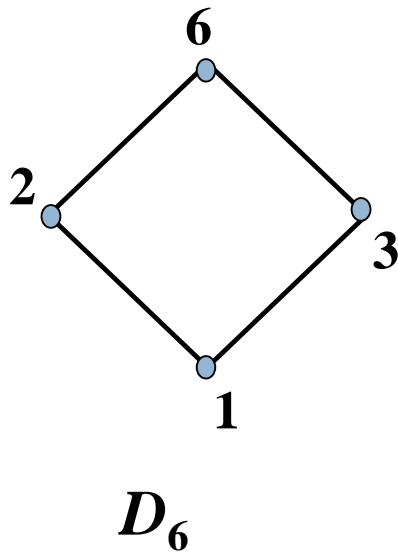
- $B_1, (\{0,1\}, \wedge, \vee, 1, 0, ')$, is denoted as B .
- For any $n \geq 1$, $B_n = B \times B \times \dots \times B$, where $B \times B \times \dots \times B$ is given the product partial order :

$x \leq y$ if and only if $x_k \leq y_k$ for each k .

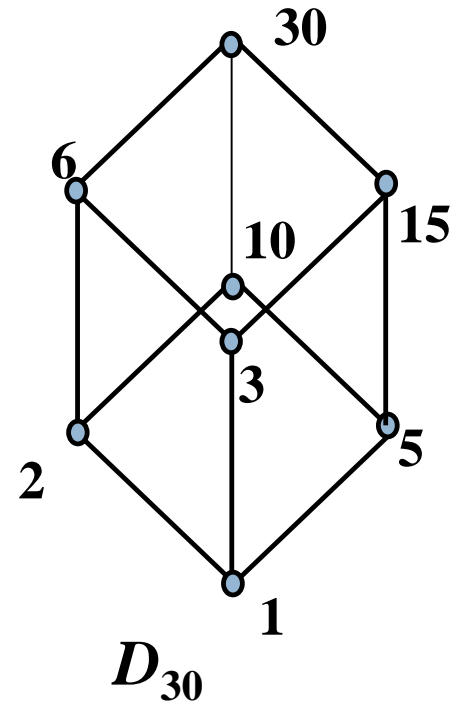
例

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D_n is the poset of all positive divisors of n with the partial order “divisibility”.



D_{20} is not a
Boolean algebra



布尔代数 D_n

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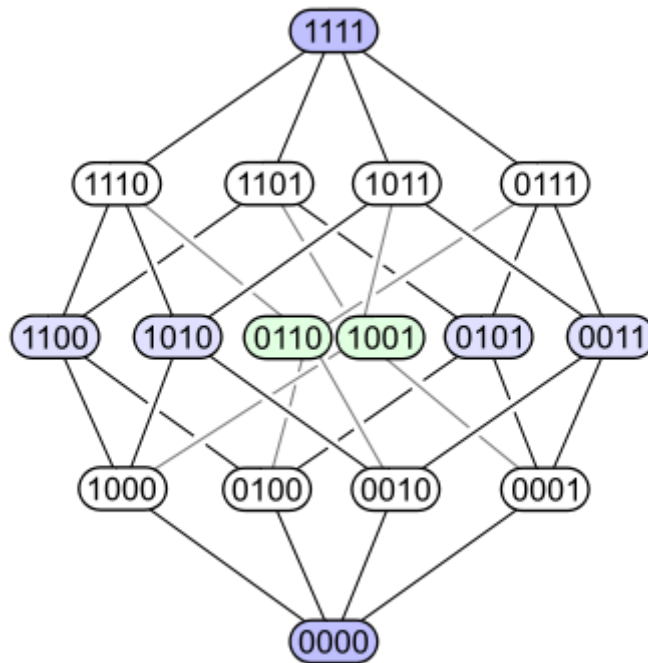
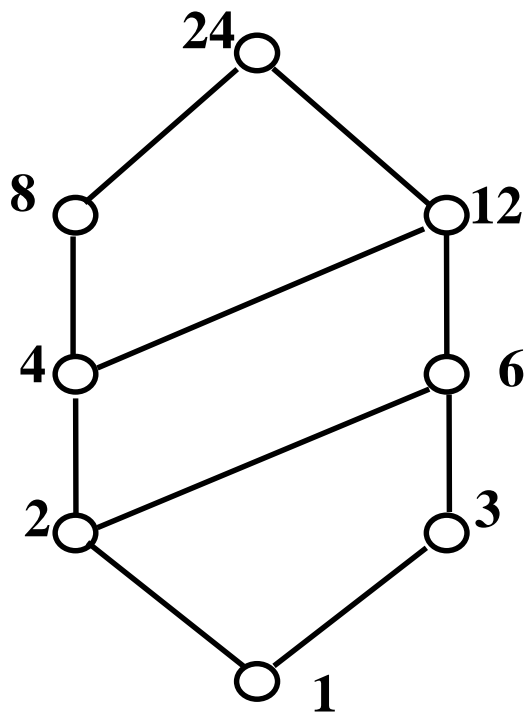
- Let $n = p_1 p_2 \dots p_k$, where the p_i are distinct primes. Then D_n is a Boolean algebra.
 - ▣ Let $S = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\}$, and for any subset T of S , a_T is the product of the primes in T .
 - Note: any divisor of n must be some a_T . And we have $a_T | n$ for any T .
 - For any subsets V, T , $V \subseteq T$ iff. $a_V | a_T$, and $a_V \wedge a_T = \text{GCD}(a_V, a_T)$ and $a_V \vee a_T = \text{LCM}(a_V, a_T)$.
 - ▣ $f: P(S) \rightarrow D_n$ given by $f(T) = a_T$ is an isomorphism from $P(S)$ to D_n .

非布尔代数 D_n

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- **If n is a positive integer and $p^2|n$, where p is a prime number, then D_n is not a Boolean algebra.**
- **Proof**
 - ▣ **Since $p^2|n$, $n = p^2q$ for some positive integer q . Note that p is also an element of D_n , then if D_n is a Boolean algebra, p must have a complement p' , which means $\text{GCD}(p, p') = 1$ and $\text{LCM}(p, p') = n$. So, $pp' = n$, which leads to $p' = pq$. So, $\text{GCD}(p, pq) = 1$, contradiction.**

下列格是否构成布尔代数？



格、有界、有补、分配？

练习

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对于布尔代数 $(\mathbf{B}, +, \cdot, \bar{}, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1})$, 证明: 对于 \mathbf{B} 中任意元素 x, y , 以下四个命题等价:

1) $x \cdot y = x$

2) $x + y = y$

3) $x \cdot \bar{y} = \mathbf{0}$

4) $\bar{x} + y = \mathbf{1}$

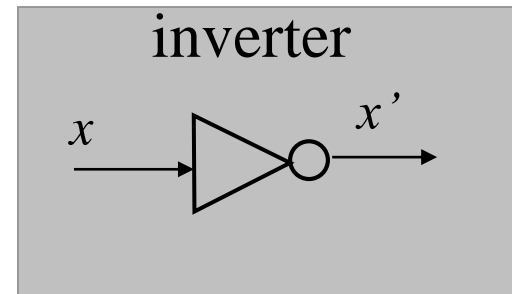
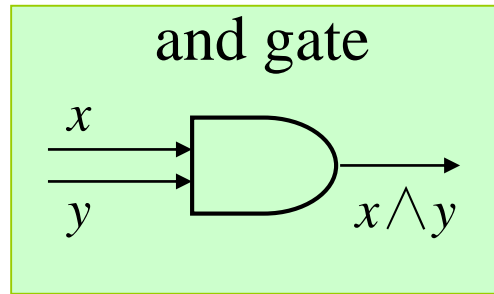
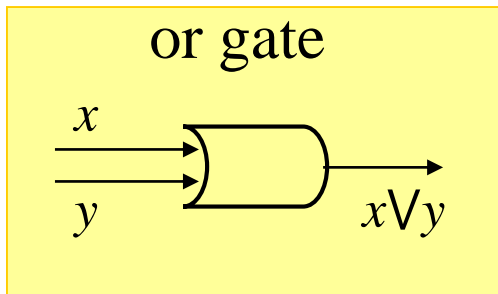
本节提要

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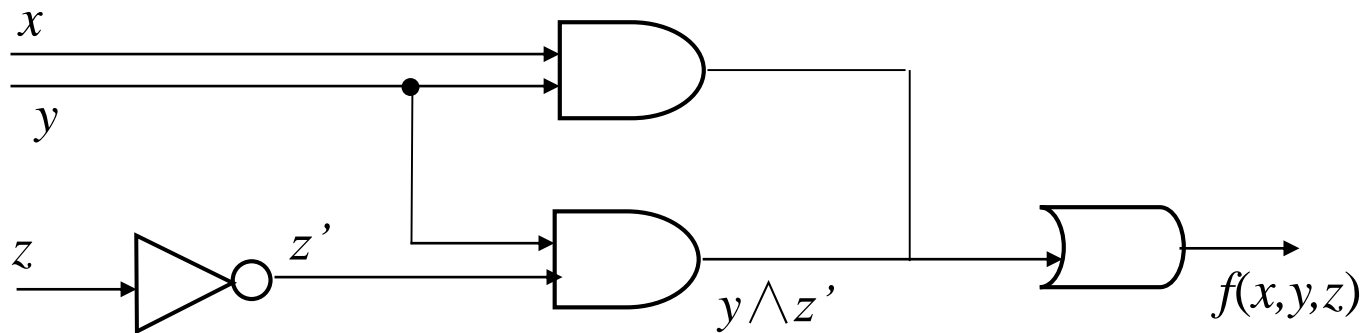
- 内容1：布尔代数
 - ▣ 满足结合、分配、同一、交换、补律；有补分配格
- 内容2：有限布尔代数表示定理
 - ▣ 任意布尔代数同构于其原子构成集合的幂集代数系统

Logic Diagrams

Basic components:



$$f(x,y,z) = (x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge z')$$



Karnaugh Map of f for $n=2$

$f: B_2 \rightarrow B$

Basic positions

00	01
10	11

	y'	y
x'	$x' \wedge y'$	$x' \wedge y$
x	$x \wedge y'$	$x \wedge y$

$$f(x,y) = (x' \wedge y') \vee (x' \wedge y)$$

x	y	$f(x,y)$
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	0

However, we know

$$f(x,y) = x'$$

	y'	y
x'	1	1
x	0	0

Simplifying Using Karnaugh Map

$$f: B_2 \rightarrow B$$

Basic positions

00	01
10	11

	y'	y
x'	$x' \wedge y'$	$x' \wedge y$
x	$x \wedge y'$	$x \wedge y$

$$f(x,y) = (x' \wedge y') \vee (x' \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge y')$$

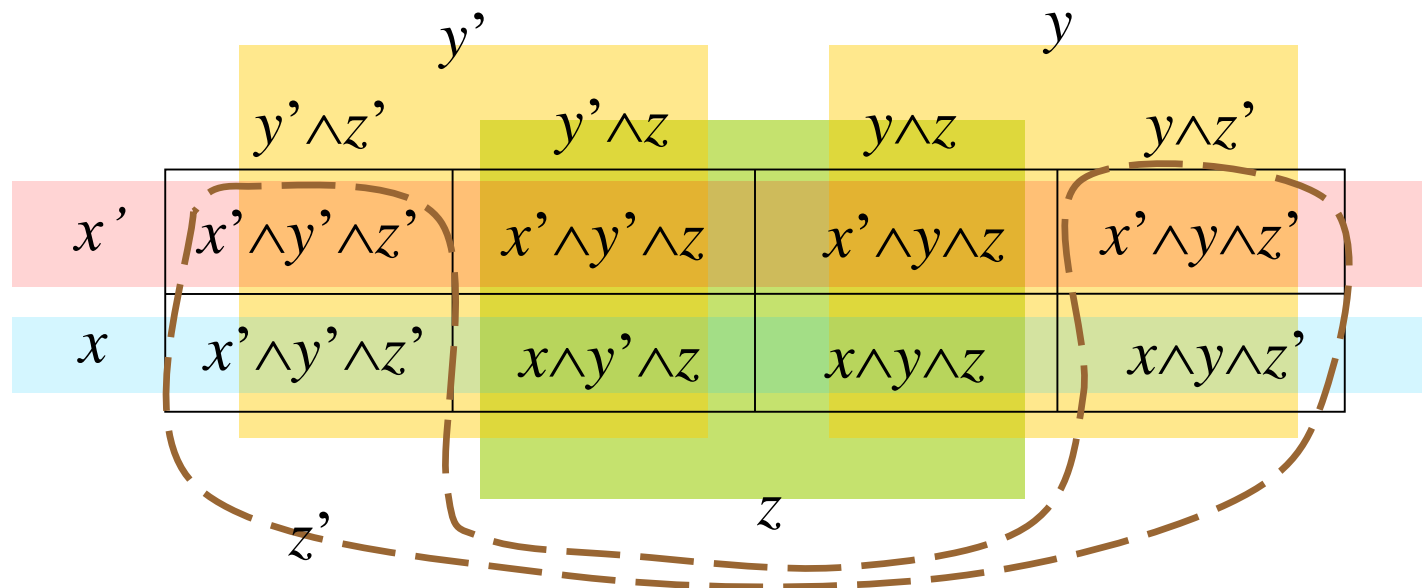
x	y	$f(x,y)$
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

$$f(x,y) = x' \vee y'$$

	y'	y
x'	1	1
x	1	0

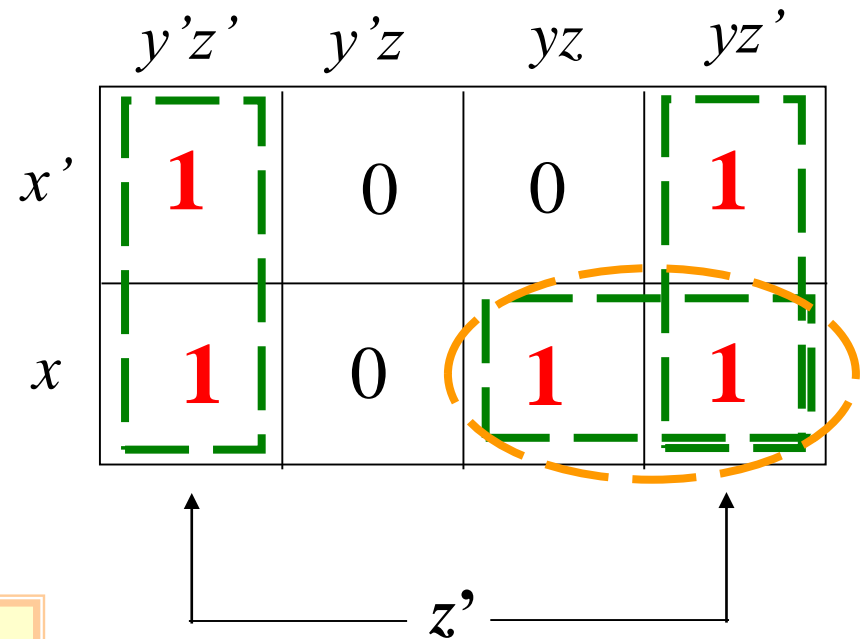
Karnaugh Map with $n=3$

	00	01	11	10
0	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 1 1	0 1 0
1	1 0 0	1 0 1	1 1 1	1 1 0



Simplifying 3-Variable Expression

x	y	z	$f(x,y,z)$
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1



the expression:

$$(x' \wedge y' \wedge z') \vee (x' \wedge y \wedge z') \vee (x \wedge y' \wedge z') \vee (x \wedge y \wedge z') \vee (x \wedge y \wedge z)$$

So, $z' \vee (x \wedge y)$

Logic Circuit at Work

- For each try in a contest of weight lifting, it is assumed success only if at least 2 of 3 referees decide it a success. Design a logic circuit for use in the situation.

The function: $f(x,y,z)=1$ iff. there are at least 2 one's in x,y,z

the expression:

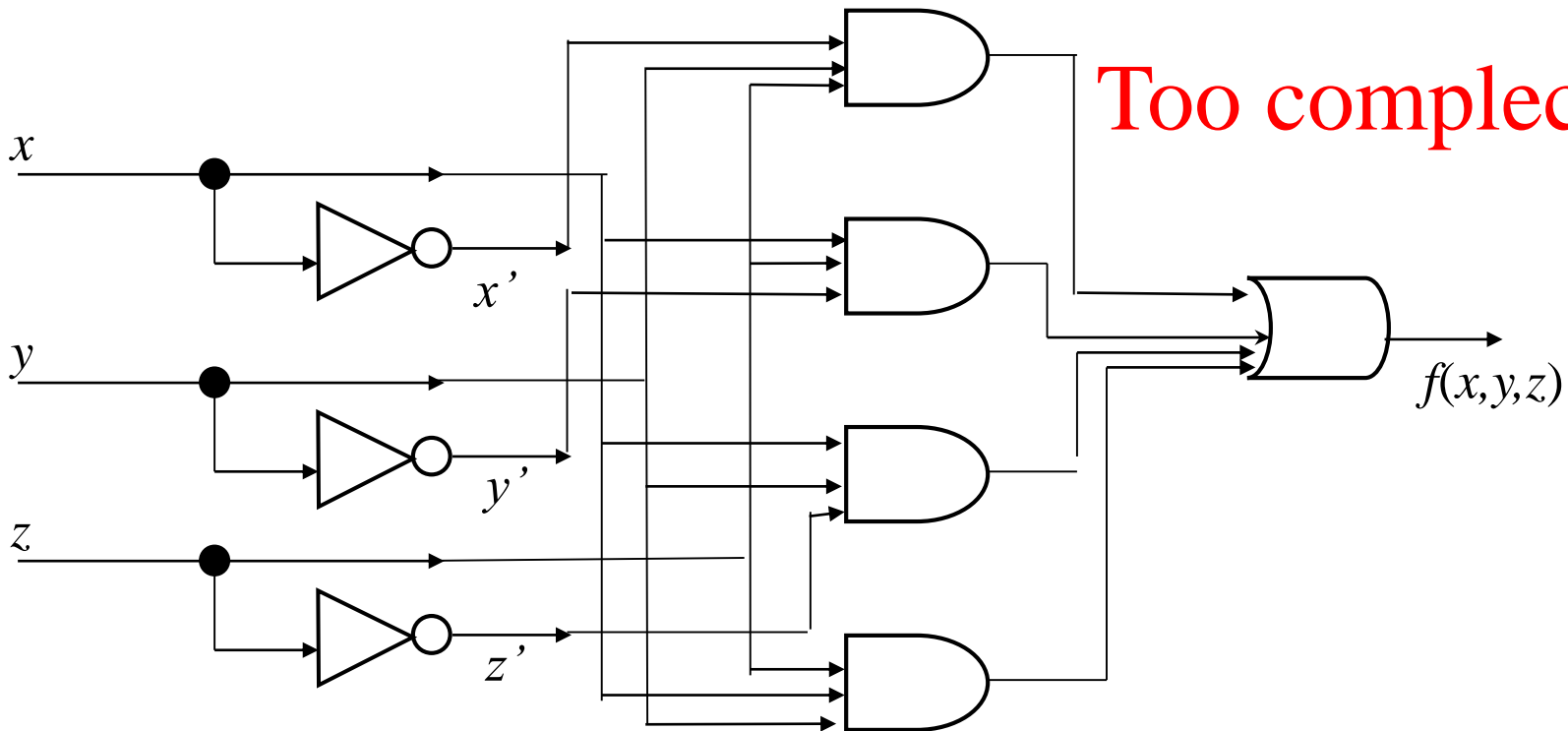
$$(x' \wedge y \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge y' \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge y \wedge z') \vee (x \wedge y \wedge z)$$

x	y	z	$f(x,y,z)$
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

The Circuit

the expression:

$$(x' \wedge y \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge y' \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge y \wedge z') \vee (x \wedge y \wedge z)$$



Make it Simpler

x	y	z	$f(x,y,z)$
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

	$y'z'$	$y'z$	yz	yz'
x'	0	0	1	0
x	0	1	1	1

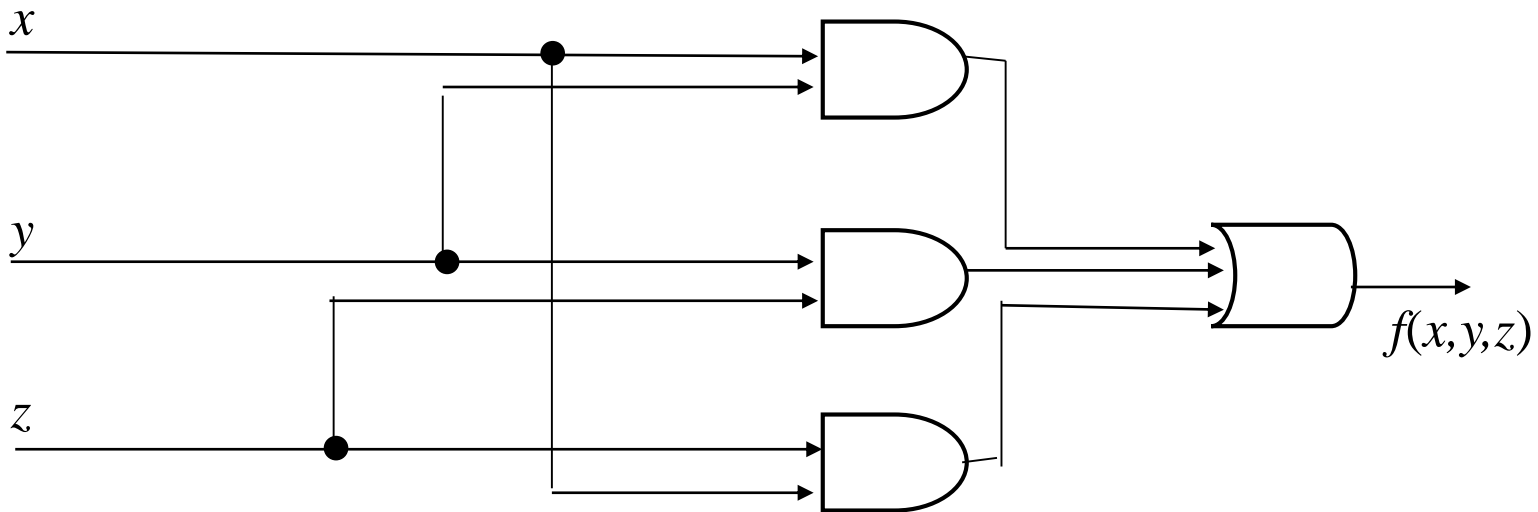
the expression:

$$(y \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge y)$$

Looks Better

the expression:

$$(y \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge y)$$



作业

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- 见课程主页