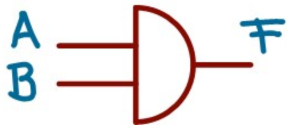
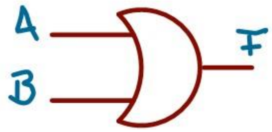
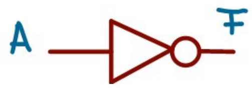
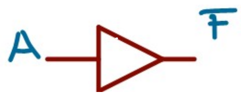
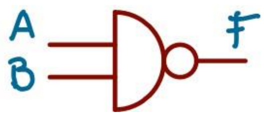
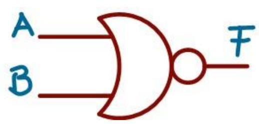
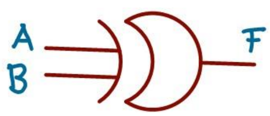
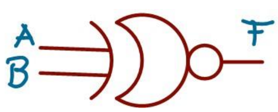
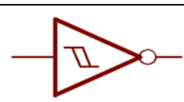
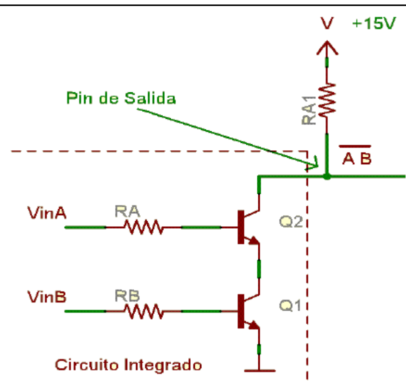
Nombre	Símbolo Gráfico	Función	Tabla de Verdad
AND		F = A · B F = A ∩ B F = AB	AB F 00 0 01 0 10 0 11 1
OR		F = A + B F = A U B	AB F 00 0 01 1 10 1 11 1
NOT		F = $\overline{A}$	A F 0 1 1 0
BUFFER		F = A	A F 0 0 1 1
NAND		$F = \overline{A \cdot B}$ $F = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$	AB F 00 1 01 1 10 1 11 0
NOR		$F = \overline{A + B}$ $F = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}$	AB F 00 1 01 0 10 0 11 0
XOR		$F = \overline{A}B + A\overline{B}$ $F = A \oplus B$	AB F 00 0 01 1 10 1 11 0
XNOR		$F = AB + \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}$ $F = A \otimes B$	AB F 00 1 01 0 10 0 11 1

Especiales	
NOT con disparo de *Schmitt*	
Compuertas con Colector Abierto	

Especiales	
Tres estados habilitada con "alto"	AH F 00 HZ 01 0 10 HZ 11 1 
Tres estados habilitada con "bajo"	AH F 00 0 01 HZ 10 1 11 HZ 

M.I. Ricardo Mota Marzano

Álgebra de Boole

Postulados:

1$x = 0$ Si $x \neq 1$; $x = 1$ Si $x \neq 0$
2. $x + 0 = x$; $x \cdot 1 = x$
3. $x + y = y + x$; $xy = yx$ (conmutatividad)
4. $x(y + z) = xy + xz$; $x + yz = (x + y)(x + z)$ (distributividad)
5. $x + \overline{x} = 1$; $x \cdot \overline{x} = 0$

Teoremas:

1. $x + x = x$; $x \cdot x = x$
2. $x + 1 = 1$; $x \cdot 0 = 0$
3. $\overline{(\overline{x})} = x$
4. $x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z$; $x(yz) = (xy)z$ (asociatividad)
5. $\overline{(x + y)} = \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}$; $\overline{(xy)} = \overline{x} + \overline{y}$ (D'Morgan)
6. $x + xy = x$; $x(x + y) = x$ (Absorción)
7. $x(\overline{x} + y) = xy$; $x + \overline{x}y = x + y$

Teorema de Dualidad:

"Cada expresión algebraica deducida de los postulados del álgebra de Boole permanece válida si los operadores y los elementos identidad se intercambian"

M.I. Ricardo Mota Marzano