

A	B	C	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{C}$	$A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C}$	$\bar{A} + A$	$C \cdot (\bar{A} + A)$	U	$A \cdot B$	V
0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1

A	B	U
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	0

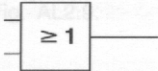
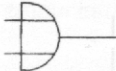
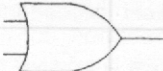
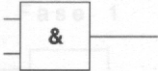


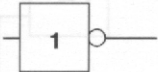
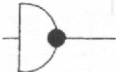
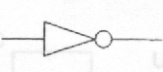
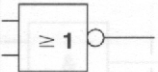


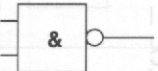

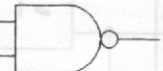
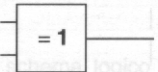
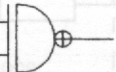
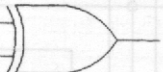
Fig. AL2.2

A	B	U
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

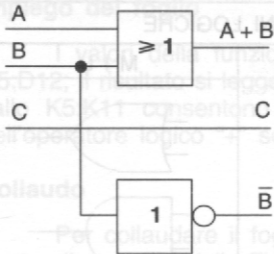
Fig. AL2.3

COMBINAZIONI

# SIMBOLI UNIFICATI DELLE FUNZIONI LOGICHE

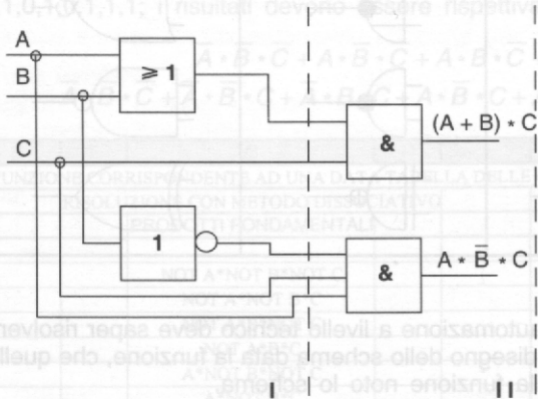
FUNZIONE	I E C	D I N	M I L
OR			
AND			
NOT			
NOR			
NAND			
EX-OR			

C	U
0	1
1	0
0	0
1	1
0	1
1	0
0	1
1	1



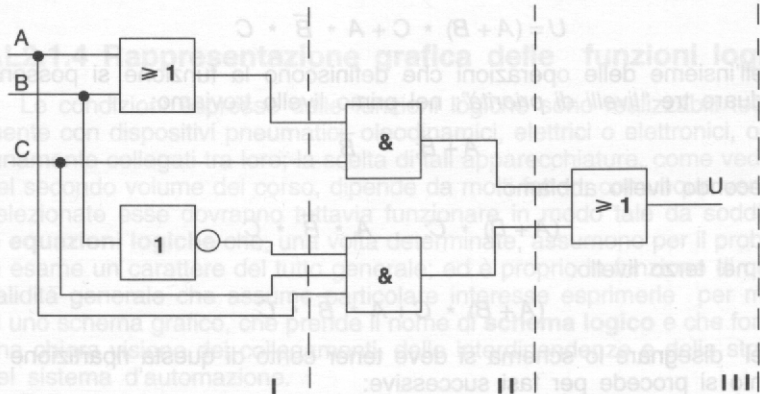
Collaudo

Per collaudare il foglio di lavoro del dente alla isocella della Fig. AL2.5, si devono in Fig. AL2.6.



Si deve disegnare lo schema logico della funzione:

$$U = (A + B) \cdot C + A \cdot B \cdot C$$



Tali schemi rivestono particolare importanza poiché servono quale base per l'analisi e la progettazione di sistemi di automazione.

