

**BUL FUNKSIYALAR.
AHAMIYATI VA AHAMIYATSIZ O'ZGARUVCHILAR.
BUL FUNKSIYALARINING FORMULALAR ORQALI
AMALGA OSHIRILISHI.
TENG KUCHLI FORMULALAR**

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3 z IOM



Reja:

1. Bul funksiyalar, ularning usullari. Bul funksiyalari soni. Bul algebrasi.
2. Ahamiyatli va ahamiyatsiz o'zgaruvchilar
3. Bul funksiyalarning formulalar orqali amalga oshirilishi
4. Ikkilamchi funksiyalar. Ikkilamchi prinsipi

1-savolga javob:

- Ma'lumki, mantiqiy amallar mulohazalar algebrasi nuqtai nazardan chinlik jadvallari bilan to'liq xarakterlanadi. Agarda funksiyaning jadval shaklda berilishini esga olsak, u vaqtda mulohazalar algebrasida ham funksiya tushunchasini aniqlashimiz mumkin.
- **Ta'rif.** $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ mulohazalar algebrasining $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ argumentli $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ funksiyasi deb nol va bir qiymat qabul funksiyaga aytiladi va uning $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ argumentlari ham nol va bir qiymatlar qabul qilinadi.
- **Ta'rif.** $F: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ funksiya mantiqiy algebraning funksiyasi yoki Bul funksiyasi to'plami P_n orqali belgilaymiz, ya'ni

Bir o'zgaruvchili funksiyalar 4 ta bo'lib, ular quyidagilar:

1. $f_0(x)=0$ – aynan nolga teng funksiya yoki aynan yolg'on funksiya
2. $f_1(x)=x$ – aynan funksiya
3. - inkor funksiya
4. $f_3(x)=1$ – aynan birga teng funksiya yoki aynan chin funksiya

Argument	Bul funksiyalar			
x	0	x	$\bar{x}, \neg x, x'$	1
	$f_0(x)$	$f_1(x)$	$f_2(x)$	$f_3(x)$
1	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	1	1

Barcha ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiyalarni sanab o'tamiz.

x	Y	0	$\wedge$			$\downarrow$	x	$\oplus$	$\bar{x}$	$\leftrightarrow$	y	$\bar{y}$	$\vee$	1	$\rightarrow$		1
		g_0	g_1	g_2	g_3	g_4	g_5	g_6	g_7	g_8	g_9	g_{10}	g_{11}	g_{12}	g_{13}	g_{14}	g_{15}
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1

Hammasi bo'lib 16 ta har xil ikki o'zgaruvchili funksiyalar mavjud. Ularning ko'pchiligi maxsus nomlanadi:

$g_1(x, y) = x \wedge y$ – konyunksiya

$g_4(x, y) = x \downarrow y$ - Pirs strelkasi

$g_6(x, y) = x \oplus y$ - 2 modul bo'yicha qo'shish yoki Jegalkin yig'indisi

Bul funksiyalarining qiymatlar jadvaliga chinlik jadvali deyiladi. Har qanday n o'lchovli $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ Bul funksiyani chinlik jadvali orqali berish mumkin:

x	y	$x \oplus y$
1	1	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

$$x \oplus y = \overline{x \leftrightarrow y}$$

$$1 \oplus 1 = 0 = 2 \cdot 1 + 0$$

$$1 \oplus 0 = 1 = 2 \cdot 0 + 1$$

$$0 \oplus 1 = 1 = 2 \cdot 0 + 1$$

$$0 \oplus 0 = 0 = 2 \cdot 0 + 0$$

$$g_8(x, y) = x \leftrightarrow y - \text{ekvivalentlik}$$

$$g_{11}(x, y) = x \vee y - \text{dizyunksiya}$$

$$g_{12}(x, y) = x | y - \text{Sheffer shtrixi}$$

$$g_{13}(x, y) = x \rightarrow y - \text{implikatsiya}$$

Bul funksiyalarining qiymatlar jadvaliga chinlik jadvali deyiladi. Har qanday n o'lchovli $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ Bul funksiyaning chinlik jadvali orqali berish mumkin:

x_1	x_2		x_n	$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$
0	0		0	λ_1
1	0		0	λ_2
0	1		0	λ_3
.....				
1	1		1	λ_{2^n}

bu yerda $\lambda_i \in \{0,1\}, i=1,2,\dots,2^n$. Bu jadval 2^n ta satr bo'lib, ularga 2^{2^n} ta har xil ustunlar mos qo'yish mumkin. Lekin bunday har bir ustun biror n o'zgaruvchili Bul funksiya ga mos keladi. Shunday qilib, quyidagi teorema isbotlandi:

Teorema. N o'zgaruvchili har xil Bul funksiylarining soni 2^{2^n} ga teng, ya'ni $|P_n|=2^{2^n}$

Bul algebrasi

Teorema. Konyunksiya ($x \wedge y$), dizyunksiya ($x \vee y$), inkor ($\bar{x}$) amallari va $0,1 \in M$ elementlari uchun quyidagi amallar:

$\overline{\bar{x}} = x$	$x \wedge y = y \wedge x$	$x \wedge (y \wedge z) = (x \wedge y) \wedge z$
$\overline{x \vee y} = \bar{x} \wedge \bar{y}$	$x \vee y = y \vee x$	$x \vee (y \vee z) = (x \vee y) \vee z$
$\overline{x \wedge y} = \bar{x} \vee \bar{y}$	$x \vee y = x$	$x \vee (y \wedge z) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)$
$x \wedge x = x$	$1 \wedge x = x$	$0 \vee x = x$

bajarilsa, bunday M to'plamga Bul algebrasi deyiladi.

Mulohazalar to'plami uchun konyunksiya ($\wedge$), dizyunksiya ($\vee$), inkor ($\neg, -$) amallari va $\{0,1\}$ elementlari aniqlangani uchun, bu to'plam Bul algebrasi bo'ladi.

2-savolga javob:

Ta'rif. Agar o'zgaruvchining shunday $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{i-1}, a_i, \dots, a_n$ qiymatlar majmuasi mavjud bo'lib,

$f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{i-1}, 1, a_i, \dots, a_n) = f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{i-1}, 0, a_i, \dots, a_n)$ munosabat bajarilsa, u vaqtda x_i o'zgaruvchiga $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ funksiyaning nomuhim (sohta) o'zgaruvchisi, agar

$f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{i-1}, 1, a_i, \dots, a_n) \neq f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{i-1}, 0, a_i, \dots, a_n)$ munosabat bajarilsa, u vaqtda x_i o'zgaruvchiga $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ funksiyaning muhim (sohta emas) o'zgaruvchisi deb ataladi.

Misol. $f(x, y) = x \vee (x \wedge y)$ funksiya da y o'zgaruvchi sohta bo'ladi.

Haqiqatdan,

$$x = 1, y = 0 \text{ da } f(1, 0) = 1 \vee (1 \wedge 0) = 1$$

$$x = 1, y = 1 \text{ da } f(1, 1) = 1 \vee (1 \wedge 1) = 1$$

$$\text{ya'ni } f(1, 0) = f(1, 1)$$

Misol. f_1, f_2 va f_3 funksiyalar quyidagi chinlik jadvali orqali berilgan bo'lsin:

x	y	f_1	f_2	f_3
1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	0

Ko'rinib turibdiki, f_1 funksiya uchun x o'zgaruvchi muhim o'zgaruvchi, u esa nomuhim, f_2 uchun ikkala o'zgaruvchi ham nomuhim, f_3 uchun ikkala o'zgaruvchi ham muhim.

3-savolga javob

$\Phi = \{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n\}$ Bul funksiyalar to'plami berilgan bo'lsin.

Ta'rif Φ to'plam ustida aniqlangan formula deb, $F(\Phi) = f(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$ ifodaga aytiladi, bu yerda $f \in \Phi$ va $t_i \in \Phi$ ustidagi yoki o'zgaruvchi, yoki formula.

Φ to'plam bazis, f tashqi funksiya, t_i lar esa qism formulalar deyiladi. Har qanday F formulaga bir qiymatli biror f Bul funksiyasi mos keladi. Bu holda F formula f funksiyani ifodalaydi deyiladi va $f = \text{func } F$ ko'rinishida belgilanadi.

Bazis funksiyalarini chinlik jadvalini bilgan holda, bu formula ifodalaydigan funksiyaning chinlik jadvalini hisoblashimiz mumkin.

Misol. $\Phi = \{\wedge, \rightarrow\}$ va $F = (x \wedge y) \rightarrow x$

x	y	$x \wedge y$	$F = (x \wedge y) \rightarrow x$
1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1
0	0	0	1

□

F formulaga mos keluvchi f funksiyani Φ dan olingan funksiyalarning superpozitsiyasi, f funksiyani Φ dan hosil qilinish jarayonini superpozitsiya amali deb ataymiz.

Misol. $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = ((x_1 \wedge x_2) \vee x_1) \rightarrow x_3$ formula berilgan bo'lsin.

$((x_1 \wedge x_2) \vee x_1) \rightarrow x_3$ formula uchta qadamda ko'riladi. Haqiqatdan, biz quyidagi uchta qism formulalarga ega bo'lamiz:

$(x_1 \wedge x_2)$, $((x_1 \wedge x_2) \vee x_1)$, $((x_1 \wedge x_2) \vee x_1) \rightarrow x_3$

x_1	x_2	x_3	$x_1 \wedge x_2$	$(x_1 \wedge x_2) \vee x_1$	$((x_1 \wedge x_2) \vee x_1) \rightarrow x_3$
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	1

□

Biz yuqorida ko'rdikki, Φ to'plamdan hosil qilingan har bir formulaga mantiq algebrasining formulasi mos keladi, biroq har xil formulalarga teng funksiyalar mos kelishi mumkin.

Ta'rif Bitta Bul funksiyasini ifodalovchi formulalar ekvivalent deyiladi, ya'ni

$$F_1 = F_2 \stackrel{\square}{\Leftrightarrow} \text{func} F_1 = \text{func} F_2$$

Teorema. Ixtiyoriy f, g, h Bul funksiyalar uchun quyidagi ekvivalentliklar o'rinli:

1. $\bar{\bar{f}} = f$
2. Konyunksiya, dizyunksiya va ikki modul bo'yicha qo'shishning idempotentligi:
 $f \wedge f = f, \quad f \vee f = f, \quad f \oplus f = f$
3. Konyunksiya, dizyunksiya va ikki modul bo'yicha qo'shishning kommunikativligi:
 $f \wedge g = g \wedge f, \quad f \vee g = g \vee f, \quad f \oplus g = g \oplus f$
4. Konyunksiya, dizyunksiya va ikki modul bo'yicha qo'shishning assotsiativligi:
 $f \wedge (g \wedge h) = (f \wedge g) \wedge h, \quad f \vee (g \vee h) = (f \vee g) \vee h, \quad f \oplus (g \oplus h) = (f \oplus g) \oplus h$

5. Distributivlik qonunlari:

$$f \wedge (g \vee h) = (f \wedge g) \vee (f \wedge h), \quad f \vee (g \wedge h) = (f \vee g) \wedge (f \vee h), \quad (f \wedge g) \oplus (f \wedge h)$$

6. Yutish qonuni:

$$f \wedge (f \vee g) = f, \quad f \vee (f \wedge g) = f$$

7. De Morgan qonuni:

$$8. \overline{f \vee g} = \bar{f} \wedge \bar{g}, \quad \overline{f \wedge g} = \bar{f} \vee \bar{g},$$

$$9. f \vee \bar{f} = 1, \quad f \wedge \bar{f} = 0$$

$$10. f \rightarrow g = \bar{g} \rightarrow \bar{f}$$

11. Implikatsiyani yo'qotish qonuni:

$$f \leftrightarrow g = \bar{f} \vee g$$

12. Ekvivalentlikni yo'qotish qoidasi:

$$f \leftrightarrow g = (f \rightarrow g) \wedge (g \rightarrow f)$$

$$13. \bar{\bar{f}} = f, \quad \overline{f \vee g} = \bar{f} \wedge \bar{g}, \quad \overline{f \wedge g} = \bar{f} \vee \bar{g}$$

$$14. f | g = \overline{(f \wedge g)}, \quad f \downarrow g = \overline{f \vee g}$$

$$15. f \vee g = \overline{(f | f) | (g | g)}, \quad f \wedge g = (f \downarrow f) \downarrow (g \downarrow g), \quad f \rightarrow g = f | (g | g)$$

$$16. f \oplus g = \bar{f} \leftrightarrow g$$

4-savolga javob:

Ta'rif. $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in P_n$ bul funksiya bo'lsin, unda $f^*(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \overline{f^*(\overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \dots, \overline{x_n})}$ funksiya, f bul funksiya ga ikkilamchi bo'lgan funksiya deyiladi.

Bu ta'rifdan bevosita, ixtiyoriy f bul funksiya uchun $f^{**}=f$ ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Haqiqatdan,

$$f^{**} = (f^*)^* = \overline{(f^*(\overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \dots, \overline{x_n}))^*} = \overline{f^*(\overline{\overline{x_1}}, \overline{\overline{x_2}}, \dots, \overline{\overline{x_n}})} = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f.$$

Misol. a) $f = x \vee g$, $f^* = ?$ b) $g = x$, $g^* = ?$ c) $h = \overline{x}$, $h^* = ?$

Yechish.

$$a) f^* = \overline{\overline{x} \vee \overline{g}} = \overline{\overline{x}} \wedge \overline{\overline{g}} = x \wedge g;$$

$$b) g^* = \overline{(\overline{x})} = x = g, \quad g^* = g$$

$$c) h^* = \overline{(\overline{\overline{x}})} = \overline{\overline{x}} = x = h$$

Ta'rif. Agar $f^*=f$ bo'lsa, f funksiya o'z-o'ziga ikkilamchi deyiladi.

Yuqoridagi misoldan ko'rinadiki, inkor va aynan funksiya o'z-o'ziga ikkilamchi, dizyunksiya funksiya o'z-o'ziga ikkilamchi emas.

Teorema. Agar $\varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ bul funksiya

$f(f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), \dots, f_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n))$ formula ko'rinishida ifodalangan

bo'lsa, bu yerda $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n$ lar bul funksiyalar, unda

$f^*(f_1^*(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), f_2^*(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), \dots, f_n^*(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n))$ formula $\varphi^*(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ funksiyaning ifodalaydi.

Isbot.

$$\varphi^*(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \bar{\varphi}(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_n) =$$

$$func \bar{f}(f_1(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_n), \dots, f_n(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_n)) =$$

$$func \bar{f}(\bar{f}_1(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_n), \dots, \bar{f}_n(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_n)) =$$

$$func \bar{f}(\bar{f}_1^*(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_n), \dots, \bar{f}_n^*(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_n)) =$$

$$func f^*(f_1^*(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_n), \dots, f_n^*(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_n)).$$

Teorema isbotlandi.

Keyingi teorema “ikkilamchi prinsipli” deb nomlanadi va matematik induksiya usuli bilan isbotlanadi. Bunda induksiya o'tishlar yuqoridagi isbotlangan teorema asosida amalga oshiriladi.

Teorema. (Ikkilamchi prinsipli)

$\Phi = \{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n\}$ va $\Phi^* = \{f_1^*, f_2^*, \dots, f_m^*\}$ - bazislar bo'lsin. U holda, agar F formula Φ bazisda f funksiyani ifodalasa, unda F formuladan f_i ni uni ikkilamchi f_i^* funksiyaga almashtirish natijasida hosil qilingan F^* formula Φ bazisda f^* funksiyani ifodalaydi, ya'ni

$$f = \text{func}[\Phi]u \Rightarrow f^* = \text{func}F^*[\Phi^*], \text{ bu yerda } F^*[\Phi^*] = F[\Phi]\{f_i^* | f_i\}_{i=1}^m$$