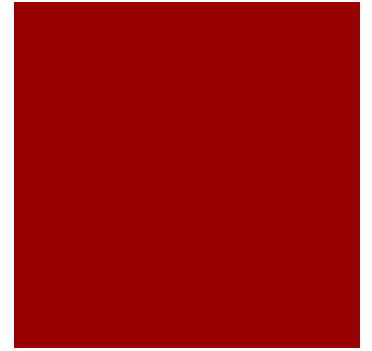




# Logic Gates & Circuits

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# Logic Gates



- **Logic gates** are electronic circuits that operate on **one or more input signals** to produce standard output signal
- Are the building blocks of all the circuits in a computer
- Some of the most basic and useful logic gates are -
  - AND,
  - OR,
  - NOT,
  - NAND and
  - NOR gate

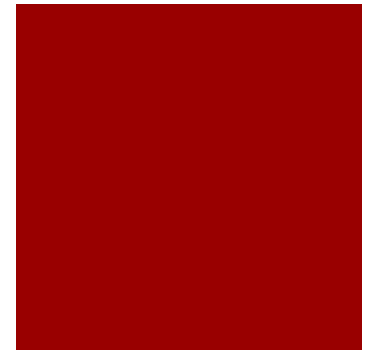
# AND Gate

- Physical realization of **logical multiplication** (AND) operation
- Generates an output signal of 1 only if all input signals are also 1
- AND Gate (**Block Diagram Symbol and Truth Table**)

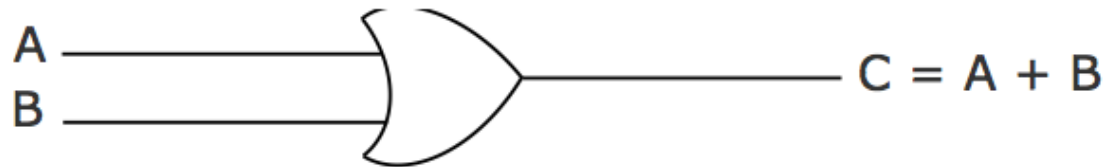


Inputs		Output
A	B	$C = A \cdot B$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

# OR Gate



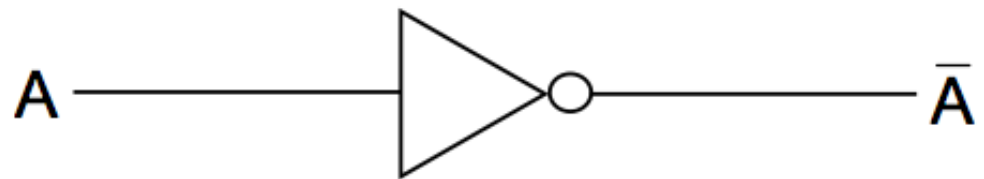
- Physical realization of logical addition (OR) operation
- Generates an output signal of 1 if at least one of the input signals is also 1
- OR Gate (Block Diagram Symbol and Truth Table)



Inputs		Output
A	B	$C = A + B$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

# NOT Gate

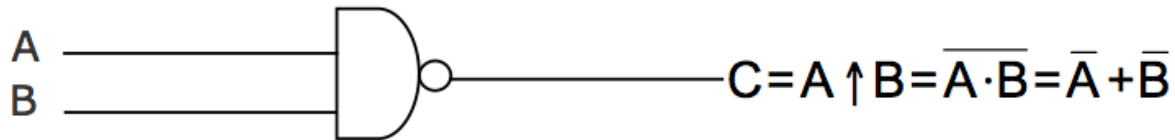
- Physical realization of complementation operation
- Generates an output signal, which is the reverse of the input signal



Input	Output
A	$\bar{A}$
0	1
1	0

# NAND Gate

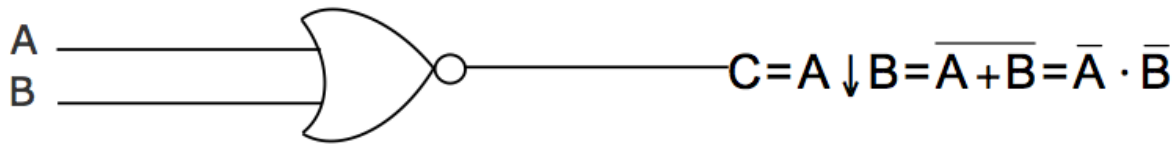
- Complemented AND gate
- Generates an output signal of:
  - ① 1 if any one of the inputs is a 0
  - ② 0 when all the inputs are 1



Inputs		Output
A	B	$C = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

# NOR Gate

- Complemented OR gate
- Generates an output signal of:
  - ① 1 only when all inputs are 0
  - ② 0 if any one of inputs is a 1



Inputs		Output
A	B	$C = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}$
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

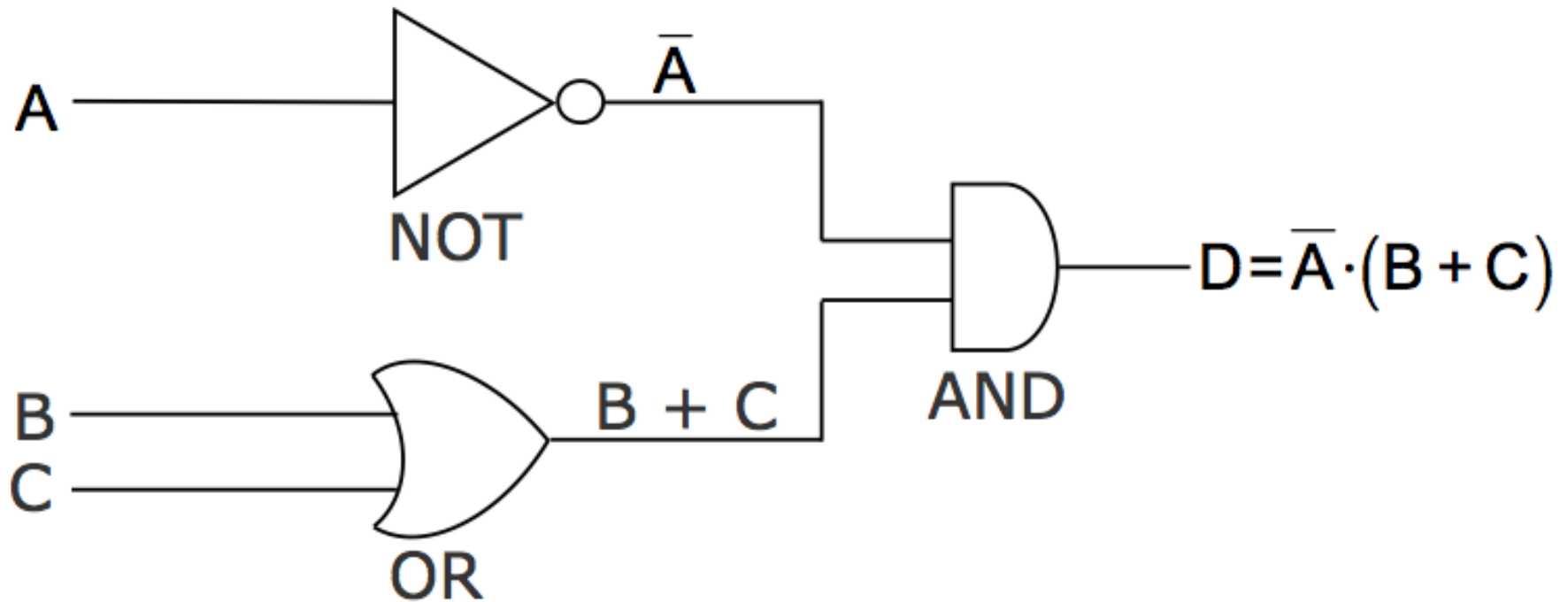
# Logic Circuits



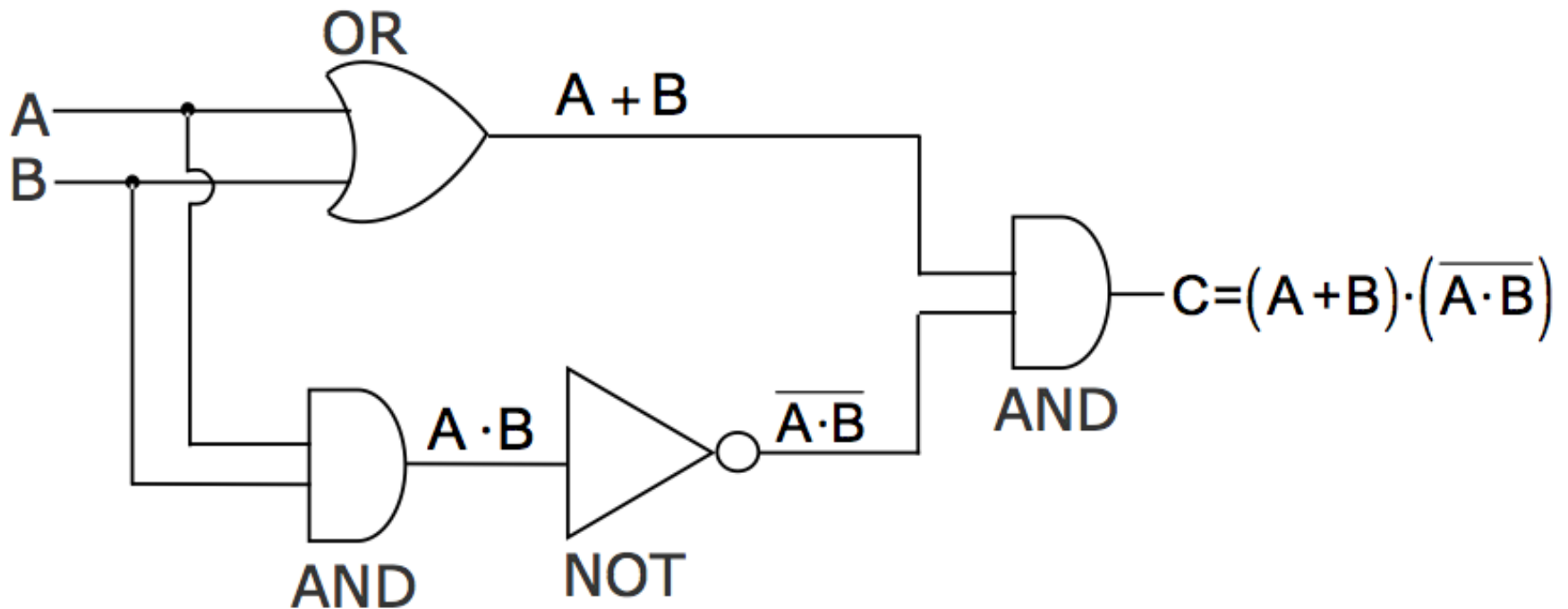
- When logic gates are interconnected to **form a gating / logic network**, it is known as a ***combinational logic circuit***
- The Boolean algebra expression for a given logic circuit can be derived by systematically progressing from input to output on the gates
- The **three logic gates (AND, OR, and NOT)** are logically complete because any Boolean expression can be realized as a logic circuit using only these three gates



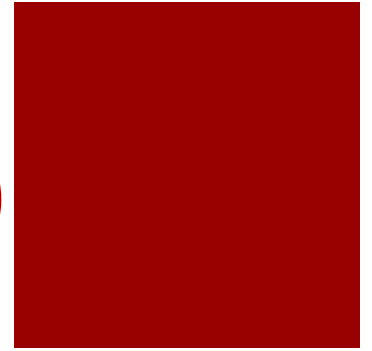
# Finding Boolean Expression of a Logic Circuit (Example 1)



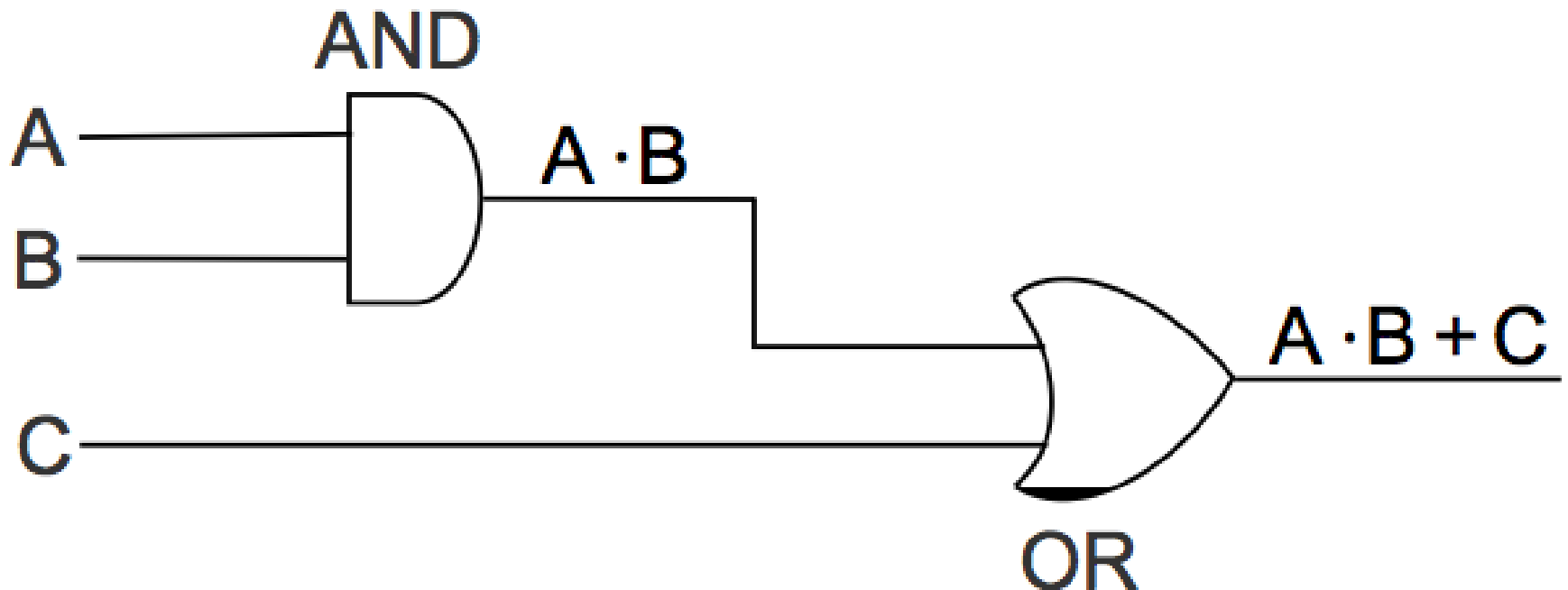
# Finding Boolean Expression of a Logic Circuit (Example 2)



# Constructing a Logic Circuit from a Boolean Expression (Example 1)

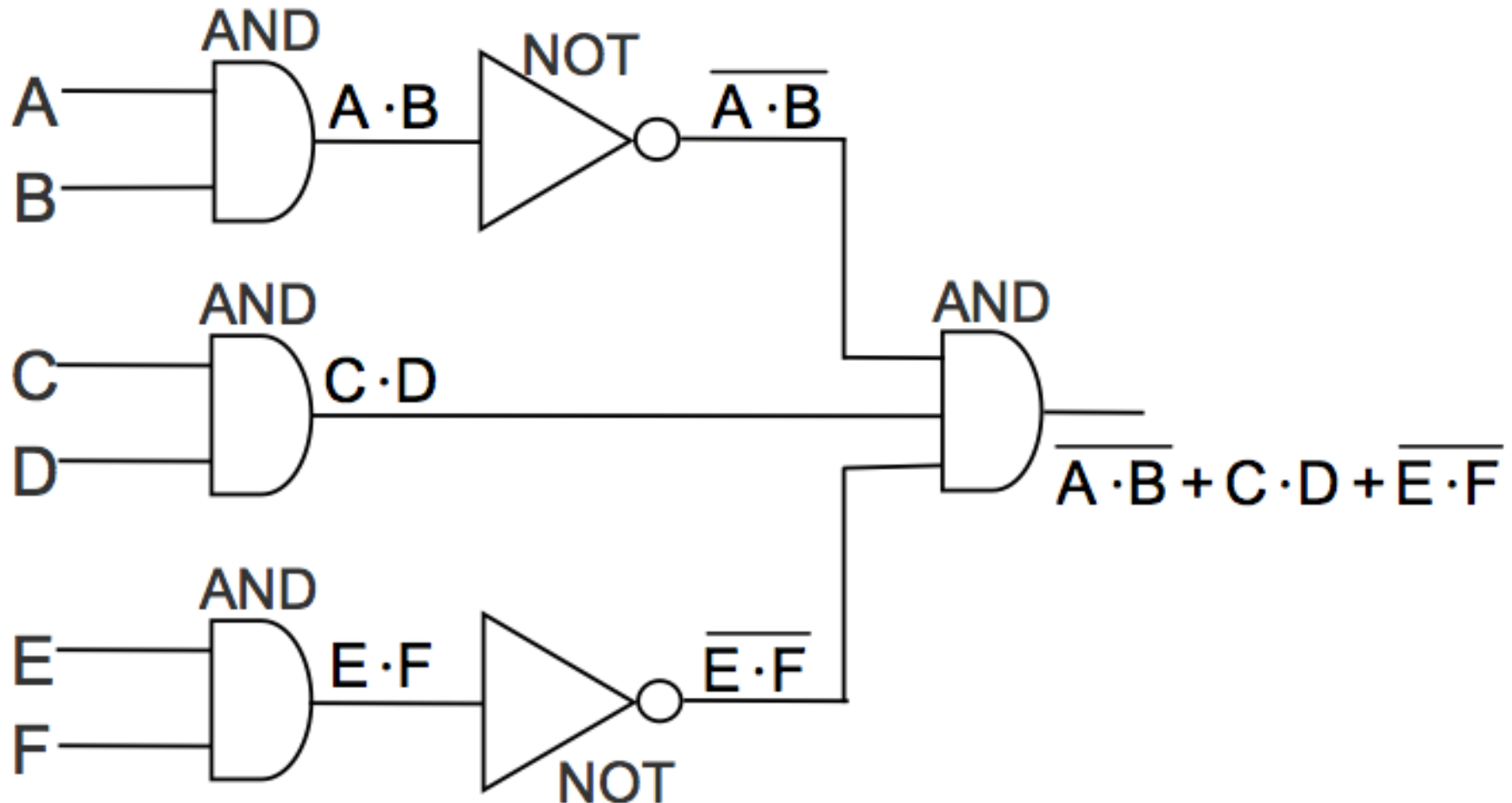


Boolean Expression =  $A \cdot B + C$



# Constructing a Logic Circuit from a Boolean Expression (Example 2)

Boolean Expression =  $\overline{A \cdot B} + C \cdot D + \overline{E \cdot F}$

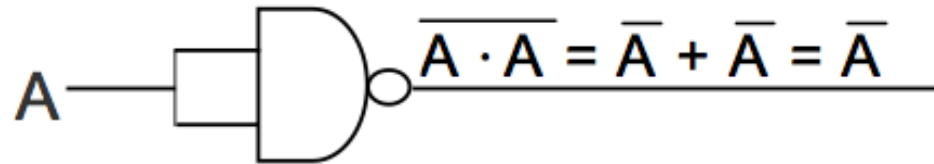


# Universal NAND Gate

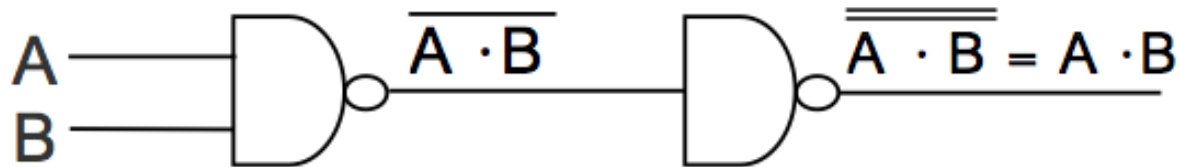


- NAND gate is an **universal gate**, it is alone sufficient to implement any **Boolean expression**
- To understand this, consider:
  - Basic logic gates (AND, OR, and NOT) are logically complete
  - Sufficient to show that AND, OR, and NOT gates can be implemented with NAND gates

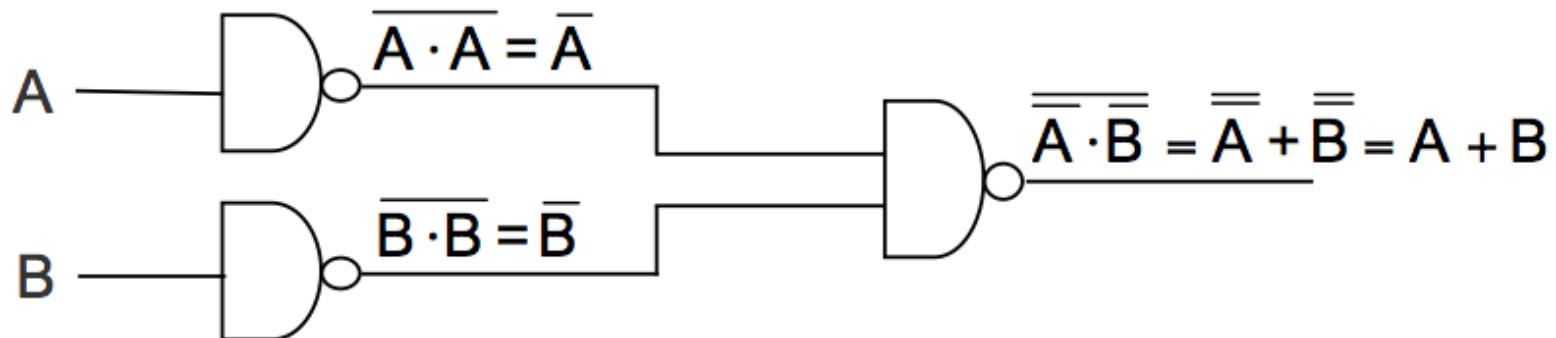
# Implementation of NOT, AND and OR Gates by NAND Gates



(a) NOT gate implementation.



(b) AND gate implementation.



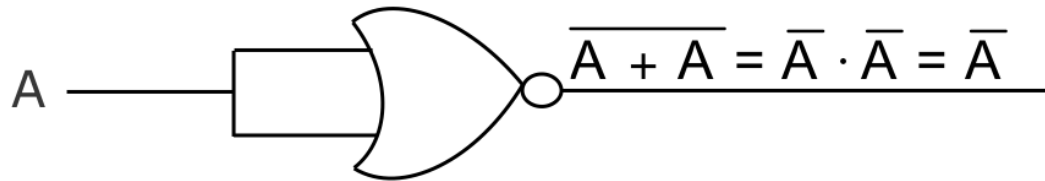
(c) OR gate implementation.

# Universal NOR Gate

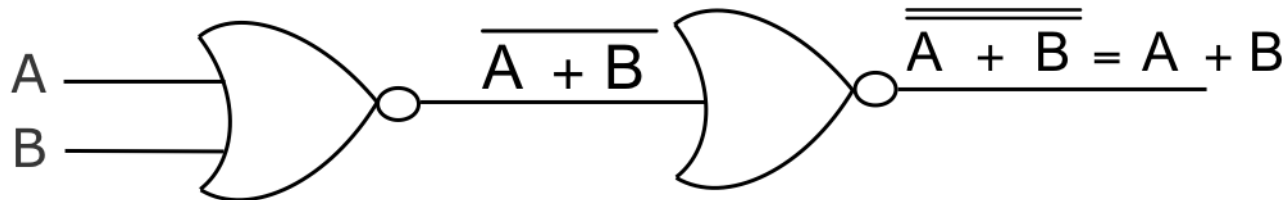


- NOR gate is **an universal gate**, it is alone sufficient to implement any Boolean expression
- To understand this, consider:
  - Basic logic gates (AND, OR, and NOT) are logically complete
  - Sufficient to show that AND, OR, and NOT gates can be implemented with NOR gates

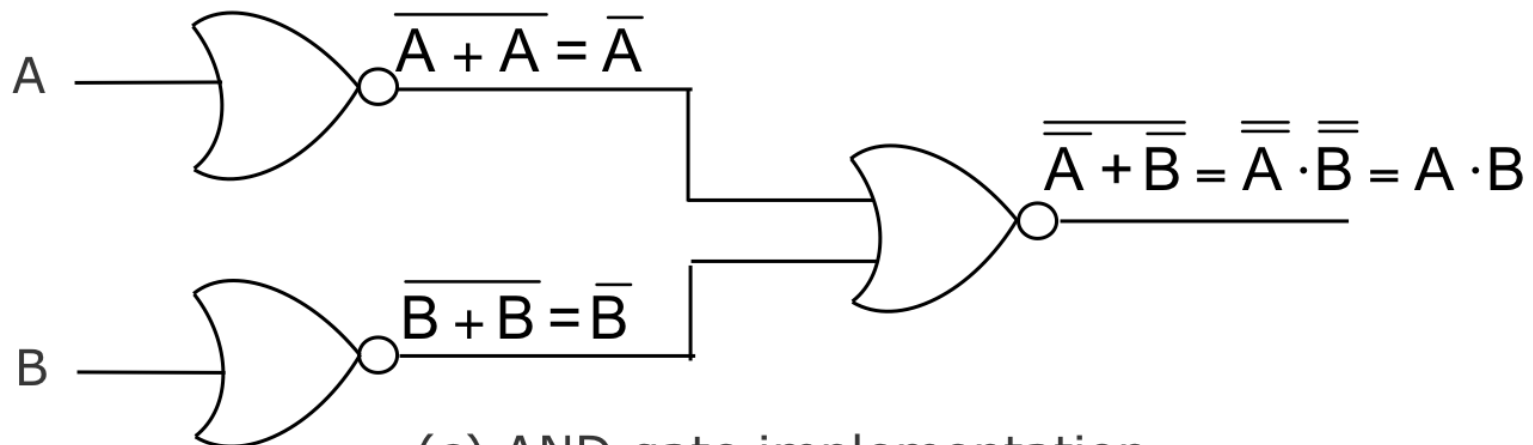
# Implementation of NOT, OR and AND Gates by NOR Gates



(a) NOT gate implementation



(b) OR gate implementation.



(c) AND gate implementation.