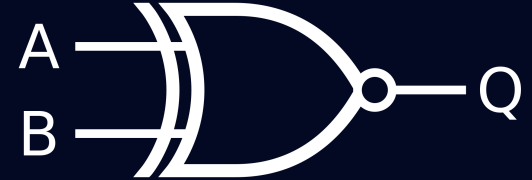
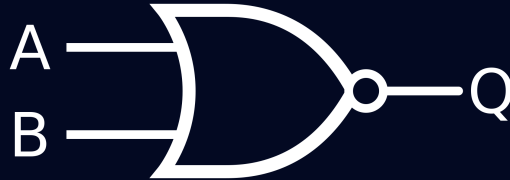
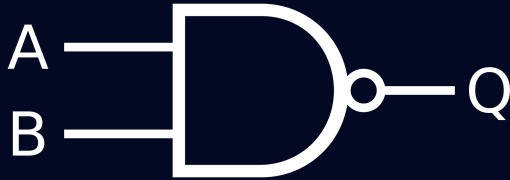
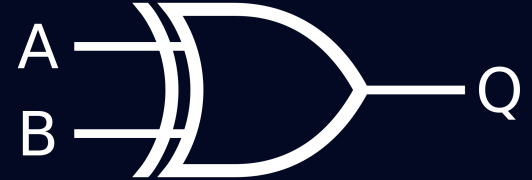
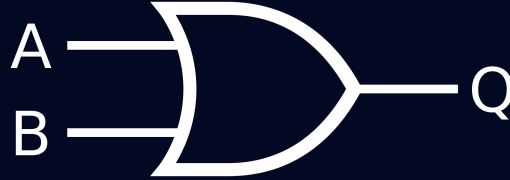
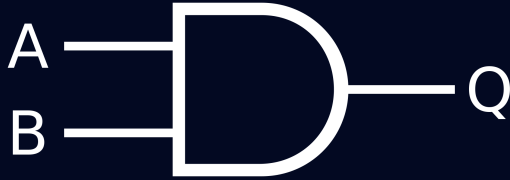
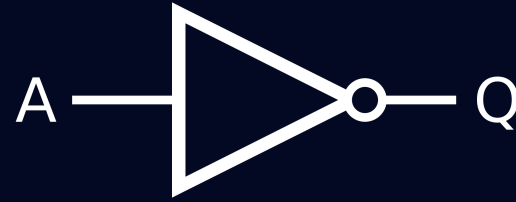
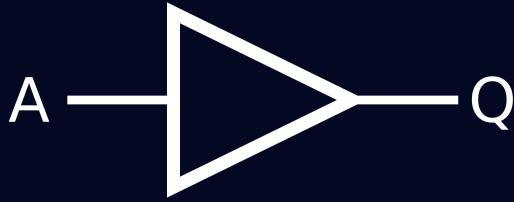


LOGIC GATES

Zoldan Carlo 5[^]alM





Falstad's Circuit Simulator
Premade Circuit File

Introduction: Boolean Values

Boolean data are a type of variables that defines truth, and can only have the value of **False (0)** or **True (1)**.

Booleans are widely used in **informatic** and **mathematical logic**.

FALSE = 0

TRUE = 1



Introduction: Boolean Values

In informatic Boolean values are mainly used to **define** and **check** the **truth** of given prompts:

User Input:

```
>>> 1 + 1 == 2
```

Machine response:

```
True
```

```
>>> 1 + 1 == 1
```

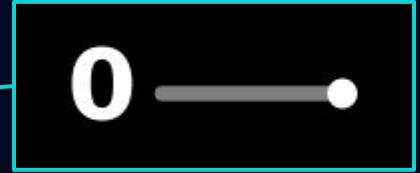
```
False
```

example made using python3 console

Main Elements: **inputs**, **outputs**, **gates**

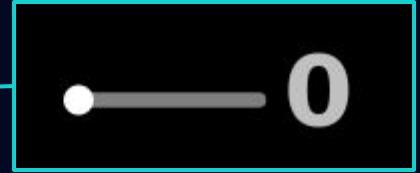
Input:

Send a boolean value



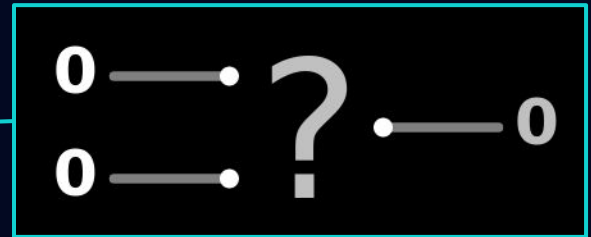
Output:

Display a boolean value



Gate:

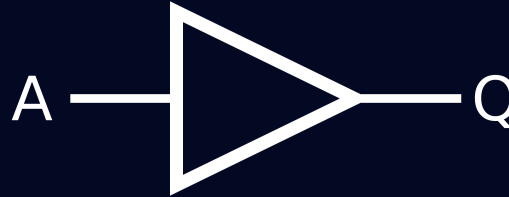
Process two or more inputs to a single output



Basic Gates: BUFFER, NOT

BUFFER Gate:

The output (Q) is equal to the input (A).

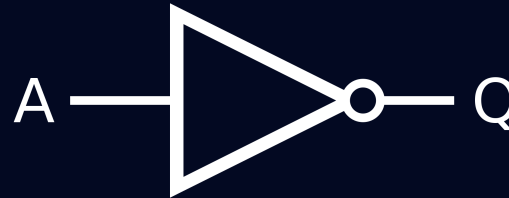


| A | Q |
|---|---|
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |

NOT Gate:

The output is the opposite of the input.

This gate is also known as “Inverter”.

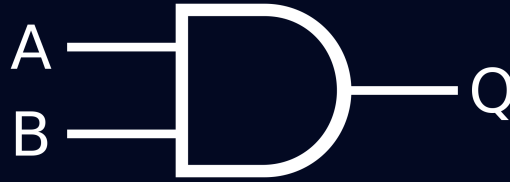


| A | Q |
|---|---|
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 |

Conjunction Gates: **AND**, **NAND**

AND Gate:

If **both** inputs are 1, outputs 1, otherwise outputs 0.

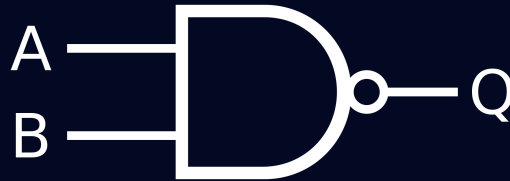


| A | B | Q |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

NAND Gate:

If **both** inputs are 1, outputs 0, otherwise outputs 1.

(Inversion of AND outputs)

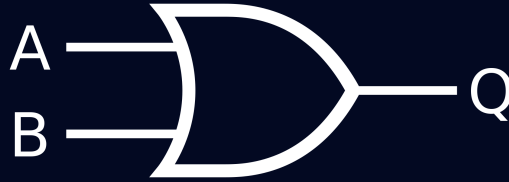


| A | B | Q |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

Disjunction Gates: OR, NOR

OR Gate:

If at least one of the inputs is 1, outputs 1, otherwise outputs 0.

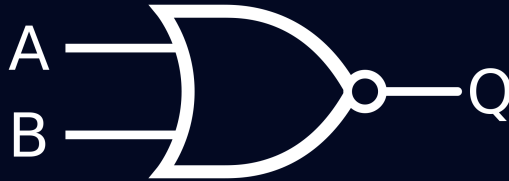


| A | B | Q |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

NOR Gate:

If at least one of the inputs is 1, outputs 0, otherwise outputs 1.

(Inversion of OR outputs)



| A | B | Q |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

Biconditional Gates: **XOR**, **XNOR**

XOR Gate:

If **one (and one only!)** of the inputs is 1, outputs 1, otherwise outputs 0.

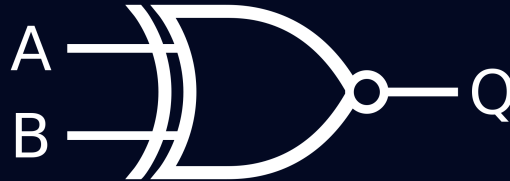


| A | B | Q |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

XNOR Gate:

If **one (and one only!)** of the inputs is 1, outputs 0, otherwise outputs 1.

(Inversion of XNOR outputs)



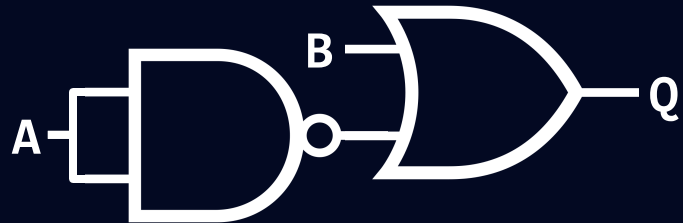
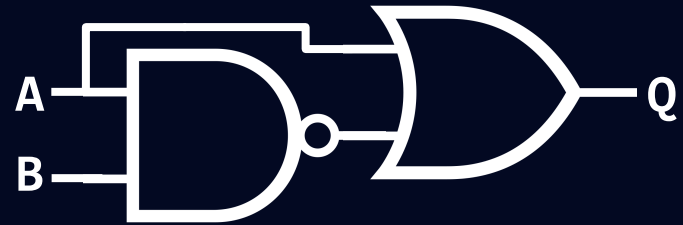
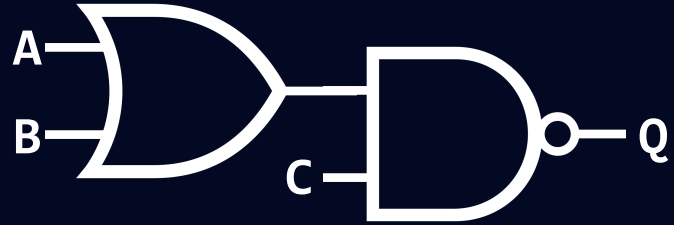
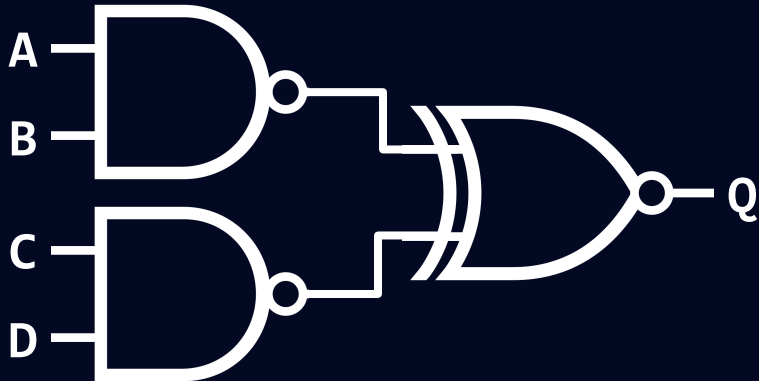
| A | B | Q |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

TRUTH TABLE OF ALL LOGIC GATES

| INPUT | | OUTPUT | | | | | |
|-------|---|--------|------|----|-----|-----|------|
| A | B | AND | NAND | OR | NOR | XOR | XNOR |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | | | | | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | 1 | 0 |

Logic Circuits

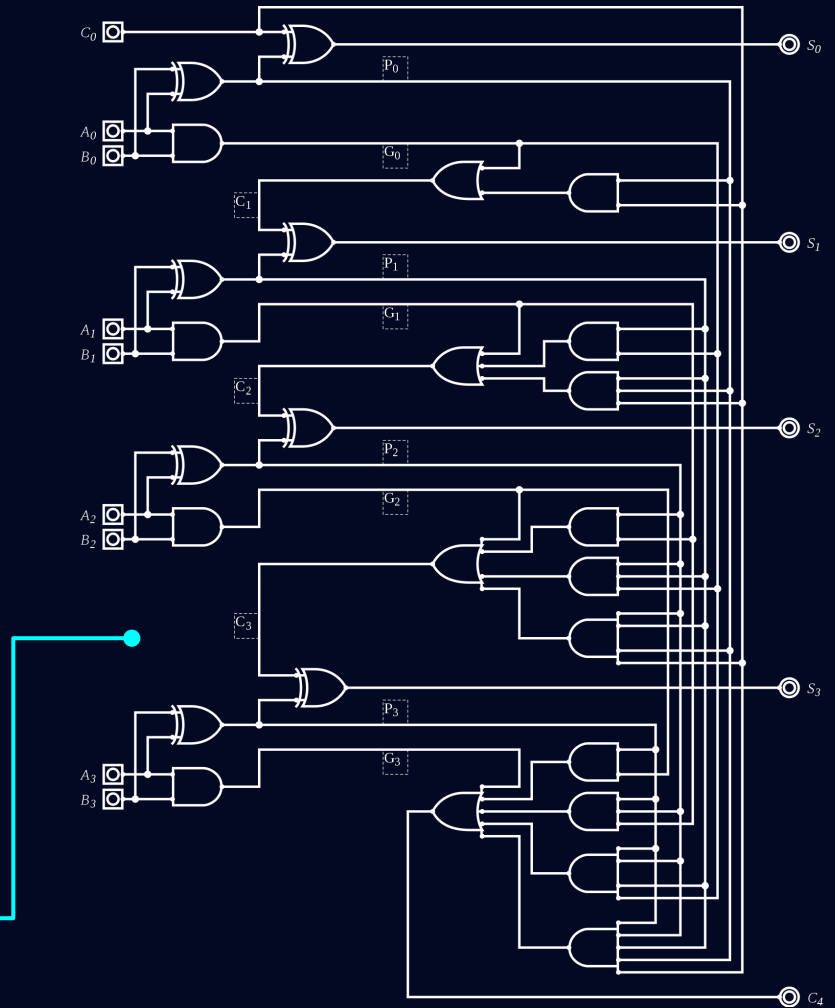
Several logic gates can be connected together to form what is called a **logic circuit**.



Logic Circuits

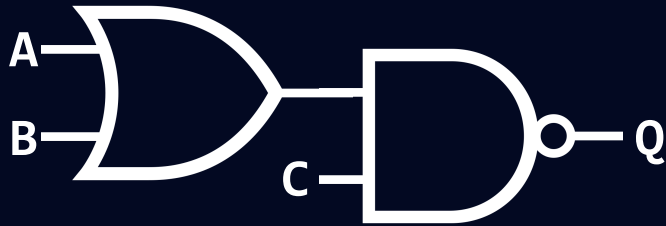
Some of the microchips and components used in our digital devices are simply very complex logic circuits.

A 4-bit Carry Lookahead Adder



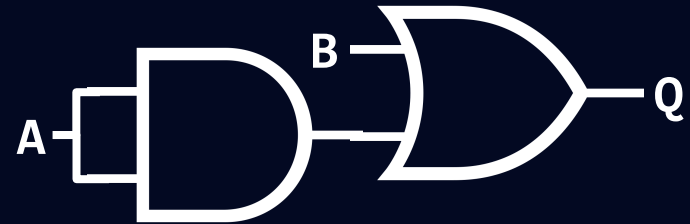
Find the value of Q using the given inputs.

| | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| A = 1 | A = 0 | A = 1 |
| B = 0 | B = 0 | B = 1 |
| C = 1 | C = 0 | C = 0 |
| Q = ? | Q = ? | Q = ? |

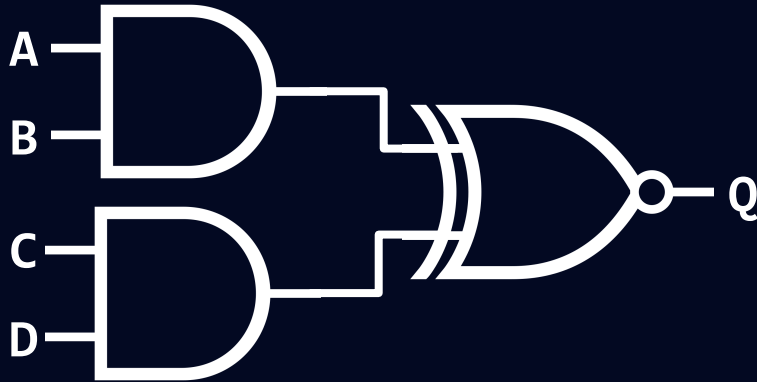
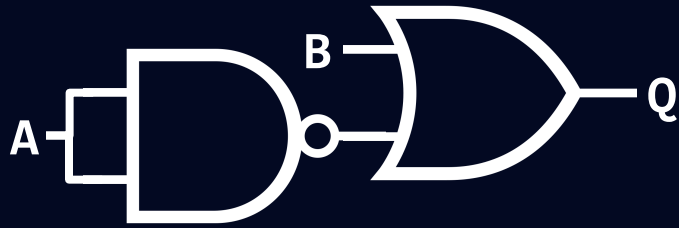


Find the value of Q using the given inputs.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A = 0 | A = 1 | A = 1 | A = 0 |
| B = 0 | B = 1 | B = 0 | B = 1 |
| Q = ? | Q = ? | Q = ? | Q = ? |

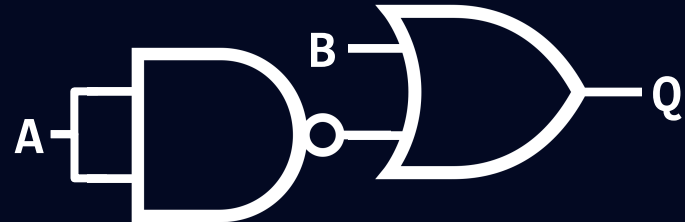


Which values of A, B, C, D makes $Q = 1$?



Find the value of Q using the given inputs.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A = 0 | A = 1 | A = 1 | A = 0 |
| B = 0 | B = 1 | B = 0 | B = 1 |
| Q = ? | Q = ? | Q = ? | Q = ? |



RANDOM MEMES

(because you haven't suffered enough)

