

## 3 Boolean Algebra Cheatsheet

### 3.1 Definitions

- \* **Boolean function** is a function of the form  $f: \mathbb{B}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ , where  $n \geq 0$  is the *arity* of the function and  $\mathbb{B} = \{0, 1\} = \{\perp, \top\} = \{F, T\}$  is a Boolean domain.
- \* There are multiple ways to represent a Boolean function (all examples represent the same function):
  1. Truth table, e.g.,  $f = (1010)$ , where LSB corresponds to 1, MSB to 0. Least/Most Significant Bit
  2. Analytically (as a sentence of propositional logic), e.g.,  $f(A, B) = \neg B$ . Propositional logic
  3. Sum of minterms, e.g.,  $f = \sum m(0, 2) = m_0 + m_2$ . Minterms
  4. Product of maxterms, e.g.,  $f = \prod M(1, 3) = M_1 \cdot M_3$ . Maxterms
  5. Boolean function number, e.g.,  $f_{10}^{(2)}$  is the 10-th 2-ary function.  
 Note that Wolfram's "Boolean operator number" is a slightly different term, which uses the reversed truth table.  
 10-th Boolean function  $f_{10}^{(2)}$  with the truth table (1010) can be obtained via the query "5th Boolean function of 2 variables" (note: not 10th!) in WolframAlpha, since  $\text{rev}(1010_2) = 0101_2 = 5_{10}$ .

### 3.2 Normal Forms

- \* **Disjunctive forms**:
  - **Cube** is a conjunction of literals:  $\mathcal{T} = \bigwedge_i \mathcal{L}_i$ .
  - Formula is in **disjunctive normal form (DNF)** if it is a disjunction of terms:  $\text{DNF} = \bigvee_i \mathcal{T}_i$ .
  - **Minterm** is conjunction of literals, where *each* variable appears *once*, e.g.,  $m_6 = (A \wedge B \wedge \neg C)$ .
  - Formula is in **canonical DNF (CDNF)** if it is a disjunction of minterms:  $\text{CDNF} = \bigvee_i m_i$ .
- \* **Conjunctive forms**:
  - **Clause** is a disjunction of literals:  $C = \bigvee_i \mathcal{L}_i$
  - Formula is in **conjunctive normal form (CNF)** if it is a conjunction of clauses:  $\text{CNF} = \bigwedge_i C_i$ .
  - **Maxterm** is disjunction of literals, where *each* variable appears *once*, e.g.,  $M_6 = (\neg A \vee \neg B \vee C)$ .
  - Formula is in **canonical CNF (CCNF)** if it is a conjunction of maxterms:  $\text{CCNF} = \bigwedge_i M_i$ .
- \* Some other normal forms:
  - Formula is in **negation normal form (NNF)** if the negation operator ( $\neg$ ) is only applied to variables and the only other allowed Boolean operators are conjunction ( $\wedge$ ) and disjunction ( $\vee$ ).
  - Formula  $f$  is in **Blake canonical form (BCF)** if it is a disjunction of *all* the *prime implicants* of  $f$ .
  - Formula is in **prenex normal form (PNF)** if it consists of *prefix*—quantifiers and bound variables, and *matrix*—quantifier-free part.
  - Formula is in **Skolem normal form (SNF)** if it is in prenex normal form with only universal first-order quantifiers.
  - **Zhegalkin polynomial** is a formula in the following form (**algebraic normal form (ANF)**):
    - $f(X_1, \dots, X_n) = a_0 \oplus \bigoplus_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_k \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n}} (a_{i_1, \dots, i_k} \wedge X_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge X_{i_k})$ , where  $a_0, a_{i_1, \dots, i_k} \in \mathbb{B}$
    - $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = a_0 \oplus (a_1 x_1 \oplus \dots \oplus a_n x_n) \oplus (a_{1,2} x_1 x_2 \oplus \dots \oplus a_{n-1,n} x_{n-1} x_n) \oplus \dots \oplus a_{1, \dots, n} x_1 \dots x_n$

### 3.3 Conversion to CNF/DNF

In order to convert *arbitrary* (i.e. any) Boolean formula to *equivalent* CNF/DNF:

1. Eliminate equivalences, implications and other "non-standard" operations (i.e. rewrite using only  $\{\wedge, \vee, \neg\}$ ):
 
$$\mathcal{A} \leftrightarrow \mathcal{B} \rightsquigarrow (\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}) \wedge (\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A})$$

$$\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} \rightsquigarrow \neg \mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{B}$$
2. Push negation downwards:
 
$$\neg(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{B}) \rightsquigarrow \neg \mathcal{A} \wedge \neg \mathcal{B}$$

$$\neg(\mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{B}) \rightsquigarrow \neg \mathcal{A} \vee \neg \mathcal{B}$$
3. Eliminate double negation:
 
$$\neg \neg \mathcal{A} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{A}$$

Note that after the recursive application of 1–3 the formula is in NNF.
4. Push disjunction (for CNF) / conjunction (for DNF) downward:
 
$$(\mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{B}) \vee \mathcal{C} \rightsquigarrow_{\text{CNF}} (\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{C}) \wedge (\mathcal{B} \vee \mathcal{C})$$

$$(\mathcal{A} \vee \mathcal{B}) \wedge \mathcal{C} \rightsquigarrow_{\text{DNF}} (\mathcal{A} \wedge \mathcal{C}) \vee (\mathcal{B} \wedge \mathcal{C})$$
5. Eliminate  $\top$  and  $\perp$ :
 
$$\mathcal{A} \wedge \top \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{A} \qquad \mathcal{A} \wedge \perp \rightsquigarrow \perp$$

$$\mathcal{A} \vee \top \rightsquigarrow \top \qquad \mathcal{A} \vee \perp \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{A}$$

$$\neg \top \rightsquigarrow \perp \qquad \neg \perp \rightsquigarrow \top$$

### 3.4 Functional Completeness

- \* A set  $S$  is called **closed** under some operation “ $\bullet$ ” if the result of the operation applied to any elements in the set is also contained in this set, i.e.  $\forall x, y \in S : (x \bullet y) \in S$ . Closed set
- \* The **closure**  $S^*$  of a set  $S$  is the minimal *closed* superset of  $S$ . Closure
- \* A set of Boolean functions  $F$  is called **functionally complete** if it can be used to express all possible Boolean functions. Formally,  $F^* = \mathbb{F}$ , where  $F^*$  is a *functional closure* of  $F$ , and  $\mathbb{F} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \{f : \mathbb{B}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{B}\}$ .

**Post’s Functional Completeness Theorem**. A set of Boolean functions  $F$  is functionally complete iff it contains:

- at least one function that does *not* preserve zero, i.e.  $\exists f \in F : f \notin T_0$ , and
- at least one function that does *not* preserve one, i.e.  $\exists f \in F : f \notin T_1$ , and
- at least one function that is *not* self-dual, i.e.  $\exists f \in F : f \notin S$ , and
- at least one function that is *not* monotonic, i.e.  $\exists f \in F : f \notin M$ , and
- at least one function that is *not* linear function, i.e.  $\exists f \in F : f \notin L$ .

- \* A function  $f$  is **zero-preserving** iff it is False on the zero-valuation ( $0 = (0, 0, \dots, 0)$ ):

$$f \in T_0 \leftrightarrow f(0) = 0$$

- \* A function  $f$  is **one-preserving** iff it is True on the one-valuation ( $1 = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$ ):

$$f \in T_1 \leftrightarrow f(1) = 1$$

- \* A function  $f$  is **self-dual** iff it is dual to itself:

$$f \in S \leftrightarrow \forall x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{B} : f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \bar{f}(\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n).$$

- \* A function  $f$  is **monotonic** iff for every increasing valuations, the function does not decrease:

$$f \in M \leftrightarrow \forall a, b \in \mathbb{B}^n : a \preceq b \rightarrow f(a) \leq f(b).$$

Comparison of valuations  $a, b \in \mathbb{B}^n$  is defined as follows:

$$a \preceq b \leftrightarrow \bigwedge_{1 \leq i \leq n} (a_i \leq b_i)$$

- \* A function  $f$  is **linear** iff its Zhegalkin polynomial is linear (i.e. has a degree at most 1):

$$f \in L \leftrightarrow \deg f_{\oplus} \leq 1$$