

## ***Experiment # 2: Universal Gates, Applications of Boolean Algebra***

### ***Objective:***

- To investigate the rules of Boolean algebra.
- To gain experience working with practical circuits.
- To simplify a complex function using Boolean algebra.

### ***Required Components:***

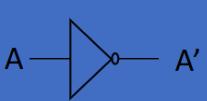
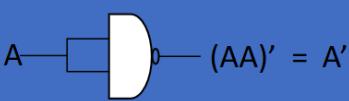
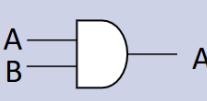
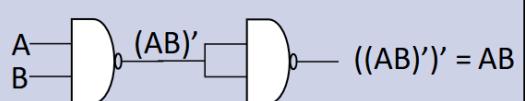
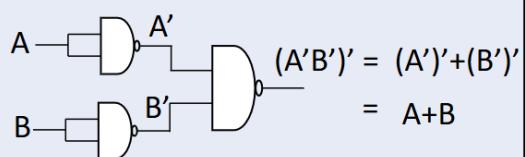
1. IC 7400  $\times 1$
2. IC 7402  $\times 2$

### ***Boolean Postulates & Theorems:***

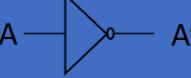
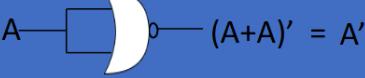
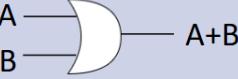
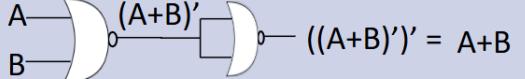
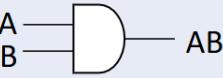
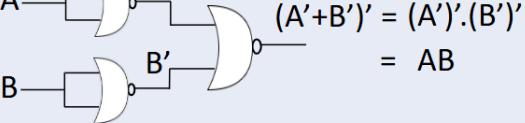
Postulate 2:	(a) $x + 0 = x$	(b) $x \cdot 1 = x$
Postulate 3: Commutative	(a) $x + y = y + x$	(b) $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$
Postulate 4: Distributive	(a) $x(y+z) = xy + xz$	(b) $x + yz = (x+y).(x+z)$
Postulate 5:	(a) $x + x' = 1$	(b) $x \cdot x' = 0$
Theorem 1:	(a) $x + x = x$	(b) $x \cdot x = x$
Theorem 2:	(a) $x + 1 = 1$	(b) $x \cdot 0 = 0$
Theorem 3: Involution	$(x')' = x$	
Theorem 4: Associative	(a) $x+(y+z) = (x+y) + z$	(b) $x \cdot (y \cdot z) = (x \cdot y) \cdot z$
Theorem 5: DeMorgan	(a) $(x + y)' = x' \cdot y'$	(b) $(xy)' = x' + y'$
Theorem 6: Absorption	(a) $x + xy = x$	(b) $x \cdot (x + y) = x$

### ***Diagrams:***

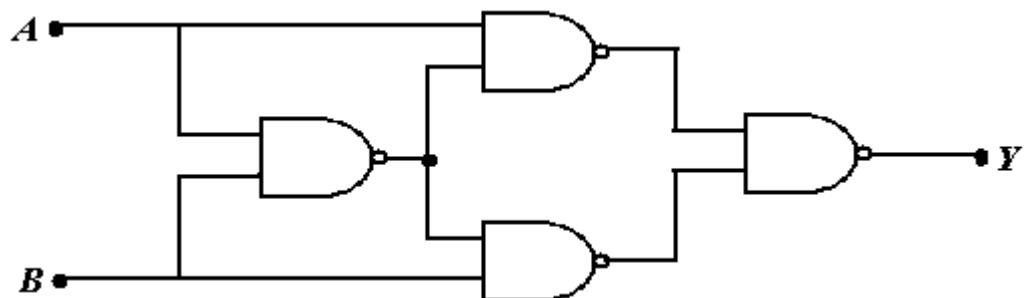
#### ***Building basic gates using Universal (NAND) Gate(s):***

Not		
And		
Or		

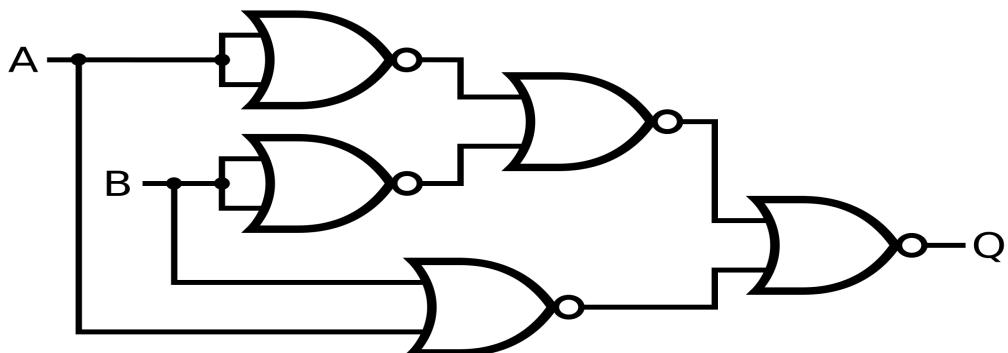
**Building basic gates using Universal (NOR) Gate(s):**

Not		 $(A+A)' = A'$
Or		 $((A+B)')' = A+B$
And		 $(A'+B')' = (A') \cdot (B')' = AB$

**Circuit Diagram - 1:**



**Circuit Diagram - 2:**



**Procedure:**

- Construct the Circuit Diagram - 1 on the breadboard.
- Remember to connect each IC's VCC pin to the "+5V" position of the DC Power Supply of the trainer board, and the GND or 0V pin to the "GND" position of the trainer board.
- Connect the inputs to the Data switches and outputs to any position of the LED Display.
- Find out the outputs for all possible combinations of input states.
- Write down the input-output in tabular form.

