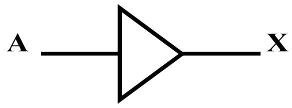
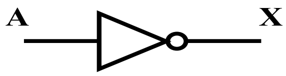
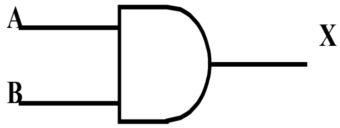
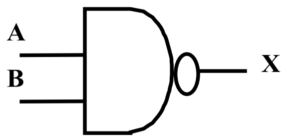
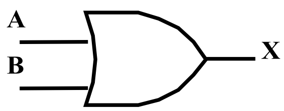
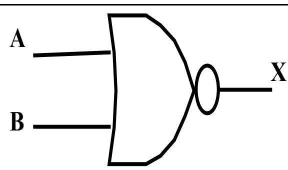
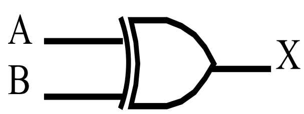
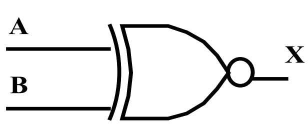
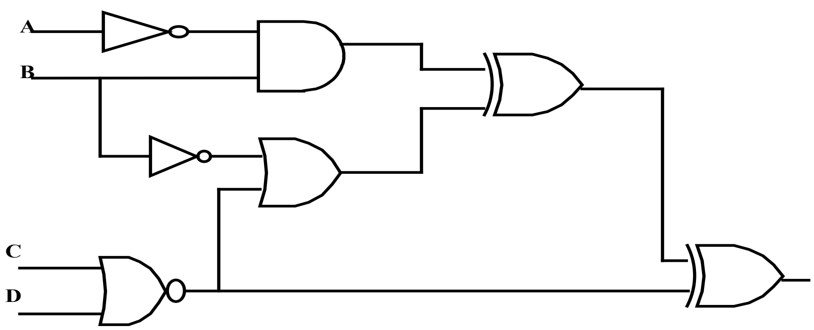
Digital Electronics

See Boolean Algebra for a description of the category as well as references.

NAME	GRAPHICAL SYMBOL	ALGEBRAIC EQN	TRUTH TABLE
BUFFER		$X = A$	A X 0 0 1 1
NOT		$X = \overline{A}$	A X 0 1 1 0
AND		$X = AB$ *or* $A{*}B$	A B X 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1
NAND		$X = \overline{AB}$ or $\overline{A{*}B}$	A B X 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0
OR		$X = A{+}B$	A B X 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1
NOR		$X = \overline{A + B}$	A B X 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0
EXCLUSIVE-OR (XOR)		$X = A \oplus B$	A B X 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0
EQUIVALENCE (XNOR)		$X = \overline{A \oplus B}$	A B X 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1

Sample Problems

Find all ordered 4-tuples (*A, B, C, D*), which make the following circuit **FALSE**:



The circuit translates to the following Boolean expression:

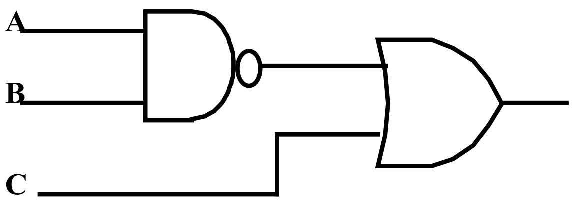
$$(\overline{C+D}+\overline{B})\oplus(\overline{A}B)\oplus(\overline{C+D})$$

The following table has the following headings: H1 is $\overline{(C+D)}$, H2 is H1+$\overline{B}$, H3 is $\overline{A}\,B$, H4 is H2⊕H3 and H5 is H4⊕H1, the final expression.

A	B	C	D	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Thus, the 4-tuples (0,0,0,0), (1,0,0,0), (1,1,0,0), (1,1,0,1), (1,1,1,0), and (1,1,1,1) all make the circuit **FALSE**.

Find all ordered triplets (*A, B, C*) which make the following circuit **FALSE**:



The circuit translates to the following Boolean expression: $\overline{AB}+C$. To find when this is **FALSE** we can equivalently find when the $\overline{\overline{AB}+C}$ is **TRUE**. We can simplify this by applying DeMorgan's Law and cancelling the double *not* over *AB* to yield $AB\overline{C}$. This is **TRUE** when all three terms are **TRUE**, which happens for (1, 1, 0).