

Truth table algorithms

Enter : f (logic function), variable (a,b,c,d,⋯)

Exit : f, f1 (first canonic form), f2 (second canonic form)

First, we enter a binary values for each variable 0 (False) and 1 (True).

Then, we calculate it according to these calculation rules :

Base operation

- NOT (\bar{a}) : inverse or a complementary.
- AND (ab or $a\bar{b}$) : return 1 if a and b is 1, else return 0.
- OR ($a + b$) : return 1 if one of a and b is 1, else if a and b are 0 he returns 0.

Base property

- Involution : $\bar{\bar{a}} = a$
- Idempotence :
$$\begin{cases} a + a = a \\ a \cdot a = a \end{cases}$$
- Neutral element :
$$\begin{cases} a = a \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot a \\ a = a + 0 = 0 + a \end{cases}$$
- Absorbent :
$$\begin{cases} a + 1 = 1 + a = 1 \\ a \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot a = 0 \end{cases}$$
- Associativity :
$$\begin{cases} (a + b) + c = a + (b + c) \\ (a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c) \end{cases}$$
- Distributivity :
$$\begin{cases} a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c \\ a + (b \cdot c) = (a + b) \cdot (a + c) \end{cases}$$
- Morgan's rule :
$$\begin{cases} \overline{a + b} = \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} \\ \overline{a \cdot b} = \bar{a} + \bar{b} \end{cases}$$
- Optimisation :
$$\begin{cases} a + \bar{a}b = a + b \\ a + bc = (a + b)(a + c) \end{cases}$$

Canonic form

Minterms : a group of variable may be linked by AND (ex : abc).

Maxterms : a gorup of variable may be linked by OR (ex : $a + b + c$).

1st canonic form : union (OR) of minterms

2th canonic form : intersection (AND) of maxterms