

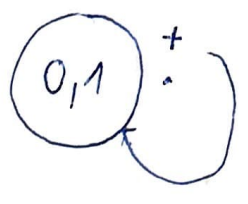
22. Boolean algebra a její využití

- základní předpoklady
- základ praxe a logický výraz jako matematický (přesně jen filozofie)

Analýza, kombinace, konstrukce

Logická hodnota = základní prvek Booleovy algebry představující stav výrazu či signálu

- mají 2 stavy: 0 - nula
- 1 - jedna



Logická proměnná = je symbol, který má 2 stavy (0 nebo 1), a log. funkce závisí na jejích hodnotách A, B, C, ...

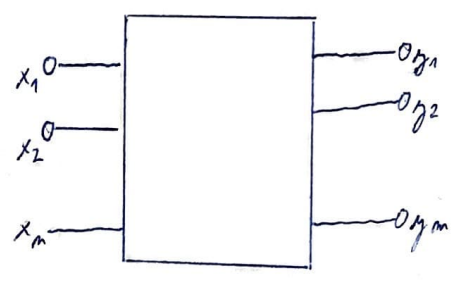
- a proto reprezentují vstupní a výstupní signály v digitálních obvodech (drát, relé)

Logická funkce = je obecná funkce - vstupy, která n-tic reálných logických proměnných x_i zobrazuje na m-tic stavů výstupních y_j

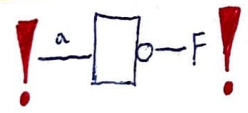
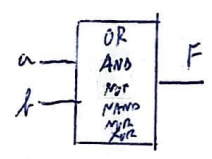
$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rightarrow y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m$$

- lze popsat a zjednodušit funkce

$$y_j = f_j(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$



- Logický součet \Rightarrow Disjunkce, NEBO, OR ($\vee, +$)
- Logický součin \Rightarrow Konjunkce, A, AND (\wedge, \cdot)
- Negace logické proměnné \Rightarrow NE, NOT (\neg, \bar{a})



- výchozí logická funkce 2 a více proměnných lze vyjádřit jako:
 - součet součinů
 - součin součtů

\Rightarrow **DNF = Disjunktivní forma** ($(A \wedge B) \vee (\neg A \wedge B)$)

\hookrightarrow Disjunktivní Normal form

\Rightarrow **CNF = Konjunktivní forma** ($(A \vee B) \wedge (\neg A \vee B)$)

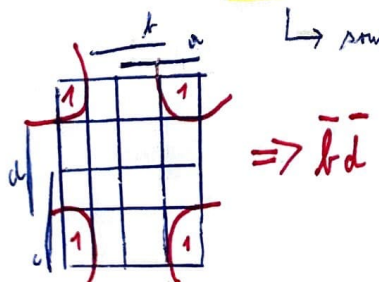
\hookrightarrow Konjunktivní Normal form

$\{ \wedge, \vee \}$ funkcionálně-kompletní

\hookrightarrow lze jím realizovat libovolnou logickou funkci

- **NAND** - negace logického součinu ($F = \overline{a \cdot b}$, $F = \overline{a \wedge b}$, $F = \overline{ab}$)
- **NOR** - negace logického součtu ($F = \overline{a + b}$, $F = \overline{a \vee b}$)
- **XOR** - exkluzivní OR ($F = \overline{a}b + a\overline{b}$, $F = a \oplus b$, $F = a \neq b$)

| a | b | NAND | NOR | XOR |
|---|---|------|-----|-----|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |



Logički skema = skema, gdje su svi logički elementi (0,1 => false, true)

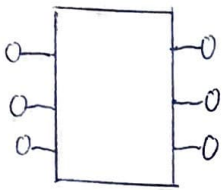
Logički skema = je fizički realizacija logičke funkcije prema logičkoj shemi (brada)

NEBO defin. Model:

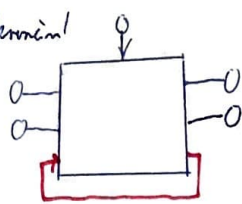
- Fizički skema, i njegovi svi elementi, i skema i svi fizički elementi koji su u skemi
- logički: **Kombinirani** - realizacija logičke funkcije prema logičkoj shemi
- **Ykromirani** - realizacija logičke funkcije prema logičkoj shemi a pri tome skema (analiziraj i izvršiti odgovor)

FEEDBACK LOOP (mekanizam pri tome skema => odgovor pri tome i na pri tome skema)

Kombinirani



Ykromirani



Logički element (brada) = Elementi skema, koje realiziraju elementarne logičke funkcije ili elementarne logičke funkcije (AND, OR, NOT, ...)

- je pri tome skema pri tome skema
- realiziraju prema skema a skema

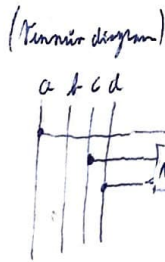
Vyživirani logičke funkcije

- pri tome skema (pri tome skema)
- logički skema => **Karnaughov mape** (Karnaugh diagram)
- skema => skema. $F = A \cdot B + \bar{C}$

$$F = a + ac + \bar{a}cd + bd + cd$$

⇓

$$F = a + cd$$



| | c | | d | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| b | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

Karnaughov mape

- => **TOROID** = skema
- pri tome skema
- skema logičke skema
- skema pri tome skema
- ↳ skema, logičke skema
- ↳ skema pri tome skema

Realiziraj skema a pri tome skema a skema

Wiliy: pri tome skema

$$F = \bar{a}\bar{b} + c + (\bar{a} + bc)$$

$$\bar{F} = \overline{\bar{a}\bar{b} + c + (\bar{a} + bc)}$$

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$$F = ac + abc + \bar{a}bc + \bar{a}b\bar{c} + \bar{a}b\bar{c}$$

| | a | b | c | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| c | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

$$F = ac + \bar{a}c + \bar{a}b$$

POZOR! 3 pri tome skema

John log. a=0 b=0 c=1

$$F = \bar{a}\bar{b} + c + (\bar{a} + bc) \Rightarrow (0 \wedge 0) \vee (1 \vee (0 \wedge 0)) \Rightarrow 0 \vee 1 \Rightarrow 1$$

$$p \rightarrow q \equiv \neg p \vee q$$

$$p \leftrightarrow q \equiv (\neg p \vee q) \wedge (\neg q \vee p)$$

$$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$$

$$p \oplus q = (p \vee q) \wedge \neg(p \wedge q)$$

$$\neg \wedge \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}$$

$$\neg \vee \mathbb{T} = \mathbb{T}$$

Chapter 2. Logic

2

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Double negation | $\neg(\neg p) \equiv p$ |
| Excluded middle | $p \vee \neg p \equiv \mathbb{T}$ |
| Contradiction | $p \wedge \neg p \equiv \mathbb{F}$ |
| Identity laws | $\mathbb{T} \wedge p \equiv p$ $\mathbb{F} \vee p \equiv p$ |
| Idempotent laws | $p \wedge p \equiv p$ $p \vee p \equiv p$ |
| Commutative laws | $p \wedge q \equiv q \wedge p$ $p \vee q \equiv q \vee p$ |
| Associative laws | $(p \wedge q) \wedge r \equiv p \wedge (q \wedge r)$ $(p \vee q) \vee r \equiv p \vee (q \vee r)$ |
| Distributive laws | $p \wedge (q \vee r) \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r)$ $p \vee (q \wedge r) \equiv (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$ |
| DeMorgan's laws | $\neg(p \wedge q) \equiv (\neg p) \vee (\neg q)$ $\neg(p \vee q) \equiv (\neg p) \wedge (\neg q)$ |

! PRIORITIES !

1. ()

2. \neg

3. \wedge

4. \vee

5. \Rightarrow

6. \Leftrightarrow

Figure 2.2: Laws of Boolean Algebra. These laws hold for any propositions p , q , and r .

! 2^m rindhi a prasthapani tabale pri m praminayel !

"has the same value as, no matter what logical values p , q , and r have".

2.2.1 Basics of Boolean Algebra

Many of the rules of Boolean algebra are fairly obvious, if you think a bit about what they mean. Even those that are not obvious can be verified easily by using a truth table. Figure 2.2 lists the most important of these laws. You will notice that all these laws, except the first, come in pairs: each law in the pair can be obtained from the other by interchanging \wedge with \vee and \mathbb{T} with \mathbb{F} . This cuts down on the number of facts you have to remember.⁶

Just as an example, let's verify the first rule in the table, the Law of Double Negation. This law is just the old, basic grammar rule that two neg-

⁶It is also an example of a more general fact known as duality, which asserts that given any tautology that uses only the operators \wedge , \vee , and \neg , another tautology can be obtained from it by interchanging \wedge with \vee and \mathbb{T} with \mathbb{F} . We won't attempt to prove this here, but we encourage you to try it!

2.2 Boolean Algebra

25.2.2025

1) $p \wedge (q \vee r) \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r)$

| p | q | r | $q \vee r$ | $p \wedge (q \vee r)$ | $p \wedge q$ | $p \wedge r$ | $(p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r)$ |
|---|---|---|------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

$p \vee (q \wedge r) \equiv (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$

| p | q | r | $q \wedge r$ | $p \vee (q \wedge r)$ | $(p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$ |
|---|---|---|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

3) a) $\neg(p \rightarrow q) \equiv (\neg p) \rightarrow (\neg q)$

| p | q | $p \rightarrow q$ | $\neg(p \rightarrow q)$ | $\neg p$ | $\neg q$ | $(\neg p) \rightarrow (\neg q)$ |
|---|---|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

b) $\neg(p \rightarrow q) \equiv (\neg p) \rightarrow q$

| p | q | $p \rightarrow q$ | $\neg(p \rightarrow q)$ | $\neg p$ | $(\neg p) \rightarrow q$ |
|---|---|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

c) $\neg(p \rightarrow q) \equiv p \rightarrow (\neg q)$

| p | q | $p \rightarrow q$ | $\neg(p \rightarrow q)$ | $\neg q$ | $p \rightarrow (\neg q)$ |
|---|---|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

$\neg(p \rightarrow q) \equiv p \wedge \neg q$

2) a) $\neg(p \wedge q) \equiv (\neg p) \wedge (\neg q)$

| p | q | $p \wedge q$ | $\neg(p \wedge q)$ | $\neg p$ | $\neg q$ | $(\neg p) \wedge (\neg q)$ |
|---|---|--------------|--------------------|----------|----------|----------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

b) $\neg(p \vee q) \equiv (\neg p) \vee (\neg q)$

| p | q | $p \vee q$ | $\neg(p \vee q)$ | $\neg p$ | $\neg q$ | $(\neg p) \vee (\neg q)$ |
|---|---|------------|------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

c) $\neg(p \wedge q) \equiv (\neg p) \vee (\neg q)$

| p | q | $p \wedge q$ | $\neg(p \wedge q)$ | $\neg p$ | $\neg q$ | $(\neg p) \vee (\neg q)$ |
|---|---|--------------|--------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

$\neg(p \vee q) \equiv (\neg p) \wedge (\neg q)$

| p | q | $p \vee q$ | $\neg(p \vee q)$ | $\neg p$ | $\neg q$ | $(\neg p) \wedge (\neg q)$ |
|---|---|------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

4) Is $\neg(p \leftrightarrow q)$ logically equivalent to $(\neg p) \leftrightarrow (\neg q)$? **NO**

| p | q | $p \leftrightarrow q$ | $\neg(p \leftrightarrow q)$ | $\neg p$ | $\neg q$ | $(\neg p) \leftrightarrow (\neg q)$ |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

discrete \Rightarrow logic module

$p = q = 0 \Rightarrow p \leftrightarrow q \equiv 1$

5) In the algebra of numbers:

distributive law of multiplication over addition: $x(y+z) = xy + xz$

$p \wedge (q \vee r) = (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r)$

\hookrightarrow Boolean algebra

$x = 2$

$y = 3$

$z = 4$

$2(3+4) = 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 4$

$14 = 14$

It is valid in the algebra of numbers.

2.2. Boolean algebra

6)

The right distributive law

$$(p \vee q) \wedge r \equiv (p \wedge r) \vee (q \wedge r)$$

$$(p \wedge q) \vee r \equiv (p \vee r) \wedge (q \vee r)$$

Show they are valid laws of Boolean algebra.

$$p=0 \quad (0 \vee 0) \wedge 0 \equiv (0 \wedge 0) \vee (0 \wedge 0)$$

$$q=0 \quad 0 \wedge 0 \equiv 0 \vee 0$$

$$r=0 \quad 0 \equiv 0$$

$$(0 \wedge 0) \vee 0 \equiv (0 \vee 0) \wedge (0 \vee 0)$$

$$0 \vee 0 \equiv 0 \wedge 0$$

$$0 \equiv 0$$

7)

$$\text{show that } p \wedge (q \vee r \vee s) \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r) \vee (p \wedge s)$$

$$\begin{aligned} p \wedge (q \vee r \vee s) &\equiv p \wedge ((q \vee r) \vee s) \\ &\equiv (p \wedge (q \vee r)) \vee (p \wedge s) \\ &\equiv (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r) \vee (p \wedge s) \end{aligned}$$

8)

$$p \wedge F = F$$

$$p \vee T = T$$

| p | $p \wedge F$ |
|-----|--------------|
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 |

| p | $p \vee T$ |
|-----|------------|
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 |

b)

$$(p \rightarrow q), p \vee q$$

$$(p \rightarrow q) \equiv \neg p \vee q$$

$$\text{double negation} \equiv p \vee q$$

d)

$$p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r), (p \wedge q) \rightarrow r$$

$$p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r) \equiv \neg p \vee (\neg q \vee r)$$

$$\equiv \neg p \vee \neg q \vee r$$

$$\text{DE MORGAN'S LAW} \equiv \neg(p \wedge q) \vee r$$

$$\equiv (p \wedge q) \rightarrow r$$

c)

$$(p \vee q) \wedge \neg q, p \wedge \neg q$$

$$(p \vee q) \wedge \neg q \equiv (p \wedge \neg q) \vee (q \wedge \neg q)$$

$$\text{distribution} \equiv (p \wedge \neg q) \vee F$$

$$\equiv p \wedge \neg q$$

excluded middle contradiction

9)

$$a) p \wedge (q \wedge r), p \wedge q$$

$$p \wedge (q \wedge r) \equiv p \wedge q \wedge r$$

$$\text{absorption} \equiv (p \wedge r) \wedge q$$

$$\equiv p \wedge q$$

1)

$$(p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r), (p \vee q) \rightarrow r$$

$$(p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r) \equiv (\neg p \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee r) \text{ distribution}$$

$$\equiv r \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q) \text{ de Morgan}$$

$$\equiv \neg(\neg p \vee \neg q) \vee r$$

$$\equiv (p \vee q) \rightarrow r$$

f)

$$p \rightarrow (p \wedge q), p \rightarrow q$$

$$p \rightarrow (p \wedge q) \equiv \neg p \vee (p \wedge q)$$

$$\equiv (\neg p \vee p) \wedge (\neg p \vee q) \text{ distribution}$$

$$\equiv T \wedge (\neg p \vee q) \text{ excluded middle contradiction}$$

$$\equiv \neg p \vee q \text{ identity}$$

$$\equiv p \rightarrow q$$

10)

Simplify as much as possible

excluded middle contradiction

a)

$$(p \wedge q) \vee \neg q \equiv (p \vee \neg q) \wedge (q \vee \neg q) \text{ distribution}$$

$$\equiv (p \vee \neg q) \wedge T \text{ identity}$$

$$\equiv p \vee \neg q$$

$$\equiv \neg q \vee p$$

$$\equiv q \rightarrow p$$

de Morgan

c)

$$p \rightarrow \neg p \equiv \neg p \vee \neg p \text{ idempotent}$$

$$\equiv \neg p$$

d)

$$\neg p \wedge (p \vee q) \equiv (\neg p \wedge p) \vee (\neg p \wedge q) \text{ distribution}$$

$$\equiv F \vee (\neg p \wedge q) \text{ ex. m. contradiction}$$

$$\equiv \neg p \wedge q \text{ identity}$$

e)

$$(q \wedge r) \rightarrow p \equiv \neg(q \wedge r) \vee p \text{ distribution}$$

$$\equiv (\neg q \vee \neg r) \vee p$$

$$\equiv ((\neg q \vee \neg r) \vee (\neg p \vee p)) \text{ ex. m. contradiction}$$

$$\equiv ((\neg q \vee \neg r) \vee T) \text{ log.}$$

$$\equiv T$$

f)

$$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (\neg p \rightarrow q) \equiv (\neg p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee q) \text{ distribution}$$

$$\equiv q \vee (\neg p \wedge p) \text{ ex. m. contradiction}$$

$$\equiv q \vee F$$

$$\text{identity}$$

$$\equiv q$$