



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Most Kind*

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# **BCS 103**

## **Digital Logic & Computer Architecture**

**Lecture 15 and 16**

# Boolean Algebra

# Boolean Algebra

Boolean Algebra is the mathematics we use to analyse digital gates and circuits. We can use these “Laws of Boolean” to both reduce and simplify a complex Boolean expression in an attempt to reduce the number of logic gates required. Boolean Algebra is therefore a system of mathematics based on logic that has its own set of rules or laws which are used to define and reduce Boolean expressions.

# Boolean Algebra

The variables used in Boolean Algebra only have one of two possible values, a logic “0” and a logic “1” but an expression can have an infinite number of variables all labelled individually to represent inputs to the expression, For example, variables A, B, C etc, giving us a logical expression of  $A + B = C$ , but each variable can ONLY be a 0 or a 1.

# Boolean Algebra

- **Boolean Constants**

- these are '0' (false) and '1' (true)

- **Boolean Variables**

- variables that can only take the values '0' or '1'

- **Boolean Functions**

- each of the logic functions (such as AND, OR and NOT) are represented by symbols

- **Boolean Theorems**

- a set of **identities** and **laws**

# Boolean Algebra Functions

Using the information above, simple 2-input AND, OR and NOT Gates can be represented by 16 possible functions as shown in the following table.

Function	Description	Expression
1.	NULL	0
2.	IDENTITY	1
3.	Input A	A
4.	Input B	B

# Boolean Algebra Functions

Function	Description	Expression
5.	NOT A	$\bar{A}$
6.	NOT B	$\bar{B}$
7.	A AND B (AND)	$A \cdot B$
8.	A AND NOT B	$A \cdot \bar{B}$
9.	NOT A AND B	$\bar{A} \cdot B$
10.	NOT AND (NAND)	$\overline{A \cdot B}$

# Boolean Algebra Functions

Function	Description	Expression
11.	A OR B (OR)	$A + B$
12.	A OR NOT B	$A + \overline{B}$
13.	NOT A OR B	$\overline{A} + B$
14.	NOT OR (NOR)	$\overline{A + B}$
15.	Exclusive-OR	$A \cdot \overline{B} + \overline{A} \cdot B$
16.	Exclusive-NOR	$A \cdot B + \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}$



# Boolean identities

AND Function	OR Function	NOT function
$0 \bullet 0 = 0$	$0 + 0 = 0$	$\overline{0} = 1$
$0 \bullet 1 = 0$	$0 + 1 = 1$	$\overline{1} = 0$
$1 \bullet 0 = 0$	$1 + 0 = 1$	$\overline{\overline{A}} = A$
$1 \bullet 1 = 1$	$1 + 1 = 1$	
$A \bullet 0 = 0$	$A + 0 = A$	
$0 \bullet A = 0$	$0 + A = A$	
$A \bullet 1 = A$	$A + 1 = 1$	
$1 \bullet A = A$	$1 + A = 1$	
$A \bullet A = A$	$A + A = A$	
$A \bullet \overline{A} = 0$	$A + \overline{A} = 1$	

# Boolean laws

<b>Commutative law</b> $AB = BA$ $A + B = B + A$	<b>Absorption law</b> $A + AB = A$ $A(A + B) = A$
<b>Distributive law</b> $A(B + C) = AB + BC$ $A + BC = (A + B)(A + C)$	<b>De Morgan's law</b> $\overline{A + B} = \overline{A} \bullet \overline{B}$ $\overline{A \bullet B} = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$
<b>Associative law</b> $A(BC) = (AB)C$ $A + (B + C) = (A + B) + C$	<b>Note also</b> $A + \overline{A}B = A + B$ $A(\overline{A} + B) = AB$

**Thanks**