Logic designis: poolean alabora; ,0, @ ,1, -> col4 ef the clet -> simple realization of a cx+ - In 1864 goods book dopped an algebra system is ealka bodean algebra. -> boolean algebra is a system of mathametical logic -> It is designed with let of elements a set of operated, to a no of airmit of portulater. => set of element (0,1) -> Two kingly speletell - OR & AND -> ugany operated - Not @ @ (Invert) . Arriant & land of boolean algoria: --> Axioms & postaty of boolean algebra are a logical extre oport which we can paid detal theology HAD OBJU " OS ODYD " H NOT COPEN OI = > | AND open OR Open 1+1=1 1. (= 1 -> DOX 6 = ~ T@1' = 0

Aith Plu poolean appear appear appear & pinal no system. -> In boolean algebra A = A = A A = A + A A =In oldinary algebra A+A=QA $A\cdot A=A$ 1+1=5 -> In binary to Alten 1+1= (1.0) Axions & postulated 30 -0 - 6 > X+0 = X orol=X >> x +1 = 1 >> >< + x = x x= = 0 → x + 5c= 1 > x @ (D) = >1 . Identify elements or open AND com addictive identify =0 = xx+ occ x= 1= x=1= >c multiplexative identity = 1 x +0 = 26 ロナントコか Lows of boolean algebra! (1) commutative; x+y # "y+x A+B= BIA @ | N. 4= 4. X

(i) Associative bo: x,(d.2) = (x.A) + & x+(4+2)=(x+4)+2 A(B-C) = (A-B) .C 4+(B+C)=(4+8)+C and substitution (iii) A-0, 8=1 C=0 6 x (9+2) = xy+ 42 LHS A (B+C) = 0(1+0) +0 A(B+C)-AB+BC RHS OBTBC = 0 (3) x+4x = (x+4) (x+3) A+BC = (A+B)(A+C) (1) x+y2=(x+4)(x+2) = x-x+x3+x4x42 = x+x3 + xy+ y2 = x(1+2+y)=43 => x+y7 hance palabel Thought of padeon oftens. A+AB=A @ Abhelphon. Thodam; set in = x 一ついくけりニッマース (5) X+ Xy= >L+4 16+39 (36+4)= 1. (36+4)= x+4 (D) A-BC=(A+B)(A+C) = A+33C mode to logic gotel: @ MAND, NOR-UNIVERSAL gates alecated are called "unitered logic") @ vaiver tol logic

