

# Cheatsheet - Logic Gates

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## 1. Intro

(NOTE: Reading the *Postulates of Boolean Algebra* cheatsheet is recommended here)




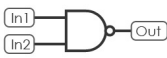




Logic gates are basic elements of circuits implementing Boolean operations. The most basic circuits are **OR** gates, **AND** gates and invertors (**NOT** gates). All boolean functions can be written in terms of these three logic operations.

- **AND** operation is represented as  $f = x \cdot y$  or  $f = xy$ .
- **OR** operation is represented as  $f = x + y$ .
- **NOT** operation is represented as  $f = \bar{x}$ .

Other gates:

- **XOR** operation is *true* only when the value of the inputs differ.
- **NAND** operations is equivalent to "not AND".
- **NOR** operation is equivalent to "not OR".
- **XNOR** operation is equivalent to a "not XOR".

AND, OR, XOR and XNOR are **commutative** (e.g.  $a + b = b + a$ ) and **associative** (e.g.  $a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$ ). NAND and NOR are commutative but not associative.

Logic Gates - Symbols and Truth Tables											
<div>BUF (Buffer)</div> 		In		Out		<div>NOT (Inverter)</div> 		In		Out	
		0		0				0		1	
		1		1				1		0	
<div>AND</div> 		In1	In2	Out		<div>NAND (NOT AND)</div> 		In1	In2	Out	
		0	0	0				0	0	1	
		0	1	0				0	1	1	
		1	0	0				1	0	1	
		1	1	1				1	1	0	
<div>OR</div> 		In1	In2	Out		<div>NOR (NOT OR)</div> 		In1	In2	Out	
		0	0	0				0	0	1	
		0	1	1				0	1	0	
		1	0	1				1	0	0	
		1	1	1				1	1	0	
<div>XOR (Exclusive Or)</div> 		In1	In2	Out		<div>XNOR (NOT XOR)</div> 		In1	In2	Out	
		0	0	0				0	0	1	
		0	1	1				0	1	0	
		1	0	1				1	0	0	
		1	1	0				1	1	1	

A circle behind a symbol indicates that the output signal is inverted.

Figure 1. Source: [http://www.exclusivearchitecture.com/?page\\_id=2425](http://www.exclusivearchitecture.com/?page_id=2425)

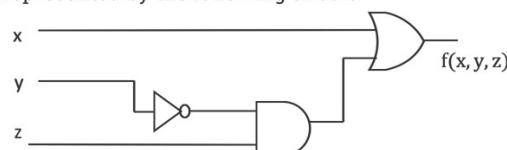
## 2. Circuits

We describe the combination of logic gates as a **circuit**.

- Let's consider the Boolean function  $f$  defined as:

$$f(x, y, z) = x + y'z$$

- $f$  can be represented by the following circuit:



A circuit that's used for the **addition** of inputs is called an **adder**. A **half adder** takes two inputs and generates a **carry** and a **sum**. A **full adder** takes three inputs and generates a carry and a sum.

For example, an **half adder**:

$$\text{sum} = xy' + x'y = x \oplus y$$

$$\text{carry} = xy$$

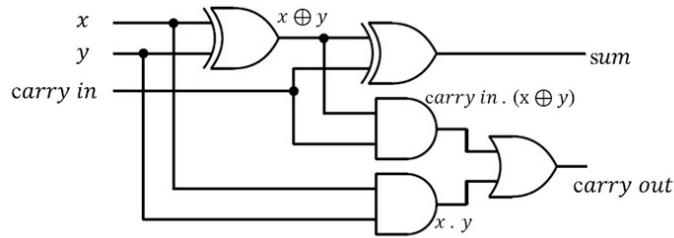


Figure 3. An half addder

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And a **full adder**:

$$\text{sum} = x \oplus y \quad \text{carry in}$$

$$\text{carry out} = xy + \text{carry in} \cdot (x \oplus y)$$

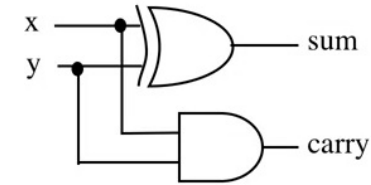


Figure 2. An half addder