

MOHIT SHARMA  
11434  
GROUP-12

# AND GATE

- A logic gate is a physical device that implements a Boolean function
- It performs a logical operation on one or more logic inputs and produces a single logic output.
- AND gate takes two inputs and gives output as low(0) whenever any of its input is low(0).
- The representation of AND function is  $C=A.B$

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- AND gate takes two inputs and gives output as low(0) whenever any of its input is low(0).
- The representation of **AND** function is  $C=A.B$

A	B	C
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



Figure: AND gate

# OR GATE

- OR gate takes two inputs and gives output as high(1) whenever any of its input is high(1), else it gives low(0).
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Truth Table for OR gate

A	B	C
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

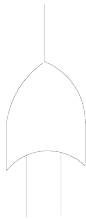


Figure: OR gate

# NOT GATE

- NOT gate is different from previous two in the sense that it has 1 input instead of two.
- The output is high(1) if input is low(0) and vice versa.



# NOT GATE

- NOT gate is different from previous two in the sense that it has 1 input instead of two.
- The output is high(1) if input is low(0) and vice versa.

Truth Table for NOT gate

A	B
0	1
1	0

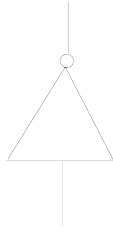


Figure: NOT gate

# De-Morgan's Laws

The rules given by De-Morgan allow the expression of conjunctions and disjunctions purely in terms of each other via negation. Refer to slides 2, 5, and 8 before going further.

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## Laws

The laws if laid in plain English are as follows:

- 1 The negation of a conjunction is the disjunction of the negations.
- 2 The negation of a disjunction is the conjunction of the negations.

## Theorem

*The negation of a conjunction is the disjunction of the negations.  
Represented mathematically:*

$$\overline{A + B} = \overline{A}.\overline{B} \quad (1)$$

$$\overline{A+B} = \overline{A}.\overline{B} \quad (2)$$

### Proof using Truth Table

A	B	A+B	A'	B'	(A+B)'	A'.B'
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	0

## Theorem

*The negation of a disjunction is the conjunction of the negations.  
Represented mathematically:*

$$\overline{A.B} = \overline{A} + \overline{B} \quad (3)$$

$$\overline{A.B} = \overline{A} + \overline{B} \quad (4)$$

### Proof using Truth Table

A	B	AB	A'	B'	AB'	A'+B'
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	0	0	0



# Generalised De-Morgan's Laws

Equations 1 and 4 represent a special case. The law can be extended to more than two inputs following the definition itself.

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## Laws

$$\overline{(A + B + C + D + E \dots)} = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D} \cdot \overline{E} \dots \quad (5)$$

$$\overline{(A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D \cdot E \dots)} = \overline{A} + \overline{B} + \overline{C} + \overline{D} + \overline{E} \dots \quad (6)$$