# VERIFICATION OF BOOLEAN IDENTITIES USING EMBEDDED-C

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## 1 PROBLEM

#### (GATE CS-2019)

Q.6 Which one the following is not a valid identity?

(A) 
$$(x \oplus y) \oplus z = x \oplus (y \oplus z)$$

(B) 
$$(x+y) \oplus z = x \oplus (y+z)$$

(C) 
$$x \oplus y = x + y, ifxy = 0$$

(D) 
$$x \oplus y = (xy + x'y')'$$

#### 2 COMPONENTS

Components	Value	Quantity
Resistor	220 Ohm	1
Arduino	UNO	1
Bread Board		1
Jumper Wires	M-M	10
LED		1

Table 1: Components

#### 3 INTRODUCTION

An "identity" is merely a relationship that is always true, regardless of the values that any variables involved might take on; similar to laws or properties. Many of these can be analogous to normal multiplication and addition, particularly when the symbols 0,1 are used for FALSE, TRUE.

## 4 TRUTH TABLE

The Truth Table for the above identities is ass follows:

(A) 
$$(x \oplus y) \oplus z = x \oplus (y \oplus z)$$
  
where  $Y1 = (x \oplus y) \oplus z, Y2 = x \oplus (y \oplus z)$ 

x	y	$\mathbf{z}$	<b>Y</b> 1	Y2	F
0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 2: Truth Table

(B) 
$$(x+y) \oplus z = x \oplus (y+z)$$
  
where  $Y1 = (x+y) \oplus z, Y2 = x \oplus (y+z)$ 

x	y	$\mathbf{z}$	<b>Y</b> 1	<b>Y2</b>	$\mathbf{F}$
0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	1

Table 3: Truth Table

(C) 
$$x \oplus y = x + y, ifxy = 0$$
  
where  $Y1 = x \oplus y = x + y, ifxy = 0$ 

x	y	<b>Y</b> 1	<b>Y2</b>	$\mathbf{F}$
0	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	1

Table 4: Truth Table

(D) 
$$x \oplus y = (xy + x'y')'$$
  
where  $(xy + x'y')' = (x' + y')(x + y)$   
 $= x \oplus y$ 

The Truth Table for  $x \oplus y$  is as follows:

x	$\mathbf{y}$	$x \oplus y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Table 5: Truth Table

Here, Except (B) identity all other identies are valid according to the mentioned truth tables.

## 5 IMPLEMENTATION

Arduino	INPUT	OUTPUT
PIN		
2	x	
3	У	
4	Z	
13		F

Table 6: Connections

#### 5.1 PROCEDURE

- 1. Connect the circuit as per the above table.
- 2. Connect one end of the resistor to a node of LED and cathode of LED to ground.
- 3. Connect the output pin to LED.
- 4. Connect inputs to Vcc for logic 1, ground for logic 0.
- 5. Execute the circuit using the below code.

# 6 SOFTWARE

Now execute the following codes and upload in arduino to see the results.

https://github.com/pavangoudmanchanpally/CS.6.2019/blob/main/codes