

Intro to Binary Logic

Overview

- Two discrete values
 - True or false
 - Yes or no
 - High or low
 - 1 or 0
- Consists of binary variables and a set of logical operations

Overview

- Consists of binary variables and a set of logical operations
- 3 basic logical operations
 - AND
 - OR
 - NOT
- Each of which produces a result z

AND

- Denoted by a dot (\cdot) or the absence of a symbol.

$$x \cdot y = z = xy$$

- Interpreted to mean that
 - $z = 1$ if and only if (iff) $x = 1$ and $y = 1$
 - otherwise the result is $z = 0$.

AND

- The results of the operation can be shown by a truth table.

Inputs		Result
x	y	$x \cdot y$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

- All** inputs must be true for the result to be true.

OR

- Denoted by a plus (+)

$$x + y = z$$

- Interpreted to mean that
 - $z = 1$ if $x = 1$ or $y = 1$
 - otherwise the result is $z = 0$.

OR

- The truth table

x	y	$x + y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

- **At least 1** input must be true for the result to be true.

NOT

- This operation is represented by a prime (')

$$x' = z$$

- Referred to as the complement operation.

x	x'
0	1
1	0

Pitfall

- Binary logic should not be confused with binary arithmetic.

+ implies OR

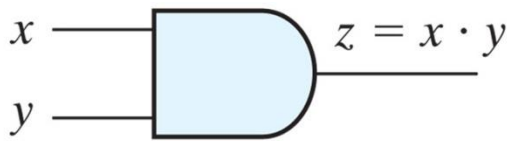
NOT addition

· implies AND

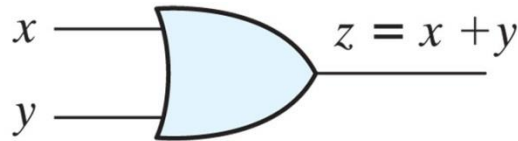
NOT multiplication

Logic Gates

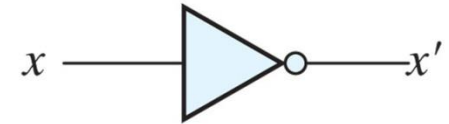
- Electronic circuits that operate on one or more input signals to produce an output.



(a) Two-input AND gate



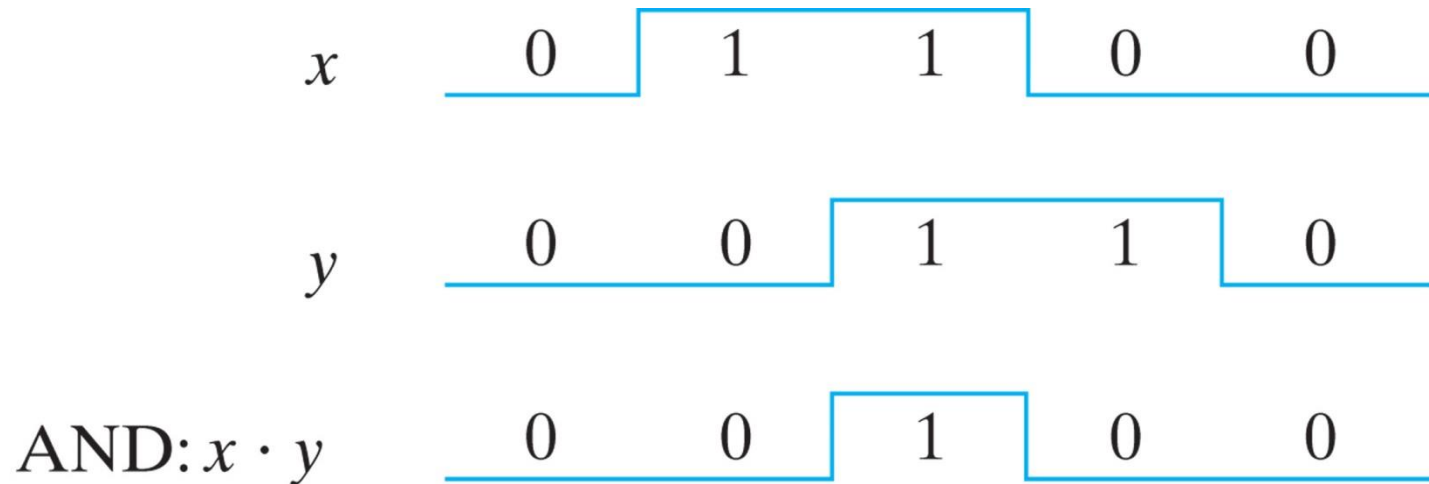
(b) Two-input OR gate



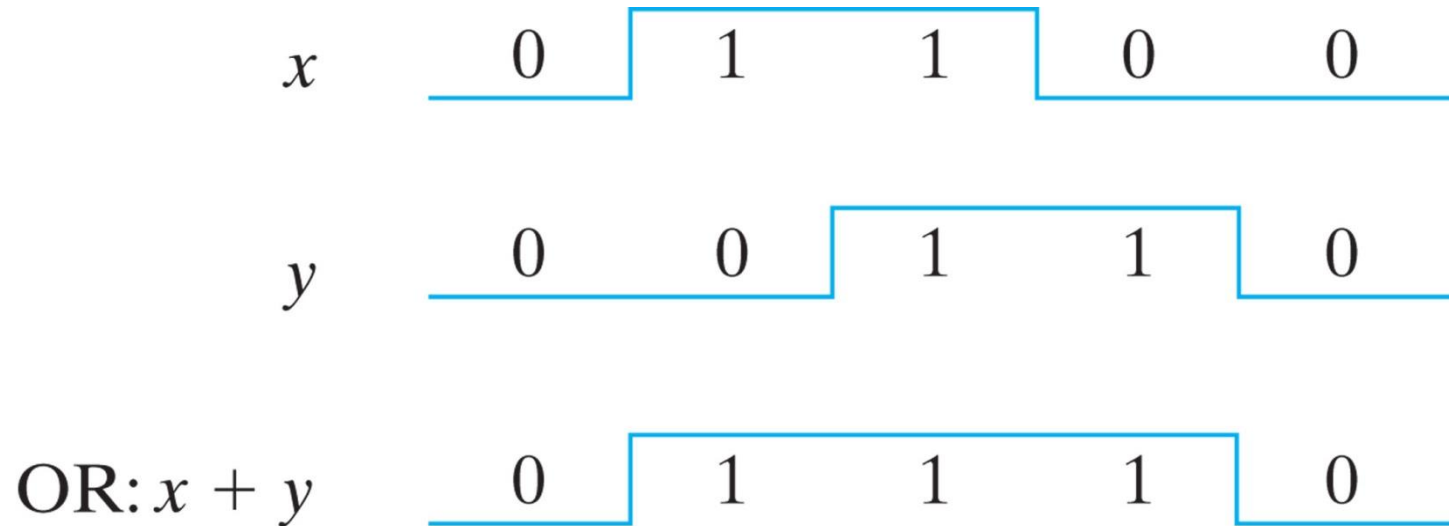
(c) NOT gate or inverter

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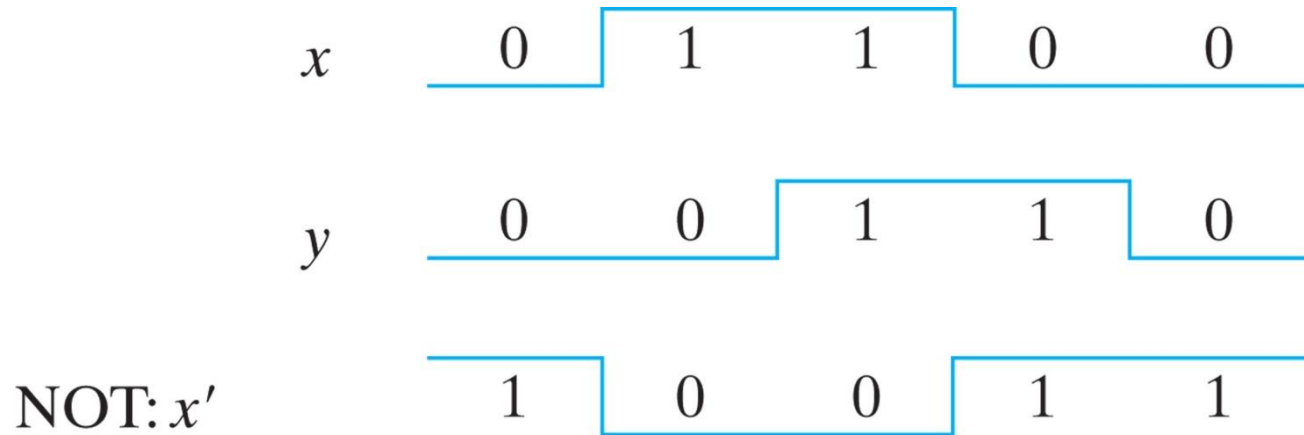
Timing Diagram



Timing Diagram



Timing Diagram



Summary

- Binary logic is comprised of 3 basic operations.
 - AND, NOT, OR
- Be wary of the pitfall
 - Binary logic is not binary arithmetic
- Will tie directly to Boolean Algebra in Chapter 2