

Minimization of Logic Expression using Boolean Algebra

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EE-224: Digital Design

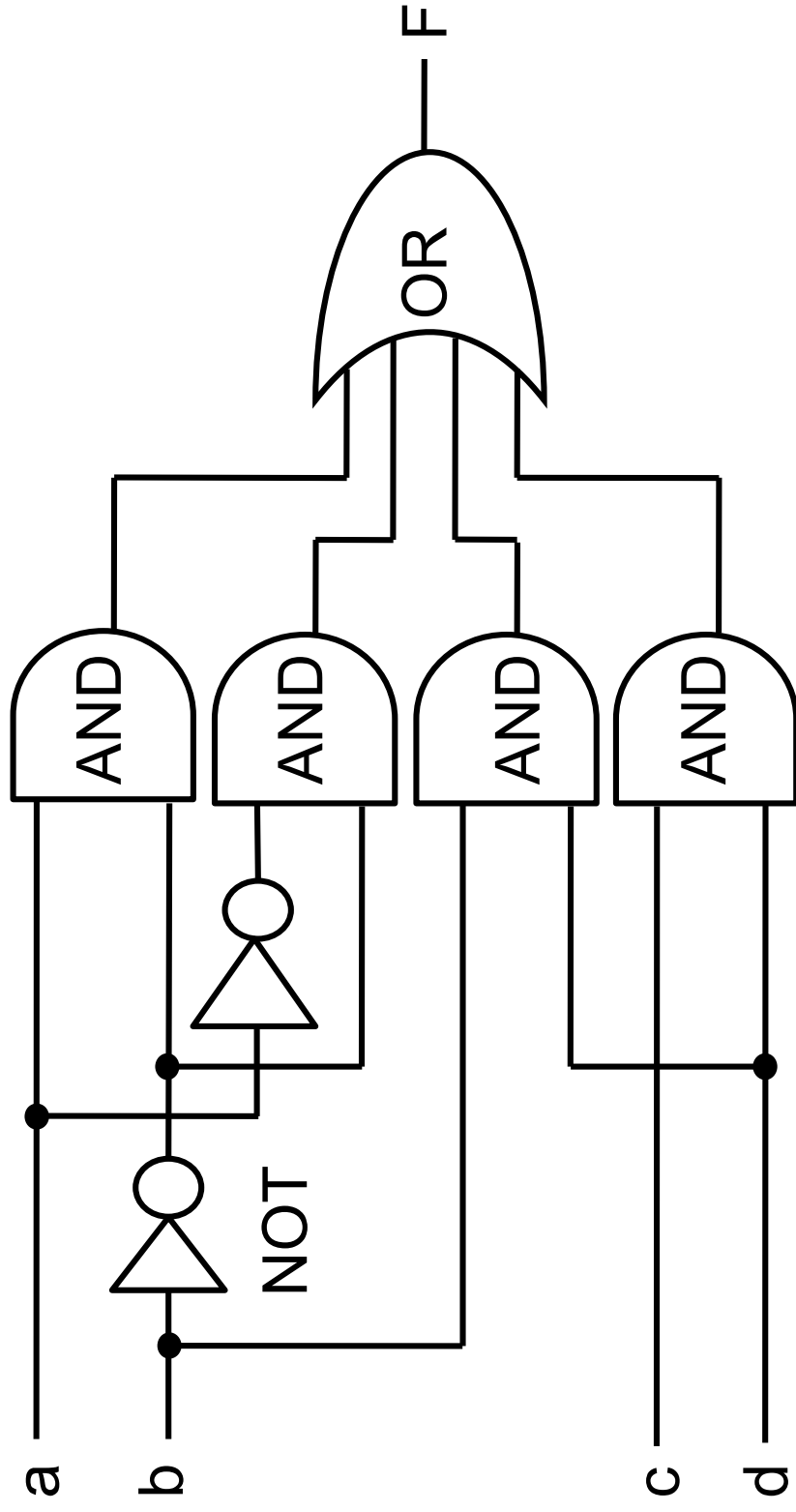


Lecture 9: 07 September 2020

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Understanding Minimization

- Logic function: $F = a\bar{b} + \bar{a}\bar{b} + bd + cd$



Logic Minimization

- Reducing products:

$$\begin{aligned} F &= a\bar{b} + \bar{a}\bar{b} + bd + cd \\ &= \bar{b}(a + \bar{a}) + bd + cd \\ &= \bar{b}1 + bd + cd \\ &= \bar{b}(c + \bar{c}) + bd + cd \\ &= bd + \bar{b}c + cd + \bar{b}\bar{c} \\ &= bd + \bar{b}c + \bar{b}\bar{c} \\ &= bd + \bar{b}(c + \bar{c}) \\ &= bd + \bar{b} \end{aligned}$$

Distributivity

Complementation

Identity

Complementation

Distributivity

Consensus theorem

Distributivity

Complement, identity

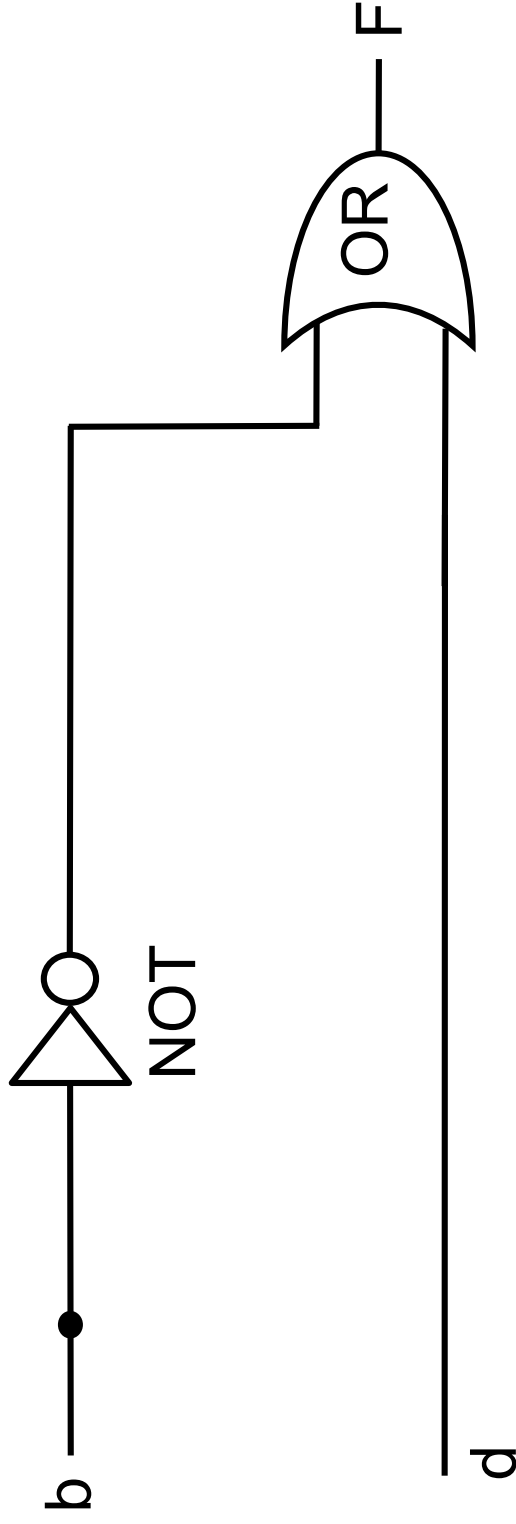
$$F = \bar{b} + d$$

Absorption



Logic Minimization

- Minimized expression: $F = \bar{b} + d$



DeMorgan's Theorem (1)



- $\overline{a + b} = \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}, \quad \forall a, b \in B$
- $\overline{\overline{a + b}} = \overline{\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}}, \quad \forall a, b \in B$

DeMorgan's Theorem (2)



- $\overline{a \cdot b} = \bar{a} + \bar{b}, \quad \forall a, b \in B$
- $\overline{\overline{a \cdot b}} = \overline{\bar{a} + \bar{b}}, \quad \forall a, b \in B$



Minimum Operator Set

- Minimum number of operators
- $\{ \sim, (+ \text{ or } \cdot) \} / \{ \neg, (\wedge \text{ or } \vee) \}$



Universal Operator: NAND

- NAND: Composite operator (AND and NOT)

- $\overline{a} = \overline{a \cdot a}$

- $\overline{\overline{a \cdot b}} = \overline{(a \cdot b) \cdot (a \cdot b)}$

- $\overline{\overline{\overline{a \cdot b}}} = \overline{(a \cdot a) \cdot (b \cdot b)}$



Universal Operator: NOR

- NOR: Composite operator (OR and NOT)

- $\overline{\overline{a}} = a + a$

- $a + b = \overline{\overline{a + b}} = \overline{(a + b)} + \overline{(a + b)}$

- $a . b = \overline{\overline{a + b}} = \overline{(a + a)} + \overline{(b + b)}$



Complementing Functions

- Use DeMorgan's Theorem to complement a function:
 1. Interchange AND and OR operators
 2. Complement each constant value and literal
- Example: Complement $F = \bar{x}.y.\bar{z} + x.\bar{y}.z$
 $\bar{F} = (x + \bar{y} + z)(\bar{x} + y + z)$



Logic Expression (SOP)

- $F = a.b + c.d$
- $\overline{F} = (\overline{a} + \overline{b}) . (\overline{c} + \overline{d})$
- $\overline{\overline{F}} = \textcolor{blue}{F} = (\overline{a} + \overline{b}) . (\overline{c} + \overline{d})$



Logic Expression (SOP)

- $F = a.b + c.d$
- $F = (\overline{a} + \overline{b}) . (\overline{c} + \overline{d})$



Logic Expression (POS)

- $F = (a + b) \cdot (c + d)$
- $\overline{F} = \overline{(a + b)} + \overline{(c + d)}$
- $\overline{F} = (\overline{a} \cdot \overline{b}) + (\overline{c} \cdot \overline{d})$
- $\overline{\overline{F}} = \overline{(\overline{a} \cdot \overline{b}) + (\overline{c} \cdot \overline{d})}$



Logic Expression (POS)

- $F = (a + b) \cdot (c + d)$
- $F = \overline{(\overline{a} \cdot \overline{b})} + \overline{(\overline{c} \cdot \overline{d})}$



Representation



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15

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Canonical Forms

- It is useful to specify Boolean functions in a form that:
 - Allows comparison for equality.
 - Has a correspondence to the truth tables
- Canonical Forms in common usage:
 - Truth Table
 - Sum of Minterms (SOM)
 - Product of Maxterms (POM)



Thank You



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17

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