# CSCI 210: Computer Architecture Lecture 16: Boolean Algebra

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## **Announcements**

Problem Set 5 due Friday

Lab 4 due Sunday

Office Hours Tuesday 13:30 – 14:30

# Boolean Algebra

 Branch of algebra in which all variables are 1 or 0 (equivalently true or false)

Introduced by George Boole in 1847

Multiple notations

$$-x \wedge y \qquad x \vee y$$

$$-xy$$
  $x + y$ 

## Boolean laws

• Commutativity 
$$x + y = y + x$$
,

$$xy = yx$$

$$x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z, \quad x(yz) = (xy)z$$

$$x(yz) = (xy)z$$

• Distributivity 
$$x + yz = (x + y)(x + z)$$
,  $x(y + z) = xy + yz$ 

$$x(y + z) = xy + yz$$

• Idempotence 
$$x + x = x$$
,

$$x + x = x$$

$$xx = x$$

# Which Identity Laws Are True?

A. 
$$x + 0 = x$$
,  $x0 = x$ 

B. 
$$x + 0 = x$$
,  $x1 = x$ 

C. 
$$x + 1 = x$$
,  $x0 = x$ 

D. 
$$x + 1 = x$$
,  $x1 = x$ 

# Which Complementation Laws Are True?

A. 
$$\overline{x} + x = 0$$
,  $\overline{x}x = 0$ 

B. 
$$\overline{x} + x = 0$$
,  $\overline{x}x = 1$ 

C. 
$$\overline{x} + x = 1$$
,  $\overline{x}x = 0$ 

D. 
$$\overline{x} + x = 1$$
,  $\overline{x}x = 1$ 

## Which Annihilator Laws Are True?

A. 
$$x + 0 = 0$$
,  $x0 = 0$ 

B. 
$$x + 1 = 1$$
,  $x0 = 0$ 

C. 
$$x + 0 = 0$$
,  $x1 = 1$ 

D. 
$$x + 1 = 1$$
,  $x1 = 1$ 

## Simplifying Expressions

$$F = XYZ + XY\overline{Z} + \overline{X}Z$$

A. 
$$F = XY + \overline{X}Z$$

B. 
$$F = X(YZ + \underline{Y}Z + \underline{Z})$$

$$C \cdot F = X\dot{Y}(Z + \overline{Z}) + \overline{X}\dot{Z}$$

D. This cannot be simplified further

- Identity law: A+0=A and  $A\cdot 1=A$
- ullet Zero and One laws: A+1=1 and  $A\cdot 0=0$
- lacksquare Inverse laws:  $A+\overline{A}=1$  and  $A\cdot\overline{A}=0$
- lacksquare Commutative laws: A+B=B+A and  $A\cdot B=B\cdot A$
- ullet Associative laws: A+(B+C)=(A+B)+C and  $A\cdot(B\cdot C)=(A\cdot B)\cdot C$
- Distributive laws:  $A \cdot (B+C) = (A \cdot B) + (A \cdot C)$  and  $A + (B \cdot C) = (A+B) \cdot (A+C)$

# DeMorgan's Law

- DeMorgan's Law
  - Use to obtain the complement of an expression

$$\overline{x+y} = \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}$$
$$\overline{xy} = \overline{x} + \overline{y}$$

# What is $\overline{AB + AC}$ ?

A. 
$$\overline{A} \overline{B} + \overline{A} C$$

B. 
$$(\overline{A} \overline{B})(\overline{A} C)$$

C. 
$$(A + B)(A + \overline{C})$$

D. 
$$(\overline{A} + \overline{B})(\overline{A} + C)$$

$$\overline{x+y} = \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}$$
$$\overline{xy} = \overline{x} + \overline{y}$$

## Sum of Products form of Boolean function f

- Developed from the truth table for  $f(x_1, ..., x_n)$
- Find all the rows of the truth table in which f = 1
- By definition,  $f(x_1, ..., x_n) = 1$  if and only if the input  $x_1, ..., x_n$  match one of these rows

- We can write f as an OR (sum) of expressions checking if the input matches one of the rows:
  - f = (input matches row 1) OR (input matches row 4) OR ...

## Sum of Products

- Developed from the truth table
  - Each product term contains each input exactly once, complemented or not.
  - Need to OR together set of AND terms to satisfy table
  - One product for each 1 in F column

X	Υ	F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

## Sum of Products

A. 
$$\overline{A} + B\overline{C}$$

B. 
$$A\overline{B}\overline{C} + A\overline{B}C + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}$$

C. 
$$\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B}C + \overline{A}B\overline{C} + \overline{A}BC + AB\overline{C}$$

D. 
$$ABC + AB\overline{C} + A\overline{B}C + A\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B}C$$

## **Product of Sums**

- Express the same function as the AND of ORs
- Write out the sum of products for F and then take the complement using DeMorgan's law

X	Υ	F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

#### **Product of Sums**

 Simplified: Select the rows where F is 0 and take the complements of the inputs to form the ORs

Х	Υ	F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

## **Product of Sums**

A. 
$$F = (A + \overline{B} + C)(A + \overline{B} + \overline{C})(A + B + C)$$

B. 
$$F = (\overline{A} + B + C)(\overline{A} + B + \overline{C})(\overline{A} + \overline{B} + \overline{C})$$

C. 
$$F = (A + \overline{B} + \overline{C})(A + \overline{B} + C)(A + B + C)$$

D. 
$$F = (A+B+C)(A+B+\overline{C})(A+\overline{B}+C)(A+\overline{B}+\overline{C})(A+B+\overline{C})$$

# Reading

- Next lecture: Combinational Logic
  - Section 3.3 (Skip Don't Cares section)

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