Boolean Algebra Imp term is literal Boolean Expression: represent Variables and ats Complement is called literals. f (A,B) = A, A,B,B No need to use all literals No. of literals = In (Maninum 3 variables = 6 ICA, B,C) = A, A, B,B,C;C Boolean Equation i) SOP, pos, Canonical term (Standard SOP & POS) SOP (Sum of Product) group of product, summed together AB+ABC+BC
Product

Also called Disjunctive normal from (DNF)

POS	j
(Product of Sura)	
Pos is a group of su	en terms multip
together. Product	
Ex: (A+B) (B+C)	
Sun	
A(B+C) (C+D) >> POS	
It is also called as C	onjunctine Form
Canonical form	
2 forms en Canonical	
SSOP (Standard (SOP)	Standard Pos [Sp
> Each product term contains &	Each sum term com
	all the variables of
function	the function.
Ex:- FCA, B, C) = ABC +ABC F	$CA_1B_1C) = (AtBt\bar{C})$

AB+BCA X

 $(\overline{A} + \overline{B} + C)$ P(A, B, C) = (A + B) (B + C) $\overline{P} (POS)$ $\overline{B} U + SPOS$

MINTERMS & MAXTERM

Minterm Each Individual term in SSOP is called Winterm Maxterm Each Individual term is spos is called as Manterm

For Two Variable function

Variable A B	Minterm SSOP	Maxterm 8 pos
00	AB mo	A+B>M
0 1	AB mi	A+B>M,
10	$A\overline{B}$ m_2	A+B>M2
	AB m3	A+B -> M3
		1

F(A,B) = AB+AB -> SSOP

=
$$\leq m(3,1)$$
 minterms (SSOP)
= $m_3 + m_1$

f(A,B) = (A+B) (A+B) = TM (0,2) Final Winterms abctabet abc Any P. The function board wice verge abc+ abc f(a,b,c)= 56(5,4,0) 100 +001

@ Obtain the canonical SOP of the fun i) YCA,B) = A+B 2) Y(A,B,C) = A+BC 3) Y= AB+AU 9 obtain the canonical POS of the fun

YCA,B,C)=(A+B)(B+C)(A+C)

a Express the function Y= A+BC

b) Canonical Posterm a) Canonical SOP

 $\frac{Q}{2} > Y(A, B) = \frac{A + B}{J}$ (Minterm or SOP=) Manterm Pos=0 =) A.I + B. 1 (8. X) =) A. (B+B) + B (A+A)

=) AB+AB+AB+AB

=) AB+AB+AB