



DIGITAL DESIGN AND COMPUTER ORGANIZATION

Boolean Algebra, Identities - 1

Reetinder Sidhu

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

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Boolean Algebra, Identities - 1

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Engineering

- Digital Design
 - ▶ Combinational logic design
 - ★ **Boolean Algebras, Identities**
 - ▶ Sequential logic design
- Computer Organization
 - ▶ Architecture (microprocessor instruction set)
 - ▶ Microarchitecture (microprocessor operation)

Concepts covered

- Truth table from Logic Circuit
- Boolean Formulas
- Combinational Logic Circuits

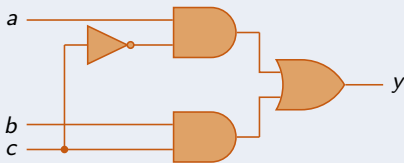
BOOLEAN ALGEBRA, IDENTITIES - 1

What is a Logic Circuit?

Logic Circuit

Multiple logic gates combined together, with the output of one gate being connected to the input of another, form a *logic circuit*

Example Logic Circuit



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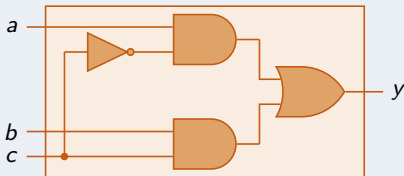
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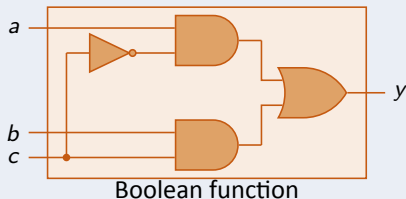
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Truth table

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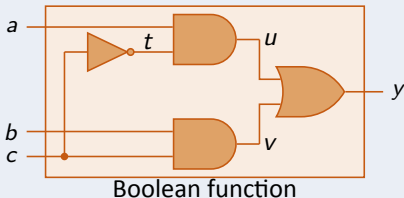
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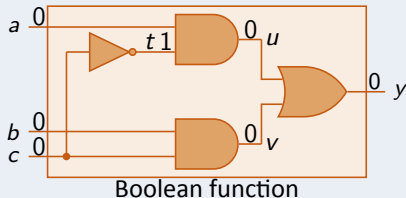
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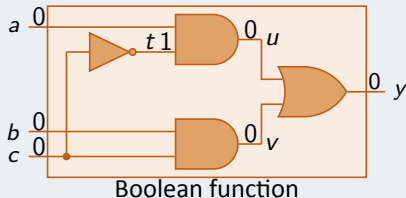
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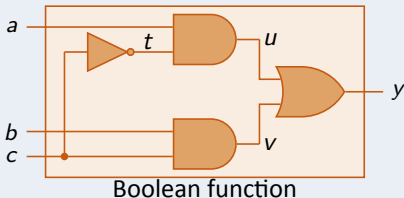
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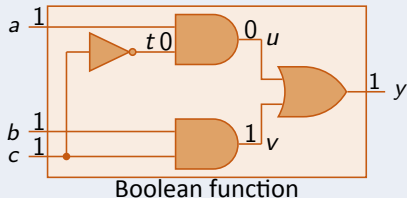
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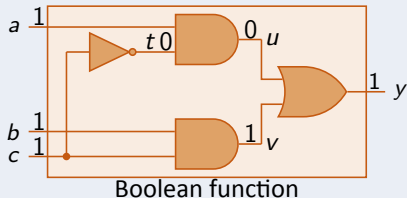
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Boolean Formula Syntax



Syntax Rules for Boolean Formulas

- ① A Boolean constant (0 or 1) is a Boolean Formula
- ② A Boolean variable (say x) is a Boolean formula
- ③ If P and Q are Boolean formulas then so are:
 - a $(P \cdot Q)$
 - b $(P + Q)$
 - c \overline{P}

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Example of Boolean Formula: $((a \cdot \overline{c}) + (b \cdot c))$

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- (i) From rule 2, Boolean variable a is a Boolean formula
- (ii) From rule 2, Boolean variable b is a Boolean formula
- (iii) From rule 2, Boolean variable c is a Boolean formula
- (iv) From rule 3c and step (iii) above, \overline{c} is a Boolean formula
- (v) From rule 3a, and steps (i) and (iv) above, $(a \cdot \overline{c})$ is a Boolean formula
- (vi) From rule 3a, and steps (ii) and (iii) above, $(b \cdot c)$ is a Boolean formula
- (vii) From rule 3b, and steps (v) and (vi) above, $((a \cdot \overline{c}) + (b \cdot c))$ is a Boolean formula

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Meaning of Boolean Formulas



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- 2 \cdot means AND Boolean function (or logic gate)
- 3 $+$ means OR function (or logic gate)
- 4 $-$ means NOT function (or logic gate)

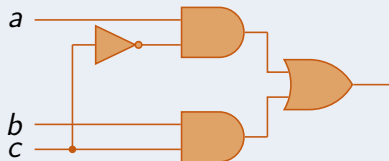
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Example

Consider the Boolean formula $((a \cdot \bar{c}) + (b \cdot c))$. Using the rules on the left, it is converted to:



- Boolean formulas can be difficult to read because of many brackets
- Number of brackets can be reduced as follows:
 - ▶ \cdot has higher precedence than $+$ (like in arithmetic, \times has higher precedence than $+$)
 - ★ So $((a \cdot \bar{c}) + (b \cdot c))$ can be written as $(a \cdot \bar{c} + b \cdot c)$
 - ▶ Outermost brackets can be dropped
 - ★ So $(a \cdot \bar{c} + b \cdot c)$ can be written as $a \cdot \bar{c} + b \cdot c$
 - ▶ \cdot can be dropped (like in arithmetic, $a \times b$ can be written as ab)
 - ★ So $a \cdot \bar{c} + b \cdot c$ can be written as $a\bar{c} + bc$

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But only those logic circuits that can be represented by Boolean formulas are called **combinational logic circuits** (or just combinational logic)

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Combinational Logic Circuits

But only those logic circuits that can be represented by Boolean formulas are called **combinational logic circuits** (or just combinational logic)

- In other words, combinational logic circuits are those that can be specified as Boolean functions
- Logic circuits that cannot be represented by a Boolean formula or function:
 - ▶ Logic circuits where the output of a gate is fed back as an input
 - ▶ Logic circuits where the outputs of two gates are connected together

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- What do their simplified notations look like
- Write the truth table for each formula
 - ▶ Is there any relation between the two truth tables
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- Write the truth table for each formula
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- Draw the combinational logic circuit for each formula