

Problems

① In Boolean algebra, if $a+b=1$ and $a.b=0$, s.t $b=a'$ via the complement of every elt a is unique.

Prpf:-

$$b = b \cdot 1$$

$$= b \cdot (a+a')$$

$$= b \cdot a + b \cdot a'$$

$$= a \cdot b + b \cdot a'$$

$$= 0 + b \cdot a'$$

$$= a \cdot a' + a' \cdot b$$

$$= a' \cdot (a+b)$$

$$= a' \cdot 1$$

$$= a'$$

Commutative law

$\therefore a \cdot b = 0$ Given

Distributive law

Given $a+b=1$

②

Simplify the Boolean expression

$a' \cdot b' \cdot c + a \cdot b' \cdot c + a' \cdot b' \cdot c'$ using Boolean algebra's identities

Soln:-

$$a' \cdot b' \cdot c + a \cdot b' \cdot c + a' \cdot b' \cdot c' = a' \cdot b' \cdot c + (a \cdot b').(c+c')$$

$$= a' \cdot b' \cdot c + a \cdot b' \cdot 1$$

$$= \cancel{b' \cdot (a+a') \cdot c} \cdot b' \cdot (a' \cdot c + a)$$

$$= b' \cdot (a+a') \cdot (a' \cdot c + a)$$

$$= b' \cdot (a+c)$$

$$= b' \cdot a + b' \cdot c$$

③

In any Boolean algebra, show that

$ab' + a'b = 0$ if and only if $a=b$.

Soln:-

(i) Let $a=b$, Then

$$ab' + a'b = aa' + a'a \quad \text{or} \quad bb' + a'a$$

$$= 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$= 0.$$

$$(ii) \quad ab' + a'b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \underline{a + ab'} + a'b = a$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a + a'b = a \quad \text{by absorption law}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad (a + a') \cdot (a + b) = a$$

$$1 \cdot (a + b) = a$$

$$a + b = a \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$a \cdot (a + b) = a$$

$$a + a \cdot b = a$$

$$iii) \quad ab' + a'b + b = b$$

$$ab' + b = b \quad \text{by absorption law}$$

$$(a + b) \cdot (b' + b) = b$$

$$(a + b) = b \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\therefore (1) \& (2) \Rightarrow a = b.$$

④ In any Boolean algebra, show that

$$(a + b')(b + c')(c + a') = (a' + b)(b' + c)(c' + a)$$

Soln:-

$$\text{LHS } (a + b' + 0)(b + c' + 0)(c + a' + 0)$$

$$= (a + b' + c \cdot c')(b + c' + a \cdot a')(c + a' + b \cdot b')$$

$$= (a + b' + c)(a + b' + c')(b + c' + a)(b + c' + a')(c + a' + b)(c + a' + b')$$

$$= \{(a' + b + c)(a' + b + c')\} \{(b' + c + a)(b' + c + a')\} \{(c' + a + b)(c' + a + b')\}$$

$$= (a' + b + c)(b' + c + a)(c' + a + b)$$

$$= (a' + b)(b' + c)(c' + a)$$

$$= (a' + b)(b' + c)(c' + a)$$

$$= \text{RHS.}$$

⑤ In any Boolean algebra prove that

$$i) \quad x + wy + uz = \{(x+u+w)(x+u+y)\}(x+v+w) \\ (x+v+y)\}(x+w+z)(x+y+z)$$

$$ii) \quad ab + abc + a'b + ab'c = b + ac$$

Soln:-

$$i) \quad \text{RHS} = \{(x+u+wy)(x+v+wy)\}(x+z+wy) \\ = (x+wy+uz)(x+wy+z) \\ = x+wy+uz \\ = \text{LHS}$$

$$ii) \quad \text{LHS} (ab + a'b) + (abc + ab'c) \\ = (a+a').b + ac(b+b') \\ = 1.b + ac.1 \\ = b + ac$$

H.W

⑥ Simplify $i) (x+y+xy)(x+z) = x+yz$

$$ii) \quad x(y+z(xy+xz)') = xy$$

$$iii) \quad xy' + z + (x'+y)z' = 1.$$

⑦ Simplify $i) a'b(a'+c) + ab'(b+c) = a'b + ab'$

$$ii) \quad a + a'b'c' + (b+c)' = a+c'.$$

⑧ $i) (x+y)(x'+z) = xz + x'y + yz = xz + x'y$

$$ii) (xy'z' + xy'z + xyz + xyz')(x+y) = x.$$

- ① Find the distinctive normal form of the following Boolean expressions by (i) truth table method and (ii) algebraic method.

(a) $f(x, y, z) = xy + yz'$

(b) $f(x, y, z) = y' + [z' + x + (yz)'] (x + x'y)$

(c) $f(x, y, z, w) = xy + yzw'$

Soln:-

(i)

(a)

x	y	z	xy	yz'	f
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	0	1

The minterms corresponding to the 3 rows for which 1 occurs in the f column are $x'yz'$, xyz' & xyz .

\therefore DNF of $f(x, y, z) = x'yz' + xyz' + xyz$.

(ii) Algebraic method

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= xy + yz' = xy(z + z') + (x + x')yz' \\
 &= xyz + xyz' + xyz' + x'yz' \\
 &= xyz + xyz' + x'yz'.
 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

(i)

x	y	z	yz	(yz)'	$g = z' + x + (yz)'$	$x'y$	$h = z + x'y$	gh	$f = y' + gh$
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1

The minterms corresponding to all the rows except the 4th & 7th rows.

$$\therefore \text{DNF } f(x, y, z) = x'y'z' + x'y'z + x'yz' + xy'z' + xyz' + xyz$$

(ii)

$$f(x, y, z) = y' + [z' + x + y' + z'](z + x'y)$$

$$= y' + (x + y' + z')(z + x'y) \quad \because z' + z = 1$$

$$= y' + xz + y'z + x'y'z \quad \because xx' = 0 = yy' = zz'$$

$$= y'(x + x') + xz(y + y') + y'z(x + x') + x'y'z$$

$$= xy'(z + z') + x'y'(z + z') + xyz + xzy' + y'zx + y'zx' + x'y'z$$

$$= xy'z + xy'z' + x'y'z + x'y'z' + xyz + xzy' + y'zx + y'zx' + x'y'z$$

$$= xy'z + xy'z' + x'y'z + x'y'z' + xyz + xzy'$$

(c)

x	y	z	w	xy	yzw'	f
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	0

$$\therefore \text{DNF is } x'yzw' + xy'z'w' + xy'z'w + xyzw' + xyzw$$

(ii) Algebraic

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x, y, z) &= xy(z+z') + (x+x')yzw' \\
 &= xyz(w+w') + xyz'(w+w') + x'yzw' + x'yzw' \\
 &= xyzw + xyzw' + xyz'w + xyz'w' + x'yzw' + x'yzw' \\
 &= xyzw + xyzw' + xyz'w + xyz'w' + x'yzw'.
 \end{aligned}$$

② Find the conjunctive normal forms of the following Boolean expression using (i) truth table (ii) algebraic method.

(a) $f(x, y, z) = (x+z)y$

(b) $f(x, y, z) = x \quad (H.W)$

(c) $f(x, y, z) = (yz + xz')(xy' + z)' \quad (H.W)$

Soln:-

(a)	(i)	x	y	z	x+z	(x+z)y
		0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	1	1	0
		0	1	0	0	0
		0	1	1	1	1
		1	0	0	1	0
		1	0	1	1	0
		1	1	0	1	1
		1	1	1	1	1

The Maxterms corresponding to the rows for which 0 occurs in the f column are

$$(x+y+z) \cdot (x+y+z')(x+y'+z)(x'+y+z)(x'+y+z')$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ii)} \quad f &= (x+z)y = (x+z+yy')y \\
 &= (x+y+z)(x+y'+z)(y+xx') \\
 &= (x+y+z)(x+y'+z)(x+y)(x'+y) \\
 &= (x+y+z)(x'+y'+z)(x+y+zz')(x'+y+zz') \\
 &= (x+y+z)(x+y+z)(x+y+z')(x'+y+z)(x'+y+z') \\
 &= (x+y+z)(x+y+z')(x+y'+z)(x'+y+z)(x'+y+z') //
 \end{aligned}$$