

# Aljabar Boolean Laws



Oleh : Ahmad Zaini

TE.141323 Rangkaian Digital

Teknik Multimedia dan Jaringan, Teknik Elektro

FTI - ITS

# NOT, AND and OR Laws

## NOT Laws

$X$	$\bar{X}$
0	1
1	0

$$\bar{0} = 1$$

$$\bar{1} = 0$$

$$\bar{\bar{X}} = X$$

Involution

## AND Laws

$X$	$Y$	$X \cdot Y$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

$$X \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$X \cdot 1 = X$$

$$X \cdot X = X$$

$$X \cdot \bar{X} = 0$$

## OR Laws

$X$	$Y$	$X + Y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

$$X + 0 = X$$

$$X + 1 = 1$$

$$X + X = X$$

$$X + \bar{X} = 1$$

# XOR and EQV Laws

## *XOR Laws*

$X$	$Y$	$X \oplus Y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

$$X \oplus 0 = X$$

$$X \oplus 1 = \bar{X}$$

$$X \oplus X = 0$$

$$X \oplus \bar{X} = 1$$

## *EQV Laws*

$X$	$Y$	$X \odot Y$
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

$$X \odot 0 = \bar{X}$$

$$X \odot 1 = X$$

$$X \odot X = 1$$

$$X \odot \bar{X} = 0$$

# DeMorgan Laws

$$\overline{X \cdot Y} = \bar{X} + \bar{Y}$$

$$\overline{X + Y} = \bar{X} \cdot \bar{Y}$$

$$\overline{X \odot Y} = \bar{X} \oplus \bar{Y} = X \oplus Y$$

$$\overline{X \oplus Y} = \bar{X} \odot \bar{Y} = X \odot Y$$

$$\bar{X} \oplus Y = X \oplus \bar{Y} = \overline{\bar{X} \oplus \bar{Y}} = X \odot Y$$

$$\bar{X} \odot Y = X \odot \bar{Y} = \overline{\bar{X} \odot \bar{Y}} = X \oplus Y$$

# Associative Laws

$$(X \cdot Y) \cdot Z = X \cdot (Y \cdot Z) = X \cdot Y \cdot Z$$

$$(X + Y) + Z = X + (Y + Z) = X + Y + Z$$

$$(X \odot Y) \odot Z = X \odot (Y \odot Z) = X \odot Y \odot Z$$

$$(X \oplus Y) \oplus Z = X \oplus (Y \oplus Z) = X \oplus Y \oplus Z$$

# Commutative Laws

$$X \cdot Y \cdot Z = X \cdot Z \cdot Y = Y \cdot X \cdot Z = \dots$$

$$X + Y + Z = X + Z + Y = Y + X + Z = \dots$$

$$X \odot Y \odot Z = X \odot Z \odot Y = Y \odot X \odot Z$$

$$X \oplus Y \oplus Z = X \oplus Z \oplus Y = Y \oplus X \oplus Z$$

# Factoring Laws

$$(X \cdot Y) + (X \cdot Z) = X \cdot (Y + Z)$$

$$(X \cdot Y) \oplus (X \cdot Z) = X \cdot (Y \oplus Z)$$

# Absorptive Laws

$$\begin{aligned}[X \cdot (\bar{X} + Y)] &= (X \cdot \bar{X}) + (X \cdot Y) \\ &= 0 + (X \cdot Y) \\ &= X \cdot Y\end{aligned}$$

$$[X \cdot (\bar{X} + Y)] = (X \cdot Y)$$

$$\begin{aligned}X + (\bar{X} \cdot Y) &= \overline{\overline{X + (\bar{X} \cdot Y)}} \\ &= \overline{\bar{X} \cdot \overline{(\bar{X} \cdot Y)}} \\ &= \overline{\bar{X} \cdot (\bar{\bar{X}} + \bar{Y})} \\ &= \overline{(\bar{X} \cdot X) + (\bar{X} \cdot \bar{Y})} \\ &= \overline{0 + (\bar{X} \cdot \bar{Y})} \\ &= \overline{\bar{X} \cdot \bar{Y}} \\ &= X + Y\end{aligned}$$

$$X + (\bar{X} \cdot Y) = X + Y$$



# Absorptive Laws

$$\begin{aligned}[X \cdot (\bar{X} \oplus Y)] &= (X \cdot \bar{X}) \oplus (X \cdot Y) \\ &= 0 \oplus (X \cdot Y) \\ &= X \cdot Y\end{aligned}$$

$$[X \cdot (\bar{X} \oplus Y)] = (X \cdot Y)$$

$$\begin{aligned}X + (\bar{X} \odot Y) &= \overline{\overline{X + (\bar{X} \odot Y)}} \\ &= \overline{\bar{X} \cdot \overline{(\bar{X} \odot Y)}} \\ &= \overline{\bar{X} \cdot (\bar{\bar{X}} \oplus \bar{Y})} \\ &= \overline{(\bar{X} \cdot X) \oplus (\bar{X} \cdot \bar{Y})} \\ &= \overline{0 \oplus (\bar{X} \cdot \bar{Y})} \\ &= \overline{\bar{X} \cdot \bar{Y}} \\ &= X + Y\end{aligned}$$

$$X + (\bar{X} \odot Y) = X + Y$$

# Distributive Laws

$$\begin{aligned}(X + Y) \cdot (X + Z) &= X \cdot X + X \cdot Z + Y \cdot X + Y \cdot Z \\&= [X + (X \cdot Z) + (X \cdot Y)] + (Y \cdot Z) \\&= [X \cdot (1 + Y + Z)] + (Y \cdot Z) \\&= (X \cdot 1) + (Y \cdot Z) \\&= X + (Y \cdot Z)\end{aligned}$$

$$(X + Y) \cdot (X + Z) = X + (Y \cdot Z)$$

# Distributive Laws

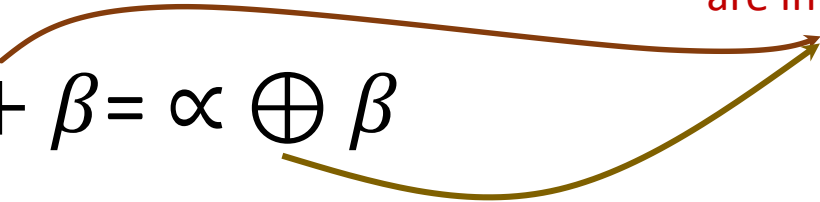
$$(X + Y) \odot (X + Z) = X + (Y \odot Z)$$

X	Y	Z	$X + Y$	$X + Z$	$Y \odot Z$	$(X + Y) \odot (X + Z)$	$X + (Y \odot Z)$
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

# Corollary

If two function  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , never take the logic '1' simultaneously, then

The logic Operator (+) and ( $\oplus$ )  
are interchangeable

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha + \beta = \alpha \oplus \beta$$


If two function  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , never take the logic '0' simultaneously, then

The logic Operator ( $\cdot$ ) and ( $\odot$ )  
are interchangeable

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \quad \therefore \alpha \cdot \beta = \alpha \odot \beta$$
