Boolean Algebra

Introduction

The most obvious way to simplify *boolean expressions* is to manipulate them in the same way as normal algebraic expressions are manipulated. With regards to logic relations in digital forms, a set of rules for symbolic manipulation is needed in order to solve for the unknowns.

A set of rules formulated by the English mathematician George Boole describe certain propositions whose outcome would be either *true* or *false*. With regard to digital logic, these rules are used to describe circuits whose state can be either, *1 (true)* or *0 (false)*. In order to fully understand this, the relation between the AND gate, OR gate and NOT gate operations should be appreciated. A number of rules can be derived from these relations as Table 1 demonstrates.

Table 1: Boolean postulates					
P1	X = 0, X = 1				
P2	$0 \cdot 0 = 0$				
P3	1 + 1 = 1				
P4	0 + 0 = 0				
P5	$1 \cdot 1 = 1$				
P6	$1 \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$				
P7	1 + 0 = 0 + 1 = 1				

Laws of Boolean Algebra

Table 2 shows the basic Boolean laws. Note that every law has two expressions, **a** and **b**. This is known as *duality*. These are obtained by changing every AND (\cdot) to OR (+), every OR to AND and all 1's to 0's and vice-versa.

Tab	Table 2: Boolean laws				
L1	Commutative law		A + B = B + A		
	Commutative law	b	$A \cdot B = B \cdot A$		
L2	Associative Law	а	(A + B) + C = A + (B + C)		
			$(A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)$		
L3	Distributive Law	а	$A \cdot (B + C) = (A \cdot B) + (A \cdot C)$		
		b	$A + (B \cdot C) = (A + B) \cdot (A + C)$		
L4	Identity Law	а	A + A = A		
		b	$A \cdot A = A$		
L5			$(A \cdot B) + (A \cdot B) = A$		
			$(A + B) \cdot (A + B) = A$		
L6	Podundancy Law	а	$A + (A \cdot B) = A$		
	Redundancy Law		$A \cdot (A + B) = A$		
L7			0 + A = A		
			$0 \cdot A = 0$		

Table 2: Boolean laws				
L8		a	1 + A = 1	
		b	$1 \cdot A = A$	
L9		а	A + A = 1	
		b	$!A\cdotA=0$	
L10		а	$A + (!A \cdot B) = A + B$	
		b	$A \cdot (!A + B) = A \cdot B$	
L11	De Morgan's Theorem	а	$!(A + B) = !A \cdot !B$	
		b	$!(A \cdot B) = !A + !B$	

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