

Notes on Boolean Algebra

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1 Simplifying Boolean Expressions

In order to simplify Boolean Expressions we need to make use of Boolean Algebra's Basic Laws, Distributive Laws, the Absorption Laws and DeMorgan's Laws.

Basic Laws

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| $0 + 0 = 0$ | $0 + 1 = 1$ | $1 + 1 = 1$ | $1 + 0 = 1$ |
| $0 \cdot 0 = 0$ | $0 \cdot 1 = 0$ | $1 \cdot 1 = 1$ | $1 \cdot 0 = 0$ |
| $A + 0 = A$ | $A + 1 = 1$ | $A + A = A$ | $A + \bar{A} = 1$ |
| $A \cdot 0 = 0$ | $A \cdot 1 = A$ | $AA = A$ | $A\bar{A} = 0$ |

Distributive Laws

$$A(B + C) = AB + AC, (A + B)C = AC + BC$$

Absorption Laws

$$A + AB = A$$

$$A + \bar{A}B = A + B$$

DeMorgan's Laws

$$\overline{AB} = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$$

$$\overline{A + B} = \bar{A}\bar{B}$$

Example: Simplify the Boolean expression $C + CD$

$C + CD = C(1 + D) = C(1) = C$. Also straight from the first Absorption Law we should see that $C + CD = C$

Example: Simplify the Boolean expression $A(B + AB) + AC$

$$A(B + AB) + AC = AB + AC = A(B + C)$$

Example: Simplify the Boolean expression $A\bar{B}C + A\bar{B}\bar{C}$

$$A\bar{B}C + A\bar{B}\bar{C} = A\bar{B}(C + \bar{C}) = A\bar{B}(1) = A\bar{B}$$

Example: Simplify the Boolean expression $AB + B(B + \bar{C}) + \bar{B}C$

$$\begin{aligned} AB + B(B + \bar{C}) + \bar{B}C &= AB + BB + B\bar{C} + \bar{B}C \\ &= AB + \underbrace{B + B\bar{C}}_B + \bar{B}C = \underbrace{AB + B}_B + \bar{B}C = B + C \end{aligned}$$

Example: Simplify the Boolean expression $\bar{C}F + F(A + \bar{B}) + C$

$$\bar{C}F + F(A + \bar{B}) + C = C + \bar{C}F + F(A + \bar{B}) = C + \underbrace{F + F(A + \bar{B})}_F = C + F$$

2 Boolean Expressions from Truth Tables

For this we will make use of either of 2 methods:

1. Sum-of-Products(SOP)
2. Product-of-Sums(POS)

Sum-of-Products(SOP)

To write a Boolean Expression using SOP we only need to do the following:

1. Find all rows of the truth table that gives 1 as output.
2. Write the inputs of each row found in step 1 as a product.
3. Take the products obtained in step 2 and form a sum.

Example: Given the following truth table write a corresponding Boolean Expression.

| <i>Input</i> <i>A</i> | <i>Input</i> <i>B</i> | <i>Input</i> <i>C</i> | <i>Output</i> <i>X</i> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

Here row 3 and row 4 has 1 as output. For row 3 we have $A = 0, B = 1$ and $C = 0$ which corresponds to the product $\bar{A}B\bar{C}$. Row 4 has $A = 0, B = 1$ and $C = 1$ which corresponds to the product $\bar{A}BC$. Therefore $\bar{A}B\bar{C} + \bar{A}BC$ is a Boolean Expression obtained from the truth table. Looking at the expression we see that it can be simplified to give $\bar{A}B$. How?

Product-of-Sums (POS)

To write a Boolean Expression using POS we only need to do the following:

1. Find all rows of the truth table that gives 0 as output.
2. Write the inputs of each row found in step 1 as a sum.
(for $A = 0$ we write A and for $A = 1$ we write \bar{A})
3. Take the sums obtained in step 2 and form a product.

Example: Given the following truth table write a corresponding Boolean Expression using POS.

| <i>Input</i> A | <i>Input</i> B | <i>Input</i> C | <i>Output</i> X |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

1. Rows 5 and 7 have 0 as output.
2. Corresponding sums are $\bar{A} + B + C$ and $\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C$
3. Expression obtained by POS is $(\bar{A} + B + C)(\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C)$

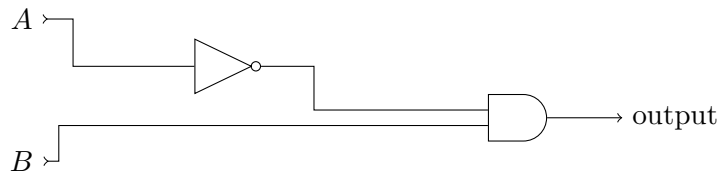
We will now simplify the above expression.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\bar{A} + B + C)(\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C) &= \bar{A}\bar{A} + \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{A}C + \bar{A}B + B\bar{B} + BC + \bar{A}C + \bar{B}C + CC \\
 &= \bar{A} + \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{A}C + \bar{A}B + BC + \bar{B}C + C
 \end{aligned}$$

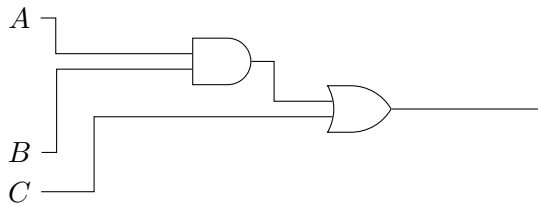
$$\begin{aligned}
&= \underbrace{A + \bar{A}C}_{A+C} + \bar{A}B + \underbrace{BC + C}_C \\
&= A + C + \bar{A}B = \underbrace{A + \bar{A}B}_{A+B} + C = A + B + C
\end{aligned}$$

3 Logic Circuits from Boolean Expressions

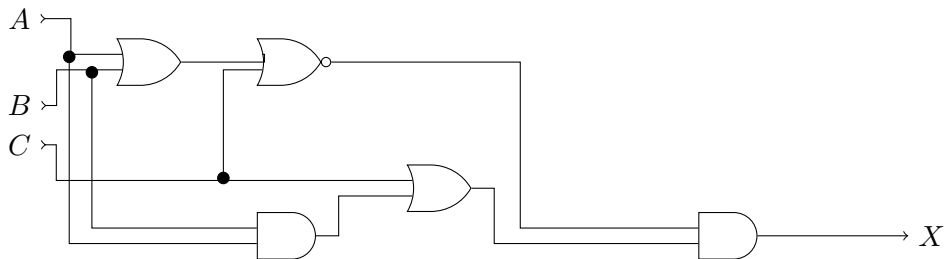
Example: Draw a logic circuit for the Boolean Expression $\bar{A}B$.
 We see that we are dealing with 2 gates here. A NOT gate for A and an AND gate for $\bar{A}B$.



Example: Draw the logic circuit for $AB + C$.



Example: Draw a logic circuit for $X = \overline{((A + B) + C)}(AB + C)$



Suppose we had simplified the Boolean Expression first, what would our circuit look like?