

Lecture 3: All Hail George Boole

CSE 370, Autumn 2007
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Where We Are

- Last lecture: Binary numbers & arithmetic
- This lecture: Boolean algebra
- Next lecture: Playing around w/ Boolean functions
- Homework 1 due Wednesday at the beginning of class
- Lab 1 this week. Read it before the session starts!

Boolean Logic/Algebra

- Notation for writing down precise logical statements (in propositional logic)
- Primitives: true, false, variables
- Connectives: NOT, AND, OR, IMPLIES, ...
- (Almost) all memoryless digital circuits can be seen as Boolean algebra expressions

Why Do We Care?

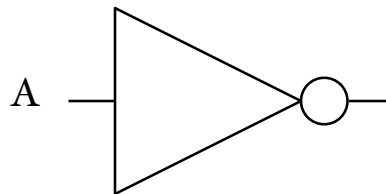
- Understanding Boolean logic helps us design “simpler” circuits, both by hand and automatically
- $((A \text{ AND } B) \text{ OR } (\text{NOT } A \text{ AND } B)) \text{ AND } A$
- Equivalent to: $A \text{ AND } B$

Lots of Alternative Notations

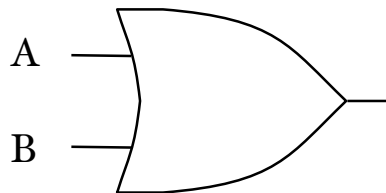
- I will mostly use:
 - $\neg A$ for NOT A
 - $A+B$ for A OR B
 - $A \cdot B$ for A AND B
- Book lists all of the common notations

From Expressions to Gates

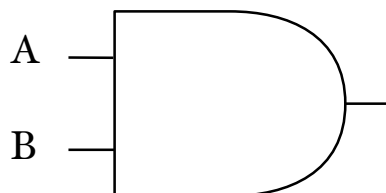
- NOT A



- A OR B



- A AND B



The Useful Theorems

- Several slides of statements of basic facts about Boolean algebra
- Every theorem comes with a “dual”

0 and 1

- $X+0=X$ $X \cdot 1=X$
- $X+1=1$ $X \cdot 0=0$

Idempotence

- $X+X=X$

$$X \cdot X = X$$

Involution

- $\neg\neg X = X$

Complementarity

- $X + \neg X = I$

$$X \cdot \neg X = O$$

Commutativity

- $X + Y = Y + X$

$$X \cdot Y = Y \cdot X$$

Associativity

$$\bullet \begin{array}{l} (X+Y)+Z = X+(Y+Z) \\ = X+Y+Z \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (X \cdot Y) \cdot Z = X \cdot (Y \cdot Z) \\ = X \cdot Y \cdot Z \end{array}$$

Distributivity

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

Some Simplifications

- $(X \cdot Y) + (X \cdot \neg Y) = X$ $(X + Y) \cdot (X + \neg Y) = X$
- $X + (X \cdot Y) = X$ $X \cdot (X + Y) = X$
- $(X + \neg Y) \cdot Y = X \cdot Y$ $(X \cdot \neg Y) + Y = X + Y$

Prove Simplification I

- $(X \cdot Y) + (X \cdot \neg Y) \stackrel{?}{=} X$ $(X + Y) \cdot (X + \neg Y) \stackrel{?}{=} X$
 - By distributivity
- $X \cdot (Y + \neg Y) \stackrel{?}{=} X$ $X + (Y \cdot \neg Y) \stackrel{?}{=} X$
 - By complementarity
- $X \cdot 1 \stackrel{?}{=} X$ $X + 0 \stackrel{?}{=} X$
 - By identity
- $X = X$ $X = X$

Prove Simplification 2

- $X+(X\cdot Y)\stackrel{?}{=}X$ $X\cdot(X+Y)\stackrel{?}{=}X$
 - By identity
- $(X\cdot 1)+(X\cdot Y)\stackrel{?}{=}X$ $(X+0)\cdot(X+Y)\stackrel{?}{=}X$
 - By distributivity
- $X\cdot(1+Y)\stackrel{?}{=}X$ $X+(0\cdot Y)\stackrel{?}{=}X$
 - By identity
- $X\cdot 1\stackrel{?}{=}X$ $X+0\stackrel{?}{=}X$
 - By identity
- $X=X$ $X=X$

Prove Simplification 3

- $(X+\neg Y)\cdot Y\stackrel{?}{=}X\cdot Y$ $(X\cdot\neg Y)+Y\stackrel{?}{=}X+Y$
 - By simplification 2
- $(X+\neg Y)\cdot((Y+\neg Y)\cdot Y)\stackrel{?}{=}X\cdot Y$ $(X\cdot\neg Y)+((Y\cdot\neg Y)+Y)\stackrel{?}{=}X+Y$
 - By associativity
- $(X+\neg Y)\cdot(Y+\neg Y)\cdot Y\stackrel{?}{=}X\cdot Y$ $(X\cdot\neg Y)+(Y\cdot\neg Y)+Y\stackrel{?}{=}X+Y$
 - By distributivity
- $((X\cdot Y)+\neg Y)\cdot Y\stackrel{?}{=}X\cdot Y$ $((X+Y)\cdot\neg Y)+Y\stackrel{?}{=}X+Y$
 - By distributivity
- $(X\cdot Y\cdot Y)+(\neg Y\cdot Y)\stackrel{?}{=}X\cdot Y$ $(X+Y+Y)\cdot(\neg Y+Y)\stackrel{?}{=}X+Y$
 - By associativity, idempotence and complementarity
- $(X\cdot Y)+0\stackrel{?}{=}X\cdot Y$ $(X+Y)\cdot 1\stackrel{?}{=}X+Y$
 - By operations with 1 and 0
- $X\cdot Y=X\cdot Y$ $X+Y=X+Y$

DeMorgan's law (or theorem)

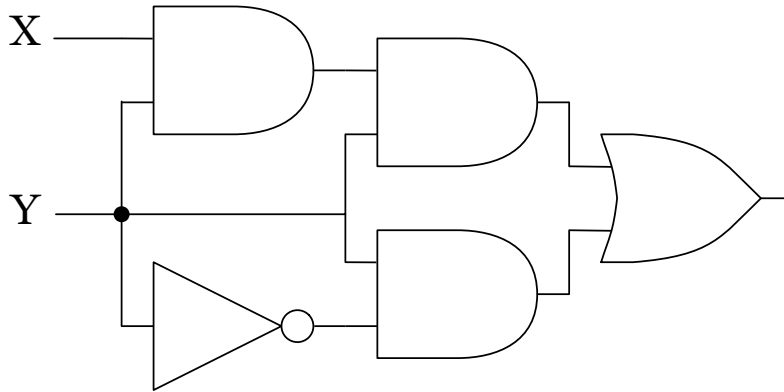
- $\neg(X+Y) = \neg X \cdot \neg Y$ $\neg(X \cdot Y) = \neg X + \neg Y$

Duality

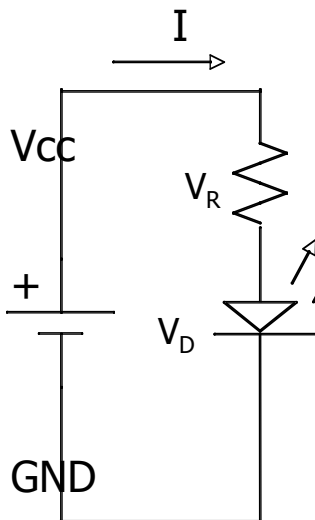
- A Boolean function is just an expression with a name and a “parameter list” of variables used in the expression
 - $f(A,B,C) = (A \cdot B) + C$
- The dual of a function (written $f(A,B,C)^D$) is the function with \cdot 's and $+$'s swapped and 1's and 0's swapped
 - $f(A,B,C)^D = (A+B) \cdot C$

A Bigger Circuit Diagram

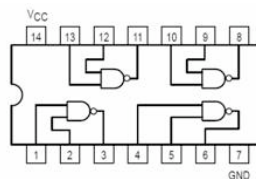
• $(X \cdot Y \cdot Y) + (\neg Y \cdot Y)$



Real Circuits Can Hurt You



- Current flows from higher voltages to lower voltages
- $I = V_{CC}$, $O = Gnd$
- Must always hook logic chips up to power and ground
- Never connect the outputs of logic gates together!



Thank You for Your Attention

- Read the lab assignment before you show up for your session!
- Continue reading the book
- Continue homework 1