CSCI 210: Computer Architecture
Lecture 16: Boolean Algebra

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Slides from Cynthia Taylor

Announcements

- Problem Set 5 due Friday

- Lab 4 due Sunday

- Office Hours Tuesday 13:30 – 14:30

Boolean Algebra

- Branch of algebra in which all variables are 1 or 0 (equivalently true or false)

- Introduced by George Boole in 1847

- Multiple notations
  - $x \wedge y$ $\quad$ $x \vee y$
  - xy $\quad$ $x + y$

Boolean laws

- Commutativity $x + y = y + x,$ $xy = yx$
- Associativity $x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z,$ $x(yz) = (xy)z$
- Distributivity $x + yz = (x + y)(x + z),$ $x(y + z) = xy + yz$
- Idempotence $x + x = x,$ $xx = x$

Which Identity Laws Are True?

A. $x + 0 = x$, $x0 = x$

B. $x + 0 = x$, $x1 = x$

C. $x + 1 = x$, $x0 = x$

D. $x + 1 = x$, $x1 = x$

E. None of the above

Which Complementation Laws Are True?

A. $\overline{x} + x = 0, \quad \overline{x}x = 0$

B. $\overline{x} + x = 0, \quad \overline{x}x = 1$

C. $\overline{x} + x = 1, \quad \overline{x}x = 0$

D. $\overline{x} + x = 1, \quad \overline{x}x = 1$

E. None of the above

Which Annihilator Laws Are True?

A. $x + 0 = 0$, $x0 = 0$

B. $x + 1 = 1$, $x0 = 0$

C. $x + 0 = 0$, $x1 = 1$

D. $x + 1 = 1$, $x1 = 1$

E. None of the above

Simplifying Expressions

$$F = XYZ + XY\overline{Z} + \overline{X}Z$$

A. $F = XY + \overline{X}Z$
B. $F = X(YZ + Y\overline{Z} + \underline{Z})$
C. $F = XY(Z + \overline{Z}) + \overline{X}Z$
D. This cannot be simplified further

- Identity law: $A + 0 = A$ and $A \cdot 1 = A$
- Zero and One laws: $A + 1 = 1$ and $A \cdot 0 = 0$
- Inverse laws: $A + \overline{A} = 1$ and $A \cdot \overline{A} = 0$
- Commutative laws: $A + B = B + A$ and $A \cdot B = B \cdot A$
- Associative laws: $A + (B + C) = (A + B) + C$ and $A \cdot (B \cdot C) = (A \cdot B) \cdot C$
- Distributive laws: $A \cdot (B + C) = (A \cdot B) + (A \cdot C)$ and $A + (B \cdot C) = (A + B) \cdot (A + C)$

Simplifying Expressions

$$F = XYZ + XY\overline{Z} + \overline{X}Z$$

- Identity law: $A + 0 = A$ and $A \cdot 1 = A$
- Zero and One laws: $A + 1 = 1$ and $A \cdot 0 = 0$
- Inverse laws: $A + \overline{A} = 1$ and $A \cdot \overline{A} = 0$
- Commutative laws: $A + B = B + A$ and $A \cdot B = B \cdot A$
- Associative laws: $A + (B + C) = (A + B) + C$ and $A \cdot (B \cdot C) = (A \cdot B) \cdot C$
- Distributive laws: $A \cdot (B + C) = (A \cdot B) + (A \cdot C)$ and $A + (B \cdot C) = (A + B) \cdot (A + C)$

DeMorgan’s Law

- DeMorgan’s Law
  - Use to obtain the complement of an expression

$$\overline{x + y} = \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}$$

$$\overline{xy} = \overline{x} + \overline{y}$$

What is $\overline{AB + A\overline{C}}$?

A. $\overline{A}\,\overline{B} + \overline{A}\,C$

B. $(\overline{A}\,\overline{B})(\overline{A}\,C)$

C. $(A + B)(A + \overline{C})$

D. $(\overline{A} + \overline{B})(\overline{A} + C)$

E. None of the above

$$\overline{x + y} = \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}$$

$$\overline{xy} = \overline{x} + \overline{y}$$

Sum of Products

- Developed from the truth table form

- Take rows that satisfy function
  - If any of these rows is true, the function is true
  - For a row to be true, need all of the inputs to be correct

X	Y	F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Sum of Products

- Developed from Truth Table form
  - Each product term contains each input exactly once, complemented or not.
  - Need to OR together set of AND terms to satisfy table
  - One product for each 1 in F column

X	Y	F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Sum of Products

A. $\overline{A} + B\overline{C}$

B. $A\overline{B}\,\overline{C} + A\overline{B}C + \overline{A}\,\overline{B}\,\overline{C}$

C. $\overline{A}\,\overline{B}\,\overline{C} + \overline{A}\,\overline{B}C + \overline{A}B\overline{C} + \overline{A}BC + AB\overline{C}$

D. $ABC + AB\overline{C} + A\overline{B}C + A\overline{B}\,\overline{C} + \overline{A}\,\overline{B}C$

E. None of the above

A	B	C	F
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0

Product of Sums

- Express the same function as the AND of ORs
- Write out the sum of products for $\overline{F}$ and then take the complement using DeMorgan's law

X	Y	F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Product of Sums

- Simplified: Select the rows where F is 0 and take the complements of the inputs to form the ORs

X	Y	F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Product of Sums

A. $F = (A + \overline{B} + C)(A + \overline{B} + \overline{C})(A + B + C)$

B. $F = (\overline{A} + B + C)(\overline{A} + B + \overline{C})(\overline{A} + \overline{B} + \overline{C})$

C. $F = (A + \overline{B} + \overline{C})(A + \overline{B} + C)(A + B + C)$

D. $F = (A + B + C)(A + B + \overline{C})(A + \overline{B} + C)(A + \overline{B} + \overline{C})(A + B + \overline{C})$

A	B	C	F
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0

Reading

- Next lecture: Combinational Logic
  - Section 3.3 (Skip Don’t Cares section)

- Problem Set 5 due Friday

- Lab 4 due Sunday