

## FACULTY OF ENGINEERING \& TECHNOLOGY

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## BOOLEAN ALGEBRA

Boolean Algebra developed by English Mathematician George Boole in between 1815-1864, is the mathematics we use to analyse digital gates and circuits.
We can use these "Laws of Boolean" to both reduce and simplify a complex Boolean expression in an attempt to reduce the number of logic gates required.
Laws of Boolean:
1(a) $A+A=A$
(b) A. A $=\mathrm{A}$
2(a) $A+1=1$
(b) A. $0=0$
3(a) $A+A \cdot B=A$
(b) A. $(A+B)=A$
4(a) $A+\bar{A} \cdot B=A+B$
(b) $A \cdot(\bar{A}+B)=A \cdot B$

De Morgan's Theorem: De Morgan, a logician gave two very important theorems which are used in Boolean algebra, which is stated as: The complement of a product of two variables is equal to the sum of the complemented variables.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1. }(\overline{A \cdot B})=\bar{A}+\bar{B} \\
& \text { 2. }(\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B})=\overline{\mathrm{A}} \cdot \overline{\mathrm{~B}}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Boolean Algebra Application:

oBoolean algebra can be applied to any system in which each variable has two states. It is used to perform the logical operations in digital computer.
oln digital computer True represent by ' 1 ' (high volt) and False represent by ' 0 ' (low volt)
oLogical operations are performed by logical operators. The fundamental logical operators are:

1. AND (conjunction)
2. OR (disjunction)
3. NOT (negation/complement)

## BOOLEAN ALGEBRA

## AND operator:

It performs logical multiplication and denoted by (.) dot.

| $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{X . Y}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

OR operator:
It performs logical addition and denoted by (+) plus.

| $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{X} \mathbf{Y}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

## BOOLEAN ALGEBRA

## NOT operator:

It performs logical negation and denoted by (-) bar. It operates on single variable.

| $\mathbf{X}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{X}}$ (means complement of $\mathbf{x}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 |

## Representation of Boolean expression

Boolean expression can be represented by
1.Sum of Product( SOP) form (e.g. AB+AC )
or
2.Product of Sum (POS) form(e.g. ( $\mathbf{A + B}$ )( $\mathbf{A + C}$ ) )

Note: In above examples both are in SOP and POS respectively but they are not in Standard SOP \& POS.

