

Other useful Laws (some new and exciting!)

Commutative

$XY = YX$ $x+y = y+x$

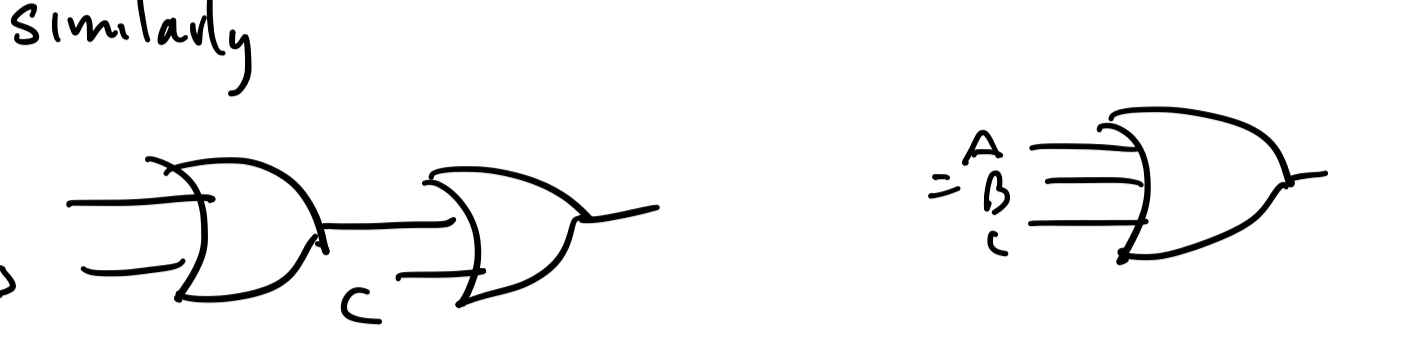
Associative

$(x+y)+z = x+(y+z)$
 $= x+y+z$

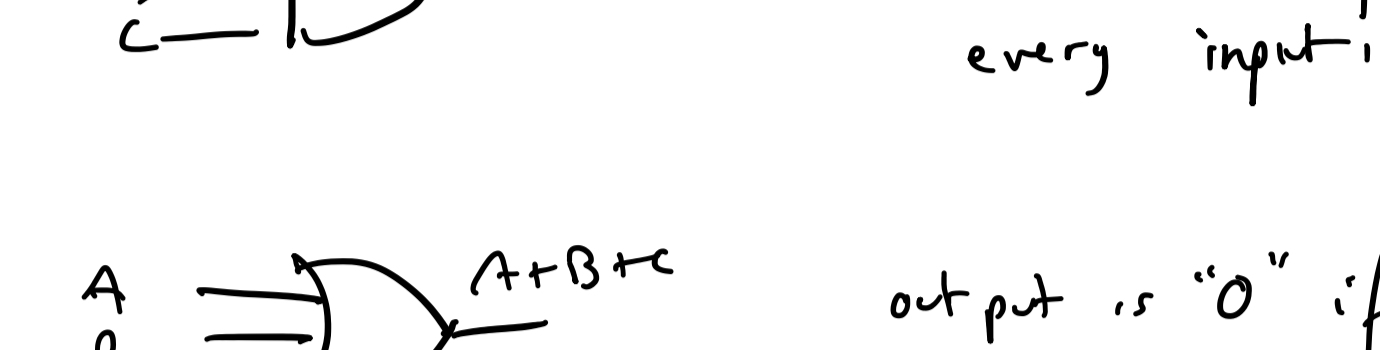
Proof by truth table: prove $(x+y)+z = x+(y+z)$

x	y	z	x+y	y+z	(x+y)+z	x+(y+z)
0	0	0				
0	0	1				
0	1	0				
0	1	1				
1	0	0				
1	0	1				
1	1	0				
1	1	1				

In gate land



similarly



\therefore $A \cdot B \cdot C$ output is "1" iff every input is 1

$A + B + C$ output is "0" iff every input = 0

Distributive Law

① $x(y+z) = xy + xz$

But wait! In Boolean algebra, there is a SECOND distributive law that doesn't work in regular algebra:

② $x + yz = (x+y)(x+z)$

Compare:

① $x \cdot (y+z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z$ swapped AND's and OR's

② $x + y \cdot z = (x+y) \cdot (x+z)$

Proof of 2nd Distributive Law

$(x+y)(x+z) = x(x+z) + y(x+z)$ by 1st distributive

Put another way: in Boolean algebra, AND distributes over OR (1st dist) OR distributes over AND (2nd dist)

$A + BC$ cannot be further factored in regular algebra

$A + BC = (A+B)(A+C)$ in Boolean algebra

Example simplify $(EF' + G)(H + EF')$ notice "EF'" is common to both

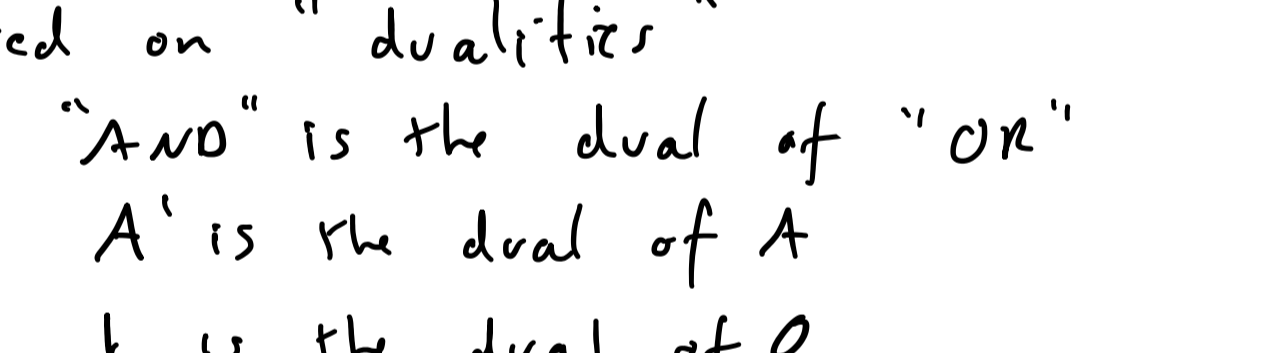
let $A = EF'$, $B = G$, $C = H$

can write expression as $(A+B)(A+C)$ (commutative)

$= A + BC$ 2nd dist

$= EF' + GH$

How many gates does original have?



and simplified?



De Morgan's Laws

$(x+y)' = x'y'$
 $(xy)' = x'+y'$

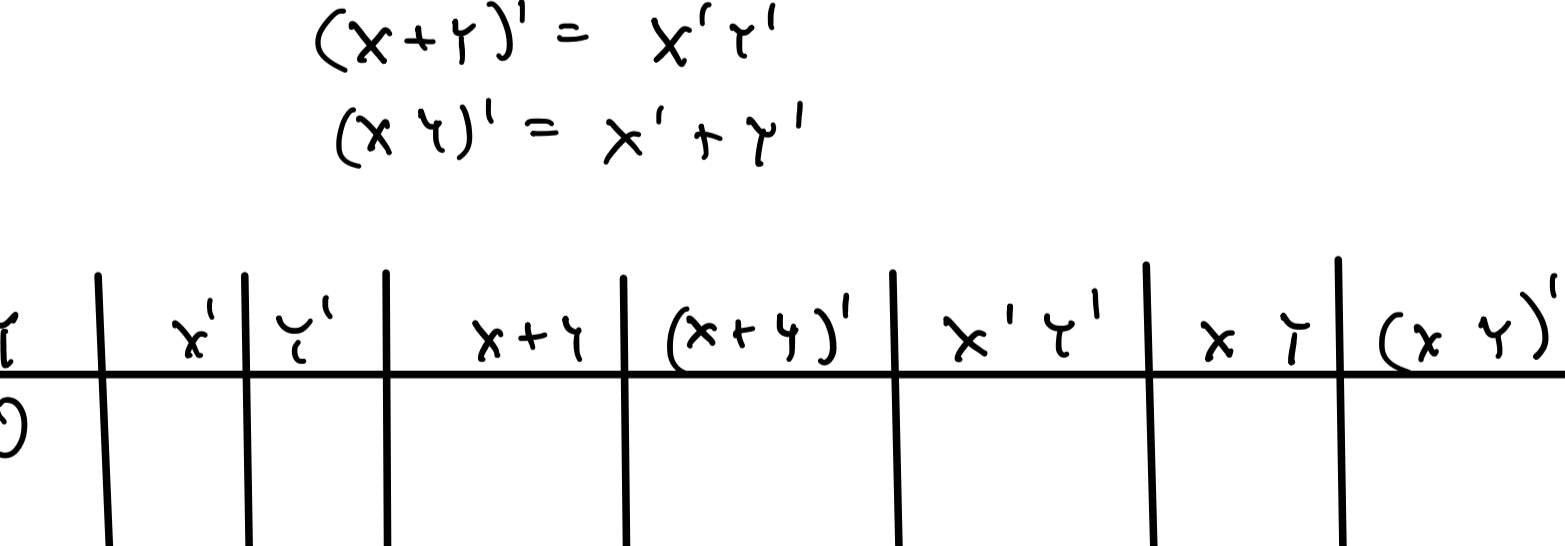
Based on "dualities" "AND" is the dual of "OR" A' is the dual of A 1 is the dual of 0

Suppose $F = (x+x)'$ go from left to right take the dual of everything

$= (x' \cdot x) = 0$

Example $Z = (A'B'C + A'BC')'$

think of as $(A' \cdot B \cdot C + A' \cdot B \cdot C')$



Verify De Morgan's Laws via truth table

$(x+y)' = x'y'$
 $(xy)' = x'+y'$

x	y	x'	y'	x+y	(x+y)'	x'y'	xy	(xy)'	x'+y'
0	0								
0	1								
1	0								
1	1								

should be same

should be same

Summary so far (p. 46 in book)

Operations with 0 and 1

$x+0 = x$ duals $x \cdot 1 = x$
 $x+1 = 1$ $x \cdot 0 = 0$

Idempotent

$x+x = x$

Involution

$(x')' = x$ (no dual)

Law of complementarity

$x + x' = 1$

Commutative

$x+y = y+x$

Associative

$(x+y)+z = x+(y+z)$

Distributive

$x(y+z) = xy + xz$

De Morgan's

$(x+y)' = x'y'$