## Logical expressions

simplify a logic circuit/expression using Boolean algebra

## Review

Last lesson we learned logical operators. Name which of them do you remember?

## What is ALU?

Why do we need to know logical expressions?

## Main logical operators and their truth tables

| And |  |  | Or |  | Nand |  |  | Xor |  |  | Nor |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | B | Ans | A | B | Ans | A | B | Ans | A | B | Ans |  | A | B | Ans |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |  | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  | 1 | 1 | 0 |

## Notice!!

When we write equations

+ is And
* is Or
- is Not
$A+B$ is Nand

A*B is Nor

## Simplifying boolean equations with Truth Tables

A common question is to give you a complex boolean equation, which you will then have to work out a simpler exact equivalent. This is useful when you are designing circuits and want to minimise the number of gates you are using or make circuits that only use particular types of gates. To simplify boolean equations you must be familiar with two methods. You can normally use either, but try to master both:

- Truth tables
- Boolean algebra - identities and De Morgan's Law


## Simplifying boolean equations with Truth Tables

$A+\operatorname{not} B$

1. First of all we need to draw a truth table for $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$
2. Then we need to add there notB
3. After that we calculate $\mathbf{A}+$ not $\mathbf{B}$
4. And finally we apply NOT for our equation $\mathbf{A}+$ not $\mathbf{B}$

## And we get this

| $A$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | notB |  | A+notB |  |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

## Exercise 1

Simplify the following equation yourself using Truth table:

A * notB

Answer 1

| A | B | notB | A*notB | $\overline{A *}(\operatorname{not} B)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

## De Morgan's law

$\operatorname{Not}(\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B})$ is the same as $\operatorname{Not} \mathbf{A}$ or $\operatorname{Not} \mathbf{B}$.
$A+B=A * B$
$\operatorname{Not}(\mathbf{A}$ or $\mathbf{B})$ is the same as $\operatorname{Not} \mathbf{A}$ and $\operatorname{Not} \mathbf{B}$.
$A * B=A+B$

## Prove

Let's prove that I'm not lying to you by creating a truth table to prove that

$$
A * B=A+B
$$

| A | B | A * B | A*B | notA | notB | $\bar{A}+\bar{B}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |  | 1 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 1 |  |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 0 | 0 |  |

## Exercise 2

Prove the second De Morgan's Law with Truth table
$A+B=A * B$

## Answer 2

| A | B | A + B | $\overline{A+B}$ | notA | notB | $\overline{\mathrm{A}} * \bar{B}^{\text {B }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | 1 |  |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Now do some exercises on the paper sheets

## Reflection

-Why do we need simplification?

- How can it help circuits?
- What way of simplification you like better Truth tables or De Morgan's rule?
https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/A-level_Computing/AQA/Computer_Components,_The_Stored_Program_Concept_an d_the_Internet/Fundamental_Hardware_Elements_of_Computers/De_Morgan\%27s_Laws

