

Unit 3

Boolean Algebra (Continued)



Outline

- Multiplying out and factoring expressions
- Exclusive-OR and equivalence operations
- The consensus theorem
- Simplification of switching expression
- Proving the validity of equation

Multiplying Out and Factoring Expressions (1/2)

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 x(y+z) &= xy+xz \quad \dots(a) \\
 x+yz &= (x+y)(x+z) \quad \dots(b)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Duality}$$

$$\underbrace{(x+y)(x'+z)} = xz + yx' \dots(c)$$

Pf: for (c) $x=0$ LHS = y RHS = y

$x=1$ LHS = z RHS = z

Examples

1. $(Q + AB')(C'D + Q') = QC'D + Q'AB'$
2. $(A + B + C')(A + B + D)(A + B + E)(A + D' + E)(A' + C)$
 $= [(A + B) + C'DE](AC + A'D' + A'E)$
 $= AC + ABC + A'BD' + A'BE + A'C'DE$

Multiplying Out

Multiplying Out and Factoring Expressions (2/2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad & AC + A'BD' + A'BE + A'C'DE \\
 &= AC + A'(BD' + BE + C'DE) \\
 &= (A + BD' + BE + C'DE)(A' + C) \\
 &= \underbrace{[A + C'DE]}_x + \underbrace{B}_{y}(\underbrace{D' + E}_z)(A' + C) \\
 &= (A + C'DE + B)(A + C'DE + D' + E)(A' + C) \\
 &= (A + B + C')(A + B + D)(A + B + E)(A + D' + E)(A' + C)
 \end{aligned}$$

Exclusive-OR & Equivalence Operations (1/4)



\oplus : *Exclusive-OR* $+$: *Inclusive-OR*

$$0 \oplus 0 = 0$$

$$0 \oplus 1 = 1$$

$$1 \oplus 0 = 1$$

$$1 \oplus 1 = 0$$

X	Y	$X \oplus Y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

$X \oplus Y = 1$ if $X = 1$ or $Y = 1$ not both
 $X \oplus Y = XY' + X'Y$

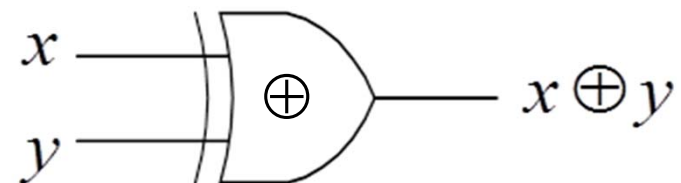
Properties :

$$X \oplus 0 = X, \quad X \oplus 1 = X', \quad X \oplus Y = Y \oplus X$$

$$(X \oplus Y) \oplus Z = X \oplus (Y \oplus Z) = X \oplus Y \oplus Z$$

$$X(Y \oplus Z) = XY \oplus XZ$$

$$(X \oplus Y)' = X \oplus Y' = X' \oplus Y = XY + X'Y'$$



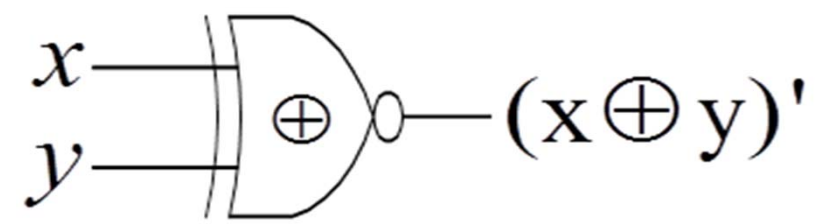
Exclusive-OR & Equivalence Operations (2/4)



$(0 \equiv 0) = 1$
$(0 \equiv 1) = 0$
$(1 \equiv 0) = 0$
$(1 \equiv 1) = 1$

X	Y	$X \equiv Y$
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

$X \equiv Y = 1$ if $X = Y = 1$ or $X = Y = 0$
 $\therefore (X \equiv Y) = XY + X'Y'$



$$(X \oplus Y)' = (XY' + X'Y)' = (X + Y')(X' + Y) = XY + X'Y' = (X \equiv Y)$$

Exclusive-OR & Equivalence Operations (3/4)



Boolean Expression without \oplus , \equiv :

$$X \oplus Y = XY' + X'Y$$

$$(X \equiv Y) = XY + X'Y'$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= (A'B \equiv C) + (B \oplus AC') \\ &= [(A'B)C + (A'B)'C'] + [B(AC')' + B'AC'] \\ &= A'BC + AC' + B'C' + BA' + BC + AB'C' \\ &= AC' + B'C' + BA' + BC \\ &= C'(A + B') + B(A' + C) \end{aligned}$$

Exclusive-OR & Equivalence Operations (4/4)



$$(xy' + x'y)' = xy + x'y' \quad \text{or}$$
$$xy' + x'y = (xy + x'y)'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex. } A' \oplus B \oplus C &= (A'B' + AB) \oplus C \\ &= (A'B' + AB)C' + (A'B' + AB)'C \\ &= A'B'C' + ABC' + (AB' + A'B)C \\ &= A'B'C' + ABC' + AB'C + A'BC \end{aligned}$$

The Consensus Theorem

Consensus Theorem: $xy + x'z + yz = xy + x'z$

pf: $xy + x'z + yz$

$$= xy + x'z + (x + x')yz$$

$$= (xy + xyz) + (x'z + x'yz)$$

$$= xy(1 + z) + x'z(1 + y)$$

$$= xy + x'z$$

Dual form: $(x + y)(x' + z)(y + z) = (x + y)(x' + z)$

Ex: 1. $a'b' + ac + bc' + b'c + ab = (a'b' + ac + bc')$

2. $(a + b + c')(a + b + d')(b + c + d')$
 $= (a + b + c')(b + c + d')$

Simplification of Switching Expression (1/5)



1. Combining terms

use $xy + xy' = x$

Examples

1. $abc'd' + abcd' = abd'$

2. $ab'c + abc + a'bc = ab'c + abc + abc + a'bc = ac + bc$

3. $\underbrace{(a + bc)}_Y \underbrace{(d + e')}_X + \underbrace{a'(b' + c')}_Y \underbrace{(d + e')}_X = d + e'$

Simplification of Switching Expression (2/5)



2. Eliminating terms

use (a). $x + xy = x$

(b). *Consensus Th's*

$$xy + x'z + yz = xy + x'z$$

Examples

$$1. a'b + a'bc = a'b$$

$$2. a'bc' + bcd + a'bd = a'bc' + bcd$$

Simplification of Switching Expression (3/5)



3. Eliminating literals *use* $x + x'y = x + y$

Example

$$\begin{aligned} A'B + A'B'C'D' + ABCD' &= A'(B + B'C'D') + ABCD' = A'(B + C'D') + ABCD' \\ &= B(A' + ACD') + A'C'D' = B(A' + CD') + A'C'D' = A'B + BCD' + A'C'D' \end{aligned}$$

4. Adding redundant terms

add xx' , yz to $xy + x'z$, xy to x , multiply $(x + x')$

Example

$$\begin{aligned} wx + xy + x'z' + wy'z' &= wx + xy + x'z' + wy'z' + wz' \\ &= wx + xy + x'z' + wz' = wx + xy + x'z' \end{aligned}$$

Simplification of Switching Expression (4/5)



Use all 4 methods

Example: SOP

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underbrace{A'B'C'D' + A'BC'D'}_{\text{①}} + \underbrace{A'BD + A'BC'D}_{\text{②}} + ABCD + ACD' + B'CD' \\
 &= A'C'D' + BD \underbrace{(A' + AC)}_{\text{③ } A'+C} + ACD' + B'CD' \\
 &= A'C'D' + A'BD + \underbrace{BCD + ACD'}_{\text{④ } +ABC} + B'CD' \\
 &= A'C'D' + \underbrace{A'BD + BCD + \cancel{ACD'}}_{\text{Consensus } BCD} + \underbrace{B'CD' + ABC}_{\text{Consensus } ACD'} \\
 &= A'C'D' + A'BD + B'CD' + ABC
 \end{aligned}$$

Simplification of Switching Expression (5/5)



Example: POS

$$\underbrace{(A' + B' + C')(A' + B' + C)}_{\textcircled{1}}(B' + C)(A + C)\underbrace{(A + B + C)}_{\textcircled{2}}$$

Use duals of the theorem

$$= (A' + B')(\underbrace{B' + C}_{\textcircled{3}})(A + C)$$

$$= (A' + B')(A + C)$$

↑ *Consensus Th.*

Proving the Validity of Equation (1/2)

Example 1.

prove $A'BD' + BCD + ABC' + AB'D$
 $= BC'D' + AD + A'BC$ is valid

Methods:

1. Construct Truth Table for LHS and RHS
2. Simplify LHS and RHS

$$\begin{aligned}
 &A'BD' + BCD + ABC' + AB'D + BC'D' + A'BC + ABD \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad A'BD' \quad A'BD' \quad BCD \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad ABC' \quad BCD \quad ABC' \\
 &AD + \cancel{A'BD'} + \cancel{BCD} + \cancel{A'BC'} + BCD' + A'BC \\
 &= BC'D' + AD + A'BC
 \end{aligned}$$

Proving the Validity of Equation (2/2)

Example 2.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{prove } & A'BC'D + (A'+BC)(A+C'D') + BC'D + A'BC' \\ & = ABCD + A'C'D' + ABD + ABCD' + BC'D \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= (A'+BC)(A+C'D') + A'BC'D + BC'D + A'BC' \\ &= (A'+BC)(A+C'D') + BC'D + A'BC' \\ &= ABC + A'C'D' + BC'D + A'BC' \\ &= ABC + A'C'D' + BC'D \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RHS &= ABC + A'C'D' + \underbrace{ABD}_{\text{consensus}} + BC'D \\ &= ABC + A'C'D' + BC'D \end{aligned}$$

Note

$$x + y = x + z \not\Rightarrow y = z$$

$$\because x=1, y=0, z=1 \Rightarrow 1+0=1+1 \Rightarrow 0=1$$

$$xy = xz \not\Rightarrow y = z$$

$$\because x=0, y=1, z=0, \\ \Rightarrow 0 \cdot 1 = 0 \cdot 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 1$$

True for ordinary algebra,
but not true for Boolean algebra

