

12.1 Boolean Functions

Boolean algebra provides the operations and rules for working with the set $\{0, 1\}$.

Boolean Complement

- $\bar{x} \equiv \neg x$
- $\bar{0} = 1$
- $\bar{1} = 0$

Boolean Sum

- $x + y \equiv x \vee y$
- $0 + 0 = 0$
- $0 + 1 = 1$
- $1 + 0 = 1$
- $1 + 1 = 1$

Boolean Product

- $x \cdot y \equiv x \wedge y$
- $0 \cdot 0 = 0$
- $0 \cdot 1 = 0$
- $1 \cdot 0 = 0$
- $1 \cdot 1 = 1$

Boolean Functions

Let $B = \{0, 1\}$. Then $B^n = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mid x_i \in B \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ is the set of all possible n -tuples of 0s and 1s. The variable x is called a *Boolean variable* if it assumes values only from B , that is, if its only possible values are 0 and 1. A function from B^n to B is called a *Boolean function of degree n* .

Boolean Expressions

The *Boolean expressions* in the variables, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n are defined recursively as $0, 1, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ are Boolean expressions; if E_1 and E_2 are Boolean expressions, then \bar{E}_1 , $(E_1 E_2)$, and $(E_1 + E_2)$ are Boolean expressions. Each Boolean expression represents a Boolean function.

Boolean Identities

| Identity | Name |
|--|------------------------------|
| $\overline{\overline{x}} = x$ | Law of the double complement |
| $x + x = x$ $x \cdot x = x$ | Idempotent laws |
| $x + 0 = x$ $x \cdot 1 = x$ | Identity laws |
| $x + 1 = 1$ $x \cdot 0 = 0$ | Domination laws |
| $x + y = y + x$ $xy = yx$ | Commutative laws |
| $x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z$ $x(yz) = (xy)z$ | Associative laws |
| $x + yz = (x + y)(x + z)$ $x(y + z) = xy + xz$ | Distributive laws |
| $\overline{(xy)} = \overline{x} + \overline{y}$ $\overline{(x + y)} = \overline{x}\overline{y}$ | De Morgan's laws |
| $x + \overline{x} = 1$ | Unit property |
| $x\overline{x} = 0$ | Zero property |

Duality

The *dual* of a Boolean expression is obtained by interchanging Boolean sums and Boolean products and interchanging 0s and 1s.

Abstract Definition of Boolean Algebra

A general *Boolean algebra* is a set B with elements 0 and 1, two binary operators \wedge and \vee , and a unary operator \neg that satisfies the following laws for all x, y , and z in B :

- Identity laws:

- $x \vee 0 = x$
- $x \wedge 1 = x$

- Complement laws:

- $x \vee \neg x = 1$
- $x \wedge \neg x = 0$

- Associative laws:

- $(x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z)$
- $(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$

- Commutative laws:

- $x \vee y = y \vee x$

- $x \wedge y = y \wedge x$

• Distributive laws:

- $x \vee (y \wedge z) = (x \vee y) \wedge (x \vee z)$

- $x \wedge (y \vee z) = (x \wedge y) \vee (x \wedge z)$

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Use a table to express the values of each of these Boolean functions.

a) $F(x, y, z) = \bar{x}y$

| x | y | z | \bar{x} | $\bar{x}y$ |
|-----|-----|-----|-----------|------------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

b) $F(x, y, z) = x + yz$

| x | y | z | yz | $x + yz$ |
|-----|-----|-----|------|----------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

c) $F(x, y, z) = x\bar{y} + \overline{(xyz)}$

| x | y | z | \bar{y} | $x\bar{y}$ | xyz | $\overline{(xyz)}$ | $x\bar{y} + \overline{(xyz)}$ |
|-----|-----|-----|-----------|------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

d) $F(x, y, z) = x(yz + \bar{y}\bar{z})$

| x | y | z | \bar{y} | \bar{z} | yz | $\bar{y}\bar{z}$ | $yz + \bar{y}\bar{z}$ | $x(yz + \bar{y}\bar{z})$ |
|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

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What values of the Boolean variables x and y satisfy $xy = x + y$?

$xy = x + y$ is only satisfied if and only if $x = y$. We can easily see that when $x = y = 0$ or when $x = y = 1$ is when the equation is satisfied.

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Prove the absorption law $x + xy = x$ using the other laws.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &x + xy \\
 &= x \cdot 1 + xy \text{ by identity law} \\
 &= x(1 + y) \text{ by distributive law} \\
 &= x(y + 1) \text{ by commutative law} \\
 &= x \cdot 1 \text{ by domination law} \\
 &= x \text{ by identity law}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Show that $x\bar{y} + y\bar{z} + \bar{x}z = \bar{x}y + \bar{y}z + x\bar{z}$.

Simply create a table and list the values.

| x | y | z | \bar{x} | \bar{y} | \bar{z} | $x\bar{y}$ | $y\bar{z}$ | $\bar{x}z$ | $\bar{x}y$ | $\bar{y}z$ | $x\bar{z}$ | $x\bar{y} + y\bar{z} + \bar{x}z$ | $\bar{x}y + \bar{y}z + x\bar{z}$ |
|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |