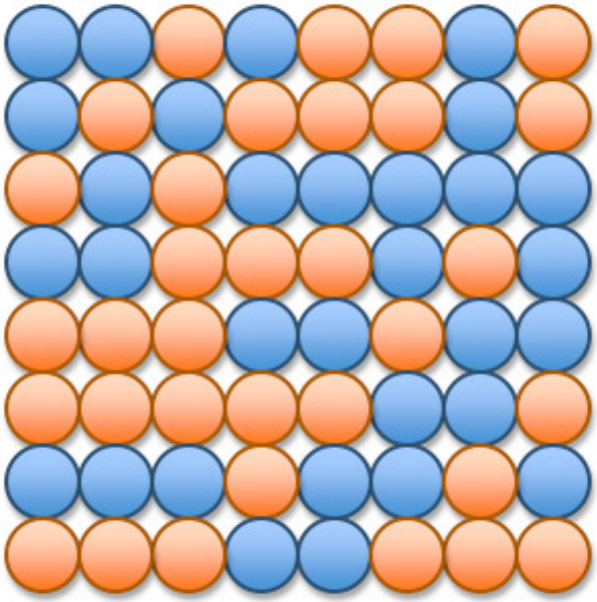


UNIT 8A

Computer Organization:
Boolean Logic, Computational Circuits

Boolean Logic & Truth Tables

- Computer circuitry works based on Boolean logic: operations on true (1) and false (0) values.

A	B	$A \wedge B$ (A AND B) (conjunction)	$A \vee B$ (A OR B) (disjunction)
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1

A	$\neg A$ (NOT A) (negation)
0	1
1	0

Exercise

- Write the truth table for

  $A \wedge B \wedge C$

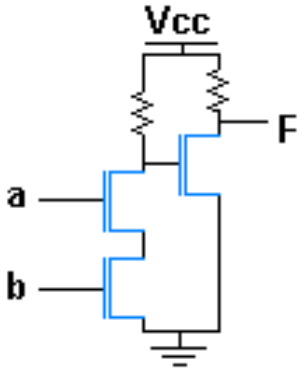
  $\neg A \vee B$

  $\neg A \vee B \wedge A$

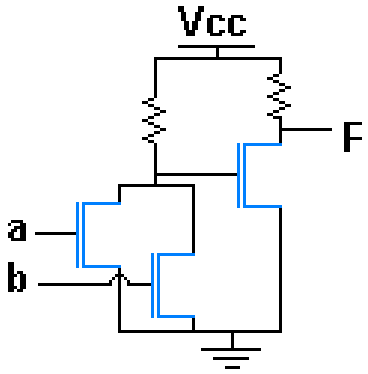
Gates

- A gate is an electronic device that implements a logical function. (Images from Wikipedia)

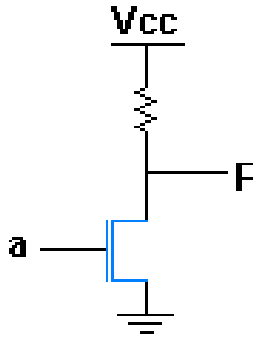
- Circuit diagram:



NMOS
AND gate

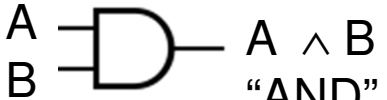


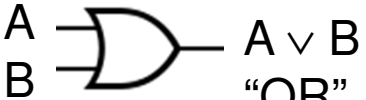
NMOS
OR gate

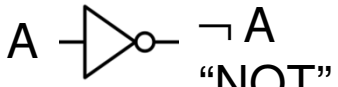


NMOS
NOT gate

- Abstract Diagram:







Exercise

- Draw the following using ➔ 

  $A \wedge B \wedge C$

  $\neg A \vee B$

  $\neg A \vee B \wedge A$

Properties (Similar to × and +)

- Commutative: $a \wedge b = b \wedge a$ $\quad$ $a \vee b = b \vee a$
- Associative: $a \wedge b \wedge c = (a \wedge b) \wedge c = a \wedge (b \wedge c)$
  $a \vee b \vee c = (a \vee b) \vee c = a \vee (b \vee c)$
- Distributive: $a \wedge (b \vee c) = (a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge c)$
  $a \vee (b \wedge c) = (a \vee b) \wedge (a \vee c)$ ← Not true for + and ×
- Identity: $a \wedge 1 = a$ $\quad$ $a \vee 0 = a$
- Dominance: $a \wedge 0 = 0$ $\quad$ $a \vee 1 = 1$
- Idempotence: $a \wedge a = a$ $\quad$ $a \vee a = a$
- Complementation: $a \wedge \neg a = 0$ $\quad$ $a \vee \neg a = 1$
- Double Negation: $\neg \neg a = a$

DeMorgan's Law

Nand: $\neg(A \wedge B) = \neg A \vee \neg B$

```
if not (x > 15 and x < 110) then ...
```

is logically equivalent to

```
if (not x > 15) or (not x < 110) then ...
```

Nor: $\neg(A \vee B) = \neg A \wedge \neg B$

```
if not (x < 15 or x > 110) then ...
```

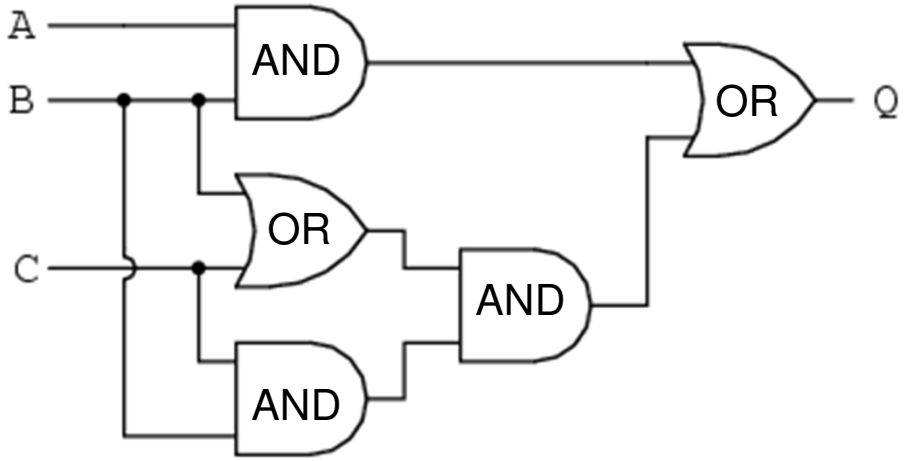
is logically equivalent to

```
if (not x < 15) and (not x > 110) then ...
```

Simplify/rewrite

- $A \wedge A \wedge A = A$
- $A \wedge B \wedge \neg B$
- $\neg ((A \vee B) \wedge C)$

Equivalence

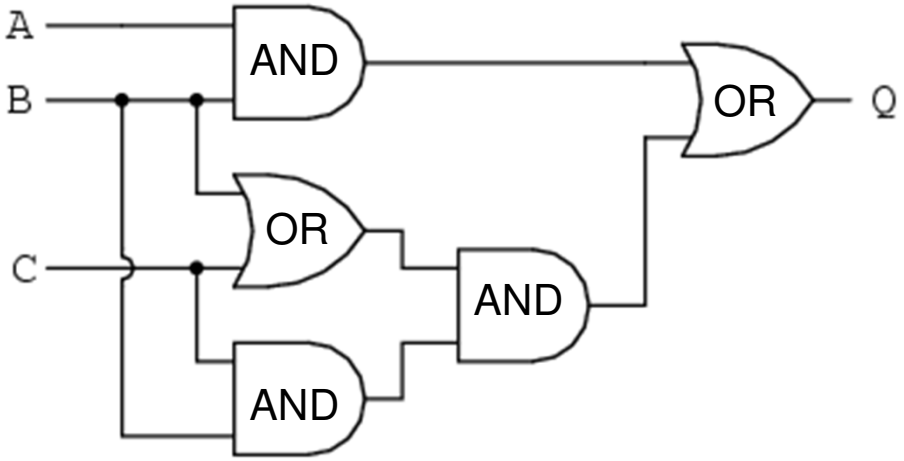


$Q = (A \wedge B) \vee ((B \vee C) \wedge (C \wedge B))$

A	B	C	Q
0	0	0	
0	0	1	
0	1	0	
0	1	1	
1	0	0	
1	0	1	
1	1	0	
1	1	1	

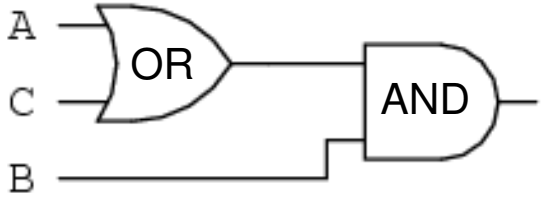
http://www.allaboutcircuits.com/vol_4/chpt_7/6.html

Equivalence



$Q = (A \wedge B) \vee ((B \vee C) \wedge (C \wedge B))$

A	B	C	Q
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1



$Q = B \wedge (A \vee C)$

http://www.allaboutcircuits.com/vol_4/chpt_7/6.html

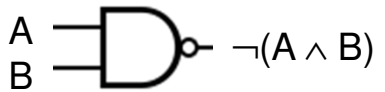
Show equivalence

- $Q = (A \wedge B) \vee ((B \vee C) \wedge (C \wedge B))$
- $Q = B \wedge (A \vee C)$

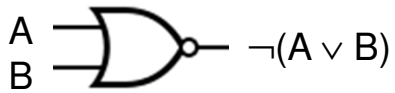
More gates

A	B	A nand B	A nor B	A xor B
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	0

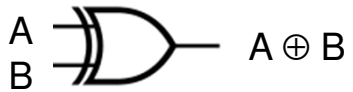
- nand ("not and"): A nand B = not (A and B)



- nor ("not or"): A nor B = not (A or B)



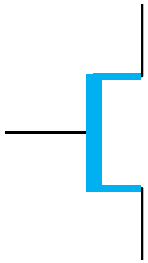
- xor ("exclusive or"):
  A xor B = (A and not B) or (B and not A)



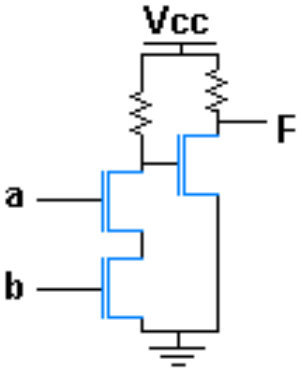
Exercise

- $(\neg A \wedge \neg B)$ using a NAND gate

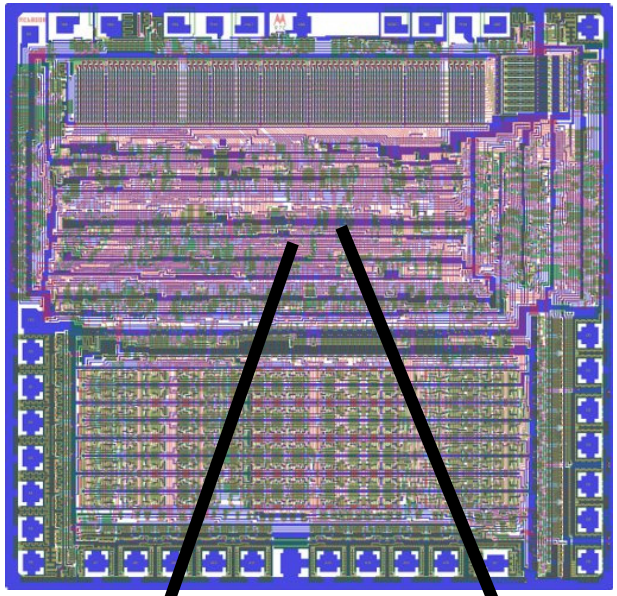
Gates Are Built From Transistors



Transistor (switch)



NMOS
AND gate



Every spot where a red line crosses a green line is a transistor.