

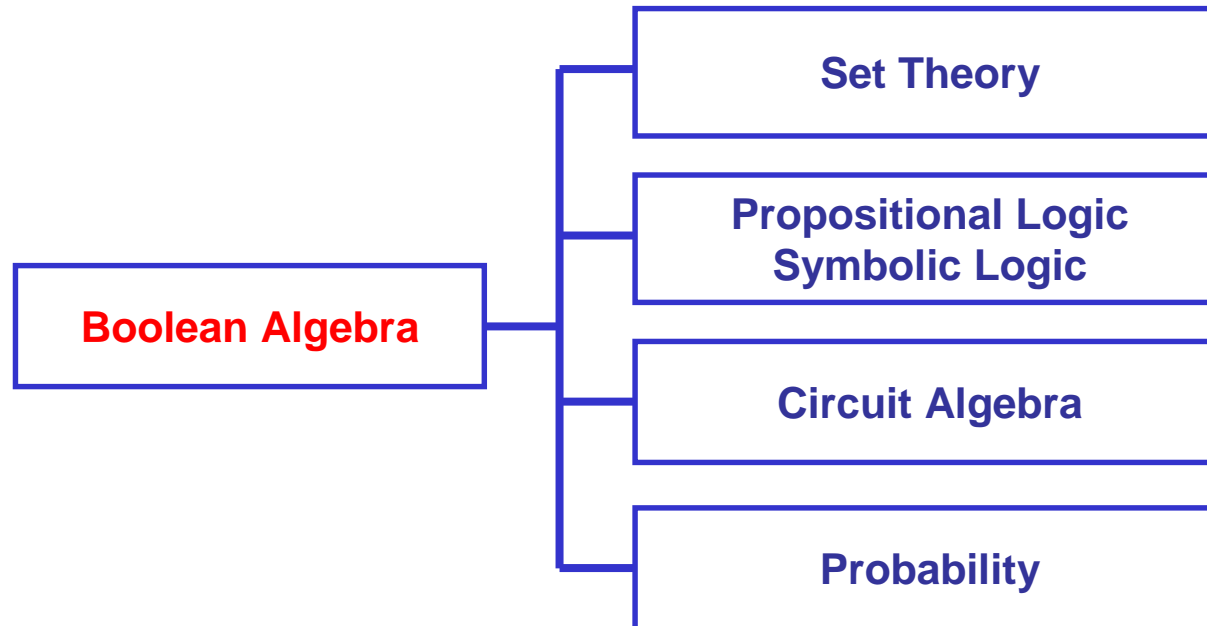
**Digital Design**

**Digital Design**

**Classification of Boolean Functions**

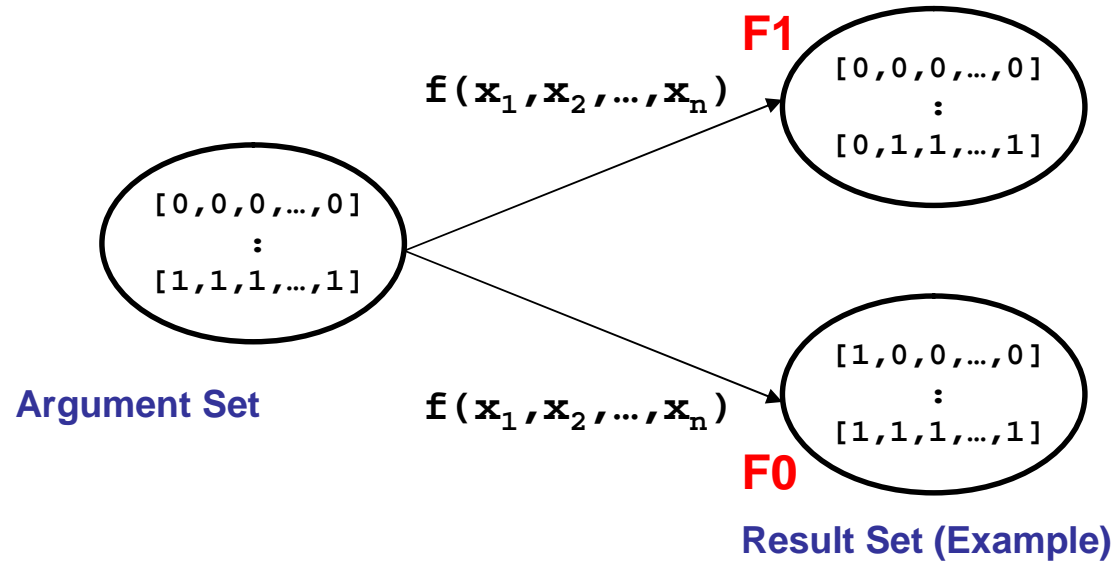
## Intro

Boolean algebra can now be divided into four areas:



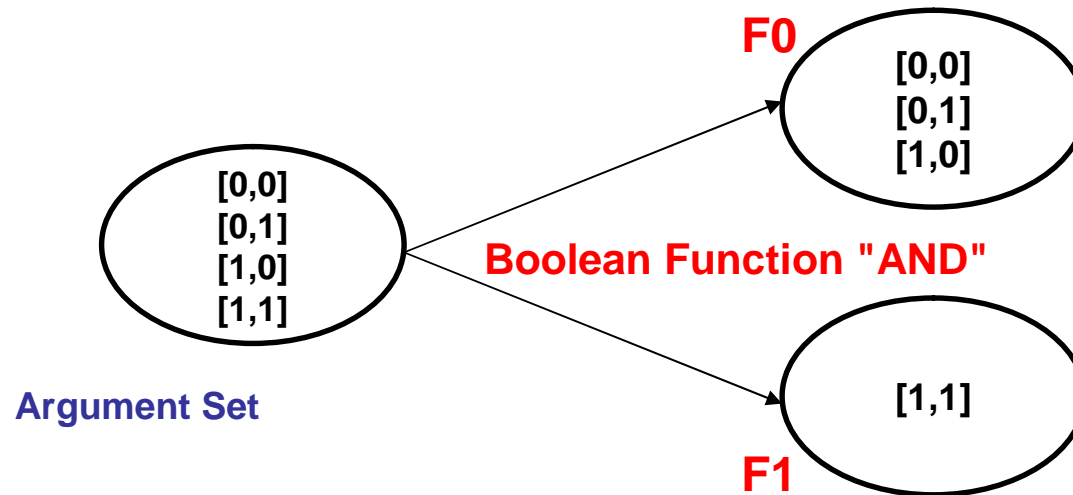
# Intro

## Definition of a Boolean Function :



## Intro

### The Boolean Function "AND":



## Boolean Functions

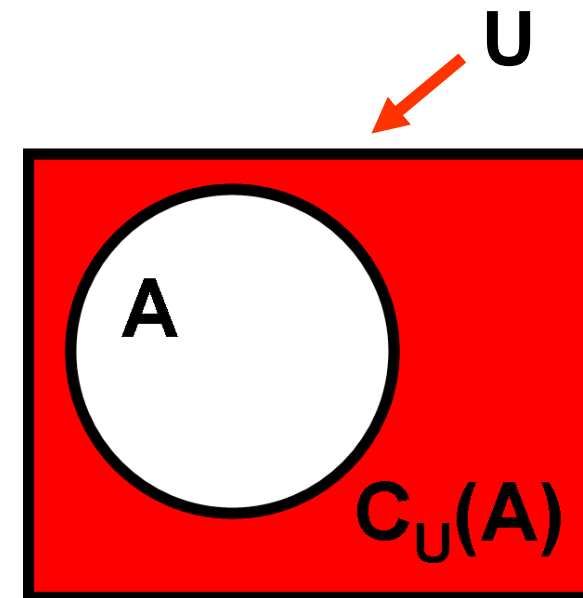
### Basic Functions in Digital Design: OR, AND, NOT

Considering the Boolean Functions with  $n = 1$  and  $n = 2$  the functions AND, OR, and NOT are of special importance.

Therefore their properties will be discussed in detail.

### The Boolean Function "NOT":

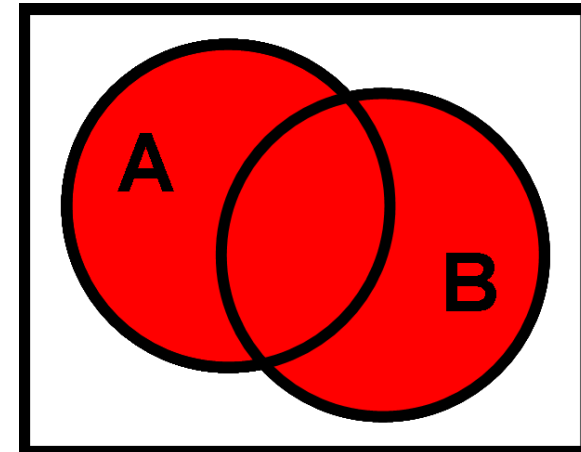
Venn Diagram



## Boolean Functions

**The Boolean Function "OR":**

**Also called "Disjunction".**

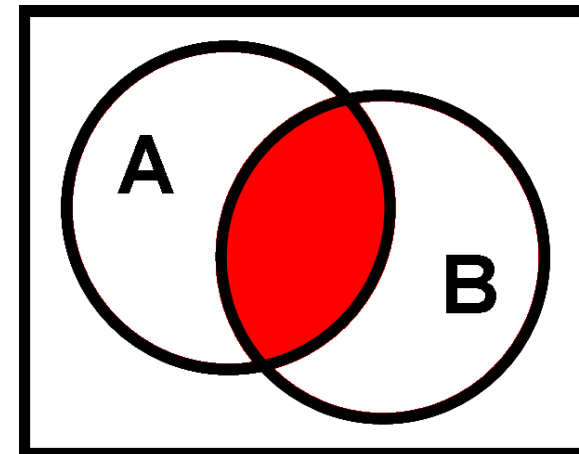


Venn Diagram

## Boolean Functions

**The Boolean Function "AND":**

**Also called "Conjunction".**



Venn Diagram

## Intro

Considering a Boolean function  $f$  with  $n$  Arguments  $x_i$ , a generic truth table can be defined:

With:  $f_i \in \{0,1\}$

$x_n$	...	$x_2$	$x_1$	$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$
0	...	0	0	$f_1$
0	...	0	1	$f_2$
0	...	1	0	$f_3$
0	...	1	1	$f_4$
:	...	:	:	:
:	...	:	:	:
1	...	1	1	$f_{2^n}$



## Boolean Functions

As can be seen, this table shows in  $2^n$  rows for each of the possible  $2^n$  combinations of the variables  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  the corresponding function value.

In each row the functional value 0 or 1 is possible, so that

$$m = 2^{(2^n)}$$

non-equivalent functions  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  exist.

In the most simple case the Boolean function depends only on one variable (so-called **unary Boolean function**), so that

$$m = 2^{(2^1)} = 2^2 = 4 \quad \text{exist.}$$

## Boolean Functions

In the case of two variables (**binary Boolean functions**)

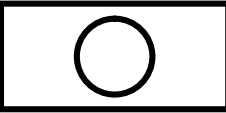
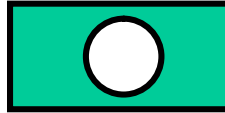
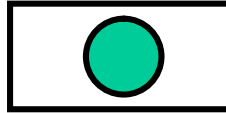
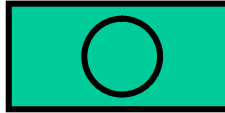
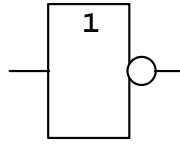
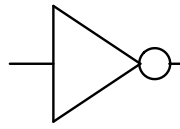
$$m = 2^{(2^2)} = 2^4 = 16$$

As can be seen, the number of possible Boolean functions strongly increases when the number of variables  $n$  increases.

Although this number is very big, it will be seen that only some of these functions have non-trivial properties and are therefore important for practical applications.

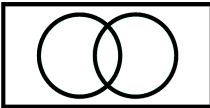
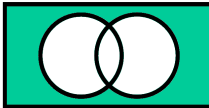
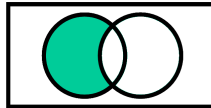
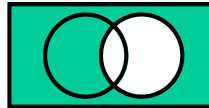
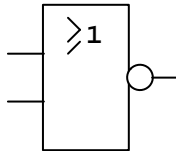
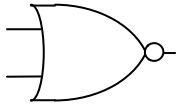
## Boolean Functions

### Unary Boolean Functions (n = 1)

Name		1-Function	Negation	Identity	0-Function
Truth Table	a	f(a)	f(a)	f(a)	f(a)
	0	0	1	0	1
	1	0	0	1	1
Function		$f = 0$	$f = \bar{a}$	$f = a$	$f = 1$
Venn Diagram					
Graphic Symbol ANSI/IEEE DIN/IEC					
Graphic Symbol					

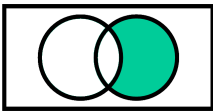
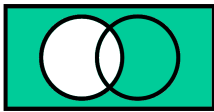
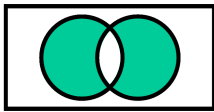
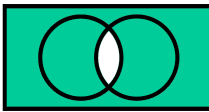
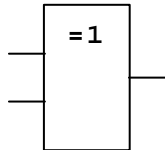
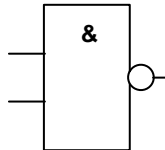
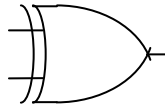
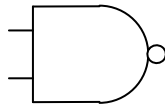
# Boolean Functions

## Binary Boolean Functions (n = 2) – Part 1

Name			0-Function	NOR		$\bar{b}$
Truth Table	<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>f(a, b)</b>	<b>f(a, b)</b>	<b>f(a, b)</b>	<b>f(a, b)</b>
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Function			$f = 0$	$f = \overline{a \vee b}$ $f = \overline{a + b}$	$f = a \wedge \bar{b}$ $f = a \cdot \bar{b}$	$f = \bar{b}$
Venn Diagram						
Graphic Symbol ANSI/IEEE DIN/IEC						
Graphic Symbol						

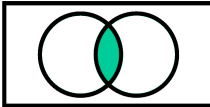
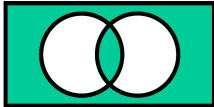
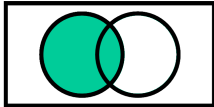
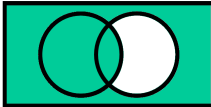
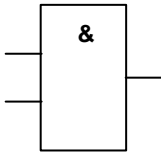
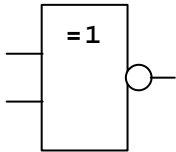
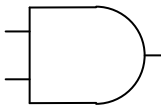
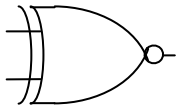
# Boolean Functions

## Binary Boolean Functions (n = 2) – Part 2

Name				$\bar{a}$	XOR	NAND
Truth Table	<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>f(a, b)</b>	<b>f(a, b)</b>	<b>f(a, b)</b>	<b>f(a, b)</b>
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Function			$f = \bar{a} \wedge b$ $f = \bar{a} \cdot b$	$f = \bar{a}$	$f = a \oplus b$	$f = \overline{a \wedge b}$ $f = \overline{a \cdot b}$
Venn Diagram						
Graphic Symbol ANSI/IEEE DIN/IEC						
Graphic Symbol						

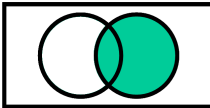
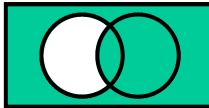
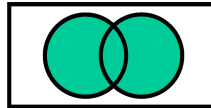
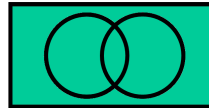
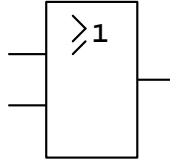
# Boolean Functions

## Binary Boolean Functions (n = 2) – Part 3

Name			AND	XNOR	a	
Truth Table	<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	$f(a, b)$	$f(a, b)$	$f(a, b)$	$f(a, b)$
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Function			$f = a \wedge b$ $f = a \cdot b$	$f = \overline{a \oplus b}$	$f = a$	$f = a \vee \bar{b}$ $f = a + \bar{b}$
Venn Diagram						
Graphic Symbol ANSI/IEEE DIN/IEC						
Graphic Symbol						

# Boolean Functions

## Binary Boolean Functions (n = 2) – Part 4

Name			b		OR	1-Function
Truth Table	b	a	f(a, b)	f(a, b)	f(a, b)	f(a, b)
	0	0	0	1	0	1
	0	1	0	0	1	1
	1	0	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1
Function			$f = b$	$f = \bar{a} \vee b$ $f = \bar{a} + b$	$f = a \vee b$ $f = a + b$	$f = 1$
Venn Diagram						
Graphic Symbol ANSI/IEEE DIN/IEC						
Graphic Symbol					