

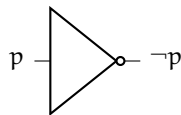
## 05.3 Boolean algebra on digital signals

We will require an understanding of Boolean algebra on digital signals to implement a switch debouncing circuit in [Lec. 05.4](#). It is a digital circuit that operates with logic gates, which are here introduced.

A digital signal's Boolean variable values 1 and 0 are isomorphic to propositional calculus's truth values  $\top$  (true) and  $\perp$  (false). Similarly, Boolean algebra (i.e. Boolean logic) operations are isomorphic to propositional calculus operations, such as not ( $\neg$ ), and ( $\wedge$ ), and or ( $\vee$ ).

[Table 05.1](#) is a truth table for a number of Boolean algebra operators.

Digital electronics instantiate these operators as logic gates, sometimes as subcircuits of CPUs and sometimes as discrete integrated circuits for incorporation on a prototyping board (as in [Lab Exercise 05](#)) and eventually on a PCB. The simplest gate is the not gate, which has the following circuit symbol.



This gate accepts digital signal represented by Boolean variable  $p$  and returns  $\neg p$ . So,

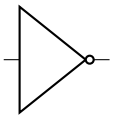
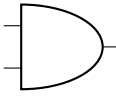
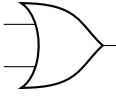
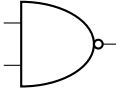
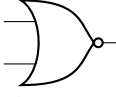

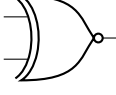
$$p = 1 \Rightarrow \neg p = 0 \text{ and } p = 0 \Rightarrow \neg p = 1.$$

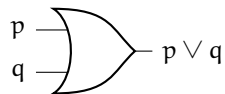
Most gates have two inputs. For instance, the or gate, what has circuit symbol

**Table 05.1:** a truth table for logic operations. The first two columns are operation inputs, the rest, outputs.

		not	and	or	nand	nor	xor	xnor
p	q	$\neg p$	$p \wedge q$	$p \vee q$	$p \uparrow q$	$p \downarrow q$	$p \underline{\vee} q$	$p \Leftrightarrow q$
0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1

**Table 05.2:** logic operations and equivalent C expressions and gate symbols.

name	logic	C	gate
not	$\neg p$	<code>!p</code>	
and	$p \wedge q$	<code>p&amp;&amp;q</code>	
or	$p \vee q$	<code>p  q</code>	
nand	$p \uparrow q$	<code>!(p&amp;&amp;q)</code>	
nor	$p \downarrow q$	<code>!(p  q)</code>	
xor	$p \underline{\vee} q$	<code>p!=q</code>	
xnor	$p \Leftrightarrow q$	<code>p==q</code>	



accepts digital signals with Boolean variables (say)  $p$  and  $q$  and returns  $p \vee q$ . [Table 05.2](#) summarizes logic gates and their associated Boolean algebra operators.