Lecture 3 - 1

Lecture 3

Logic and Gates

Revised by WJ Han

Youpyo Hong, Dongguk University



Binary Logic

- Binary logic deals with variables that can take on two discrete values and operations for them.
- There are three basic logical operations AND, OR, and NOT.
 - AND is a binary operator represented by a dot ".". $Z = X \cdot Y$ means that Z is 1 if and only if X =1 and Y = 1.
 - OR is a binary operator represented by "+". Z = X + Y means that Z is 1 if X = 1 or Y = 1 (or both X and Y are 1).
 - <u>N</u>ot is a unary operator represented by a bar over the variable. Z = X means Z = 1 if X = 0 and Z = 0 if X = 1.

Lecture 3 - 3

Truth Tables

• A truth table is a table showing the outputs of a function for all possible input combinations.

| Χ | Y | F | Χ | Y | F | X | F |
|---------|---|---|---------|---|---|---|--------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - | • |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| F = X⋅Y | | | F = X+Y | | | I | $F = \overline{X}$ |



Logic Gates

• Logic gates are electronic circuits which operate on one or more input signals to produce an output signal.



• The input terminals of a gate accept binary signals within the allowable range.

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Lecture 3 - 5
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Gates with Multiple Inputs

- AND and OR gates may have more than two inputs.
- A multiple input AND gate produces 1 if and only if all the inputs are 1.
- A multiple input OR gate produces 1 if (
).



• Practice : Show the truth table for F, G, H and I from the above figure.

Lecture 3 - 6

Two More Logic Gates



Digital logic Gates

Section 2.8 Digital Logic Gates 77

| Name | Graphic symbol | Algebraic function | Truth table | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------|---|
| | | | x | 4 | F |
| | | | 0 | | 0 |
| AND | ^) — | $-F = x \cdot y$ | 0 | ĩ I- | 0 |
| | y | | 1 | ô l | ő |
| | | | î | i | 1 |
| | | | х | y | ŀ |
| 20202 | 1-1 | 5 - 2 (-) (-) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OR | | $-F \qquad F = x + y$ | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | , | | 1 | õ | 1 |
| | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | x | 1 | 2 |
| Inverter | x-> | -F F = x' | 0 | 1 | |
| | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 10000 | x | $-F \qquad F = x$ | x | | _ |
| Buffer | | | 0 0 | | 1 |
| | | | 1 | | |
| | | | - | <i>y</i> | |
| | - | -F F = (xy)' | 0 | 0 | |
| NAND | v / | 1 1 (4)) | 0 | 1 | |
| | | | 1 | 0 | |
| | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | | | x | 7 | |
| | 1-1 | $F = (x + y)^{2}$ | 0 | 0 | |
| NOR | 1-1- | -7 1 (x - 7) | 0 | 1 | |
| | | | 1 | 0 | |
| | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | | | x | y | |
| Exclusive-OR | | F = xy' + x'y | 0 | 0 | |
| (XOR) | | $-F = x \oplus y$ | 0 | 1 | |
| | 10 | | 1 | 0 | |
| | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | | | x | y | |
| Exclusive-NOR | x-H | F = xy + x'y' | 0 | 0 | |
| or | v 20 | $= (x \oplus y)'$ | 0 | 1 | |
| equivalence | 10 | | 1 | 0 | |
| | | | 1 | 1 | |

F Digital logic gates