



## TOPIC:11-Theorems on Boolean Algebra

State and prove Demorgan's laws in Boolean algebra.

State:

Let  $(L, \oplus, \otimes)$  be Boolean lattice.

(i)  $L$  is complemented and distributive lattice.

The Demorgan's law are

$$(i) \overline{a \oplus b} = \bar{a} \otimes \bar{b} \quad (ii) \overline{a \otimes b} = \bar{a} \oplus \bar{b}, \quad \forall a, \bar{a}, b, \bar{b} \in L.$$

Proof:

Assume that  $a, b \in L$ . Such that  $a \oplus \bar{a} = 1$ ;  $a \otimes \bar{a} = 0$

(i) To prove:  $\overline{a \oplus b} = \bar{a} \otimes \bar{b}$   $b \oplus \bar{b} = 1$ ;  $b \otimes \bar{b} = 0$

we have to show that  $(a \oplus b) \oplus (\bar{a} \otimes \bar{b}) = 1$   
&  $(a \oplus b) \otimes (\bar{a} \otimes \bar{b}) = 0$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} (a \oplus b) \oplus (\bar{a} \otimes \bar{b}) &= [(a \oplus b) \oplus \bar{a}] \otimes [(a \oplus b) \oplus \bar{b}] \\ &= [(a \oplus \bar{a}) \oplus b] \otimes [(a \oplus b) \oplus \bar{b}] \\ &= [1 \oplus b] \otimes [a \oplus 1] \\ &= 1 \otimes 1 = 1 // \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a \oplus b) \otimes (\bar{a} \otimes \bar{b}) &= [(a \oplus b) \otimes \bar{a}] \otimes [(a \oplus b) \otimes \bar{b}] \\ &= [(a \otimes \bar{a}) \oplus (b \otimes \bar{a})] \otimes [(a \otimes \bar{b}) \oplus (b \otimes \bar{b})] \\ &= [0 \oplus (b \otimes \bar{a})] \otimes [(a \otimes \bar{b}) \oplus 0] \\ &= (b \otimes \bar{a}) \otimes (a \otimes \bar{b}) \\ &= b \otimes (\bar{a} \otimes a) \otimes \bar{b} \\ &= b \otimes 0 \otimes \bar{b} \\ &= 0 // \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= b * (\bar{a} * a) * b \\ &= \bar{b} * 0 * b \\ &= 0 // \end{aligned}$$

ii) To prove  $\overline{a * b} = \bar{a} \oplus \bar{b}$

We have to show that  $(a * b) \oplus (\bar{a} \oplus \bar{b}) = 1$

$$\vee \underline{(a \oplus \bar{a}) * (a * b) * (\bar{a} \oplus \bar{b}) = 0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now } (a * b) \oplus (\bar{a} \oplus \bar{b}) &= [(a * b) \oplus \bar{a}] \oplus [(a * b) \oplus \bar{b}] \\ &= [(a \oplus \bar{a}) * (b \oplus \bar{a})] \oplus [(a \oplus \bar{b}) * (b \oplus \bar{b})] \\ &= [1 * (b \oplus \bar{a})] \oplus [(a \oplus \bar{b}) * 1] \\ &= (b \oplus \bar{a}) \oplus (a \oplus \bar{b}) \\ &= b \oplus (\bar{a} \oplus a) \oplus \bar{b} \\ &= b \oplus 1 \oplus \bar{b} \\ &= 1 // \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a * b) * (\bar{a} \oplus \bar{b}) &= [(a * b) * \bar{a}] \oplus [(a * b) * \bar{b}] \\ &= [(a * \bar{a}) * b] \oplus [a * (b * \bar{b})] \\ &= [0 * b] \oplus [a * 0] \\ &= 0 \oplus 0 \\ &= 0 // \end{aligned}$$

Hence the Demorgan's laws are proved



Show that in a complemented and distributive lattice  $a \leq b \Leftrightarrow a \times b' = 0 \Leftrightarrow a' \oplus b = 1 \Leftrightarrow b' \leq a'$

Solution:

(i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii)

$$a \leq b \Rightarrow a \oplus b = b$$

$$\Rightarrow (a \oplus b) \times b' = 0 \quad [as \ b \times b' = 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow (a \times b') \oplus (b \times b') = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (a \times b') \oplus 0 = 0 \quad [as \ b \times b' = 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow a \times b' = 0$$

Hence  $a \leq b \Rightarrow a \times b' = 0$ .



(ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (iii)

$$a \times b' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (a \times b')' = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a' \oplus (b')' = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a' \oplus b = 1$$

Hence  $a \times b' = 0 \Rightarrow a' \oplus b = 1$

(iii)  $\Rightarrow$  (iv)

$$a' \oplus b = 1 \Rightarrow (a' \oplus b) \times b' = b'$$

$$\Rightarrow (a' \times b') \oplus (b \times b') = b' \quad [\text{distributive law}]$$

$$\Rightarrow a' \times b' = b' \quad [\text{as } b \times b' = 0]$$

$$\Rightarrow b' \leq a'$$

Hence  $a' \oplus b = 1 \Rightarrow b' \leq a'$

(iv)  $\Rightarrow$  (v)

$$b' \leq a' \Rightarrow a' \times b' = b'$$

$$\Rightarrow (a' \times b')' = (b')'$$

$$= a \oplus b = b$$

$$\Rightarrow a \leq b$$

Hence  $b' \leq a' \Rightarrow a \leq b$

thus (i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (iii)  $\Rightarrow$  (iv)  $\Rightarrow$  (v)



In a Boolean algebra, prove that  $a \cdot (a \oplus b) = a$ . For all  $a, b \in B$ .

Solu:

$$\begin{aligned} a \cdot (a + b) &= (a + 0) \cdot (a + b) \quad [\text{by Identity law}] \\ &= a + (0 \cdot b) \quad [\text{by distributive}] \\ &= a + 0 \quad [\because 0 \cdot b = 0] \\ &= a // \end{aligned}$$

Simplify the Boolean expression.

$a' \cdot b' \cdot c + a \cdot b' \cdot c + a' \cdot b' \cdot c'$  using Boolean algebra identities.

Solu:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Given } a' \cdot b' \cdot c + a \cdot b' \cdot c + a' \cdot b' \cdot c' \\ &= a' \cdot b' \cdot c + a \cdot b' \cdot (c + c') \quad [\text{by distributive}] \\ &= \underline{a' \cdot b' \cdot c} + \underline{a \cdot b' \cdot 1} \\ &= \underline{b' \cdot a' \cdot c} + \underline{b' \cdot a} \quad [\text{by commutative}] \\ &= \underline{b' \cdot (a' + a)} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= b' \cdot a' \cdot c + b' \cdot a \cdot 1 \quad \text{[by commutative]} \\ &= b' \cdot (a' \cdot c + a \cdot 1) \\ &= b' \cdot (a + a' \cdot c) \\ &= b' \cdot (a + a') \cdot (a + c) \\ &= b' \cdot 1 \cdot (a + c) \\ &= b' \cdot (a + c) \\ &= a \cdot b' + b' \cdot c \end{aligned}$$