

# Digital Electronics

## Unit 2.1.5 – DeMorgan’s Theorems

DeMorgan’s Theorems are \_\_\_\_\_ additional \_\_\_\_\_ techniques that can be used to simplify Boolean expressions. Again, the simpler the Boolean expression, the \_\_\_\_\_ the resulting logic.

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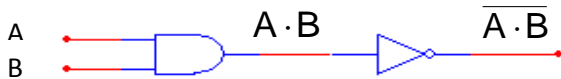
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### Augustus DeMorgan

Augustus DeMorgan, an Englishman, born in India in 1806. He was instrumental in the advancement of mathematics and is best known for the \_\_\_\_\_ that bear his name.

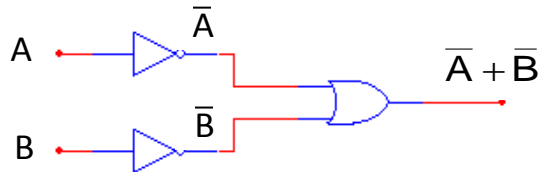
#### DeMorgan’s Theorem #1: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\overline{A \cdot B}$$



A	B	A · B	$\overline{A \cdot B}$
0	0	0	
0	1	0	
1	0	0	
1	1	1	

$$\overline{A} + \overline{B}$$

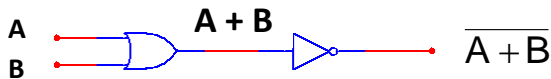


A	B	$\overline{A}$	$\overline{B}$	$\overline{A} + \overline{B}$
0	0	1	1	
0	1	1	0	
1	0	0	1	
1	1	0	0	

The truth-tables are \_\_\_\_\_; therefore, the Boolean equations must be \_\_\_\_\_!

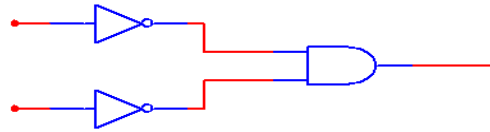
**DeMorgan's Theorem #2:** \_\_\_\_\_

$$\overline{A + B}$$



A	B	A+B	$\overline{A+B}$
0	0	0	
0	1	1	
1	0	1	
1	1	1	

$$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}$$



A	B	$\overline{A}$	$\overline{B}$	$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}$
0	0	1	1	
0	1	1	0	
1	0	0	1	
1	1	0	0	

The truth-tables are \_\_\_\_\_; therefore, the Boolean equations must be \_\_\_\_\_!

**DeMorgan Shortcut**

BREAK THE \_\_\_\_\_, CHANGE THE \_\_\_\_\_!

Break the LINE over the two variables, and change the SIGN directly under the line.

$$\overline{A \cdot B} = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$$

For Theorem #\_\_\_\_\_, break the line, and change the \_\_\_\_\_ function to an \_\_\_\_\_ function. *Be sure to keep the lines over the variables.*

$$\overline{A + B} = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}$$

For Theorem #\_\_\_\_\_, break the line, and change the \_\_\_\_\_ function to an \_\_\_\_\_ function. Be sure to keep the lines over the variables.

**DeMorgan's: Example #1**

Simplify the following Boolean expression and note the Boolean or DeMorgan's theorem used at each step. Put the answer in SOP form.

$$F_1 = \overline{\overline{(X \cdot Y)} \cdot (\overline{Y} + Z)}$$

$$F_1 = \overline{\overline{\overline{X \cdot Y}} \cdot (\overline{Y} + Z)}$$

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Theorem #14A

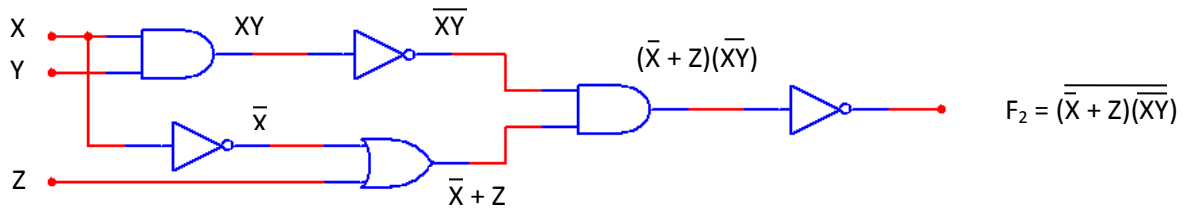
Theorem #9 & #14B

Theorem #9

Rewritten without AND symbols and parentheses

### DeMorgan's: Example #2

Take a look at the VERY poorly designed logic circuit shown below. If you were to analyze this circuit to determine the output function  $F_2$ , you would obtain the results shown.



Simplify the output function  $F_2$ . Be sure to note the Boolean or DeMorgan's theorem used at each step. Put the answer in SOP form.

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Theorem #14A

Theorem #9

Theorem #14B

Theorem #9

Rewritten without AND symbols and parentheses