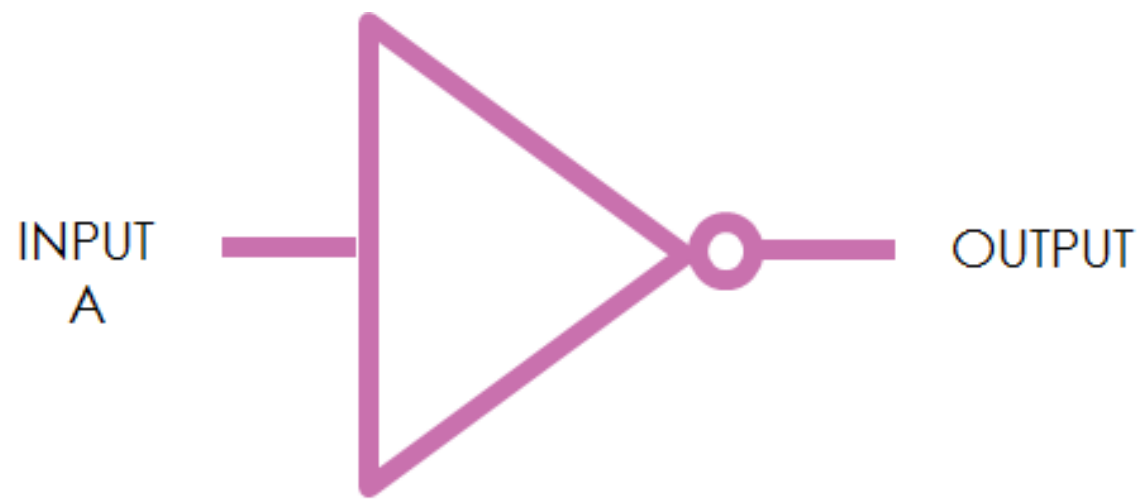


2.4 Computational Logic

Simple Logic Circuit Diagrams



Boolean Algebra: $P = \text{NOT } A$

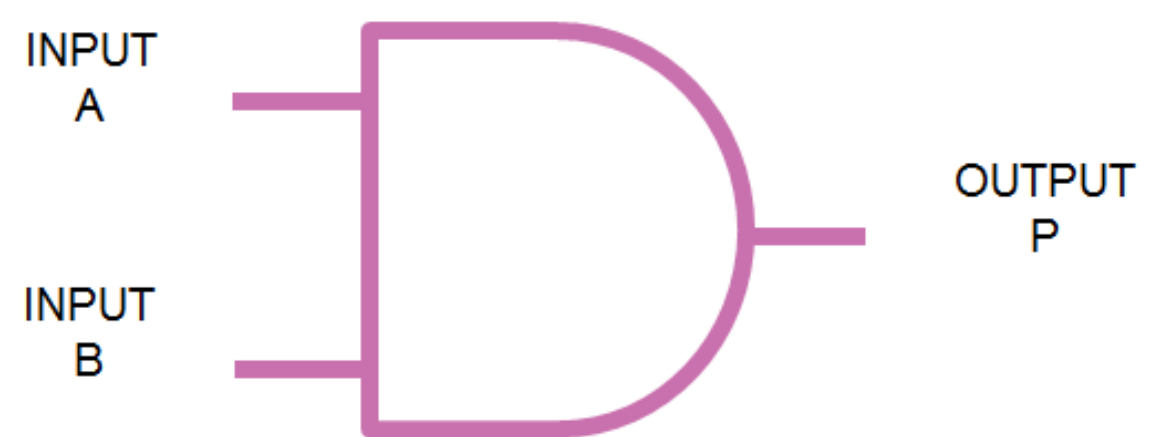
$$\neg A$$

NOT Truth Table:

Input	Output
0	1
1	0

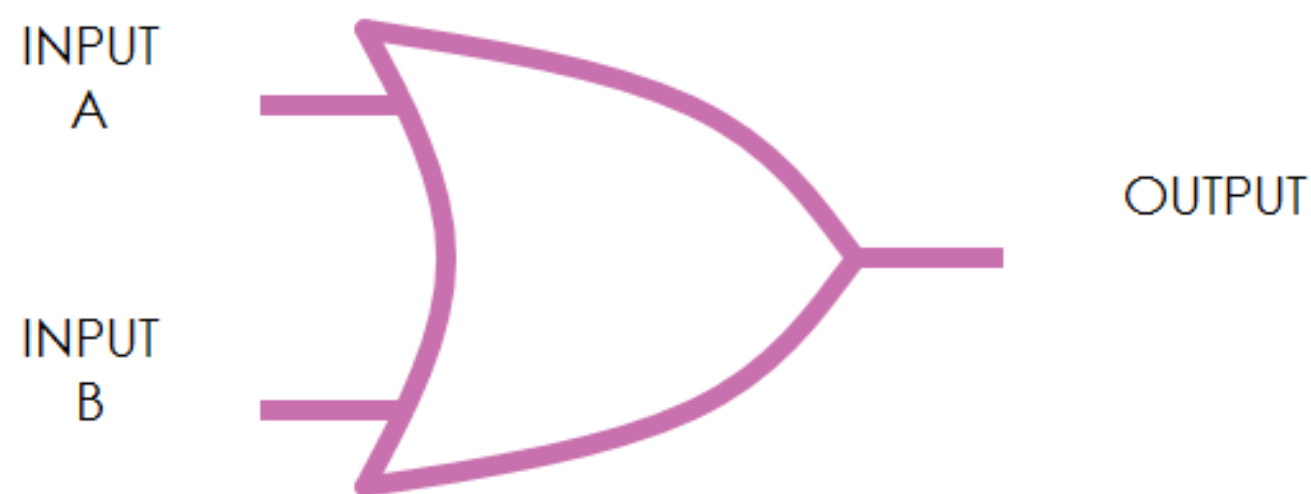
AND Truth Table:

Input A	Input B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



Boolean Algebra: $P = A \text{ AND } B$

$$A \wedge B$$



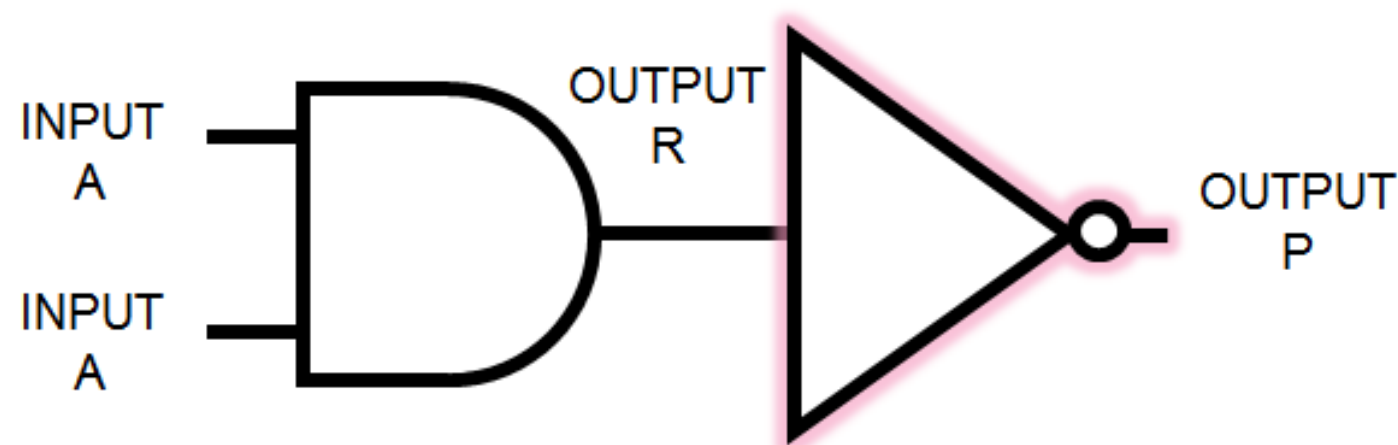
Boolean Algebra: $P = A \text{ OR } B$

$$A \vee B$$

OR Truth Table:

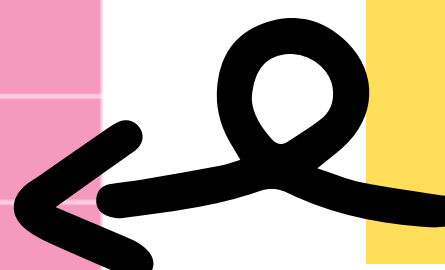
Input A	Input B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

Complex Logic Circuit Diagrams



A	B	R = A AND B	P = NOT R
0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

Break the logic diagram down into stages (step by step)

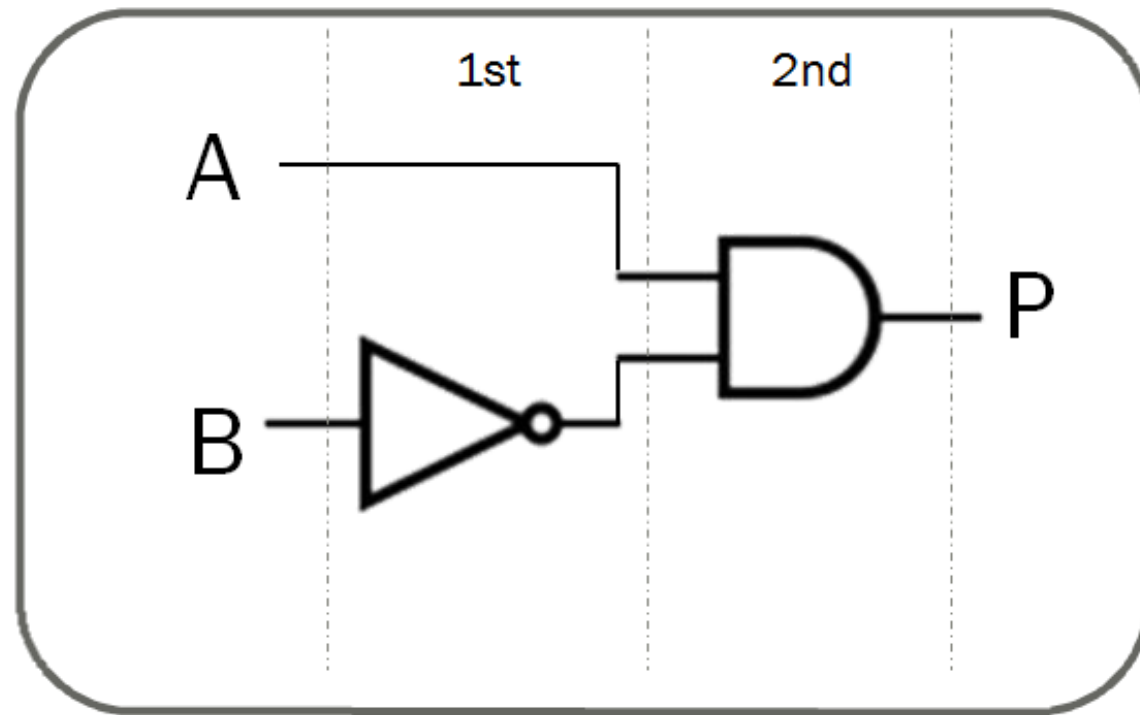
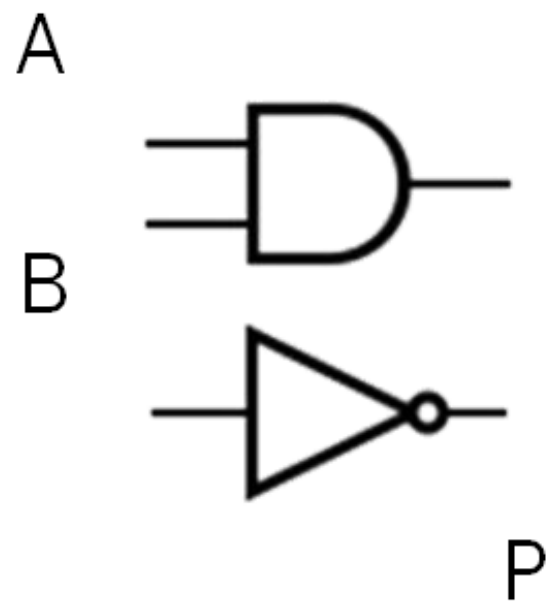


2.4 Computational Logic

Drawing Logic Circuit Diagrams

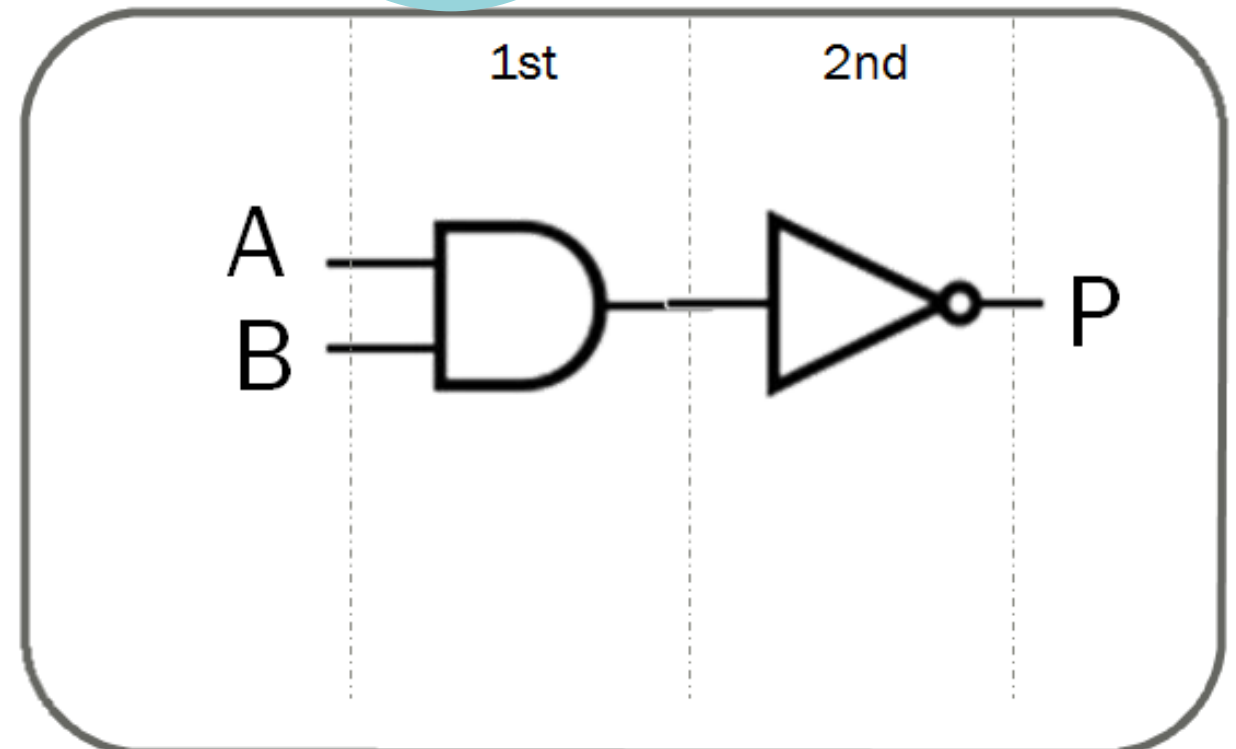
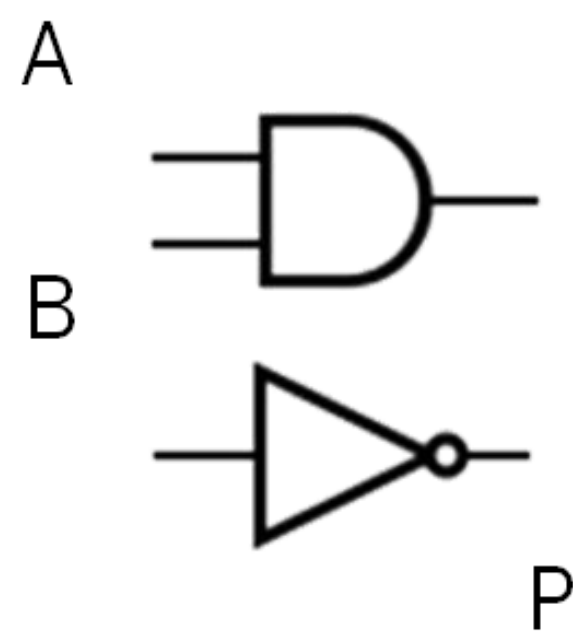
$$P = A \text{ AND } (\text{NOT } B)$$

---BRACKET IS FIRST!---



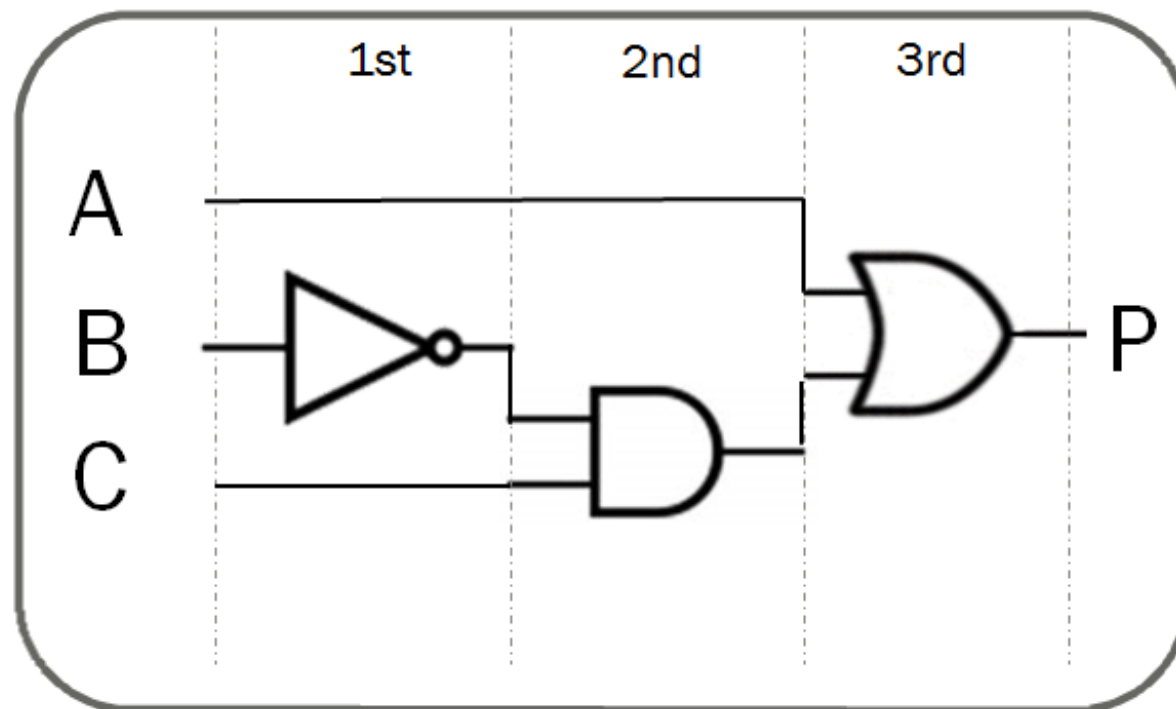
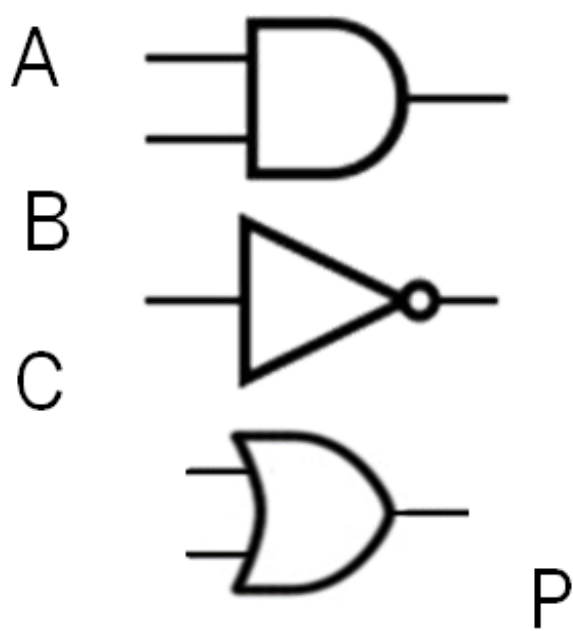
Always start with the brackets first

$$P = \text{NOT } (A \text{ AND } B)$$



$$P = ((\text{NOT } B) \text{ AND } C) \text{ OR } A$$

---BRACKETS inside BRACKETS FIRST!---



Even Harder!

World of work links

Programmer, IT Technician, Software Engineer, Teacher, Systems Architecture, Data Engineer, Software Developer

