

# Boolean Identities

Recall:  $\text{NOT}(A) = \bar{A}$ ,  $\text{AND}(A, B) = A \cdot B$ ,  $\text{OR}(A, B) = A + B$ .

## Basic Identities

Given an input  $X$ , the following identities hold:

- $X \cdot X = X$
- $X \cdot \bar{X} = \text{false}$
- $X + X = X$
- $X + \bar{X} = \text{true}$
- $X \cdot \text{true} = X$
- $X \cdot \text{false} = \text{false}$
- $X + \text{true} = \text{true}$
- $X + \text{false} = X$

## Commutative Properties

Given two inputs  $X$  and  $Y$ , we can interchange  $X$  and  $Y$  in some cases:

- $X \cdot Y = Y \cdot X$
- $X + Y = Y + X$

## De Morgan's Laws

Given two inputs  $X$  and  $Y$ , the following identities hold:

- $\overline{X \cdot Y} = \bar{X} + \bar{Y}$  *or equivalently*  $\text{NAND}(X, Y) = \text{OR}(\text{NOT}(X), \text{NOT}(Y))$
- $\overline{X + Y} = \bar{X} \cdot \bar{Y}$  *or equivalently*  $\text{NOR}(X, Y) = \text{AND}(\text{NOT}(X), \text{NOT}(Y))$

To remember De Morgan's Laws, use the phrase "break the line, change the sign".