# 10 – Boolean logic

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1	Identify and use the standard symbols for logic gates		
2	Define and understand the functions of the logic gates		
3	<ul> <li>(a) Use logic gates to create given logic circuits from a:</li> <li>(i) problem statement</li> <li>(ii) logic expression</li> <li>(iii) truth table</li> </ul>		
3	<ul> <li>(b) Complete a truth table from a:</li> <li>(i) problem statement</li> <li>(ii) logic expression</li> <li>(iii) logic circuit</li> </ul>		
3	<ul> <li>(c) Write a logic expression from a:</li> <li>(i) problem statement</li> <li>(ii) logic circuit</li> <li>(iii) truth table</li> </ul>		

#### More Guidance

#### Candidates should be able to:

- 1 Identify and use the standard symbols for logic gates
- 2 Define and understand the functions of the logic gates

#### Notes and guidance

- See section 4 for logic gate symbols
- Including:
  - NOT
  - AND
  - OR
  - NAND
  - NOR
  - XOR (EOR)
  - the binary output produced from all the possible binary inputs
- NOT is a single input gate
- All other gates are limited to two inputs
- Circuits must be drawn for the statement given, without simplification
- Logic circuits will be limited to a maximum of three inputs and one output
- An example truth table with three inputs, for completion:

Α	В	С	Output
0	0	0	
0	0	1	
0	1	0	
0	1	1	
1	0	0	
1	0	1	
1	1	0	
1	1	1	

- 3 (a) Use logic gates to create given logic circuits from a:
   (i) problem statement
  - (i) problem statement
  - (ii) logic expression
  - (iii) truth table
  - (b) Complete a truth table from a:
    - (i) problem statement
    - (ii) logic expression
    - (iii) logic circuit

(c) Write a logic expression from a:

(i) problem statement

- (ii) logic circuit
- (iii) truth table

2 Four logic gates and five standard symbols for logic gates are shown.

Draw one line to link each logic gate to its standard symbol. Not all standard symbols will be used.



7 Consider this logic circuit.



(a) Write a logic expression for this logic circuit. Do not attempt to simplify this logic expression.

X =	
	[4]

(b) Complete the truth table from the given logic circuit.

А	в	с	Working space	x
0	0	0		
0	0	1		
0	1	0		
0	1	1		
1	0	0		
1	0	1		
1	1	0		
1	1	1		
			•	[4

# 9 Consider the logic expression:

(a) Draw a logic circuit for this logic expression.

Each logic gate must have a maximum of two inputs.

Do not simplify this logic expression.



[4]

(b) Complete the truth table from the given logic expression.

А	в	с	Working space	z
0	0	0		
0	0	1		
0	1	0		
0	1	1		
1	0	0		
1	0	1		
1	1	0		
1	1	1		

6 There are three descriptions of logic gates. Each logic gate has two inputs A and B with one output X. Identify each logic gate.

Complete a truth table for each logic gate.

(a) The only time the output is 1 is when both inputs are 1.

Logic gate .....

Complete the truth table for this description.

(b) The output is 1 when both inputs are different.

Logic gate .....

Complete the truth table for this description.

Α	в	х
0	0	
0	1	
1	0	
1	1	

[2]

(c) The only time the output is 1 is when both inputs are 0.Logic gate .....

Complete the truth table for this description.

Α	в	х
0	0	
0	1	
1	0	
1	1	

[2]

(d) Consider this logic expression:

# X = (NOT A OR NOT B) OR NOT C

Draw a logic circuit for this logic expression. Each logic gate must have a maximum of **two** inputs. Do **not** attempt to simplify this logic expression.



[5]

9 Consider this logic expression.

$$\mathbf{Z} = (\text{NOT } \mathbf{A} \text{ OR } \mathbf{B}) \text{ AND } (\mathbf{B} \text{ XOR } \mathbf{C})$$

(a) Draw a logic circuit for this logic expression.

Each logic gate must have a maximum of two inputs.

Do not simplify this logic expression.



(b) Complete the truth table from the given logic expression.

Α	в	с	Working space	z
0	0	0		
0	0	1		
0	1	0		
0	1	1		
1	0	0		
1	0	1		
1	1	0		
1	1	1		

# 8 Consider this logic expression.

# X = (A OR B) AND (NOT B AND C)

Complete the truth table for this logic expression.

А	в	с	Working space	x
0	0	0		
0	0	1		
0	1	0		
0	1	1		
1	0	0		
1	0	1		
1	1	0		
1	1	1		

8 Consider the logic expression:

**Z** is 1 if (**A** = 1 AND **C** = NOT 1) AND (**B** = 1 NOR **C** = 1)

(a) Draw a logic circuit for this logic expression.

Each logic gate must have a maximum of two inputs.

Do not simplify this logic expression.



(b) Complete the truth table from the given logic expression.

А	в	с	Working space	z
0	0	0		
0	0	1		
0	1	0		
0	1	1		
1	0	0		
1	0	1		
1	1	0		
1	1	1		

Computers use logic gates.

(a) State the single logic gate that produces each truth table.

	Truth table	e	Logic gate	
Α	В	Output		
0	0	1		
0	1	1		
1	0	1		
1	1	0		
		·		
A	В	Output		
0	0	0		
0	1	1		
1	0	1		
1	1	0		
		·		
A	в	Output		
0	0	1		
0	1	0		
1	0	0		
1	1	0		
	1	I]	[0]	

[3]

5 Consider the logic statement:

X = ((((B OR C) AND NOT C) NAND B) OR NOT A)

(a) Draw a logic circuit to represent the given logic statement.

Do **not** attempt to simplify the logic statement. All logic gates must have a maximum of **two** inputs.



(b) State the name of one logic gate that is not included in the given logic statement.

(c) Complete the truth table for the given logic statement.

Α	в	с	Working space	х
0	0	0		
0	0	1		
0	1	0		
0	1	1		
1	0	0		
1	0	1		
1	1	0		
1	1	1		
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[4]

- 7 NAND, OR and XOR are three types of logic gate.
  - (a) Four statements are shown about the logic gates.

Tick ( $\checkmark$ ) to show which statements apply to each logic gate. Some statements may apply to more than one logic gate.

Statement	NAND (✓)	OR (√)	XOR (✓)
if both inputs are 1, the output is 1			
if both inputs are different from each other, the output is 1			
if both inputs are 0, the output is 0			
if both inputs are the same as each other, the output is always 0			
		I	[4]

(b) NAND, OR, XOR, NOR and NOT are all examples of logic gates.

State the name of **one** other logic gate and complete its truth table.

Logic gate .....

Truth table:

Α	В	Output
0	0	
0	1	
1	0	
1	1	

[2]

5 Consider the logic statement:

 $\mathbf{X} = ((((\mathbf{B} \text{ AND } \mathbf{C}) \text{ OR NOT } \mathbf{C}) \text{ NOR } \mathbf{B}) \text{ XOR NOT } \mathbf{A})$ 

(a) Draw a logic circuit to represent the given logic statement.

Do **not** attempt to simplify the logic statement. All logic gates must have a maximum of **two** inputs.



- (b) Complete the truth table for the given logic statement. Working space С Α в

[4]

х

8 Consider the following logic statement:

X = (((A AND NOT B) OR (NOT (B NOR C))) AND C)

(a) Draw a logic circuit to represent the given logic statement.

Do not attempt to simplify the logic statement. All logic gates must have a maximum of two inputs.



[6]

(b) Complete the truth table for the given logic statement.

А	в	с	Working space	х
0	0	0		
0	0	1		
0	1	0		
0	1	1		
1	0	0		
1	0	1		
1	1	0		
1	1	1		
				[4]

5 Consider the following logic statement:

# $\mathbf{X} = ((\mathbf{A} \text{ OR } \mathbf{B}) \text{ AND } (\text{NOT } (\mathbf{B} \text{ XOR } \mathbf{C})) \text{ AND } \mathbf{C})$

(a) Draw a logic circuit to represent the given logic statement.

Do **not** attempt to simplify the logic statement. All logic gates must have a maximum of **two** inputs.



(b) Complete the truth table for the given logic statement.

Α	в	с	Working space X	C
0	0	0		
0	0	1		
0	1	0		
0	1	1		
1	0	0		
1	0	1		
1	1	0		
1	1	1		
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

3 (a) Tick ( $\checkmark$ ) to show which logic gates will give an output of 1 for the given inputs A and B.

Inputs	AND	OR	NAND	NOR	XOR
A = 1 B = 1					
A = 0 B = 0					
A = 1 B = 0					

[3]

(b) Draw the logic circuit for the given logic statement:

X = (A XOR B) AND (B OR NOT C)

Do **not** attempt to simplify the logic statement. All logic gates must have a maximum of **two** inputs.



10 Consider the following logic statement:

 $\mathbf{X} = (((\mathbf{A} \text{ OR } \mathbf{B}) \text{ OR } (\text{NOT } (\mathbf{B} \text{ XOR } \mathbf{C}))) \text{ AND } \mathbf{C})$ 

(a) Draw a logic circuit to represent the given logic statement.

Do **not** attempt to simplify the logic statement. All logic gates must have a maximum of **two** inputs.



(b) State the name of a logic gate that does **not** appear in the logic statement and draw the symbol for the logic gate.



(c)	Complete	the truth	table fo	r the	given	logic	statement.
-----	----------	-----------	----------	-------	-------	-------	------------

Α	в	с	Working space	x
0	0	0		
0	0	1		
0	1	0		
0	1	1		
1	0	0		
1	0	1		
1	1	0		
1	1	1		
		<u> </u>		

11 Consider the following logic statement:

X = (((A AND B) OR (NOT (B OR C))) NAND C)

(a) Draw a logic circuit to represent the given logic statement.

Do **not** attempt to simplify the logic statement. All logic gates must have a maximum of **two** inputs.



(b) Complete the truth table for the given logic statement.

Α	в	с	Working space	х
0	0	0		
0	0	1		
0	1	0		
0	1	1		
1	0	0		
1	0	1		
1	1	0		
1	1	1		

[4]

(c) Identify two logic gates that are not included in the given logic statement.

Logic gate 1	
Logic gate 2[2]	

8 Consider the following logic statement:

X = (((A OR B) AND (NOT(B XOR C))) OR NOT C)

(a) Draw a logic circuit to represent the given logic statement.

Do not attempt to simplify the logic statement. All logic gates must have a maximum of two inputs.



,												
	Α	в	с	Working space	x							
	0	0	0									
	0	0	1									
	0	1	0									
	0	1	1									
	1	0	0									
	1	0	1									
	1	1	0									
	1	1	1									

(b) Complete the truth table for the given logic statement.

# 6 Consider the logic statement:

X = (((A AND B) OR (C AND NOT B)) XOR NOT C)

(a) Draw a logic circuit to represent the given logic statement.

Do not attempt to simplify the statement. All logic gates must have a maximum of two inputs.



Row number	А	в	с	Working space	x
1	0	0	0		0
2	0	0	1		1
3	0	1	0		0
4	0	1	1		1
5	1	0	0		0
6	1	0	1		1
7	1	1	0		0
8	1	1	1		1

(b) Consider the completed truth table for the given logic statement.

There are four errors in the truth table in the output (X) column.

Identify the four incorrect outputs.

Write the row number to identify each incorrect output.

Row .....

Row .....

Row .....

Row .....

### 3 Consider the logic statement:

X = ((((NOT A AND B) OR C) AND B) NOR (B OR C))

(a) Draw a logic circuit to represent the given logic statement.

Do not attempt to simplify the statement. All logic gates must have a maximum of two inputs.



Row number	А	В	С	Working space	х
1	0	0	0		1
2	0	0	1		1
3	0	1	0		1
4	0	1	1		0
5	1	0	0		1
6	1	0	1		0
7	1	1	0		1
8	1	1	1		1

(b) Consider the completed truth table for the given logic statement.

There are four errors in the truth table in the output (X) column.

Identify the four incorrect outputs.

Write the row number to identify each incorrect output.

Row .....

Row .....

Row .....

Row .....

8 Consider the following logic circuit:



(a) Two NOT gates are used in the given logic circuit.

Identify three other logic gates that are used in the given logic circuit.

1	
2	
с С	
5	[3]

Row number	А	в	С	Working space	x
1	0	0	0		0
2	0	0	1		1
3	0	1	0		0
4	0	1	1		0
5	1	0	0		1
6	1	0	1		1
7	1	1	0		0
8	1	1	1		1

(b) Consider the completed truth table for the given logic circuit.

There are four errors in the truth table in the output (X) column.

Identify the four incorrect outputs.

Write the row number to identify each incorrect output.

Row .....

Row .....

Row .....

Row .....

An aeroplane has a warning system that monitors the height of the aeroplane above the ground, whether the aeroplane is ascending or descending, and the speed of the aeroplane.

Input	Binary value	Condition
Height (H)	1	Height is less than 500 metres
	0	Height is greater than or equal to 500 metres
Ascending or Descending (A)	1	Aeroplane is ascending or in level flight
	0	Aeroplane is descending
Speed	1	Speed is less than or equal to 470 knots
(S)	0	Speed is greater than 470 knots

The warning system will produce an output of 1 that will sound an alarm (W) when either of these conditions apply:

Height is less than 500 metres and the aeroplane is descending

or

The aeroplane is descending and speed is greater than 470 knots

Draw a logic circuit to represent the warning system.

