# Unit 1: <br> AND(Logic,Gates) 

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## Today’s Takeaway

- Monday's claim: Computers are doing logic!
- Today: how they do logic! (physically!)


## Outline

- Logic review
- Boolean Sentences
- Logical Functions
- Truth Tables
- Gates


## Still Need: Reasoning



# Logic: A Formal Language 

- Variables that stand for sentences: $P, Q, R, S$
- Example:

If the snozzberry is a berry, then it is a fruit.

- The snozzberry is a berry.

Therefore, the snozzberry is a fruit.

## Logic: A Formal Language

- Variables that stand for sentences: $P, Q, R, S$
- Example:

If the snozzberry is a berry, then it is a fruit.
The snozzberry is a berry.
Therefore; the snozzberry is a fruit.

## Logic: A Formal Language

- Variables that stand for sentences: $P, Q, R, S$
- Example:



## Logic: A Formal Language

- Variables that stand for sentences: $P, Q, R, S$
- Example:



# True for all sentences $P$, 

All sentences $Q$ !

## Logic: A Formal Language

- Variables that stand for sentences: $P, Q, R, S$
- Example:


Premises: assume to be true.

# Logic: A Formal Language 

- Variables that stand for sentences: $P, Q, R, S$
- We call sentences that can be True or False "Boolean".
- So: P, Q, R, S, etc., will be called Boolean Sentences.


## Logic: Boolean Functions

- We get three functions: AND, OR, NOT
- Each function takes as input one or more Boolean Sentences ( $P, Q$, etc.)
- Outputs a Boolean value (True, False)


## Logic: Boolean Functions

$A N D(P, Q)$
Outputs True if both $P$ and $Q$ are True.
$O R(P, Q)$
Outputs True if at least one of $P$ or $Q$ is True.
NOT(P)
Outputs True if $P$ is False. (Just flips it!)

## Truth Tables: NOT



## Truth Tables: AND

| $P$ | $Q$ | AND | $P$ | $Q)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | T | $\mathbf{T}$ | T | T |
| T | F | F | T | F |
| F | T | F | F | T |
| F | F | F | F | F |

## Truth Tables: OR

| $P$ | $Q$ | $O R($ | $P$ | $Q)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | T | $\mathbf{T}$ | T | T |
| T | F | $\mathbf{T}$ | T | F |
| T | T | $\mathbf{T}$ | F | T |
| F | T |  |  |  |
| F | F | $\mathbf{F}$ | F | F |

## Logic: Composition

- Boolean Sentences represented with a letter are called Atomic Sentences (e.g. P, Q, R, S, etc.)
- But since AND(-,-), OR(-,-), and NOT(-), also output Boolean Values, they are also Boolean Sentences.
- For example:
- $\operatorname{AND}(N O T(P), Q)$

OR(AND(P,Q),NOT(R))

## Truth Tables: Composite

| $P$ | $Q$ | $\operatorname{OR}($ | $\operatorname{NOT}($ | $Q)$, | $\mathrm{P})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | T |  |  |  |  |
| T | F |  |  |  |  |
| F | T |  |  |  |  |
| F | F |  |  |  |  |

## Truth Tables: Composite

| $P$ | $Q$ | OR( | NOT | $Q)$, | $\mathrm{P})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | T |  |  | T | T |
| T | F |  |  | F | T |
| F | T |  |  | T | F |
| F | F |  |  | F | F |

## Truth Tables: Composite

$\left.\left.\begin{array}{c:c|c:c:c} & \text { P } & Q & \text { OR( } & \text { NOT }\end{array} \mathrm{Q}\right), \mathrm{P}\right)$

## Truth Tables: Composite

| $P$ | $Q$ | OR( | NOT | Q), | P) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | T | $\mathbf{T}$ | F | T | T |
| T | F | $\mathbf{T}$ | T | F | T |
| F | T | $\mathbf{F}$ | F | T | F |
| F | F | $\mathbf{T}$ | T | F | F |

# Logical Rules! 



## RESTRIGTED

$((8))$
UNDER 17 REQUIRES ACCOMPANYING PARENT OR ADULT GUARDIAN

## Logical Rules!

 PARENT OR ADULT GUARDIANWhen is it okay to attend a rated R movie?

# Logical Rules! 



When is it okay to attend a rated R movie?
$P$ : person X is 17 or older
Q: person X is accompanied by a parent/adult guardian

# Logical Rules! 



When is it okay to attend a rated R movie?
$P$ : person X is 17 or older
Q: person X is accompanied by a parent/adult guardian

$$
O R(P, Q)
$$

## Logical Rules! You Try It

Exercise: write a rule for a person being eligible to receive free shipping from "Alabamazon", which provides free shipping according to the following rules:

1. You receive free shipping on orders above $\$ 60$.
2. You receive free shipping if you do not order any premium items.

## Logical Rules! You Try It

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$P=$ order is above $\$ 60$
$Q=$ ordered a premium item

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2. You receive free shipping if you do not order any premium items.
3. You receive free shipping if you're shipping to Alabama and your order is less than $\$ 60$.

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$P=$ order is above $\$ 60$
$Q=$ ordered a premium item
$R=$ shipped to alabama

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\author{

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}

Previous example: $O R(P, N O T(Q))$

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Exercise: write a rule for a person being eligible to receive free shipping from "Alabamazon", which provides free shipping according to the following rules:

$P=$ order is above $\$ 60$
$Q=$ ordered a premium item
= shipped to alabama
OR(P,NOT(Q))

## Logical Rules! You Try It

Exercise: write a rule for a person being eligible to receive free shipping from "Alabamazon", which provides free shipping according to the following rules:

1. You receive free shipping on orders above $\$ 60$ : $P=$ order is above $\$ 60$
2. You receive free shipping if you do not order
any premium items.
3. You receive free shipping if you're shipping to
Alabama and your order is less than $\$ 60$.
$\operatorname{AND}(R, N O T(P))$

## Logical Rules! You Try It

Exercise: write a rule for a person being eligible to receive free shipping from "Alabamazon", which provides free shipping according to the following rules:

1. You receive free shipping on orders above \$60.
2. You receive free shipping if you do not order any premium items.
3. You receive free shipping if you're shipping to Alabama and your order is less than \$60.
$P=$ order is above $\$ 60$
$Q=$ ordered a premium item
$R=$ shipped to alabama

$$
O R(O R(P, N O T(Q)), A N D(R, N O T(P))
$$

## Logical Rules!

$O R(P, Q)$
Por $Q$
$A N D(P, Q)$
$P$ and $Q$

NOT(P)
not $P$
not

# Logical Rules! 

Why shouldn't we do this:

## $P$ or $Q$ and $R$

## Logical Rules!

Why shouldn't we do this:

## $P$ or $Q$ and $R$


( $P$ or $Q$ ) and $R$
$P$ or ( $Q$ and $R$ )

## Logical Rules!

Why shouldn't we do this:

## Por Qand $R$


( $P$ or $Q$ ) and $R$
$P$ or ( $Q$ and $R$ )
$A N D(R, O R(P, Q))$
$O R(P, A N D(R, Q))$

## Truth Table to Formula



## Truth Table to Formula



## Q: What rule goes in the ???

## Truth Table to Formula



Q: What rule goes in the ???

Strategy:

1. Make a rule for each "True"
2. OR them together

## Truth Table to Formula



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Strategy:

1. Make a rule for each "True"
2. OR them together


## Truth Table to Formula



Q: What rule goes in the ???

Strategy:

1. Make a rule for each "True"
2. OR them together
$N O T(P)$ or $P$

## Truth Table to Formula



Q: What rule goes in the ???

Strategy:

1. Make a rule for each "True"
2. OR them together

OR(NOT(P), P)

## Truth Table to Formula

| $P$ | $Q$ | $? ? ?$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | T | $\mathbf{F}$ |
| T | F | $\mathbf{T}$ |
| F | T | $\mathbf{F}$ |
| F | F | $\mathbf{T}$ |

Q: What rule goes in the ???

Strategy:

1. Make a rule for each "True"
2. OR them together

## Truth Table to Formula



Q: What rule goes in the ???

Strategy:

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2. OR them together

## Truth Table to Formula



Q: What rule goes in the ???

Strategy:

1. Make a rule for each "True"
2. OR them together

## Truth Table to Formula



Q: What rule goes in the ???

OR(AND(P,NOT(Q)),
AND(NOT(P),NOT(Q)))

Strategy:

1. Make a rule for each "True"
2. OR them together

## Truth Table to Formula



Q: What rule goes in the ???

OR(AND(P,NOT(Q)),
AND(NOT(P),NOT(Q)))

Also: NOT(Q)
Strategy:

1. Make a rule for each "True"
2. OR them together

# Truth Table to Formula 

Q: Can we write down every possible logical formula in this way?

# Truth Table to Formula 

## Q: Can we write down every possible logical formula in this way?

## A: YES!

# Truth Table to Formula 

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# Truth Table to Formula 

Q: Can we write down every possible logical formula in this way?

A: YES!

Strategy:

1. Make a rule for each "True"
2. OR them together

Q: What if we only had AND?

# Truth Table to Formula 

Q: What if we only had AND?

A: No! Can't do this one:


# All Logical Formulas! 

Idea: with a certain set of logical functions, we can represent all possible logical formulas!

# All Logical Formulas! 

If $P$, then $Q$

# All Logical Formulas! 

If $P$, then $Q$

$$
P \longrightarrow Q
$$

Q: Can we represent this as a logical formula?

## All Logical Formulas!

$Q:$ Can we represent "If $P$, then $Q$ " as a logical formula?

| $P$ | $Q$ | $P$ | $\rightarrow$ | $Q$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | T | T |  | T |
| T | F | T |  | F |
| F | T | F |  | T |
| F | F | F |  | F |

## All Logical Formulas!

$Q:$ Can we represent "If $P$, then $Q$ " as a logical formula?

| $P$ | $Q$ | $P$ | $\rightarrow$ | $Q$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $T$ | $T$ | $T$ |  | $T$ |
| $T$ | $F$ | $T$ |  | $F$ |
| $F$ | $T$ | $F$ |  | $T$ |
| $F$ | $F$ | $F$ |  | $F$ |

## All Logical Formulas!

$Q:$ Can we represent "If $P$, then $Q$ " as a logical formula?

| $P$ | $Q$ | $P$ | $\rightarrow$ | $Q$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | T | T | T | T |
| T | F | T |  | $F$ |
| $F$ | $T$ | $F$ |  | $T$ |
| F | F | F |  | $F$ |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | T | T | T | T |
| T | F | T | F | F |
| F | T | F | T | T |
| F | F | F |  | F |

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| $P$ | $Q$ | $P$ | $\rightarrow$ | $Q$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $T$ | $T$ | $T$ | $T$ | $T$ |
| $T$ | F | T | F | F |
| F | T | F | T | T |
| F | F | F | T | F |

## Truth Table to Formula

## Strategy:

1. Make a rule for each "True
2. OR them together

| $P$ | $Q$ | $P$ | $\rightarrow$ | $Q$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | T | T | T | T |
| T | F | T | F | F |
| F | T | F | T | T |
| F | F | F | T | F |

## Truth Table to Formula

## Strategy:

1. Make a rule for each "True
2. OR them together

AND $(P, Q)$
AND (NOT(P), Q)
AND(NOT(P),NOT(Q))

| $P$ | $Q$ | $P$ | $\rightarrow$ | $Q$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $T$ | $T$ | $T$ | $\mathbf{T}$ | T |
| T | F | T | F | F |
| F | T | F | $\mathbf{T}$ | T |
| F | F | F | $\mathbf{T}$ | F |

## Truth Table to Formula

Strategy:

1. Make a rule for each "True
2. OR them together

AND (P, Q)
or
AND(NOT(P), Q)
or
AND(NOT(P),NOT(Q))

## Logic



## Onward! Gates

## 



## Gates: NOT



## Gates: NOT



## Gates: NOT



## Gates: NOT



Q: What is this, physically?

## Gates: NOT



Q: What is this, physically?

## Now: The Transistor

- Takes in electric current:

Amplifies it! (ON, 1)
Or not... (OFF, 0)

Low voltage pulse of electricity $=0$ High voltage pulse of electricity $=1$

## Gates: NOT



## Gates: NOT



## Gates: NOT



## Gates: AND

| $P$ | $Q$ | AND | $P$ | $Q)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | $\mathbf{0}$ | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ | 0 | 0 |



## Gates: AND

| $P$ | $Q$ | $A N D($ | $P$ | $Q)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | $\mathbf{0}$ | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ | 0 | 0 |



## Gates: AND

| $P$ | $Q$ | AND $($ | $P$ | $Q)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | $\mathbf{0}$ | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ | 0 | 0 |



## Gates: OR



## Gates: OR

| P | $Q$ | OR( | P | Q) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $0 \quad O R(P, Q)=1$ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | $O R>$ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |

## Gates: Composition

# Try writing down the gate structure for the following Boolean sentence: 

OR(P,NOT(Q))

## Gates: Composition

Try writing down the gate structure for the following Boolean sentence:

OR(P,NOT(Q))


## Gates: Composition

Try writing down the gate structure for the following Boolean sentence:

> OR(P,NOT(Q))


A:


## Gates: Composition

Try writing down the gate structure for the following Boolean sentence:

> OR(P,NOT(Q))


A:


## Gates: Composition

Try writing down the gate structure for the following Boolean sentence:

OR(P,NOT(Q))

A:


## Gates: Composition

|  | $P$ | $Q$ | $O R($ | $P$ | $\operatorname{NOT}($ | $\mathrm{Q})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T | T | T | $\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{NOT}(Q))$ | T | F |
|  | T | $\mathbf{T}$ | T | F | T |  |
| F | T | F | F | F | T |  |
| F | F | $\mathbf{T}$ | F | T | F |  |



## Gates: Composition

| OR(P,NOT(Q)) | P | Q | OR( | P | NOT( | Q) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T | T | T | T | F | T |
|  | T | F | T | T | T | F |
|  | F | T | F | F | F | T |
|  | F | F | T | F | T | F |



## Gates: Composition

| OR(P,NOT(Q)) | P | Q | OR( | P | NOT, | Q) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T | T | T | T | F | T |
|  | T | F | T | T | T | F |
|  | F | T | F | F | F | T |
|  | F | F | T | F | T | F |



## Gates: Composition

| OR(P,NOT(Q)) | P | Q | OR( | P | NOT( | Q) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T | T | T | T | F | T |
|  | T | F | T | T | T | F |
|  | F | T | F | F | F | T |
|  | F | F | T | F | T | F |



## Gates: Composition

| OR(P,NOT(Q)) | P | Q | OR( | P | NOT( | Q) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T | T | T | T | F | T |
|  | T | F | T | T | T | F |
|  | F | T | F | F | F | T |
|  | F | F | T | F | T | F |



## Gates: Composition



# Truth Table to Formula 

Idea: with a certain set of logical functions, we can represent all possible logical formulas!

# Truth Table to Gate 

Idea: with a certain set of logical functions gates, we can represent all possible logical formulas!

## What Else Could be a Gate?



## Could It Work?

- Michael's domino OR gate: 24 dominoes
- The first pentium processor had 3.3 Mill transistors, or roughly 800k gates.
- So we need around 20 Mill dominoes
- World record for domino topple: 4.5 Mill
- Pentium: computes 60 Mill times a second
- Dominoes? Takes awhile to set up...


## Abstraction!




## Abstraction!

## RESTRIGTED

UNDER 17 REQUIRES ACCOMPANYING PARENT OR ADULT GUARDIAN

## $O R(P, Q)$

## Abstraction!


©


## Abstraction:



# all possible logical formulas! 

## Abstraction:



# Low level programs 

## Abstraction:



## Abstraction:


$=$
Your ideas!

## Reflection

- Logic review
- Gates
- AND, OR, NOT gates
- Composition of gates
- Can represent all possible logical formulas as gates

Transistors and friends are just gates

- Up Next: Turning gates into simple programs!

