

Boolean Algebra

(1)

Defn Let B be a non-empty set with two binary operations $+$ and $*$, a unary operation $'$ and two distinct elements 0 and 1 . Then B is called a Boolean Algebra if the following axioms hold for any $a, b, c \in B$.

(1) Commutative laws —

' $+$ ' & ' $*$ ' are comm. i.e.

$$a+b = b+a \quad \& \quad a*b = b*a$$

$\forall a, b \in B$

(2) Identity laws —

$\forall a \in B$, we have —

$$a+0 = a \quad \& \quad a*1 = a$$

(3) Distributive laws —

we have —

$$a+(b*c) = (a+b)*(a+c); \quad \begin{matrix} \text{'+' dist's} \\ \text{over '*'} \end{matrix}$$

$$a*(b+c) = (a*b)+(a*c); \quad \begin{matrix} \text{'*' dist's} \\ \text{over '+'} \end{matrix}$$

for any $a, b, c \in B$

(4) Complement laws —

For each $a \in B$, \exists an element a' in B s.t.

$$a+a' = 1 \quad \& \quad a*a' = 0$$

we denote Boolean ~~algebra~~ algebra (2)
by $(B, +, \cdot, ', 0, 1)$.

$0 \rightarrow$ zero element (identity for $+$)

$1 \rightarrow$ unit element (identity for \cdot)

We may also use symbol ' \cup ' in place of ' $+$ ' and ' \cap ' in place of ' \cdot ' i.e.

$$a + b = a \cup b \quad ; \quad a \cdot b = a \cap b$$

$$a' = \bar{a}$$

Ex 1 $S \rightarrow$ non-empty set

$\mathcal{P}(S) \rightarrow$ set of all subset of S

i.e. Powerset of S .

Then $\mathcal{P}(S)$ is Boolean Alg. w.r.t. $+$.

union & intersection as ' $+$ ' & ' \cdot '.

$' \rightarrow$ complement

$\phi \rightarrow 0 \quad ; \quad S \rightarrow 1$

Soln.

(1) Comm. Laws

We know \rightarrow

$$A \cup B = B \cup A \quad \& \quad A \cap B = B \cap A$$

$\forall A, B \in \mathcal{P}(S)$

(2) Identity Laws -

$\phi, S \in \mathcal{P}(S)$

$$A \cup \phi = A \quad \& \quad A \cap S = A \quad \text{for any } A \in \mathcal{P}(S)$$

Then ϕ & S are identities of $\mathcal{P}(S)$

3. Distributive Laws we know that -

(3)

$$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$$

$$\& A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

for any $A, B, C \in P(S)$

4. Complement laws for any $A \in P(S)$,
we have $S - A \in P(S)$ st.

$$A \cup (S - A) = S \quad \text{and} \quad A \cap (S - A) = \phi$$

$$\therefore A' = S - A \in P(S)$$

Hence $(P(S), \cup, \cap, ', \phi, S)$ is a Boolean Alg.

Ex. $B = \{0, 1\}$; $+, \cdot, '$ st.

+	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1

+	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1

'	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1

B is Boolean Algebra

Ex. $B = \{1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 14, 35, 70\}$

Define \rightarrow

$$a + b = \text{lcm}(a, b)$$

$$a \cdot b = \text{gcd}(a, b)$$

$$a' = \frac{70}{a}$$

$$\forall a, b \in B$$

Then B is a Boolean Alg. with 1 as zero element & 70 as unit element