

# calc\_logic\_example

## Student Group

| First Name | Surname | Matrikel Nr. |
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example for a simplification with the rule for boolean algebra

$$\overline{a \vee (b \wedge (\bar{a} \vee c) \wedge 1) \vee a} \wedge$$

At first we will switch the representation to the following:

$$\overline{a \vee (b \wedge (\bar{a} \vee c) \wedge 1) \vee a} \wedge$$

At first we will switch the representation to the following:

$$\overline{a + (b \cdot (\bar{a} + c) \cdot 1) + a} \wedge$$

so lets start  $\color{white}{\quad\quad\quad}$  \$

$\overline{a + (b \cdot (\bar{a} + c) \cdot 1) + a}$

1. Put space between the digits

$\quad$

$$\overline{a + (b \cdot (\bar{a} + c) \cdot 1) + a} \wedge \color{blue}{\text{Neutral Element}} \quad \color{white}{.}$$

example for a simplification with the rule for boolean algebra

$\overline{a \vee (b \wedge (\bar{a} \vee c) \wedge 1) \vee a}$

At first we will switch the representation to the following:

$\overline{a + (b \cdot (\bar{a} + c) \cdot 1) + a}$

so lets start  $\color{white}{\quad\quad\quad}$  \$

$\overline{a + (b \cdot (\bar{a} + c) \cdot 1) + a}$

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