

calc_logic_example

Student Group

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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:

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

At first we will switch the representation to the following:

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

so lets start $\frac{1}{a + (b \cdot (a + c) \cdot 1) + a}$

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

1. Put space between the digits

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

$$\frac{1}{a + (b \cdot (a + c) \cdot 1) + a} \wedge \text{Neutral Element} \wedge$$

example for a simplification with the rule for boolean algebra

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

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