

Karnaugh map (K-map)

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11:44 AM

$$f(A, B) = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 3)$$

2 Variable $\Rightarrow 2^2$ minterms

2 Variable \rightarrow K-map $\rightarrow 2^2$ cells

$$f(A, B, C) = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)$$

3 Variable = 2^3 minterms

3 Variable K-map $\rightarrow 2^3$ cells (or) 2^3 squares

2 Variable K-map

B \ A	0	1
0	00 m_0	01 m_1
1	10 m_2	11 m_3

2^2 cells

A	B	minterms
0	0	$\rightarrow m_0$
0	1	$\rightarrow m_1$
1	0	$\rightarrow m_2$
1	1	$\rightarrow m_3$

B \ A	0	1
0	$\bar{A}\bar{B}$ m_0	$\bar{A}B$ m_1
1	$A\bar{B}$ m_2	AB m_3

\rightarrow 2 Variable = 2^2 cells

$$f(A, B) = \sum m(1, 2, 3)$$

$$= \bar{A}B + A\bar{B} + AB$$

$$= B(\underbrace{A + \bar{A}}_1) + A\bar{B}$$

$$= B + A\bar{B}$$

$$B + \bar{B}A$$

$$\begin{array}{c} B + \bar{B} A \\ \downarrow \\ B + A \end{array}$$

$$f(A, B, C) = \sum m(1, 2, 3)$$


Hand-drawn Karnaugh map for the expression $A \oplus B$. The map is a 2x2 grid with variables A and B on the axes. The cells are labeled 0, 1, 2, and 3. Cells 1 and 2 contain a '1' and are circled. Arrows point from these circles to the expressions $A \oplus B$ and $A \oplus A$ respectively.

$$f(A, B) = \bar{A}B + A\bar{B}$$

$$A \oplus B \quad \checkmark$$

To maintain adjacency property

gray code sequence is used in k-maps

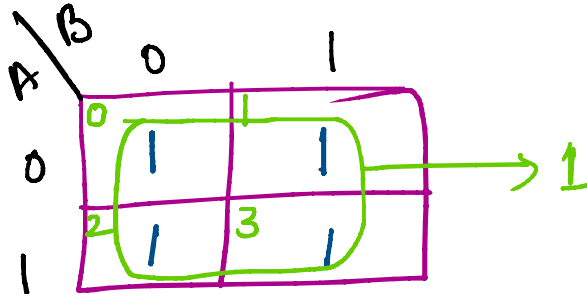
2 variable \rightarrow z^0, z^1, z^2 \rightarrow groups

3 variable $\rightarrow 2^0, 2^1, 2^2, 2^3$

n variable! → — — — — $\equiv 2^n$

n variable $\rightarrow \dots \dots \dots 2^n$

$$f(A, B) = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 3)$$



$$f(A, B) = 1$$

$$f(A, B) = \prod M(0, 1, 3)$$

$$f(A, B) = (A+B)(A+\bar{B})(\bar{A}+\bar{B})$$

A	B	Maxterm
0	0	$A+B$
0	1	$A+\bar{B}$
1	0	$\bar{A}+B$
1	1	$(\bar{A}+\bar{B})$

$$(A \cdot A + A\bar{B} + A\bar{B} + B\bar{B}) (\bar{A} + \bar{B})$$

$$(A + A\bar{B} + A\bar{B} + 0) (\bar{A} + \bar{B})$$

$$A(1 + \bar{B} + \bar{B}) (\bar{A} + \bar{B})$$

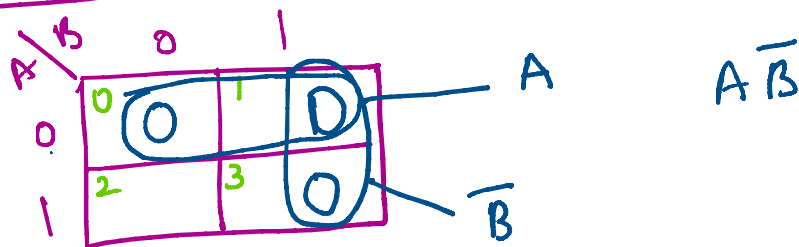
$$A(\bar{A} + \bar{B})$$

$$A \cdot \bar{A} + A\bar{B}$$

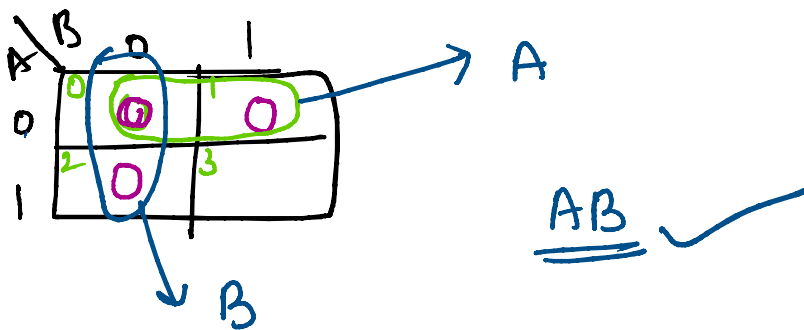
$$0 + \underline{A\bar{B}}$$

$$\therefore 1 + \bar{B} + B = 1$$

K-map



$$f(A, B) = \pi m(0, 1, 2)$$



How many bits are required to represent decimal ranging from +75 to -75

$$(75)_{10} = (1001011)_2$$

$$(+75)_{10} = \overset{+ve}{\uparrow} 01001011 \rightarrow 8 \text{ bits}$$

$$-75 (1'b) \quad 10110100$$

$$\text{2's Complement for } (-75) \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{+1} \\ 10110100 \\ \hline 10110101 \end{array} \rightarrow 8 \text{ bits}$$

$$-2^7 \times 1 + 2^5 \times 1 + 2^4 \times 1 + 2^2 \times 1 + 1 \times 2^0$$

$$-128 + 32 + 16 + 4 + 1 \Rightarrow -75 \checkmark$$

$2^7 \ 2^6 \ 2^5 \ 2^4 \ 2^3 \ 2^2 \ 2^1 \ 2^0$
 $1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \Rightarrow \text{---ve true}$