

# KARNAUGH MAP (K – MAP)

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LECTURE 5 & 6



ABCD

$$2^4 = 16 \text{ i/p comb.}$$

## FOUR VARIABLE K – MAP

$$00 \leftrightarrow 01 \leftrightarrow 10 \leftrightarrow 11$$

Ans

Q) A SOP: -

AB \ CD	$\overline{C}\overline{D}$ 00	$\overline{C}D$ 01	$CD$ 11	$C\overline{D}$ 10
$\overline{A}\overline{B}$ 00	$\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{D}$ 0	$\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}D$ 1	$\overline{A}\overline{B}CD$ 3	$\overline{A}\overline{B}C\overline{D}$ 2
$\overline{A}B$ 01	$\overline{A}B\overline{C}\overline{D}$ 4	$\overline{A}B\overline{C}D$ 5	$\overline{A}BCD$ 7	$\overline{A}BC\overline{D}$ 6
$AB$ 11	$AB\overline{C}\overline{D}$ 12	$AB\overline{C}D$ 13	$ABCD$ 15	$ABC\overline{D}$ 14
$A\overline{B}$ 10	$A\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{D}$ 8	$A\overline{B}\overline{C}D$ 9	$A\overline{B}CD$ 11	$A\overline{B}C\overline{D}$ 10

$$\begin{aligned} 1100 &\rightarrow 12 \\ 1101 &\rightarrow 13 \\ 1110 &\rightarrow 14 \\ 1011 &\rightarrow 11 \end{aligned}$$

# FOUR VARIABLE K – MAP

$$2^4 = 16$$

POS: -

$A+B$ \ $C+D$	$C+D$ 00	$C+\bar{D}$ 01	$\bar{C}+\bar{D}$ 11	$\bar{C}+D$ 10
$A+B$ 00	$A+B+C+D$ 0	$A+B+C+\bar{D}$ 1	$A+B+\bar{C}+\bar{D}$ 3	$A+B+\bar{C}+D$ 2
$A+\bar{B}$ 01	$A+\bar{B}+C+D$ 4	$A+\bar{B}+C+\bar{D}$ 5	$A+\bar{B}+\bar{C}+\bar{D}$ 7	$A+\bar{B}+\bar{C}+D$ 6
$\bar{A}+\bar{B}$ 11	$\bar{A}+\bar{B}+C+D$ 12	$\bar{A}+\bar{B}+C+\bar{D}$ 13	$\bar{A}+\bar{B}+\bar{C}+\bar{D}$ 15	$\bar{A}+\bar{B}+\bar{C}+D$ 14
$\bar{A}+B$ 10	$\bar{A}+B+C+D$ 8	$\bar{A}+B+C+\bar{D}$ 9	$\bar{A}+B+\bar{C}+\bar{D}$ 11	$\bar{A}+B+\bar{C}+D$ 10

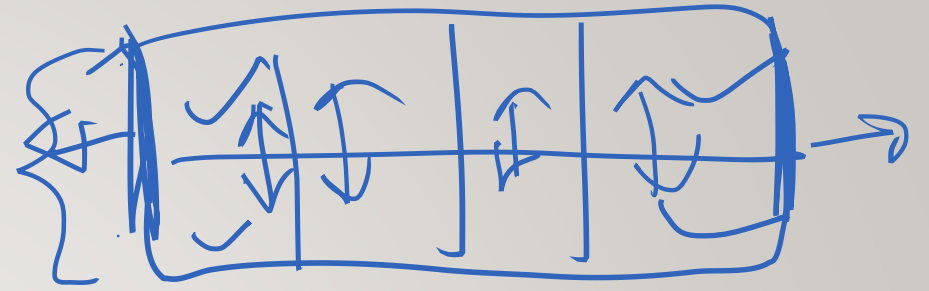
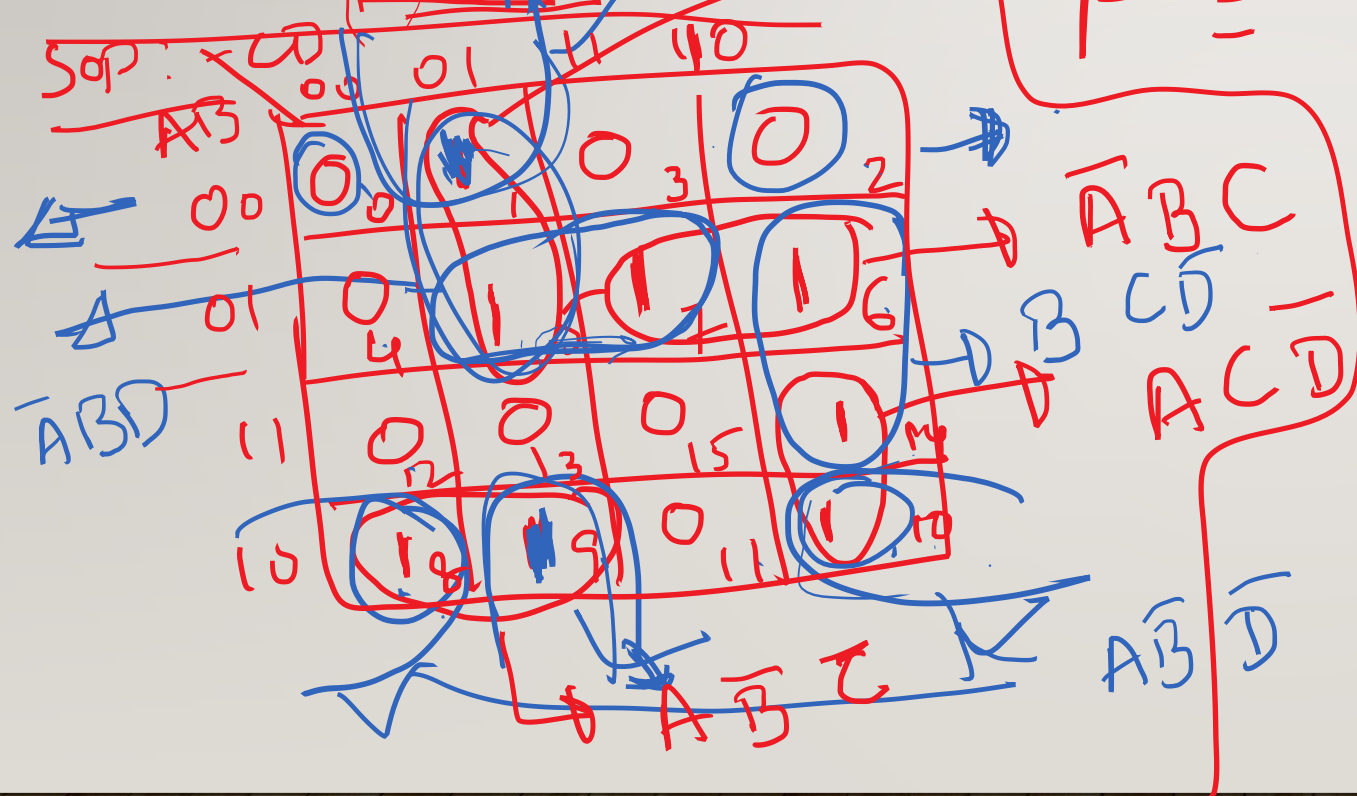
# EXAMPLE 1:

- Simplify the following expression into

- SOP

- POS

$$F(A,B,C,D) = \sum (1,5,6,7,8,9,10,14)$$



$$F = \bar{A}\bar{C}D + \bar{A}BC + AC\bar{D} + A\bar{B}\bar{C}$$

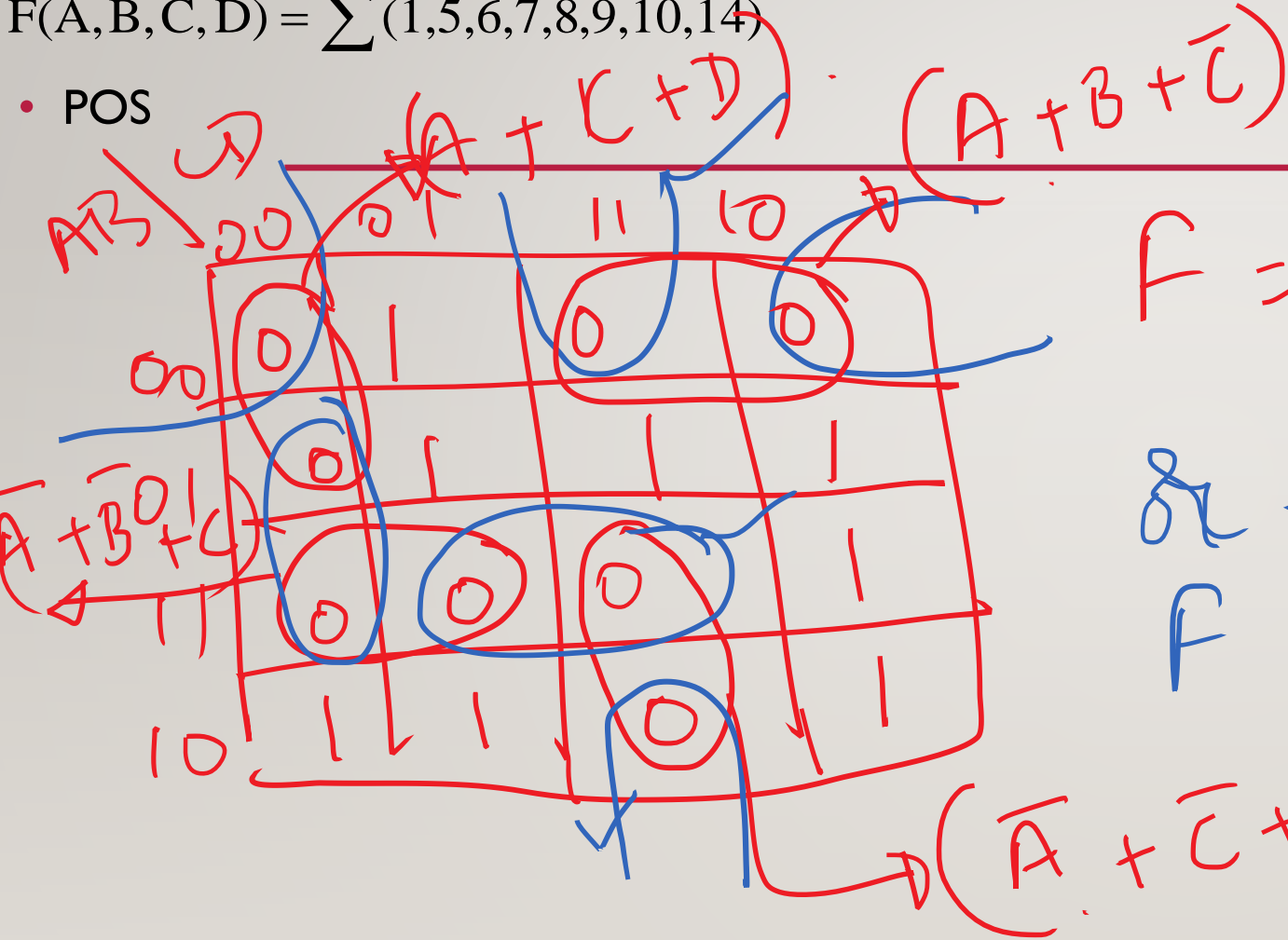
$$F = \bar{B}\bar{C}D + BC\bar{D} + A\bar{B}\bar{D} + \bar{A}BD$$



# CONTINUED...

$$F(A,B,C,D) = \sum (1,5,6,7,8,9,10,14)$$

• POS



$$F = (A + C + D) (A + B + \bar{C}) (\bar{A} + \bar{C} + \bar{D}) (\bar{A} + B + C)$$

or

$$F = (A + B + D) (\bar{B} + C + D) (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{D}) (B + \bar{C} + \bar{D})$$

## EXAMPLE 2:

$$F(A, B, C, D) = \sum (0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13)$$

A 4x4 Karnaugh map for variables A, B, C, and D. The columns are labeled 00, 01, 11, 10 and the rows are labeled 00, 01, 11, 10. The map contains 1s at positions (0,0), (0,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,0), (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,0), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (3,0), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3). Handwritten red annotations include a large circle around the top-left 1, a red 'X' at (0,0), and various red lines and arrows. Blue annotations include a vertical rectangle around the 1s in the 11 column, a horizontal rectangle around the 1s in the 10 column, and a circle around the 1 at (3,3). Red labels with arrows point to specific parts: 'A B' points to the top-left 1, 'C' points to the bottom-left 1, 'A B D' points to the bottom-right 1, and 'A B D' points to the 1 at (2,2).

	00	01	11	10
00	1	1	0	1
01	1	1	0	1
11	1	1	0	0
10	1	1	0	1

SOP:  $F = \bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{D} + \bar{B}\bar{D}$

pos:  $F = (\bar{C} + \bar{D})(\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C})$

# EXAMPLE 3:

$$F(A, B, C, D) = \prod (0, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 14)$$

*SOP, POS:*

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	0	0
01	0	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	0
10	0	0	1	0

*SOP:-*

$$F \equiv$$

$$\bar{A}\bar{C}D + \bar{A}BC + AB\bar{C} + A\bar{B}D$$

*POS:-*

$$F \equiv$$

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

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	0	0
01	0	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	0
10	0	0	1	0

*Redundant*

*Redundant*



# EXAMPLE 4:

$$F(A,B,C,D) = \bar{C}(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{D} + D) + A\bar{B}C + \bar{D} = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C + \bar{D}$$

SOP:-

$$F = \bar{C} + \bar{D} + A\bar{B}$$

POS:-

$$F = (A + \bar{C} + \bar{D})(\bar{B} + \bar{C} + \bar{D})$$





## EXAMPLE 5:

$$F(A, B, C, D) = D(\bar{A} + B) + \bar{B}(C + AD) = \bar{A}D + BD + \bar{B}C + A\bar{B}D$$

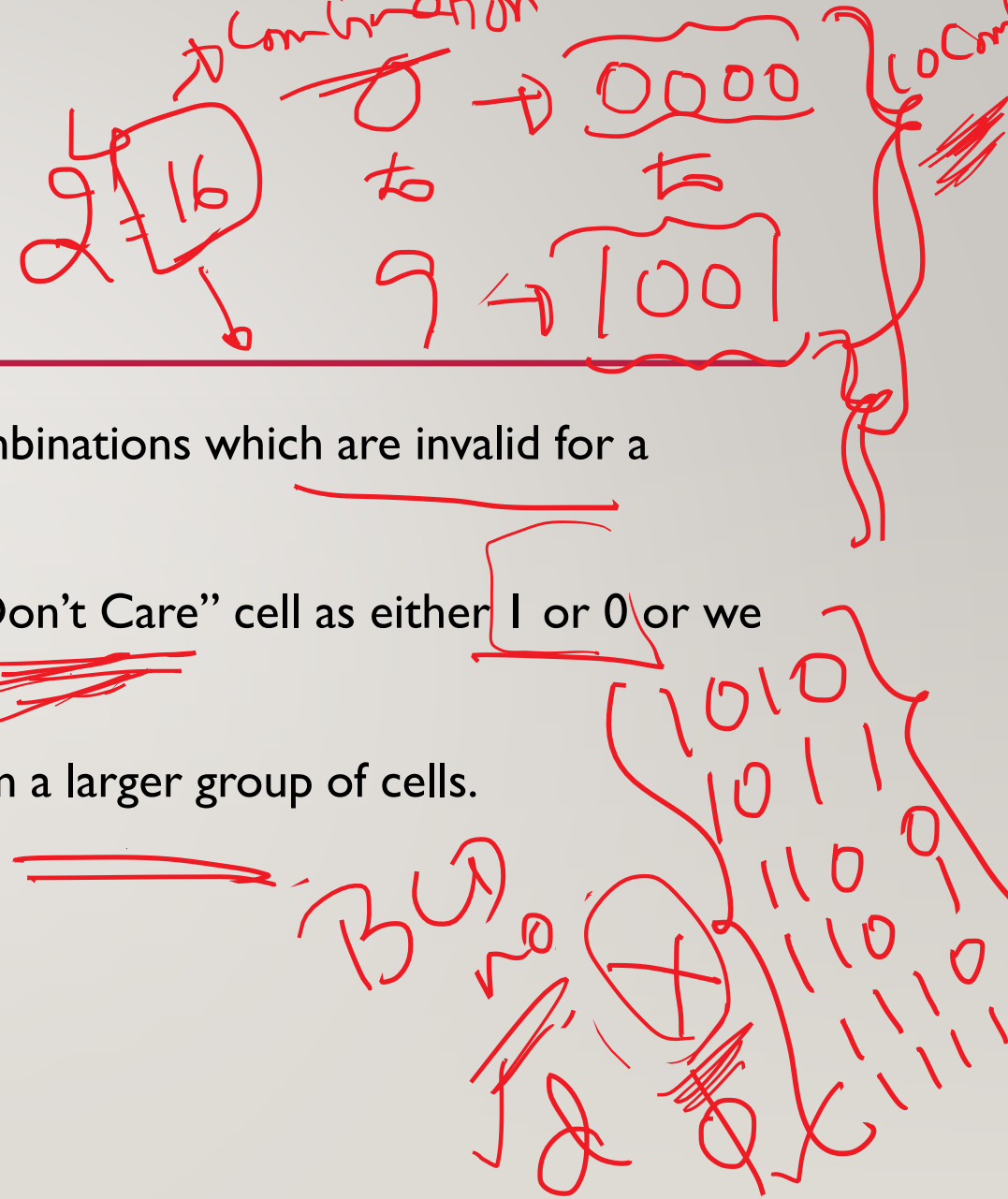
$\bar{A}B$	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	1	1
01	0	1	1	0
11	0	1	1	0
10	0	1	1	1

SOP:-  $F = D + \bar{B}C$

POS:-  $F = (C + D)(\bar{B} + D)$

# DON'T CARE CONDITION

- The "Don't Care" conditions indicate the input combinations which are invalid for a particular circuit.
- While forming groups of cells, we can consider a "Don't Care" cell as either 1 or 0 or we can simply ignore that cell.
- Therefore, "Don't Care" condition are used to form a larger group of cells.



# EXAMPLE 1:

$$F(A,B,C) = \sum_m (1,3,5,7) + \sum_d (0,2)$$

*minterms don't care*

$$\sum m(1,3,5,7) + \sum d(0,2)$$

Truth Table for  $F(A,B,C)$ :

A \ BC	00	01	11	10
0	X	1	1	X
1	0	1	1	0

Handwritten annotations on the truth table:

- Red circle around the 1s in the first row (minterms 1, 3, 5, 7).
- Red circle around the 0s in the first row (don't care terms 0, 2).
- Blue lines connecting the 1s in the first row to the 1s in the second row, indicating a simplification to  $C$ .
- Red arrow pointing from the 1s in the first row to the expression  $C$ .
- Blue arrow pointing from the 1s in the second row to the expression  $C$ .

SOP :-

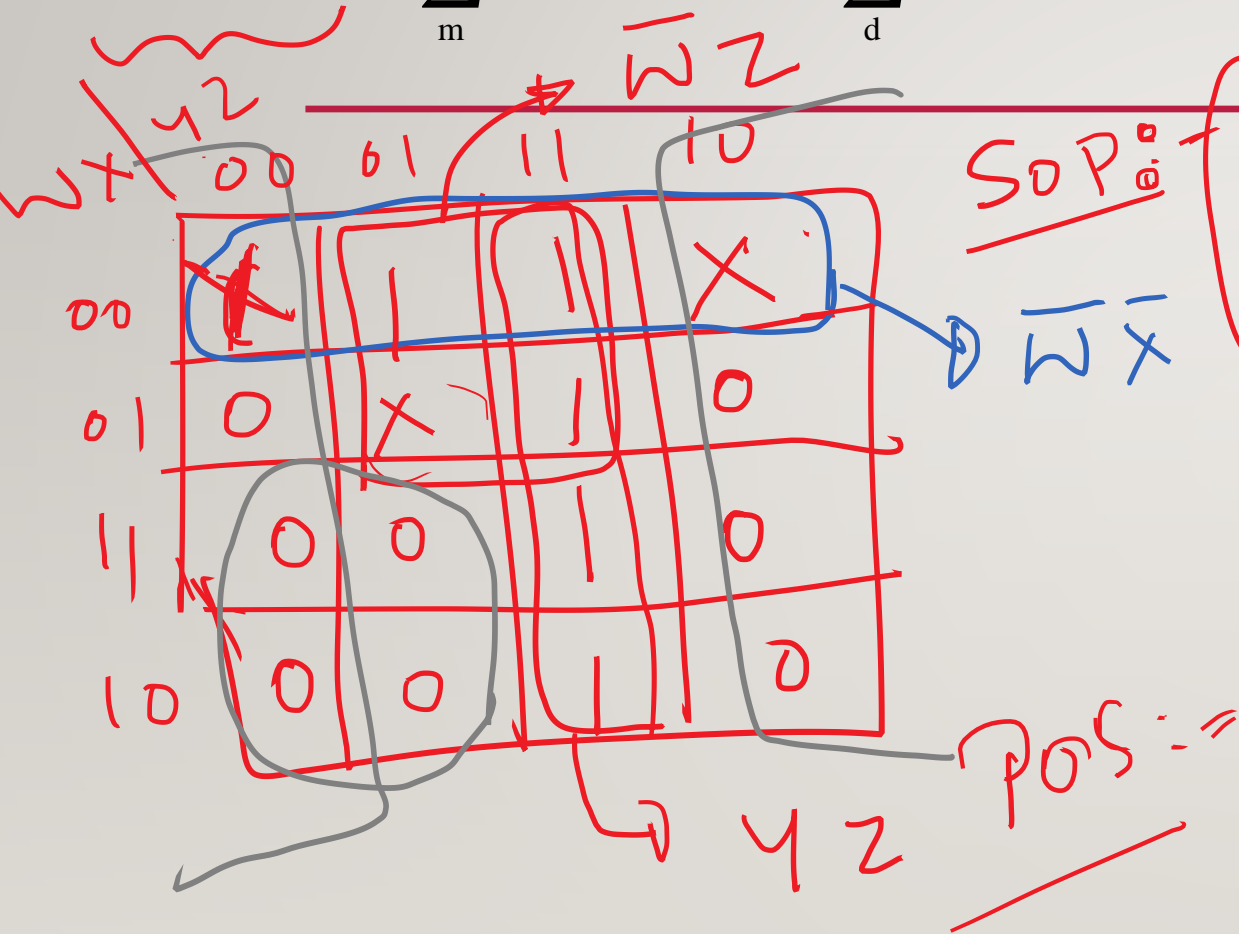
$$F = C$$

POS :-

$$F = C$$

## EXAMPLE 2:

$$F(W, X, Y, Z) = \sum_m (1, 3, 7, 11, 15) + \sum_d (0, 2, 5)$$



$$F = \bar{W}Z + YZ$$

$$F = \bar{W}X + YZ$$

$$F = Z(\bar{W} + Y)$$



## EXAMPLE 3:

$$F(W, X, Y, Z) = \prod_M (0, 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 14) \cdot \prod_D (2, 6, 10)$$

SOP:-  $F = x\bar{y}\bar{z} + \cancel{w}x\bar{z} + x\bar{y}z + w\bar{y}z$

Handwritten Karnaugh map for a 4-variable function. The map is a 4x4 grid with columns labeled 00, 01, 11, 10 and rows labeled 00, 01, 11, 10. The cells contain 1s at (00,00), (01,00), (11,00), (01,01), (11,01), (00,11), (01,11), (11,11), (00,10), (01,10), and (10,10). The cells contain 0s at (10,00), (10,01), (10,11), (10,10), (00,10), (01,10), and (11,10). Blue and red circles and lines highlight groups of 1s and 0s for simplification.

Pos:  $F = (x+1)$   
 $(w+x)(y+2)$   
 $(w+x+y+2)$

## EXAMPLE 4:

$$F(W, X, Y, Z) = \sum_m (1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11) + D(14, 15)$$

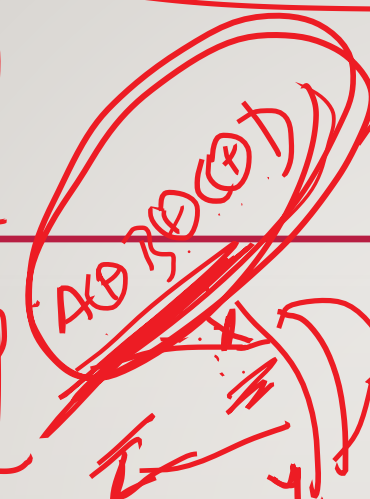


$F =$

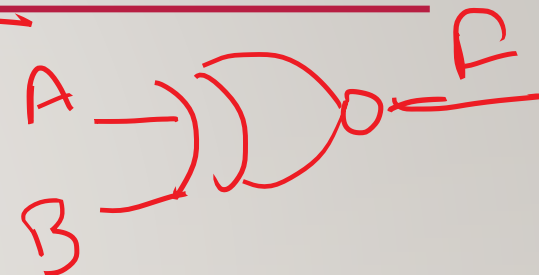
$F =$

XOR and XNOR gates:

A	B	F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



A	B	F
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



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

$$= A \oplus B$$

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

$$= \overline{A\bar{B}} \cdot \overline{\bar{A}B}$$

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

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

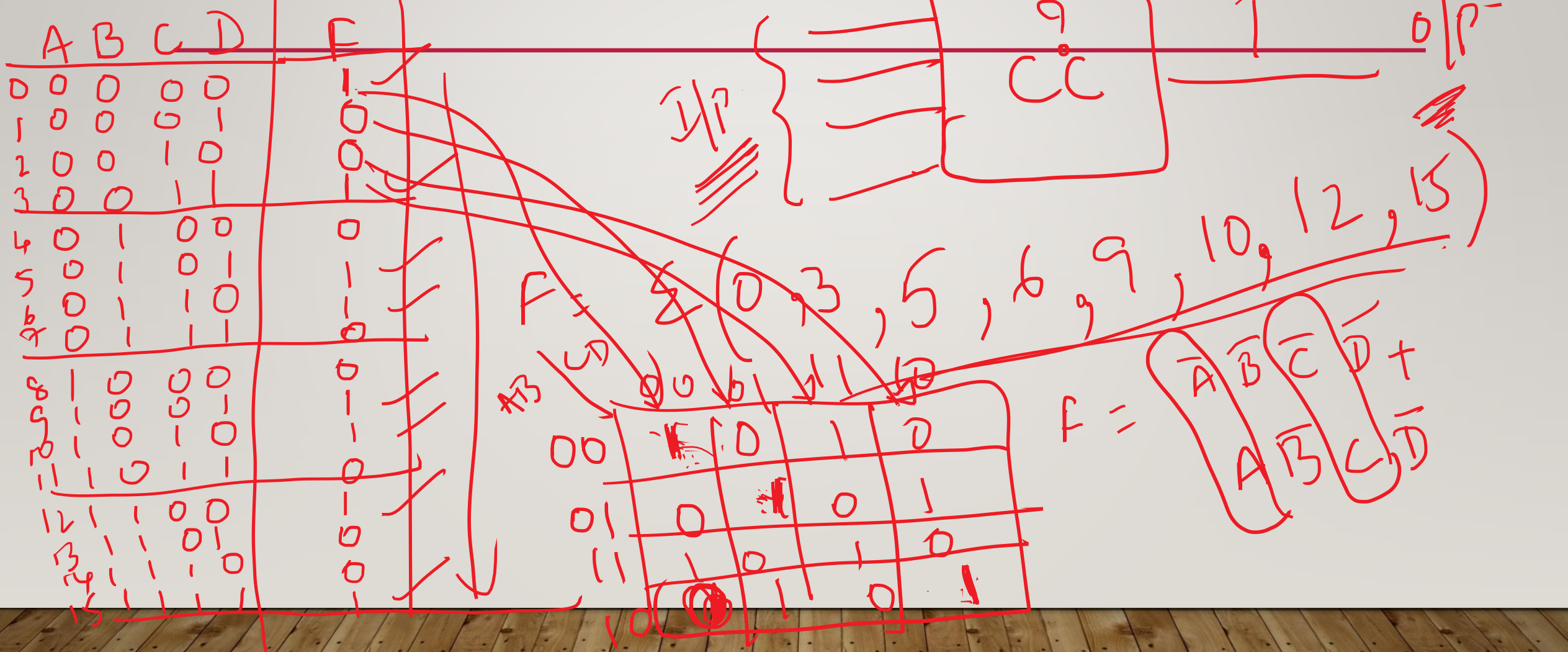
$$= 0 + A\bar{B} + B\bar{A} + 0$$

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

$$= A \oplus B$$

## EXAMPLE 5:

Design a combinational circuit to check for even parity of 4 bits. A logic '1' output is required when the 4 bits constitute an even parity.





$$F = \bar{A} \bar{B} \bar{C} \bar{D} + \bar{A} \bar{B} \bar{C} D + \bar{A} \bar{B} C \bar{D} + \bar{A} \bar{B} C D +$$

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

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

$$F = \bar{A} \bar{B} [\bar{C} \bar{D} + C D] + \bar{A} B [\bar{C} D + C \bar{D}]$$

$$+ A \bar{B} [\bar{C} \bar{D} + C D] + A B [\bar{C} D + C \bar{D}]$$

$$= \bar{A} \bar{B} [C \oplus D] + \bar{A} B [C \oplus D] + A \bar{B} [C \oplus D] + A B [C \oplus D]$$

$$F = \overline{[C \oplus D]} [\bar{A} \bar{B} + AB] + [C \oplus D] [\bar{A} B + A \bar{B}]$$

$$= \overline{[C \oplus D]} [A \oplus B] + [C \oplus D] [A \oplus B]$$

$$\cancel{A} = C \oplus D$$

$$\cancel{B} = A \oplus B$$

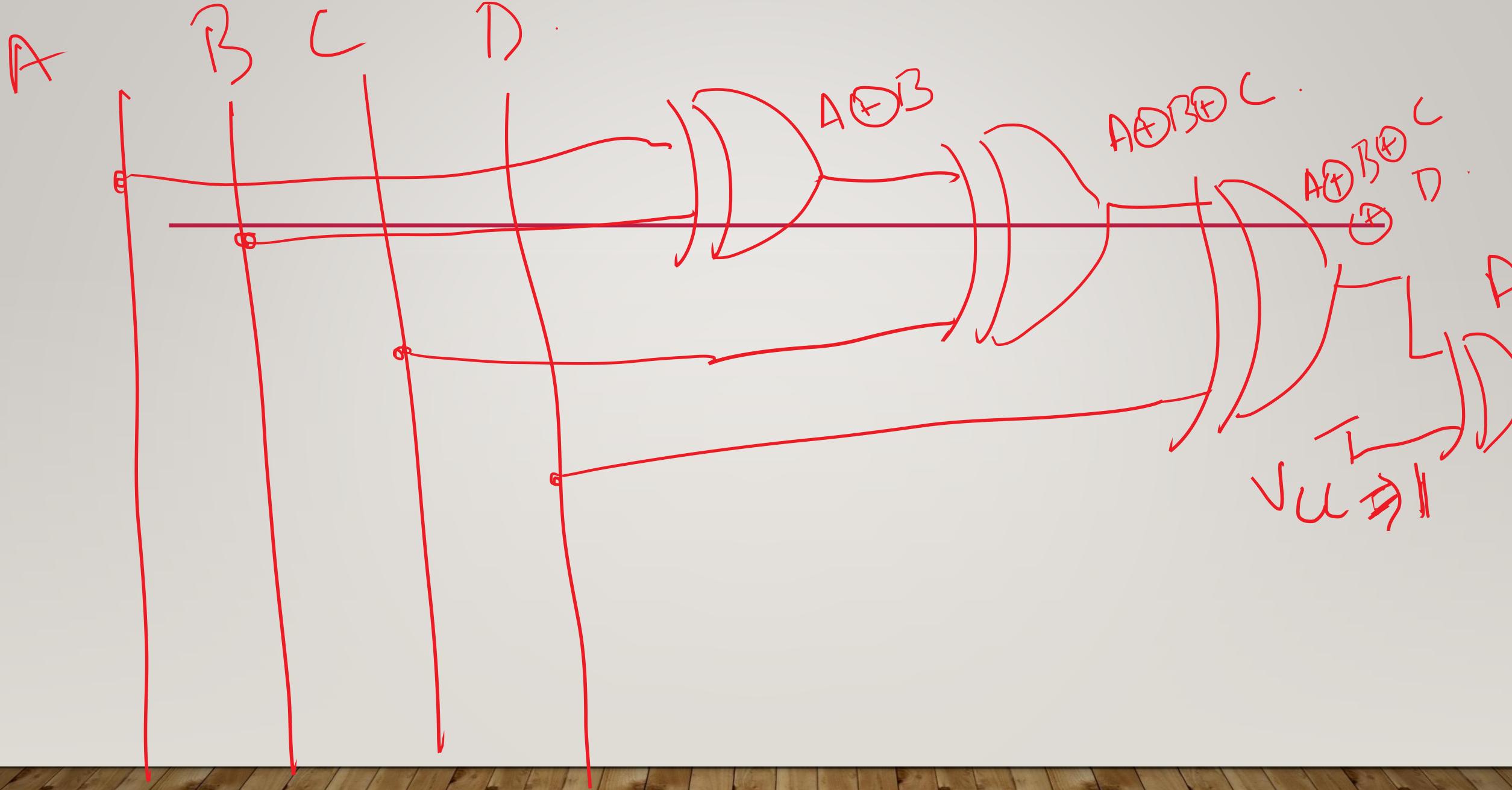
$$F =$$

$$X \quad Y$$

$$= X + Y$$

$$= [X \oplus Y]$$

$$= \overline{A \oplus B \oplus C \oplus D}$$



## EXAMPLE 6:

Design a combinational circuit with 4- input lines that represents a decimal digit in BCD and 4- output lines that generates 2's complement of input digit.

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$B_3$	$B_2$	$B_1$	$B_0$	$F_3$	$F_2$	$F_1$	$F_0$
0	0	0	0				
0	0	0	1				
0	0	1	0				
0	0	1	1				
0	1	0	0				
0	1	0	1				
0	1	1	0				
0	1	1	1				
1	0	0	0				
1	0	0	1				
1	0	1	0				
1	0	1	1				
1	1	0	0				
1	1	0	1				
1	1	1	0				
1	1	1	1				

# EXAMPLE 7:

Design a combinational circuit that multiplies by '5' an input decimal digit represented in BCD. The output is also in BCD.

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