

Karnaugh maps

- PRO's of smaller number of gates:
 - minimize use of different type of gates
 - lower cost of product
 - ↳ simpler gates is easier to produce = less mistakes made
- Logic gates are quick yet use low energy
 - ↳ don't get overworked
 - ↳ lessen prescribed number of I/O ports needed by microcontroller
 - ↳ straightforward data encryption & decryption
- Genetic approach for minimising Boolean functions = Karnaugh maps (k-maps)
 - ↳ use graphical representation to find cases
 - ↳ where different terms in Boolean formula
 - ↳ can be combined to one simpler term
 - ↳ eg. FROM: $(A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge \bar{B}) = A \wedge (B \vee \bar{B}) = A \wedge 1 = A$
TO: $(A \wedge B \wedge C) \vee (A \wedge \bar{B} \wedge C) = A \wedge C$

EXAMPLES:

↳ $F(A, B) = \boxed{AB} + A\bar{B}$ $\xrightarrow{A+B \Rightarrow A \vee B}$

↳

		B	
		0	1
A	0	0	0
	1	1	1

each group of 1 that's not diagonal represents a group of terms that can be combined into one term

↳ $A = 1$

so

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

K-map with 3 variables:

Fantasy

$$F(A, B, C) = AB\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + A\bar{B}C + ABC + \bar{A}BC$$

→ 5 terms = valid for A=1

		AB			
C		00	01	11	10
	0	0	0	1	1
	1	1	0	1	1

4, is a large group

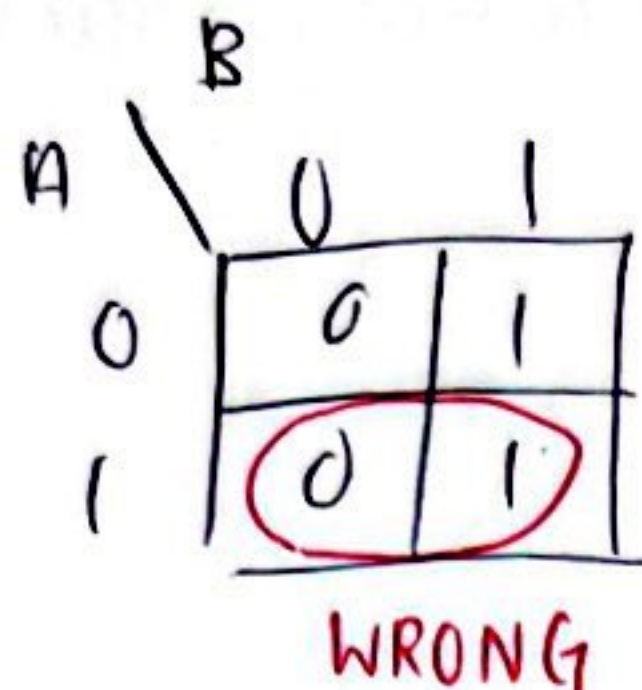
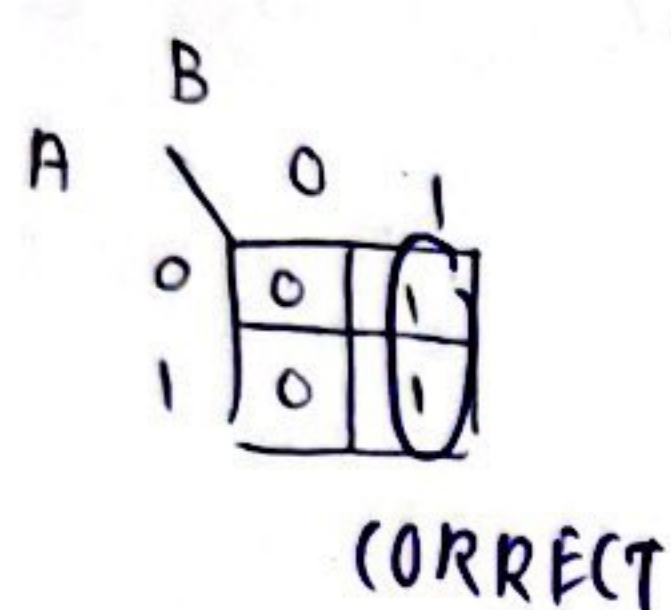
wrapping round to the other side for another group

valid for C=1, B=0; independent from A

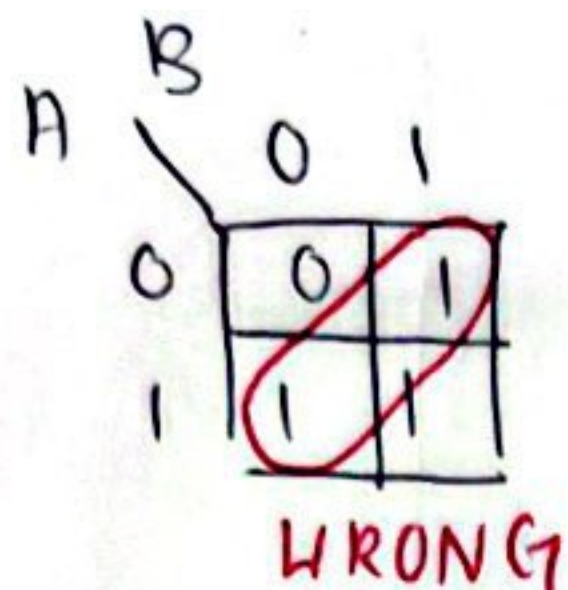
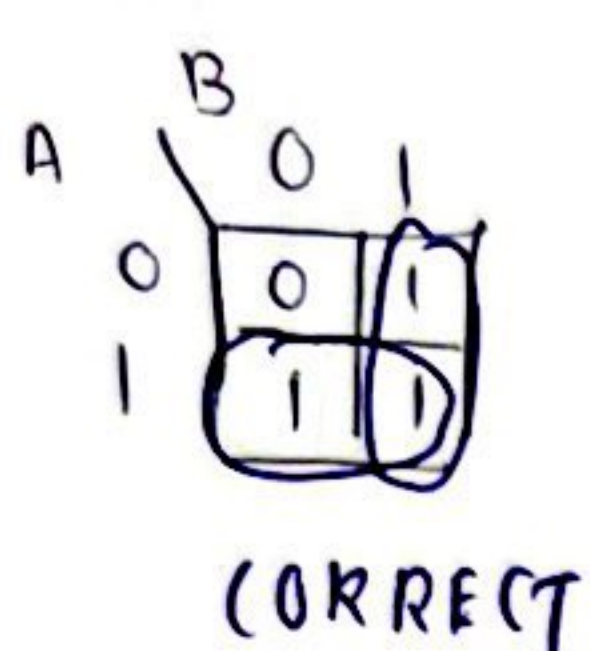
$$\therefore F(A, B, C) = A + \bar{B}C$$

- rules for k-maps

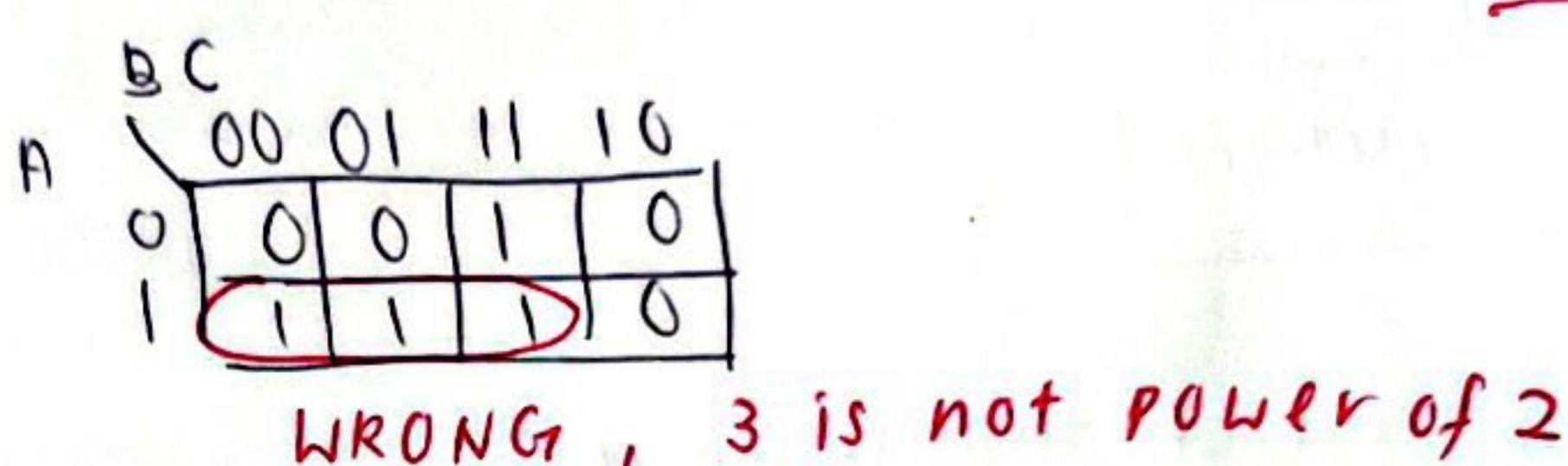
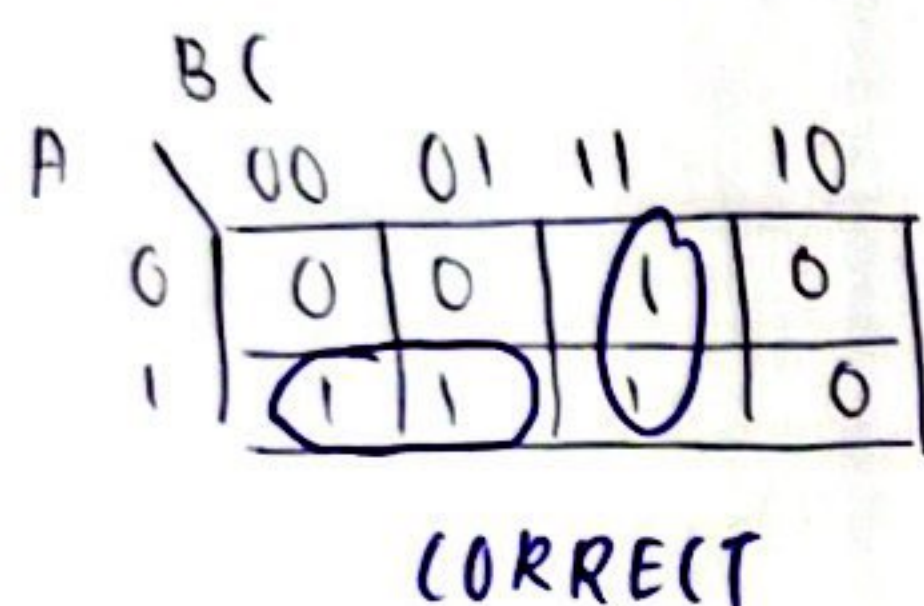
1 = no group can contain 0



2 = groups can be horizontal, vertical, square but NOT diagonal



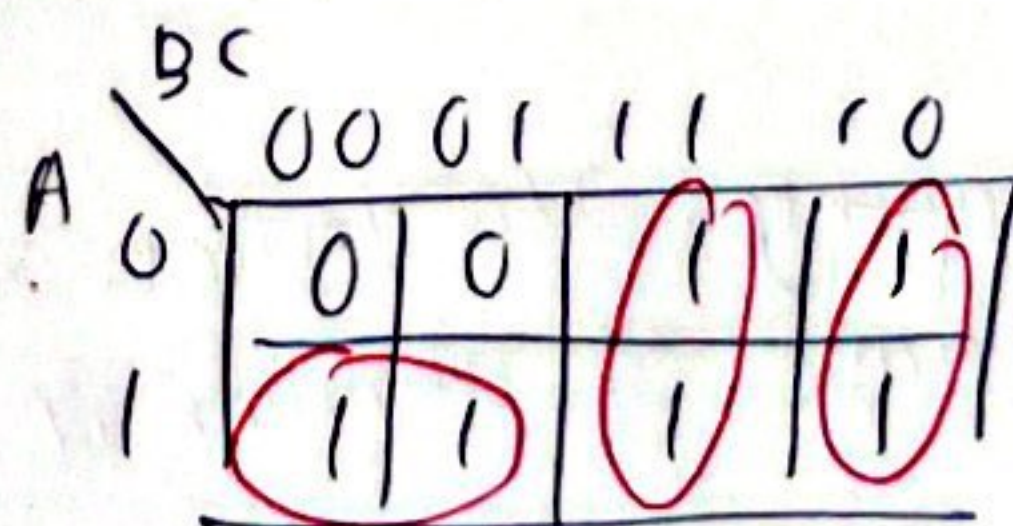
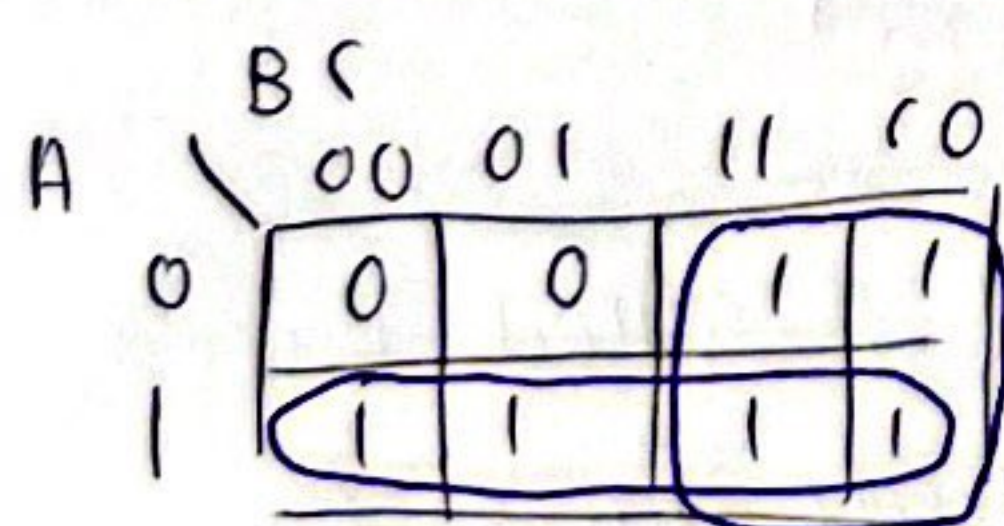
3 = groups must contain 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32... (power of 2)



4 = Each group must be as large as possible

5 = groups can overlap

6 = Each 1 must be part of at least 1 group



7 = groups may wrap around the map

