

Karnaugh maps (veitch diagram).

→ Simplification of the switching functions using Boolean laws and theorems becomes complex with the increase in the number of variables and terms.

→ It is the graphical representation of the given boolean function where each box represents one min term of the function.

<u>min terms</u>	<u>3 variable</u>	
m_0	$\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}$	← <u>SOP form</u> .
m_1	$\bar{A}\bar{B}C$	
m_2	$\bar{A}B\bar{C}$	
m_3	$\bar{A}BC$	
⋮	⋮	

POS form → max terms

$$M_0 = \bar{m}_0$$

ex: $M_0 = A+B+C$ etc

2 Variable K-map

		0	1
A	0	m_0	m_1
	1	m_2	m_3

3 Variable K-map

		00	01	11	10
A	0	0	1	3	2
	1	4	5	7	6

4 Variables

Gray code

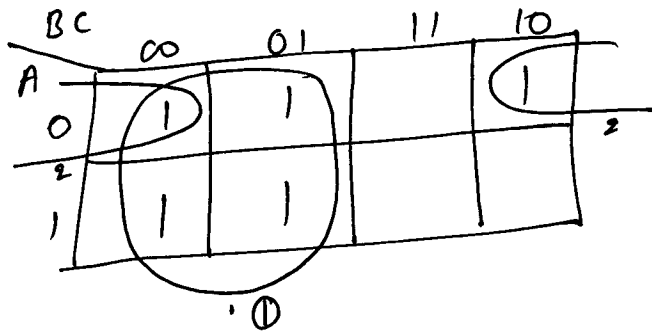
		00	01	11	10
AB	00	0	1	3	2
	01	4	5	7	6
	11	12	13	15	14
	10	8	9	11	10

group of 8 → octet
 group of 4 → quad
 2 → pair
 1 → single

ex 1:- minimize the following function using mapping.

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

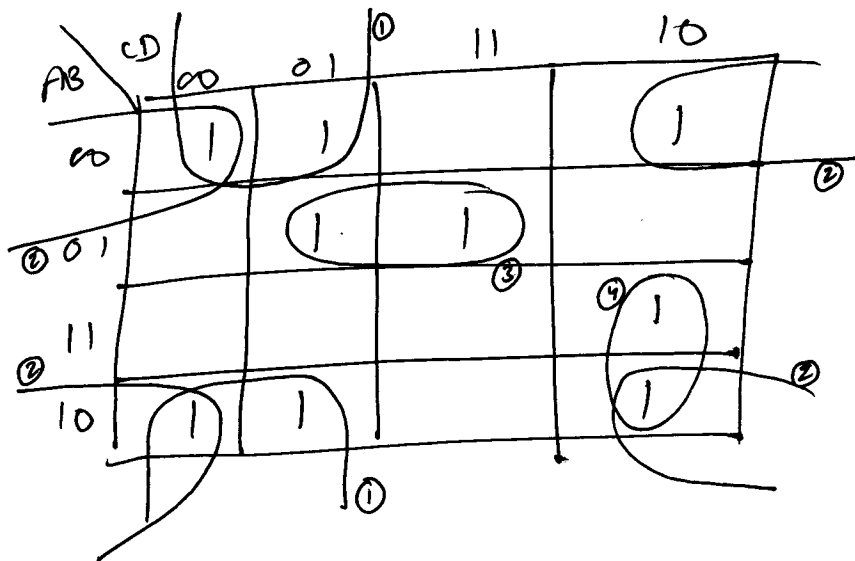
sol:-



search for quad
& then pair

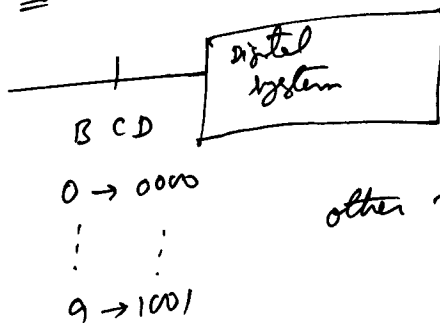
$$f = \bar{B} + \bar{A}\bar{C}$$

2, $f(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14)$



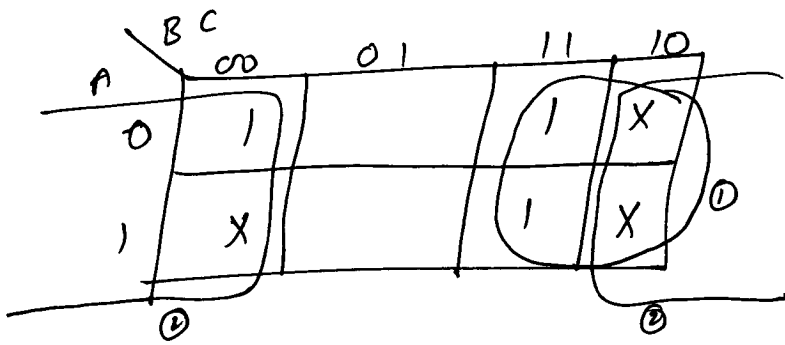
$$f = \bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{B}\bar{D} + \bar{A}BD + ACD$$

Dont Care conditions.



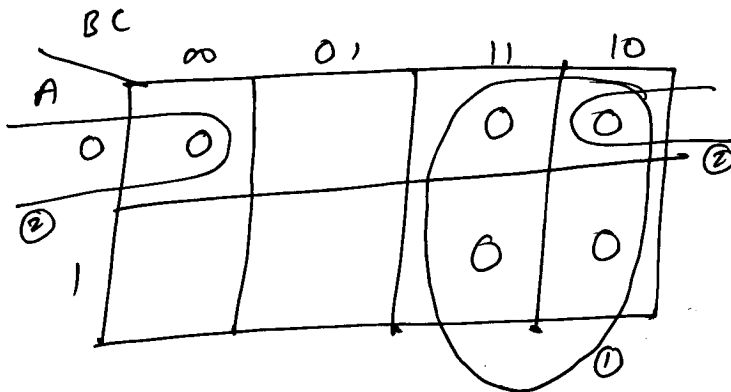
other numbers are don't care terms. They can be represented as 1 (or) 0

ex: $f = \sum m(0, 3, 7) + d(2, 4, 6)$



$$f = B + \bar{C}$$

ex:- $f(A, B, C) = \pi m(0, 2, 3, 6, 7) \leftarrow \text{POS}$



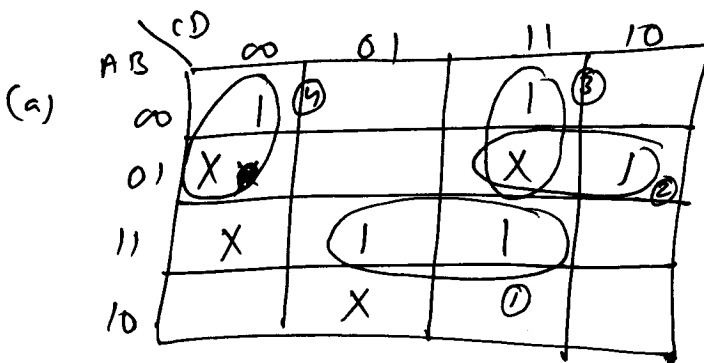
$$f = \bar{B} \cdot (\bar{A} + C) \\ = \bar{B} \cdot \underline{(A + C)}$$

ex: simplify the following functions using mapping

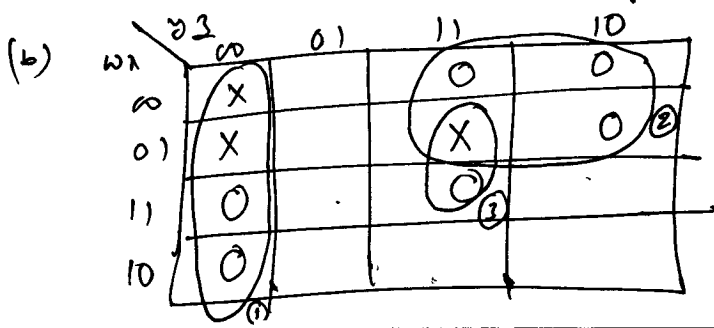
(a) $f(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 3, 6, 13, 15) + d(4, 7, 9, 12)$

(b) $f(W, X, Y, Z) = \pi m(2, 3, 6, 8, 12, 15) \cdot d(0, 4, 7)$

Sol:



$$f = ABD + \bar{A}BC + \bar{A}CD + \bar{A}\bar{C}\bar{D}$$



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