

K-Map (With Don't Care):

- In practice, in some applications the function is not specified for certain combinations of the variables.
- As an example, the four-bit bin for the decimal digits has six combinations that are not used and consequently are considered to be unspecified. *← output*
- Functions that have unspecified outputs for some input combinations are called *incompletely specified functions*.
- In most applications, we simply don't care what value is assumed by the function for the unspecified minterms/maxterms. For this reason, it is customary to call the unspecified minterms/maxterms of a function as *don't-care conditions*
- These don't-care conditions can be used on a map to provide further simplification of the Boolean expression.

K-Map (With Don't Care): SOP

don't care min terms
 $m_{12}, m_{13}, m_{14} \& m_{15}$
 s/o not specified

$$f(w, x, y, z) = \sum m(2, 4, 5, 6, 10) + \underline{D(12, 13, 14, 15)}$$

ϕ ← Greek

w, x \ y, z		y, z			
		00	01	11	10
00	m_0	0	0	m_3 0	m_2 1
	m_4	1	1	m_7 0	m_6 1
01	m_{12}	$\phi=1$	$\phi=1$	m_{15} ϕ	m_{14} $\phi=1$
	m_8	0	0	m_{11} 0	m_{10} 1

3 PT
3 literals

$$f(w, x, y, z) = \bar{w} \cdot x \cdot \bar{y} + \bar{w} \cdot y \cdot \bar{z} + \bar{x} \cdot y \cdot \bar{z}$$

better for hardware

w, x \ y, z		y, z			
		00	01	11	10
00	m_0	0	0	m_3 0	m_2 1
	m_4	1	1	m_7 0	m_6 1
01	m_{12}	$\phi=1$	$\phi=1$	m_{15} $\phi=0$	m_{14} $\phi=1$
	m_8	0	0	m_{11} 0	m_{10} 1

$$f(w, x, y, z) = x \cdot \bar{y} + y \cdot \bar{z}$$

2 PT 2 literals

K-Map (With Don't Care): POS

$$f(w, x, y, z) = \sum m(2,4,5,6,10) + D(12,13,14,15)$$

		y, z			
		00	01	11	10
w, x	00	m_0 0	m_1 0	m_3 0	m_2 1
	01	m_4 1	m_5 1	m_7 0	m_6 1
	11	m_{12} $\phi=1$	m_{13} $\phi=1$	m_{15} $\phi=0$	m_{14} $\phi=1$
	10	m_8 0	m_9 0	m_{11} 0	m_{10} 1

$m_{15} = 1 \text{ or } 0$
 1111 \rightarrow will never occur

		y, z			
		00	01	11	10
w, x	00	m_0 0	m_1 0	m_3 0	m_2 1
	01	m_4 1	m_5 1	m_7 0	m_6 1
	11	m_{12} $\phi=1$	m_{13} $\phi=1$	m_{15} $\phi=0$	m_{14} $\phi=1$
	10	m_8 0	m_9 0	m_{11} 0	m_{10} 1

$$f(x, y, z) = (x + y) \cdot (w + \bar{y} + \bar{z}) \cdot (x + \bar{y} + \bar{z})$$

$$f(x, y, z) = (x + y) \cdot (\bar{y} + \bar{z})$$

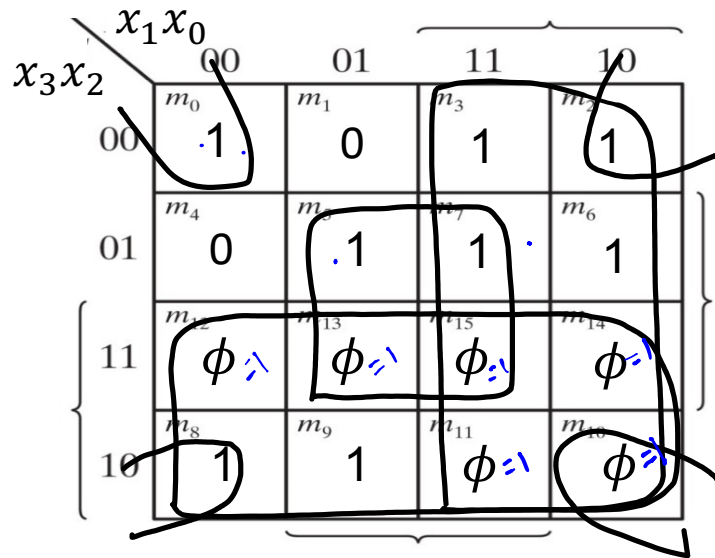
K-Map (With Don't Care)

- Assigning the same values to the don't-cares for both SOP and POS implementations is not always a good choice.
- Sometimes it may be advantageous to give a particular don't-care the value 1 for SOP implementation and the value 0 for POS implementation, or vice versa.
- In such cases the optimal SOP and POS expressions will represent different functions, but these functions will differ only for the valuations that correspond to these don't-cares.

$\Delta \rightarrow m_{15} = 0$

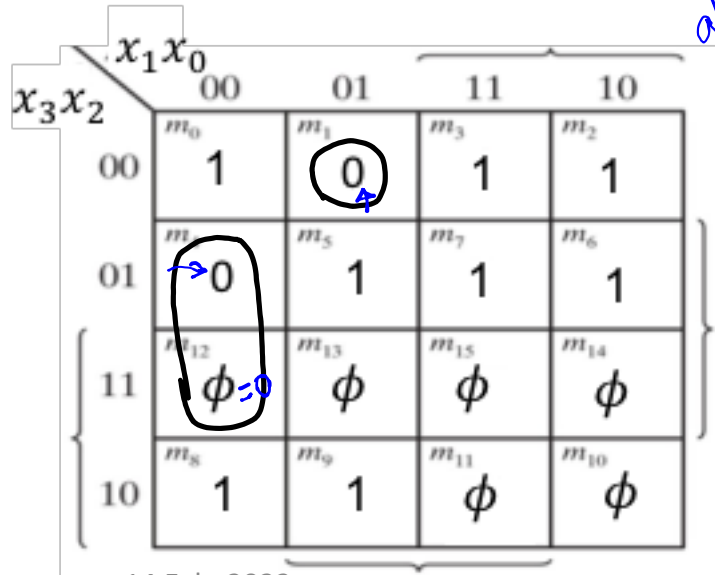
$m_{15} = 1$

K-Map (7-segment display)

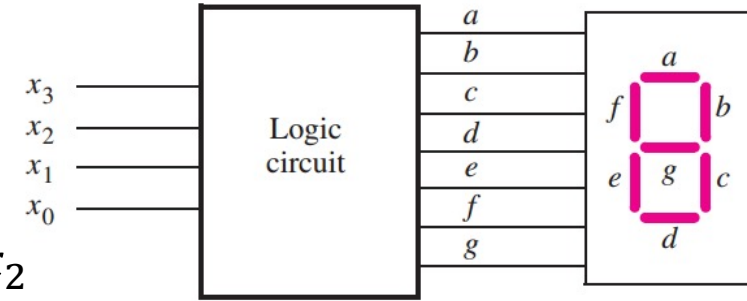


$$a = x_1 + x_3 + \overline{x_0} \overline{x_2} + x_0 x_2$$

all ϕ s need not maintain ascribed value



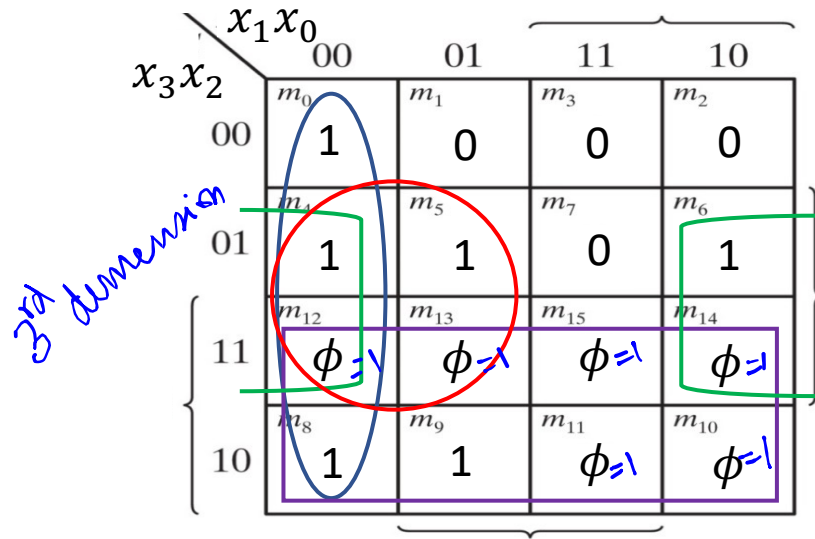
$$a = (x_0 + x_1 + \overline{x_2}) \cdot (\overline{x_0} + x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$$



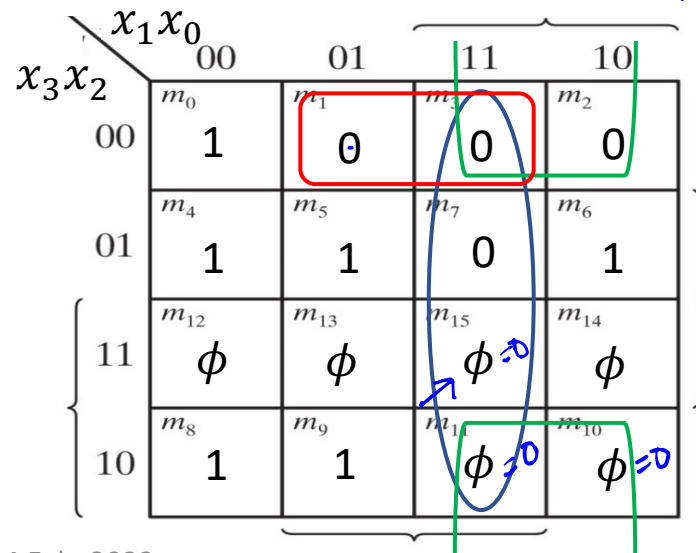
	x_3	x_2	x_1	x_0	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
4	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
5	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
6	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1

K-Map (7-segment display)

$$f = x_3 + x_2 \overline{x_1} + x_2 \overline{x_0} + \overline{x_1} \overline{x_0}$$



Advantage of Don't care inclusion
 $m_5, m_{11}, m_{10} \rightarrow 1$ sup
 $m_{12}, m_{13}, m_{14} \rightarrow 1$ for all



$$f = (\overline{x_0} + \overline{x_1}) \cdot (x_2 + \overline{x_1}) \cdot (x_3 + x_2 + \overline{x_0})$$

	x_3	x_2	x_1	x_0	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
4	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
5	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
6	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1

K-Map (5-Variable):

$x_4 x_3 x_2$

$x_1 x_0$	00	01	11	10
000	m_0	m_1	m_3	m_2
001	m_4	m_5	m_7	m_6
011	m_{12}	m_{13}	m_{14}	m_{15}
010	m_8	m_9	m_{11}	m_{10}
Barrier				
100	m_{16}	m_{17}	m_{19}	m_{18}
101	m_{20}	m_{21}	m_{23}	m_{22}
111	m_{28}	m_{29}	m_{31}	m_{30}
110	m_{24}	m_{25}	m_{27}	m_{26}

$\bar{x}_4 \cdot \bar{x}_3 \cdot \bar{x}_2 \cdot \bar{x}_0$
 $\bar{x}_3 \cdot \bar{x}_2 \cdot \bar{x}_0$
 $\bar{x}_3 \cdot \bar{x}_2 \cdot \bar{x}_0$
 $x_4 = 0$
 $\bar{x}_3 \cdot \bar{x}_2 \cdot \bar{x}_1 (\bar{x}_0 + x_0)$
 for users? convenience
 diff. of 16 are neighbors only

$x_4 = 0$

$x_3 x_2$	$x_1 x_0$	00	01	11	10
00	m_0	0	1	3	2
01	m_4	4	5	7	6
11	m_{12}	12	13	15	14
10	m_8	8	9	11	10

f_1

$x_4 = 1$



$x_3 x_2$	$x_1 x_0$	00	01	11	10
00	m_{16}	16	17	19	18
01	m_{20}	20	21	23	22
11	m_{28}	28	29	31	30
10	m_{24}	24	25	27	26

f_2

Shannon's Theorem:

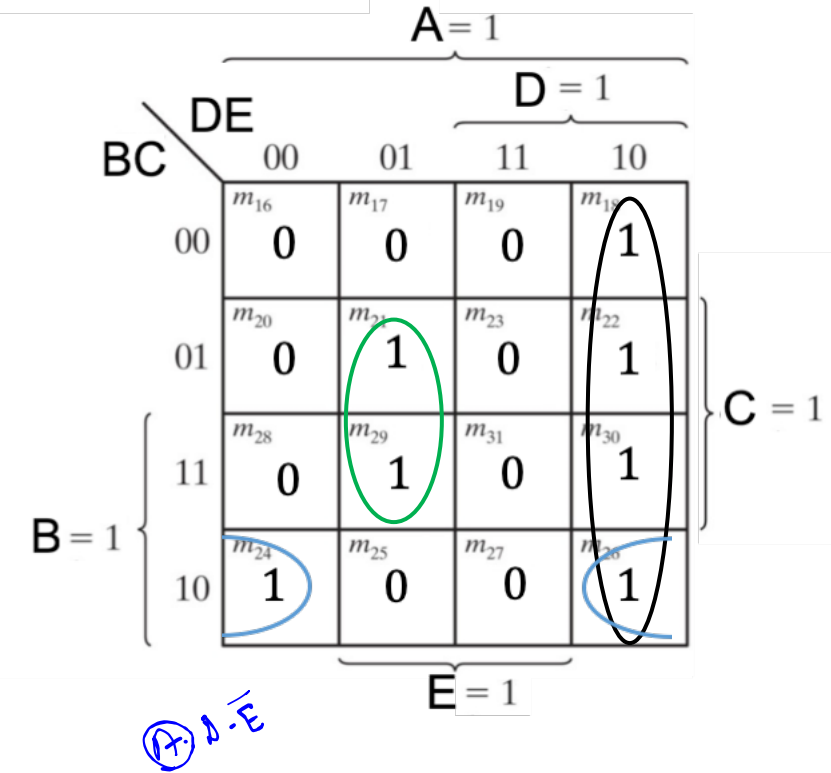
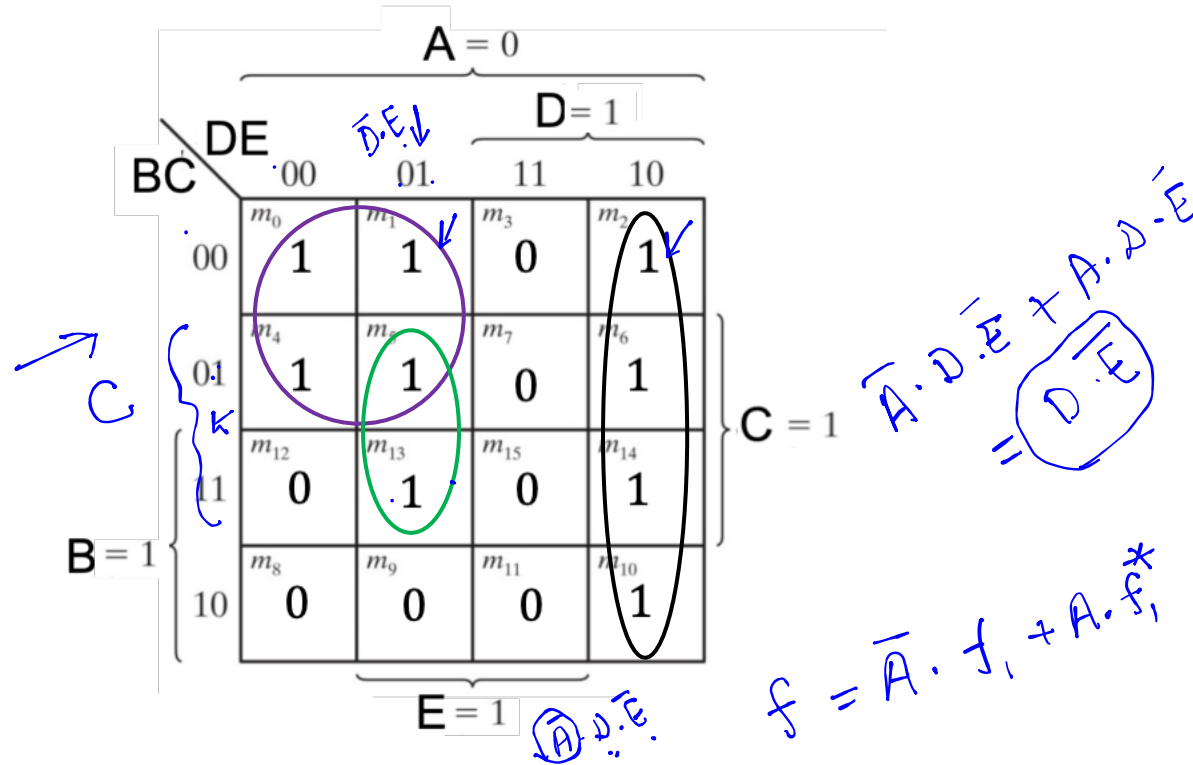
$$f(x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}, x_{n-3}, \dots, x_0) = \bar{x}_{n-1} \cdot f_1(x_{n-2}, x_{n-3}, \dots, x_0) + x_{n-1} \cdot f_1^*(x_{n-2}, x_{n-3}, \dots, x_0)$$

K-Map (5-Variable)

- In 5-variable K-map, find PIs in each 4-variable section. Then, find overlapping PIs. 
- Use these overlapping map without the fifth variable. 

K-Map (5-Variable)

$$f(A, B, C, D, E) = \sum m(0,1,2,4,5,6,10,13,14,18,21,22,24,26,29,30)$$



$$f_1(B, C, D, E) = \bar{B} \cdot \bar{D} + D \cdot \bar{E} + C \cdot \bar{D} \cdot E$$

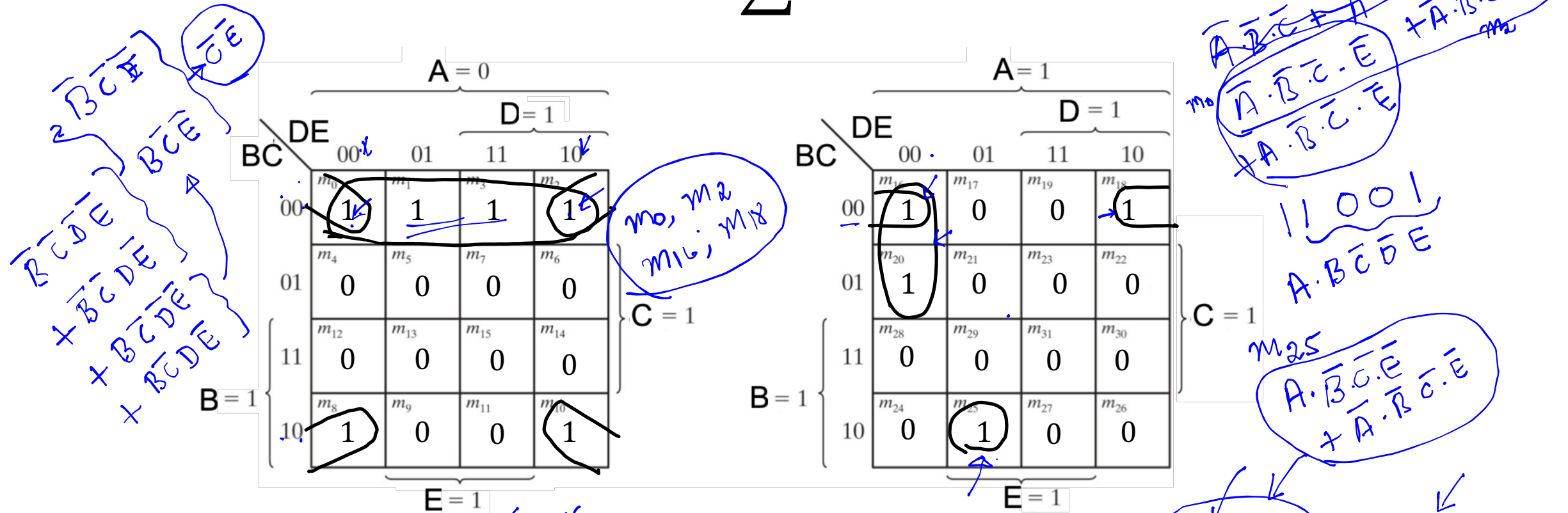
$$f_1^* = D \cdot \bar{E} + C \cdot \bar{D} \cdot E + B \cdot \bar{C} \cdot \bar{E}$$

exclusive

$$f = D \cdot \bar{E} + C \cdot \bar{D} \cdot E + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{D} + A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} \cdot \bar{E}$$

K-Map (5-Variable)

$$f(A, B, C, D, E) = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 16, 18, 20, 25)$$

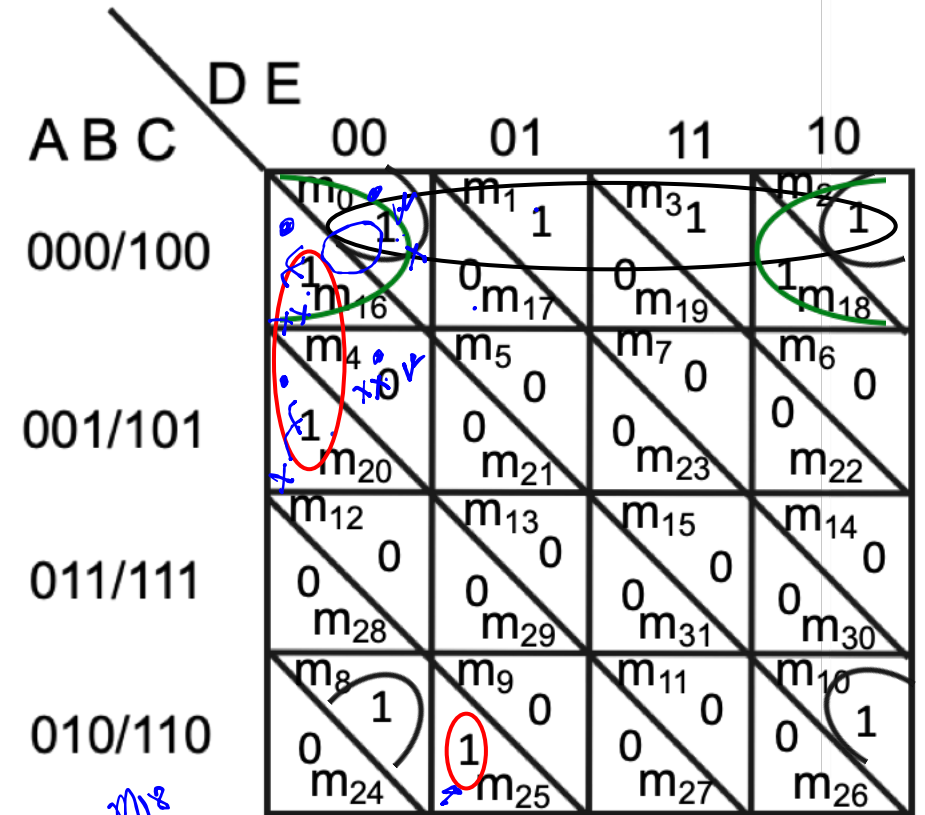
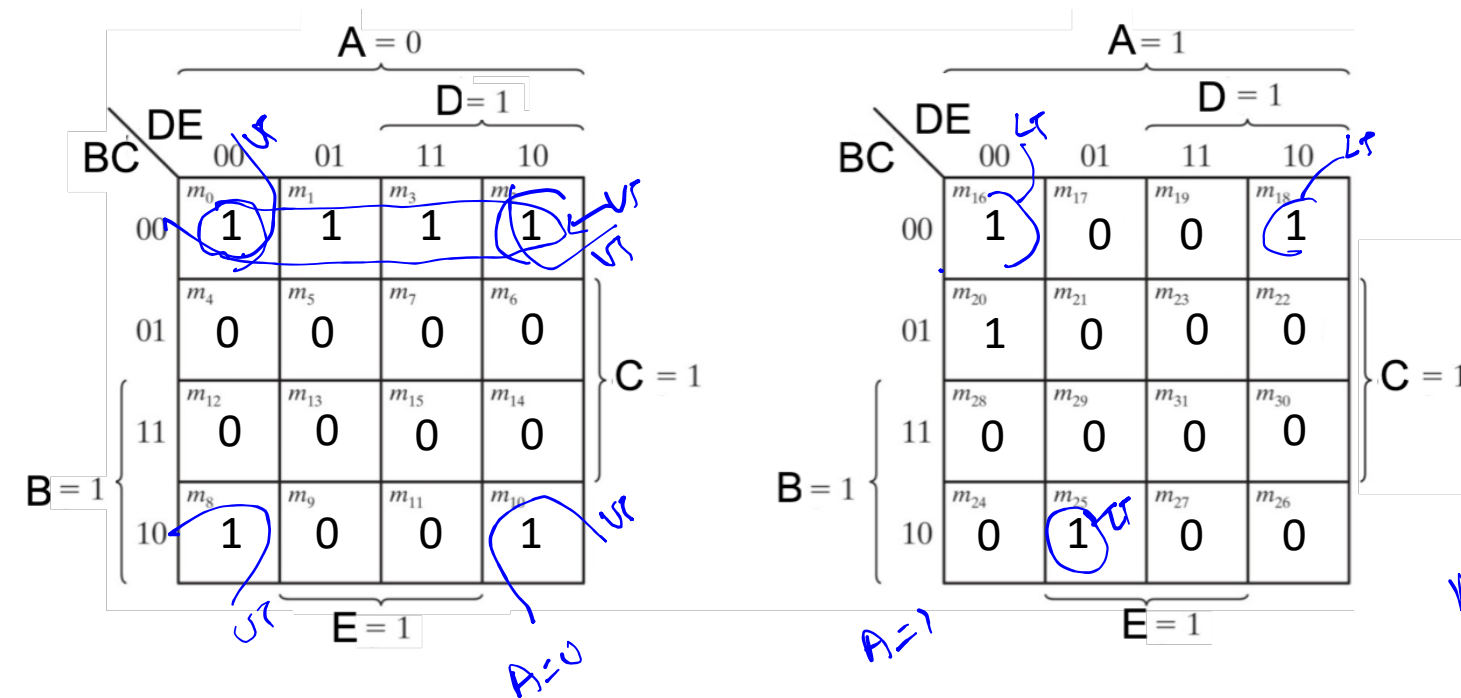


$$f_1(B, C, D, E) = \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} + \bar{C} \cdot \bar{E} \quad f_1^*(B, C, D, E) = \bar{B} \cdot \bar{D} \cdot \bar{E} + \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} \cdot \bar{E} + B \cdot \bar{C} \cdot \bar{D} \cdot E$$

$$f(A, B, C, D, E) = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{C} \cdot \bar{E} + A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{D} \cdot \bar{E} + A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} \cdot \bar{D} \cdot E + \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} \cdot \bar{E}$$

K-Map (5-Variable) --- An Alternate Style

$$f(A, B, C, D, E) = \sum m(0,1,2,3,8,10,16,18,20,25)$$



m₀, m₁₆, m₂, m₁₈

Green: Complete Square grouping

Black: Upper Triangle grouping

Red: Lower Triangle Grouping

$$f(A, B, C, D, E) = \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} \cdot \bar{E} + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{C} \cdot \bar{E} + A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{D} \cdot \bar{E} + A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} \cdot \bar{D} \cdot E$$