Sistemet Kombinatorike

Tabelat Karno



Tabelat Karno – Hartat Karno

Ne kete leksion do te ilustrojme:

- Krijimin tabelave karno me 2, 3 dhe 4 ndryshohre.
- Thjeshtimin e funksioneve logjike duke perdorur tabelat karno.
- Perdorimin e kushteve indiferente ne tabelat karno per thjeshtimin e funksioneve logjike.

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

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

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

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

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

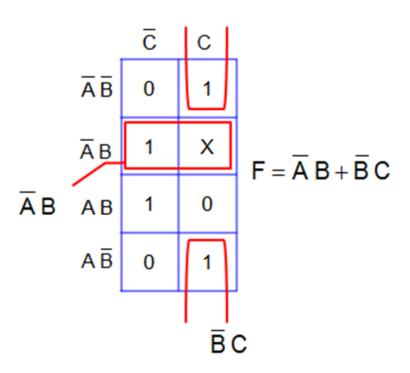
$$A B = \overline{A} B + \overline{B} C$$

Tabelat Karno

- Teknika grafike per thjeshtimin e funksioneve logjike.
- Procedura shume me te thjeshta, ne krahasim me algjebren e Bulit.
- Mund te perdoren per cdo funksion logjik
 - Por jane me praktike per funksione logjike me 2, 3 dhe 4 ndryshore.

Tabelat Karno

- Cdo rezultat ne tabelen e vertetesise i korespondon nje qelize ne tabelen karno.
- Qelizat e tabeles jane emertuara ne menyre te tille qe ato te ndryshojne nga njera tjera vetem me nje vlere.
 - Duke perdorur kodin Grey
- Duke qene se ndryshojne vetem me nje njesi ato mund te grupohen, duke thjeshtuar me tej funksionin logjik.
- Cdo grupimim i thjeshtuar lidhet me te tjeret me:
 - operatorin OR (+) per Mintermat
 - operatorin AND (*) per Maxtermat.



Tabelat Karno

Numri qelizave = 2ⁿ ,ku n numri indryshoreve

Per nje funksion me 2 ndryshore, tabela karno qe ndertohet permban $2^2 = 4$ Qeliza

B	0	1
0	A + B	$\left \overline{A}+B\right $
1	$A + \overline{B}$	$\overline{\overline{A}} + \overline{\overline{B}}$

B	0	1
0	00	10
1	01	11
•	1	3

BA	0	1
0	$\overline{A}\overline{B}$	$A\overline{B}$
1	$\overline{A}B$	AB

Maxterm Minterm



Thjeshtimi

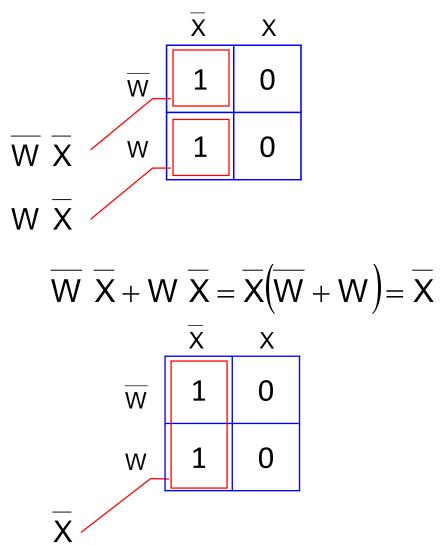


Tabela e vertetesise ne tabelen karno

Funksion logjike me 2 ndryshore

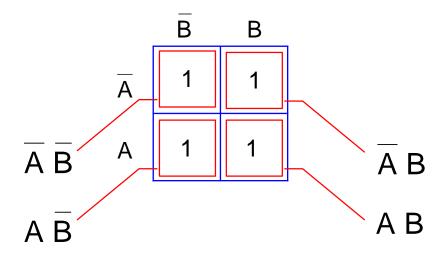
	W	Χ	F _{WX}	_	X	Χ
Minterm – 0	0	0	1	$\overline{\mathbb{W}}$	1	0
Minterm – 1	0	1	0 —	•••	0	→ 1
Minterm – 2	1	0	1 _	W	1,	0 3
Minterm – 3	1	1	0 \			

Procesi i theshtimi

- 1. Ndertoni tabelen karno ne varesi te numrit te ndryshore
- 2. Vendosni '1' ('0') e dale nga rezultati ne qelizat koresponduese ne tabelen karkno.
- 3. Identifikoni dhe gruponi '1' ('0') fqinj duke patur kujdes:
 - a) Grupimet jane gjithemone fuqi e 2-shit (1, 2, 4, 8, 16)
 - b) Asnje '1' ('0') nuk duhet te lihet jashte nje grupimi
 - c) Mos krijoni grupime te dublikuara
 - d) '1' ('0') duhet te perfshihen ne nje grupim minimal

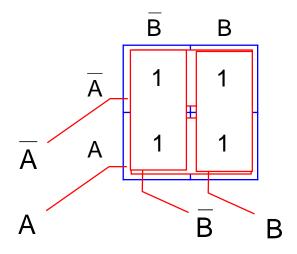
Grupimi ne tabelat karno 2 ndryshore

Grup 'nje'- 4



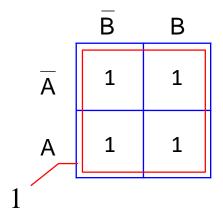
Grupimi ne tabelat karno 2 ndryshore

Grup 'dy'- 2



Grupimi ne tabelat karno 2 ndryshore

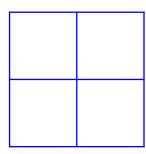
Grup 'Kater'- 1



Shembull 1:

Duke u nisur nga tabela e vertetesise kaloni ate ne tabelen karno dhe jepni funksionin e thjeshtuar logjik F₁.

J	K	F_1
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	0

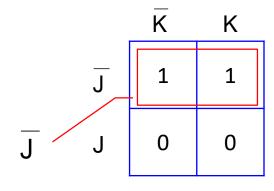


Shembull 1:

Duke u nisur nga tabela e vertetesise kaloni ate ne tabelen karno dhe jepni funksionin e thjeshtuar logjik F₁.

Zgjidhja:

J	K	F_1
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	0

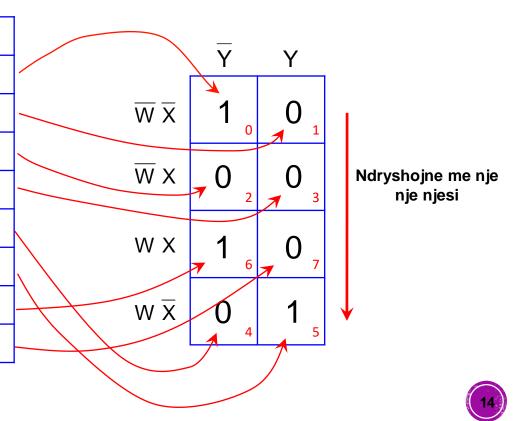


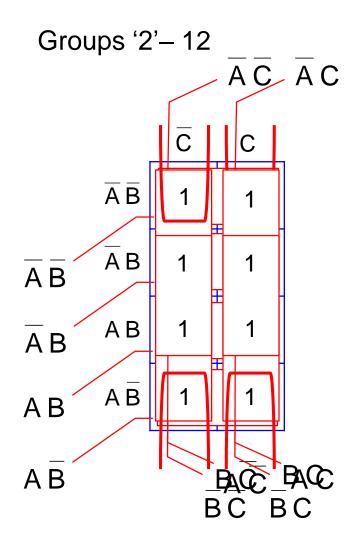
$$F_1 = \overline{J}$$

Tabela e vertetesise ne harten Karno

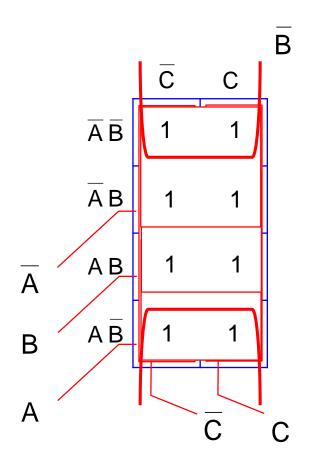
3 Ndryshore

	W	Χ	Υ	F_{WXY}
M - 0	0	0	0	1
M-1	0	0	1	0
M-2	0	1	0	0
M-3	0	1	1	0
M- 4	1	0	0	0
M-5	1	0	1	1
M- 6	1	1	0	1
M- 7	1	1	1	0

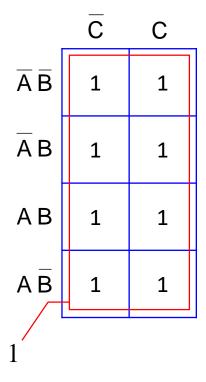




Groups '4'- 6



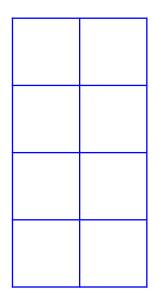
Group '8'- 1



Shembull 2:

Duke u nisur nga tabela e vertetesise kaloni ate ne tabelen karno dhe jepni funksionin e thjeshtuar logjik F₂.

Е	F	G	F ₂
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0

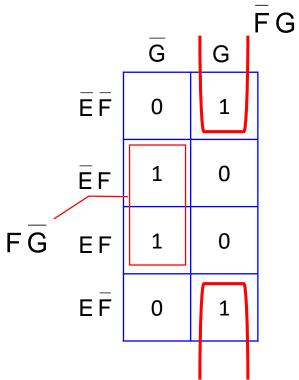


Shembull2:

Duke u nisur nga tabela e vertetesise kaloni ate ne tabelen karno dhe jepni funksionin e thjeshtuar logjik F_2 .

Zgjidhja:

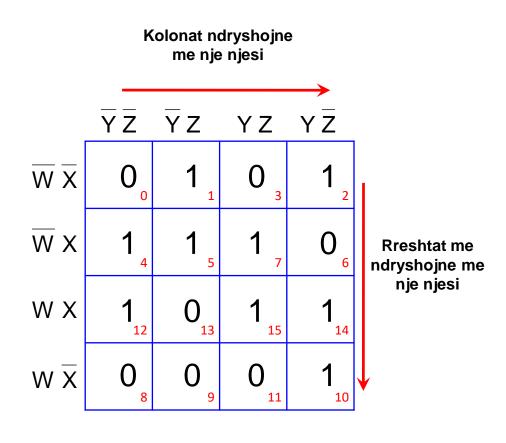
Е	F	G	F ₂
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0



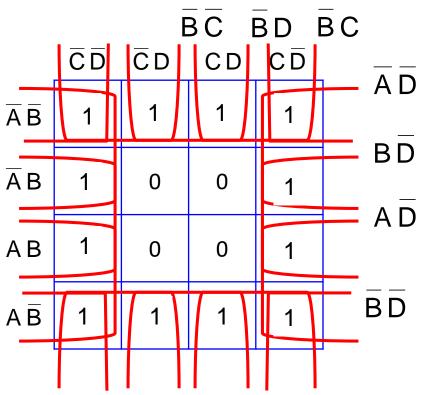
$$F_{2} = F\overline{G} + \overline{F}G$$

Tabela e vertetesise ne harten Karno 4 Ndryshore

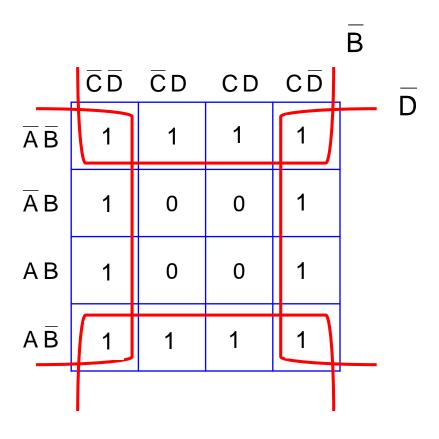
	W	Х	Y	Z	F_{WXYZ}	
M-0	0	0	0	0	0]
M-1	0	0	0	1	1	
M- 2	0	0	1	0	1	
M-3	0	0	1	1	0	
M-4	0	1	0	0	1	٦
M-5	0	1	0	1	1	
M-6	0	1	1	0	0	
M- 7	0	1	1	1	1	
M-8	1	0	0	0	0	٦
M-9	1	0	0	1	0	
M- 10	1	0	1	0	1	
M- 11	1	0	1	1	0	
M- 12	1	1	0	0	1	٦
M- 13	1	1	0	1	0	
M- 14	1	1	1	0	1	
M- 15	1	1	1	1	1	



Groups '4' – 24 alternativa (ilustruar vetem 7)



Groups 8 – 8 alternativa (ilustruar vetem 2)



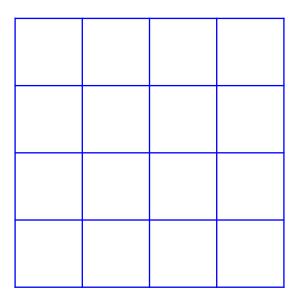
Group 16 – 1

	ΖD	СD	CD	CD
$\overline{A}\overline{B}$	1	1	1	1
$\overline{A}B$	1	1	1	1
ΑВ	1	1	1	1
ΑĒ	1	1	1	1
1				

Shembull 3:

Duke u nisur nga tabela e vertetesise kaloni ate ne tabelen karno dhe jepni funksionin e thjeshtuar logjik F₃.

R	S	Т	U	F ₃
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

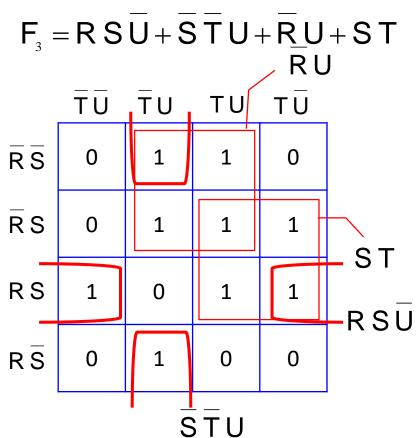


Shembull 3:

Duke u nisur nga tabela e vertetesise kaloni ate ne tabelen karno dhe jepni funksionin e thjeshtuar logjik F₃.

Zgjidhja:

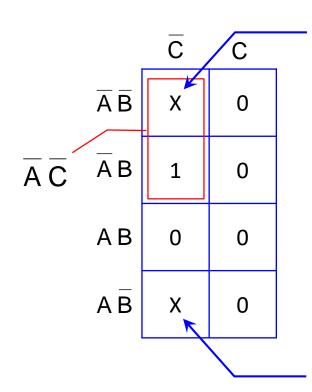
R	S	T	U	F ₃
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1



Kushtet indiferente

- Nje kusht indiferente shenohet me (x) ne tabelen e vertetesise.
 - Tregon se sistemi per hyrjen respective nuk i intereson dalja, nqs eshte 0 apo 1
- Nje kusht indifferent mund te trajtohet si 0 apo 1 ne tabelen karno
 - Ne varesi te grupimit qe do te formohet ato mund te futen ose jo ne nje grup
 - Per te rritur me shume funksionin e thjeshtuar
- Kushtet indiferente njihen ndryshe dhe si dalje e papercaktuar

Grupim i kushteve indiferente



Ky kusht indifferent mund te konsiderohet si 1.

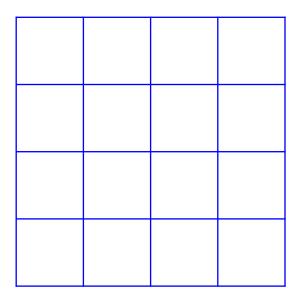
Duke lejuar grupimin e tij e me '1' e vetem te dale nga rezultati dhe duke krijuar keshtu nje grupim '2' ne vend te '1'.

Nuk kemi interes qe edhe kete kusht indiferent ta trajtojme si 1, pasi ai nuk perfshihet ne asnje grupim 1. Keshtu qe e konsiderojme 0

Shembull 4:

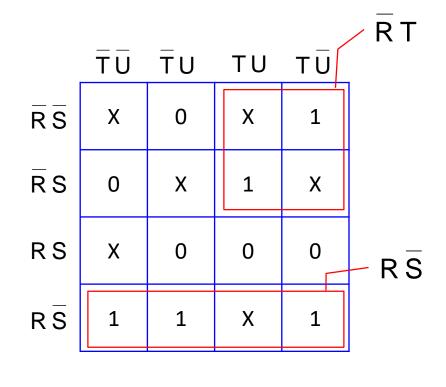
Duke u nisur nga tabela e vertetesise kaloni ate ne tabelen karno dhe jepni funksionin e thjeshtuar logjik F₄. Kini kujdes kushtet indiferente

R	S	Т	U	F_4
0	0	0	0	Х
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	Х
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	Х
0	1	1	0	Х
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	Х
1	1	0	0	Х
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0



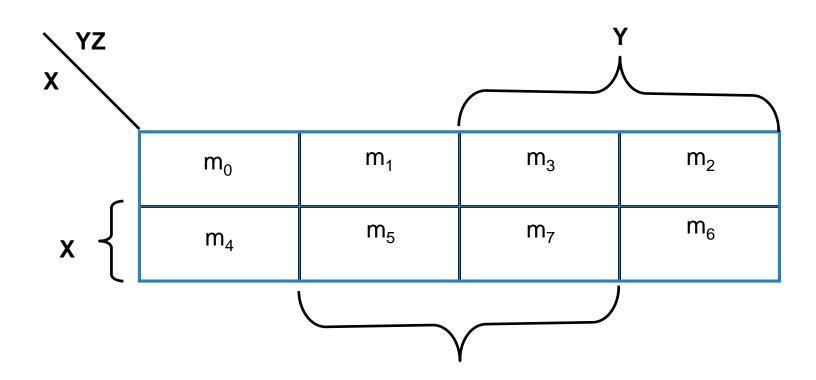
Shembull 4 - Zgjidhja

R	S	Т	U	F ₄
0	0	0	0	Х
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	Х
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	Х
0	1	1	0	Х
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	Х
1	1	0	0	Х
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0



$$F_4 = \overline{R} T + R \overline{S}$$

Shembull 5: Thjeshtoni funksionin $f(X,Y,Z) = \sum (0, 2, 3, 4, 7)$





Shembull 5: Thjeshtoni funksionin $f(X,Y,Z) = \sum (0, 2, 3, 4, 7)$

