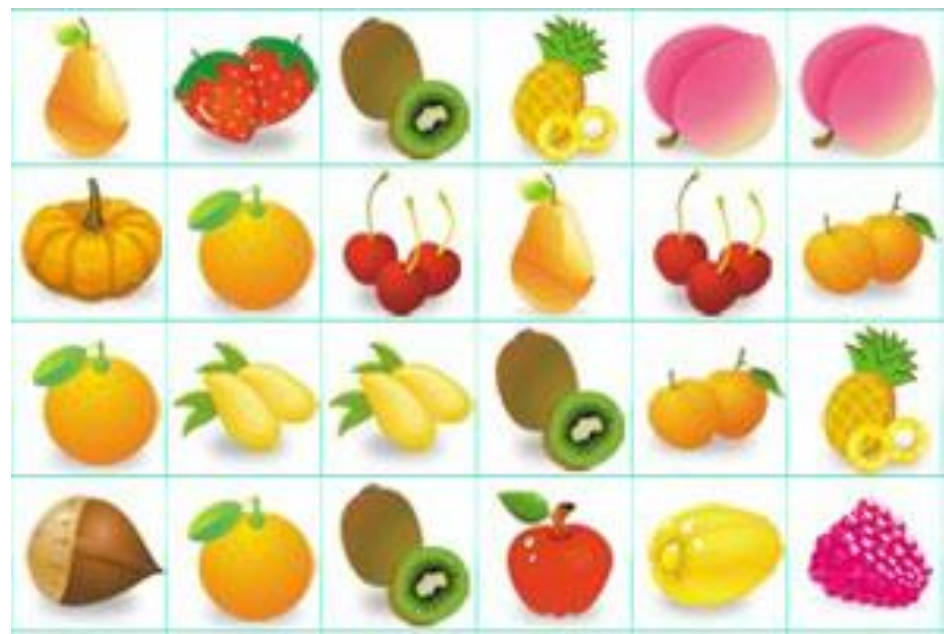


3. 卡诺图



1

卡诺图

卡诺图

Maurice Karnaugh (1924 -)

- ① 真值表：优点：唯一。缺点：规模过大。
- ② 函数式：不唯一。
- 各等价表达式之间有繁简之分，而无正错之分。



贝尔实验室
电信工程师
1953年
发明卡诺图

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

$$\bar{A}B = 1$$

$$AB = 1$$

定理： $F = \bar{A}B + AB$

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

相邻的最小项消去取值不同的因子后可以合并

A \ B	0	1
0	0	1
1	0	1

$$\bar{A}B = 1$$

$$AB = 1$$

2变量卡诺图

排列方案
不是唯一的

		y	
		0	1
x	0	00	01
	1	10	11

		y	
		0	1
x	0	$\bar{x}\bar{y}$	$\bar{x}y$
	1	$x\bar{y}$	xy

		y	
		0	1
x	0	m_0	m_1
	1	m_2	m_3

示例

		y	
		0	1
x	0	$\bar{x}\bar{y}$	$\bar{x}y$
	1	$x\bar{y}$	xy

$$\begin{aligned} F &= x\bar{y} + xy = x \\ &= m_2 + m_3 \end{aligned}$$

		y	
		0	1
x	0		1
	1	1	1

$$F = x + y$$

3变量卡诺图-1

x \ yz	00	01	10	11
	$\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$\bar{x}\bar{y}z$	$\bar{x}y\bar{z}$	$\bar{x}yz$
0	$\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$\bar{x}\bar{y}z$	$\bar{x}y\bar{z}$	$\bar{x}yz$
1	$x\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$x\bar{y}z$	$xy\bar{z}$	xyz

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= \bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z} + x\bar{y}\bar{z} + \bar{x}\bar{y}z + \bar{x}yz \\
 &= \bar{y}\bar{z}(\bar{x} + x) + \bar{x}z(\bar{y} + y) \\
 &= \bar{y}\bar{z} + \bar{x}z
 \end{aligned}$$

x \ yz	00	01	10	11
	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	0

相邻：最小项相差一个变量。

x \ yz	00	01	11	10
	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0

格雷码

x	y	z	F
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

$$\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z} = 1$$

$$\bar{x}\bar{y}z = 1$$

$$\bar{x}yz = 1$$

$$x\bar{y}\bar{z} = 1$$

K图竖过来如何呢？

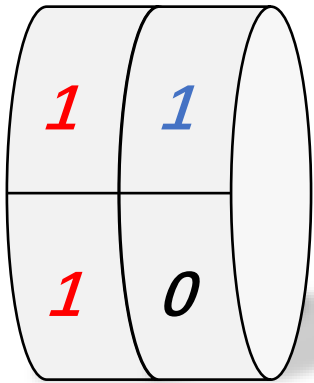
3变量卡诺图-2

xy \ z	z	
	0	1
00	$\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$\bar{x}\bar{y}z$
01	$\bar{x}y\bar{z}$	$\bar{x}yz$
10	$x\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$x\bar{y}z$
11	$xy\bar{z}$	xyz

相邻：上下、左右也相邻

xy \ z	z	
	0	1
00	1	1
01	0	1
10	1	0
11	0	0

xy \ z	z	
	0	1
00	1	1
01	0	1
11	0	0
10	1	0



$$\begin{aligned} F &= \bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z} + x\bar{y}\bar{z} + \bar{x}\bar{y}z + \bar{x}yz \\ &= \bar{y}\bar{z}(\bar{x} + x) + \bar{x}z(\bar{y} + y) \\ &= \bar{y}\bar{z} + \bar{x}z \end{aligned}$$

x	y	z	F
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

$$\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z} = 1$$

$$\bar{x}\bar{y}z = 1$$

$$\bar{x}yz = 1$$

$$x\bar{y}\bar{z} = 1$$

3变量卡诺图-3

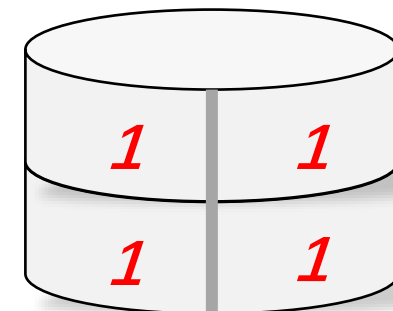
$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= \bar{x}\bar{y} + \bar{y}\bar{z} + y\bar{z} \\
 &= \bar{x}\bar{y} + (\bar{y} + y)\bar{z} \\
 &= \bar{x}\bar{y} + \bar{z}
 \end{aligned}$$

单元格可以重复使用！ ($A + A = A$)

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1

合并相邻单元格，
需要找最大的合并！



【练习1】已知函数 F 的卡诺图，试化简

①

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	0

$$F = x\bar{y}\bar{z} + \bar{x}\bar{y}z + xyz + \bar{x}y\bar{z}$$

②

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	1

$$F = \bar{x}\bar{y} + yz + x\bar{z}$$

③

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1

$$F = \bar{x} + y$$

④

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

$$F = 1$$

【练习2】用卡诺图化简

①

$$F = x\bar{z} + \bar{x}z + y\bar{z} + \bar{y}z$$

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0		11	1	1
1	1	1		11

$$F = \bar{x}z + x\bar{y} + y\bar{z}$$

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0		11	1	1
1	1	1		11

$$F = \bar{x}y + x\bar{z} + \bar{y}z$$

②

$$F(x, y, z) = \Sigma m(1, 2, 3, 7)$$

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0		1	1	1
1			1	

$$F = \bar{x}z + yz + \bar{x}y$$

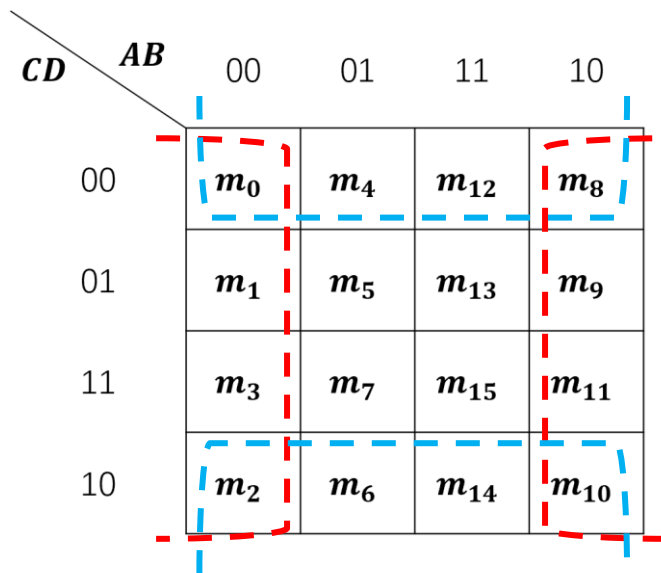
③

$$F(x, y, z) = \Sigma m(0, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7)$$

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0	1	1		1
1		1	1	1

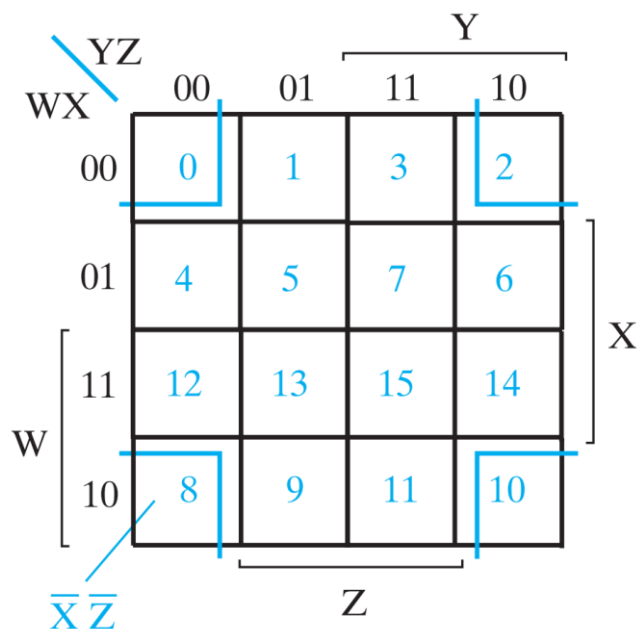
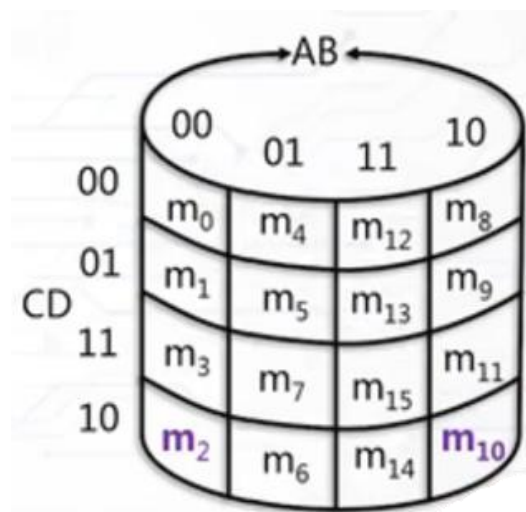
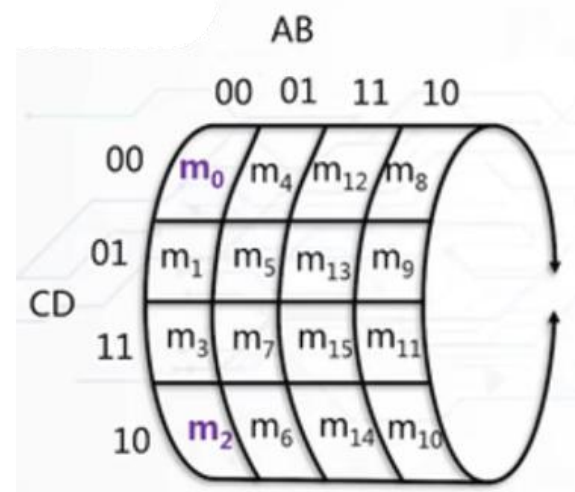
$$F = \bar{x}\bar{y} + xz + y\bar{z}$$

4变量卡诺图

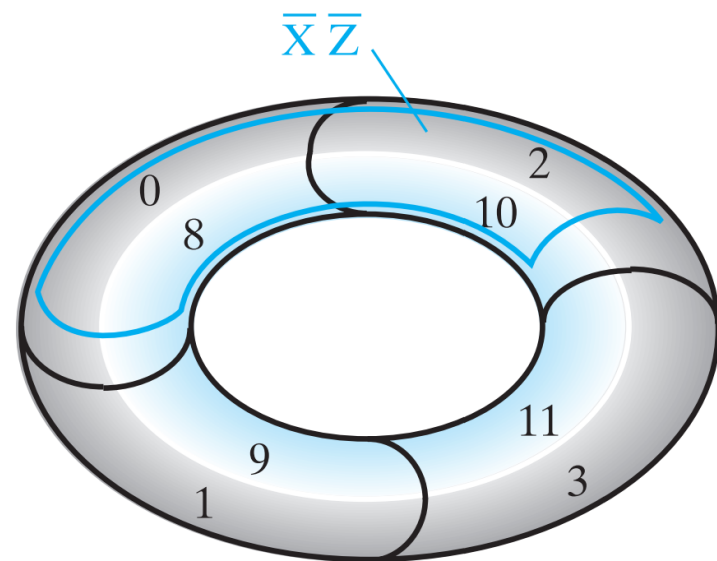


上下两边相邻

左右两边相邻



4个角是相邻的



用卡诺图化简

<i>AB</i> \ <i>CD</i>		00	01	11	10
00		1		1	1
01			1	1	
11			1	1	
10		1	1	1	1

本题有4个化简结果：

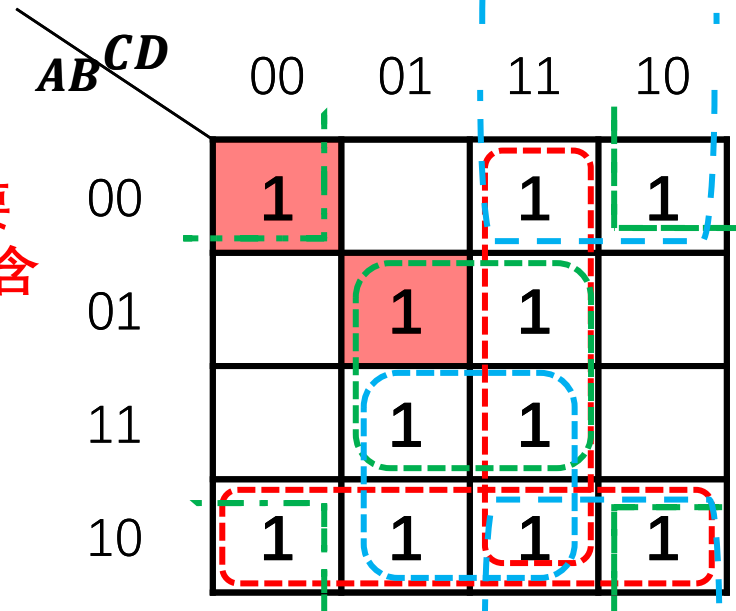
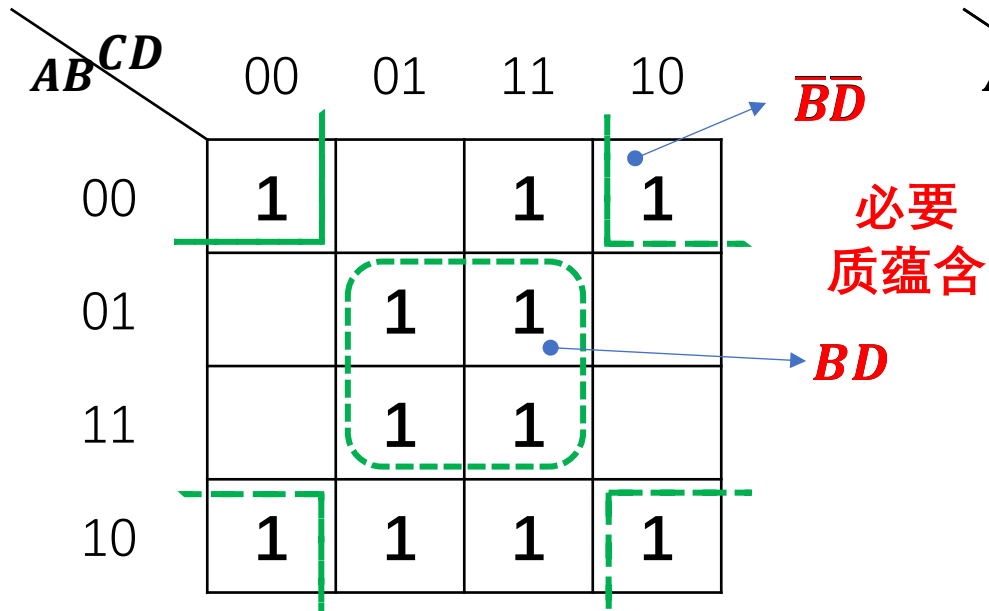
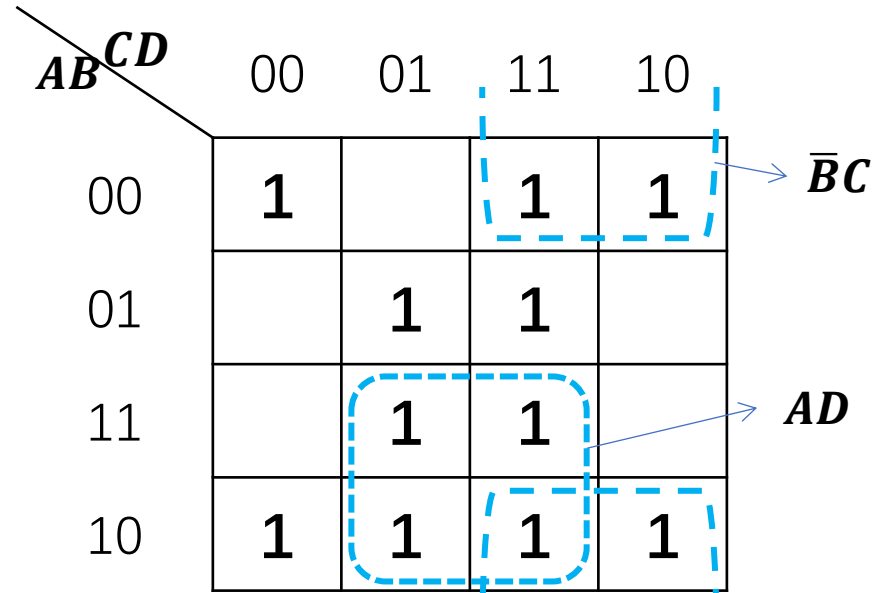
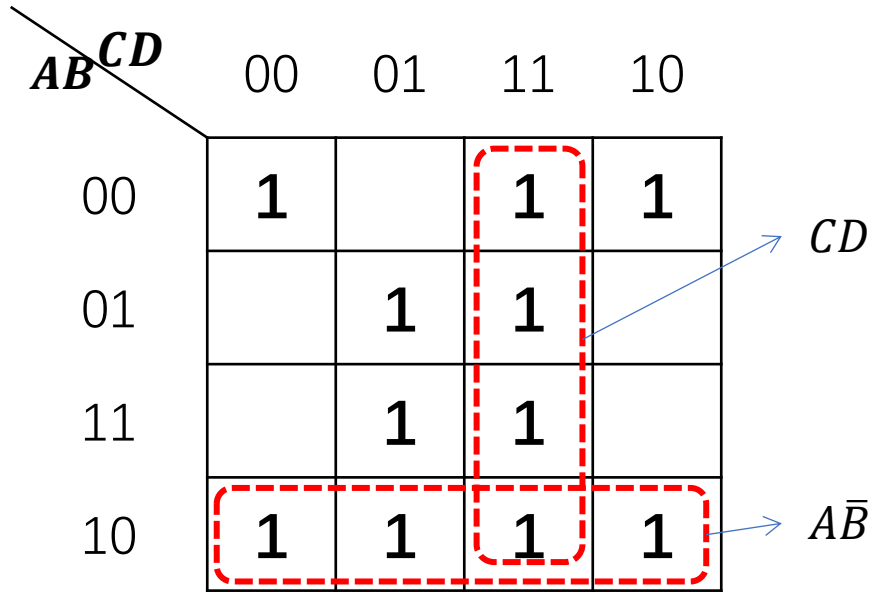
$$F = \mathbf{BD} + \overline{\mathbf{B}}\overline{\mathbf{D}} + \mathbf{AD} + \mathbf{CD}$$

$$F = \mathbf{BD} + \overline{\mathbf{B}}\overline{\mathbf{D}} + \mathbf{A}\overline{\mathbf{B}} + \mathbf{CD}$$

$$F = \mathbf{BD} + \overline{\mathbf{B}}\overline{\mathbf{D}} + \mathbf{AD} + \overline{\mathbf{B}}\mathbf{C}$$

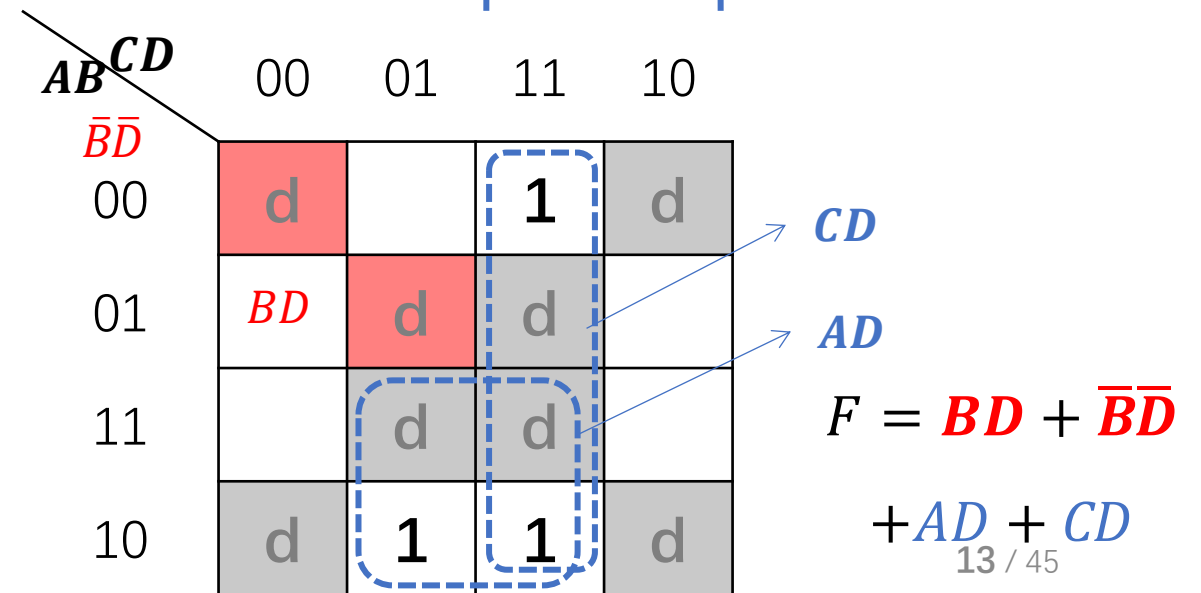
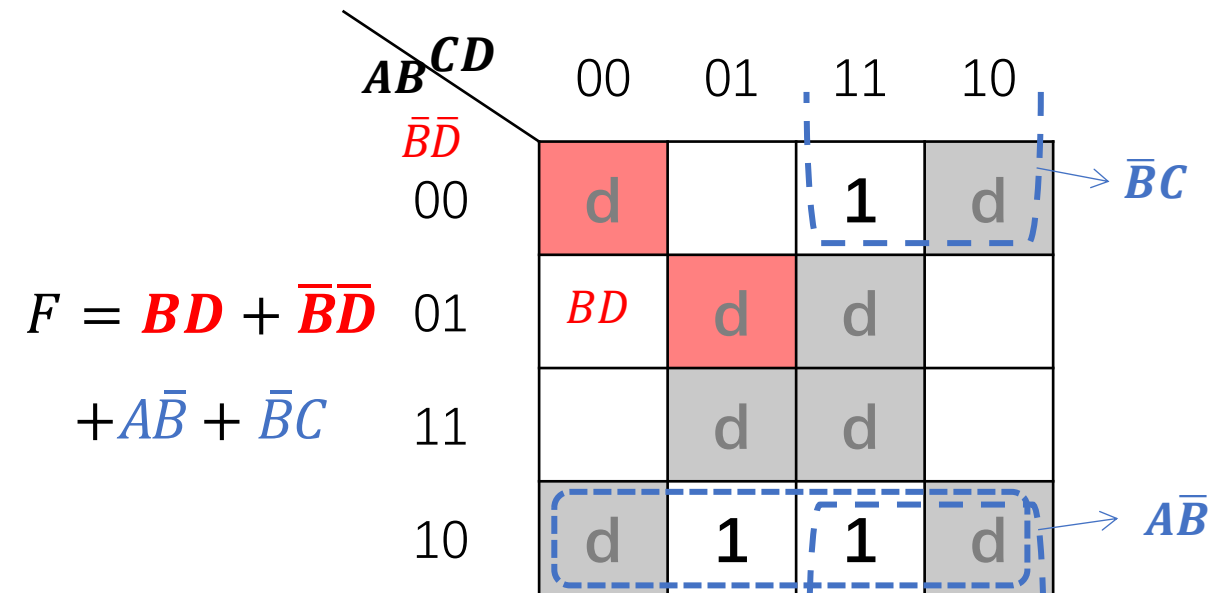
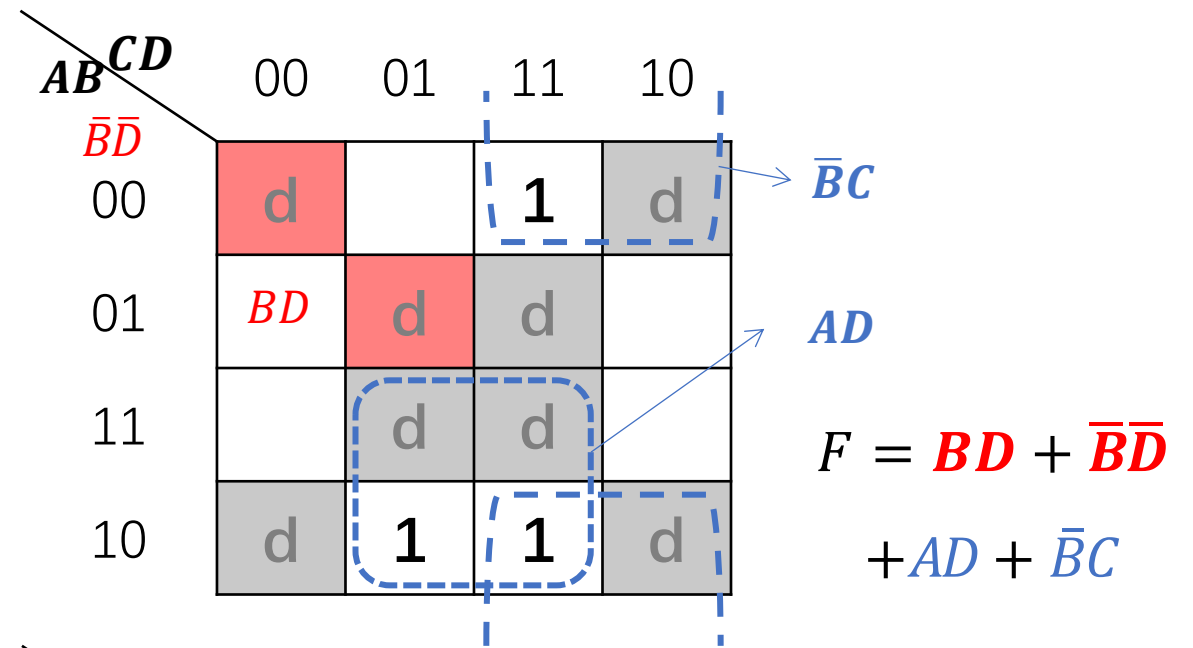
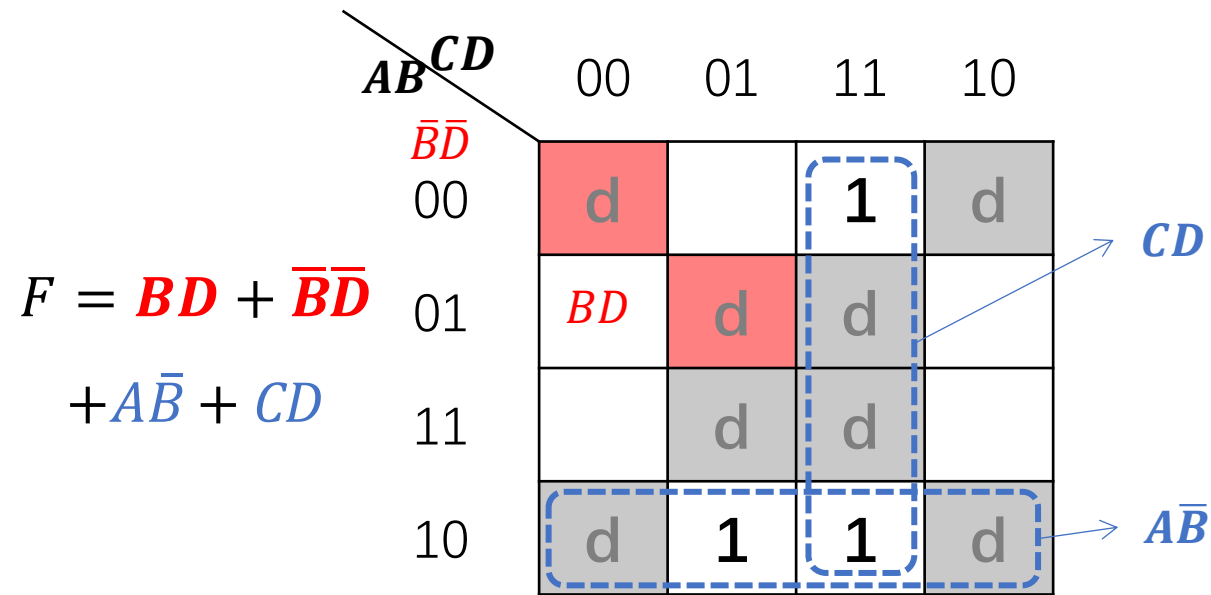
$$F = \mathbf{BD} + \overline{\mathbf{B}}\overline{\mathbf{D}} + \mathbf{A}\overline{\mathbf{B}} + \overline{\mathbf{B}}\mathbf{C}$$

①② - 寻找：必要质蕴含



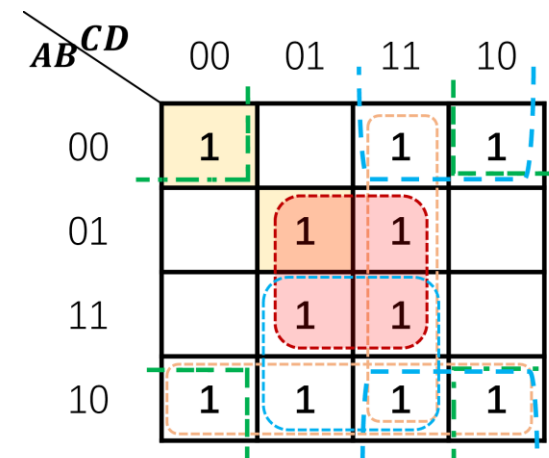
$$F = BD + \bar{B}\bar{D} + \dots$$

③ 处理其余蕴含 (白色底的1)



质蕴含 Prime Implicant

- 蕴含：函数“与或”表达式中的每个“与”项。
- 质蕴含：卡诺图中**最多**数目的相邻“与”项。
即，该蕴含项不是其他蕴含项的子集。
- 必要质蕴含：如果一个最小项对应的方格**只被一个质蕴含所包含**，那么包含这个最小项的质蕴含，称为**必要质蕴含**。



卡诺图化简方法

- ① 画出所有的质蕴含
- ② 找出必要质蕴含：通过查找一个特殊的乘积项
处理必要质蕴含：这是必需的项
- ③ 处理剩余的非必要质蕴含

【练习3】用卡诺图化简

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

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

$$= m_1 + m_4 + m_6 + m_8 + m_9 + m_{10} + m_{11} + m_{15}$$

方法1: “与-或”表达式转化为标准“与-或”表达式

$AB \backslash CD$	00	01	11	10
00		1		
01	1			1
11			1	
10	1	1	1	1

方法2: 直接写出所有的1

$AB \backslash CD$	00	01	11	10
00		1		
01	1			1
11			1	
10	1	1	1	1

$\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}D$ (grouping 00,01)

$\bar{A}B\bar{D}$ (grouping 01,10)

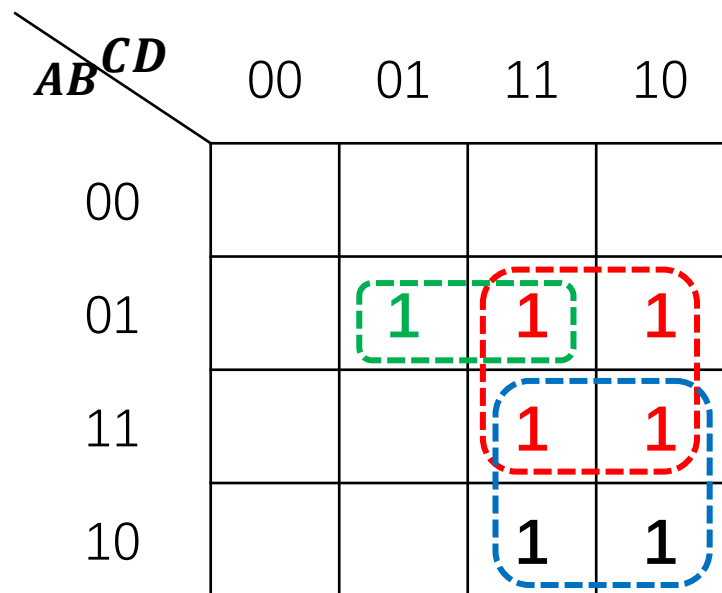
$A\bar{B}$ (grouping 10,11)

【练习4】用卡诺图化简

① $Y = A\bar{B}C + BC + \bar{A}B\bar{C}D$

化简后:

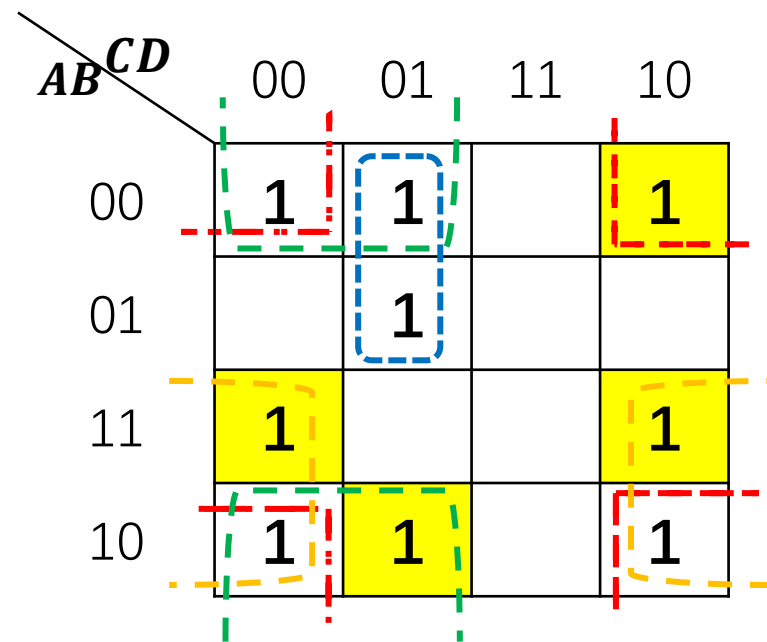
$$Y = BC + AC + \bar{A}BD$$



② $Y = \Sigma m(0,1,2,5,8,9,10,12,14)$

化简后:

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



【证明】 $AB + \bar{A}C + (\bar{B} + \bar{C})D = AB + \bar{A}C + D$

如果公式推导有困难，可以借助卡诺图帮助。

有多种方案，这是其中一种：寻找**D**。

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

$$= \overset{\textcircled{1}}{AB} + \overset{\textcircled{2}}{\bar{A}C} + \overset{\textcircled{3}}{\bar{B}D} + \overset{\textcircled{4}}{\bar{C}D}$$

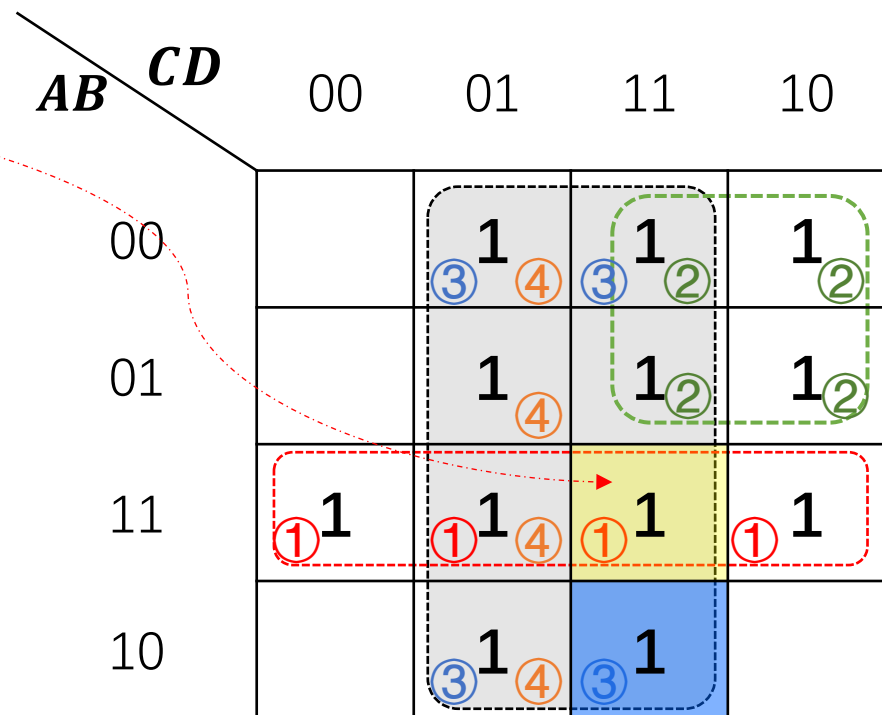
$$= AB + \textcolor{yellow}{ABCD} + \bar{A}C + \bar{B}D + \textcolor{blue}{A\bar{B}CD} + \bar{C}D$$

$$= AB + \bar{A}C + \textcolor{blue}{\bar{A}CD} + \bar{B}D + \bar{C}D + \textcolor{blue}{ACD}$$

$$= AB + \bar{A}C + \bar{B}D + \bar{C}D + CD$$

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

$$= AB + \bar{A}C + D$$



【证明】 $\overline{AB + \bar{A}C} = A\bar{B} + \bar{A}\bar{C}$

$$\overline{AB + \bar{A}C} = \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{\bar{A}C}$$

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

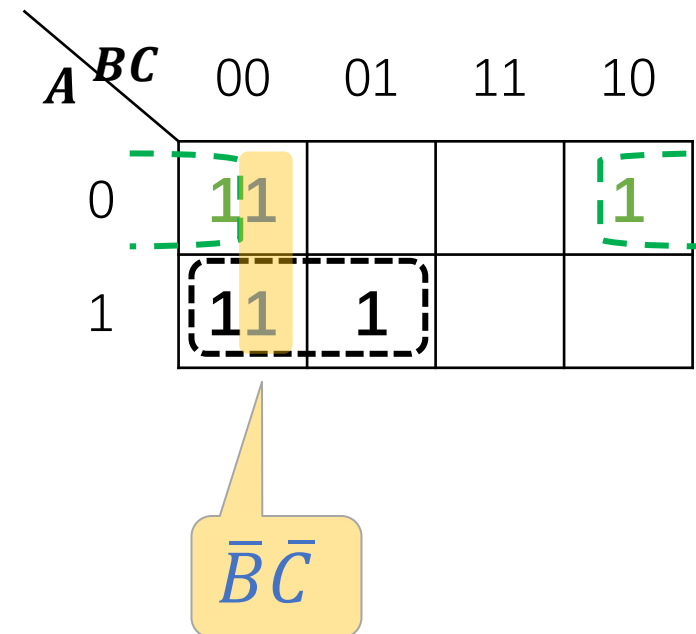
$$= \bar{A}A + \bar{A}\bar{C} + A\bar{B} + \bar{B}\bar{C}$$

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

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

$$= \bar{A}\bar{C}(1 + \bar{B}) + A\bar{B}(1 + \bar{C})$$

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



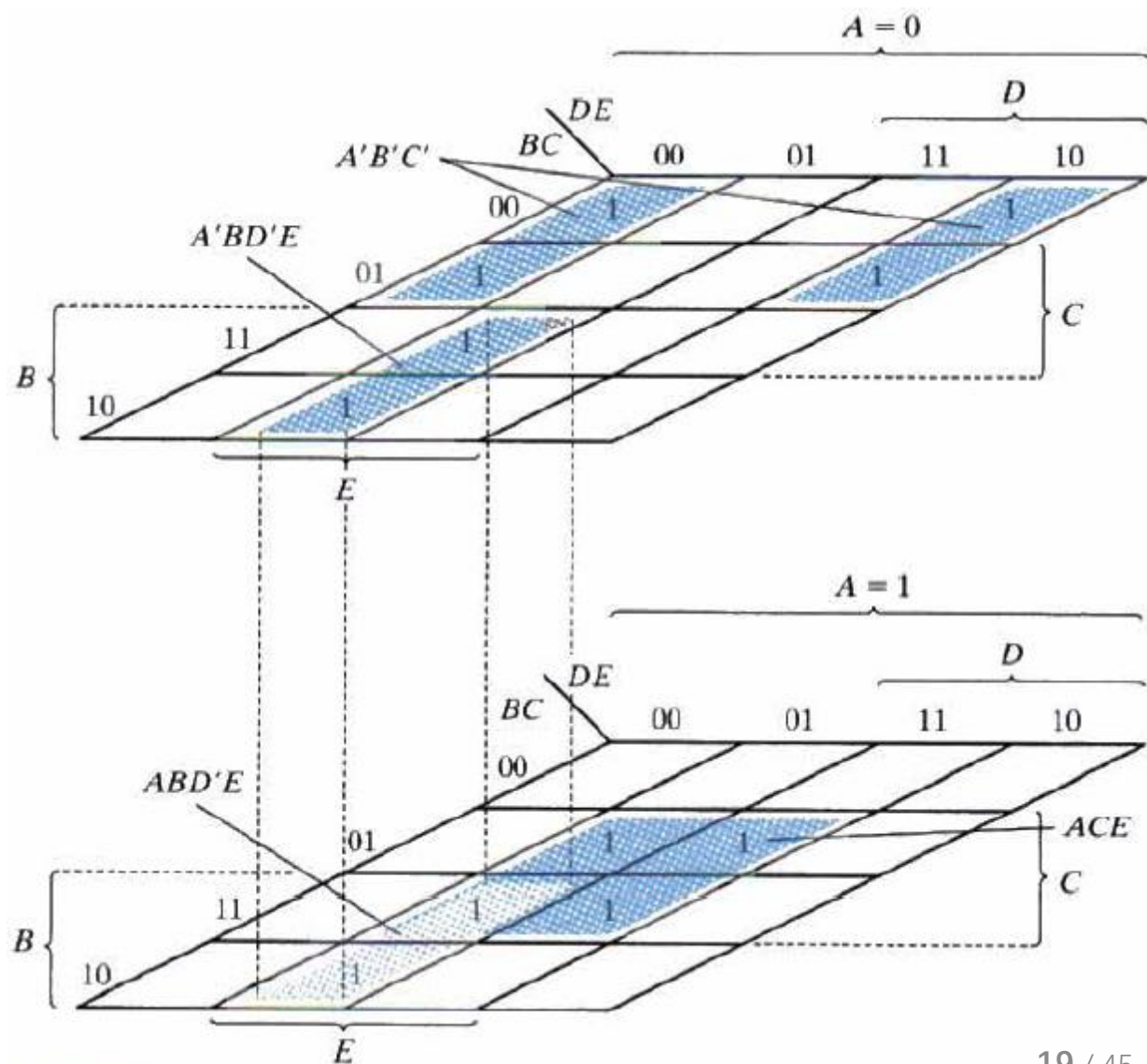
5输入变量卡诺图

A=0

$BC \backslash DE$	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	3	2
01	4	5	7	6
11	12	13	15	14
10	8	9	11	10

A=1

$BC \backslash DE$	00	01	11	10
00	16	17	19	18
01	20	21	23	22
11	28	29	31	30
10	24	25	27	26

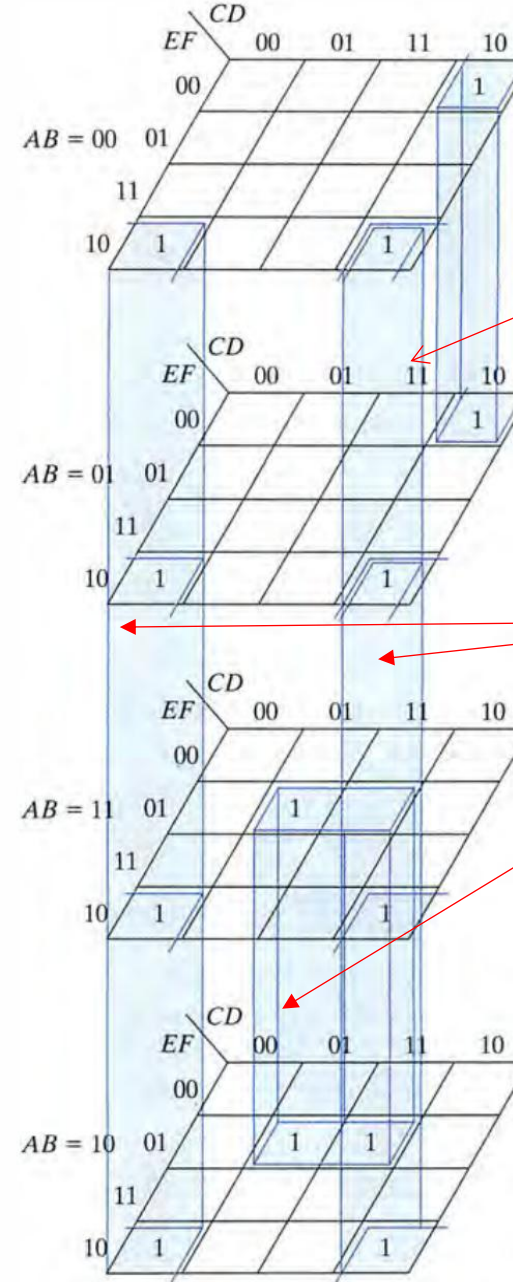
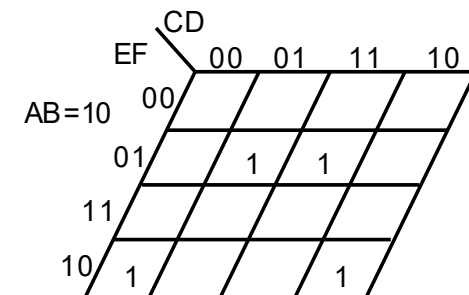
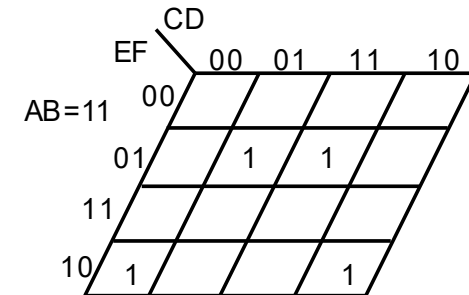
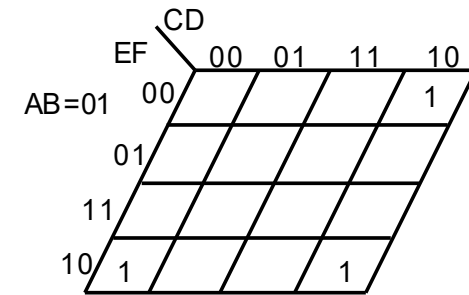
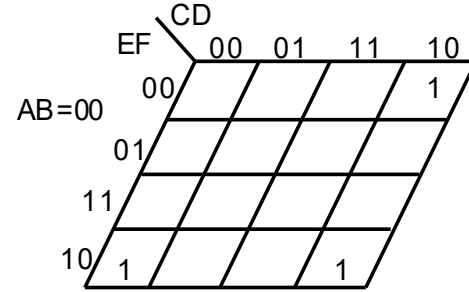
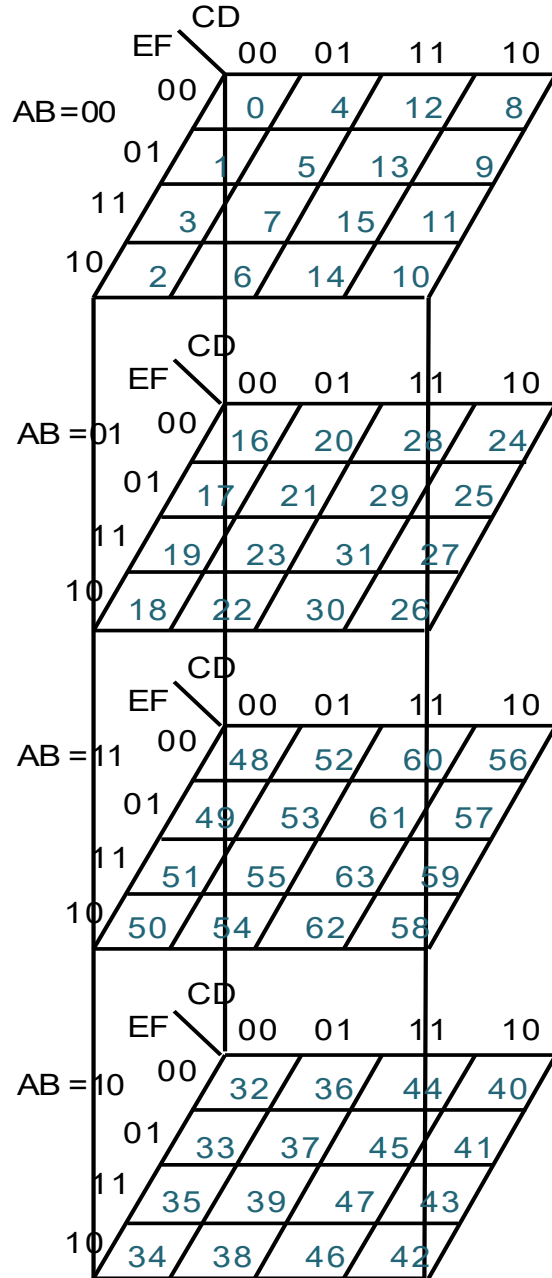


6输入变量卡诺图

$$F(A, B, C, D, E, F) = \Sigma m (2, 8, 10, 18, 24, 26, 34, 37, 42, 45, 50, 53, 58, 61)$$

<i>ABC \ DEF</i>		000	001	011	010	100	101	111	110
000				2					
001	8			10					
011	24			26					
010				18					
100				34		37			
101				42		45			
111				58		61			
110				50		53			

6输入变量卡诺图



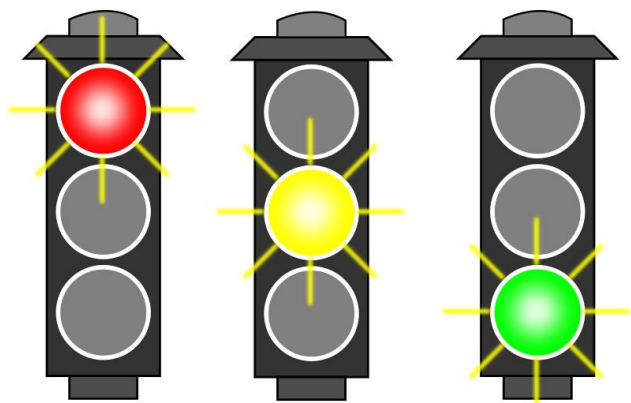
$$F = \bar{D}\bar{E}\bar{F} + AD\bar{E}F + \bar{A}C\bar{D}\bar{F}$$

2

无关项

完全描述、非完全描述

- **完全描述逻辑函数**：对于输入变量的每一组取值，逻辑函数都有确定的值。
- **非完全描述逻辑函数**：对于输入变量的某些取值组合，逻辑函数值不确定(d)，
即函数值可以为0，也可以为1，而不影响函数的功能。如，红绿交通灯。



假设：1-灯亮、0-灯灭
1-通行、0-停止

红灯 R	黄灯 Y	绿灯 G	通行 F
0	0	0	d
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	d
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	d
1	1	0	d
1	1	1	d

$$F = \sum m(1) + \sum d(0,3,5,6,7)$$

R \ YG	00	01	11	10
0	d	1	d	0
1	0	d	d	d

$$F = G$$

无关项 (don't-care)

- 实际应用中，函数不是由确定的0或1变量组合规定的。
- 大多数情况下，我们不关心这些不确定项给函数值带来的影响。
- 这些不确定项 (*d*) 或 (*X*)称为：无关项。
- 无关项可以用于卡诺图的进一步化简。

化简 $Y(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(1, 7, 8) + \textcolor{red}{d}(3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15)$

也可以写作: $Y = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}D + \bar{A}BCD + A\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D}$

$$\bar{A}\bar{B}CD + \bar{A}B\bar{C}D + AB\bar{C}\bar{D} + A\bar{B}\bar{C}D + ABCD + ABC\bar{D} + A\bar{B}C\bar{D} = 0$$

【解】这个逻辑函数已无可化简，但适当加入约束后还可以化简

$$Y = (\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}D + \textcolor{blue}{\bar{A}\bar{B}CD}) + (\bar{A}BCD + \textcolor{blue}{\bar{A}B\bar{C}D}) + (A\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + \textcolor{blue}{AB\bar{C}\bar{D}}) + (\textcolor{blue}{ABC\bar{D}} + \textcolor{blue}{A\bar{B}C\bar{D}})$$

$$= (\bar{A}\bar{B}D + \bar{A}BD) + (A\bar{C}\bar{D} + \textcolor{blue}{AC\bar{D}})$$

$$= \textcolor{green}{\bar{A}D} + \textcolor{blue}{A\bar{D}}$$

$AB \backslash CD$	00	01	11	10
00		1	d	
01		d	1	
11	d		d	d
10	1	d		d

$$F(w, x, y, z) = \Sigma m(1, 3, 7, 11, 15), \quad d(w, x, y, z) = \Sigma m(0, 2, 5)$$

$$F = yz + \bar{w}\bar{x}z$$

$wx \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
00		1	1	
01			1	
11			1	
10			1	

无关项简化了逻辑函数表达式。

$$F = yz + \bar{w}\bar{x}$$

$wx \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
00	d	1	1	d
01		d	1	
11			1	
10			1	

$wx \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
00	1	1	1	1
01		1	1	
11			1	
10			1	

如果无关项处均为1

$$F = yz + \bar{w}z + \bar{w}\bar{x}$$

$wx \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
00	d	1	1	d
01		d	1	
11			1	
10			1	

$$F = yz + \bar{w}z$$

【练习7】化简

$$Y(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(2, 4, 6, 8) + d(10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)$$

$AB \backslash CD$	00	01	11	10
00				1
01	1			1
11	d	d	d	d
10	1		d	d

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

3

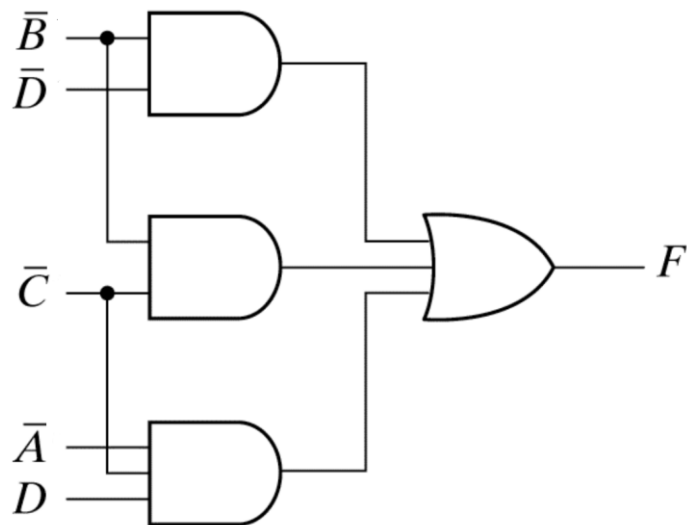
其它形式

2种形式的二级门电路

标准式1：积之和

① 在真值表上找 $F = 1$ 的项

② $F = \bar{B}\bar{D} + \bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{C}D$



标准式2：和之积

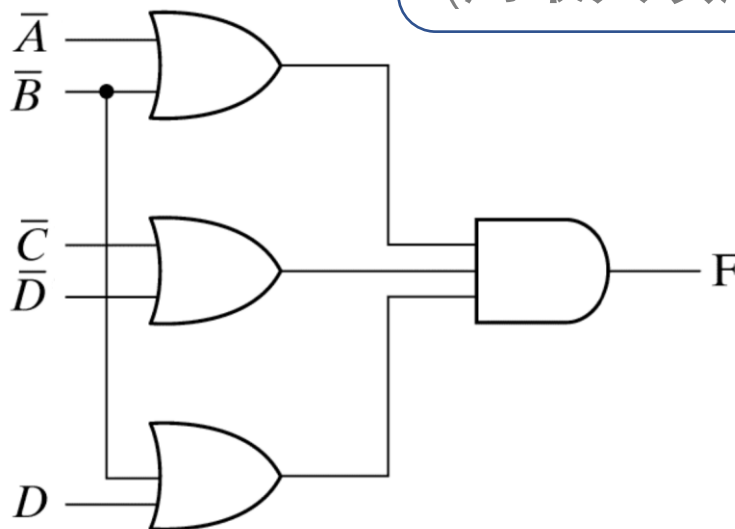
① 在真值表上找 $F = 0$ 的项，即 \bar{F}

② $\bar{F} = AB + CD + B\bar{D}$

③ $F = \bar{\bar{F}} = \overline{AB + CD + B\bar{D}}$ (与或非式)

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

(用最大项法可以直接化简得到)



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

最大项法 $F(w, x, y, z) = \Sigma m(1, 3, 7, 11, 15), d = \Sigma m(0, 2, 5)$

$wx \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	1	0
01	0	0	1	0
11	0	0	1	0
10	0	0	1	0

d 都为0时:
 $F = z(\bar{w} + y)(\bar{x} + y)$

d 都为1时:
 $F = (\bar{w} + y)(\bar{w} + z)(\bar{x} + z)$

$wx \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
00	1	1	1	1
01	0	1	1	0
11	0	0	1	0
10	0	0	1	0

$wx \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	1	0
01	0	1	1	0
11	0	0	1	0
10	0	0	1	0

$F = z(\bar{w} + y)$

无关项简化了逻辑函数表达式。

用两次取反法 求 最简 “或-与” 表达式

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

卡诺图合并所有0最小项，再公式取反

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

• F 的卡诺图

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

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

• \bar{F} 的化简
合并0项

• \bar{F} 取反

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

公式取反，卡诺图化简，公式再取反

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

• \bar{F} 的表达式

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

• \bar{F} 的卡诺图

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

• \bar{F} 的化简
合并1项

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

• \bar{F} 取反

【练习5】化简 $F(x, y, z) = \sum(1, 3, 4, 6)$

① 积之和的形式

$$F(x, y, z) = \sum m(1, 3, 4, 6)$$

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0		1	1	
1	1			1

$$F = \bar{x}z + x\bar{z}$$

② 和之积的形式

$$F(x, y, z) = \prod M(0, 2, 5, 7)$$

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0	0			0
1		0	0	

$$\bar{F} = xz + \bar{x}\bar{z}$$

$$F = (\bar{x} + \bar{z})(x + z)$$

【练习6】化简 $(p + r)(\bar{p} + \bar{q})(\bar{q} + r)(\bar{p} + \bar{r})$

$p \backslash qr$	00	01	11	10
0	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0

$$(p + r)(\bar{q} + r)(\bar{p} + \bar{r})$$

$p \backslash qr$	00	01	11	10
0	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0

$$(p + r)(\bar{p} + \bar{q})(\bar{p} + \bar{r})$$

奇函数

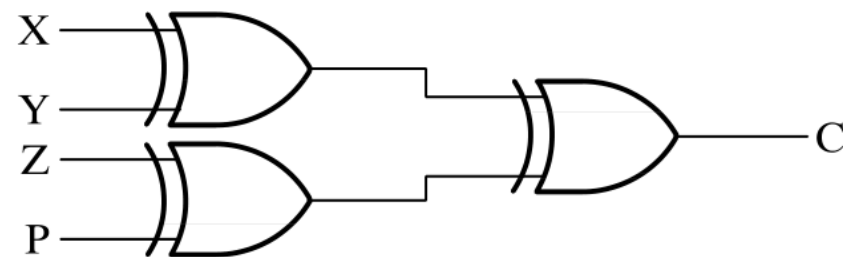
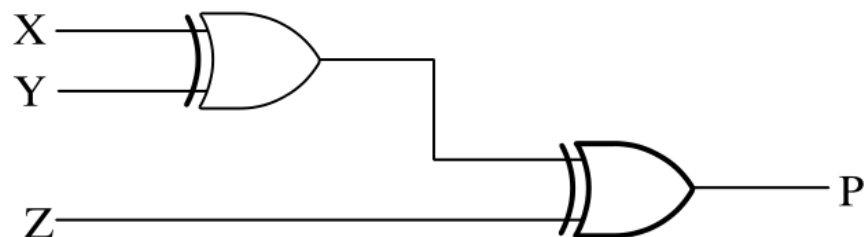
只有奇数个输入变量 = 1 时，输出值才 = 1

$$X \oplus Y = X\bar{Y} + \bar{X}Y$$

相异为1

$$X \oplus Y \oplus Z = (X\bar{Y} + \bar{X}Y)\bar{Z} + (XY + \bar{X}\bar{Y})Z$$

$$= X\bar{Y}\bar{Z} + \bar{X}Y\bar{Z} + \bar{X}\bar{Y}Z + XYZ$$



		Y			
		00	01	11	10
X	0		1		1
	1	1		1	

Z

(a) $X \oplus Y \oplus Z$

三变量或三变量以上的
 \oplus 运算都是奇函数。

		C			
		00	01	11	10
A	00		1		1
	01	1		1	
	11		1		1
	10	1		1	

D

(b) $A \oplus B \oplus C \oplus D$

教材P56, 2.1e)

$$Y = \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{D} + \overline{A}\overline{B}CD + \overline{A}B\overline{C}\overline{D} + \overline{A}B\overline{C}D + \overline{A}BC\overline{D} + \overline{A}BCD + A\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{D} + ABCD$$

(e)

A	B	C	D	Y
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0
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	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

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

$$Y = \overline{(A \oplus B)} \overline{(C \oplus D)} + (A \oplus B)(C \oplus D)$$

反函数、对偶式

$$F = \bar{x}z + x\bar{y}$$

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0		1	1	
1	1	1		

反函数 \bar{F}

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1

$$\begin{aligned}\text{对偶 } F' &= (\bar{x} + z)(x + \bar{y}) \\ &= \bar{x}\bar{y} + xz + \bar{y}z\end{aligned}$$

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0	1	1		
1		1	1	

用卡诺图做运算

$F1$

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0		1	1	
1	1	1		

$F2$

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0			1	1
1	1			1

$F1 \cdot F2$

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0			1	
1	1			

$F1 + F2$

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0		1	1	1
1	1	1		1

用卡诺图做运算(含无关项)

$F1$

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0		1	d	
1	1	1	d	

$F2$

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0			1	1
1	1			1

$$0 + d = d \quad 1 + d = 1 \quad 0 \cdot d = 0 \quad 1 \cdot d = d \quad d + d = d \quad d \cdot d = d \quad \bar{d} = d$$

$F1 \cdot F2$

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0			d	
1	1			

$F1 + F2$

$x \backslash yz$	00	01	11	10
0		1	1	1
1	1	1	d	1

4

多 输 出

【练习8】多输出函数设计最优化

$x_1x_2x_3$	y_1y_2
0 0 0	1 0
0 0 1	1 1
0 1 0	0 0
0 1 1	0 1
1 0 0	d d
1 0 1	0 1
1 1 0	0 1
1 1 1	1 0

y_1

$x_1 \backslash x_2x_3$	00	01	11	10
0	1	1		
1	d		1	

$$y_1 = \bar{x}_1\bar{x}_2 + x_1x_2x_3$$

y_2

$x_1 \backslash x_2x_3$	00	01	11	10
0		1	1	
1	d	1		1

$$y_2 = \bar{x}_1x_3 + \bar{x}_2x_3 + x_1x_2\bar{x}_3$$

- 单输出函数化简只须符合要求的逻辑形式达到最小覆盖即可。但
- 多输出函数由于存在各个函数之间的相关性，需要考虑公共项！

【例】化简 $F_1(a, b, c) = \Sigma m(2, 3, 7)$;

$$F_2(a, b, c) = \Sigma m(1, 5, 7)$$

$a \backslash bc$	00	01	11	10
0			1	1
1			1	

公共最小项是 m_7

$a \backslash bc$	00	01	11	10
0		1		
1		1	1	

$$F_1 = \bar{a}b + bc$$

$$F_1 = \bar{a}b + abc$$

$$F_2 = \bar{b}c + ac$$

$$F_2 = \bar{b}c + abc$$

质蕴涵		m_0	m_1	m_2	m_3	m_4	m_5	m_6	m_7
F_1	$\bar{a}b$			✓	✓				
	bc				✓				✓
F_2	$\bar{b}c$		✓				✓		
	ac						✓		✓

【例】设计最优化

$x_1 x_2 x_3$	$f^1 f^2 f^3$
0 0 0	1 1 0
0 0 1	0 1 d
0 1 0	1 1 1
0 1 1	1 0 1
1 0 0	1 0 1
1 0 1	0 1 1
1 1 0	0 0 1
1 1 1	0 0 0

f^1

$x_1 x_2$	00	01	11	10
x_3				
0	1	1		1
1		1		

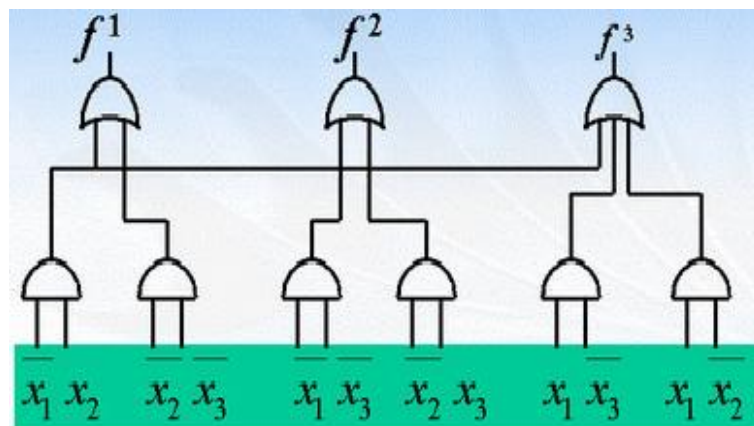
f^2

$x_1 x_2$	00	01	11	10
x_3				
0	1	1		
1	1			1

f^3

$x_1 x_2$	00	01	11	10
x_3				
0		1	1	1
1	d	1		1

方案 1

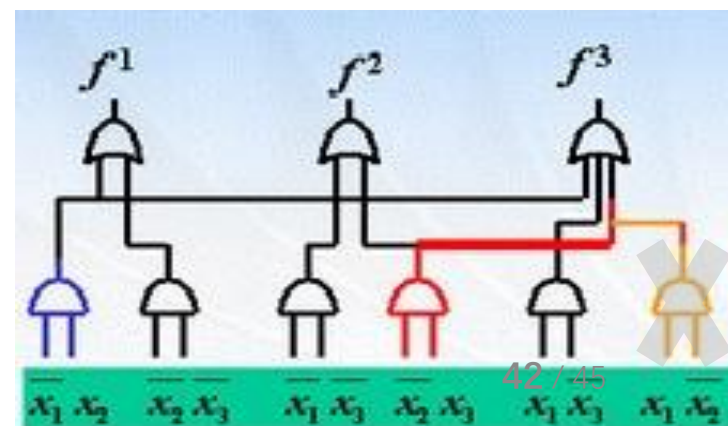


$x_1 x_2$	00	01	11	10
x_3				
0	1	1		1
1		1		

$x_1 x_2$	00	01	11	10
x_3				
0	1	1		
1	1			1

方案 2

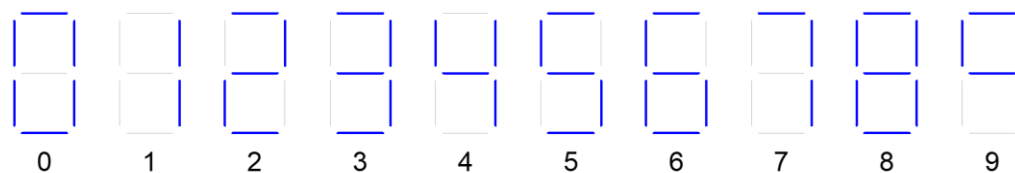
$x_1 x_2$	00	01	11	10
x_3				
0		1	1	1
1	d	1		1



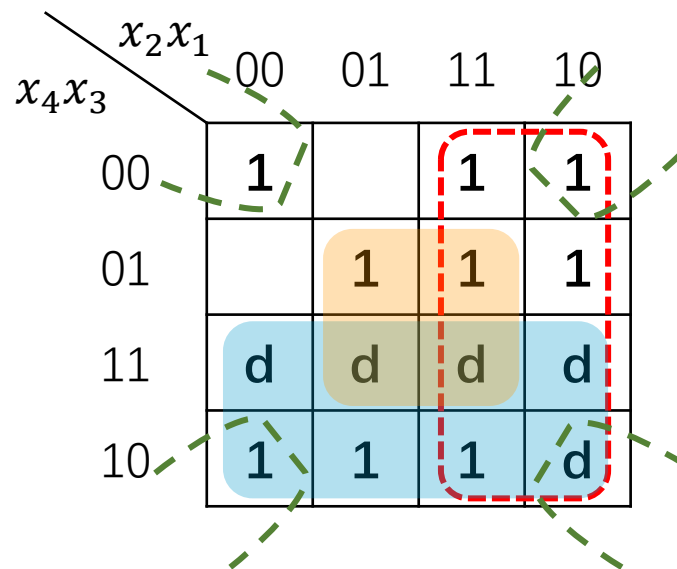
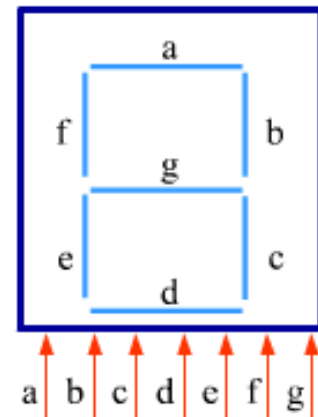
七段数码管BCD设计

	$x_4x_3x_2x_1$	$a\ b\ c\ d\ e\ f\ g$
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
	1 0 1 0	d d d d d d d

	1 1 1 1	d d d d d d d



7段数码管:



$$a = \mathbf{x_2} + \mathbf{x_3x_1} + \mathbf{x_4} + \bar{\mathbf{x_3}}\bar{\mathbf{x_1}}$$

七段数码管BCD设计-2

x_2x_1	00	01	11	10
x_4x_3 00	1		1	1
01		1	1	1
11	d	d	d	d
10	1	1	1	d

x_2x_1	00	01	11	10
x_4x_3 00	1	1	1	1
01	1		1	
11	d	d	d	d
10	1	1	d	d

单输出优化

$$a = x_4 + x_3x_1 + x_2 + \bar{x}_3\bar{x}_1$$

$$b = x_4 + \bar{x}_3 + x_2x_1 + \bar{x}_2\bar{x}_1$$

$$c = x_4 + x_3 + \bar{x}_2 + x_1$$

$$d = \bar{x}_3\bar{x}_1 + x_2\bar{x}_1 + x_3\bar{x}_2x_1 + \bar{x}_3x_2$$

$$e = \bar{x}_3\bar{x}_1 + x_2\bar{x}_1$$

$$f = x_4 + \bar{x}_2\bar{x}_1 + x_3\bar{x}_1 + x_3\bar{x}_2$$

$$g = x_4 + \bar{x}_2x_1 + \bar{x}_3x_2 + x_3\bar{x}_1$$

如何同时兼顾7张卡诺图？

七段数码管BCD设计-3

$$a = x_4 + x_3x_1 + x_2 + \bar{x}_3\bar{x}_1$$

$$b = x_4 + \bar{x}_3 + x_2x_1 + \bar{x}_2\bar{x}_1$$



$$a = \textcolor{red}{x}_4 + \textcolor{green}{x}_2\textcolor{blue}{x}_1 + \bar{x}_3\bar{x}_1 + \textcolor{blue}{x}_3\bar{x}_2\textcolor{blue}{x}_1 + \textcolor{orange}{x}_3\textcolor{orange}{x}_2\bar{x}_1$$

$$b = \bar{x}_3x_1 + \bar{x}_3\bar{x}_1 + \textcolor{green}{x}_2\textcolor{blue}{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2\bar{x}_1$$

$$c = \bar{x}_3x_1 + \textcolor{blue}{x}_3\bar{x}_2\textcolor{blue}{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2\bar{x}_1 + \textcolor{green}{x}_2\textcolor{blue}{x}_1 + \textcolor{orange}{x}_3\textcolor{orange}{x}_2\bar{x}_1$$

$$d = \bar{x}_3x_2 + \textcolor{blue}{x}_3\bar{x}_2\textcolor{blue}{x}_1 + \bar{x}_3\bar{x}_1 + \textcolor{orange}{x}_3\textcolor{orange}{x}_2\bar{x}_1$$

$$e = \bar{x}_3\bar{x}_1 + \textcolor{orange}{x}_3\textcolor{orange}{x}_2\bar{x}_1$$

$$f = \textcolor{blue}{x}_3\bar{x}_2\textcolor{blue}{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2\bar{x}_1 + \textcolor{orange}{x}_3\textcolor{orange}{x}_2\bar{x}_1 + \textcolor{red}{x}_4$$

$$g = \textcolor{orange}{x}_3\textcolor{orange}{x}_2\bar{x}_1 + x_3\bar{x}_2 + \textcolor{red}{x}_4 + \bar{x}_3x_2$$

多输出优化

兼顾结果：独立乘积项由15个减少到9个！

Karnaugh map for output 'a' (top right). The map shows the following values:

$x_4x_3 \backslash x_2x_1$	00	01	11	10
00	1		1	1
01		1	1	1
11	d	d	d	d
10	1	1	1	d

Groupings: A red dashed box groups the 1s in the first row (00, 11, 10). A blue dashed box groups the 1s in the first column (00, 10). A green dashed box groups the 1s in the second row (01, 11, 10). A blue dashed box groups the 1s in the second column (01, 10).

Karnaugh map for output 'a' (bottom right). The map shows the following values:

$x_4x_3 \backslash x_2x_1$	00	01	11	10
00	1		1	1
01		1	1	1
11	d	d	d	d
10	1	1	1	d

Groupings: A red dashed box groups the 1s in the first row (00, 11, 10). A blue dashed box groups the 1s in the first column (00, 10). A green dashed box groups the 1s in the second row (01, 11, 10). A blue dashed box groups the 1s in the second column (01, 10).

卡诺图小结

- **卡诺图：**格雷码编码、相邻可合并、首尾相邻、单元可重复使用、横竖皆可
- 卡诺图中，相邻的最小项可以合并，并消去取值不同的因子
- **相邻：**最小项相差一个变量
- 被合并的相邻小方块数目越大，得到的乘积项中包含的字母变量越少
- **蕴含、质蕴含、必要质蕴含**
- 卡诺图化简结果不唯一
- 不要超过5个自变量
- 充分利用无关项
- 多输出函数要充分利用公共项