

(L4-4)

Min Term

Max Term

Karnaugh Map

Decimal to Binary

Binary to Decimal

(Boolean Function)



⇒ Min terms (SOP):  
sum of product

⇒ Minterm Sop are the product of input variable such that value of product is "1"

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

1                      1

## ⇒ (Max term) PoS

- \* Max terms are the sum of the input variables such that total value of sum = 0

$$(A+B+C) \cdot (D+E+F)$$

x	y	Minterm	Max term
0	0	$m_0 = x'y'$	$M_0 = x + y$
0	1	<del><math>m_1 = x'y</math></del>	$M_1 = x + y'$
1	0	$m_2 = x'y'$	$M_2 = x' + y$
1	1	$m_3 = x'y$	$M_3 = x' + y'$

x	y	$n=0$	$n'=1$
0	0		

$$\text{Minterm} = \begin{cases} 1, y \\ 1, 1 \end{cases}$$

$$1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

S.NO	A	B	C	F
0	0	0	0	1 ✓
1	0	0	1	0 ✗
2	0	1	0	1 ✓
3	0	1	1	1 ✓
4	1	0	0	0 ✗
5	1	0	1	1 ✓
6	1	1	0	0 ✗
7	1	1	1	1 ✓

\* (Sum of min terms) ✓

⇒ And we know min-terms means whole product always (one)

$$F(A, B, C) = m_0 + m_2 + m_3 + m_5 + m_7$$

OR we can write this

(Q)

$$F(A, B, C) = \sum (0, 2, 3, 5, 7)$$

~~Product~~

$$\Rightarrow A'B'C' + A'BC' + A'B'C + ABC$$

+ ABC

# (Enthination)

$\Rightarrow$  yahan pe paoche jo kijg  
 hai uska ye Logic hai  
 SOP means product kg.  
 sum aux product home kg  
 equal ho one-(1) ke  
 agar product equal nhi  
 zarhi 1 ke toh hum  
 khud ehad ehad karke  
 one ke equal karenge

For-exp

$$\begin{array}{r} x \\ \times y \\ \hline 0 \\ = 0 \times 1 = 0 \end{array}$$

lekin agar hum x kg  
 not lein aur phir y  
 ke sath multiply karen  
 toh phir ye ~~product~~ product  
 one ke equal ayegii joh  
 hums chahiye

$$\begin{array}{r} x \\ \times y \\ \hline 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline 1 \times 1 = 1 \checkmark \end{array}$$

Sum of Max term

=> Using some previous truth table

$$F(A, B, C) = M_1 \cdot M_4 \cdot M_6$$

(or it can be denoted by)

$$\pi(1, 4, 6)$$

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

# Karnaugh Map

- ⇒ A special version of truth table
- ⇒ Karnaugh Map (K-Map) is a graphical display of fundamental terms in truth table
- ⇒ Don't require the use of Boolean Algebra Theorems and equations.
- ⇒ Work with 2, 3, 4 (even more) input variables (gets more and more difficult with more variables.)
- ⇒ K-maps provide an alternate way of simplifying logic circuits
- ⇒ One can transfer logic values from a truth table into a K-Map.
- ⇒ The arrangement of 0's and 1's within a map helps in visualizing leading directly to simplified boolean expression

SIF - confuse - Go to SD  
 SD-card → Voice of Fast → Lab-4 → k-map  
 and listen a brief voice

(For  $n$  variable K-Map  
 $8^n$  cells are required)

→ Two variable K-Map

A	B	0	1
0	00	01	
1	10	11	

OR

A	B	$A'$	B'	B
0	0	$A'B'$	$A'B$	$AB$
1	1	$AB'$	$AB$	$AB$

OR

A	B	0	1
0	00	01	
1	mg	m1	

OR

A	B	0	1
0	0	1	
1	2	3	

Three variable K-Map  $8^3 = 8$

~~A \ BC~~

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

Four variable K-Map  $8^4 = 16$

~~AB \ CD~~

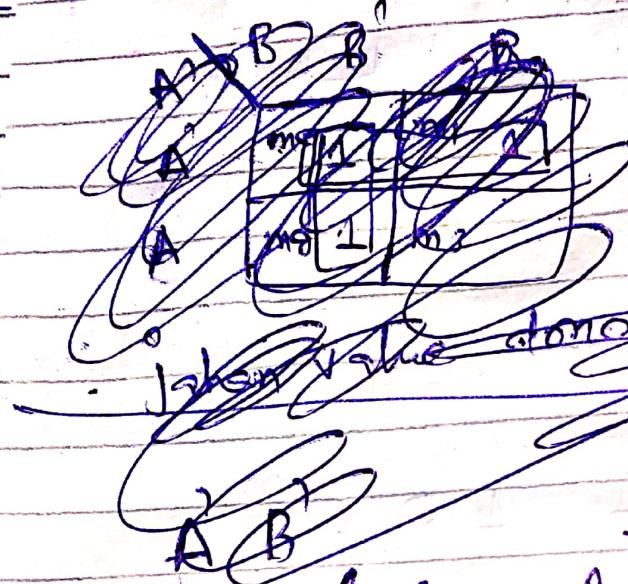
AB	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	3	2
01	4	5	7	6
11	12	13	15	14
10	8	9	11	10

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

$$F(A, B) \leq (0, 1, 2)$$

$$AB + A'B + AB'$$

read(i)



Jaken value along the same diagonal

(Step 1)		
A	B	B
A'	m <sub>0</sub>	m <sub>1</sub>
A''	m <sub>2</sub>	m <sub>3</sub>

(Step - 2)

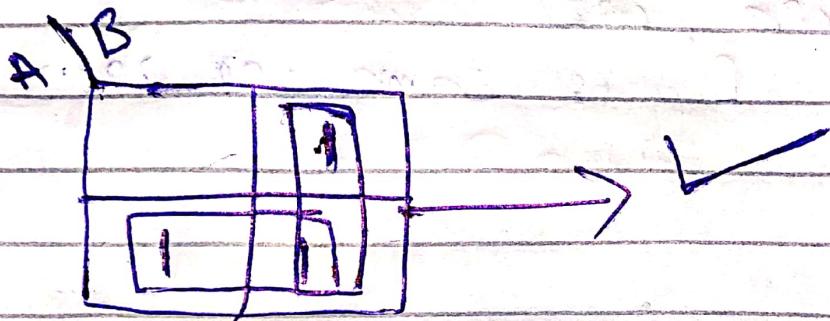
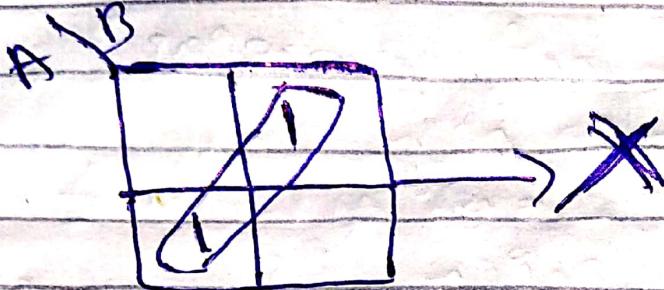
Put the "1", value of min term

A	B	B
A'	m <sub>0</sub> 1	m <sub>1</sub> 1
A''	m <sub>2</sub> 1	m <sub>3</sub>

### (Step 3)

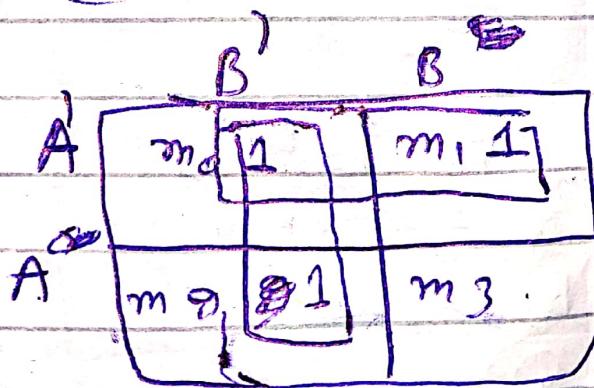
Make Groups

⇒ (Group Rules)



⇒ Group must contain  
1, 3, 4, 8 or in general  
 $2^n$  cells.

### (Step 4) - Making Groups



(Step. 5)

write those whose value  
can't be changed

Ex: Take a 800 - 80 that  
now A is not changing  
its same for both  
but B is changing which  
is B' 80 which is  
same we will write that  
and in column B' is same for Both

A' B'

Now this  $A' B'$  is equal  
to the  $\text{eq}(i)$  & means  
it will give the same  
output ~~that~~  $\text{eq}(i)$   
will give F-eny

$$A = 0, B = 0$$

$$A' B' \Rightarrow 1 \cdot 1 \Rightarrow \text{lg}^+ \text{Eny}$$

$$\text{eq}(i) A' B' + A' B + AB'$$

$$1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1$$

$$1 + 0 + 0 = 1$$

( Decimal to Binary )

(2)  $(87)_{10} = (?)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{)87} \\ 8 \overline{)13 - 1} \\ 8 \overline{)6 - 1} \\ 8 \overline{)3 - 0} \\ 1 - 1 \end{array}$$

$(11011)_8$  — Binary Number

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{)77} \\ 8 \overline{)36 - 1} \\ 8 \overline{)19 - 0} \\ 8 \overline{)9 - 1} \\ 8 \overline{)4 - 1} \\ 8 \overline{)0 - 0} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

160110101

(3)

(45.185)

45

0.185

0.185

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ \times 0.185 \\ \hline 0.185 \end{array}$$

101101

8

$$\Rightarrow 0.185 \times 8 = 0.85$$

$$0.85 \times 8 = 0.5$$

$$0.5 \times 8 = 1.0$$

0.185

$\Rightarrow 0.001$

~~$$0.185 \times 8 = 0.85$$~~

~~$$0.85 \times 8 = 0.5$$~~

~~$$0.5 \times 8 = 1.0$$~~

So 45.185

101101.001 8

## (Binary to Decimal)

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (101101)_8 = ( )$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
 8^5 & 8^4 & 8^3 & 8^2 & 8^1 & 8^0 \\
 1 & + & 0 & + & 1 & + & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$1 \times 8^5 + 0 \times 8^4 + 1 \times 8^3 + 1 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^1 + 1 \times 8^0$$

$$1 + 0 + 4 + 8 + 0 + 3 = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow 45$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 10011.011$$

$$4) \overline{10(\cdot 85)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8 \\
 \hline
 80 \\
 80 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8 \\
 \hline
 80 \\
 80 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}$$

~~85~~

$$\Rightarrow 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad . \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1$$

$$2^4 \quad 2^3 \quad 2^2 \quad 2^1 \quad 2^0 \quad 2^{-1} \quad 2^{-2} \quad 2^{-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 16 + 0 + 0 + 1 + 0 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$2^4 \times 8 + 0 \times 8 + 0 \times 8 + 1 \times 8 + 1 \times 8 + 0 \times 8 + 1 \times 8 + 1 \times 8$$

$$16 + 0 + 0 + 1 + 0 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$19 + 0.95 + 0.185$$

$$19.375$$