

LECTURE 5 & 6

KARNAUGH MAP (K – MAP)

KARNAUGH– MAP (K-MAP)

- Pictorial form of a truth table / Boolean function.
- Graphical tool to simplify a logical equation by forming groups of cells.
- Each cell corresponds to a input(minterm/maxterm)
- Content of cell is the output for the corresponding input, i.e. output is '0', '1' or don't care

K-MAP CONTINUED...

TWO VARIABLE K – MAP

MSB → LSB

A	B	SOP	POS
0	0	$\overline{A}\overline{B}$	$A + B$
0	1	$\overline{A}B$	$A + \overline{B}$
1	0	$A\overline{B}$	$\overline{A} + B$
1	1	AB	$\overline{A} + \overline{B}$

A. SOP: -

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

B. POS: -

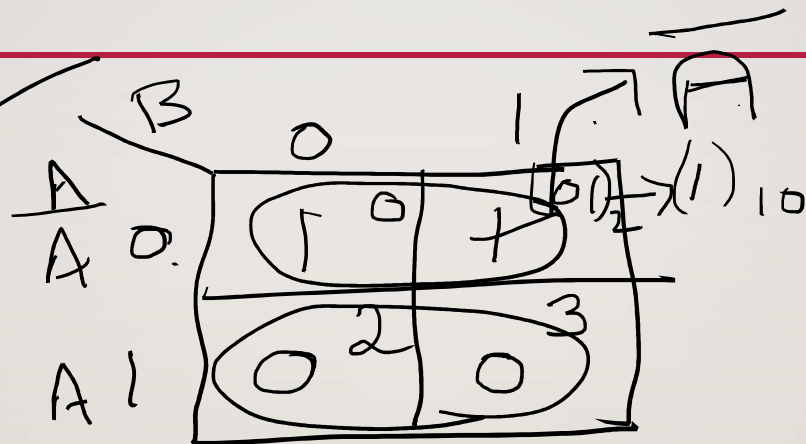
	B	B	\overline{B}
A	0	0	1
A 0	$A+B$	$A+\overline{B}$	
\overline{A} 1	$\overline{A}+B$	$\overline{A}+\overline{B}$	

EXAMPLE 1:

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

✓ $\Sigma m(0, 1)$

✓



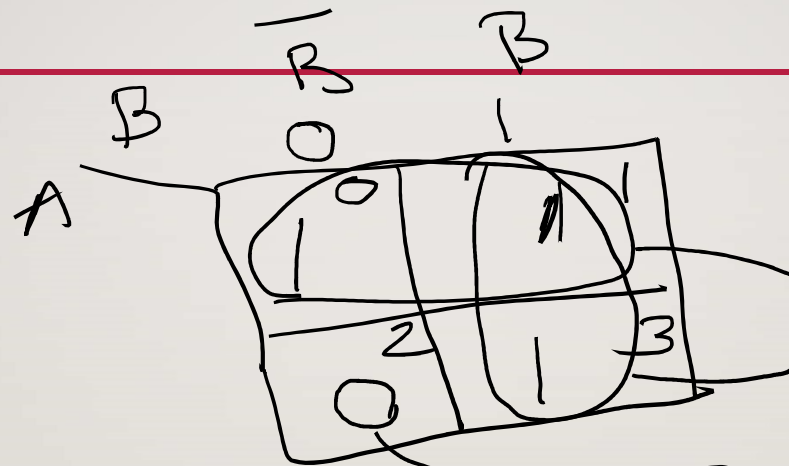
①
2 = 2
②
2 = ④
③
2 = ⑧, 16, 32

$\Sigma \bar{A}$
SOP = (1's)
POS = (0's)
F = -
F = \bar{A}

EXAMPLE 2:

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

$$F = \sum m(0, 1, 3)$$



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

$$x + x = x$$

$$A \Rightarrow \bar{A} + B = \text{SO}$$

		B	
		0	1
A	0	1	0
	1	1	0

$$\text{SOP} = \underline{1's}$$

$$F = \underline{B} \checkmark$$

$$\text{POS} = \underline{0's}$$

$$\checkmark \underline{F} = B \Rightarrow \underline{F} = \underline{\bar{B}} \checkmark$$

EXAMPLE 3:

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

THREE VARIABLE K – MAP

$$2^3 = 8 \text{ cells}$$

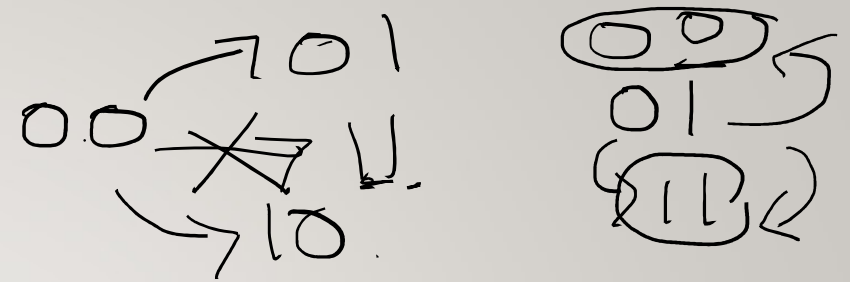
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ row} \times 2 \text{ cols} \\ 2 \text{ row} \times 4 \text{ cols} \end{array} \right\}$$

THREE VARIABLE K – MAP

MSB LSB Min Max

A	B	C	SOP	POS
0	0	0	$\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}$	$A+B+C$
0	0	1	$\overline{A}\overline{B}C$	$A+B+\overline{C}$
0	1	0	$\overline{A}B\overline{C}$	$A+\overline{B}+C$
0	1	1	$\overline{A}BC$	$A+\overline{B}+\overline{C}$
1	0	0	$A\overline{B}\overline{C}$	$\overline{A}+B+C$
✓ 1	0	1	$A\overline{B}C$	$\overline{A}+B+\overline{C}$
1	1	0	$AB\overline{C}$	$\overline{A}+\overline{B}+C$
1	1	1	ABC	$\overline{A}+\overline{B}+\overline{C}$

01 → 10



A. SOP: -

	$\overline{B}\overline{C}$	$\overline{B}C$	$B\overline{C}$	BC
\overline{A}	0	0	1	1
A	1	1	0	0

Handwritten SOP expression: $\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B}C + \overline{A}B\overline{C} + \overline{A}BC + A\overline{B}\overline{C} + A\overline{B}C + AB\overline{C} + ABC$

Handwritten POS expression: $(A+B+C)(A+B+\overline{C})(A+\overline{B}+C)(A+\overline{B}+\overline{C})(\overline{A}+B+C)(\overline{A}+B+\overline{C})(\overline{A}+\overline{B}+C)(\overline{A}+\overline{B}+\overline{C})$

B. POS: -

	$B+C$	$B+\overline{C}$	$\overline{B}+C$	$\overline{B}+\overline{C}$
A	0	0	1	1
\overline{A}	1	1	0	0

Handwritten POS expression: $(A+B+C)(A+B+\overline{C})(A+\overline{B}+C)(A+\overline{B}+\overline{C})(\overline{A}+B+C)(\overline{A}+B+\overline{C})(\overline{A}+\overline{B}+C)(\overline{A}+\overline{B}+\overline{C})$

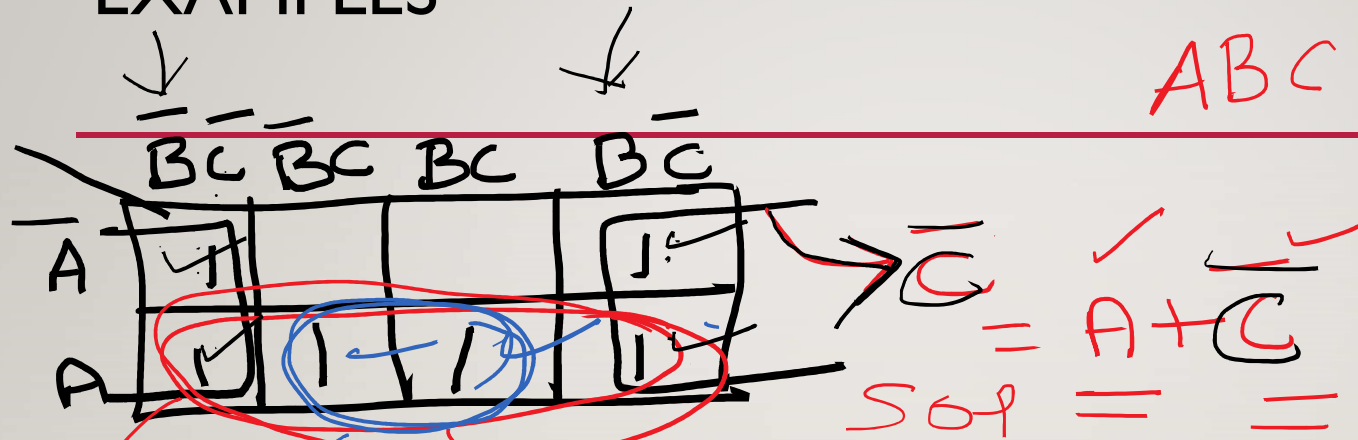
3-VARIABLE K-MAP

MSB
A B C
LSB

AB		C	
		\bar{C}	C
00	$\bar{A}\bar{B}$	m_0	m_1
01	$\bar{A}B$	m_2	m_3
11	AB	m_6	m_7
10	$A\bar{B}$	m_4	m_5

BC	A	
	\bar{A}	A
$\bar{B}\bar{C}$	m_0	m_4
$\bar{B}C$	m_1	m_5
$B\bar{C}$	m_3	m_7
BC	m_2	m_6

EXAMPLES



$pair = 2^1 = 2 \text{ cells}$

$Quad = 2^2 = 4 \text{ cells}$

EXAMPLE I:

Given the Boolean function:

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

- Express it in Sum of minterms form.
- Find the minimal sum of products expression using k-map.

$$\begin{aligned} &= \bar{A}C(B + \bar{B}) + \bar{A}B(C + \bar{C}) + A\bar{B}C + BC(A + \bar{A}) \\ &= \sum m(1, 3, 5, 7) \end{aligned}$$

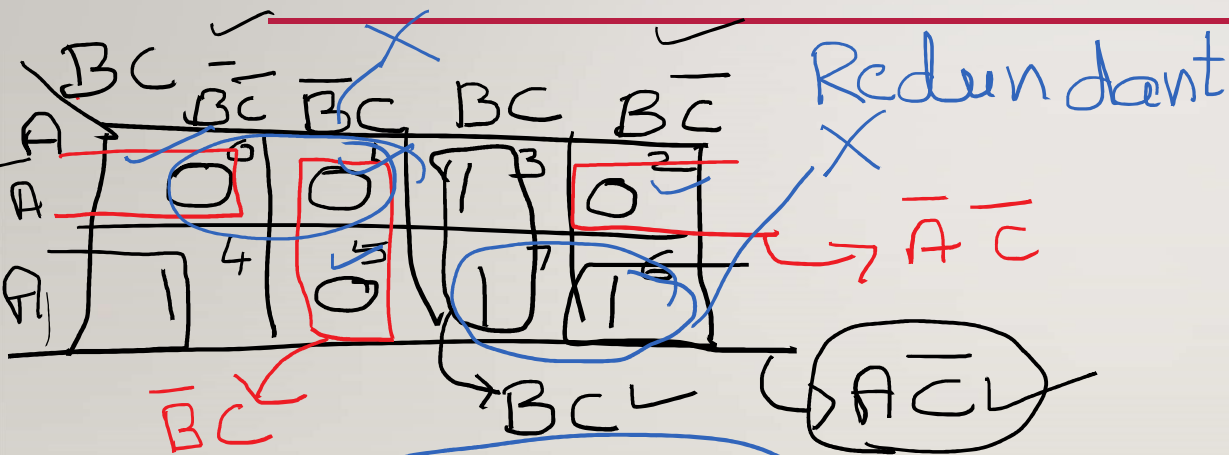
	$\bar{B}\bar{C}$	$\bar{B}C$	BC	$B\bar{C}$
\bar{A}	0	1	1	1
A	0	1	1	0

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

$$\text{POS} = () ()$$

Simplify the Boolean expression to SOP and POS, draw the circuit using (i) NAND only
(ii) NOR only:

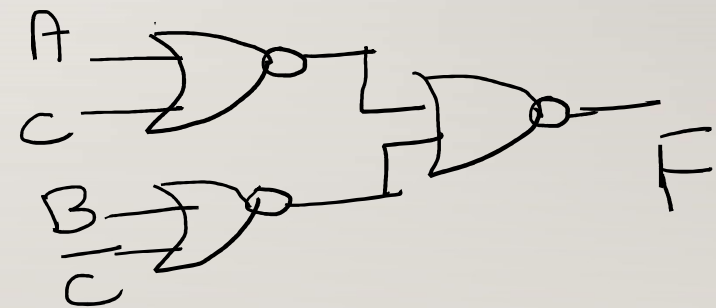
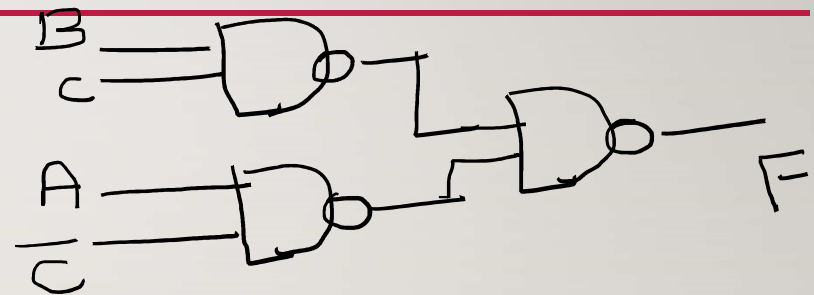
Example 2: $F(A, B, C) = \sum m(3, 4, 6, 7) = \prod M(0, 1, 2, 5)$



SOP = $BC + A\bar{C}$

POS $\Rightarrow F = \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{B}C$

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



EXAMPL2 3: $F(x, y, z) = \sum (0, 2, 4, 5, 6)$

	$\bar{x}\bar{z}$	$\bar{y}z$	$y\bar{z}$	yz
\bar{x}				
x				

✓ SOP $\Rightarrow \bar{c} + A\bar{B}$

✓ POS $\Rightarrow (A + \bar{c}) \cdot (\bar{B} + \bar{c})$

EXAMPLE 4: $F(A, B, C) = \prod M(\overline{0}, 2, 5, 7) = \sum m(1, 3, 4, 6)$

	$\overline{B}\overline{C}$	$\overline{B}C$	$B\overline{C}$	BC
\overline{A}	0 ⁰	1 ¹	1 ³	0 ²
A	1 ⁴	0 ⁵	0 ⁶	1 ⁷

$\overline{A}C \Rightarrow \text{SOP} = \overline{A}C + A\overline{C}$
 $A\overline{C} \Rightarrow \text{POS} = (\overline{A} + \overline{C}) \cdot (A + C)$

FOUR VARIABLE K – MAP ✓

A. SOP: -

AB \ CD	$\overline{C}\overline{D}$ 00	$\overline{C}D$ 01	CD 11	$C\overline{D}$ 10
$\overline{A}\overline{B}00$	$\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{D}$ 0	$\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}D$ 1	$\overline{A}\overline{B}CD$ 3	$\overline{A}\overline{B}C\overline{D}$ 2
$\overline{A}B01$	$\overline{A}B\overline{C}\overline{D}$ 4	$\overline{A}B\overline{C}D$ 5	$\overline{A}BCD$ 7	$\overline{A}BC\overline{D}$ 6
$AB11$	$AB\overline{C}\overline{D}$ 12	$AB\overline{C}D$ 13	$ABCD$ 15	$ABC\overline{D}$ 14
$A\overline{B}10$	$A\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{D}$ 8	$A\overline{B}\overline{C}D$ 9	$A\overline{B}CD$ 11	$A\overline{B}C\overline{D}$ 10

FOUR VARIABLE K – MAP

POS: -

$A+B$	$C+D$	$C+\bar{D}$	$\bar{C}+\bar{D}$	$\bar{C}+D$
$A+B$	0 0	0 1	1 1	1 0
$A+B$ 0 0	$A+B+C+D$ 0	$A+B+C+\bar{D}$ 1	$A+B+\bar{C}+\bar{D}$ 3	$A+B+\bar{C}+D$ 2
$A+\bar{B}$ 0 1	$A+\bar{B}+C+D$ 4	$A+\bar{B}+C+\bar{D}$ 5	$A+\bar{B}+\bar{C}+\bar{D}$ 7	$A+\bar{B}+\bar{C}+D$ 6
$\bar{A}+\bar{B}$ 1 1	$\bar{A}+\bar{B}+C+D$ 12	$\bar{A}+\bar{B}+C+\bar{D}$ 13	$\bar{A}+\bar{B}+\bar{C}+\bar{D}$ 15	$\bar{A}+\bar{B}+\bar{C}+D$ 14
$\bar{A}+B$ 1 0	$\bar{A}+B+C+D$ 8	$\bar{A}+B+C+\bar{D}$ 9	$\bar{A}+B+\bar{C}+\bar{D}$ 11	$\bar{A}+B+\bar{C}+D$ 10

$AB \backslash$	CD	$\bar{C}\bar{D}$	$\bar{C}D$	CD	$C\bar{D}$
$\bar{A}\bar{B}$	1		1	1	1
$\bar{A}B$			1		1
$A\bar{B}$					
AB					

$\bar{A}C$
 $\bar{B}D$

③ $2^3 = 8$ Octet

$AB \backslash$	CD	$\bar{C}\bar{D}$	$\bar{C}D$	CD
$\bar{A}\bar{B}$	1	1	1	1
$\bar{A}B$	1			1
$A\bar{B}$	1			1
AB	1	1	1	1

\bar{D}
 B

$AB \backslash$	CD	$\bar{C}\bar{D}$	$\bar{C}D$	CD	$C\bar{D}$
$\bar{A}\bar{B}$		1	1		
$\bar{A}B$	1				1
$A\bar{B}$	1				1
AB		1	1		

$\bar{B}D$
 $\bar{B}D$
 $\bar{B}D$

EXAMPLE 1:

- Simplify the following expression into

- SOP $\Rightarrow 1$ s
- POS $\Rightarrow 0$ s

$$F(A, B, C, D) = \sum (1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14)$$

	$\bar{C}\bar{D}$	$\bar{C}D$	CD	$C\bar{D}$
$\bar{A}\bar{B}$	0 ⁰	1 ¹	0 ³	0 ²
$\bar{A}B$	0 ⁴	1 ⁵	1 ⁷	1 ⁶
AB	0 ¹²	0 ¹³	0 ¹⁵	1 ¹⁴
$A\bar{B}$	1 ⁸	1 ⁹	0 ¹¹	1 ¹⁰

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

$$POS \Rightarrow \bar{F} = \bar{A}\bar{C}\bar{D} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{A}BC + ACD$$

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

EXAMPLE 2:

$$F(A, B, C, D) = \sum (0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13)$$

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

	C'D'	C'D	CD	CD'
A'B'	1	1	0	1
A'B	1	1	0	1
AB	1	1	0	0
AB'	1	1	0	0

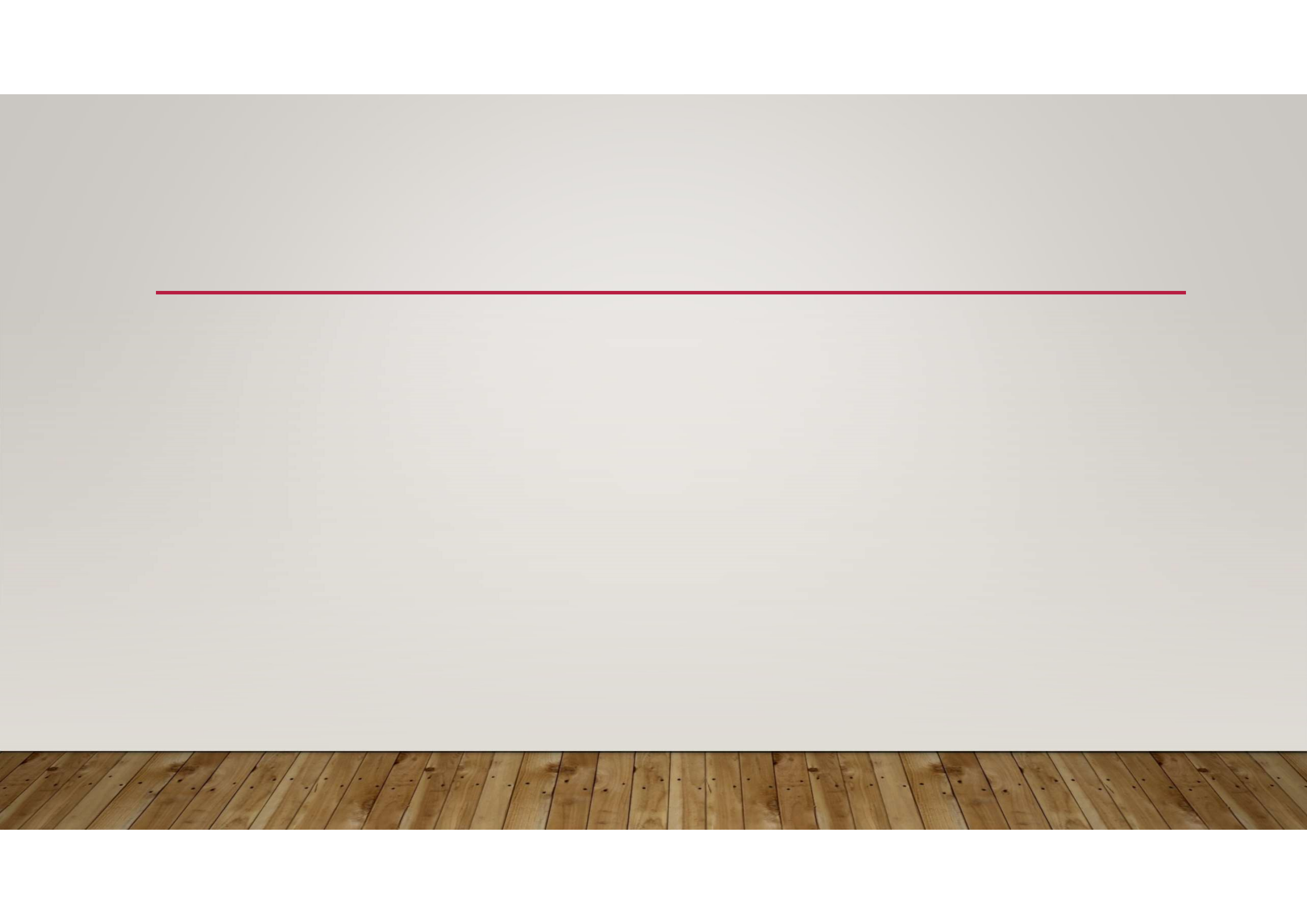
$2^3 = 8$

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

$\bar{A}\bar{D}$

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

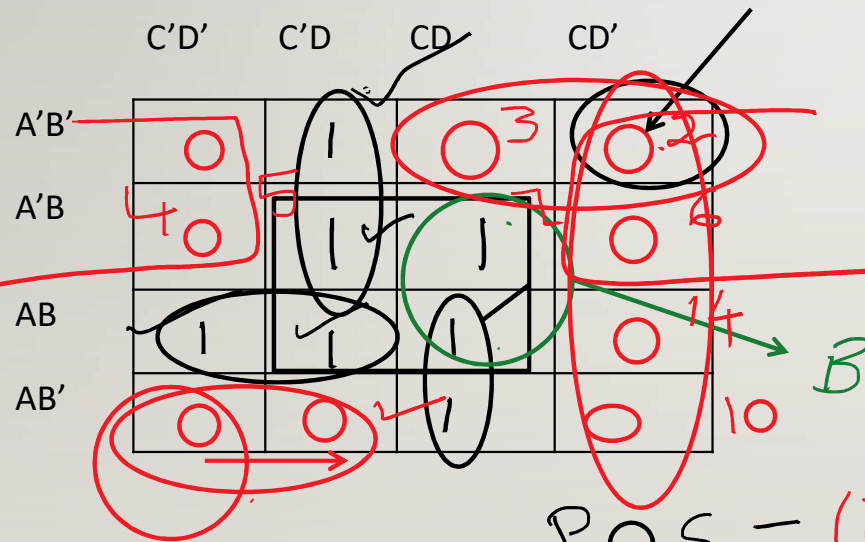
$POS \Rightarrow (\bar{C} + D)(\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C})$



EXAMPLE 3:

$$F(A,B,C,D) = \prod M(0,2,3,4,6,8,9,10,14) \checkmark$$

20/P



$$\begin{aligned} \text{SOP} &= \overline{B}D + \overline{A}\overline{C}D + \overline{A}B\overline{C} + \\ &= + AC D \end{aligned}$$

$B(CD)3/P$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{POS} &= (\overline{C} + D)(A + D)(\overline{A} + \overline{B} + C)(A + B + \overline{C}) \\ &= (\overline{C} + D)(A + D)(\overline{A} + \overline{B} + C)(A + B + \overline{C}) \end{aligned}$$

4 corners

EXAMPLE 4:

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

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

0000

Quad

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

$$POS = (A + \overline{C} + \overline{D})$$

$$(\overline{A} + \overline{C} + \overline{D})$$

	C'D'	C'D	CD	CD'
A'B'	1	0	1	0
A'B	1	1	0	1
AB	1	1	0	1
AB'	1	1	1	1

CONTINUED..

	$C'D'$	$C'D$	CD	CD'
$A'B'$				
$A'B$				
AB				
AB'				

EXAMPLE 5:

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

DON'T CARE CONDITION

- The “Don’t Care” conditions indicate the input combinations which are invalid for a particular circuit.
- While forming groups of cells, we can consider a “Don’t Care” cell as either 1 or 0 or we can simply ignore that cell.
- Therefore, “Don’t Care” condition are used to form a larger group of cells.

~~0~~, D, d, ~~Φ~~, X ✓

EXAMPLE 1:

$$F(A, B, C) = \sum_m (1,3,5,7) + \sum_d (0,2)$$

Ex:

Handwritten Karnaugh map for $F(A, B, C)$ with variables A and B on the vertical axis and C on the horizontal axis.

	$\bar{B}\bar{C}$	$\bar{B}C$	BC	$B\bar{C}$
A	d	1	1	d
B	0	1	1	0

Red box highlights the 1s in the middle column ($\bar{B}C$ and BC).

Red arrow points to the simplified expression: $SOP = C$

Red arrow points to the simplified expression: $POS = \bar{C}$

Handwritten Karnaugh map for $F(A, B, C)$ with variables A and B on the vertical axis and C on the horizontal axis.

	$\bar{B}\bar{C}$	$\bar{B}C$	BC	$B\bar{C}$
A	d	1	1	d
B	0	0	d	0

Red box highlights the 1s in the middle column ($\bar{B}C$ and BC).

Handwritten Karnaugh map for $F(A, B, C)$ with variables A and B on the vertical axis and C on the horizontal axis.

	$\bar{B}\bar{C}$	$\bar{B}C$	BC	$B\bar{C}$
A	d	1	0	1
B	0	0	0	1

Red box highlights the 1s in the middle column ($\bar{B}C$ and BC).

EXAMPLE 2:

$$F(W, X, Y, Z) = \sum_m (1, 3, 7, 11, 15) + \sum_d (0, 2, 5)$$

	C'D'	C'D	CD	CD'
A'B'				
A'B				
AB				
AB'				

EXAMPLE 3:

$$F(W,X,Y,Z) = \prod_M(0,1,3,5,8,14) \prod_D(2,6,10)$$

	C'D'	C'D	CD	CD'
A'B'	0	0	0	0
A'B	1	0	1	0
AB	1	1	1	0
AB'	0	0	1	0

$$SOP = \bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}BC + ABD + A\bar{B}C$$

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

EXAMPLE 4:

$$F(W, X, Y, Z) = \sum_m (1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11) + D(14, 15)$$

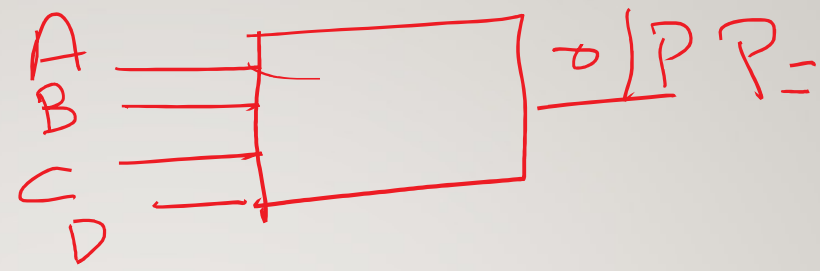
	$\bar{y}\bar{z}$ C'D'	$\bar{y}z$ C'D	$y\bar{z}$ CD	yz CD'
$\bar{w}\bar{x}$ A'B'	0 ⁰	1 ¹	0 ³	0 ²
$\bar{w}x$ AB	1 ⁴	1 ⁵	1 ⁷	0 ⁶
$w\bar{x}$ A'B	0 ¹²	0 ¹³	d ¹⁵	d ¹⁴
wx AB'	0 ⁸	1 ⁹	1 ¹¹	1 ¹⁰

$$SOP = \bar{w}y + \bar{x}\bar{y}z + \boxed{\bar{x}yz} + \bar{w}x\bar{y}$$

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

EXAMPLE 5:

Design a 4-bit odd parity bit generator circuit.



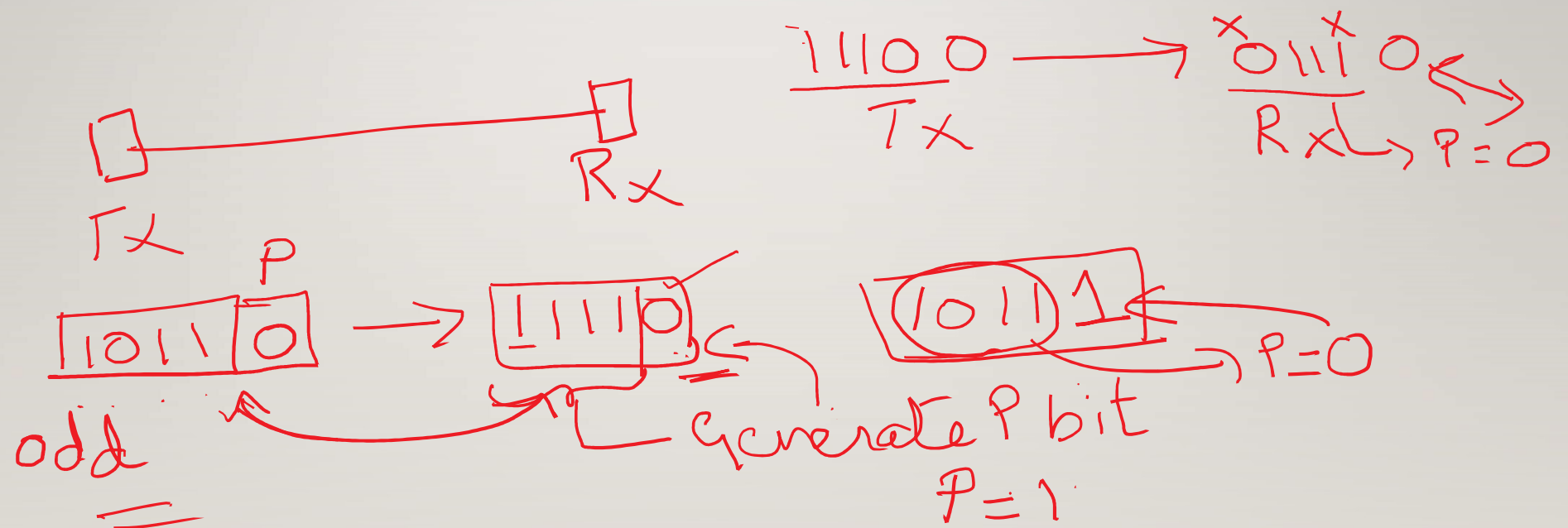
	C'D'	C'D	CD	CD'
A'B'				
A'B				
AB				
AB'				

ABCD	P	ABCD	P
0000	1	1000	
0001	0	1001	1
0010	0	1010	0
0011	1	1011	1
0100	0	1100	1
0101	1	1101	0
0110	1	1110	0
0111	0	1111	1
1000	0		
1001	1		
1010	1		
1011	0		
1100	1		
1101	0		
1110	0		
1111	1		

PARITY BIT

- Used for error detection in data communication
- Two types: Odd parity and even parity system.
- In odd parity: Total number of logic '1' s including parity bit should be odd
Ex: input: 1001 $p=1$, 10011 ✓
input 1101 $p=0$; 11010
- In even parity: Total number of logic '1' s including parity bit should be even
Ex: input: 1001 $p=0$, ✓
input 1101 $p=1$; ✓

USE OF PARITY BIT



XOR GATE

XNOR

• A B		$Y = A \oplus B$	$A \odot B = \overline{A \oplus B}$
$\bar{A} \bar{B}$	0 0	0	1 ✓
$\bar{A} B$	0 1	1 ✓	0
$A \bar{B}$	1 0	1	0
AB	1 1	0	1 ✓

$$Y = A \oplus B = \bar{A}B + A\bar{B}$$

$$A \odot B = \bar{A}\bar{B} + AB$$

$$= \overline{A \oplus B}$$

$$P = \sum m(0, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15)$$

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

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

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

$$+ AB(C \oplus D)$$

$$= X(A \oplus B) + X(A \oplus B)$$

$$X = C \oplus D$$

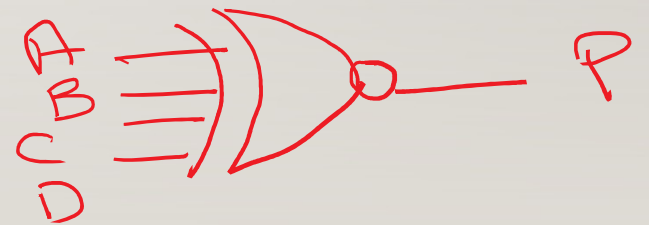
$$X = C \oplus D$$

$$Y = A \oplus B$$

$$P = \overline{X} \cdot \overline{Y} + X \cdot Y$$

$$= \overline{X} \cdot \overline{Y} + X \cdot Y = \overline{X \oplus Y} \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \overline{A \oplus B \oplus C \oplus D}$$



EXAMPLE 6:

Design a combinational circuit with 4- input lines that represents a decimal digit in BCD and 4- output lines that generates 2's complement of input digit.

0

4-bit BCD B3 B2 B1 B0	2'S COMPLEMENT Y3 Y2 Y1 Y0
0000	0000
0001	1111
0010	1100
0011	1101
0100	1100
0101	1011
0110	1010
0111	1001
1000	1000

8

9

0 - 9

0000 1001

10

1010 ← binary

10

1001 0000

1

$i/p = (0110)_2 = \cancel{(1001)}_2 \leftarrow 1's$

+ve ← 2's

$(0110)_2 = (1010)_2$

← -ve 1

1010 ← 2's

0000 1001 1010 ← binary

0000 1001 10 ← BCD

Invert Same upto first '1'

$(\underline{0110110101000})_2$

$= 2's \text{ comp} \Rightarrow (1001001011\underline{000})_2$

$$Y_3 = \sum m(\underline{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8})$$

$$+ d(10, 11, 12, 13) \quad 4, 5$$

$$Y_2 = \sum m(1, 2, 3, 4, 9)$$

$$+ d(\quad \quad \quad)$$

$$Y_1 = \sum m(1, 2, 5, 6, 9)$$

$$+ d(\quad \quad \quad)$$

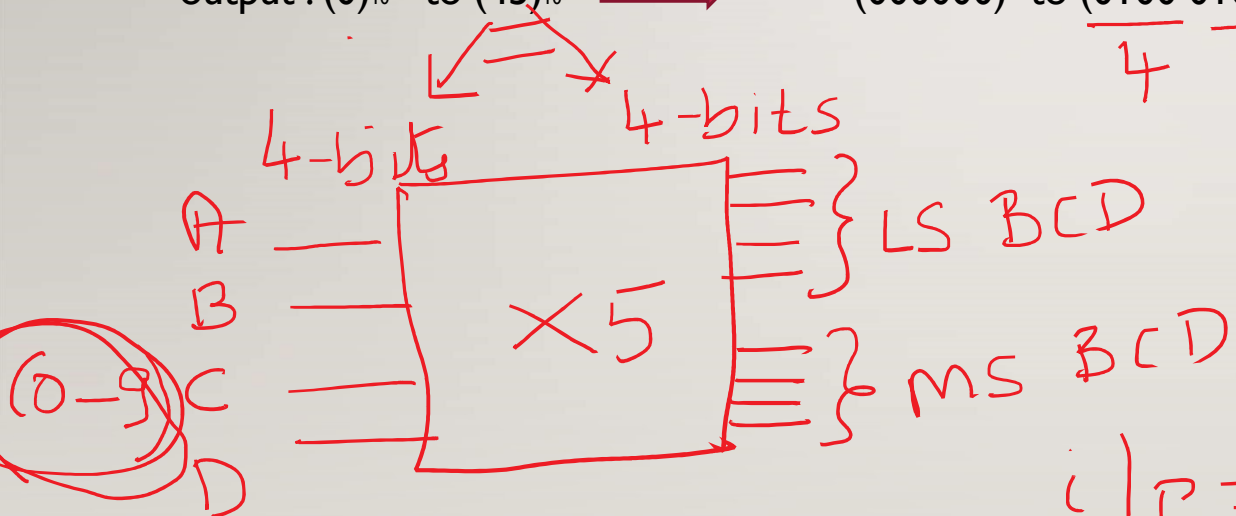
$$Y_0 = \sum m(1, 3, 5, 7, 9)$$

$$+ d(\quad \quad \quad)$$

EXAMPLE 7:

Design a combinational circuit that multiplies by '5' an input decimal digit represented in BCD. The output is also in BCD.

Input : $(0)_{10}$ to $(9)_{10}$ \longrightarrow (0000) to (1001) in BCD
output : $(0)_{10}$ to $(45)_{10}$ \longrightarrow (000000) to $(0100\ 0101)$ in BCD



don't care: 10 to 15

$$i/p = (5)_{10} \Rightarrow (0101)$$

$$o/p = (25)_{10} = (0010\ 0101)$$

SIMPLIFICATION PROBLEMS

- 1. $F(A,B,C,D) = \Sigma m(1,3,4,5,10,11,12,13,14,15)$
- 2. $F(A,B,C,D) = \Sigma m(0,2,5,7,8,10,13,15) + D(1,4,11,14)$
- 3. $F(A,B,C,D) = \Pi M(0,1,4,5,8,9,11) \cdot D(2,10)$
- 4. $F(A,B,C,D) = \Pi M(0,2,6,11,13,15) \cdot D(1,9,10,14)$
- 5. $F(w,x,y,z) = w'x'z + xyz + wx'z + xy'z'$
- 6. $F(w,x,y,z) = (w+y+z')(x'+y+z')(w'+x'+y)(w+x+y+z) \cdot (w+x'+y'+z')(w'+x'+y'+z)$

- Any Qns?