

Function Representation and Reduction



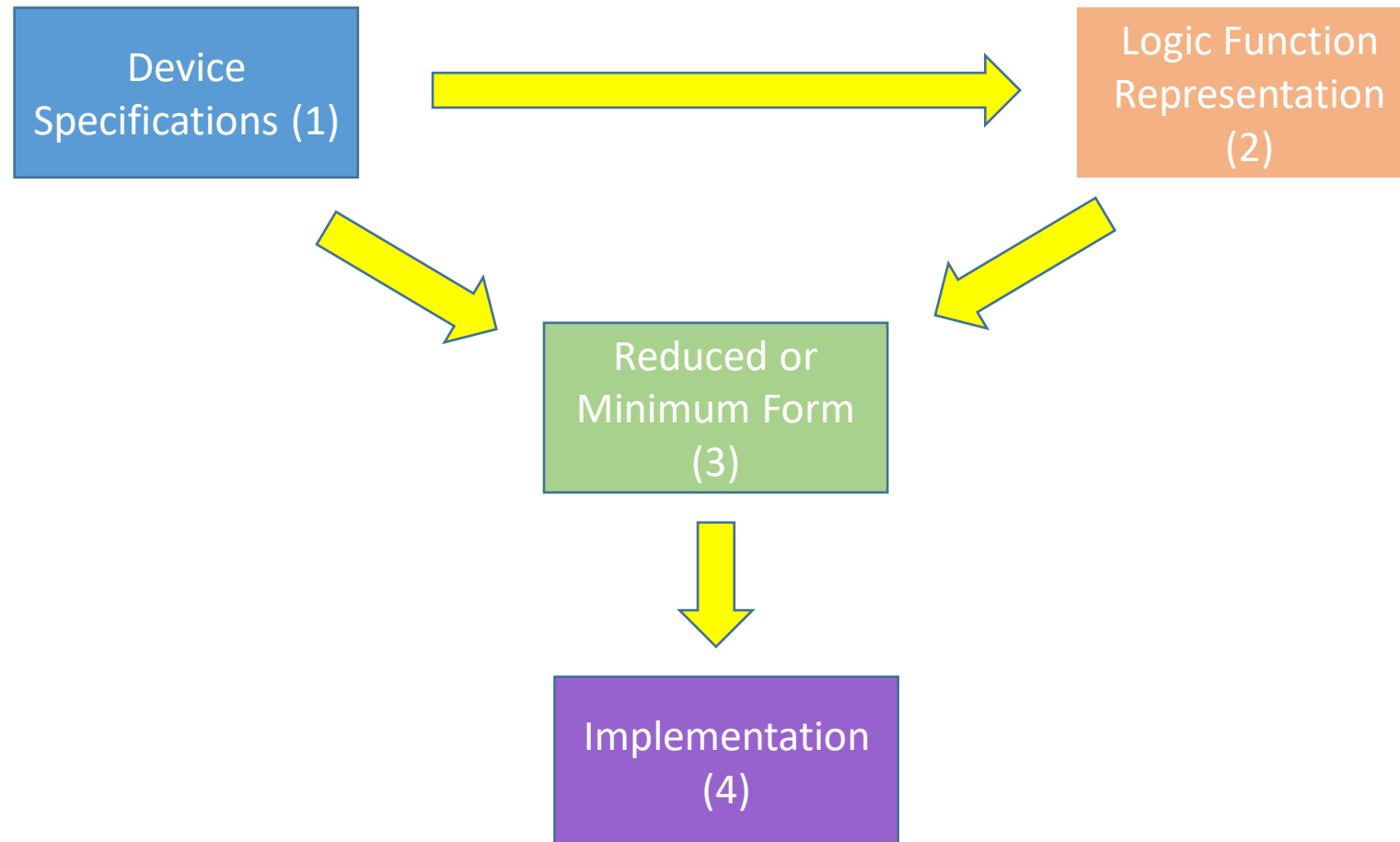
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Teknik Komputer

FTEIC - ITS

The Sequence Of Logic Circuit Design



Sum of Product Terms (SOP)

Or-ing of AND-ed terms

$$f(A,B,C) = A + B'C + A'BC$$

Minterm : “ Any ANDed term containing all the variables of a function
In complemented or uncomplemented form”

Representation

$$m_i = m_i(A, B, C, \dots)$$

Complemented variable = Logic '0'
Uncomplemented variable = Logic '1'

Canonical SOP

“A function composed completely of a logical sum of MINTERM”

$$f(x, y, z) = x'y'z + x'yz' + x'yz + xyz$$

$$f(x, y, z) = 001 + 010 + 011 + 111$$

$$f(x, y, z) = m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_7$$

$$f(x, y, z) = \sum m(1,2,3,7)$$

Row	xyz	Minterm
0	000	$x'y'z'$
1	001	$x'y'z$
2	010	$x'yz'$
3	011	$x'yz$
4	100	$xy'z'$
5	101	$xy'z$
6	110	xyz'
7	111	xyz

Product of Sum Terms (POS)

AND-ing of OR-ed terms

$$f(A,B,C) = (A + B')(A' + B + C)(B + C)$$

Maxterm : “ Any ORed term containing all the variables of a function
In complemented or uncomplemented form”

Representation

$$M_i = M_i(A, B, C, \dots)$$

Complemented variable = Logic '1'
Uncomplemented variable = Logic '0'

Canonical POS

“A function composed completely of a logical Product of MAXTERM”

Row	xyz	Maxterm	F
0	000	$x+y+z$	0
1	001	$x+y+z'$	1
2	010	$x+y'+z$	1
3	011	$x+y'+z'$	1
4	100	$x'+y+z$	0
5	101	$x'+y+z'$	0
6	110	$x'+y'+z$	0
7	111	$x'+y'+z'$	1

$$F(x, y, z) = (x + y + z) \cdot (x' + y + z) \cdot (x' + y + z') \cdot (x' + y' + z)$$

$$F(x, y, z) = 000 \cdot 100 \cdot 101 \cdot 110$$

$$F(x, y, z) = M_0 \cdot M_4 \cdot M_5 \cdot M_6$$

$$F(x, y, z) = \prod M_i(0,4,5,6)$$

Logic Function Graphics

First Order

A		
	0	1
0	A'	
1	A	

Second Order

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

Third Order

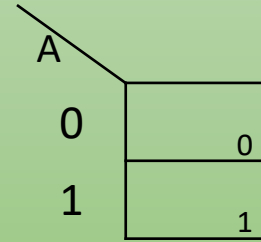
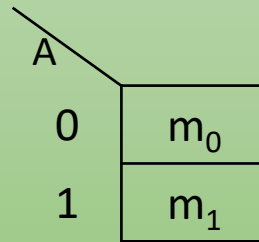
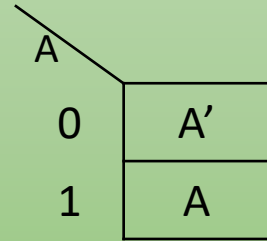
		B			
		0	0	1	1
A	0	A'B'C'	A'B'C	A'BC	A'BC'
	1	AB'C'	AB'C	ABC	ABC'
		0	1	1	0
		C			

Fourth Order

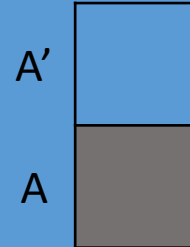
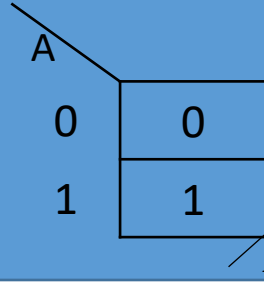
		C				
		0	0	1	1	
A	0	A'B'C'D'	A'B'C'D	A'B'CD	A'B'CD'	0
	0	A'BC'D'	A'BC'D	A'BCD	A'BCD'	1
	1	ABC'D'	ABC'D	ABCD	ABCD'	1
	1	AB'C'D'	AB'C'D	AB'CD	AB'CD'	0
		0	1	1	0	
		D				

First Order K-maps

A	m_i
0	$A' = m_0$
1	$A = m_1$

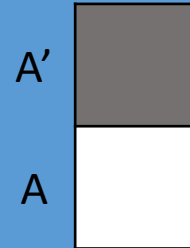
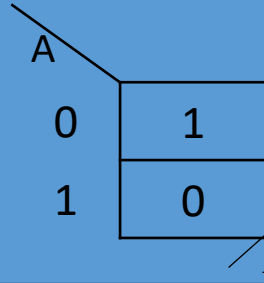


A	f_1
0	0
1	1



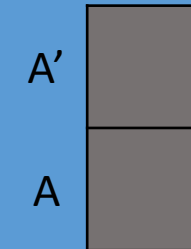
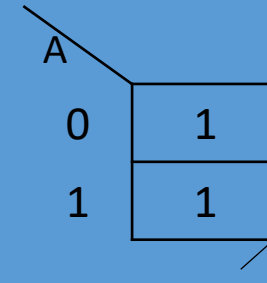
$$f_1 = A$$

A	f_2
0	1
1	0



$$f_2 = A'$$

A	f_3
0	1
1	1



$$f_3 = 1$$

Second Order K-maps

A	B	m_i
0	0	$A \cdot B' = m_0$
0	1	$A' \cdot B = m_1$
1	0	$A \cdot B' = m_2$
1	1	$A \cdot B = m_3$

$A \backslash B$	0	1
	$A'B'$	$A'B$
0		
1	AB'	AB

$A \backslash B$	0	1
	m_0	m_1
0		
1	m_2	m_3

$A \backslash B$	0	1
0	0	1
1	2	3

$B \backslash A$	0	1
0	0	2
1	1	3

Second Order K-maps

A	B	f_1
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

$$f_1(A, B) = \sum m(2, 3) = AB' + AB$$

$$F_1(A, B) = \prod M(0, 1) = (A + B) \cdot (A + B')$$

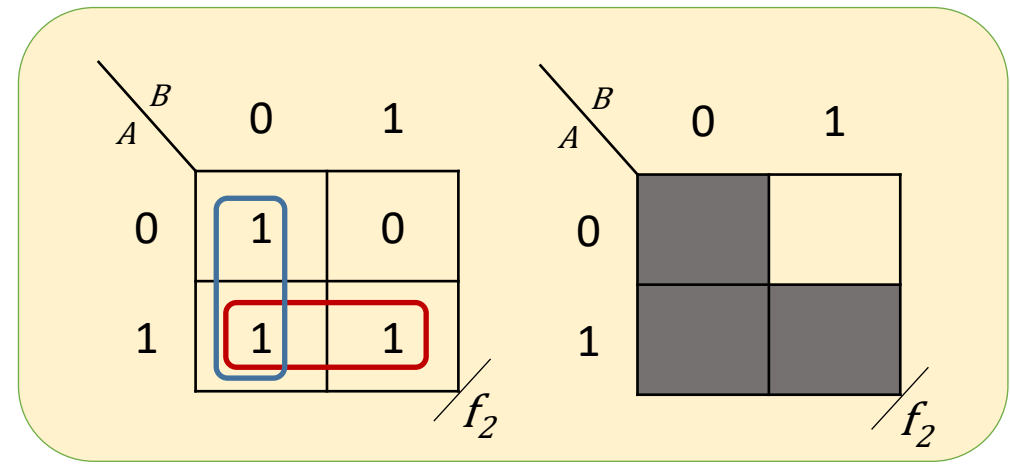
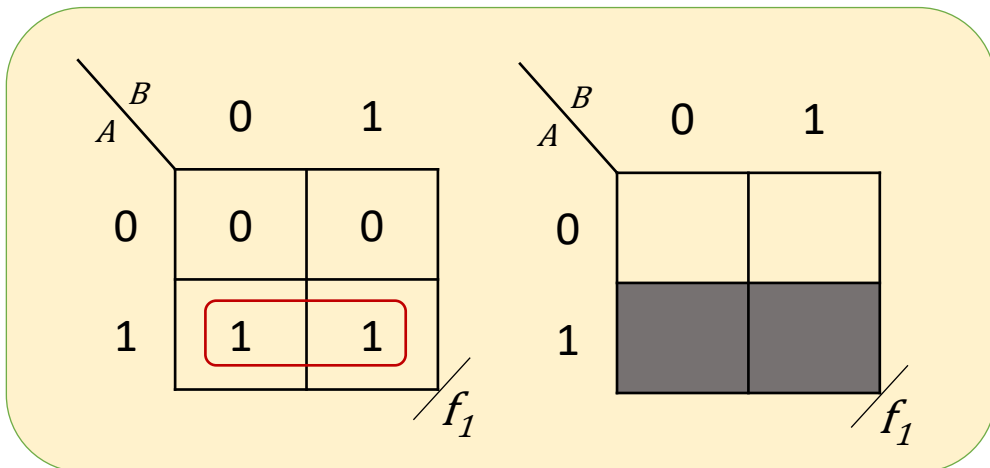
← SOP →

← POS →

A	B	f_2
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

$$f_2(A, B) = \sum m(0, 2, 3) = A'B' + AB' + AB$$

$$F_2(A, B) = \prod M(1) = (A + B')$$



Third Order K-maps

		B'		B	
		BC			
		0	0	1	1
A'	0	A'B'C'	A'B'C	A'BC	A'BC'
A	1	AB'C'	AB'C	ABC	ABC'
		0	1	1	0
		C'	C		C'

A	B	C	m_i
0	0	0	$A' \cdot B' \cdot C' = m_0$
0	0	1	$A' \cdot B' \cdot C = m_1$
0	1	0	$A' \cdot B \cdot C' = m_2$
0	1	1	$A' \cdot B \cdot C = m_3$
1	0	0	$A \cdot B' \cdot C' = m_4$
1	0	1	$A \cdot B' \cdot C = m_5$
1	1	0	$A \cdot B \cdot C' = m_6$
1	1	1	$A \cdot B \cdot C = m_7$

		B'		B	
		BC			
		0	0	1	1
A'	0	m_0	m_1	m_3	m_2
A	1	m_4	m_5	m_7	m_6
		0	1	1	0
		C'	C		C'

		B'		B	
		BC			
		0	0	1	1
A'	0	0	1	3	2
A	1	4	5	7	6
		0	1	1	0
		C'	C		C'

Fourth Order K-maps

A	B	C	D	m_i
0	0	0	0	$A' \cdot B' \cdot C' \cdot D' = m_0$
0	0	0	1	$A' \cdot B' \cdot C' \cdot D = m_1$
0	0	1	0	$A' \cdot B' \cdot C \cdot D' = m_2$
0	0	1	1	$A' \cdot B' \cdot C \cdot D = m_3$
0	1	0	0	$A' \cdot B \cdot C' \cdot D' = m_4$
0	1	0	1	$A' \cdot B \cdot C' \cdot D = m_5$
0	1	1	0	$A' \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D' = m_6$
0	1	1	1	$A' \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D = m_7$

A	B	C	D	m_i
1	0	0	0	$A \cdot B' \cdot C' \cdot D' = m_8$
1	0	0	1	$A \cdot B' \cdot C' \cdot D = m_9$
1	0	1	0	$A \cdot B' \cdot C \cdot D' = m_{10}$
1	0	1	1	$A \cdot B' \cdot C \cdot D = m_{11}$
1	1	0	0	$A \cdot B \cdot C' \cdot D' = m_{12}$
1	1	0	1	$A \cdot B \cdot C' \cdot D = m_{13}$
1	1	1	0	$A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D' = m_{14}$
1	1	1	1	$A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D = m_{15}$

Fourth Order K-maps

		C'		C			
		CD					
		0	0	1	1		
A'	0	$A'B'C'D'$	$A'B'C'D$	$A'B'CD$	$A'B'CD'$	0	B'
	0	$A'BC'D'$	$A'BC'D$	$A'BCD$	$A'BCD'$	1	B
A	1	$ABC'D'$	$ABC'D$	$ABCD$	$ABCD'$	1	B
	1	$AB'C'D'$	$AB'C'D$	$AB'CD$	$AB'CD'$	0	B'
		0	1	1	0		
		D'		D			

		C'		C			
		CD					
		0	0	1	1		
A'	0	m_0	m_1	m_3	m_2	0	B'
	0	m_4	m_5	m_7	m_6	1	B
A	1	m_{12}	m_{13}	m_{15}	m_{14}	1	B
	1	m_8	m_9	m_{11}	m_{10}	0	B'
		0	1	1	0		
		D'		D			

Loop Protocol

- **Monads** ($n = 0$), Single Minterms or Maxterms which have no logic adjacencies should be looped out first.
- **Diads** ($n = 1$), Group Of two logically adjacent Minterms or Maxterms which cannot be grouped in any other way to form larger 2^n groups should be looped out following the monads. A reduction of one variable for each diad will result.
- **Quads** ($n = 2$), Group Of four logically adjacent Minterms or Maxterms which cannot be grouped in any other way to form larger 2^n groups should be looped out following the diads. A reduction of two variables for each quad will result.
- **Octads** ($n = 3$), Group Of eight logically adjacent Minterms or Maxterms which cannot be further combined to form a hexadecad (sixteen adjacencies) should be looped out next. A reduction of three variables for per octad will result.

Loop Protocol

		C'		C			
		CD					
A'	AB	0	0	1	1		
	0	0	0	1	0		
A	0	1	1	1	0 <th rowspan="2"></th> <th rowspan="2"></th>		
	1	0	1	1	1		
	1	0	1	0	0		
		0	1	1	0		
		D'		D			

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

Diagram illustrating the Loop Protocol. The table shows the state of variables A' , A , B' , B , C' , C , D' , and D . Red and green boxes highlight specific values, and red and green lines indicate paths through the table.

Prime Implicants (PIs)

“ Any Single or Groups of 2^n adjacent **Minterms** or **Maxterms** that they can't be combined with other 2^n adjacent groups in any way to produce term of fewer variables ”

ESSENTIAL PRIME IMPLICANTS (EPIs) ; Single way PIs, which must be used to achieve minimum cover

OPTIONAL PRIME IMPLICANTS (OPIs) ; Optional way PIs, which are used for alternative minimum cover

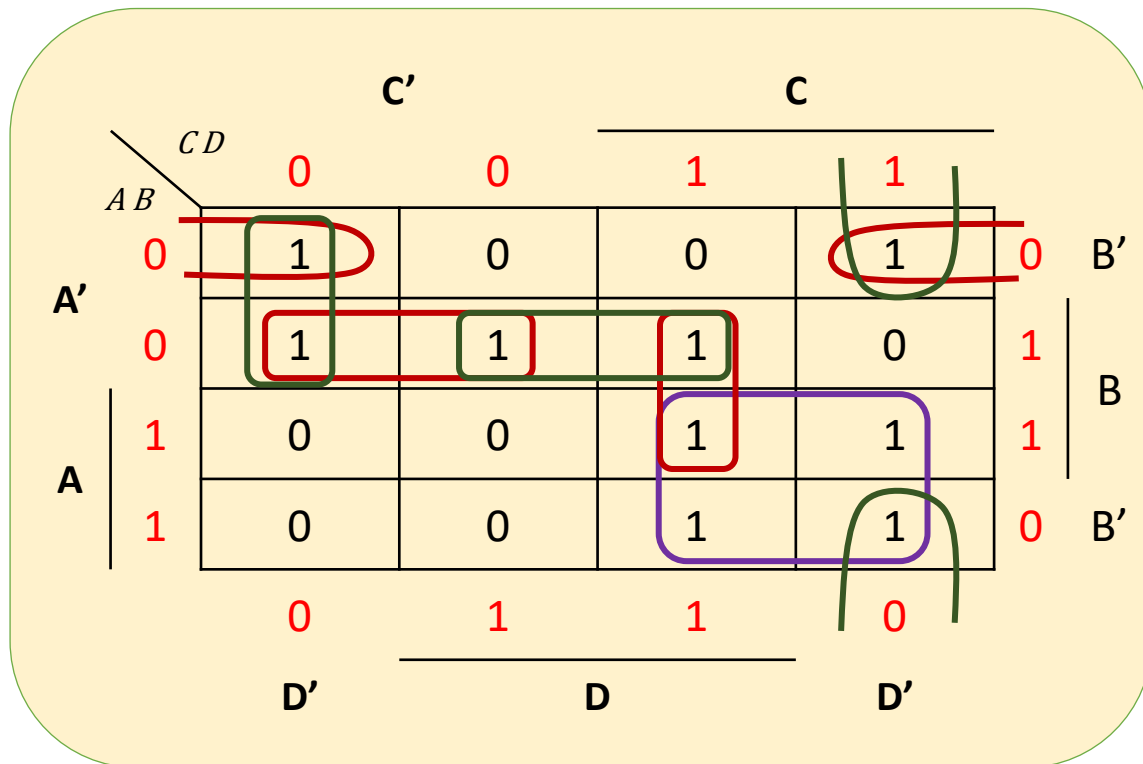
REDUNDANT PRIME IMPLICANTS (RPIs) ; Superfluous PIs, which cannot be used if minimum cover is to result

$$f(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15)$$

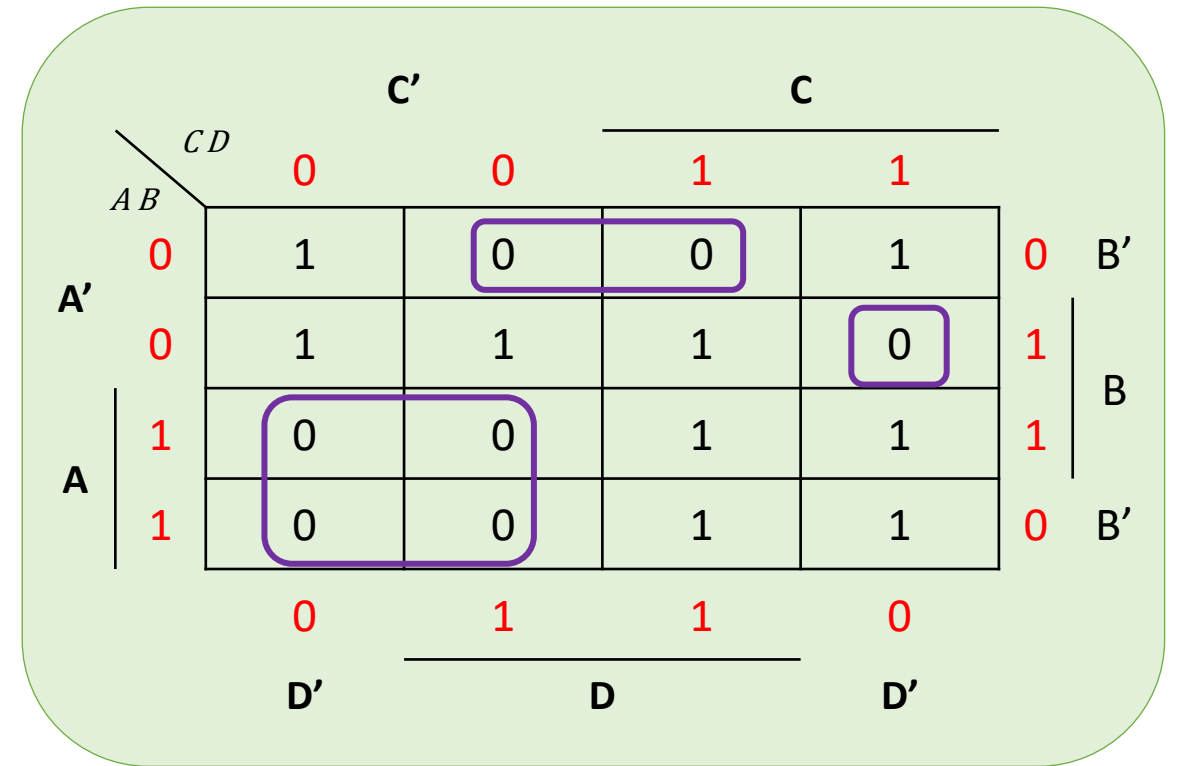
$$f = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{D} + \bar{A}B\bar{C} + BCD + AC$$

$$f = \bar{A}\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}BD + \bar{B}C\bar{D} + AC$$

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



SOP



POS

Don't Cares “ \emptyset ” (Non-essential State)

- Very often, the specification of a function is incomplete
- Output state is unimportant for that particular set of inputs or input state never occurs
- Any input combination whose state is unimportant is a “don't care” state (d in SOP and D in POS)
- Useful feature for minimization of states
- Example, with minterms $AB'C$ (101) and ABC' (110) are don't cares
 - Minterm – $F(A,B,C) = \sum m(0,1,2) + \sum d(5,6)$
 - Maxterm – $F(A,B,C) = \prod M(3,4,7) \cdot \prod D(5,6)$

$$F(A, B, C, D) = \prod_{\text{Essential Maxterms}} M(0, 1, 4, 6, 8, 14, 15) \cdot \prod_{\text{Nonessential Maxterms}} \emptyset(2, 3, 9)$$

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

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

POS

$$f = \bar{A}BD + AB\bar{C} + \bar{B}C$$

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

SOP

Entered Variable (EV)

Compressed form of N Variables K-maps into a K-maps of order $n < N$, then $(N-n)$ variables must be as Entered Variable

$$\text{Map Key} = 2^{N-n}$$

1. Loop out all Evs following the loop out protocol
2. Loop Out the 1's for SOP representation or the 0's for POS representation as a "clean up" operation, also following the loop out protocol

	<i>Decimal</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>f</i>
0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	1	0
1	2	0	1	0	1
	3	0	1	1	0
2	4	1	0	0	0
	5	1	0	1	1
3	6	1	1	0	1
	7	1	1	1	1

C		
0	0	0
1	0	
C		
0	1	\bar{C}
1	0	
C		
0	0	C
1	1	
C		
0	1	1
1	1	

		B'		B	
A	BC	0	0	1	1
	A'	0	0	0	1
A	A	0	1	1	1
		0	1	1	0
		C'		C	

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>f</i>
0	0	0
0	1	C'
1	0	C
1	1	1

A	B	0	1
		0	C'
1		C	1

$$\text{Map Key} = 2^{N-n}$$

$$\text{Map Key} = 2^{3-2}$$

$$\text{Map Key} = 2$$

$$f = AC + BC'$$

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

	<i>Decimal</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>f</i>
0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	1	0
1	2	0	1	0	1
	3	0	1	1	0
2	4	1	0	0	0
	5	1	0	1	1
3	6	1	1	0	1
	7	1	1	1	1

C		
0	0	0
1	0	
C		
0	1	\bar{C}
1	0	
C		
0	0	C
1	1	
C		
0	1	1
1	1	

		B'		B	
		BC			
A'	<i>A</i>	0	0	1	1
	<i>A</i>	0	0	0	1
A	<i>A</i>	0	1	1	1
	<i>A</i>	0	1	1	0
		C'		C	

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>f</i>
0	0	0
0	1	C'
1	0	C
1	1	1

		<i>B</i>	
		0	1
<i>A</i>	0	0	C'
	1	C	1

$$\text{Map Key} = 2^{N-n}$$

$$\text{Map Key} = 2^{3-2}$$

$$\text{Map Key} = 2$$

$$f = AC + BC\bar{C}$$

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

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

		B'		B				
		BC						
A		0	0	1	1			
A'	0	0	1	D	1			
	1	0	D'	0	1			
		C'		C		C'		
		0	1	1	0			

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

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

D

0	0 ₀
1	0 ₁

D

0	1 ₂
1	1 ₃

D

0	0 ₆
1	1 ₇

D

0	1 ₁₀
1	0 ₁₁

		C'		C			
		<i>CD</i>					
		0	0	1	1		
A'	<i>AB</i>	0	0	1	1	0	B'
		1	1	1	0	1	B
A		1	1	0	0	1	B
		0	0	0	1	0	B'
		0	1	1	0		
		D'		D			

