

# Digital Logic Optimization II

CSCI 2050U - Computer Architecture

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# Outline

- Karnaugh maps
  - 2-variable
  - 3-variable
  - 4-variable

# Karnaugh Maps - 2 Variable

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# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- A K-map is a systematic way of simplifying Boolean algebraic expressions (in SOP form; alternatively truth tables)
  - First, we draw a sort of coiled-up truth table:

<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b><math>xy + xy'</math></b>
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

		<b>x</b>	
		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>y</b>	<b>0</b>	0	1
	<b>1</b>	0	1

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Next, we look for rectangles that are made entirely of 1s
  - We look only for rectangles that are size  $2^n$  (for any  $n$ )
  - We prefer rectangles that are larger over smaller rectangles

<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b><math>xy + xy'</math></b>
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

		<b>x</b>	
		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>y</b>	<b>0</b>	0	1
	<b>1</b>	0	1

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Next, we look for rectangles that are made entirely of 1s
  - This K-map has 4 spots
  - Does it have any rectangles of size 4? (e.g. 2x2)

<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b><math>xy + xy'</math></b>
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

		<b>x</b>	
		0	1
<b>y</b>	0	0	1
	1	0	1

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Next, we look for rectangles that are made entirely of 1s
  - This K-map has 4 spots
  - Does it have any rectangles of size 4? (e.g. 2x2) No (there is only one)

<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b><math>xy + xy'</math></b>
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

		<b>x</b>	
		0	1
<b>y</b>	0	0	1
	1	0	1

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Next, we look for rectangles that are made entirely of 1s
  - This K-map has 4 spots
  - Does it have any rectangles of size 2? (e.g. 1x2 or 2x1)

<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b><math>xy + xy'</math></b>
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

		<b>x</b>	
		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>y</b>	<b>0</b>	0	1
	<b>1</b>	0	1



# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Next, we look for rectangles that are made entirely of 1s
  - This K-map has 4 spots
  - Does it have any rectangles of size 2? (e.g. 1x2 or 2x1) Yes
  - Every rectangle can be represented by an expression
  - What is the expression in this case?

<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b><math>xy + xy'</math></b>
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

		<b>x</b>	
		0	1
<b>y</b>	0	0	1
	1	0	1

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Next, we look for rectangles that are made entirely of 1s
  - Both of these 1s represent different values for  $y$
  - ... but they also both represent the same value of  $x$
  - In fact, the rectangle covers every situation where  $x = 1$
  - The expression, therefore, is  $x$  ( $x=0$  would be  $x'$ )

$x$	$y$	$xy + xy'$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

		$x$	
		0	1
$y$	0	0	1
	1	0	1

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Next, we look for rectangles that are made entirely of 1s
  - Since the rectangle we just found covers all of the 1s in the K-map, we are done
  - The simplified expression is, therefore,  $f(x, y) = x$
- *Note: Rectangles can, and often do, overlap*

x	y	$xy + xy'$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1

		x	
		0	1
y	0	0	1
	1	0	1

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Another example:  $g(a,b) = xy + x'y + xy'$ 
  - Any rectangles of size 4?

<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b><math>xy + x'y + xy'</math></b>
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

		<b>x</b>	
		0	1
<b>y</b>	0	0	1
	1	1	1

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Another example:  $g(a,b) = xy + x'y + xy'$ 
  - Any rectangles of size 4? No
  - Any rectangles of size 2?

<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b><math>xy + x'y + xy'</math></b>
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

		<b>x</b>	
		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>y</b>	<b>0</b>	0	1
	<b>1</b>	1	1

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Another example:  $g(a,b) = xy + x'y + xy'$ 
  - Any rectangles of size 4? No
  - Any rectangles of size 2? Yes
    - What is the expression for this rectangle?

<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b><math>xy + x'y + xy'</math></b>
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

		<b>x</b>	
		0	1
<b>y</b>	0	0	1
	1	1	1

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Another example:  $g(a,b) = xy + x'y + xy'$ 
  - Any rectangles of size 4? No
  - Any rectangles of size 2? Yes
    - What is the expression for this rectangle? **x**

<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b><math>xy + x'y + xy'</math></b>
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

		<b>x</b>	
		0	1
<b>y</b>	0	0	1
	1	1	1

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Another example:  $g(a,b) = xy + x'y + xy'$ 
  - Any rectangles of size 4? No
  - Any more rectangles of size 2?

<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b><math>xy + x'y + xy'</math></b>
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

		<b>x</b>	
		0	1
<b>y</b>	0	0	1
	1	1	1



# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Another example:  $g(a,b) = xy + x'y + xy'$ 
  - Any rectangles of size 4? No
  - Any more rectangles of size 2? Yes
    - What is the expression for this rectangle? **y**

x	y	$xy + x'y + xy'$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

	x	0	1
y	0	0	1
1	1	1	1

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Another example:  $g(a,b) = xy + x'y + xy'$ 
  - Any rectangles of size 4? No
  - Any more rectangles of size 2? Yes
    - What if just added a 1x1 rectangle, instead?
    - This expression is  **$x'y$**  (this is not an improvement)

<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b><math>xy + x'y + xy'</math></b>
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

		<b>x</b>	
		0	1
<b>y</b>	0	0	1
	1	1	1

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Another example:  $g(a,b) = xy + x'y + xy'$ 
  - Are we done?

<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b><math>xy + x'y + xy'</math></b>
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

		<b>x</b>	
		0	1
<b>y</b>	0	0	1
	1	1	1

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Another example:  $g(a,b) = xy + x'y + xy'$ 
  - Are we done? Yes, because all 1s have been covered by rectangles

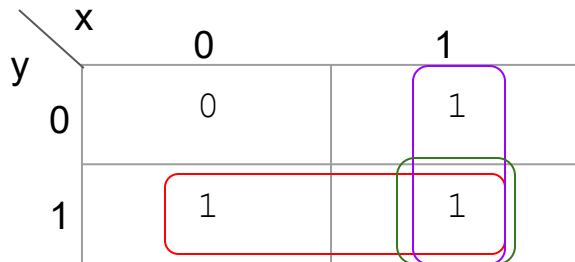
<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b><math>xy + x'y + xy'</math></b>
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

		<b>x</b>	
		0	1
<b>y</b>	0	0	1
	1	1	1

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Another example:  $g(a,b) = xy + x'y + xy'$ 
  - Are we done? Yes, because all 1s have been covered by rectangles
  - Note: We could add another rectangle **here**, but that would be unnecessary since we have covered all 1s already

<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b><math>xy + x'y + xy'</math></b>
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1



# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Another example:  $g(a,b) = xy + x'y + xy'$ 
  - Are we done? Yes, because all 1s have been covered by rectangles
  - Therefore,  $g(a,b) = x + y$

<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b><math>xy + x'y + xy'</math></b>
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

		<b>x</b>	
		0	1
<b>y</b>	0	0	1
	1	1	1

# Karnaugh Maps - 3 Variable

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# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- K-maps for 3 variables have a notational quirk:

$x$	$y$	$z$	$xy + x'z + yz$
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

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



# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- K-maps for 3 variables have a notational quirk:

$x$	$y$	$z$	$xy + x'z + yz$
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

Note the unusual order, here:

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

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Let's continue this example
  - Are there any size 8 rectangles? (remember, the rectangles must be of size  $2^n$ )

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

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Let's continue this example
  - Are there any size 8 rectangles? No
  - Are there any size 4 rectangles?

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

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Let's continue this example
  - Are there any size 8 rectangles? No
  - Are there any size 4 rectangles? No

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

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Let's continue this example
  - Are there any size 8 rectangles? No
  - Are there any size 4 rectangles? No
  - Are there any size 2 rectangles?

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

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Let's continue this example
  - Are there any size 8 rectangles? No
  - Are there any size 4 rectangles? No
  - Are there any size 2 rectangles? Yes

■  $xy$

■  $x'z$

■  $yz$

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

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Let's continue this example
  - Are there any size 8 rectangles? No
  - Are there any size 4 rectangles? No
  - Are there any size 2 rectangles? Yes
    - $xy$
    - $x'z$
    - $yz$
    - Right?

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

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Let's continue this example
  - Are there any size 8 rectangles? No
  - Are there any size 4 rectangles? No
  - Are there any size 2 rectangles? Yes
    - $xy$
    - $x'z$
    - $yz$
    - Right? No! The term  $yz$  is unnecessary
    - $h(x, y, z) = xy + x'z$

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



# Karnaugh Maps - 4 Variable

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# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- 4-variable K-maps look like this:
  - $f(a,b,c,d) = abc'd' + abc'd + abcd + abcd' + a'bc'd + a'bcd + a'b'c'd + ab'c'd$
- *Note: We will not do K-maps for any expressions beyond 4 variables*

		ab			
		00	01	11	10
cd	00	0	0	1	0
	01	1	1	1	1
	11	0	1	1	0
	10	0	0	1	0

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- Truth tables can sometimes have *don't care* conditions
- When this happens, we can treat it as either a 0 or a 1
  - Whichever is more convenient for finding our rectangles
- In this example, the ? should be a 1 since it enables this 1x4 rectangle

		ab			
		00	01	11	10
cd	00	0	0	1	0
	01	1	?	1	1
	11	0	1	1	0
	10	0	0	1	0

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- K-maps have one other confusing aspect for students
  - The positions in this table are adjacent because the values next to each other (horizontally or vertically) differ by exactly one bit
  - Notice that the left and right columns for 3 or 4-variable k-maps (and the top and bottom rows) also differ by exactly one bit

		ab			
		00	01	11	10
cd	00	0	0	1	0
	01	1	0	0	1
	11	1	0	0	1
	10	0	0	1	0

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- K-maps have one other confusing aspect for students
  - As a consequence, these are valid rectangles:

		ab			
		00	01	11	10
cd	00	0	0	1	0
	01	1	0	0	1
	11	1	0	0	1
	10	0	0	1	0

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- K-maps have one other confusing aspect for students
  - As a consequence, these are valid rectangles:

		ab			
		00	01	11	10
cd	00	1	1	0	1
	01	0	0	0	0
	11	1	0	0	1
	10	1	1	1	1

# Karnaugh Maps (K-Maps)

- K-maps have one other confusing aspect for students
  - As a consequence, these are valid rectangles
  - ... and so is this:

		ab			
		00	01	11	10
cd	00	0	0	1	0
	01	1	0	0	1
	11	1	0	0	1
	10	0	0	1	0

# Wrap-Up

- Karnaugh maps
  - 2-variable
  - 3-variable
  - 4-variable



# What is next?

- Finite state machines
- Oscillators (clock)
- Latches