## Karnaugh maps

Karnaugh maps are used to facilitate the simplification of Boolean algebra functions

| Expression A V B |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A |  |  |  | A | A |
| B |  | 0 | 1 |  |  |
|  | B | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simplified: The expression is A is true <br> or B is true, $\mathrm{A}=1$ or $\mathrm{B}=1$ |  |  |  |  |  |

We place a rectangle around any pair with two 1's in it. The rectangle's heading e.g. $A 1$ will give the statement $A=1$ and the row, say $B 1$ will give statement $B=1$. St combined it would be $A=1$ AND/OR (depending on original expression) $B=1$

Here we separate the expression by the OR's. We get left side $A^{\wedge} B$ with right side $A^{\wedge} \neg B$. We put each part into the expression.


Simplified: The expression is $B$ is False or A is true, $\mathrm{B}=0$ or $\mathrm{A}=1$


Simplified: The only place a rectangle can be drawn is when $A$ is true and so, expression $=A(A=1)$

Here we can only put a rectangle around B 0 row and A 1 column. Expression is therefore $B=0$ or $A=1$.

| Expression $\neg C^{\wedge} \mathrm{B} V \mathrm{~A}^{\wedge} \mathrm{B} V \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | AB | AB | AB | AB | AB |
| C |  | 00 | 01 | 11 | 10 |
| C | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| C | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simplified : A V B |  |  |  |  |  |

