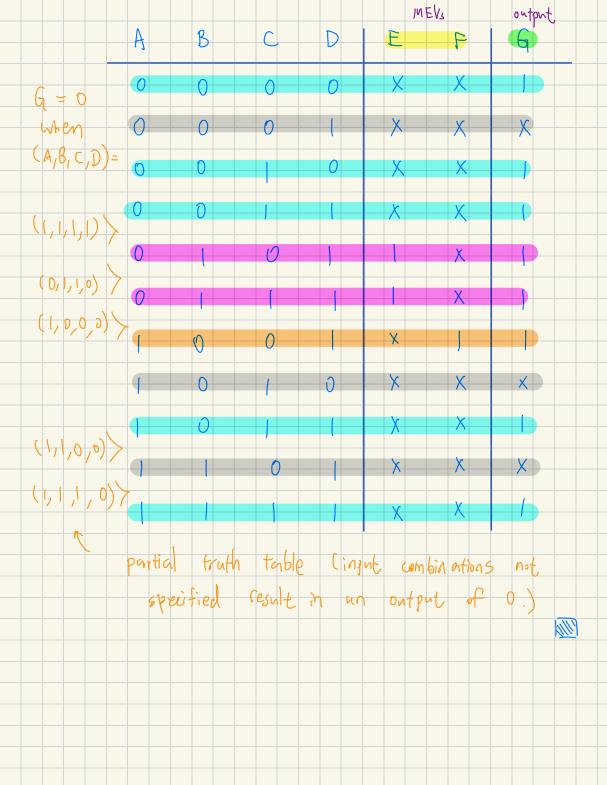
1.	3	K	G	rn	44	<u>5</u> h	/h	ap.	5								
											1/15	6		Di	ere	nt	
	P										45			<u>.</u>	furct	ชง กร	
	•		_								*			able	*	- Ma	B
											the						
	•	>	5	\	ranio	hbles		M	hp	- OV	tere	d (<i>เ</i> พา๊ผ	ble	CA	1EV)
[2]	Pr	000	d	ere.	fo		96	tai	0	9		พ่า		Sof)	
							K										
).		56 60				erm	(0	ጎ	1)	thet	, h	45nt	Χe	et		
2.		nd				(5	and	,	X3	o	dja	ent	fo	th	a (minfe	m.
	}		Pri	me		I mpli	icant	(PI	I)							

3. If a simple term covers the mintern and all the adjacent 15 and X's, then that term is an essential prime implicant (EPI) > select this term 4. Repeat (~3 until all EPIs have been chosen 5. Find a minimum set of PIs that cover the remaining 1's on the map. 3 K-Map + Map-Entered Variables For functions of 25 variables, when to use? map - entered variable (MEV): A variable Pi is placed in square my of a map of a function F. => F = 1 when Pi = 1 and the variables are chosen so that my = Example: G(A,B,C,D,E,F) = mo + mo + mo + Emo + Emo + Emo + m, + m, + d, + d, + d,3



General method of simplifying a K-map W/ MEVS Pis: Given a map w/ variables P, B, ... entered into some of the squares, the (minimum) sum-of-products form of F: F = MS, + P, MS, + P, MS MSo: the minimum sum obtained by setting Proposed Setting all MEVs to 0 MSi: the minimum sum obtained by setting Pi= , Pi=0, and replacing all (s on the map w/ don't care's (;=1,2,..., ¿ ≠ j) Note: F is always correct, and minimum Soff if the MEVs are independent

