## BUINE - MCCLAUSKEY

F	=	≥ (0)4	18, 10,	11,1	2,13,	^ ^	pair with just 1 bit difference.
•			W ×	, 'y	2	pair included.	pair क्वलांच
I same group i		1's	0 0	0	0/-	→ 0 ¯	(0,4): 0_ 0:0]means (0,8):000] = means mismatch
	1	1'5	0 1 1 0	0	0/-	→ <sup>4</sup>	(4,12): -100 (8,10): 10-0 (8,12): 1-00
	2	j's	1 1	1	0/_		(10,11): 101 _ (12,13): 110 _ (11,12): × (1) TO AR (TOPE mismate)
	3	1'5	10 1 1	1	1/	→ 11 > 13	(13,16): 1-11 $(13,16): 1-11$
	4	) s	1 1	1	1'—	→ 15	

<sup>\*</sup> if num2-num1 = num 3 & num3! = 20, we cannot create a pain. (4,10) cannot be a pair becaus 10-4=6 +2".

Now we do grouping together based on dashes.

\*This time we match dashes & dash out mismatch (one bil)

\$(0,43,8,12): \_ -00 →0 (0,4): 0-00

(0,8): -000/ (0.8,4.12): --00

\* (8.10) विमित्ती Pair कवि (4,12): - 109/ পারছেনা , same with (I)←(8,10): 10-0

(8xt. 10/11) (15/13) (11/12), (8,12): 1-00/

(13,15). | \* unpicked ones Toce prime implicant. (II) e (10, 11): 101-

now we add up the (12, 13): 110 −

unpicked ones. V∠(11, 15): 1\_11

00 = \$ y = 10-0 = WX E

so on.

F = 92 + WZ = + WZ + WX y + WX y + WX 2

(v) of prime implicant.

(13, 15): 11-1

The one's which are important is called "essential prime implicant".

	0	4	8	10	11	112	113	15,
(essential) y z	~	~	/			1		
พส์ รี				/				
wāy				V				
wxÿ							V	
waregy y ?	_			5	~			/
WZZ		to.					/	/

since we can implement 10,11 using both wxy, we choose wxy over wxx (known as row dominance). Same with wxz.