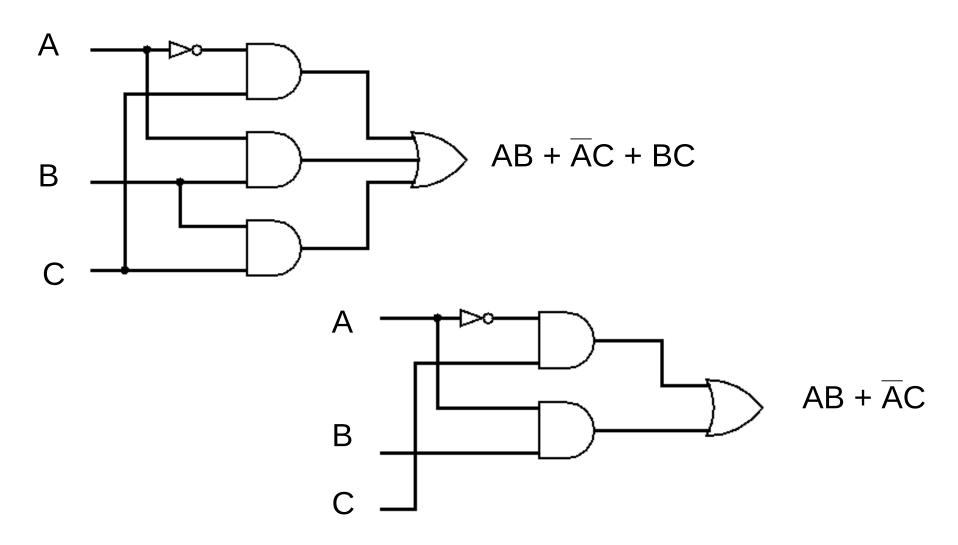
Consensus Theorem

This theorem is useful when you have an expression with a complemented variable in 2 terms and a redundant term

$$\begin{array}{l} AB + \overline{AC} + BC \\ AB + \overline{AC} + BC(1) \\ AB + \overline{AC} + BC(A + \overline{A}) \\ AB + \overline{AC} + ABC + \overline{ABC} \\ AB + \overline{AC} + \overline{ABC} + \overline{ABC} \\ AB + ABC + \overline{AC} + \overline{ABC} \\ AB(1 + C) + \overline{AC}(1 + B) \\ AB(1) + \overline{AC}(1) \\ AB + \overline{AC} \end{array}$$
 (algebraic theorem from our reference chart)

AB + AC (complemented variable is A) BC (redundant term)

Consensus Theorem – AND – OR – NOT



Consensus Theorem

Another form of the consensus theorem

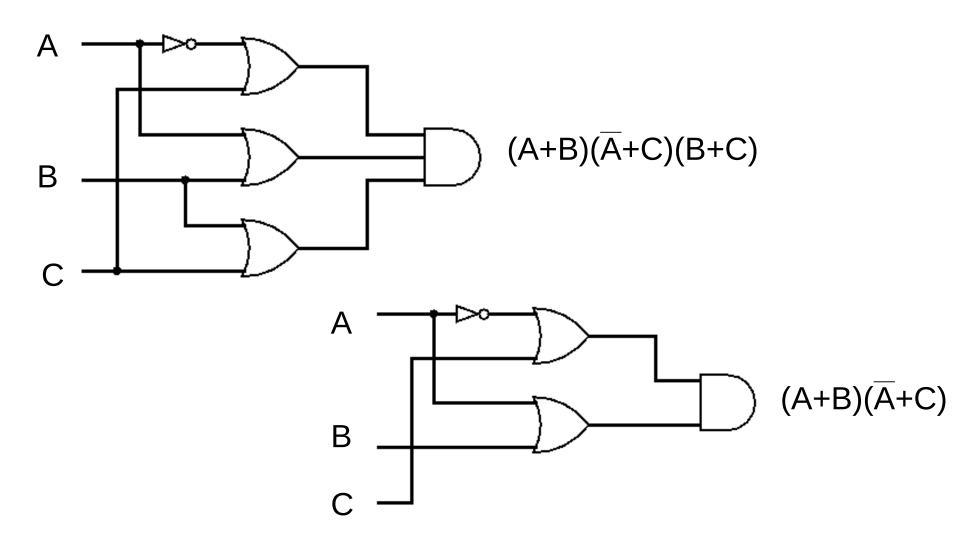
$$(A+B)(\overline{A}+C)(B+C)$$
 $(A+B)(\overline{A}+C)$ (complemented variable is A) ... $(B+C)$ (redundant term) ... $AC + \overline{AB}$ Expand or distribute the 3 terms will result in the following

$$AC + \overline{A}B$$
 can be written as $(A+B)(\overline{A}+C)$(multiplying out)

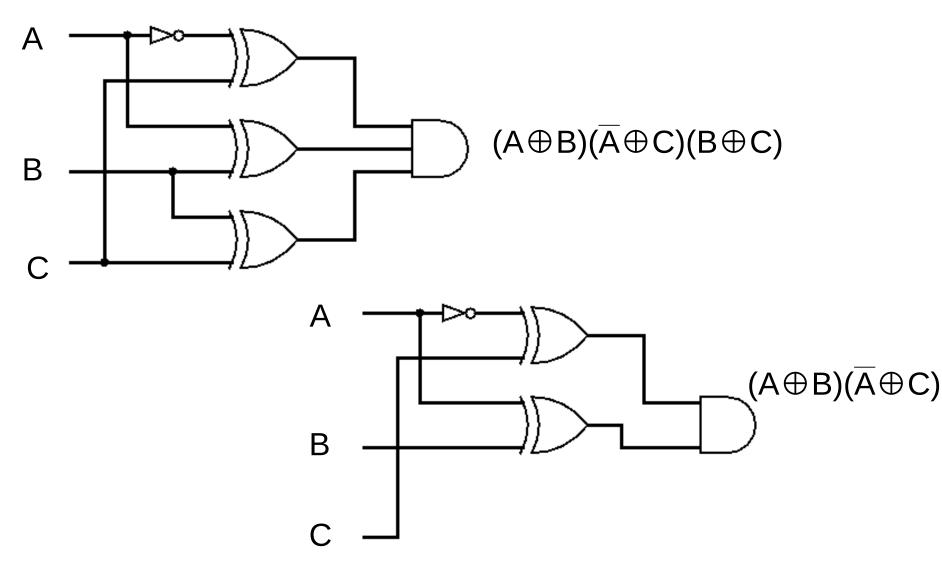
Therefore,
$$(A+B)(\overline{A}+C)(B+C) = (A+B)(\overline{A}+C)$$

Use the truth table to verify this theorem??

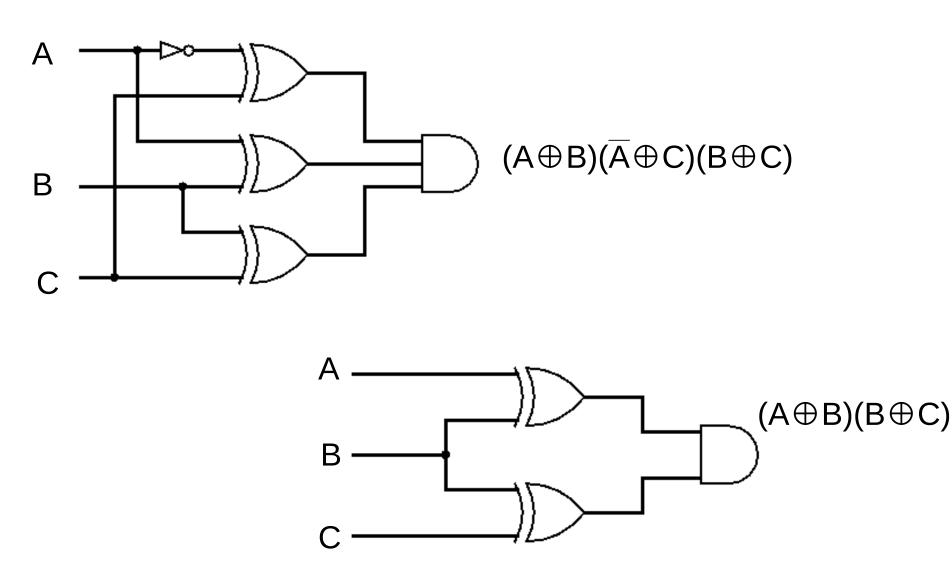
Consensus Theorem – AND – OR – NOT



Consensus Theorem - XOR - XNOR



Consensus Theorem – XOR – XNOR



Consensus Theorem - XOR - XNOR

