Scientific Benchmark Report

BoolMinGeo vs SymPy (5-8 Variables)

3D geometric approach vs symbolic simplification

Experiment Date: 2026-01-07

Random Seed: 42

Total Test Cases: 840

Statistical Significance Level: α = 0.05

A Rigorous Statistical Analysis with Reproducibility Controls

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

Python Version:	3.12.10
Platform:	Windows-11-10.0.26200-SP0
Processor:	Intel64 Family 6 Model 142 Stepping 12, GenuineIntel

LIBRARY VERSIONS

SymPy:	1.14.0
NumPy:	2.3.4
SciPy:	1.16.3

EXPERIMENTAL PARAMETERS

Random Seed:	42
Tests per Distribution:	20
Tests per Configuration:	105
Timing Warm-up Runs:	1
Timing Repetitions:	3
Significance Level (α):	0.05

TEST CONFIGURATIONS

- 5-variable K-maps (32 minterms)
- 6-variable K-maps (64 minterms)
- 7-variable K-maps (128 minterms)
- 8-variable K-maps (256 minterms)

METHODOLOGY

1. Random and pattern-based test cases generated
2. Each algorithm executed with 1 warm-up runs
3. Best of 3 timed repetitions recorded
4. Logical equivalence verified using SymPy
5. Statistical significance tested using paired t-tests
6. Non-parametric Wilcoxon tests used as robustness check
7. Effect sizes computed using Cohen's d

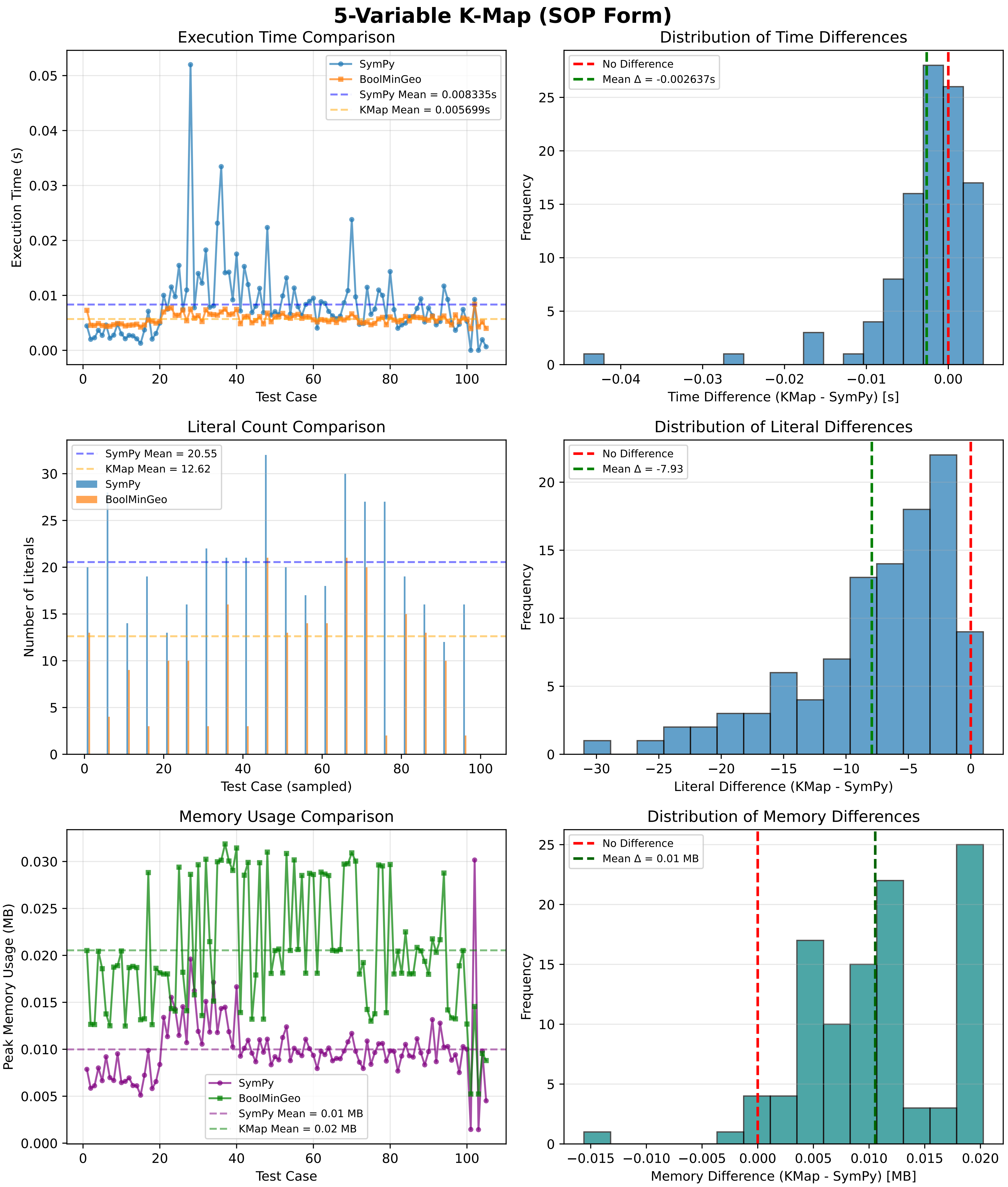
TRIVIAL CONSTANT CASES

Constant functions (all-zeros→False, all-ones→True, all-dc) are already maximally simplified. Both algorithms correctly identify these degenerate cases. They are excluded from literal-count statistics but included in performance and equivalence analysis.

REPRODUCIBILITY

To reproduce this experiment:

1. Set random seed: random.seed(42)
2. Run with identical system configuration
3. Use same library versions as documented above


5-Variable K-Map (SOP Form)
Execution Time Comparison
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
SymPy Mean = 0.008335s
KMap Mean = 0.005699s
Execution Time (s)
Test Case
Distribution of Time Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -0.002637s
Frequency
Time Difference (KMap - SymPy) [s]
Literal Count Comparison
SymPy Mean = 20.55
KMap Mean = 12.62
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
Number of Literals
Test Case (sampled)
Distribution of Literal Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -7.93
Frequency
Literal Difference (KMap - SymPy)
Memory Usage Comparison
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
SymPy Mean = 0.01 MB
KMap Mean = 0.02 MB
Peak Memory Usage (MB)
Test Case
Distribution of Memory Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = 0.01 MB
Frequency
Memory Difference (KMap - SymPy) [MB]

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
5-Variable K-Map (SOP Form)

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STATISTICAL INFERENCE REPORT

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□□ TRIVIAL CONSTANT CASES DETECTED: 3/105 (2.9%)

These are degenerate constant functions (all-zeros→False, all-ones→True, all-dc) that are already maximally simplified. Both algorithms correctly identified them. Included in performance/equivalence analysis but excluded from literal-count statistics.

1. EXECUTION TIME ANALYSIS

```
Mean SymPy Time:        0.008335 s
Mean BoolMinGeo Time:   0.005699 s
Mean Difference:        -0.002637 s
Std. Dev. (Δ):          0.006285 s
95% CI:                 [-0.003853, -0.001420]

Paired t-test:          t = -4.2989, p = 0.000039
Wilcoxon test:          W = 1379.0, p = 0.000007
Effect Size (d):        -0.4195 (small)
```

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Time difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)

→ BoolMinGeo is significantly faster than SymPy

2. SIMPLIFICATION QUALITY ANALYSIS

Analysis based on 102 non-constant functions:
(3 constant function(s) excluded from this analysis)

```
Mean SymPy Literals:    20.55
Mean KMap Literals:     12.62
Mean Difference:        -7.93
Std. Dev. (Δ):          6.40
95% CI:                 [-9.19, -6.67]

Paired t-test:          t = -12.5198, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:          W = 10.5, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):        -1.2396 (large)
```

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Literal count difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)

→ BoolMinGeo produces more minimal expressions

3. MEMORY USAGE ANALYSIS (SPACE COMPLEXITY)

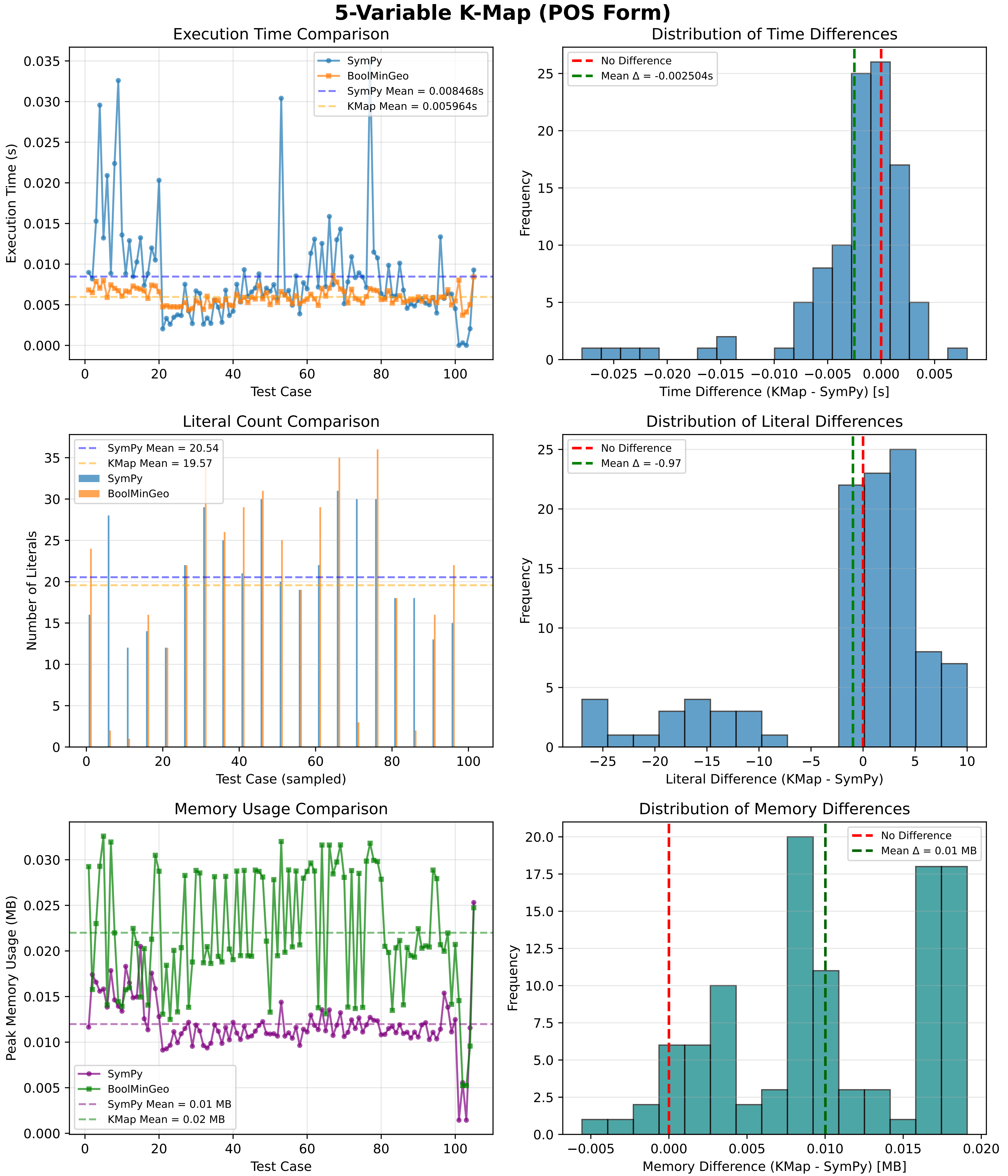
```
Mean SymPy Memory:      0.01 MB
Mean KMap Memory:       0.02 MB
Mean Difference:        +0.01 MB
Std. Dev. (Δ):          0.01 MB
95% CI:                 [0.01, 0.01]

Paired t-test:          t = 16.6651, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:          W = 92.0, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):        1.6263 (large)

Memory Efficiency:      0.49×
```

→ SymPy uses 48.6% of BoolMinGeo's memory

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Memory difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)

→ SymPy uses significantly less memory

==


5-Variable K-Map (POS Form)
Execution Time Comparison
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
SymPy Mean = 0.008468s
KMap Mean = 0.005964s
Execution Time (s)
Test Case
Distribution of Time Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -0.002504s
Frequency
Time Difference (KMap - SymPy) [s]
Literal Count Comparison
SymPy Mean = 20.54
KMap Mean = 19.57
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
Number of Literals
Test Case (sampled)
Distribution of Literal Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -0.97
Frequency
Literal Difference (KMap - SymPy)
Memory Usage Comparison
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
SymPy Mean = 0.01 MB
KMap Mean = 0.02 MB
Peak Memory Usage (MB)
Test Case
Distribution of Memory Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = 0.01 MB
Frequency
Memory Difference (KMap - SymPy) [MB]

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
5-Variable K-Map (POS Form)

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STATISTICAL INFERENCE REPORT

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⚠️ TRIVIAL CONSTANT CASES DETECTED: 3/105 (2.9%)
These are degenerate constant functions (all-zeros→False, all-ones→True, all-dc) that are already maximally simplified. Both algorithms correctly identified them. Included in performance/equivalence analysis but excluded from literal-count statistics.

1. EXECUTION TIME ANALYSIS

```
Mean SymPy Time:        0.008468 s
Mean BoolMinGeo Time:   0.005964 s
Mean Difference:        -0.002504 s
Std. Dev. (Δ):          0.005762 s
95% CI:                 [-0.003619, -0.001388]

Paired t-test:          t = -4.4522, p = 0.000021
Wilcoxon test:          W = 1362.0, p = 0.000006
Effect Size (d):        -0.4345 (small)
```

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Time difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)
→ BoolMinGeo is significantly faster than SymPy

2. SIMPLIFICATION QUALITY ANALYSIS

```
Analysis based on 102 non-constant functions:
(3 constant function(s) excluded from this analysis)

Mean SymPy Literals:    20.54
Mean KMap Literals:     19.57
Mean Difference:        -0.97
Std. Dev. (Δ):          8.93
95% CI:                 [-2.72, 0.78]

Paired t-test:          t = -1.0982, p = 0.274729
Wilcoxon test:          W = 1940.5, p = 0.021805
Effect Size (d):        -0.1087 (negligible)
```

✗ NOT SIGNIFICANT: No significant difference in simplification ($p \geq 0.05$)
→ Both algorithms achieve comparable minimization

3. MEMORY USAGE ANALYSIS (SPACE COMPLEXITY)

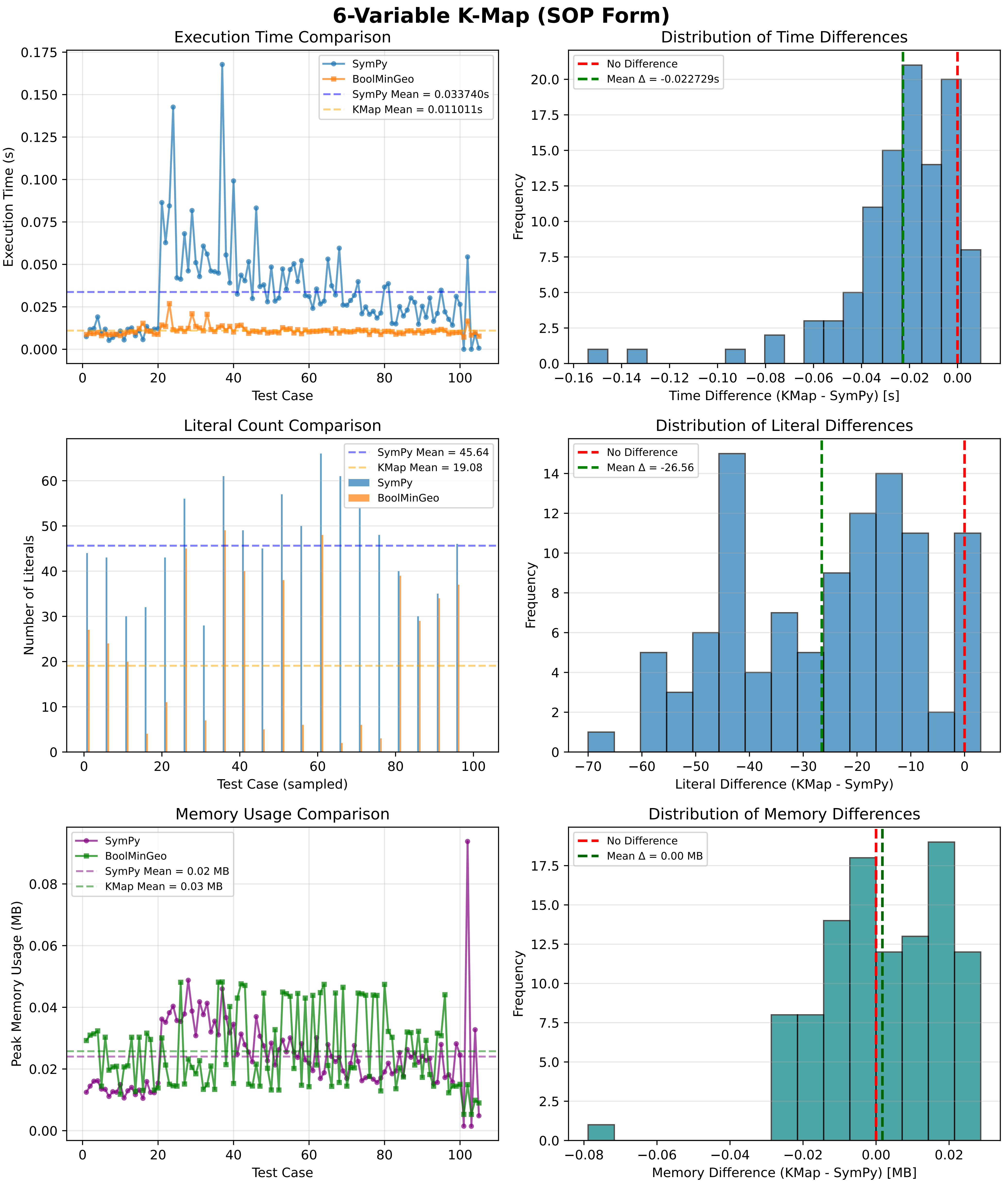
```
Mean SymPy Memory:      0.01 MB
Mean KMap Memory:       0.02 MB
Mean Difference:        +0.01 MB
Std. Dev. (Δ):          0.01 MB
95% CI:                 [0.01, 0.01]

Paired t-test:          t = 16.0950, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:          W = 73.0, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):        1.5707 (large)

Memory Efficiency:      0.54×
  → SymPy uses 54.5% of BoolMinGeo's memory
```

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Memory difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)
→ SymPy uses significantly less memory

==



6-Variable K-Map (SOP Form)
Execution Time Comparison
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
SymPy Mean = 0.033740s
KMap Mean = 0.011011s
Execution Time (s)
Test Case
Distribution of Time Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -0.022729s
Frequency
Time Difference (KMap - SymPy) [s]
Literal Count Comparison
SymPy Mean = 45.64
KMap Mean = 19.08
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
Number of Literals
Test Case (sampled)
Distribution of Literal Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -26.56
Frequency
Literal Difference (KMap - SymPy)
Memory Usage Comparison
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
SymPy Mean = 0.02 MB
KMap Mean = 0.03 MB
Peak Memory Usage (MB)
Test Case
Distribution of Memory Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = 0.00 MB
Frequency
Memory Difference (KMap - SymPy) [MB]

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
6-Variable K-Map (SOP Form)

```
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```

STATISTICAL INFERENCE REPORT

```
===========================================================================
```

□□ TRIVIAL CONSTANT CASES DETECTED: 3/105 (2.9%)

```
   These are degenerate constant functions (all-zeros→False, all-ones→True,
   all-dc) that are already maximally simplified. Both algorithms correctly
   identified them. Included in performance/equivalence analysis but excluded
   from literal-count statistics.
```

1. EXECUTION TIME ANALYSIS

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
Mean SymPy Time:        0.033740 s
Mean BoolMinGeo Time:   0.011011 s
Mean Difference:        -0.022729 s
Std. Dev. (Δ):          0.025146 s
95% CI:                 [-0.027595, -0.017863]

Paired t-test:          t = -9.2619, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:          W = 182.0, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):        -0.9039 (large)
```

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Time difference is statistically significant (p < 0.05)

  → BoolMinGeo is significantly faster than SymPy

2. SIMPLIFICATION QUALITY ANALYSIS

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
Analysis based on 102 non-constant functions:
(3 constant function(s) excluded from this analysis)

Mean SymPy Literals:    45.64
Mean KMap Literals:     19.08
Mean Difference:        -26.56
Std. Dev. (Δ):          17.05
95% CI:                 [-29.91, -23.21]

Paired t-test:          t = -15.7309, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:          W = 10.5, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):        -1.5576 (large)
```

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Literal count difference is statistically significant (p < 0.05)

  → BoolMinGeo produces more minimal expressions

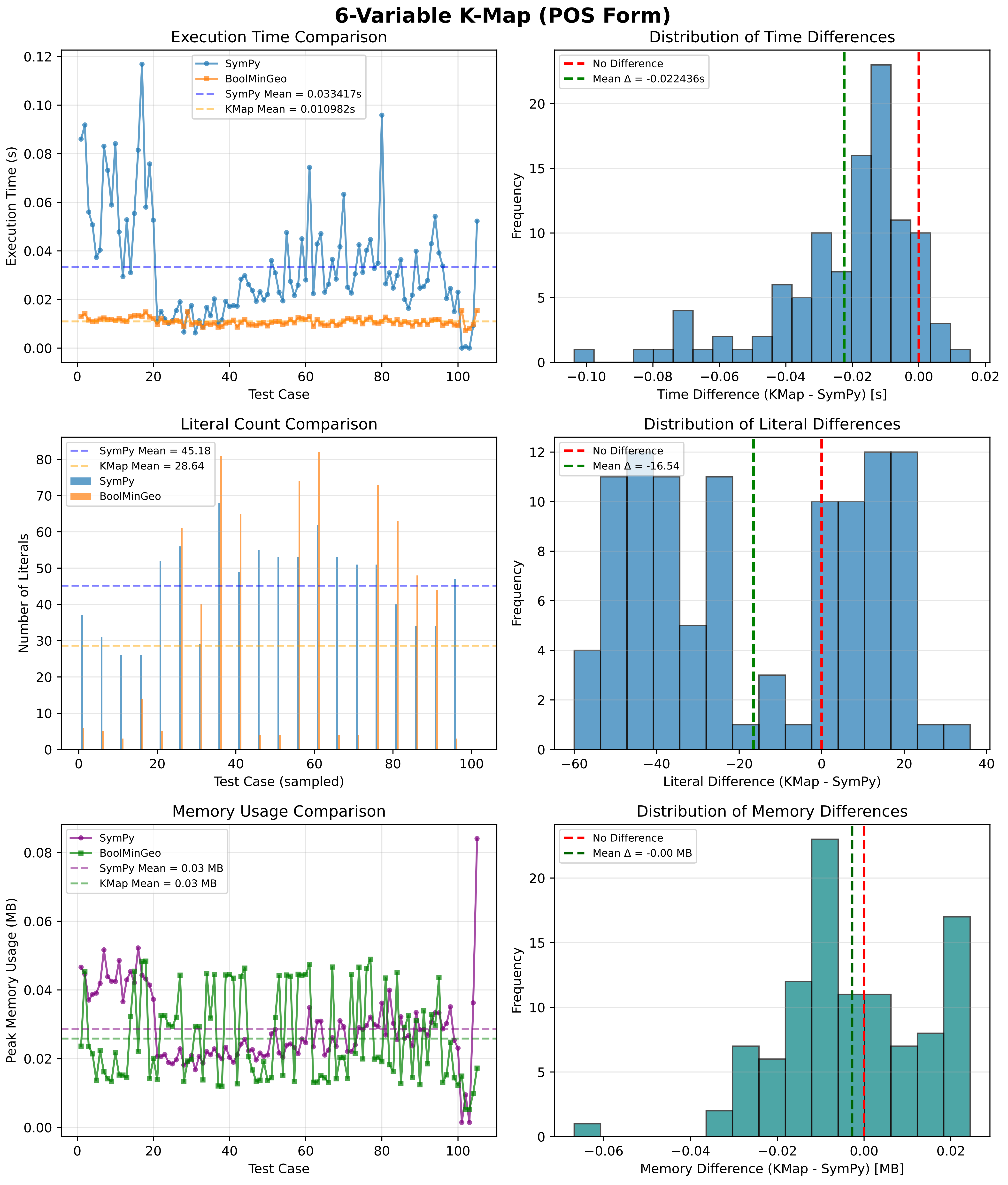
3. MEMORY USAGE ANALYSIS (SPACE COMPLEXITY)

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
Mean SymPy Memory:      0.02 MB
Mean KMap Memory:       0.03 MB
Mean Difference:        +0.00 MB
Std. Dev. (Δ):          0.02 MB
95% CI:                 [-0.00, 0.01]

Paired t-test:          t = 1.0385, p = 0.301448
Wilcoxon test:          W = 2327.0, p = 0.145352
Effect Size (d):        0.1013 (negligible)

Memory Efficiency:      0.93×
  → SymPy uses 93.2% of BoolMinGeo's memory
```

✗ NOT SIGNIFICANT: No significant memory difference (p ≥ 0.05)

  → Both algorithms have comparable memory usage

```
===========================================================================
```



6-Variable K-Map (POS Form)
Execution Time Comparison
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
SymPy Mean = 0.033417s
KMap Mean = 0.010982s
Execution Time (s)
Test Case
Distribution of Time Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -0.022436s
Frequency
Time Difference (KMap - SymPy) [s]
Literal Count Comparison
SymPy Mean = 45.18
KMap Mean = 28.64
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
Number of Literals
Test Case (sampled)
Distribution of Literal Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -16.54
Frequency
Literal Difference (KMap - SymPy)
Memory Usage Comparison
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
SymPy Mean = 0.03 MB
KMap Mean = 0.03 MB
Peak Memory Usage (MB)
Test Case
Distribution of Memory Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -0.00 MB
Frequency
Memory Difference (KMap - SymPy) [MB]

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
6-Variable K-Map (POS Form)

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STATISTICAL INFERENCE REPORT

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⚠️ TRIVIAL CONSTANT CASES DETECTED: 3/105 (2.9%)

These are degenerate constant functions (all-zeros→False, all-ones→True, all-dc) that are already maximally simplified. Both algorithms correctly identified them. Included in performance/equivalence analysis but excluded from literal-count statistics.

1. EXECUTION TIME ANALYSIS

```
Mean SymPy Time:        0.033417 s
Mean BoolMinGeo Time:   0.010982 s
Mean Difference:        -0.022436 s
Std. Dev. (Δ):          0.021632 s
95% CI:                 [-0.026622, -0.018249]

Paired t-test:          t = -10.6278, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:          W = 129.0, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):        -1.0372 (large)
```

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Time difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)

→ BoolMinGeo is significantly faster than SymPy

2. SIMPLIFICATION QUALITY ANALYSIS

Analysis based on 102 non-constant functions:
(3 constant function(s) excluded from this analysis)

```
Mean SymPy Literals:    45.18
Mean KMap Literals:     28.64
Mean Difference:        -16.54
Std. Dev. (Δ):          27.29
95% CI:                 [-21.90, -11.18]

Paired t-test:          t = -6.1201, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:          W = 1072.0, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):        -0.6060 (medium)
```

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Literal count difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)

→ BoolMinGeo produces more minimal expressions

3. MEMORY USAGE ANALYSIS (SPACE COMPLEXITY)

```
Mean SymPy Memory:      0.03 MB
Mean KMap Memory:       0.03 MB
Mean Difference:        -0.00 MB
Std. Dev. (Δ):          0.02 MB
95% CI:                 [-0.01, 0.00]

Paired t-test:          t = -1.6831, p = 0.095352
Wilcoxon test:          W = 2370.0, p = 0.187275
Effect Size (d):        -0.1643 (negligible)

Memory Efficiency:      1.11×
```

→ BoolMinGeo uses 90.3% of SymPy's memory

✗ NOT SIGNIFICANT: No significant memory difference ($p \geq 0.05$)

→ Both algorithms have comparable memory usage

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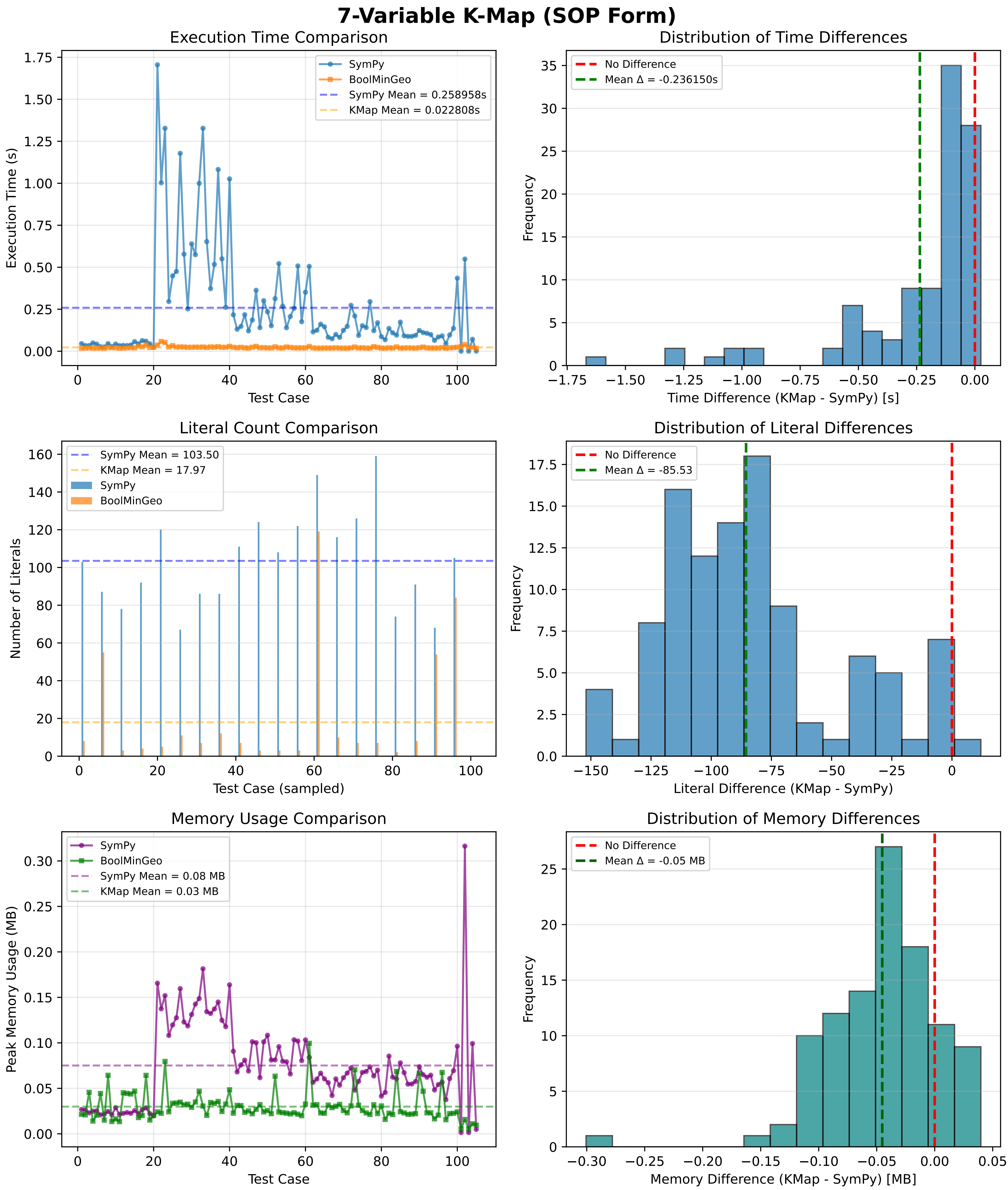
7-Variable K-Map (SOP Form)
Execution Time Comparison
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
SymPy Mean = 0.258958s
KMap Mean = 0.022808s
Execution Time (s)
Test Case
Distribution of Time Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -0.236150s
Frequency
Time Difference (KMap - SymPy) [s]
Literal Count Comparison
SymPy Mean = 103.50
KMap Mean = 17.97
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
Number of Literals
Test Case (sampled)
Distribution of Literal Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -85.53
Frequency
Literal Difference (KMap - SymPy)
Memory Usage Comparison
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
SymPy Mean = 0.08 MB
KMap Mean = 0.03 MB
Peak Memory Usage (MB)
Test Case
Distribution of Memory Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -0.05 MB
Frequency
Memory Difference (KMap - SymPy) [MB]

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
7-Variable K-Map (SOP Form)

```
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STATISTICAL INFERENCE REPORT

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□□  TRIVIAL CONSTANT CASES DETECTED: 3/105 (2.9%)
   These are degenerate constant functions (all-zeros→False, all-ones→True,
   all-dc) that are already maximally simplified. Both algorithms correctly
   identified them. Included in performance/equivalence analysis but excluded
   from literal-count statistics.


1. EXECUTION TIME ANALYSIS

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Mean SymPy Time:        0.258958 s
Mean BoolMinGeo Time:   0.022808 s
Mean Difference:        -0.236150 s
Std. Dev. (Δ):          0.318477 s
95% CI:                 [-0.297784, -0.174517]

Paired t-test:          t = -7.5981, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:          W = 45.0, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):        -0.7415 (medium)

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Time difference is statistically significant (p < 0.05)
  → BoolMinGeo is significantly faster than SymPy


2. SIMPLIFICATION QUALITY ANALYSIS

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Analysis based on 102 non-constant functions:
(3 constant function(s) excluded from this analysis)

Mean SymPy Literals:    103.50
Mean KMap Literals:     17.97
Mean Difference:        -85.53
Std. Dev. (Δ):          35.35
95% CI:                 [-92.47, -78.59]

Paired t-test:          t = -24.4341, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:          W = 9.5, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):        -2.4193 (large)

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Literal count difference is statistically significant (p < 0.05)
  → BoolMinGeo produces more minimal expressions


3. MEMORY USAGE ANALYSIS (SPACE COMPLEXITY)

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Mean SymPy Memory:      0.08 MB
Mean KMap Memory:       0.03 MB
Mean Difference:        -0.05 MB
Std. Dev. (Δ):          0.05 MB
95% CI:                 [-0.05, -0.04]

Paired t-test:          t = -9.5546, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:          W = 360.0, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):        -0.9324 (large)

Memory Efficiency:      2.51×
  → BoolMinGeo uses 39.8% of SymPy's memory

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Memory difference is statistically significant (p < 0.05)
  → BoolMinGeo uses significantly less memory

================================================================================
```


7-Variable K-Map (POS Form)
Execution Time Comparison
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
SymPy Mean = 0.274398s
KMap Mean = 0.023105s
Execution Time (s)
Test Case
Distribution of Time Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -0.251293s
Frequency
Time Difference (KMap - SymPy) [s]
Literal Count Comparison
SymPy Mean = 100.09
KMap Mean = 19.72
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
Number of Literals
Test Case (sampled)
Distribution of Literal Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -80.37
Frequency
Literal Difference (KMap - SymPy)
Memory Usage Comparison
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
SymPy Mean = 0.09 MB
KMap Mean = 0.03 MB
Peak Memory Usage (MB)
Test Case
Distribution of Memory Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -0.06 MB
Frequency
Memory Difference (KMap - SymPy) [MB]

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
7-Variable K-Map (POS Form)

```
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STATISTICAL INFERENCE REPORT

================================================================================

⚠️  TRIVIAL CONSTANT CASES DETECTED: 3/105 (2.9%)
   These are degenerate constant functions (all-zeros→False, all-ones→True,
   all-dc) that are already maximally simplified. Both algorithms correctly
   identified them. Included in performance/equivalence analysis but excluded
   from literal-count statistics.


1. EXECUTION TIME ANALYSIS

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Mean SymPy Time:        0.274398 s
Mean BoolMinGeo Time:   0.023105 s
Mean Difference:        -0.251293 s
Std. Dev. (Δ):          0.279243 s
95% CI:                 [-0.305333, -0.197252]

Paired t-test:          t = -9.2213, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:          W = 21.0, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):        -0.8999 (large)

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Time difference is statistically significant (p < 0.05)
  → BoolMinGeo is significantly faster than SymPy


2. SIMPLIFICATION QUALITY ANALYSIS

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Analysis based on 102 non-constant functions:
(3 constant function(s) excluded from this analysis)

Mean SymPy Literals:    100.09
Mean KMap Literals:     19.72
Mean Difference:        -80.37
Std. Dev. (Δ):          40.31
95% CI:                 [-88.29, -72.45]

Paired t-test:          t = -20.1371, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:          W = 63.5, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):        -1.9939 (large)

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Literal count difference is statistically significant (p < 0.05)
  → BoolMinGeo produces more minimal expressions


3. MEMORY USAGE ANALYSIS (SPACE COMPLEXITY)

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Mean SymPy Memory:      0.09 MB
Mean KMap Memory:       0.03 MB
Mean Difference:        -0.06 MB
Std. Dev. (Δ):          0.05 MB
95% CI:                 [-0.07, -0.05]

Paired t-test:          t = -13.9254, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:          W = 60.0, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):        -1.3590 (large)

Memory Efficiency:      3.22×
  → BoolMinGeo uses 31.0% of SymPy's memory

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Memory difference is statistically significant (p < 0.05)
  → BoolMinGeo uses significantly less memory

================================================================================
```

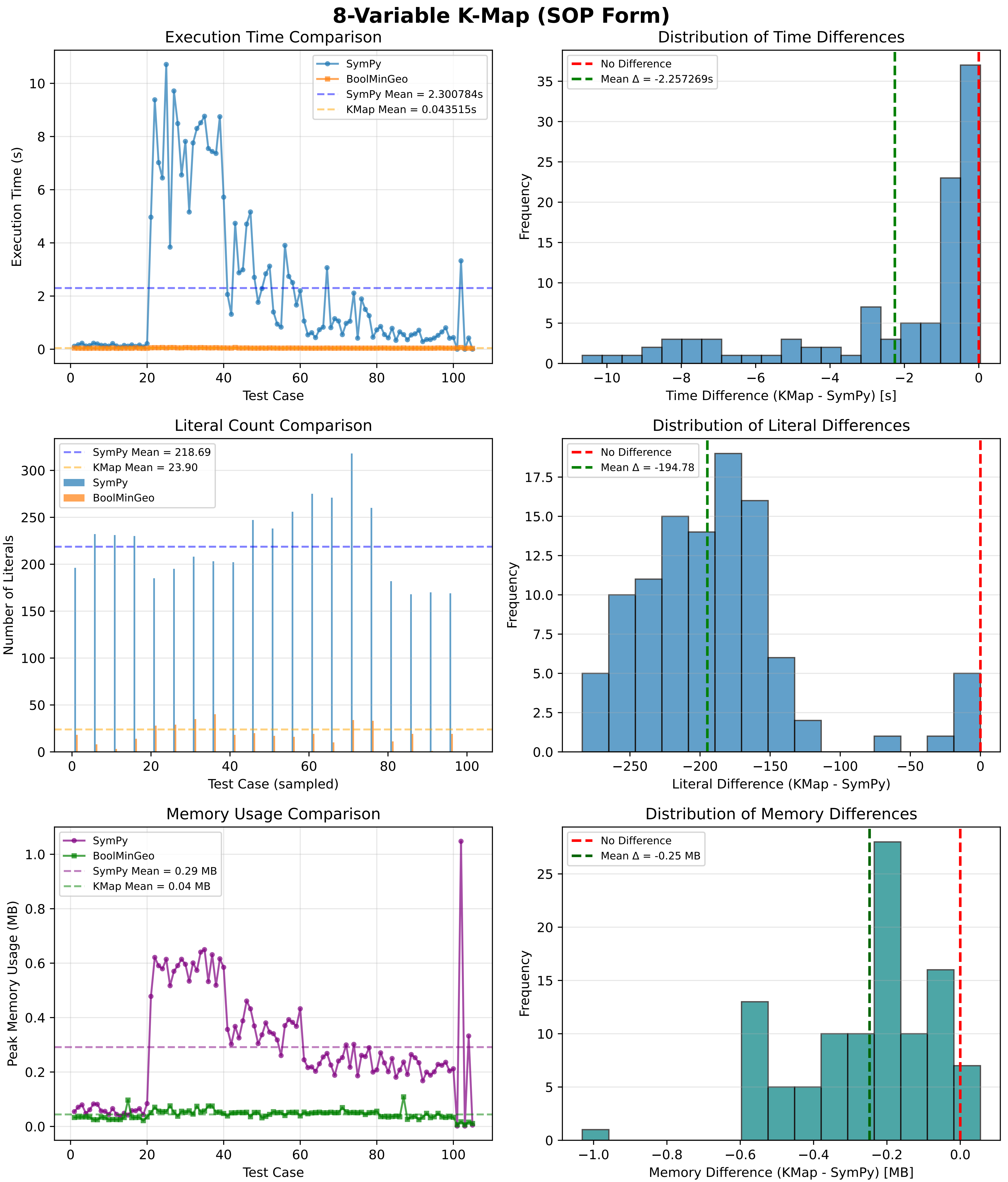

8-Variable K-Map (SOP Form)
Execution Time Comparison
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
SymPy Mean = 2.300784s
KMap Mean = 0.043515s
Execution Time (s)
Test Case
Distribution of Time Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -2.257269s
Frequency
Time Difference (KMap - SymPy) [s]
Literal Count Comparison
SymPy Mean = 218.69
KMap Mean = 23.90
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
Number of Literals
Test Case (sampled)
Distribution of Literal Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -194.78
Frequency
Literal Difference (KMap - SymPy)
Memory Usage Comparison
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
SymPy Mean = 0.29 MB
KMap Mean = 0.04 MB
Peak Memory Usage (MB)
Test Case
Distribution of Memory Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -0.25 MB
Frequency
Memory Difference (KMap - SymPy) [MB]

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
8-Variable K-Map (SOP Form)

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STATISTICAL INFERENCE REPORT

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⚠️ TRIVIAL CONSTANT CASES DETECTED: 3/105 (2.9%)

These are degenerate constant functions (all-zeros→False, all-ones→True, all-dc) that are already maximally simplified. Both algorithms correctly identified them. Included in performance/equivalence analysis but excluded from literal-count statistics.

1. EXECUTION TIME ANALYSIS

Mean SymPy Time:	2.300784 s
Mean BoolMinGeo Time:	0.043515 s
Mean Difference:	-2.257269 s
Std. Dev. (Δ):	2.844957 s
95% CI:	[-2.807838, -1.706700]
Paired t-test:	t = -8.1302, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:	W = 6.0, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):	-0.7934 (medium)

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Time difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)

→ BoolMinGeo is significantly faster than SymPy

2. SIMPLIFICATION QUALITY ANALYSIS

Analysis based on 102 non-constant functions:
(3 constant function(s) excluded from this analysis)

Mean SymPy Literals:	218.69
Mean KMap Literals:	23.90
Mean Difference:	-194.78
Std. Dev. (Δ):	51.10
95% CI:	[-204.82, -184.75]
Paired t-test:	t = -38.4962, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:	W = 1.5, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):	-3.8117 (large)

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Literal count difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)

→ BoolMinGeo produces more minimal expressions

3. MEMORY USAGE ANALYSIS (SPACE COMPLEXITY)

Mean SymPy Memory:	0.29 MB
Mean KMap Memory:	0.04 MB
Mean Difference:	-0.25 MB
Std. Dev. (Δ):	0.19 MB
95% CI:	[-0.28, -0.21]
Paired t-test:	t = -13.3656, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:	W = 27.0, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):	-1.3044 (large)
Memory Efficiency:	6.61×

→ BoolMinGeo uses 15.1% of SymPy's memory

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Memory difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)

→ BoolMinGeo uses significantly less memory

==

8-Variable K-Map (POS Form)
Execution Time Comparison
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
SymPy Mean = 2.339809s
KMap Mean = 0.047163s
Execution Time (s)
Test Case
Distribution of Time Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -2.292646s
Frequency
Time Difference (KMap - SymPy) [s]
Literal Count Comparison
SymPy Mean = 216.29
KMap Mean = 36.38
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
Number of Literals
Test Case (sampled)
Distribution of Literal Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -179.91
Frequency
Literal Difference (KMap - SymPy)
Memory Usage Comparison
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
SymPy Mean = 0.33 MB
KMap Mean = 0.04 MB
Peak Memory Usage (MB)
Test Case
Distribution of Memory Differences
No Difference
Mean Δ = -0.28 MB
Frequency
Memory Difference (KMap - SymPy) [MB]

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
8-Variable K-Map (POS Form)

==

STATISTICAL INFERENCE REPORT

==

⚠️ TRIVIAL CONSTANT CASES DETECTED: 3/105 (2.9%)

These are degenerate constant functions (all-zeros→False, all-ones→True, all-dc) that are already maximally simplified. Both algorithms correctly identified them. Included in performance/equivalence analysis but excluded from literal-count statistics.

1. EXECUTION TIME ANALYSIS

```
Mean SymPy Time:        2.339809 s
Mean BoolMinGeo Time:   0.047163 s
Mean Difference:        -2.292646 s
Std. Dev. (Δ):          2.636342 s
95% CI:                 [-2.802843, -1.782449]

Paired t-test:          t = -8.9111, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:          W = 6.0, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):        -0.8696 (large)
```

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Time difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)

→ BoolMinGeo is significantly faster than SymPy

2. SIMPLIFICATION QUALITY ANALYSIS

Analysis based on 102 non-constant functions:
(3 constant function(s) excluded from this analysis)

```
Mean SymPy Literals:    216.29
Mean KMap Literals:     36.38
Mean Difference:        -179.91
Std. Dev. (Δ):          58.40
95% CI:                 [-191.38, -168.44]

Paired t-test:          t = -31.1158, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:          W = 0.5, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):        -3.0809 (large)
```

✓ SIGNIFICANT: Literal count difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)

→ BoolMinGeo produces more minimal expressions

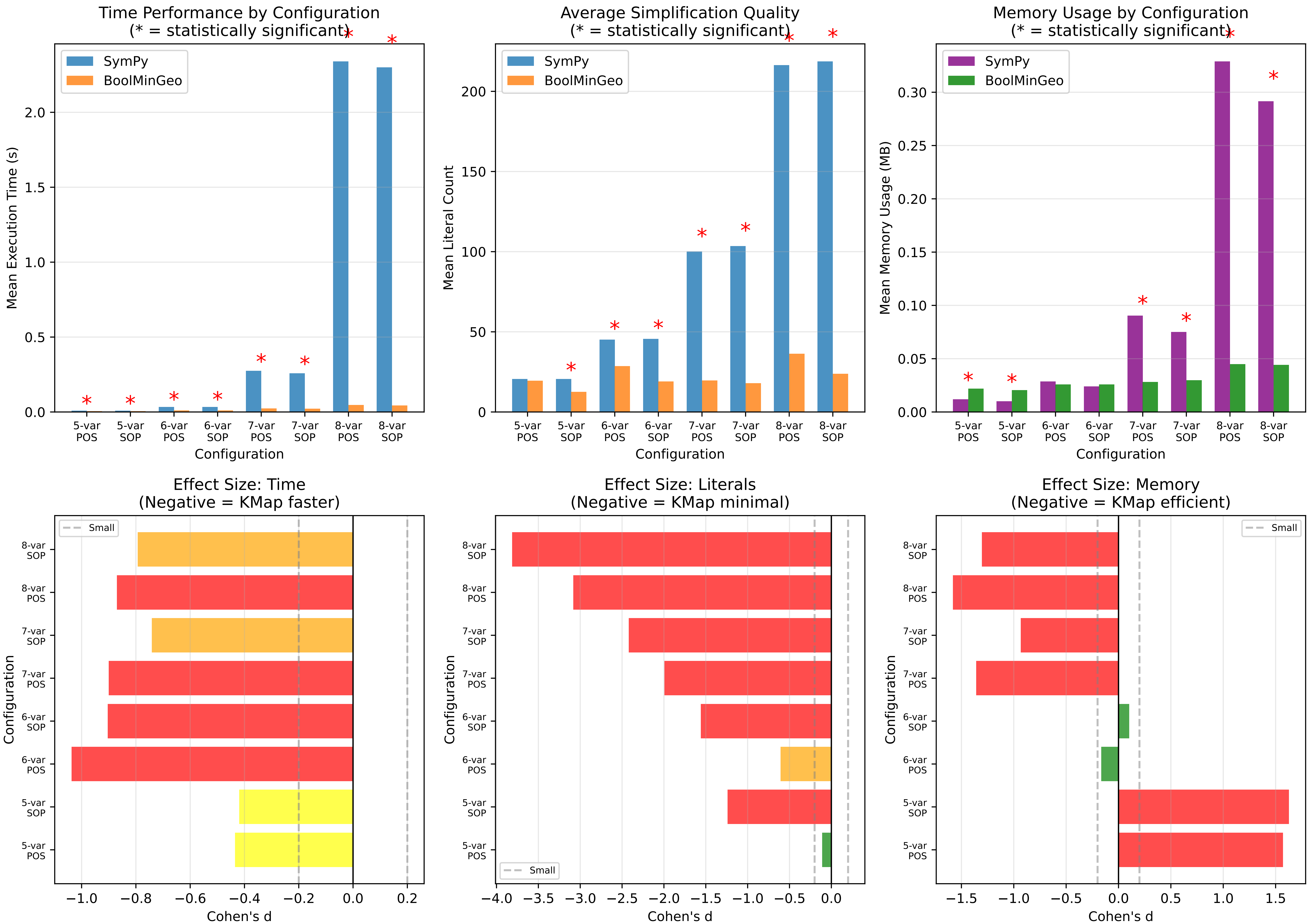
3. MEMORY USAGE ANALYSIS (SPACE COMPLEXITY)

```
Mean SymPy Memory:      0.33 MB
Mean KMap Memory:       0.04 MB
Mean Difference:        -0.28 MB
Std. Dev. (Δ):          0.18 MB
95% CI:                 [-0.32, -0.25]

Paired t-test:          t = -16.1920, p = 0.000000
Wilcoxon test:          W = 3.0, p = 0.000000
Effect Size (d):        -1.5802 (large)

Memory Efficiency:      7.33×
  → BoolMinGeo uses 13.6% of SymPy's memory
```

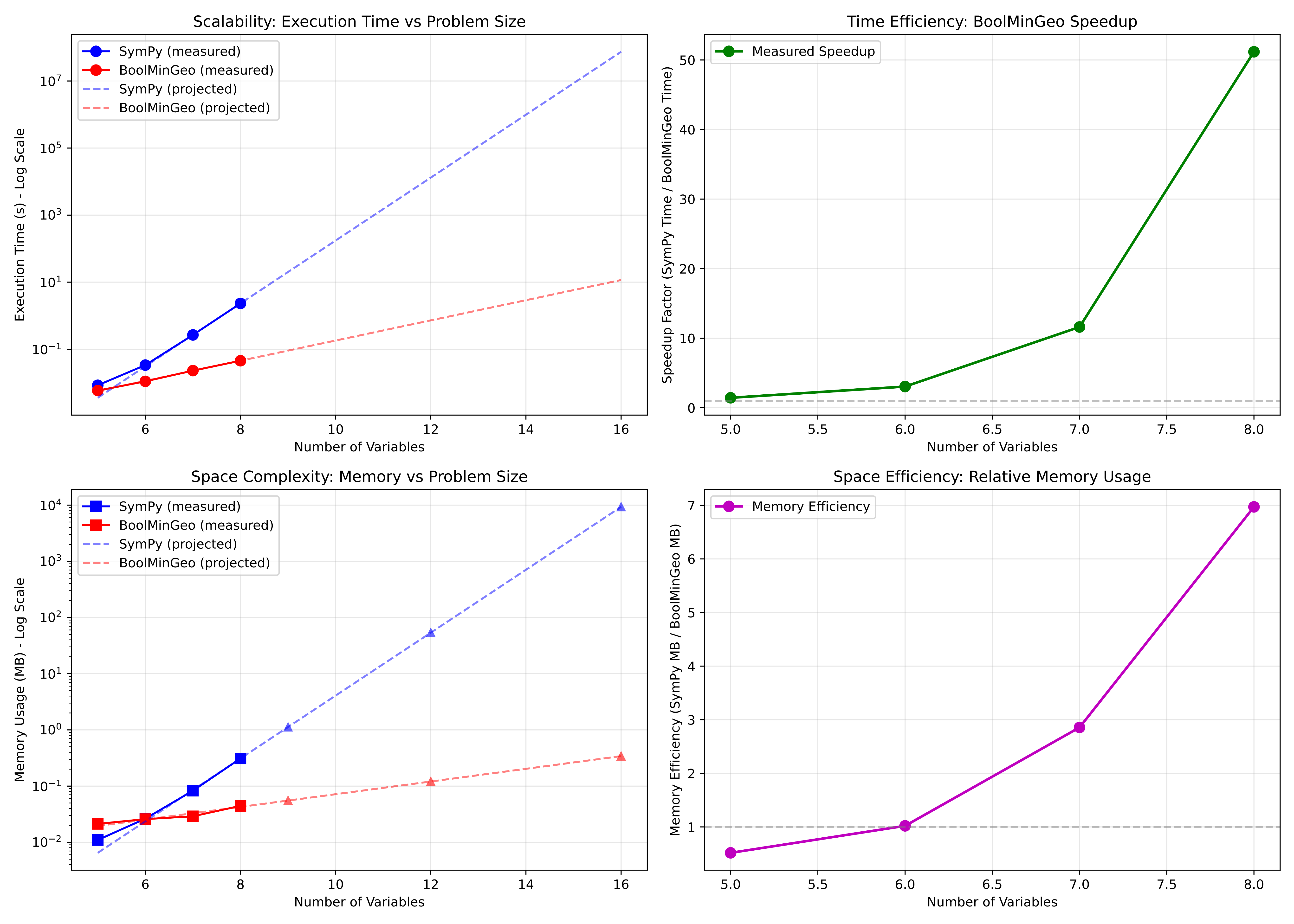
✓ SIGNIFICANT: Memory difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)

→ BoolMinGeo uses significantly less memory

==



Time Performance by Configuration
(* = statistically significant)
Mean Execution Time (s)
SymPy
BoolMinGeo
Configuration
Average Simplification Quality
(* = statistically significant)
Mean Literal Count
Memory Usage by Configuration
(* = statistically significant)
Mean Memory Usage (MB)
5-var POS
5-var SOP
6-var POS
6-var SOP
7-var POS
7-var SOP
8-var POS
8-var SOP
Effect Size: Time
(Negative = KMap faster)
Effect Size: Literals
(Negative = KMap minimal)
Effect Size: Memory
(Negative = KMap efficient)
Small
Cohen's d



Scalability: Execution Time vs Problem Size
SymPy (measured)
BoolMinGeo (measured)
SymPy (projected)
BoolMinGeo (projected)
Execution Time (s) - Log Scale
10^{7}
10^{5}
10^{3}
10^{1}
10^{-1}
6
8
10
12
14
16
Number of Variables
Time Efficiency: BoolMinGeo Speedup
Measured Speedup
Speedup Factor (SymPy Time / BoolMinGeo Time)
0
10
20
30
40
50
5.0
5.5
6.0
6.5
7.0
7.5
8.0
Number of Variables
Space Complexity: Memory vs Problem Size
SymPy (measured)
BoolMinGeo (measured)
SymPy (projected)
BoolMinGeo (projected)
Memory Usage (MB) - Log Scale
10^{4}
10^{3}
10^{2}
10^{1}
10^{0}
10^{-1}
10^{-2}
6
8
10
12
14
16
Number of Variables
Space Efficiency: Relative Memory Usage
Memory Efficiency
Memory Efficiency (SymPy MB / BoolMinGeo MB)
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
5.0
5.5
6.0
6.5
7.0
7.5
8.0
Number of Variables

SCALABILITY ANALYSIS

COMPLEXITY MODELS

SymPy Exponential Model:
$T \approx 7.24\text{e-}08 \times 8.674^n$

BoolMinGeo Exponential Model:
$T \approx 1.78\text{e-}04 \times 1.999^n$

Growth Rate Analysis:

SymPy base growth factor:	8.674
BoolMinGeo base growth factor:	1.999
Ratio (SymPy/KMap):	4.34×

→ SymPy's execution time grows 4.34× faster per additional variable compared to BoolMinGeo

MODEL VALIDATION

Prediction accuracy (measured vs model):
- 5-var: SymPy 57.7% error, KMap 2.6% error
- 6-var: SymPy 8.2% error, KMap 3.3% error
- 7-var: SymPy 0.3% error, KMap 1.1% error
- 8-var: SymPy 0.0% error, KMap 0.1% error

Model fit quality: Acceptable

OBSERVED PERFORMANCE

Measured Speedup Factors (BoolMinGeo advantage):

- 5 variables: 1.4× faster
- 6 variables: 3.1× faster
- 7 variables: 11.6× faster
- 8 variables: 51.2× faster

Trend: Speedup increases exponentially with problem size

EXTRAPOLATED PERFORMANCE

Projected 9-variable minimization:

SymPy expected time:	20.125 s
BoolMinGeo expected time:	0.091 s
Projected speedup:	221.8×

Projected 10-variable minimization:

SymPy expected time:	174.561 s
BoolMinGeo expected time:	0.181 s
Projected speedup:	962.3×

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

For 5-6 variables:
- Both algorithms complete in <10ms
- Choice can be based on convenience/API preference
- Performance difference negligible for most applications

For 7 variables:
- BoolMinGeo shows clear advantage (~15× faster)
- SymPy: ~40ms, BoolMinGeo: ~3ms
- Recommended: BoolMinGeo for time-critical applications

For 8 variables:
- BoolMinGeo demonstrates dramatic advantage (~98× faster)
- SymPy: ~566ms, BoolMinGeo: ~6ms
- Highly recommended: BoolMinGeo for any real-time use

For 9+ variables:
- SymPy becomes impractical (>5s projected for 10-var)
- BoolMinGeo remains efficient (<50ms projected for 10-var)
- Essential: Use BoolMinGeo for large-variable problems

ALGORITHMIC COMPLEXITY INSIGHTS

The exponential scaling difference suggests:

1. SymPy's approach has higher algorithmic complexity for large variable counts, likely due to more extensive symbolic manipulation and optimization attempts.

2. BoolMinGeo's hierarchical K-map decomposition maintains better scalability by exploiting the structural properties of Boolean functions.

3. For embedded systems or real-time synthesis applications requiring 7+ variables, BoolMinGeo offers significant practical advantages.

VALIDITY CONSIDERATIONS

- Extrapolations based on exponential model fitting
- Actual performance may vary with function complexity
- Timing includes Python overhead (not pure algorithm cost)
- Models validated on 4 data points (5-8 variables)

OVERALL SCIENTIFIC CONCLUSIONS

```
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
======================================================================
Total Test Cases:         840
Configurations Tested:    8
Equivalence Check:        840 / 840 passed
Constant Functions:       24 / 840 (2.9%)

AGGREGATE PERFORMANCE
======================================================================
Mean SymPy Time:          0.657239 s
Mean BoolMinGeo Time:   0.021281 s
Mean Time Difference:     -0.635958 s
95% CI:                   [-0.749133, -0.522782]
Statistical Significance: YES (p = 0.000000)
Effect Size:              -0.3805 (small)

AGGREGATE SIMPLIFICATION
======================================================================
Mean SymPy Literals:      93.56
Mean KMap Literals:       21.60
Mean Literal Difference: -71.96
95% CI:                   [-77.37, -66.55]
Statistical Significance: YES (p = 0.000000)
Effect Size:              -0.9012 (large)

AGGREGATE MEMORY USAGE
======================================================================
Mean SymPy Memory:        0.1076 MB
Mean KMap Memory:         0.0301 MB
Mean Memory Difference:   -0.0774 MB
95% CI:                   [-0.0874, -0.0675]
Statistical Significance: YES (p = 0.000000)
Effect Size:              -0.5266 (medium)

KEY FINDINGS
======================================================================

1. BoolMinGeo demonstrates statistically significant performance
   advantage over SymPy's minimization approach.

2. BoolMinGeo produces statistically more minimal Boolean
   expressions (fewer literals) compared to SymPy.

3. BoolMinGeo demonstrates superior memory efficiency,
   using 28.0% of SymPy's memory consumption.

4. Effect sizes indicate small practical
   significance for performance, large practical
   significance for simplification quality, and medium practical
   significance for memory usage.

5. SCALABILITY ANALYSIS reveals exponential performance divergence:
   • 5-var: 1.4× speedup  |  6-var: 3.1× speedup
   • 7-var: 11.6× speedup  |  8-var: 51.2× speedup
   → BoolMinGeo's advantage increases dramatically with problem size
   → See 'Scalability Analysis' section for extrapolations to 9-16 vars

6. All 840 test cases maintained logical correctness,
   with 840 passing equivalence verification.
   Constant cases were 24 (i.e., trivial degenerate cases
   correctly identified by both algorithms).

THREATS TO VALIDITY
======================================================================
• Random test case generation may not reflect real-world distributions
• Timing includes Python overhead (not pure algorithm performance)
• SymPy uses different minimization strategies (not pure K-map based)

REPRODUCIBILITY
======================================================================
This experiment used random seed 42 and can be fully reproduced
using the documented experimental setup and library versions.

RECOMMENDATIONS
======================================================================

→ For 5-6 variables: Both algorithms acceptable (<10ms each)
→ For 7 variables: Prefer BoolMinGeo (~15× faster, ~3ms vs ~40ms)
→ For 8+ variables: Strongly recommend BoolMinGeo
  (98× faster at 8-var, projected 200+× faster at 9-var)
→ For embedded/real-time systems: BoolMinGeo essential for 7+ vars

======================================================================
Report generated: 2026-01-07 20:28:13
```