

Quine – McCluskey Logic Optimization



William Van Orman Quine
1908 - 2000



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1929 - 2016

Quine – McCluskey Logic Optimization

$$A \cdot B + A \cdot \overline{B} = A \cdot (B + \overline{B}) = A$$

Terminology

- **Literals:** variables, uncomplemented and complemented
- **Minterm, Maxterm**
- **Implicant:** A product term for which $f=1$
- **Prime implicant:** An implicant, that cannot be reduced
- **Essential prime implicant:** A prime implicant, which is the only prime implicant that covers a specific minterm
- **Cover:** A set of implicants that account for all valuations for which $f=1$
- **Cost:** $\text{Cost}(\text{gate}) = 1 + \# \text{ of inputs}$

QM – Example 1

min term m	A	B	Y
m_0	0	0	0
m_1	0	1	0
m_2	1	0	1
m_3	1	1	1


Logic Expression	min-term	binary representation
$A \cdot \bar{B}$	m_2	10
$A \cdot B$	m_3	11

Logic Expression	min-term	binary representation
$A \cdot \bar{B}$	m_2	10
$A \cdot B$	m_3	11
A	(m_2, m_3)	1-

QM – Example 2

$$Y = A \cdot B \cdot C + A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C$$

$$Y = m7 + m5$$

Logic Expression	min-term	binary representation
$A \cdot B \cdot C$	m7 	111
$A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C$	m5	101
$A \cdot C$	(m5,m7)	1-1

$$Y = A \cdot C$$

QM – Example 2

$$Y = A \cdot B \cdot C + A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C$$

$$Y = A \cdot C$$

$\neg C$		C		
0	0	1	0	$\neg B$
0	0	1	0	B
$\neg A$	A		$\neg A$	

QM – Example 3

$$Y = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D} + \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D + \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D} + \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D$$

Logic Term	min term	binary representation	Numbers of '1's
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D}$	m0	0000	0
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D$	m1	0001	1
$\overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D}$	m4	0100	1
$\overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D$	m5	0101	2

	$\neg D$		D		
$\neg A$	1	1	1	1	$\neg C$
A	0	0	0	0	C
	0	0	0	0	
$\neg A$	0	0	0	0	
	$\neg B$	B		$\neg B$	

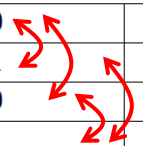
QM – Example 3

Logic Term	min term	binary representation	Numbers of '1's
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D}$	m0	0000	0
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D$	m1	0001	1
$\overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D}$	m4	0100	1
$\overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D$	m5	0101	2

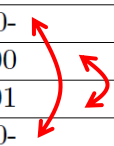
Logic Term	min term	binary representation	Numbers of '1's
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C}$	(m0,m1)	000-	0
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D}$	(m0,m4)	0-00	0
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D$	(m1,m5)	0-01	1
$\overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C}$	(m4,m5)	010-	1

QM – Example 3

Logic Term	min term	binary representation	Numbers of '1's
$A \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D}$	m0	0000	0
$A \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D$	m1	0001	1
$A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot \overline{D}$	m4	0100	1
$A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D$	m5	0101	2



Logic Term	min term	binary representation	Numbers of '1's
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C}$	(m0,m1)	000-	0
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D}$	(m0,m4)	0-00	0
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D$	(m1,m5)	0-01	1
$\overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C}$	(m4,m5)	010-	1
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{C}$	(m0, m1, m4, m5)	0-0-	0
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{C}$	(m0, m4, m1, m5)	0-0-	0



QM – Merging of Terms

Terms that can be combined must meet these criteria:

- They differ by **only one** bit
- They contain the **same domain** of variables

QM – Merging of Terms Procedure

- Count the number of 1's and sort the rows accordingly
- Terms with n number of 1's can only be combined with terms with $n+1$ number of 1's
 - Resulting terms will have n number of 1's
- Merged terms must have the '-' aligned (Same domain)

QM – Example 4

$$Y = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D} + \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D + \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D} + \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D + \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D + A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C \cdot D$$

$$Y = m0 + m1 + m4 + m5 + m7 + m11$$

Logic Term	min term	binary representation	Numbers of '1's
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D}$	m0	0000	0
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D$	m1	0001	1
$\overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D}$	m4	0100	1
$\overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D$	m5	0101	2
$\overline{A} \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D$	m7	0111	3
$A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C \cdot D$	m11	1011	3

QM – Example 4

Logic Term	min term	binary representation	Numbers of '1's
$A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D$	m0	0000	0
$A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot \overline{D}$	m1	0001	1
$A \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D$	m4	0100	1
$A \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D}$	m5	0101	2
$A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C \cdot D$	m7	0111	3
$A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C \cdot \overline{D}^*$	m11*	1011	3
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C}$	(m0, m1)	000-	0
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D}$	(m0, m4)	0-00	0
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D$	(m1, m5)	0-01	1
$\overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C}$	(m4, m5)	010-	1
$\overline{A} \cdot B \cdot D$	(m5, m7)	01-1	2

QM – Example 4

Logic Term	min term	binary representation	Numbers of '1's
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C}$	(m0, m1)	000-	0
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D}$	(m0, m4)	0-00	0
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D$	(m1, m5)	0-01	1
$\overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C}$	(m4, m5)	010-	1
$\overline{A} \cdot B \cdot D^*$	(m5, m7)*	01-1	2
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{C}$	(m0, m1, m4, m5)	0-0-	0
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{C}$	(m0, m4, m1, m5)	0-0-	0

QM – Example 4

	$m0$	$m1$	$m4$	$m5$	$m7$	$m11$
$A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C \cdot D^*$						X
$\overline{A} \cdot B \cdot D^*$				X	X	
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{C}$	X	X	X	X		

Optimized: $Y = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{C} + \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot D + A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C \cdot D$

Original:

$$Y = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D} + \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D + \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot \overline{D} + \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} \cdot D + \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot C \cdot \overline{D} + \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D + A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C \cdot D$$

QM – Example 5: With Don't cares

	A	B	C	Y
$d0$	0	0	0	X
$m1$	0	0	1	0
$m2$	0	1	0	0
$m3$	0	1	1	0
$m4$	1	0	0	1
$m5$	1	0	1	1
$d6$	1	1	0	X
$m7$	1	1	1	1

$\neg C$		C		
X	1	1	0	$\neg B$
0	X	1	0	B
$\neg A$	A		$\neg A$	

QM – Example 5: With Don't cares

Logic Term	min term	binary representation	Numbers of '1's
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C}$	$d0$	000	0
$A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C}$	$m4$	100	1
$A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C$	$m5$	101	2
$A \cdot B \cdot \overline{C}$	$d6$	110	2
$A \cdot B \cdot C$	$m7$	111	3
$\overline{B} \cdot \overline{C}$	$(d0, m4)$	-00	0
$A \cdot \overline{B}$	$(m4, m5)$	10-	1
$A \cdot \overline{C}$	$(m4, d6)$	1-0	1
$A \cdot C$	$(m5, m7)$	1-1	2
$A \cdot B$	$(d6, m7)$	11-	2

QM – Example 5: With Don't cares

Logic Term	min term	binary representation	Numbers of '1's
$\overline{B} \cdot \overline{C}^*$	$(d0, m4)^*$	-00	0
$A \cdot \overline{B}$	$(m4, m5)$	10-	1
$A \cdot \overline{C}$	$(m4, d6)$	1-0	1
$A \cdot C$	$(m5, m7)$	1-1	2
$A \cdot B$	$(d6, m7)$	11-	2
A	$(m4, m5, d6, m7)$	1-	1
A	$(m4, d6, m5, m7)$	1-	1

QM – Example 5: With Don't cares

Table of essential terms:

	$m4$	$m5$	$m7$
$\overline{B} \cdot \overline{C}$	X		
A	X	X	X

- Only onset terms are included, not don't cares;
- $m5$ and $m7$ are covered only by the term A , which means that A is compulsory;
- All essential minterms are covered by A ($m4, m5, d6, m7$) so no other terms are needed;
- $d6$ is used, but not $d0$, because $B \wedge C$ ($d0, m4$) is not needed

QM – Example 6: Multiple Solutions

	A	B	C	D	Y
m0	0	0	0	0	0
m1	0	0	0	1	0
m2	0	0	1	0	0
m3	0	0	1	1	0
m4	0	1	0	0	1
m5	0	1	0	1	0
m6	0	1	1	0	0
m7	0	1	1	1	0
m8	1	0	0	0	1
m9	1	0	0	1	x
m10	1	0	1	0	1
m11	1	0	1	1	1
m12	1	1	0	0	1
m13	1	1	0	1	0
m14	1	1	1	0	x
m15	1	1	1	1	1

QM – Example 6: Multiple Solutions

$$f_{A,B,C,D} = A'BC'D' + AB'C'D' + AB'CD' + AB'CD + ABC'D' + ABCD$$

Number of 1s	Minterm	Binary Representation
1	m4	0100
	m8	1000
2	m9	1001
	m10	1010
	m12	1100
3	m11	1011
	m14	1110
4	m15	1111

QM – Example 6: Multiple Solutions

Number of 1s	Minterm	0-Cube	Size 2 Implicants	Size 4 Implicants
1	m4	0100	m(4,12) -100*	m(8,9,10,11) 10--*
	m8	1000	m(8,9) 100-	m(8,10,12,14) 1--0*
	--	--	m(8,10) 10-0	--
	--	--	m(8,12) 1-00	--
2	m9	1001	m(9,11) 10-1	m(10,11,14,15) 1-1-*
	m10	1010	m(10,11) 101-	--
	--	--	m(10,14) 1-10	--
	m12	1100	m(12,14) 11-0	--
3	m11	1011	m(11,15) 1-11	--
	m14	1110	m(14,15) 111-	--
4	m15	1111	--	--

QM – Example 6: Multiple Solutions

Prime Implicant Cover Table

	m4	m8	m10	m11	m12	m15
m(4,12)	X				X	
m(8,9,10,11)		X	X	X		
m(8,10,12,14)		X	X		X	
m(10,11,14,15)			X	X		X

Rows: Prime Implicants
Columns: On-Set terms
X: A term is covered by a prime implicant

QM – Example 6: Multiple Solutions

Prime Implicant Cover Table

	m4	m8	m10	m11	m12	m15
m(4,12)	X				X	
m(8,9,10,11)		X	X	X		
m(8,10,12,14)		X	X		X	
m(10,11,14,15)			X	X		X

Essential
Prime
Implicants

Only covered by 1 implicant

If there is a single X in a column,
the corresponding prime implicant
is an **essential prime implicant**

QM – Example 6: Multiple Solutions

Prime Implicant Cover Table

	m4	m8	m10	m11	m12	m15
m(4,12) *	X				X	
m(8,9,10,11)		X	X	X		
m(8,10,12,14)		X	X		X	
m(10,11,14,15) *			X	X		X

Eliminate all columns covered by essential primes.

QM – Example 6: Multiple Solutions

Prime Implicant Cover Table

	m4	m8	m10	m11	m12	m15
m(4,12) *	X				X	
m(8,9,10,11)		X	X	X		
m(8,10,12,14)		X	X		X	
m(10,11,14,15) *			X	X		X

Find minimum set of rows that cover the remaining columns.

QM – Example 6: Multiple Solutions

Prime Implicant Cover Table

	m4	m8	m10	m11	m12	m15
m(4,12) *	X				X	
m(8,9,10,11)		X	X	X		
m(8,10,12,14)		X	X		X	
m(10,11,14,15) *			X	X		X

Find minimum set of rows that cover the remaining columns.

QM – Example 6: Multiple Solutions

Prime Implicant Cover Table

	m4	m8	m10	m11	m12	m15
m(4,12) *	X				X	
m(8,9,10,11)		X	X	X		
m(8,10,12,14)		X	X		X	
m(10,11,14,15) *			X	X		X

$$\text{Optimized: } f_{A,B,C,D} = BC'D' + AB' + AC$$

Original:

$$f_{A,B,C,D} = A'BC'D' + AB'C'D' + AB'CD' + AB'CD + ABC'D' + ABCD$$

QM – Example 7: Multiple Solutions

A	B	C	Y
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

QM – Example 7: Multiple Solutions

$\neg C$		C		
1	1	1	0	$\neg B$
1	0	1	1	B
$\neg A$	A	$\neg A$		

$\neg C$		C		
1	1	1	0	$\neg B$
1	0	1	1	B
$\neg A$	A	$\neg A$		

QM – Example 7: Multiple Solutions

Logic Term	min term	binary representation	Numbers of '1's
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C}$	m_0	000	0
$\overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C}$	m_2	010	1
$A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C}$	m_4	100	1
$\overline{A} \cdot B \cdot C$	m_3	011	2
$A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C$	m_5	101	2
$A \cdot B \cdot C$	m_7	111	3
$\overline{A} \cdot C$	(m_0, m_2)	0-0	0
$\overline{B} \cdot \overline{C}$	(m_0, m_4)	-00	0
$\overline{A} \cdot B$	(m_2, m_3)	01-	1
$A \cdot \overline{B}$	(m_4, m_5)	10-	1
$B \cdot C$	(m_3, m_7)	-11	2
$A \cdot C$	(m_5, m_7)	1-1	2

QM – Example 7: Multiple Solutions

	m_0	m_2	m_3	m_4	m_5	m_7
$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{C}$	X	X				
$\overline{B} \cdot \overline{C}$	X			X		
$\overline{A} \cdot B$		X	X			
$A \cdot \overline{B}$				X	X	
$B \cdot C$			X			X
$A \cdot C$					X	X

Some possible solutions: $Y = \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} + A \cdot C + \overline{A} \cdot B$

$$Y = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{C} + B \cdot C + A \cdot \overline{B}$$

$$Y = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{C} + \overline{A} \cdot B + A \cdot \overline{B} + A \cdot C$$

Minimal Cover

1. Identification of Essential Primes
2. Removing essential primes and covered minterms
3. a) Elimination of dominated rows
b) Elimination of dominating columns
4. Selection of remaining primes for a minimal cover

Example 8

$$\begin{aligned}
 f = & \overline{x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4} \\
 & + \overline{x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4} + x_1 \overline{x_2 x_3 x_4} \\
 & + x_1 \overline{x_2 x_3 x_4} + x_1 \overline{x_2 x_3 x_4} \\
 & + x_1 x_2 \overline{x_3 x_4} + x_1 x_2 \overline{x_3 x_4} \\
 & + x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4
 \end{aligned}$$

x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	f	
0	0	0	0	1	m0
0	0	0	1	0	m1
0	0	1	0	0	m2
0	0	1	1	0	m3
0	1	0	0	1	m4
0	1	0	1	0	m5
0	1	1	0	0	m6
0	1	1	1	0	m7
1	0	0	0	1	m8
1	0	0	1	0	m9
1	0	1	0	1	m10
1	0	1	1	1	m11
1	1	0	0	1	m12
1	1	0	1	1	m13
1	1	1	0	0	m14
1	1	1	1	1	m15

Sort lists by number of 1s

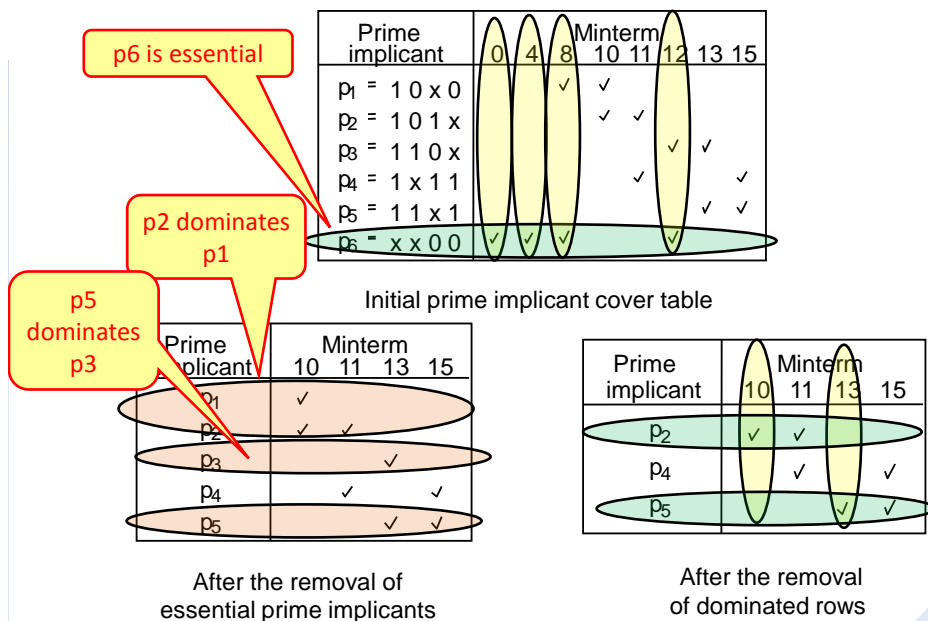
List 1			List 2			List 3		
0	0 0 0 0	✓	0,4 0,8	0 x 0 0 x 0 0 0	✓	0,4,8,12	x x 0 0	
4	0 1 0 0	✓	8,10	1 0 x 0	✓			
8	1 0 0 0	✓	4,12	x 1 0 0	✓			
10	1 0 1 0	✓	8,12	1 x 0 0	✓			
12	1 1 0 0	✓	10,11	1 0 1 x				
11	1 0 1 1	✓	12,13	1 1 0 x				
13	1 1 0 1	✓	11,15	1 x 1 1				
15	1 1 1 1	✓	13,15	1 1 x 1				

0-cubes

1-cubes

2-cubes

Prime implicants $P = \{10x0, 101x, 110x, 1x11, 11x1, xx00\}$
 $= \{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5, p_6\}$



Cover: $C = \{p_2, p_5, p_6\} = \{101x, 11x1, xx00\}$

$$f = x_1 \overline{x_2} x_3 + x_1 x_2 x_4 + \overline{x_3} \overline{x_4}$$

original function:

$$f = \overline{x_1} \overline{x_2} \overline{x_3} \overline{x_4} + \overline{x_1} \overline{x_2} \overline{x_3} x_4 + \overline{x_1} \overline{x_2} x_3 \overline{x_4} + \overline{x_1} \overline{x_2} x_3 x_4 + x_1 \overline{x_2} \overline{x_3} \overline{x_4} + x_1 \overline{x_2} \overline{x_3} x_4 + x_1 \overline{x_2} x_3 \overline{x_4} + x_1 \overline{x_2} x_3 x_4$$

Example 9 with Don't Cares

$$f = \sum m(0,2,5,6,7,8,9,13) + D(1,12,15)$$

x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	f	
0	0	0	0	1	m0
0	0	0	1	d	m1
0	0	1	0	1	m2
0	0	1	1	0	m3
0	1	0	0	0	m4
0	1	0	1	1	m5
0	1	1	0	1	m6
0	1	1	1	1	m7
1	0	0	0	1	m8
1	0	0	1	1	m9
1	0	1	0	0	m10
1	0	1	1	0	m11
1	1	0	0	d	m12
1	1	0	1	1	m13
1	1	1	0	0	m14
1	1	1	1	d	m15

List 1

0	0 0 0 0	✓
1	0 0 0 1	✓
2	0 0 1 0	✓
8	1 0 0 0	✓
5	0 1 0 1	✓
6	0 1 1 0	✓
9	1 0 0 1	✓
12	1 1 0 0	✓
7	0 1 1 1	✓
13	1 1 0 1	✓
15	1 1 1 1	✓

List 2

0,1	0 0 0 x	✓
0,2	0 0 x 0	✓
0,8	x 0 0 0	✓
1,5	0 x 0 1	✓
2,6	0 x 1 0	✓
1,9	x 0 0 1	✓
8,9	1 0 0 x	✓
8,12	1 x 0 0	✓
5,7	0 1 x 1	✓
6,7	0 1 1 x	✓
5,13	x 1 0 1	✓
9,13	1 x 0 1	✓
12,13	1 1 0 x	✓
7,15	x 1 1 1	✓
13,15	1 1 x 1	✓

List 3

0,1,8,9	x 0 0 x
1,5,9,13	x x 0 1
8,9,12,13	1 x 0 x
5,7,13,15	x 1 x 1

Prime implicants $P = \{00x0, 0x10, 011x, x00x, xx01, 1x0x, x1x1\}$
 $= \{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5, p_6, p_7\}$

Initial prime implicant cover table;

Prime implicant	0	2	5	6	7	8	9	13
$p_1 = 00x0$	✓	✓						
$p_2 = 0x10$		✓		✓				
$p_3 = 011x$				✓	✓			
$p_4 = x00x$	✓					✓		
$p_5 = xx01$			✓				✓	
$p_6 = 1x0x$				✓		✓	✓	
$p_7 = x1x1$					✓		✓	✓

No essential primes!
No dominated rows!

After the removal of dominated columns 9 and 13

Prime implicant	2	6
p_1	✓	
p_2	✓	✓
p_3		✓

After including P_4 and P_7 in the cover

Prime implicant	0	2	5	6	7	8
p_3				✓	✓	
p_4	✓					✓
p_7				✓		✓

After the removal of dominated rows P_5 and P_6

Annotations:

- m_9 dominates m_8
- p_7 dominates p_5
- m_{13} dominates m_5
- p_4 dominates p_6
- p_2 dominates p_1 and p_3
- p_4 and p_7 are essential

Cover: $C = \{p_2, p_4, p_7\} = \{0x10, x00x, x1x1\}$

$$f = \overline{x_1}x_3\overline{x_4} + \overline{x_2}\overline{x_3} + x_2x_4$$

Example 10

$$f = \sum m(0,3,10,15) + D(1,2,7,8,11,14)$$

Prime implicants

$$P = \{00xx, x0x0, x01x, xx11, 1x1x\}$$

$$= \{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5\}$$

x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	f	
0	0	0	0	1	m0
0	0	0	1	d	m1
0	0	1	0	d	m2
0	0	1	1	1	m3
0	1	0	0	0	m4
0	1	0	1	0	m5
0	1	1	0	0	m6
0	1	1	1	d	m7
1	0	0	0	d	m8
1	0	0	1	0	m9
1	0	1	0	1	m10
1	0	1	1	d	m11
1	1	0	0	0	m12
1	1	0	1	0	m13
1	1	1	0	d	m14
1	1	1	1	1	m15

Prime implicant	Minterm			
	0	3	10	15
$p_1 = 0\ 0\ x\ x$	✓	✓		
$p_2 = x\ 0\ x\ 0$	✓		✓	
$p_3 = x\ 0\ 1\ x$		✓	✓	
$p_4 = x\ x\ 1\ 1$		✓		✓
$p_5 = 1\ x\ 1\ x$			✓	✓

Initial implicant cover table

No essential primes;
No dominating rows;
No dominating columns;

Branching with p_3

Prime implicant	Minterm	
	0	15
p_1	✓	
p_2	✓	
p_4		✓
p_5		✓

After including p_3

Prime implicant	Minterm			
	0	3	10	15
p_1	✓	✓		
p_2	✓		✓	
p_4		✓		✓
p_5			✓	✓

After excluding p_3

Alternatives:

- $A_1 = \{P_1, P_3, P_4\}$; cost = $3+3+3+4 = 13$
- $A_2 = \{P_1, P_3, P_5\}$; cost = $3+3+3+4 = 13$
- $A_3 = \{P_2, P_3, P_4\}$; cost = $3+3+3+4 = 13$
- $A_4 = \{P_2, P_3, P_5\}$; cost = $3+3+3+4 = 13$
- $A_5 = \{P_1, P_5\}$; cost = $3+3+3 = 9$
- $A_6 = \{P_2, P_4\}$; cost = $3+3+3 = 9$

We choose the cover with minimal cost

Summary of Quine-McCluskey

1. Start with a list of minterms for which $f=1$ or $f=x$;
2. Generate prime implicants by pairwise comparison of the cubes:
3. Derive a cover table;
4. Include the essential prime implicants;
5. Use the concept of row and column dominance;
6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 until table is empty or no further reduction is possible;
7. If table is not empty use a branching approach to determine the remaining prime implicants at minimal cost.