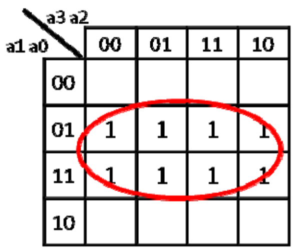
Entradas: numero binario de 4 bits A = **a3 a2 a1 a0**
Salidas: El número binario natural más alto que se puede escribir con 4 bits (1111) es el 15. Para escribir el 15 en BCD necesito 8 bits 15 = 0001 0101
Por tanto serán 8 salidas F = f7 f6 f5 f4 f3 f2 f1 f0

	a3	a2	a1	a0	f7	f6	f5	f4	f3	f2	f1	f0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
7	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
11	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
13	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
14	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
15	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1

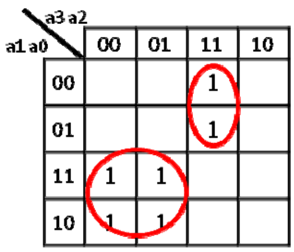
Por tanto las soluciones para F serán

$f0 = \Sigma_m(1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15) = \Pi_M(0,2,4,6,8,10,12,14)$
$f1 = \Sigma_m(2,3,6,7,12,13) = \Pi_M(0,1,4,5,8,9,10,11,14,15)$
$f2 = \Sigma_m(4,5,6,7,14,15) = \Pi_M(0,1,2,3,8,9,10,11,12,13)$
$f3 = \Sigma_m(8,9) = \Pi_M(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,13,14,15)$
$f4 = \Sigma_m(10,11,12,13,14,15) = \Pi_M(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9)$
$f5 = f6 = f7 = 0$

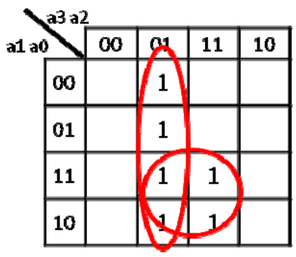
Si resuelvo con minterminos por ejemplo



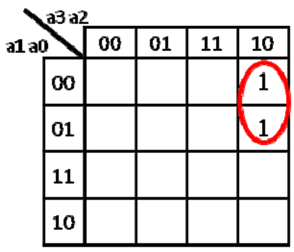
f0



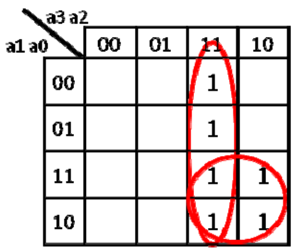
f1



f2



f3



f4

Por tanto,

f0 = a0
f1 = a3·a2·/a1 + /a3·a1
f2 = /a3·a2 + a2·a1
f3 = a3·/a2·/a1
f4 = a3·a2 + a3·a1
f5 = f6 = f7 = 0