$$\Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{d \cdot y_m}{D}\right) = \pm(2m-1)\frac{\lambda}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y_m = \pm\frac{(2m-1)\lambda D}{2d} \quad \text{.......................(6)}$$

Y_m is distance of m[th] minima from the center of screen.

For m = 1, By equation (6) $y'_1 = \pm\frac{\lambda D}{2d}$

i.e. the 1[st] order minima lies on either side of the central maxima at a distance $\lambda D/2d$ from the center of the screen

For m = 2, By equation (4), $y'_2 = \pm\frac{3\lambda D}{2d}$

i.e. the 2[nd] order minima lie on either side of the central maxima at a distance $3\lambda D/2d$ from the center of the screen.

Similarly For m = 3, By equation (4) $y'_3 = \pm\frac{5\lambda D}{2d}$

Width of a bright band i.e. the distance between two consecutive minima

$$\beta = y'_m - y'_{m-1}$$