**Case Study 1:**

1. Central Control System:

I believe this is an AMP. A single central processor which controls all slave processors fits the bill perfectly here. It also has a single point of failure which AMPs have, meaning it has low fault tolerance. In this situation each processor likely has its own memory.

1. Multiple Machines with Shared Memory:

This is an SMP. Several different machines using different processors but share the same memory pool fits this. It likely has high fault due to each machines independence and workload is distributed evenly.

1. Independent Control Nodes:

This is a distributed system. Multiple systems that function independently of each other but are hooked up to the same network. This means that it has a high fault tolerance. Because they are basically just independent computers, they also do not share a processor or memory.

1. Dedicated Specialized Processors:

I think this is also an AMP. Just like the previous central control system, there is a single master processor that gives orders to slave processors. These dedicated specialized processors will not function on their own, and if the original goes down, the whole system goes down, meaning low fault tolerance.