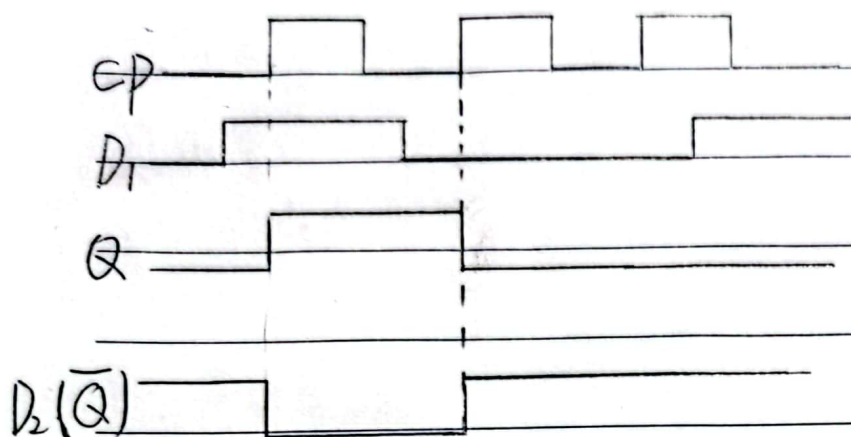




3.2



激励方程

$$3.3. D_2 = Q_2 + Q_1 \oplus (Q_1 \oplus Q_0)$$

$$D_1 = Q_2$$

$$D_0 = Q_1$$

状态输出表: $Q_2^{n+1} = D_2, Q_1^{n+1} = D_1, Q_0^{n+1} = D_0$

$Q_2 Q_1 Q_0$	Q_2^{n+1}	Q_1^{n+1}	Q_0^{n+1}
000	1	0	0
001	0	0	0
010	1	0	1
011	0	0	1
100	0	1	0
101	1	1	0
110	1	1	1
111	0	1	1

状态输出表

$Q_n \quad Q^{n+1}$

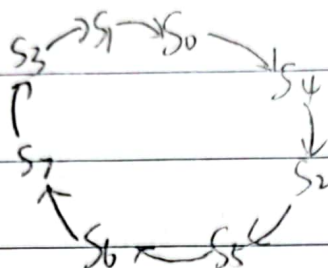
$S_0 \quad S_4$





S_1 S_0 状态图

S_2 S_5
 S_3 S_1
 S_4 S_2
 S_5 S_6
 S_6 S_7
 S_7 S_3



3.4.

图b是时序电路

图a的输出只受输入控制, 图b的输出既受输入影响也受现态影响

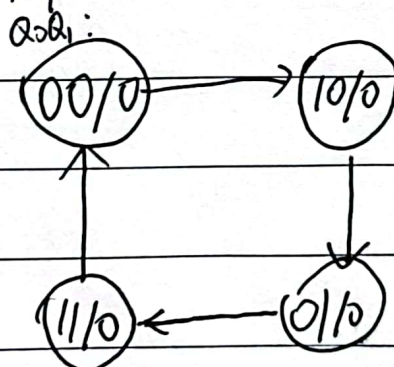
3.6.

取左侧触发器为0, 右侧触发器为1

$$D_0 = \bar{Q}_0, D_1 = \bar{Q}_0 \oplus Q_1, F = Q_1 Q_2$$

$Q_0 Q_1$ $Q_0^{n+1} Q_1^{n+1}$

00	10
01	11
10	01
11	00



可知此为一个模4的循环计数器, 每完成一次循环就输出一1.

3.7. 左侧命名为1, 右侧命名为2

$$EN1 = Y, EN2 = \bar{X}YQ_1$$

$$Q_1^{n+1} = Y \oplus Q_1 = \bar{Y}Q_1 + Y\bar{Q}_1, Q_2^{n+1} = EN2 \oplus Q_2 = \bar{X}YQ_1\bar{Q}_2 + (X + \bar{Y} + \bar{Q}_1)Q_2$$

$$= \bar{X}YQ_1\bar{Q}_2 + XQ_2 + \bar{Y}Q_2 + \bar{Q}_1Q_2$$

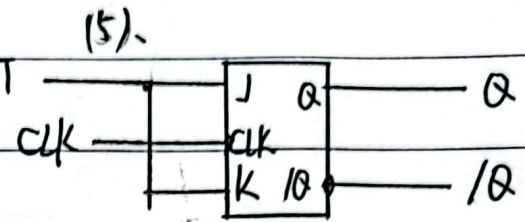
$$Z = \bar{X}\bar{Q}_2$$





01, 01

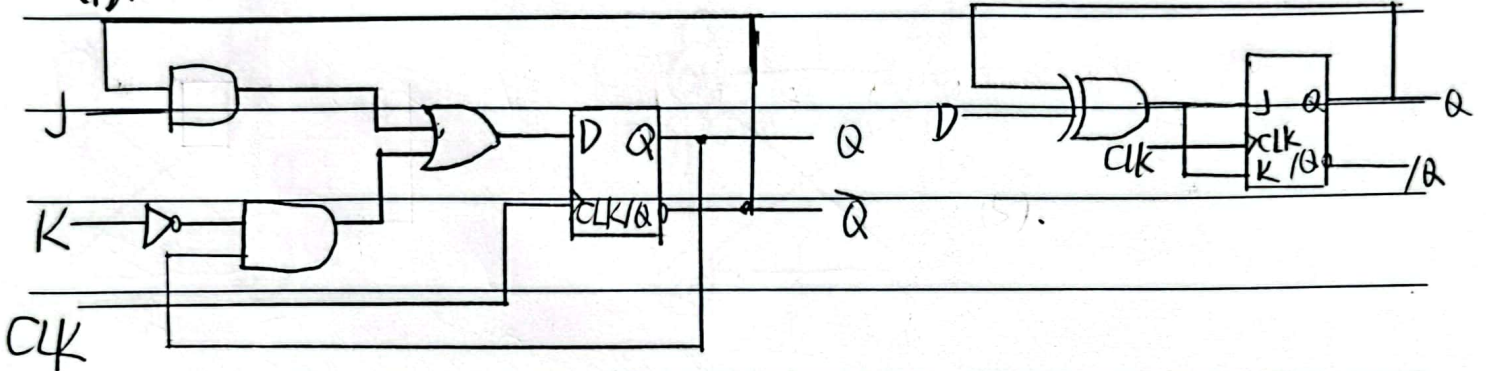
$Q_1 Q_0$		00	01	10	11
S_0	00	00/1	10/1	00/0	10/0
S_1	01	00/0	11/0	00/0	11/0
S_2	10	10/1	01/1	10/0	00/0
S_3	11	11/0	00/0	11/0	01/0



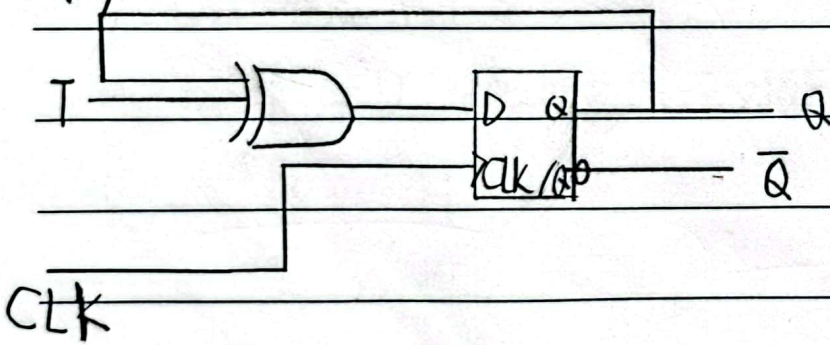
3.8.

(6).

(1).

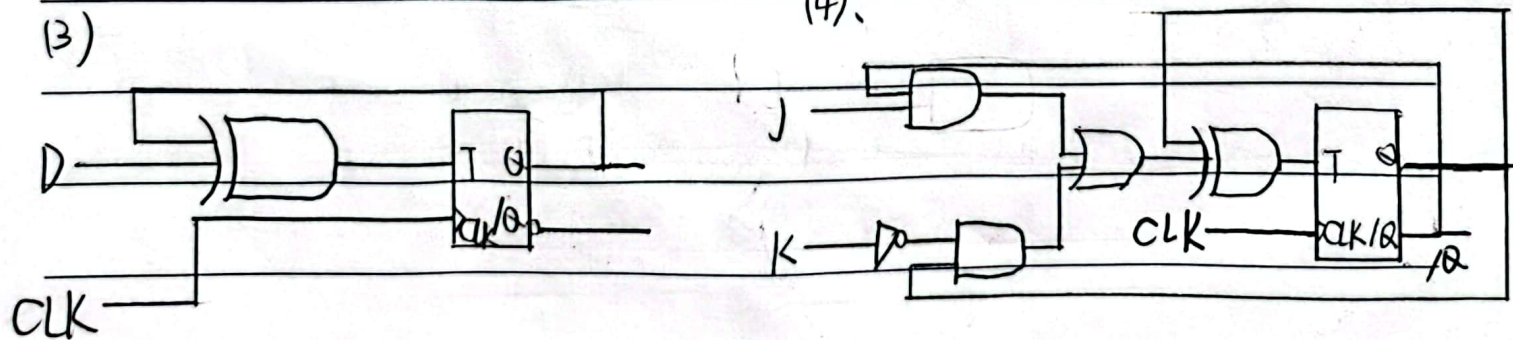


(2)



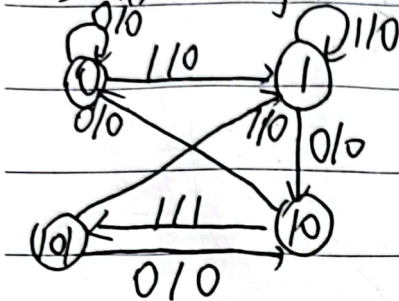
(4).

(3)

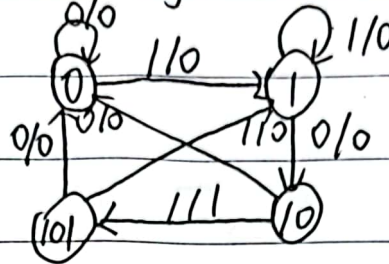




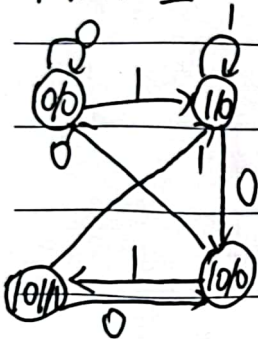
3.13. (1). Mealy 型



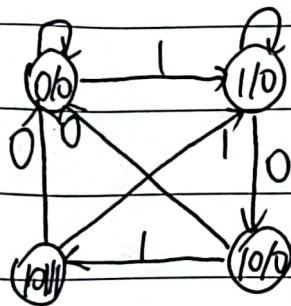
(2). Mealy 型



Moore 型



Moore 型



3.14. 设新状态 X, Y, Z

X 对应原 A, D; Y 对应原 B, C; Z 对应原 E

3.15.

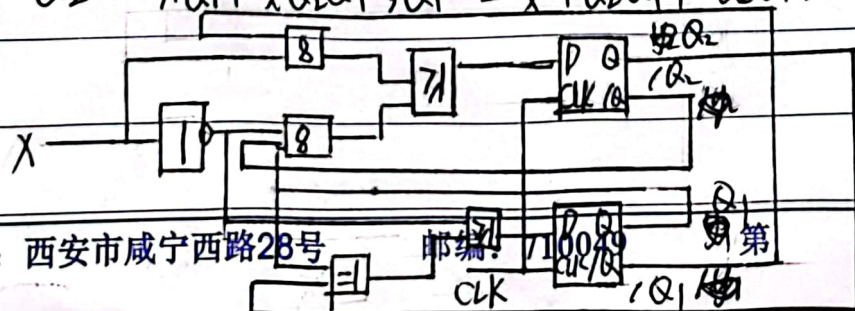
新状态 A, B, A 对应 1, 2, 3, 4, B 对应 5, 6

原\新	00	01	11
X	X/1	Y/0	Z/1
Y	X/0	Z/0	Y/1
Z	X/1	Y/0	Y/1

原\新	00	01	11	10
A	A	A	B	A
B	B	A	A	B

3.16. 由次态表可知

次态方程: $Q_2^{n+1} = XQ_1 + \bar{X}Q_2Q_1$, $Q_1^{n+1} = \bar{X} + Q_2Q_1 + Q_2Q_1$, $Z = Q_2Q_1$





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