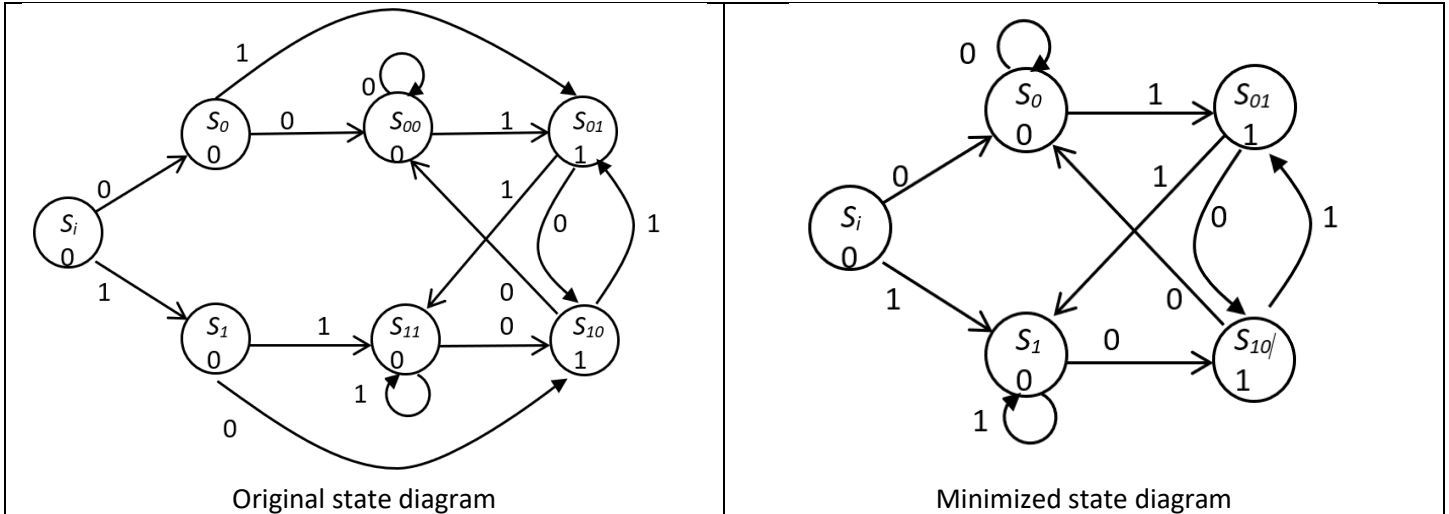


1. From the last lecture
 - a. Was working on the Moore model edge detector FSM
 - b. Used Partition Minimization Procedure to minimize the original state diagram
 - i. $P_3 = (S_i)(S_1, S_{11})(S_0, S_{00})(S_{01})(S_{10})$
 - c. Now use this to create minimized state diagram
 - i. K-successors are the same for the multiple-state blocks, use that to combine them together



2. Implementing the minimized FSM
 - a. From our minimized, equivalent FSM we get the following state table

Present State	Next State		Output z
	x = 0	x = 1	
i	0	1	0
0	00	01	0
1	10	11	0
00	00	01	0
01	10	01	1
10	00	01	1
11	10	11	0

Original State Table

Present State	Next State		Output z
	x = 0	x = 1	
i	0	1	0
0	0	01	0
1	10	1	0
01	10	1	1
10	0	01	1

Minimized State Table

- b. Next, assign binary codes
 - i. Will need 3 flip flops to represent 5 states, call these A, B, and C

Present State	Binary Code	Present State			Input x	Next State			Output z
		A	B	C		A'	B'	C'	
i	000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
i	000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	001	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
0	001	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
1	010	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	010	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
01	011	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
01	011	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
10	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
10	100	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1

- c. Create K-maps for each flip flop based on input and present state
 - i. States that weren't assigned form don't cares

Three Karnaugh maps for variables A , B , and C . Each map is a 4x4 grid with columns labeled 00, 01, 11, 10 and rows labeled 00, 01, 11, 10.

- Map 1 (A):** The output is 1 for all combinations where $A=1$. The 1s are at (00,01), (01,01), (11,01), and (10,01). The expression is $A' = B\bar{x}$.
- Map 2 (B):** The output is 1 for all combinations where $B=1$. The 1s are at (00,01), (01,01), (11,01), and (10,01). The expression is $B' = x$.
- Map 3 (C):** The output is 1 for all combinations where $C=1$. The 1s are at (00,01), (01,01), (11,01), and (10,01). The expression is $C' = A + Bx + \bar{B}C$.

- d. Use derivations from these K-maps to design initial combinational circuit
- e. Create a K-Map based on flip-flops to determine the output combinational circuit
 - i. Assign don't cares for the same reason as above

z

	AB			
	00	01	11	10
C 0	0	0	d	1
1	0	1	d	d

 $z = A + BC$