

**Question (1):**

1. Car Traffic Light (Fig. 1): Deterministic,  
Pedestrian Traffic Light (Fig. 2): Non-deterministic.

2. For Fig. 1:

The count variable has 61 possible values and there are 4 bubbles, so the total number of combinations is  $61 \times 4 = 244$ . The size of the state space is therefore 244.

The number of reachable states, therefore, is  $61 \times 3 + 6 = 189$ .

3. Mathematical model for Fig. 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{States} &= \{\text{none}, \text{waiting}, \text{crossing}\} \\ \text{Inputs} &= (\{\text{sigG}, \text{sigY}, \text{sigR}\} \rightarrow \{\text{present}, \text{absent}\}) \\ \text{Outputs} &= (\{\text{pedestrian}\} \rightarrow \{\text{present}, \text{absent}\}) \\ \text{initialStates} &= \{\text{crossing}\} \\ \text{possibleUpdates}(s, i) &= \begin{cases} \{(\text{none}, \text{absent})\} & \text{if } s = \text{crossing} \\ & \wedge i(\text{sigG}) = \text{present} \\ \{(\text{none}, \text{absent}), (\text{waiting}, \text{present})\} & \text{if } s = \text{none} \\ \{(\text{crossing}, \text{absent})\} & \text{if } s = \text{waiting} \\ & \wedge i(\text{sigR}) = \text{present} \\ \{(s, \text{absent})\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

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**Question (2):**

- 1.

$$q_A = q_B$$

$$2q_B = q_C$$

$$2q_A = q_C$$

$$\Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, q = \begin{bmatrix} q_A \\ q_B \\ q_C \end{bmatrix}, \Gamma q = \vec{0}$$

2. The least positive integer solution to these equations is  $q_A = q_B = 1$ , and  $q_C = 2$ .

3. Scheduling pattern: A, B, C, C.