# AUTOMATON WITH OUTPUT

## **ITEU133**

## AUTOMATA AND THEORY OF COMPUTATION



### **COURSE SYLLABUS**

## V. Automaton with Output

- Moore Machines
- Mealy Machines
- Equivalence of Moore and Mealy Machine
- Applications of Automaton with Output

## FINITE AUTOMATA AS MATHEMATICAL MODELS OF COMPUTERS

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letters of words \( \ldots \) input

transitions \( \ldots \) execution of instructions (a program)

state \( \ldots \) contents of memory

output
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- A finite-state machine M = (Q, S, O,d, I, q)
   0 consists of a finite
- set Q of states, a finite input alphabet S, a finite output alphabet O,
- a transition function  $\delta$  that assigns to each state and input pair a new state, an output function  $\epsilon$  that assigns to each state and input pair an output, and an initial state q0.

- A Moore machine is a collection of 5 things:
  - 1. a finite set of states  $q_0, q_1, q_2, ...$ , where  $q_0$  is designated the start state
  - 2. an alphabet  $\Sigma$  of input letters
  - 3. an alphabet  $\Gamma$  of output characters
  - 4. a transition table that shows for each state and each input letter what state to go to next.
  - 5. an output table that shows what character is output (or printed) when entering a state.

(state, letter from  $\Sigma$ )—transition state

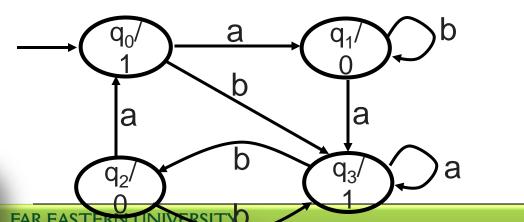


Example: states =  $\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$ 

$$\Sigma = \{a,b\}$$

$$\Gamma = \{0, 1\}$$

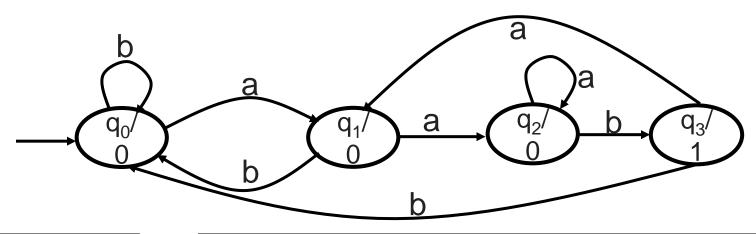
Old state	Output by the	New state			
	old state	After input a	After input b		
$-q_0$	1	$q_1$	$q_3$		
$q_1$	0	$q_3$	$q_1$		
$q_2$	0	$q_0$	$q_3$		
$q_3$	1	$q_3$	$q_2$		







Example: A machine that counts 'aab's



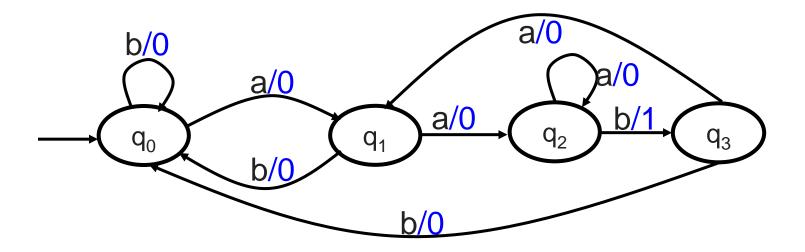
Input		а	а	а	b	а	b	b	а	а	b	b
State	$q_0$	$q_1$	$q_2$	$q_2$	$q_3$	$q_1$	$q_0$	$q_0$	$q_1$	$q_2$	$q_3$	$ q_0 $
Output	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

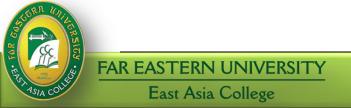
Printing 1 ≈ final state

words that end in aab

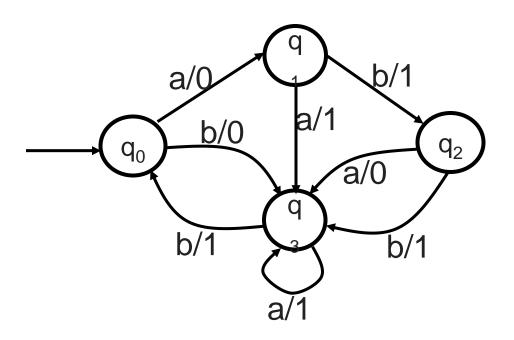
- A Mealy machine is:
  - 1. a finite set of states  $q_0, q_1, q_2, ...$ , where  $q_0$  is designated the start state
  - 2. an alphabet  $\Sigma$  of input letters
  - 3. an alphabet  $\Gamma$  of output characters
  - 4. a finite set of transitions that indicate, for each state and letter of the input alphabet, the state to go to next and the character that is output (printed).





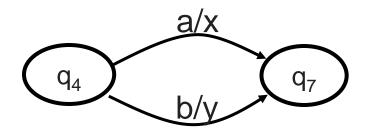


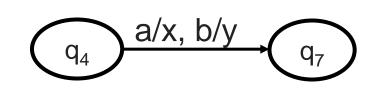
#### Example





#### **Abbreviation:**

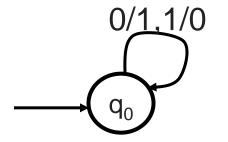




**Example:** binary complement

$$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$$

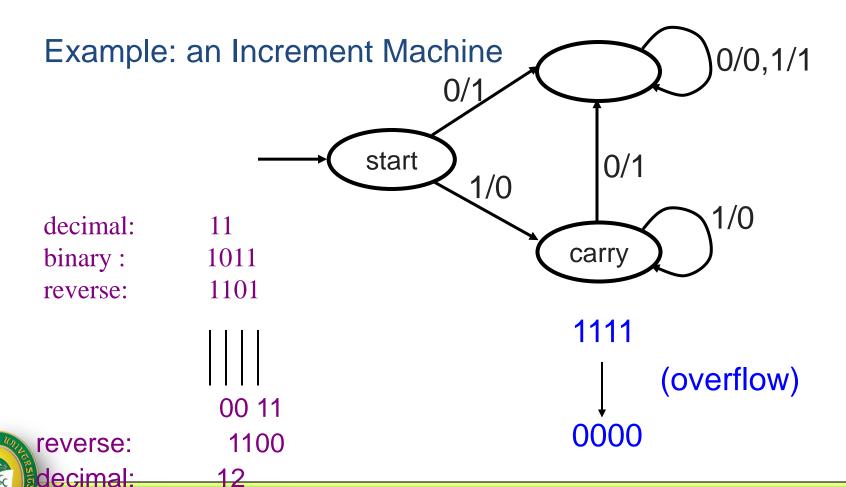
$$\Gamma = \{0, 1\}$$



101 001010

010 110101

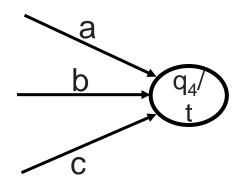


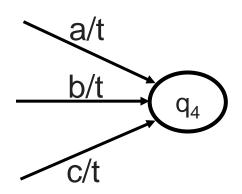


<u>Definition:</u> Let Mo be a Moore machine that prints x in the start state. Let Me be a Mealy machine. The two machines are equivalent if for every input, whenever the output from Me is w, the output from Mo is xw.

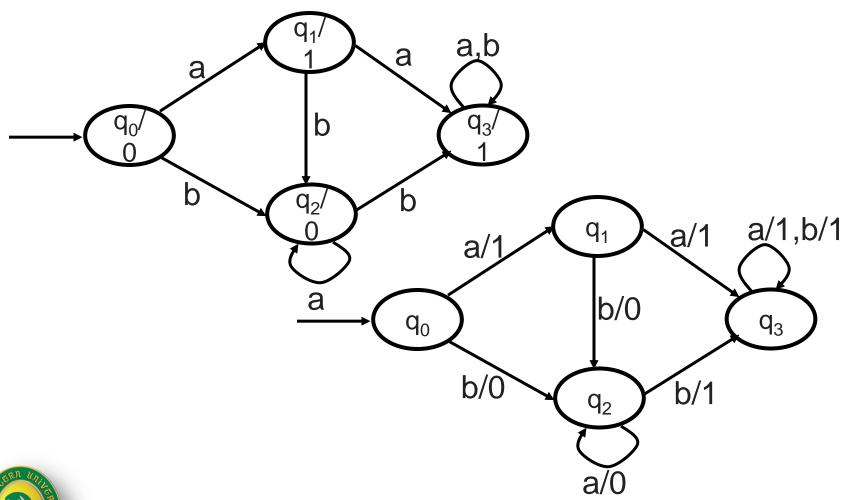
Theorem: For every Moore machine, there exists a Mealy machine that is equivalent to it.

**Proof:** By constructive algorithm





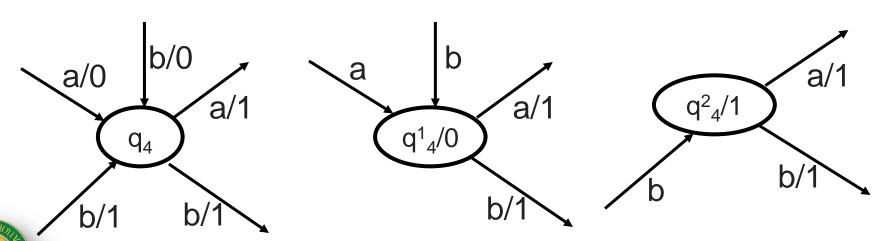




Theorem: For every Mealy machine, there exists a Moore machine that is equivalent to it.

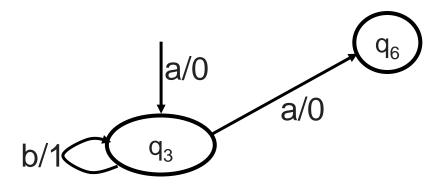
**Proof:** By constructive algorithm

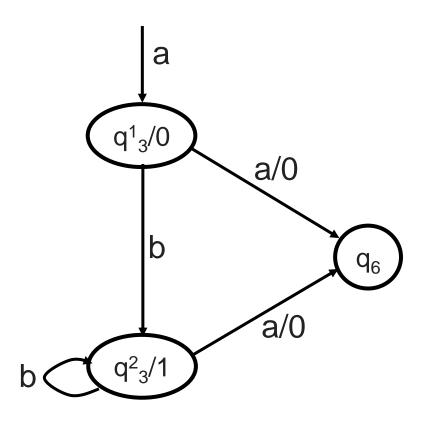
One copy of the state for each letter in  $\Gamma$  that labels an arrow entering it.



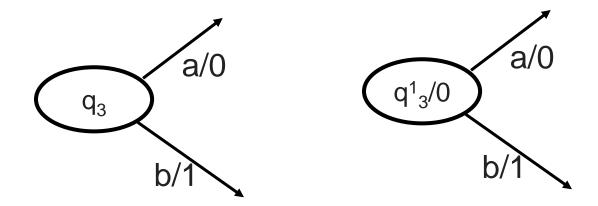
#### We must consider

- 1. incoming edges
- 2. outgoing edges
- 3. loops

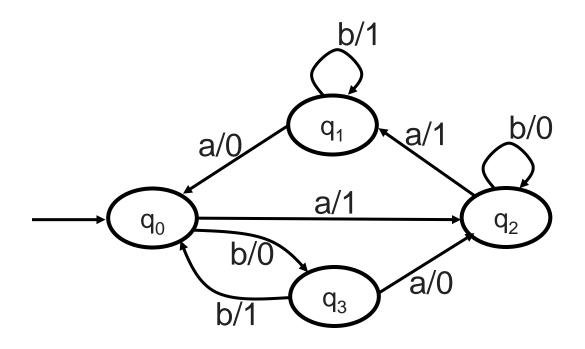


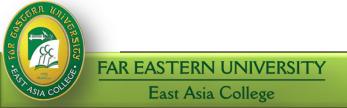


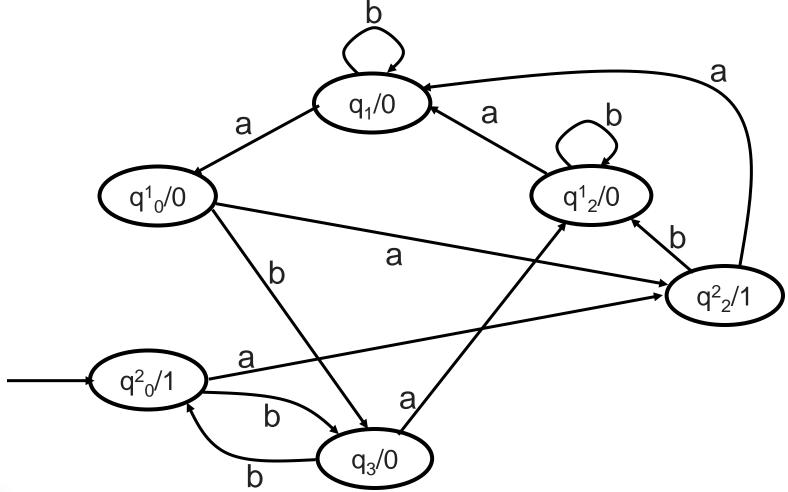
If there is no entering arrow, choose any letter from  $\Gamma$ .



Choose any copy of  $q_0$  as the start state.

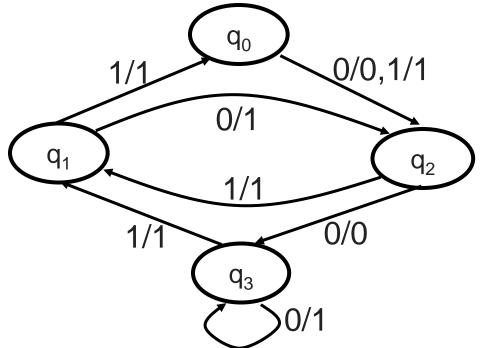








Old	<u>Input</u>	0	Input 1		
state	new state	output	new state	output	
$q_0$	$q_2$	0	$q_2$	1	
$q_1$	$q_2$	1	$q_0$	1	
$q_2$	$q_3$	0	$q_1$	1	
$q_3$	$q_3$	1	$q_1$	1	





### **Automata Summary**

	Finite Automata	Tr. Graphs	Generalized Tr. Graphs	non-determ automata	Moore Machines	Mealy Machines
start states	1	≥1	≥1	1	1	1
final states	≥0	≥0	≥0	≥0	0	0
labels on arrows	letters of $\Sigma$	words of $\Sigma^*$	Reg. Expr. over $\Sigma$	letters of $\Sigma$	letters of $\Sigma$	i/o, i $\in \Sigma$ , o $\in \Gamma$
# of trans. from each state	1 transition for each letter of $\Sigma$	≥0	≥0	≥0	1 transition for each letter of $\Sigma$	1 transition for each letter of $\Sigma$
Deterministic?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Output?	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes