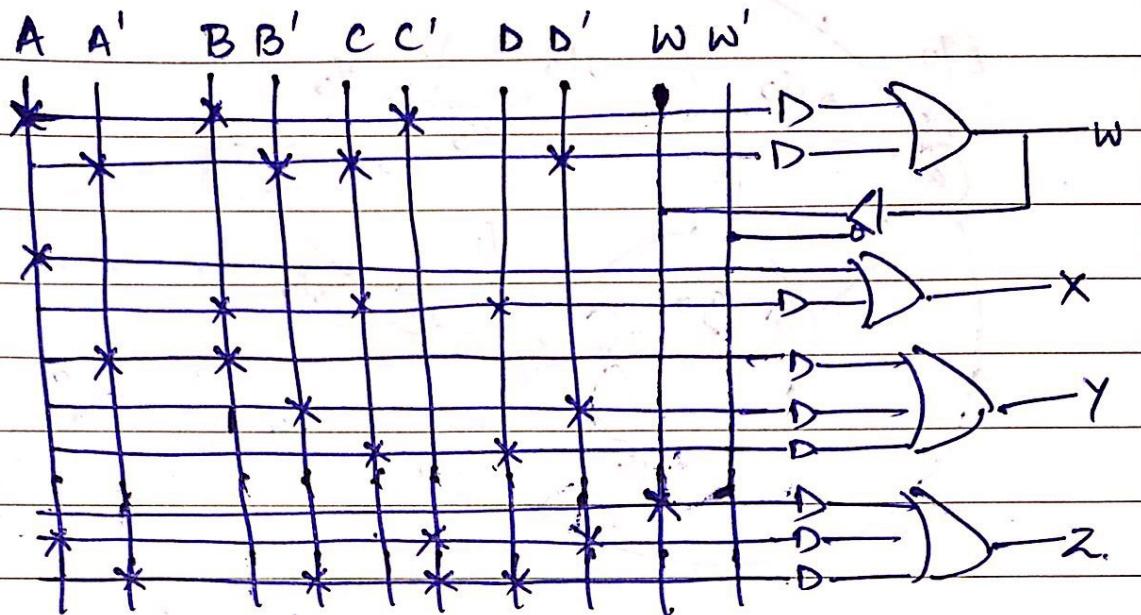


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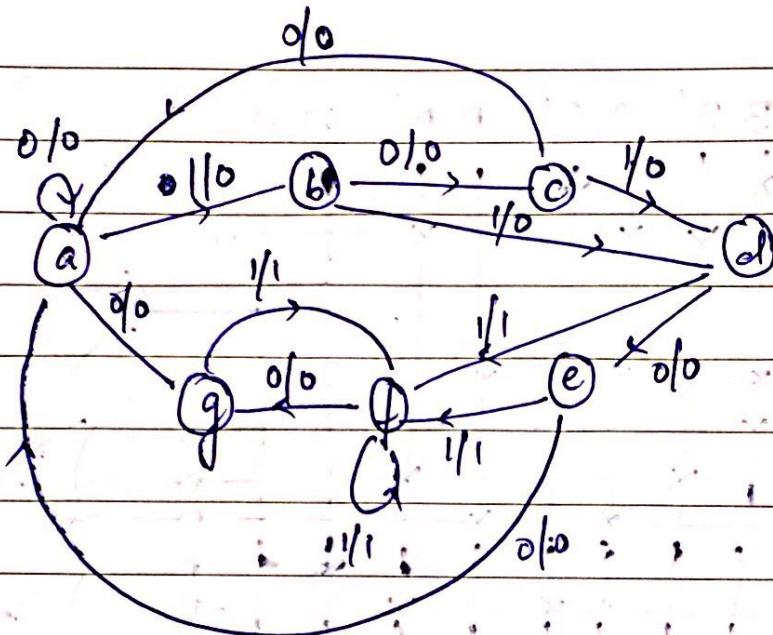
4/9/18 STATE REDUCTION

& Draw State Diagram.

Present state	Next state	Output
$x=0$	$x=1$	$x=0$ / $x=1$

a	a b	0 0
b	c d	0 0
c	a d	0 0
d	e f	0 1
e	a f	0 1
f	g f	0 1
g	a f	0 1

Date: / / /



Reduce No. of states.

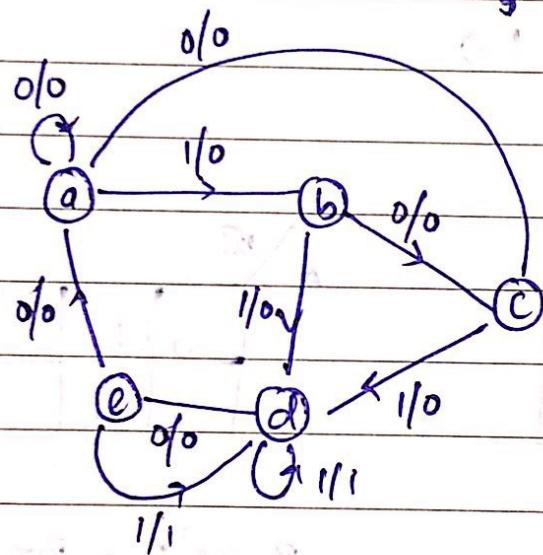
~~g~~ e & g can be reduced, & replace g by e.  
<sup>removing</sup>

Present State	Next State	Output
	$x=0 \mid x=1$	$x=0 \mid x=1$
a	a b	0 0
b	c d	0 0
c	a d	0 0
d	e f	0 1
e	a f	0 1
f	e f	0 1

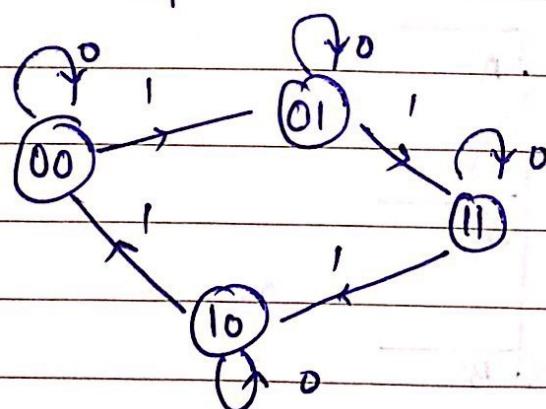
d & f can be reduced remove f & replace f by d.

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Present state	Next state	Output
$x=0$	$x=1$	$x=0$
a	a b	0 0
b	c d	0 0
c	a d	0 0
d	e d	0 1
e	a f d	0 1



Q Give state diagram for when  $x=0$  state of circuit remains same. when  $x=1$  the circuit goes through the transition from  $00 \rightarrow 01 \rightarrow 11 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 00$  and repeats

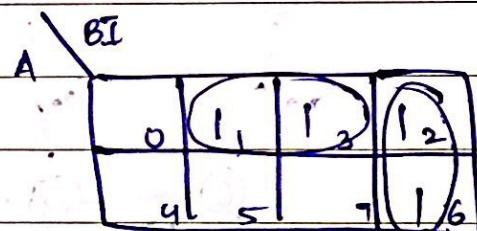
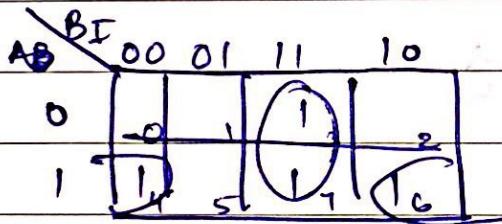


Design a sequential circuit using 2 - D flipflops, Matrikas

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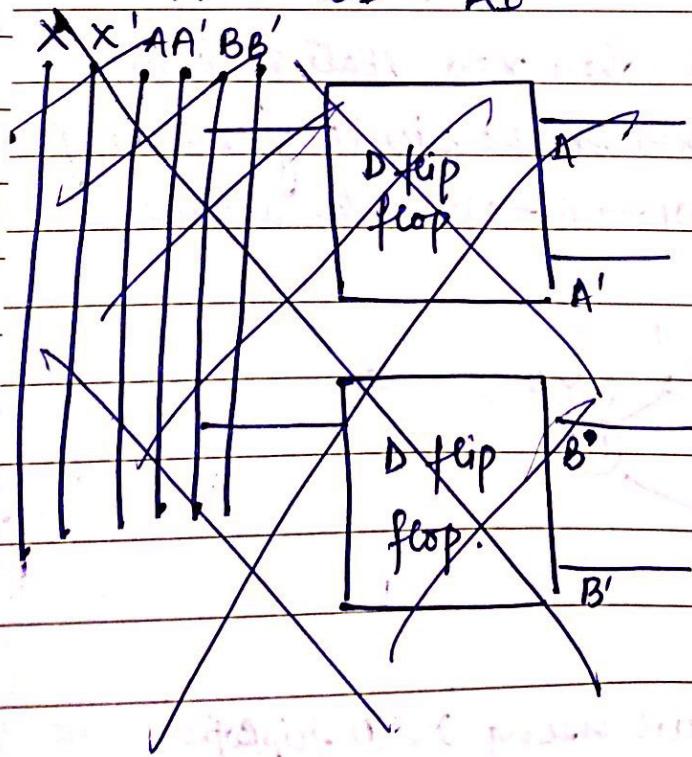
State Input Next State/Output

	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0
2	0	1	0	1	1
3	0	1	1	1	1
4	1	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	1	0	0
6	1	1	0	1	1
7	1	1	1	0	1

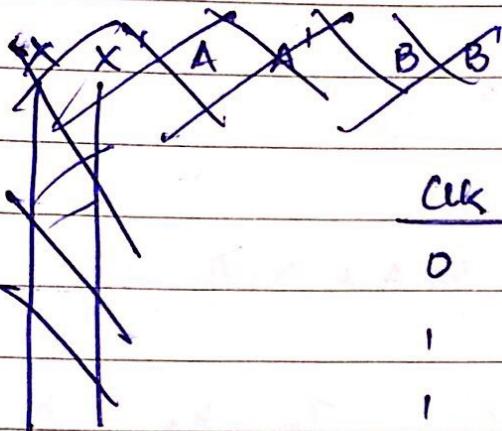


$$A = BI + AI'$$

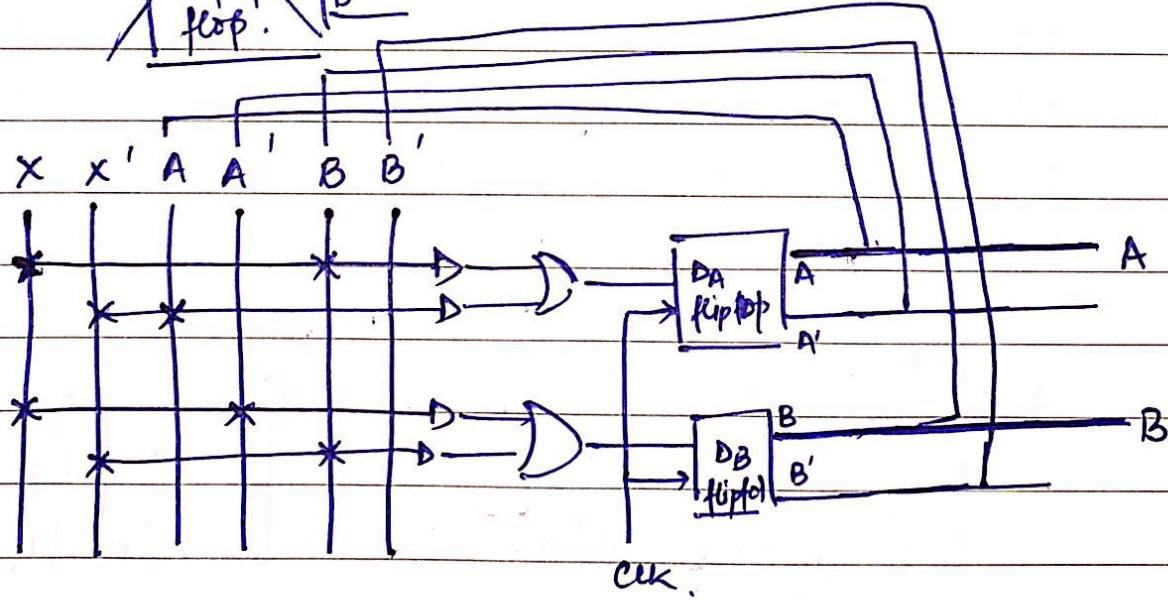
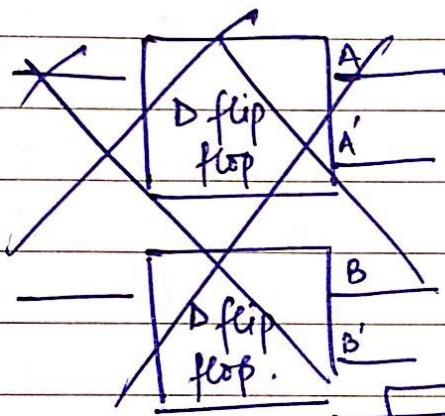
$$B = A'I + BI'$$



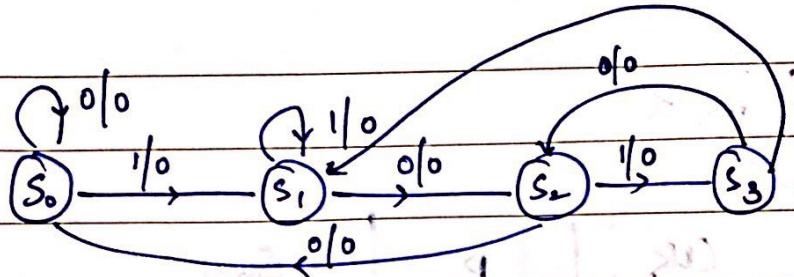
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<u>Clk</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Qn+1</u>
0	x	$Q_n$
1	0	0
1	1	1



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3 Generate the h/w using JK-ff. for A & D-ff. for B.

4

	Present State	$J_p$	Next State	$D_p$	$J_A$	$k_A$	$D_B$
6	00	0	00	0	0	X	0
7	00	1	01	0	0	X	1
	01	0	10	0	1	X	0
	01	1	01	0	0	X	1
	10	0	00	0	X	1	0
	10	1	11	0	X	0	1
	11	0	10	0	1	X	0
	11	1	01	1	0	X	1

(A)(B)      (X)

A	B	00	01	11	10
0	0	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	1

A	B	00	01	11	10
0	0	0	1	1	2
1	0	1	1	1	1

$$A = A\bar{B}X + \bar{B}X$$

$$D_B = B = X$$

A	B	00	01	11	10
0	0	0	1	2	2
1	0	1	1	1	6

$$D_P = AB\bar{X}$$

MATRIXAS

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### Excitation Table of D-FF.

<u>Clk</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Q<sub>out</sub></u>
0	x	Q <sub>n</sub>
1	0	0
1	1	1

### Excitation Table for JK-FF.

<u>Q(t)</u>	<u>Q(t+1)</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>
0	0	0	x
0	1	1	x
1	0	x	1
1	1	x	0

A	<u>BX</u>	00	01	11	10
0	0	0	1	3	(12)
1	x <sub>4</sub>	x <sub>5</sub>	x <sub>7</sub>	x <sub>6</sub>	

$$J_A = BX$$

A	<u>BX</u>	00	01	11	10
0	x <sub>0</sub>	x <sub>1</sub>	x <sub>3</sub>	x <sub>2</sub>	
1	1 <sub>4</sub>	1 <sub>5</sub>	1 <sub>7</sub>	1 <sub>6</sub>	c

$$K_A = \bar{B}\bar{X} + BX$$

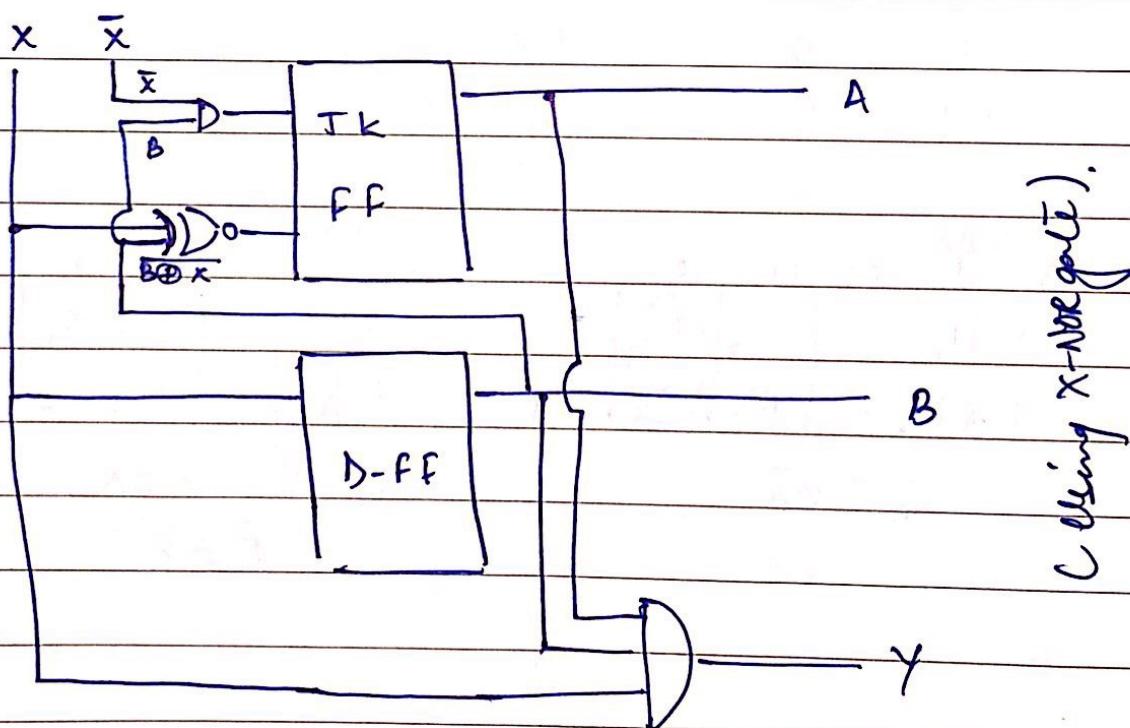
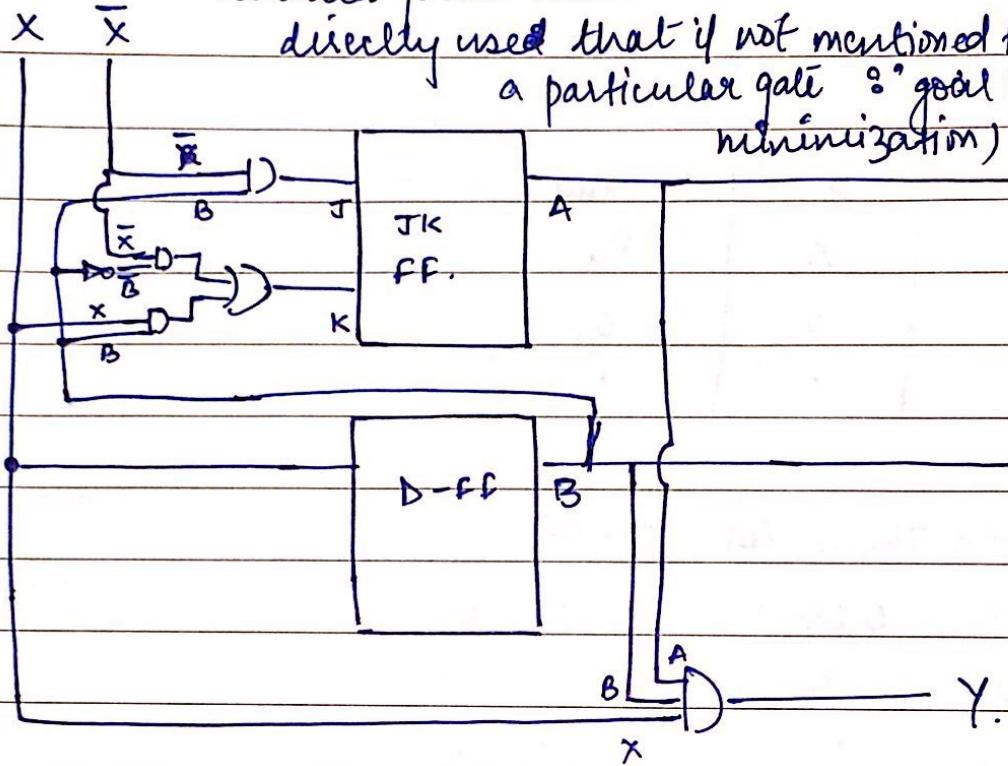
$$= (\overline{B \oplus X})$$

(In Exam if gate available of a

reduced form then

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directly used that if not mentioned to do from  
a particular gate ? goal is h/w  
minimization)



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Q Generate state diagram from h/w.

$$Y = ABX$$

$$J_A = BX$$

$$J_B = BX + B'X' = \overline{B} \oplus X$$

$$D_B = X$$

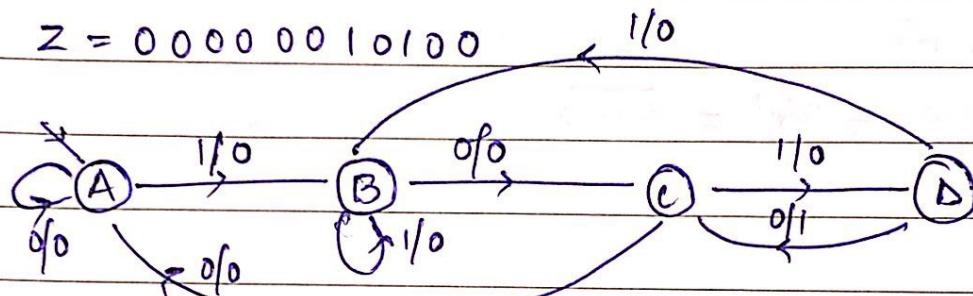
Present State	I/P	Next State.	Y.	J <sub>A</sub>	J <sub>B</sub>
00	0	00	0	0	1
00	1	01	0	0	0
01	0	10	0	0	1
01	1	01	0	0	0
10	0	00	0	0	0
10	1	01	1	0	0
11	0	01	0	1	0
11	1	00	1	1	0

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## \* SEQUENCE RECOGNIZER. (1010)

$$X = 00110101000$$

$$Z = 00000010100$$



(1011)

A → Reset

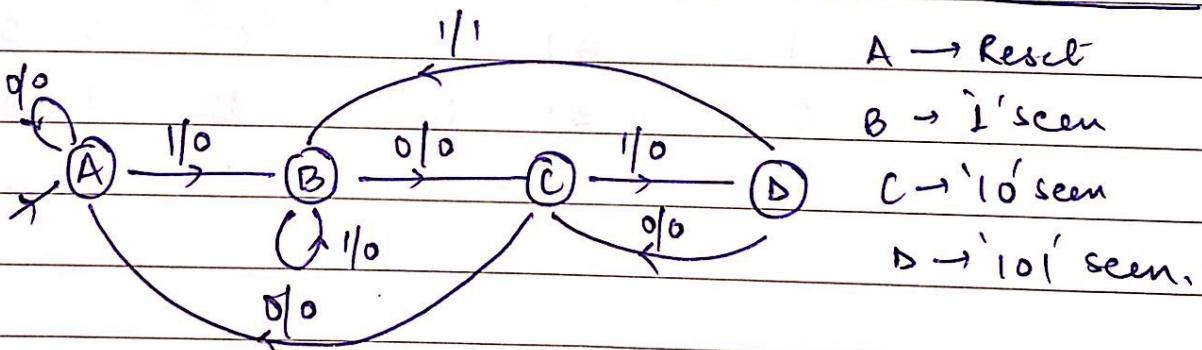
B → '1' seen

C → '10' seen

D → '101' seen.

$$X = 1110010010011011010110111111$$

$$Z = 00000000000000001000010010000$$



Implement (1010) w/w with Jk for A, D for B.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{A} \quad \text{B} \\ \oplus \\ \text{A state} \rightarrow 00 \end{array}$$

$$\text{B state} \rightarrow 01$$

$$\text{C state} \rightarrow 10$$

$$\text{D state} \rightarrow 1011$$

MATRIXAS

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Present State		$\bar{P}$	Next State		$\bar{Q}$	$\bar{P}$	$\bar{B}\bar{K}_A$	$K_A$
A	B	X	A	B	Y			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	X
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	X
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	X
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	X	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	1	X	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	X	1

A \ B\bar{X}		00	01	11	10
0	0	1	3	2	
1	$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_7$	$x_6$	

$$J_A = B\bar{X}$$

A \ B\bar{X}		00	01	11	10
0	0	x	x	2	
1	1	1	0	1	

$$K_A = \bar{B}\bar{X} + BX$$

$$= B\bar{D}X$$

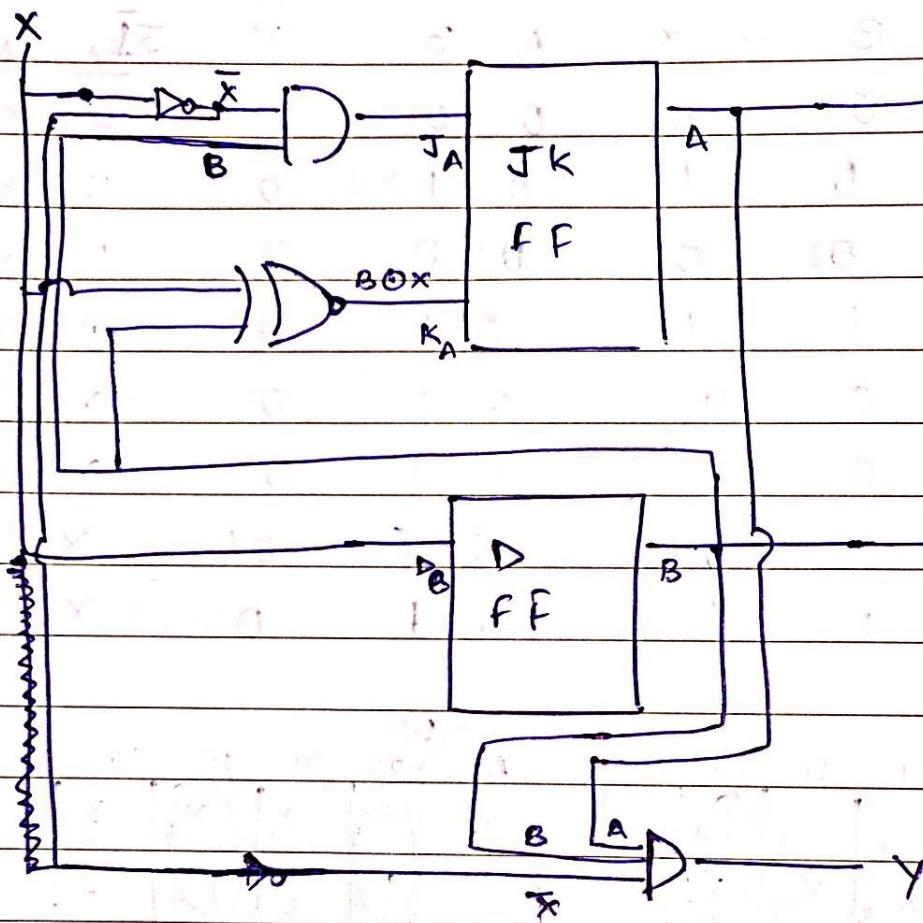
A \ B\bar{X}		00	01	11	10
0	0	1	1	2	
1	4	5	1	6	

$$B\bar{D}_B = X$$

A \ B\bar{X}		00	01	11	10
0	0	1	3	2	
1	4	5	0	6	

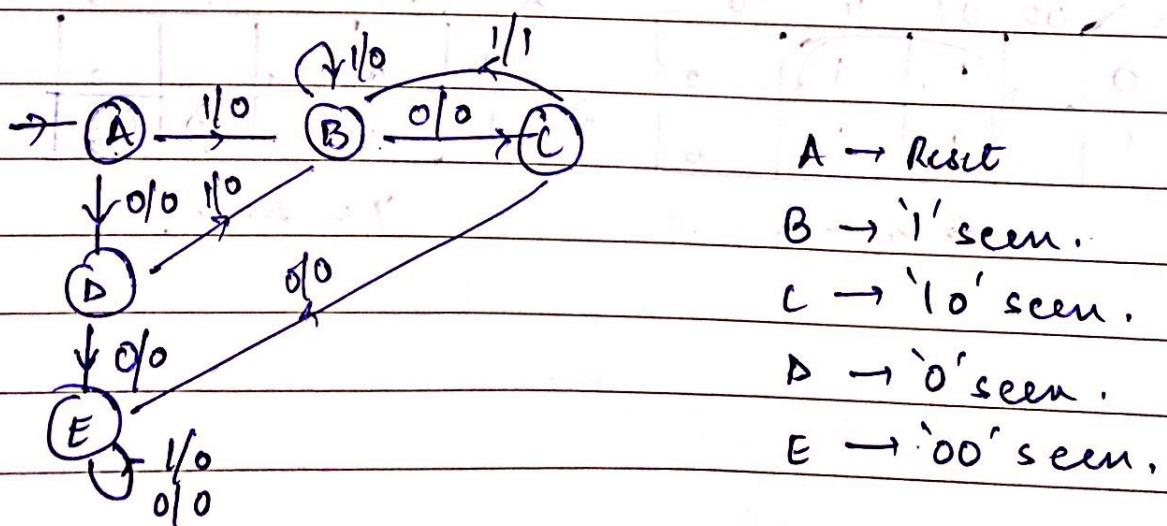
$$Y = AB\bar{X}$$

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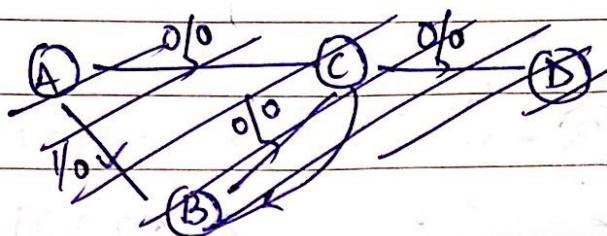


Q A sequential circuit has I/p  $x$ . ~~and~~ output

$Z_1 = 1$  whenever the i/p sequence  $x = 101$  occurs,  
provided that the i/p sequence  $x = 00$  has never occurred.

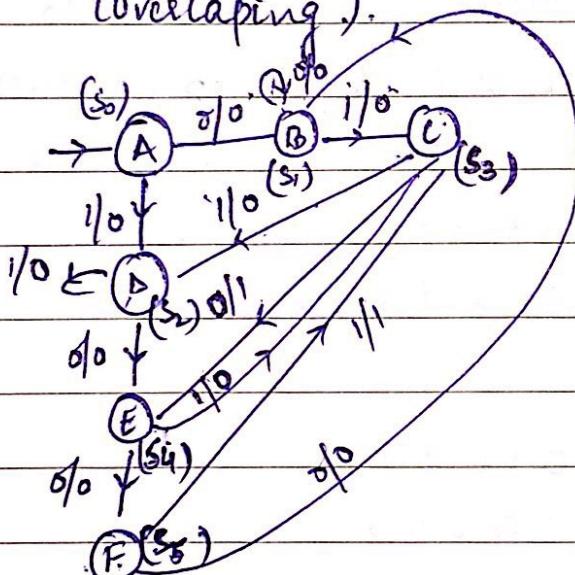


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10/18 Missed Classes.

10/18 Q) 010 03 1001 using Mealy M/c model.  
(overlapping).

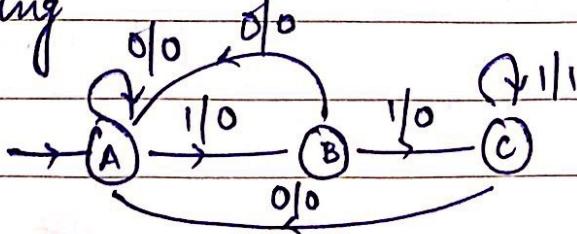


$$x = 01100010010101100$$
$$z = 00000001011000000$$

010010  
00010

Q) 3 or more consecutive 1's in a string.  
( Overlapping & Non overlapping ).

- Overlapping

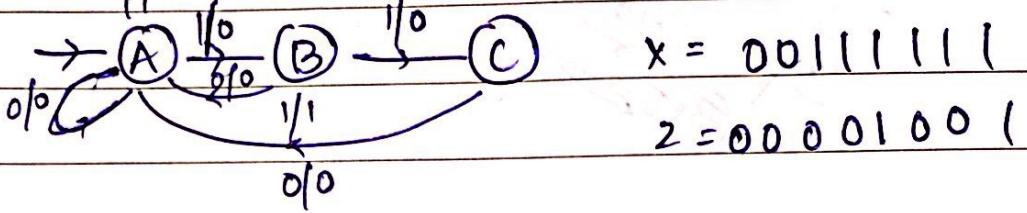


01111  
000101  
000000  
000100  
000100  
000100

~~Non-Overlapping for this is same as after every 1 if a '0' comes it goes to next state.~~

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Non-Overlapping



16/16/18

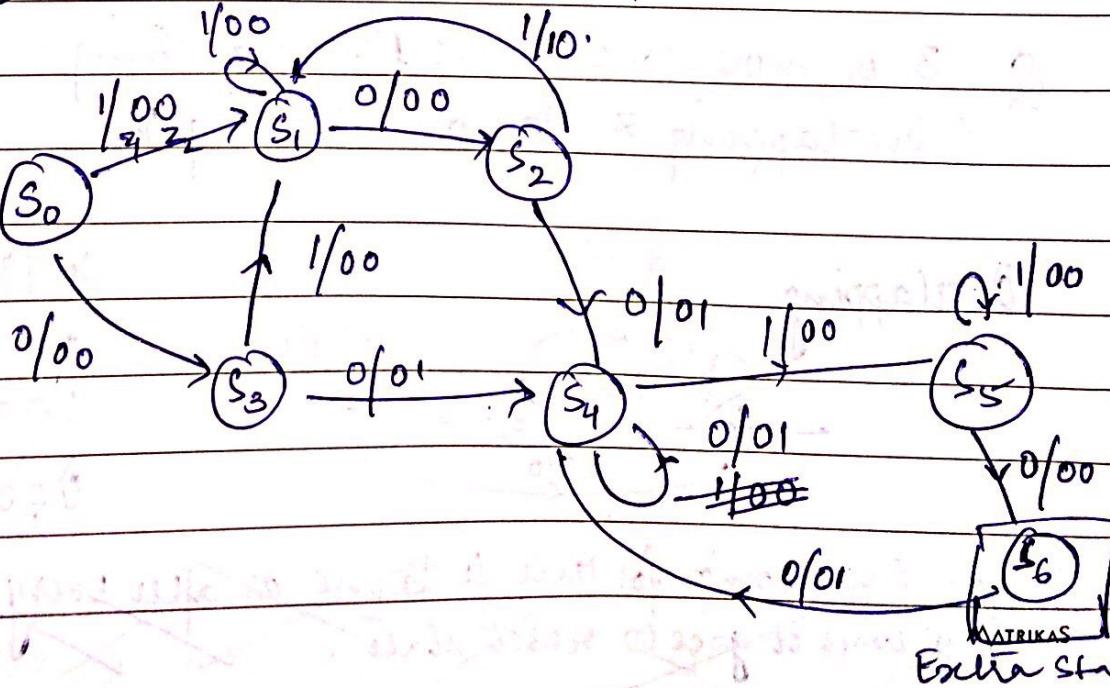
If a sequential circuit has one ifp -  $x$  and two o/p's  $z_1, z_2$ . An o/p  $z_1 = 1$  occurs whenever the ifp sequence  $x = 101$  occurs provided the ifp sequence  $x = 00$  has never occurred. An o/p  $z_2 = 1$  occurs whenever the ifp sequence  $x = 00$  occurs.

Give a mealy state graph and state table (Overlapping).

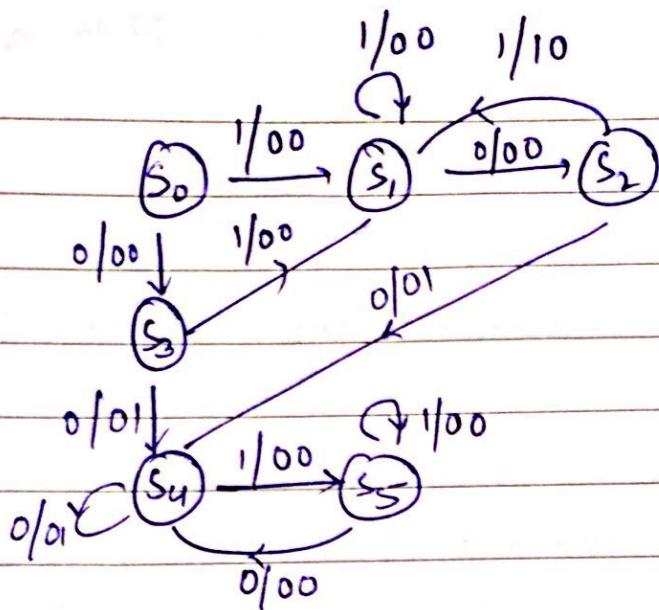
$$x = 011010100101000$$

$$z_1 = 0000101000000000$$

$$z_2 = 0000000010000011$$



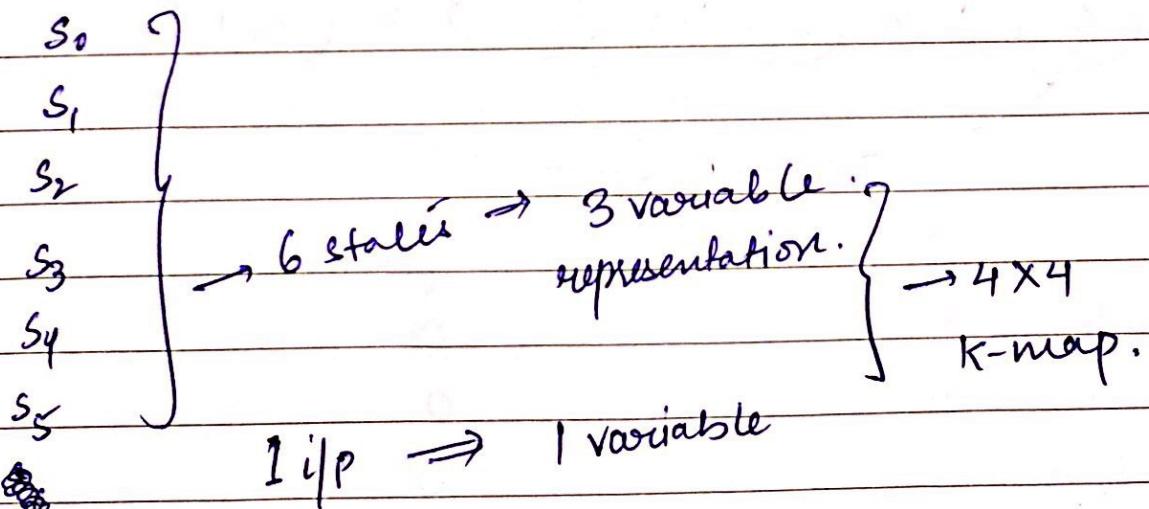
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How many k-maps & what is the size?

$4 \times 4 \rightarrow \text{Kmaps}$

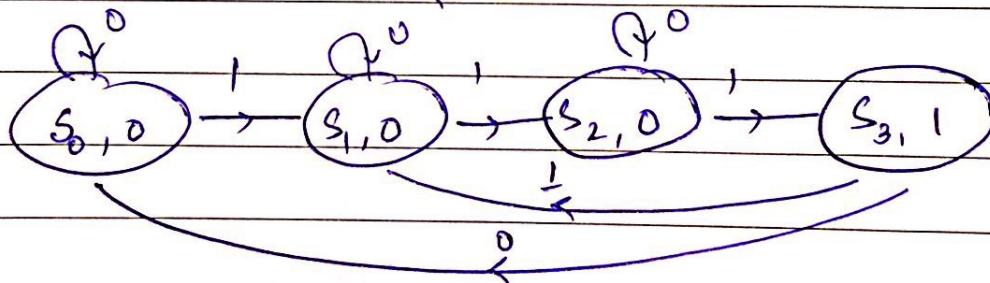
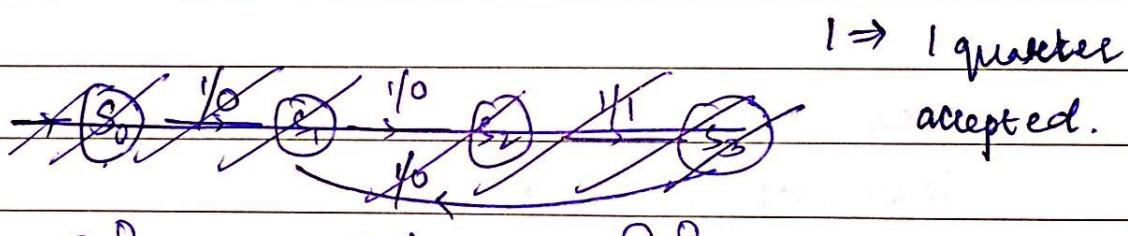
2 k-maps. ( $2_1$ ,  $2_2$ )



1 k-map	$4 \times 4$	$Z_1$ o/p	?	Mealy w/c
1 k-map	$4 \times 4$	$Z_2$ o/p	?	$\Leftrightarrow$ i/p dependent
3 k-map	$4 \times 4$	<del>i/p</del>	<del>Next State Calculation</del>	

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Q Coffee Machine operates only after you have inserted 75 cents, the machine has a single slot that accepts only quarters (only 1 coin at a time) as a sensor indicates to control the value of the coin inserted. If the total amount is equal to 75 cents, the machine dispenses a single cup of coffee. Draw the State Diagram & implement with JK flip flop. Make a moore m/c.



	0	1	0/p.
$s_0$	$s_0$	$s_1$	0
$s_1$	$s_1$	$s_2$	0
$s_2$	$s_2$	$s_3$	0
$s_3$	$s_0$	$s_1$	1

Date: / / /

Present State

Next State

	$S_A$	$S_B$	$X$		$S_A$	$S_B$	$J_A$	$K_A$	$Y$	$J_B$	$K_B$
$S_0$	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	x	0	0
	0	0	1	.	0	1	0	x	0	1	x
$S_1$	0	1	0	.	0	1	0	x	0	x	0
	0	1	1	.	1	0	1	x	0	x	1
$S_2$	1	0	0	.	1	0	x	0	0	0	x
	1	0	1	.	1	1	x	0	0	1	x
$S_3$	1	1	0	.	0	0	x	1	0	x	1
	1	1	1	.	0	1	x	1	0	x	0

$S_A$	$S_B X$			
	00	01	11	10
0	0	1	1	2
1	$x_4$	$x_5$	( $x_7$ )	$x_6$

$S_A$	$S_B X$			
	00	01	11	10
0	$x_0$	$x_1$	$x_3$	$x_2$
1	$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_7$	$x_6$

$$J_A = S_B X$$

$$K_A = S_B$$

$S_A$	$S_B X$			
	00	01	11	10
0	0	1	$x_3$	$x_2$
1	$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_7$	$x_6$

$S_A$	$S_B X$			
	00	01	11	10
0	$x_0$	$x_1$	$x_3$	$x_2$
1	$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_7$	$x_6$

$$J_B = X$$

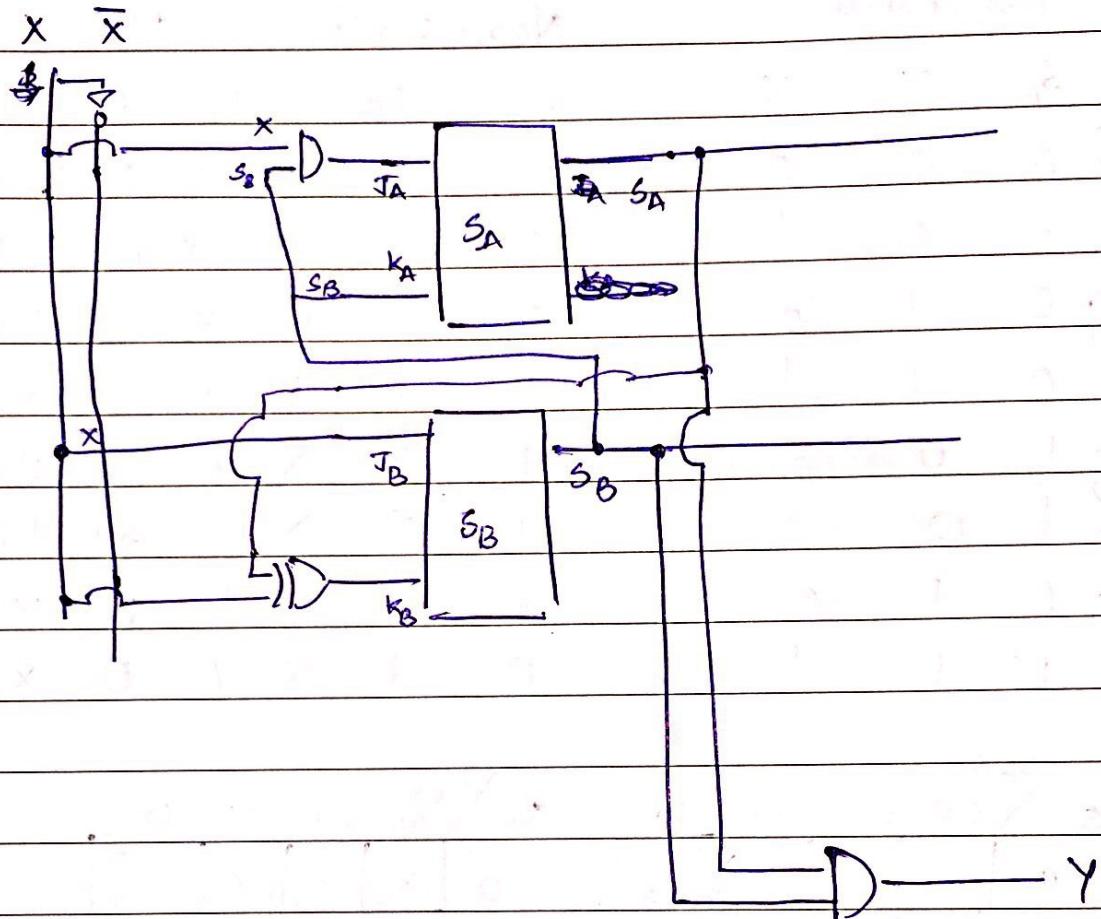
$$K_B = \bar{S}_A \bar{X} + \bar{S}_A X$$

$$= \bar{S}_A \oplus X$$

$$\varphi_P = S_A S_B$$

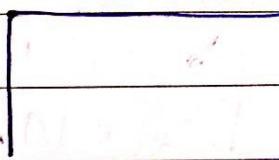
$S_A$	$S_B$	
	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1

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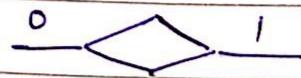
## \* ALGORITHMIC STATE M/c CHART (ASM Chart).



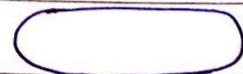
State box.

(At each clock cycle, the state of a circuit remains in a particular state & in the next clock cycle, the state of a circuit remains in the same state or moves to a next state).

Date: / / /

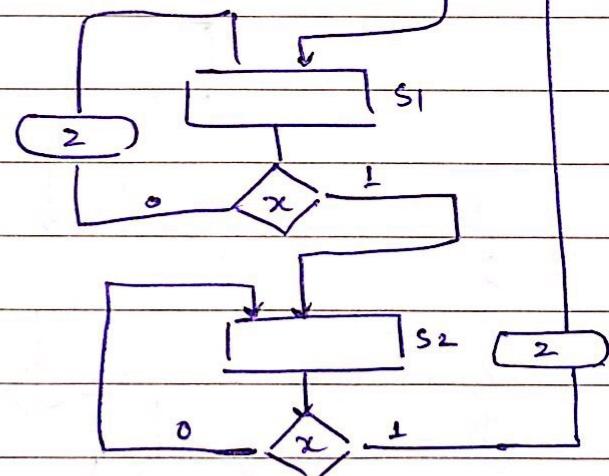
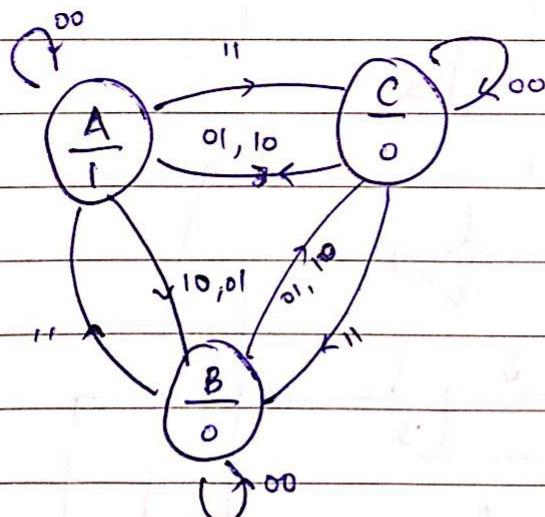
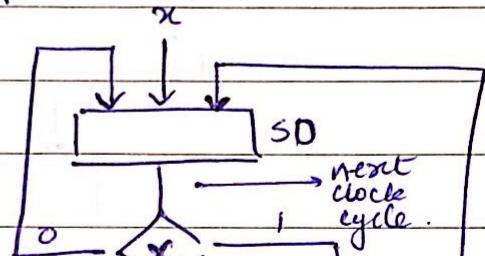
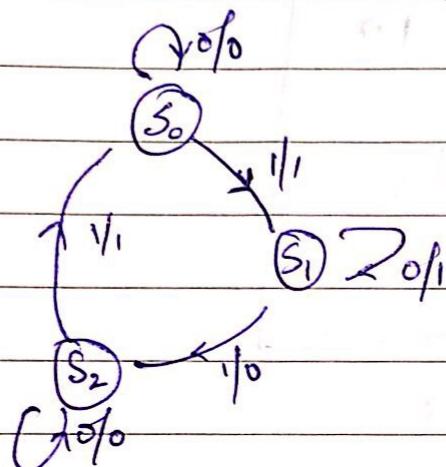


Decision box.

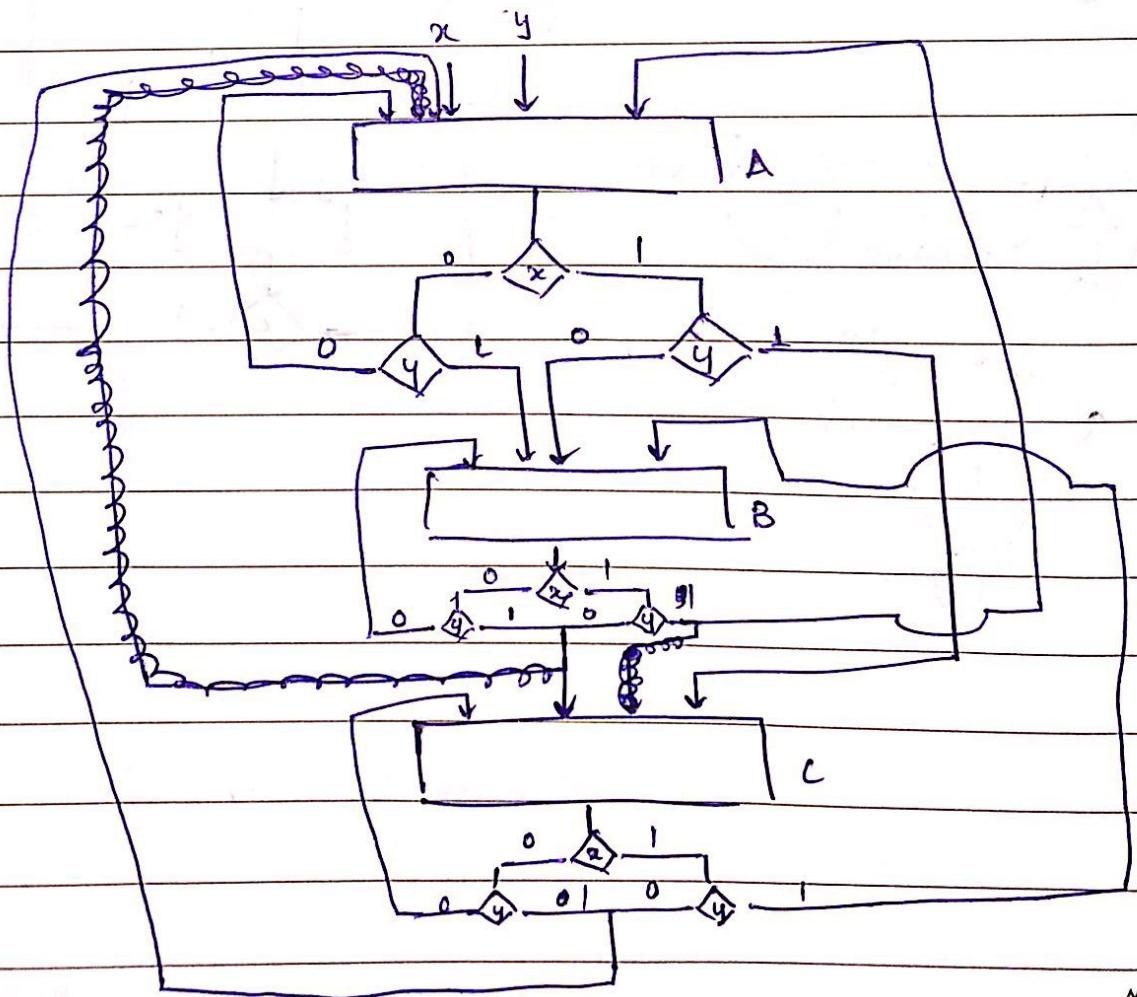
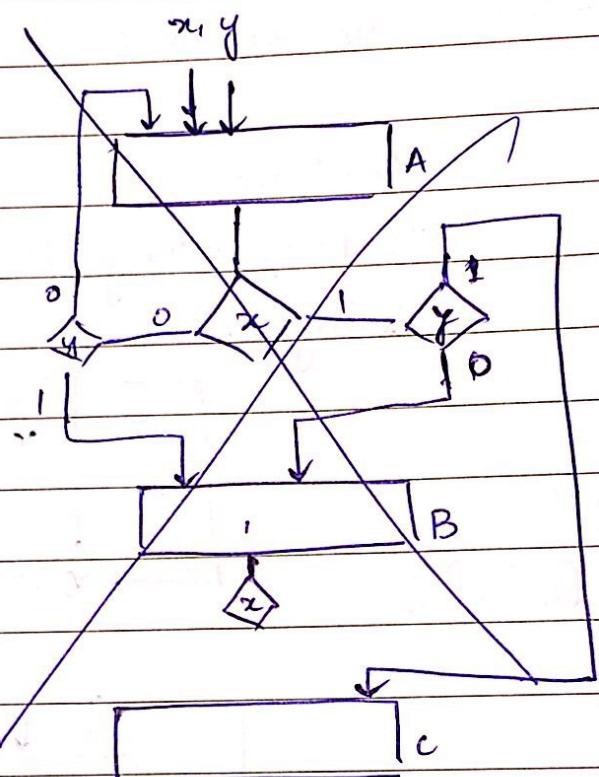


Condition box.

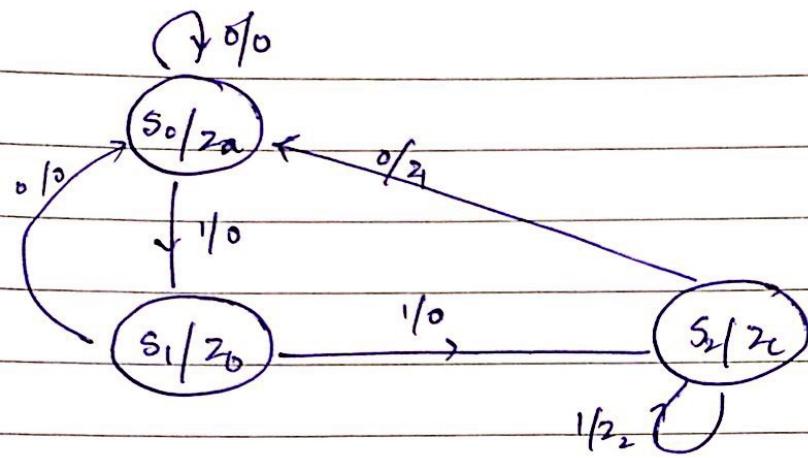
(Used only in Mealy m/c if the o/p is higher).



Date: / / /



MATRIXAS



$x$  is an i/p

$z_a, z_b$  &  $z_c$  are moore d/p's

$z_1, z_2$  are Mealy d/p's.

