Mahdiye Hosseini 970087097 Example 3.19 and Example 3.20

Example 3.19 Convert the given Mealy machine to an equivalent Moore machine.

	I/P = 0		I/P = 1	
Present State	Next State	O/P	Next State	O/P
—► q ₀	\boldsymbol{q}_2	z_0	q_1	z_1
$\mathbf{q}_{_{1}}$	\mathbf{q}_{0}	z_0	${\bf q}_2$	z_0
\mathbf{q}_2	\mathbf{q}_{0}	z_1	\mathbf{q}_2	z_1

Solution: For q_0 for input 0, the output differs. For q_2 for inputs 0 and 1, the output differs. So the states are broken as q_00 , q_01 and q_20 , q_21 . According to the new states, the modified Mealy machine becomes

	I/P = 0		I/P = 1	
Present State	Next State	O/P	Next State	O/P
—► q ₀₀	\mathbf{q}_{20}	Z_0	\mathbf{q}_1	z_1
q_{01}	q_{20}	Z_0	$\mathbf{q}_{_{1}}$	z_1

	I/P = 0		I/P = 1	
Present State	Next State	O/P	Next State	O/P
\mathbf{q}_{1}	q_{00}	Z_0	\mathbf{q}_{20}	Z_0
\mathbf{q}_{20}	\mathbf{q}_{01}	z_1	\mathbf{q}_{21}	z_1
q_{21}	q_{01}	Z_1	q_{21}	z_1

From this modified Mealy machine, the Moore machine is

	Next State			
Present State	I/P = 0	I/P = 1	O/P	
— ▶ q ₀₀	\boldsymbol{q}_{20}	\boldsymbol{q}_1	Z_0	
\mathbf{q}_{01}	\boldsymbol{q}_{20}	\boldsymbol{q}_1	Z_1	
\mathbf{q}_{1}	${\bf q}_{\rm 00}$	\boldsymbol{q}_{20}	Z_1	
\mathbf{q}_{20}	\boldsymbol{q}_{01}	\boldsymbol{q}_{21}	z_0	
\mathbf{q}_{21}	q_{01}	\mathbf{q}_{21}	z_1	

Example 3.20 Convert the given Mealy machine to an equivalent Moore machine.

	I/P = 0		I/P = 1	
Present State	Next State	O/P	Next State	O/P
—► q ₀	${\bf q}_2$	0	\boldsymbol{q}_1	0
\mathbf{q}_{1}	\mathbf{q}_{0}	1	\mathbf{q}_3	0
${\bf q}_2$	$\mathbf{q}_{_{1}}$	1	q_0	1
q_3	q_3	1	\mathbf{q}_2	0

Solution: In the next state column of the given Mealy machine, the output differs for q_1 and q_3 as the next state. So, the states are divided as q_10 , q_11 and q_30 , q_31 , respectively. After dividing the states, the modified Mealy machine becomes

	I/P = 0		I/P = 1	
Present State	Next State	O/P	Next State	O/P
— ► q ₀	${\bf q}_2$	0	\mathbf{q}_{10}	0
\boldsymbol{q}_{10}	\mathbf{q}_{0}	1	q_{30}	0
\mathbf{q}_{11}	q_0	1	q_{30}	0
${\bf q}_2$	q_{11}	1	q_0	1
q_{30}	q_{31}	1	${\bf q}_2$	0
q_{31}	q_{31}	1	${\bf q}_2$	0

In the next state column of the modifi ed Mealy machine, when q_0 is a next state, the output is 0. So, in the constructing Moore machine, for the present state q_0 , the output is also 0. Similarly, for the present state q_2 , the output is 0.

For the divided states like q_10 , q_11 , there is no need to mention the output as they were divided according to the distinguished output. So, the constructing Moore machine is

Next State				
Present State	I/P = 0	I/P = 1	O/P	
— ▶ q ₀	${\boldsymbol q}_2$	\boldsymbol{q}_{10}	1	
\mathbf{q}_{10}	q_0	q_{30}	0	
\mathbf{q}_{11}	q_0	q_{30}	1	
${\bf q}_2$	\boldsymbol{q}_{11}	q_0	0	
q_{30}	\boldsymbol{q}_{31}	\boldsymbol{q}_2	0	
q_{31}	\boldsymbol{q}_{31}	${\bf q}_2$	1	

To get rid of the problem of the occurrence of null string, we need to include another state, q_a , with same transactions as of q_0 but with output 0. The modified final Moore machine equivalent to the given Mealy machine becomes

	Next		
Present State	I/P = 0	I/P = 1	O/P
$-\!\!\!\!-\!$	\boldsymbol{q}_2	\boldsymbol{q}_{10}	0
q_0	${\bf q}_2$	\mathbf{q}_{10}	1
\mathbf{q}_{10}	q_0	q_{30}	0
\mathbf{q}_{11}	q_0	q_{30}	1
${\bf q}_2$	\boldsymbol{q}_{11}	q_0	0
q_{30}	q_{31}	${\boldsymbol q}_2$	0
q_{31}	q_{31}	${\bf q}_2$	1