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WE6.2

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From state A, when IN = 0, you move to state B. According to the truth table, that means that state B = 01. From state B, when IN = 1 we go back to state A which we now know is state 00, so for row 011, we set S0' to 0.

From state B, when IN = 0, you move to state D. According to the truth table, that means that state D = 10. This leaves us with state C = 11. We see that indeed the truth table shows us that from state D (10) when IN = 0, we move to state C (11). We also know that from state D, when IN = 1, we stay in state D, so in row 101, the first missing entry is S0' = 0. We also know that this is a Moore machine which means that the output is purely a function of the current state (S1S0). In state D, our output is 0, so the OUT entry of that same row = 0.

Finally, we know that from state C when IN = 1, we go back to state A (00), so the last missing entry which is in row 111, is S0' = 0.

After you show your progress to your OpenFSM buddies, they ask if you can tell from that diagram whether it might be possible to find a 3-state machine that is equivalent to the 4-state BSM.

(B) Is an equivalent state reduction is possible from the state transition diagram given above? If so, mark two equivalent states that may be merged to yield the simpler FSM; otherwise, mark NO.

☐ NO

☐ A

☒ B

☒ C

☐ D



Explanation

Equivalent states are states that have the same transitions and outputs. States B and C are equivalent as they both output 0, they both go to state D on input 0, and they both go to state A on input 1.

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i Answers are displayed within the problem

FSM Implementation

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FSM Implementation

```
graph LR; A((A  
Out=1)) -- IN=0 --> B((B  
Out=0)); A -- IN=1 --> D((D  
Out=0)); B -- IN=1 --> A; B -- IN=0 --> D; C((C  
Out=0)) -- IN=1 --> A; C -- IN=0 --> D; D -- IN=0 --> C; D -- IN=1 --> D;
```

S1	S0	IN	S1'	S0'	OUT
0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1		
1	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	0		0

In this problem, we are given a 4 state transition diagram.

We know that it represents a Moore machine because the output is a function of only the current state.

We are also given a partially filled out truth table and our first job is to fill in the missing entries in the truth table.

In order to do this, we need to find the correlation between states A - and their S1S0 encoding

Calculator



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