

State table

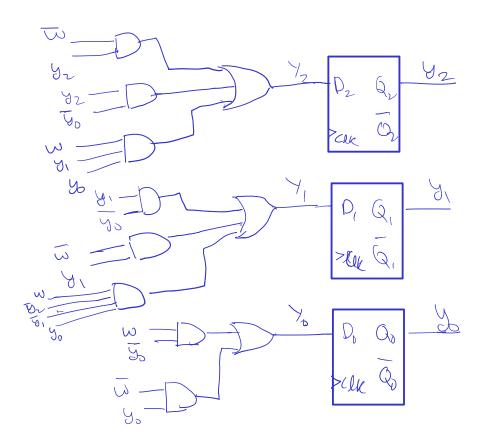
S.	Present State	Next State		Output	Output (P)		
Seg	Triskov Spal	W=0	w=	W=0	w= /		
N II	S <sub>6</sub>	Sı	Sz				
<u>"</u> O"	Si	53	54				
×   '/	52	S <sub>5</sub>	356	0	$\bigcirc$		
~0 <i>b</i> ′′	S3	53	Sy	$\circ$	(		
"	Sy	S <sub>5</sub>	Sb	Ţ	$\bigcirc$		
100	S <sub>5</sub>	S <sub>3</sub>	Sy	(	0		
11"	S <sub>6</sub>	S	S <sub>6</sub>	0	1		

Problem 2

Moore modulo 6 counter

State assigned talele (Not optimal)

Jone 3 y all plot								
Prosent State	Next	Starta	Output	_				
9 <sub>2</sub> 4, 40	W 20 Yz Y1 Y0	W=1 Yz Y1 Y6	Z=9212=9	7170= 40				
0 0 0	0 0 0	001						
00 (	001	0 10						
0 ( 0	0 1 0	0 ( )						
0 ( )	0 1 1	100						
( & O		101						
	101	000						
	ddd	1000						
	1 1 1	M ddc						
12								
W	/ (	U)		W				
0 1 1 1 8	0 0	12 8	0 0	4 12 8				
0 0 0 9	0 0 5	13 ~ 9	\	5 (3 9				
3 7 75	(7-3	1 (5 11	3	7 (5 )				
0 0 0 0	91110	a 0 1	91	b A 14 10				
0 1/9 1 0 1	1206	0 14	0° d	\( \)				
72		<b>プ</b> レ		yz				
Y2= Wy2+ y2J0+Wy;	Jo 7 = 4, 40	+ Wy+wyzy	July You was	t ūy				



Broblem 3

3-bit counter like circuit (Moore)

State assigned table

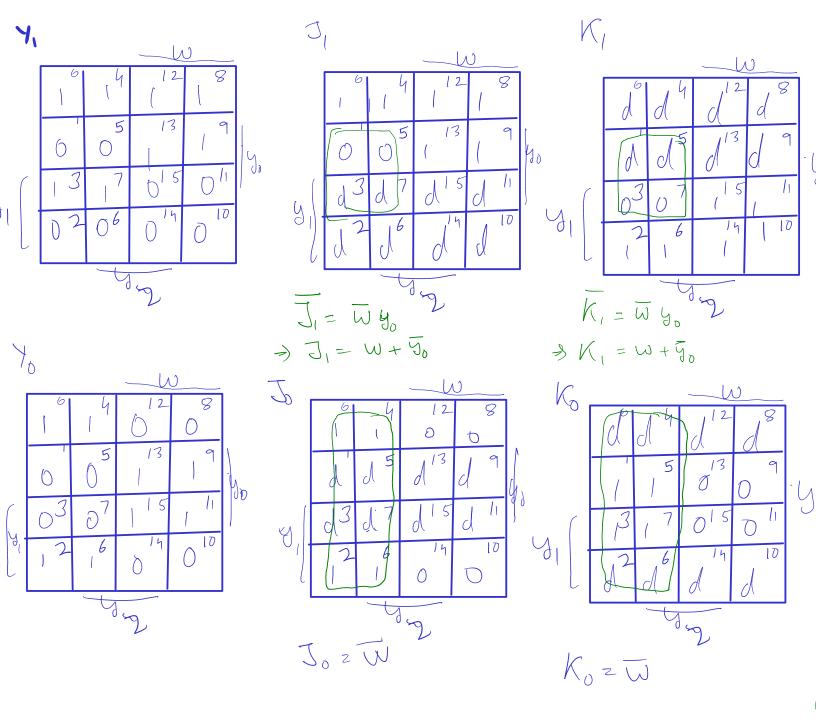
State as			
Present Stule	Next S		Output
92 9, 90	W=0 1/2 1/10	W2 ( 727,76	Zz=yz Z=J, Z=4
		0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0	
<u>W</u>	J <sub>2</sub>	K	2 W

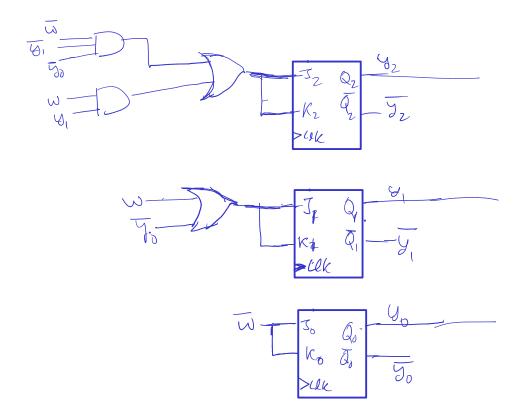
2				U	
	6	6	12	6	
	0	5	13	09	IJ <sub>0</sub>
	03	17	015	1	O
	02	6	014	10	
72000	JR	2	2		_

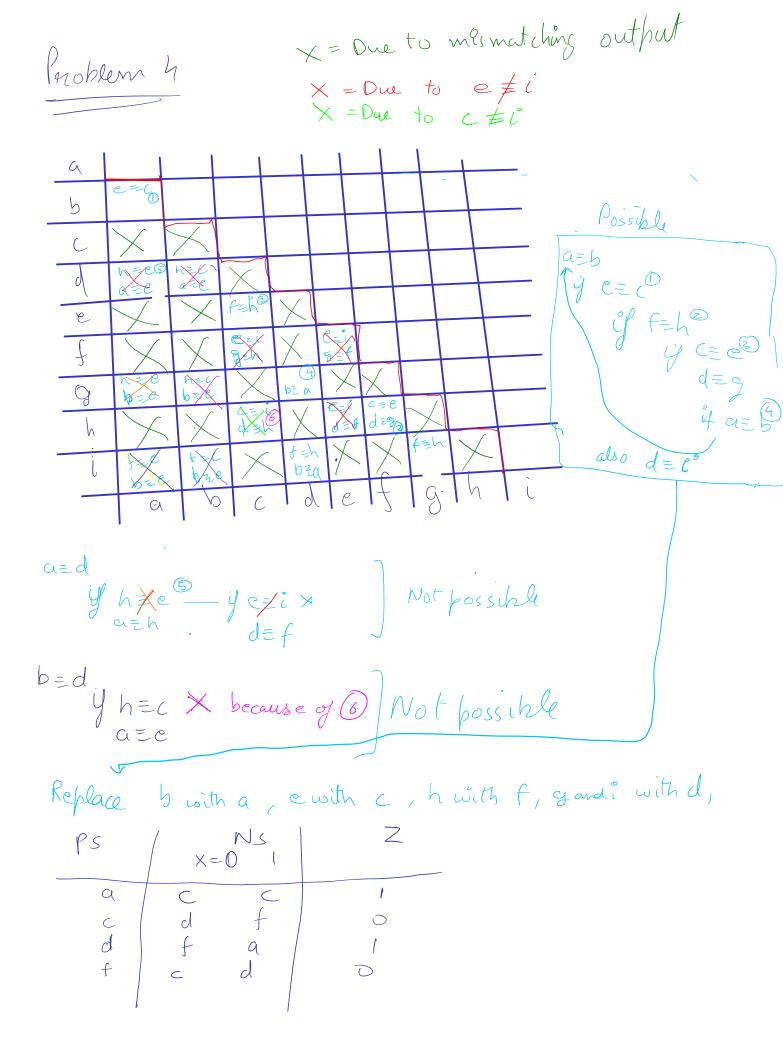
	6	94	12 J	0	8	
	0	15	0/13	0	9	Yo
	03	17	115	1	4	Ο <sub>0</sub>
	02	16	14		10	01
			2			

$\sqrt{2}$	Wyyo	+ 4 4,
		- 1

(	d 9		12	18			
	d	5	0 13	9	V C		
	d 3	O <sup>7</sup>	[15	d	C		
	d 2	0	14				
72							
Kzzwy, yo + wy,							







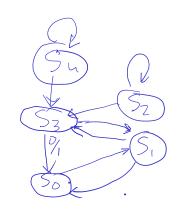
Replace So with So, So with So. State reduction of BI Nary state table still leaves us with 5 states instead of 7.

FL Typlop's state takk has only 3 states.

Mr Ipflop is not consect.

PS	N 5	>	Outh	M = X
	X= 0	(	X-0	~ -
S	So	S	6	
S	So	53	0	
Sz	Sz	S3		$\bigcirc$
53	So	5,		$\bigcirc$
24	Sy	$S_3$	$\bigcirc$	

Robbum 5.2



If So is the start state S2, S4 are unreachable. Remove S2, S4 from the state table

Combining with  $S_5 = S_0$ ,  $S_3 = S_6$  we get:

0 1	NS		Out	but
PS	X=0	• (	X=0	
So	56	S		
5,	So	53	0	0
$\hat{S}_3$	So	5,		
			1	\

Comparing with Epplop's table  $S_3 = c$  because output (1,0) is unique  $S_1 = b$ 

 $S_0 \equiv Q$ 

Problem 6

		ı			$\times$	- D	u to	· ~~(\$ <i>y</i>	natch	m ou	thut
•	A								\		
	B	$\times$							-		
	$\subset$	A BEG	$\times$						_ \		
	$\mathcal{D}$	$\searrow$	REA						_ \		
	E	AZI BEG	$\times$	F	$\times$					_	
		A= H		RE1X GEX	X	IZE, HI				_	
	(G	<b>X</b>	EX		·AZF	$\times$	X			_	
	1	AEI	/ >	TONE	X	Z.F.	J	X			
	I				AZE	,	_ ×	53(	X		
		/-		3 (		E	F	G	H		
		AE	HE	F	B	) E !	ー レ		,		

Replace Hand F with A

I with B

PS (	N		2_
	X=0	B	
A B		E	0
$\mathcal{C}$	A	G	(
D		AC	
E	13	5	
G	C		

Guideline 2 (A, C), (B, P, G), (B, D), Guddenie 2 (A,B), (E), (AG), (C,A)XZ (B,G)~ 82 A 0 Output (2) AEHEF 0 0 0 BEI 000 CED

