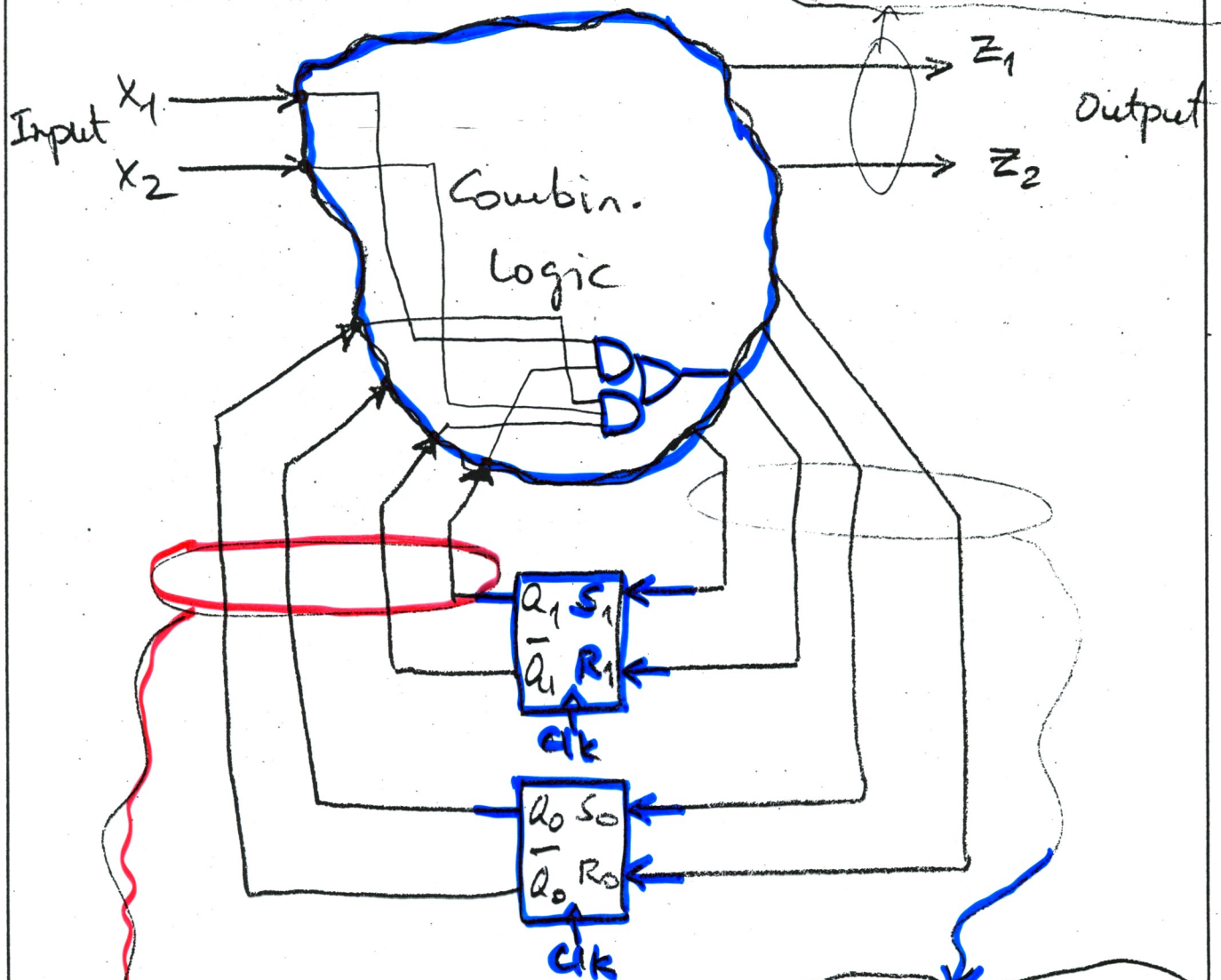
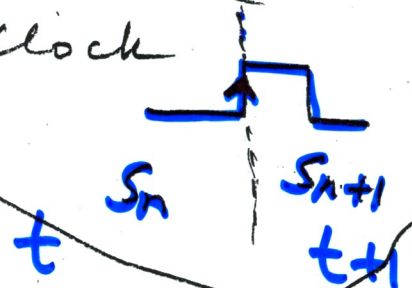


FSM:

Output is a function of X_i & S_n 

This is the Current State S_n

This sets the Next State S_{n+1} after the clock



Reduction of State Tables (15.x)

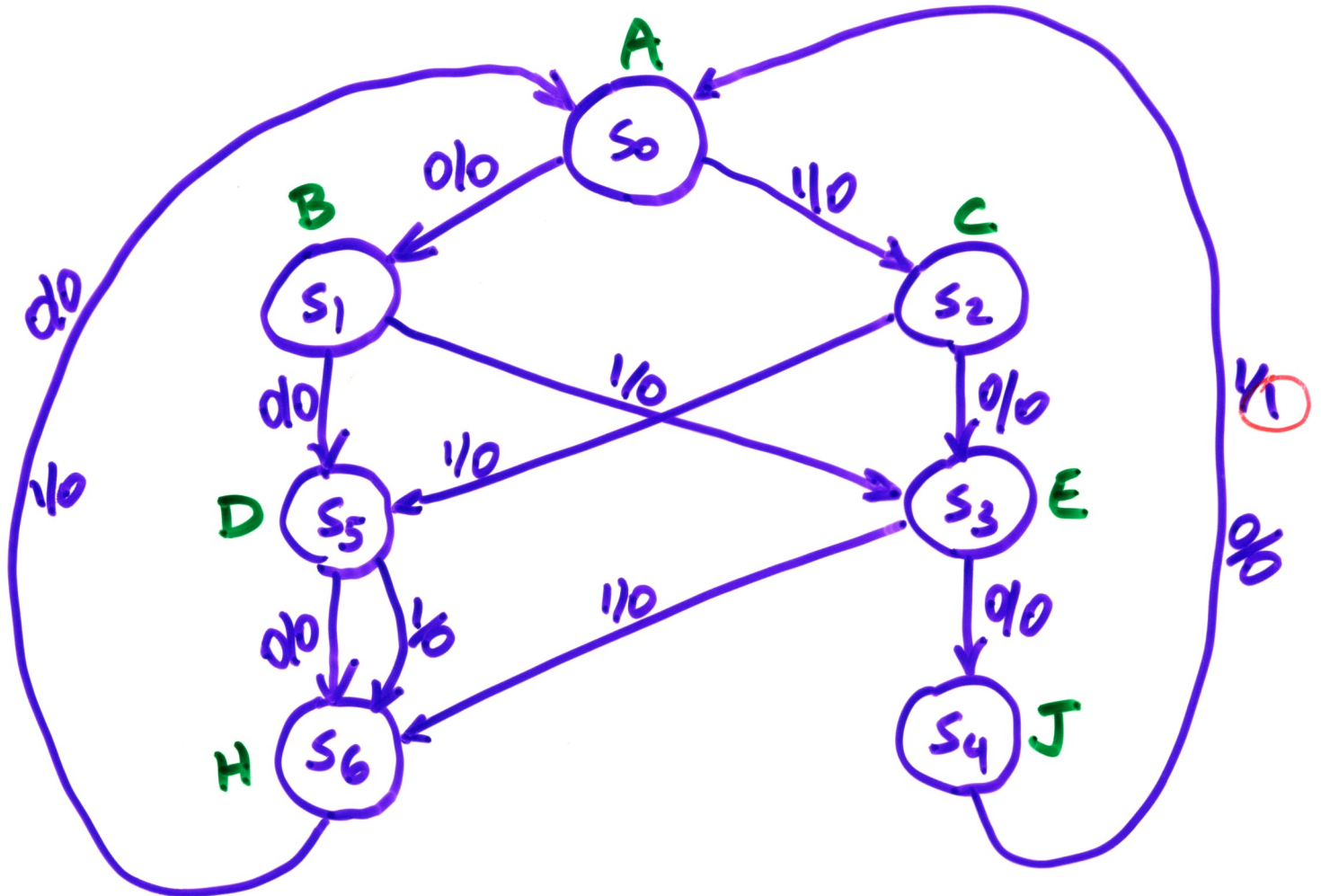
If input $X = 0101$ or 1001 , $Z = 1$

Network resets every fourth input

X	S_n	S_{n+1}		Z	
		$X=0$	$X=1$	$X=0$	$X=1$
RESET	A	B	C	0	0
0	B	D	E	0	0
1	C	FE	DG	0	0
00	D	H	HI	0	0
01	E	J	HK	0	0
10	F	LI	JM	0	0
11	G	NH	IP	0	0
000	H	A	A	0	0
001	I	A	A	0	0
010	J	A	A	0	1
011	K	A	A	0	0
100	L	A	A	0	1
101	M	A	A	0	0
110	N	A	A	0	0
111	P	A	A	0	0

∅

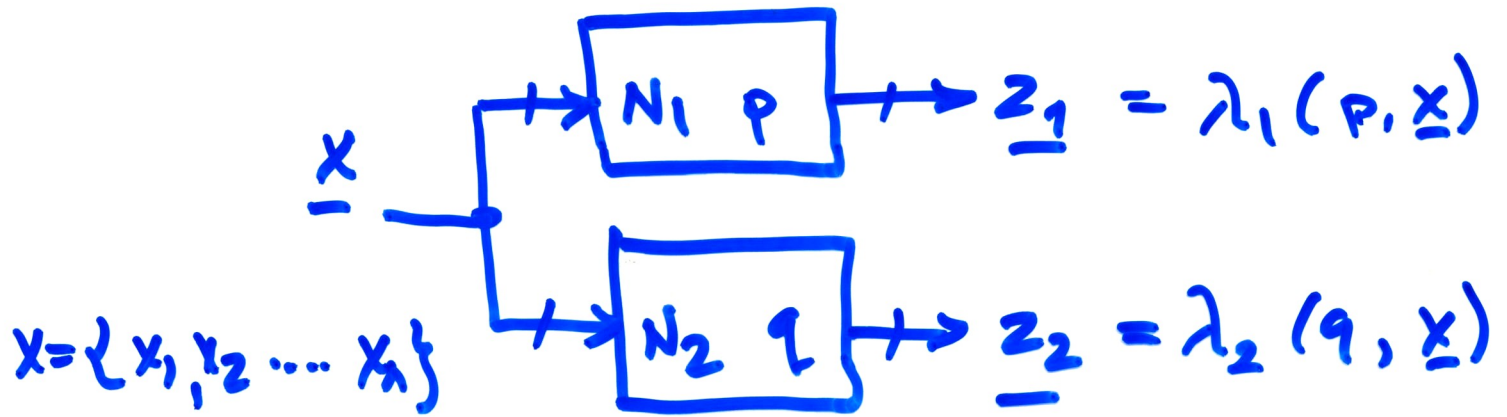
Elimination of Redundant States



	S_n	$x=0$	$x=1$	z	
S_0	A	B	C	0	0
S_1	B	D	E	0	0
S_2	C	E	D	0	0
S_3	D	H	H	0	0
S_5	E	J	H	0	0
	J	A	A	0	1
	J	A	A	0	1

Equivalent States

Theorem : Two ^{FSM} states are equivalent if there is no way of telling them apart from observation of network inputs & outputs



$$\underline{z}_1 = \underline{z}_2 \quad \forall \underline{x} \Rightarrow \text{then } p \equiv q$$

Theorem 1a : Two states p & q are equivalent if $\forall \underline{x}$ the outputs are the same and the next states are equivalent

$$\text{If } \lambda_1(p, \underline{x}) = \lambda_2(q, \underline{x})$$

$$\text{ \& } \delta_1(p, \underline{x}) = \delta_2(q, \underline{x})$$

Then

$$p \equiv q$$

Implication Table

S_n	$x=0$	$x=1$	Z
a	d a	c	0
b	f	h	0
c	e c	d a	1
d	a	c e	0
e	c	a	1
f	f	b	1
g	b	h	0
h	c	g	1

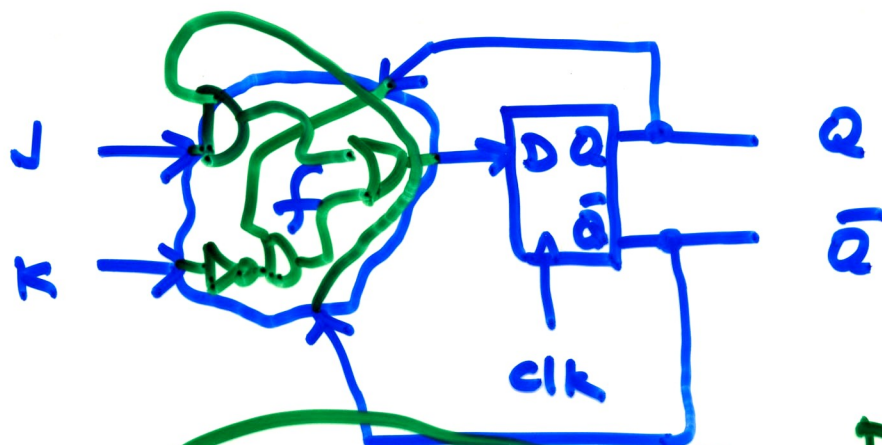
Implication Chart

a							
b	d e						
c	x	x					
d	d a c e	e c d a	x				
e	x	x	c e d a	x			
f	x	x	e c d a	x	b		
g	d a c e	e c d a	x	e c d a	x	x	
h	x	x	e c d a	x	b	e c d a	x
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g

$d \equiv a$
 $c \equiv e$

X-form $FF_1 \rightarrow FF_2$

J-K from D (S-R)



$D = f(J, K, Q_n)$
S R

J	K	Q_n	Q_{n+1}	D
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	0

$$D = J \cdot \bar{Q} + \bar{K} \cdot Q$$

Q_n

0	1	0	0
1	1	0	1

