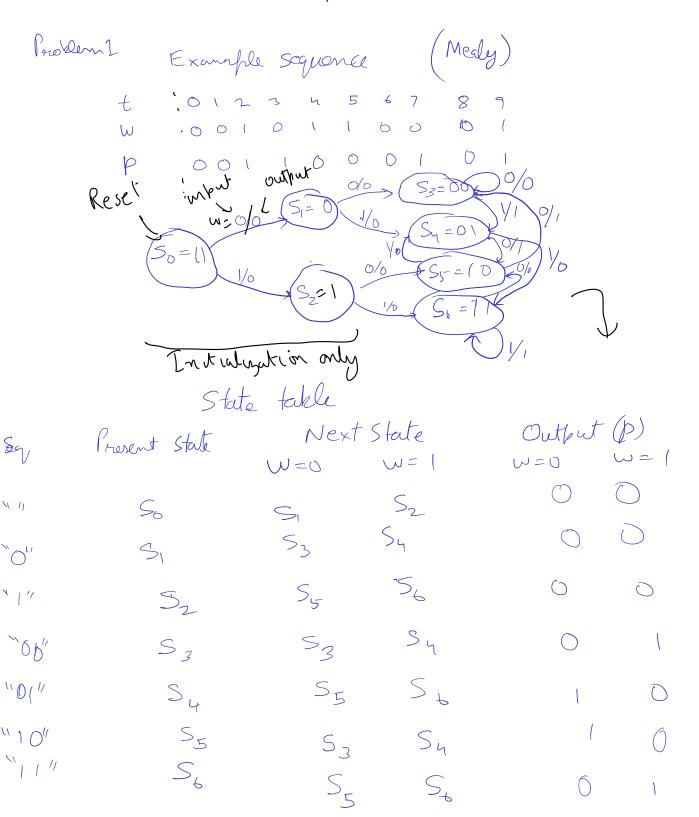
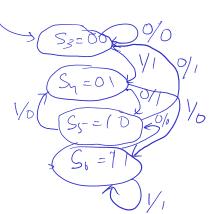
Praitice problems



Problem 1 Alternature solution

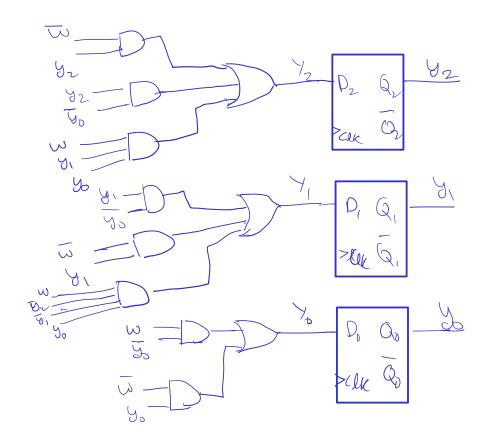
By making a different assumption, we are able to remove the 3 initialization states.



State table
eq. Present state Next state Output (p)

$$w=0$$
 $w=1$ $w=0$ $w=1$
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Problem 2 Mo	Ore modul	lo 6 counter	
Stat.	e assigned -	aleh (Not op	timal)
Prosent State	Next		Output
yz y, yo	WZU Yz Y, Yo	w = 1 $\gamma_{z} \gamma_{1} \gamma_{6}$	$Z_{2}=Y_{2}, Z_{1}=Y_{1}, Z_{0}=Y_{0}$
000	000	001	
001	0 0 1 0	0 1 0	
0 (0	0 (0 6	100	
		000	
	ddd	$\int dd q$	
	d d c	A ddc	
72	1 7		
	6 4	(Z) 8	0 4 1 Z 8
0	0 0	$ \bigcirc \bigcirc $	0 0 1 1
0 (500)	0 0 5	0 ¹³ O ⁹ J ₀	yo 1 1 5 0 0
$\int O^3 d^7 d^5 D''$		d (5 0 1	
$J_{1} \cup Z_{2} \cup J_{3} \cup J_{1} \cup J_{1$	SI I C		GI 02 d 6 d 14 10
		Jr Jr	- Yz
$Y_2 = \overline{w}y_2 + y_2\overline{y}_0 + wy_1$	Jo /1= 4, 70	$+ W y_{+} W y_{-} y_{-}$	$\gamma_0 = \omega \overline{y}_0 + \overline{\omega} \overline{y}_0$

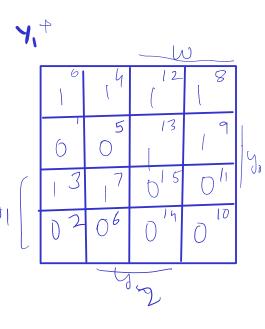


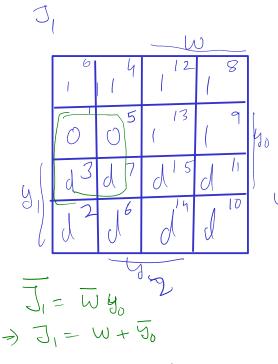
Broblem 3	3-bit counte	n like armit	(Moore)
State as Present State	Output		
Y2 Y, Y0	w = 0 $Y + Y + y + y + y = 0$	$wz \left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \gamma_{z} \\ \gamma_{z} \\ \gamma_{z} \\ \end{array} \right)^{t} $	$Z_z = y_z$ $Z_i = y_i$ $Z_s = y_s$

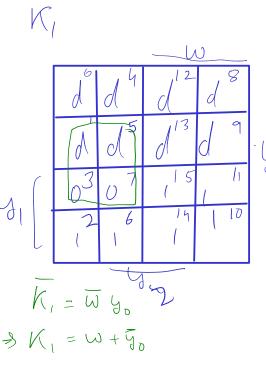
How to convert Y_2+ K-map to J_2 and K_2 K-map?

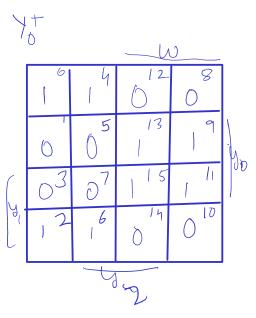
J-k excitation table. $\frac{32}{2} \frac{72}{2} \frac{52}{2} \frac$

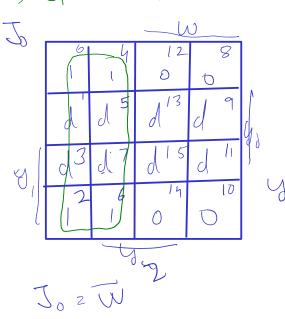
 $\frac{1}{2}$ when $y_{z=0}$ d Then $K_{z=d}$ y 12 Y2 32 O O O J when $J_2=0$ J_1 $J_2=7_2^+$ O A J when $Y_2=1$ J_2 J_2 J_1 J_2 J_2 J_2 \bigcirc 1 J when $y_2 = 1$ 0 J then $K_2 = \frac{1}{2}t$ Yz Kz dz O d y_{1}^{+} where $y_2 = 0$ cohore yz=1 put Kz= C $put J_z = d$ where y220 + where $y_2 = 1$ Put Jz=Yz put Kz = YT Y+ 8 d 0 5 13 09 5 13 13 0 ()()150 Y, 015 1 7 03 Y 014 D Y 6 0] 6 52 y y J Kz o o o d d o d d $J_2 = WY, Y_0 + WY,$ $K_{zz} \overline{w} \overline{y}, \overline{y}_{0} + W y$

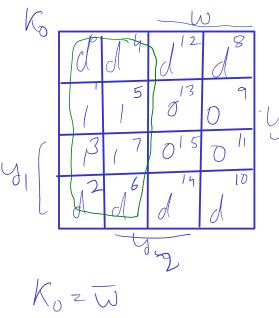


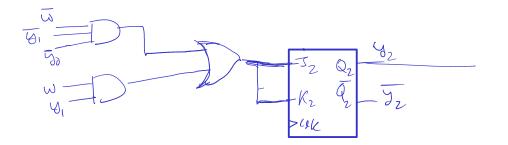


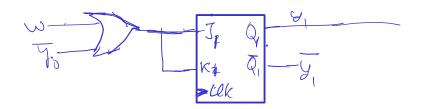


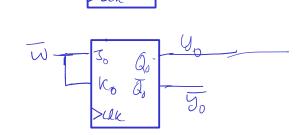










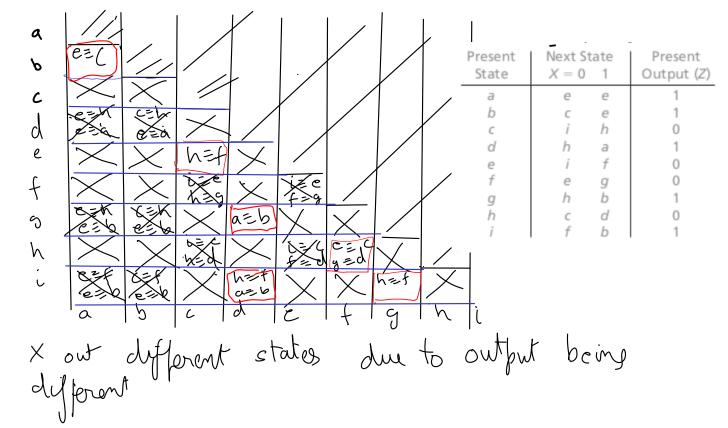


(2)

(D Row reduction (2) I mplication toble/chart

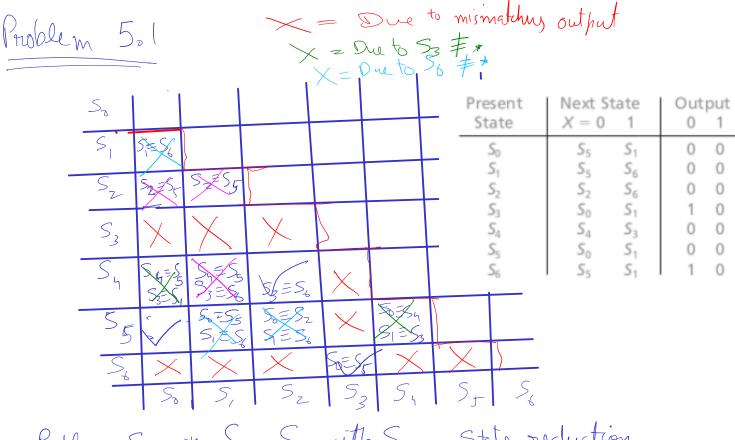
Two states are equivalent if next states for every input and outputs for every input are equivalent

Inplication table/chart



Fill out the cells with conditions that need to be true for the corresponding states to be equivalent.

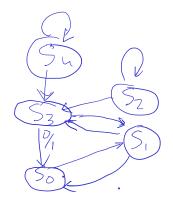
 (\mathfrak{Z}) cross out impossible conditions Equivalance O. 15 Output(z)Q C d



Replace S5 with So, S6 with S3. State reduction of BI Nary state table still leaves us with 5 states instead of 7. FL Fpflop's state table has only 3 states. Mr Ipflop is not coursed.

PS	$ \begin{array}{c} N \\ X = 0 \end{array} $		outb X=0	f = X
So	So	S	6	\bigcirc
5,	So	S3	0	\bigcirc
S2	Sz	Sz	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
کی ع	So	5,		\bigcirc
54	Si	S3	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

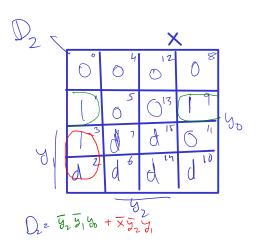
Problem 5.2

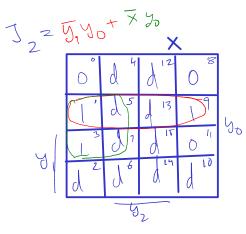


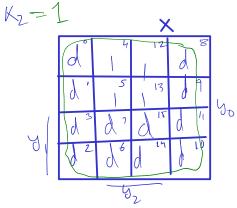
If so is the start state S2, Sy are un reachable Remove S2, Sy from the state table Computing with $S_5 \equiv S_0$, $S_3 \equiv S_2$ we get: PS X=0 1 X=0 1Next State Output X = 0b 0 0 а Comparing with Ipplop's table & c b 0 0 а а 1 0 S3= c because output (1,0) is unique $S_1 = b$ STEQ

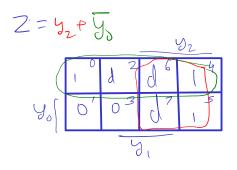
In this case Mr Ep flop is correct

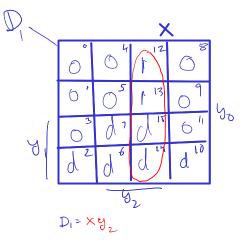
frohlen A		D	
6.2 Itigher (Buordys) (A	(C) (B, P) (D)	(CIE),	
Madum Priorits	H,B), (C,E), (A	D) (C)	A)
	B_{1}	,	
State Map 42 y	2	A	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
A	7 5	B C	C E 0 F G 1
yo B'D3		D E	C A 0 / G 1
Assignment y	fall	F G	H I 1 C F 0
y ₂ y ₁ y ₅ 1 J	A	H I	F B 1 C E 0
	B		
0 1 0			
	12		
	VS	Ou	tput (2)
Y= 0	X = 1 Y = 1		
	00001		
BETOOLI		0	
O O d d	a d d d d	d	
V=h 100000		1	
$E \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & d \end{bmatrix}$	d ddd	d	
6 / 1 / 1	d d d d	d	
1		1	

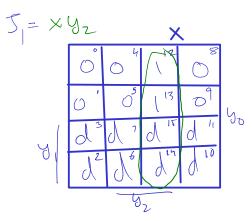


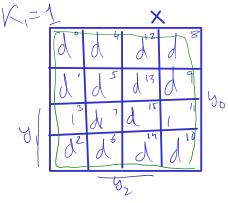


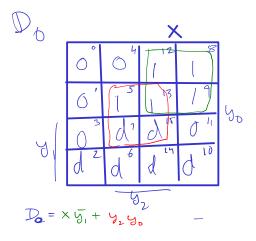


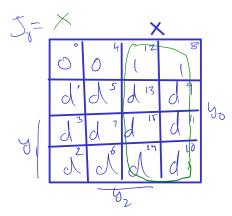


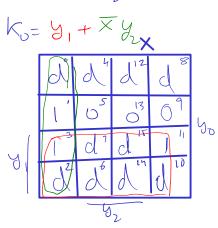


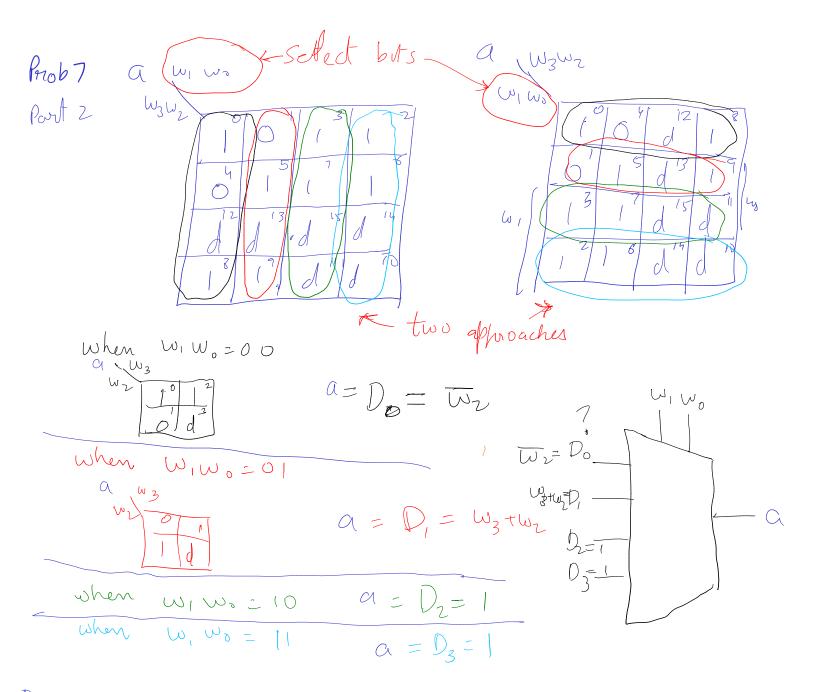


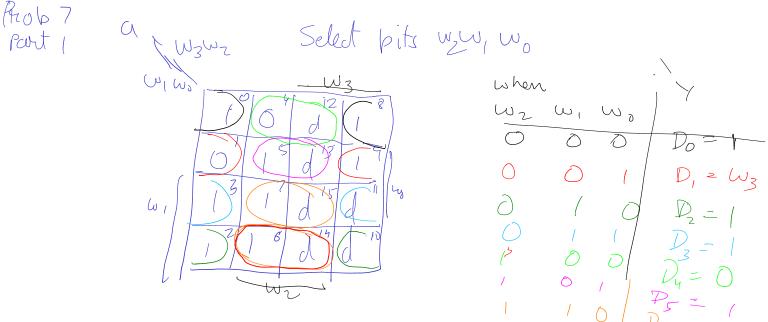


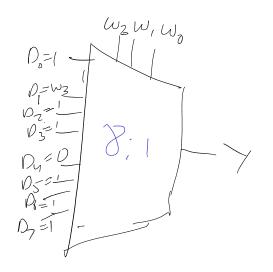




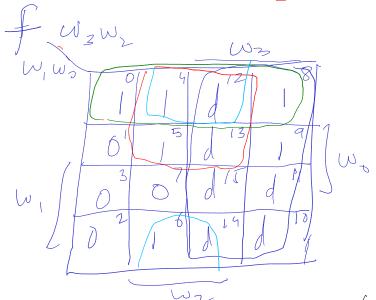








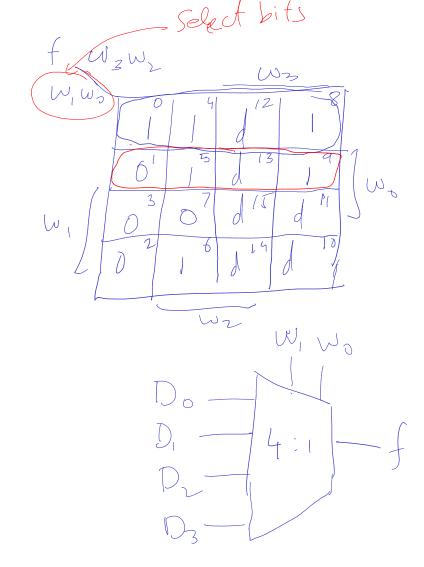
Brohlem 7, Part 3



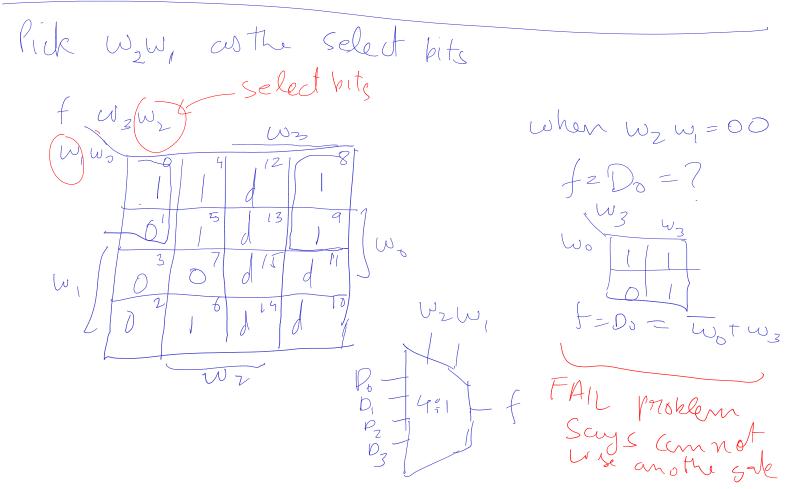
Row	w_3	w_2	w_1	w_0	а	\mathbf{b}	с	$^{\rm d}$	е	f	\mathbf{g}
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
4	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
5	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
6	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1

 $f = w_3 + w_1, w_2 + w_3 \overline{w_1}$ + $\widetilde{\omega_{0}}$ ω_{2}

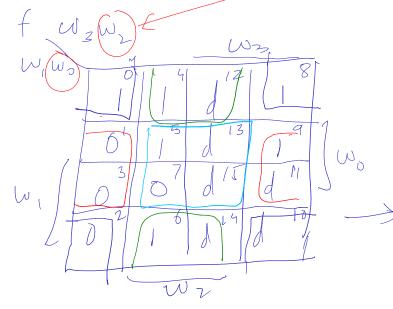
W3 occurs 1 throad in w2 f \mathbb{L} Pick w. wo k f as select bits

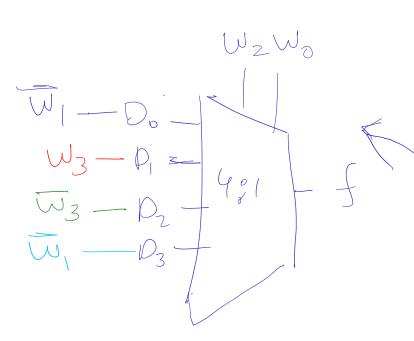


when $W_{1}W_{2} = 00$ $f = D_{0} = 1$ when $W_{1}W_{2} = 01$ $f = D_{1} = ?$ $W_{2} = U_{2}$ $W_{3} = U_{3}$ $W_{4} = D_{1} = W_{2} + W_{3}$ FAIL: (roblem)Says connot we anothe gate



Pick we wo as the select bits





SUCCESS No other gates needed

when w, w = 00 $f=0_0=?$ W_3 w, Od $f = D_0 = W_1$ when $W_2 W_0 = 01$ $f = O_1 = ?$ W, $f = D_1 = W_3$ when Wz Wo= 10 $f = D_z = 7$ WZ $w_1 \mid d$ $f = D_1 = W_2$ When $W_2W_0 = 11$ $f = D_3 = ? = \overline{W}$ d \mathcal{W}_{1}

Proplem 8 $f = \overline{w_2}\overline{w_3} + \overline{w_1}\overline{w_2}$ W2 OCCURS 2 times ω_3 (1) (1)Pick we as the select bit WZ $-\left|2^{\prime}-1\right| - f_{i}w_{3}w_{2}$ $V_a = W_3 P_{1} = W_{1}$ (\mathcal{N}) 0 (ωı U / when $w_z = 0$ where $w_2 = ($ $f = D_0 = 1$ $f=D_1 =$ $\pm - \overline{W_3} = D_0$ $f = W_1 = D_1$ Method 2: MUX equation So $\dot{I}\Lambda \qquad \dot{Y} = \overline{S}_{0} D_{0} + S_{D} D_{1}$

compare with f= Wz W3 + W,Wz $f = \overline{w_2} + \overline{w_3} + \overline{w_2} + \overline{w_3}$ $Y = \overline{S_0} + \overline{S_0} + \overline{S_0} - \overline{D_0}$

Problema $f(w_1, w_2, w_3) = \sum m(0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7)$

