Cpre 281 HW12
ELECTRICAL AND COMPUTER
ENGINEERING
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Analysis of Syn. Seq. Circuits, ASM charts/examples, Register Machines Assigned Date: Thirteenth Week Finish by Dec. 01, 2021

P1 (10 points): For each of the following, convert each ASM chart to a FSM diagram:

a.

b.

P2. (20 points) Design and implement a Moore machine that detects the pattern 1001 on its 1-bit serial input stream (i.e., input line w). Explain the logic behind your solution. Show all partial steps: FSM diagram/graph, state table, state assigned table, logic expressions derived using K-maps, and the circuit diagram in terms of D Flip Flops.

CprE 281 HW12
ELECTRICAL AND COMPUTER
ENGINEERING
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Analysis of Syn. Seq. Circuits, ASM charts/examples, Register Machines Assigned Date: Thirteenth Week Finish by Dec. 01, 2021

P3: (20 points) Reverse engineer the following circuit. Derive the logic expressions, the state-assigned table, the state table, and the state diagram/graph. Also, explain with words the functionality of this FSM (i.e., what sequence of input values on $w$ is detected by this circuit when it sets $z$ to 1)?


P4. (20 points) Design a 2-bit up-counter from first principles. Draw the state diagram/graph, the state table, and the state assigned table. Then, use K-maps to derive logic expressions for the input and output logic. Finally, draw the circuit diagram using D Flip-Flops and any other logic gates. Label all inputs, outputs, and pins.

# Analysis of Syn. Seq. Circuits, ASM charts/examples, Register Machines Assigned Date: Thirteenth Week Finish by Dec. 01, 2021 

P5: (10 points) Consider the following register machine program:

| Step | Instruction | Register | Go to step | [Branch to step] |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Deb | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 2 | Deb | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 3 | Inc | 0 | 4 |  |
| 4 | Inc | 3 | 2 |  |
| 5 | Deb | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| 6 | Inc | 2 | 5 |  |
| 7 | End |  |  |  |

(Note that register R0 is shortened to 0, register R1 is shortened to 1, etc.)
a. Let $R 0=0, R 1=3, R 2=2$, and $R 3=0$ : What will be the values stored in $R 0, R 1$, $R 2$, and R3 after the machine finishes running this program?
b. Let $R 0=0, R 1=0, R 2=100$, and $R 3=0$ : What will be the values stored in $R 0, R 1$, R2, and R3 after the machine finishes running?
c. Let $R O=0, R 1=x, R 2=y$, and $R 3=0$ where $x$ and $y$ are two random integers. Write the values of RO, R1, R2, and R3 in terms of $x, y$, and any necessary constant numbers.

P6: (10 points) Consider a register machine with three registers R0, R1, and R2. Let the initial values be: $R 0=0, R 1=x$, and $R 2=y$. The values $x$ and $y$ are two random integers. Write out the instructions (in the table format shown above) for the register machine such that it will add $x$ and $y$ and store the sum in RO. Write a short comment for each line/block of your program.

P7: (10 points) Consider a register machine with four registers R0, R1, R2, and R3. Write a complete register machine program (in the table format shown above) that copies the contents of register 2 into register 1 using register 3 as a temporary storage. The value of R2 at the end of the program must be the same as its value at the beginning of the program. Hint: you may fist have to clear R1 and R3 to zero them. Write a comment for each line/block of your program.

