

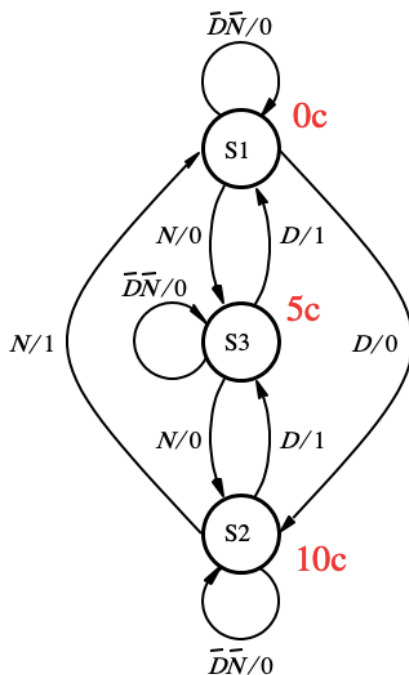
P1. (15 points): Draw the circuit diagram for the following FSM state table.

- What type of machine is this? Moore or Mealy? Why?
- Derive the state-assigned table.
- Derive the truth tables for Y_1 , Y_0 , and z .
- Draw the K-maps and derive the expressions.
- Draw the circuit and add the reset line

Present state	Nextstate		Output z
	$w = 0$	$w = 1$	
A	B	C	1
B	A	F	1
C	F	C	0
F	C	A	0

P2. (15 points): Draw the circuit diagram for the vending machine FSM graph.

- Derive the state table for this Mealy machine.
- Derive the state-assigned table.
- Derive the truth tables for Y_1 , Y_0 , and z .
- Draw the K-maps and derive the expressions.
- Draw the circuit and add the reset line



P3. (15 points) Two-bit up-counter.

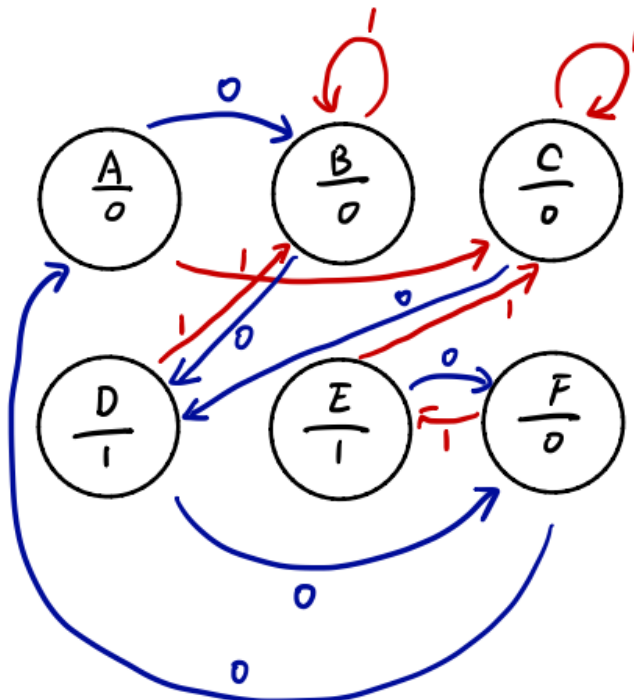
Use the synchronous sequential circuit approach to design a two-bit up-counter. The circuit should have one input w . If $w=1$ the count is incremented. If $w=0$ the current count remains the same. The counter sequence should be: 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1, ...

- Draw the state diagram.
- Draw the state table.
- Draw the state assigned table.
- Write down the logic expressions for the next state variables and the output.
- Draw the circuit diagram [use the next page if you need space.

P4. (15 points) Consider a 3-bit up-counter that only counts prime numbers, starting from 2, and then repeats the sequence. Draw this counter with minimal number of states.

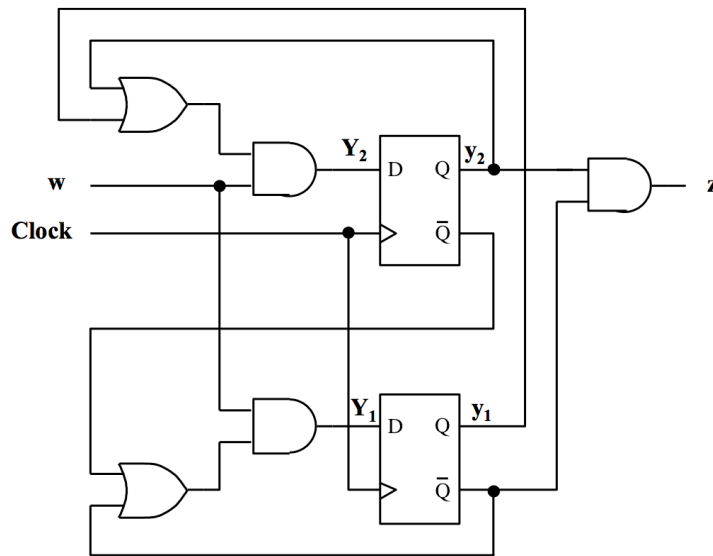
- Draw the state diagram for the counter.
- Construct the state-assigned table, including the next state and output.
- Draw the circuit diagram.

P5: (10 points): Perform state minimization for the following FSM state diagram/graph. If it is not possible to reduce the number of states, say that minimization is not possible.



P6. (15 points) Reverse engineer the following circuit. That is, derive the following:

- Logic expressions.
- State-assigned table.
- State table.
- 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? What happens when it reads a zero or a couple of zeros from the input?)



P7. (15 points) Reverse engineer the following circuit. Follow the steps from P6.

