

EECS 20. Midterm No. 1

March 7, 2002.

Please use these sheets for your answer and your work. Use the backs if necessary. **Write clearly and put a box around your answer, and show your work.**

Print your name and lab TA's name below

Name: _____

Lab TA: _____

Problem 1:

Problem 2:

Problem 3:

Problem 4:

Total:

1. **15 points.** Consider state machines A , B and C , described below by their state space, input alphabet, output alphabet, and state transition diagram.

Let

$$Set1 = \{T, F, absent\}$$

$$Set2 = \{1, 0, absent\}$$

State machine A:

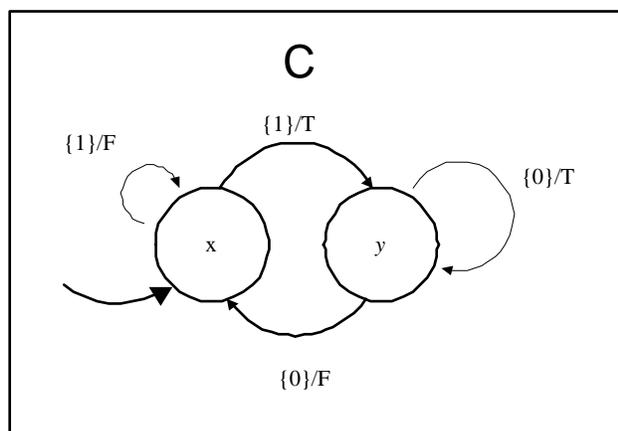
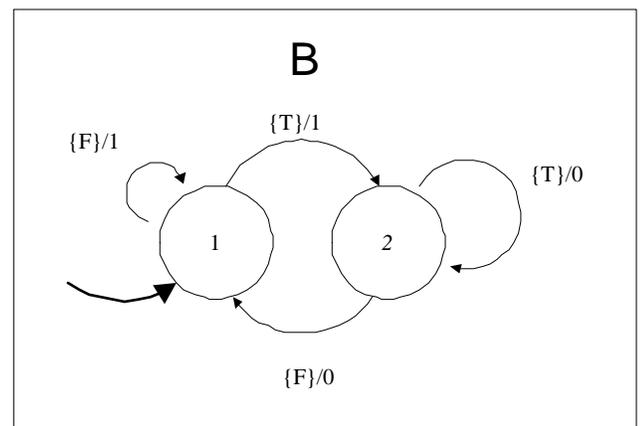
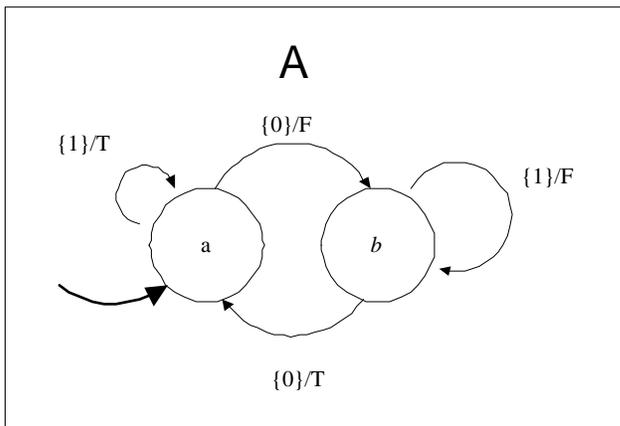
$$Inputs = Set2, Outputs = Set1, States = \{a, b\}$$

State machine B:

$$Inputs = Set1, Outputs = Set2, States = \{1, 2\}$$

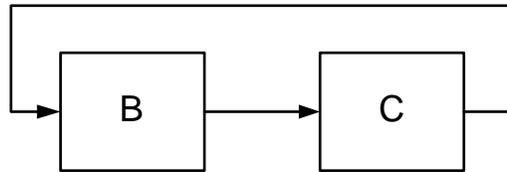
State machine C:

$$Inputs = Set2, Outputs = Set1, States = \{x, y\}$$

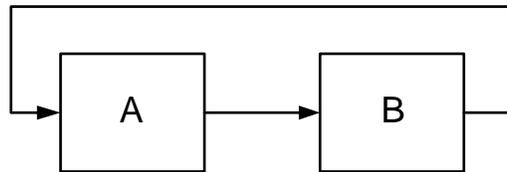


Classify whether these compositions are well-formed. Explain your answer.

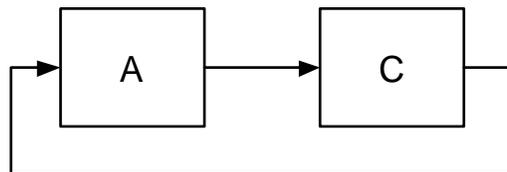
(a) *Well-formed* or *not well-formed*



(b) *Well-formed* or *not well-formed*



(c) *Well-formed* or *not well-formed*



2. **20 points.** Consider the following state machine A :

$Inputs = \{0, 1, \text{reset}, \text{absent}\}$

$Outputs = \{0, 1, \text{absent}\}$

$States = \{a, b, c, d\}$

$initialState = a$

$update$ function is given by the following table of values of $(nextState, output\ symbol)$ under specified input symbol

current state	0	1	reset	absent
a	(b,0)	(c,0)	(a,0)	(a,absent)
b	(a,0)	(c,0)	(a,0)	(b,absent)
c	(b,0)	(d,0)	(a,0)	(c,absent)
d	(d,0)	(a,1)	(a,0)	(d,absent)

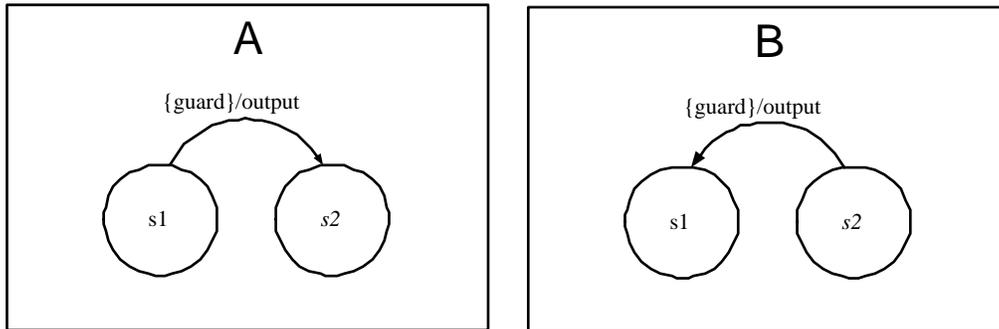
(a) Draw the state transition diagram for state machine A .

(b) Construct a simpler state machine which is bisimilar to A . Give *Inputs*, *Outputs*, *States*, *initialState*, and a state transition diagram for this state machine.

(c) What is the bisimulation relation between the state machines in part (a) and (b)?

(d) Provide the state transition diagram of a one-state non-deterministic state machine which simulates A .

3. **20 points.** Consider a general finite state machine A with a certain set of *Inputs*, *Outputs*, *States*, *initialState* and state transition diagram. Now construct a new FSM B with the same set of *Inputs*, *Outputs*, *States* and *initialState*, but with the arrows in the state transition diagram reversed; i.e., the direction of every arc in B is the reverse of the corresponding arc in A . The figure below illustrates this for one specific arc of A and the corresponding arc of B .



- (a) Does the arc-reversed machine B always make sense? That is, can we always define it via a finite state machine model? Explain.
- (b) Is B always deterministic if A is? Prove or give a counterexample.

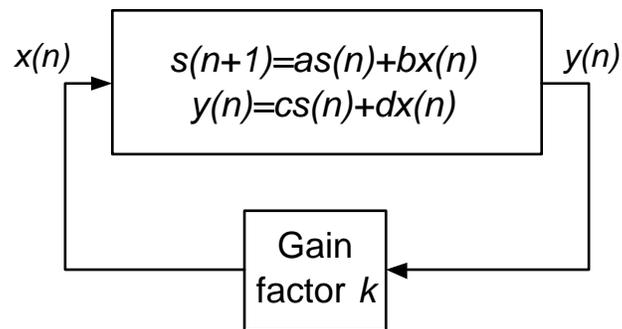
4. **10 points.** Consider a discrete-time system with one input port, one output port and one state. The current input, current output, and current state are denoted by $x(n)$, $y(n)$, and $s(n)$, respectively. The equations describing this system are:

$$s(n+1) = as(n) + bx(n)$$

$$y(n) = cs(n) + dx(n)$$

Furthermore, the output is multiplied by a feedback gain factor k and fed back as input.

$$x(n) = ky(n).$$



Derive conditions on the values of a, b, c, d, k under which the system is well-formed.

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