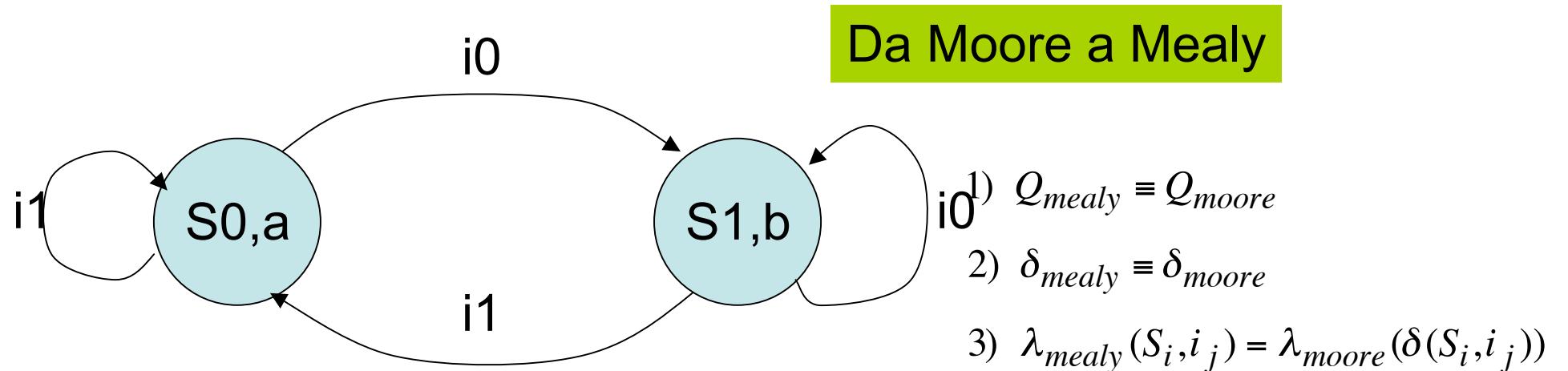
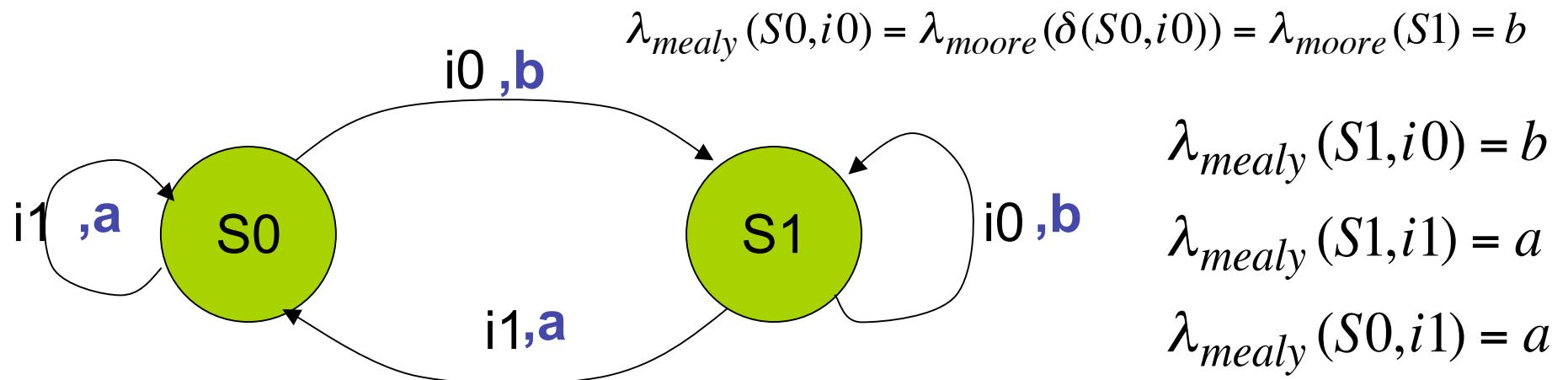


# Moore Mealy Moore

## Esempi

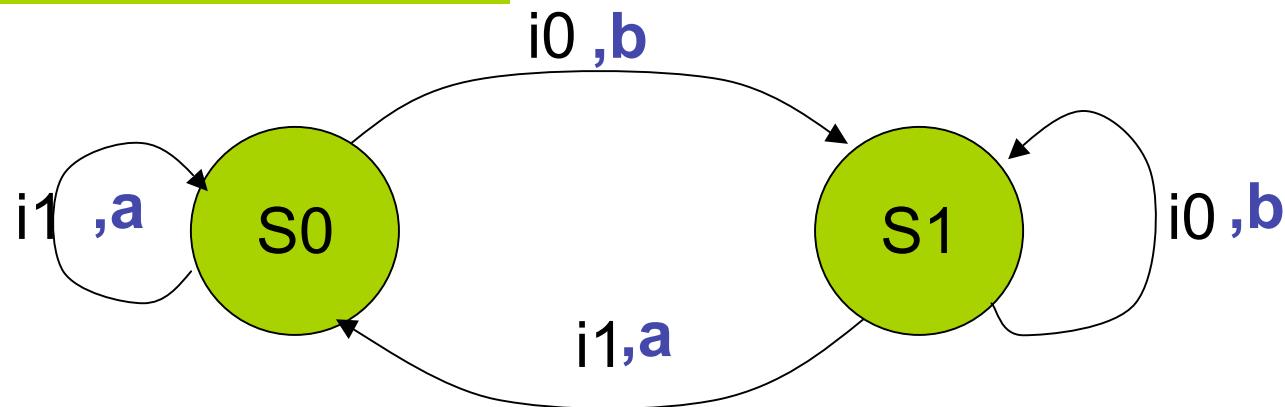


1:  $Q$  e  $\delta$  sono identici in More e Mealy

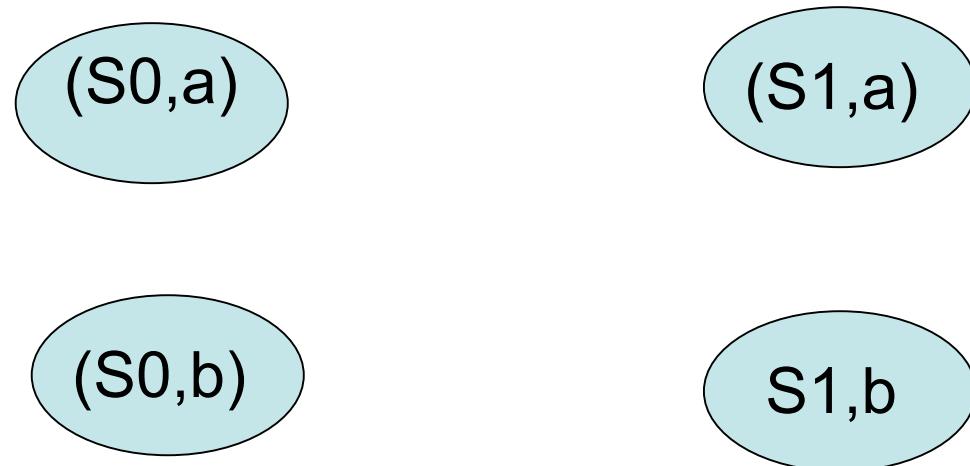


2: calcolo della funzione  $\lambda$  utilizzando la formula 3

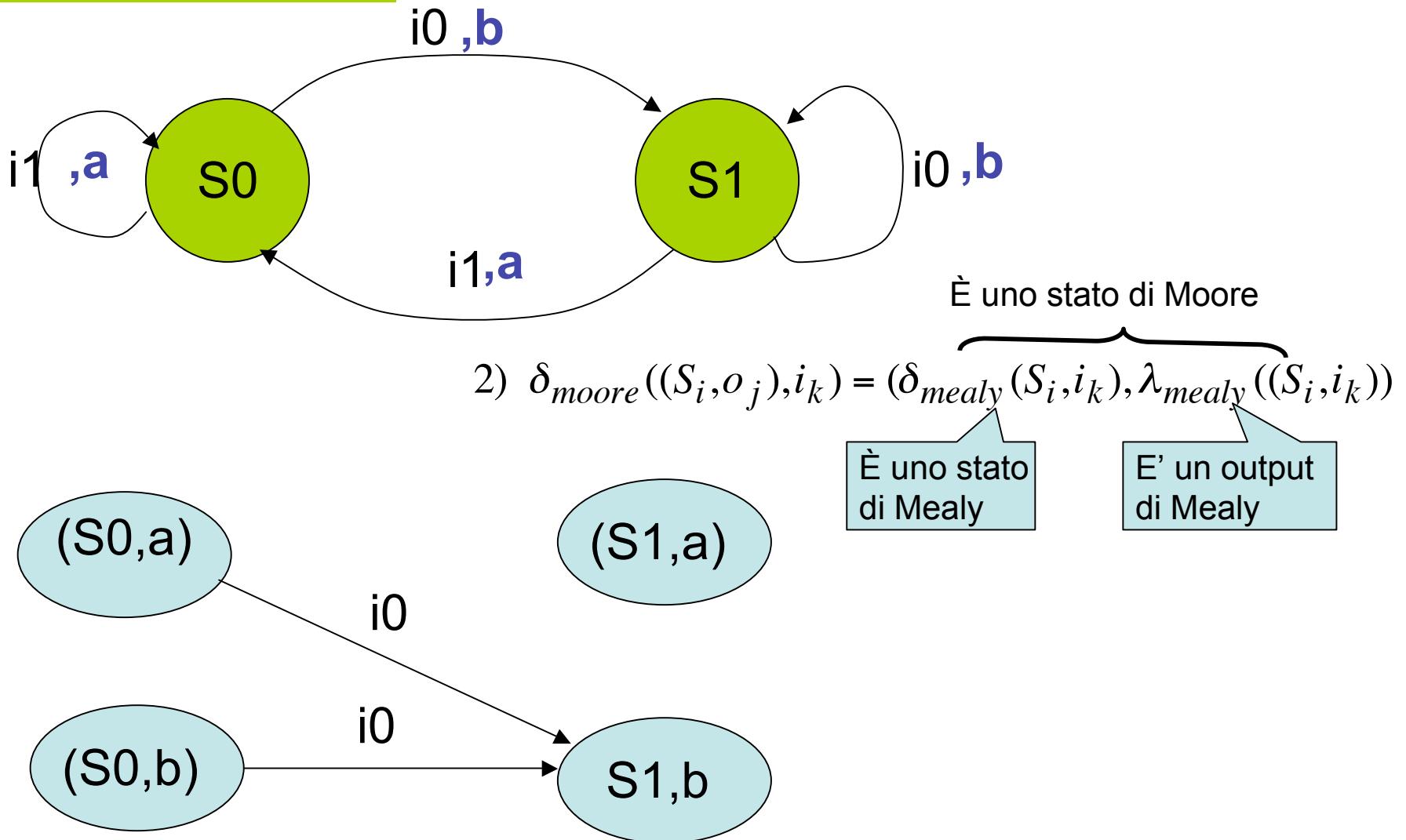
## Da Mealy a Moore



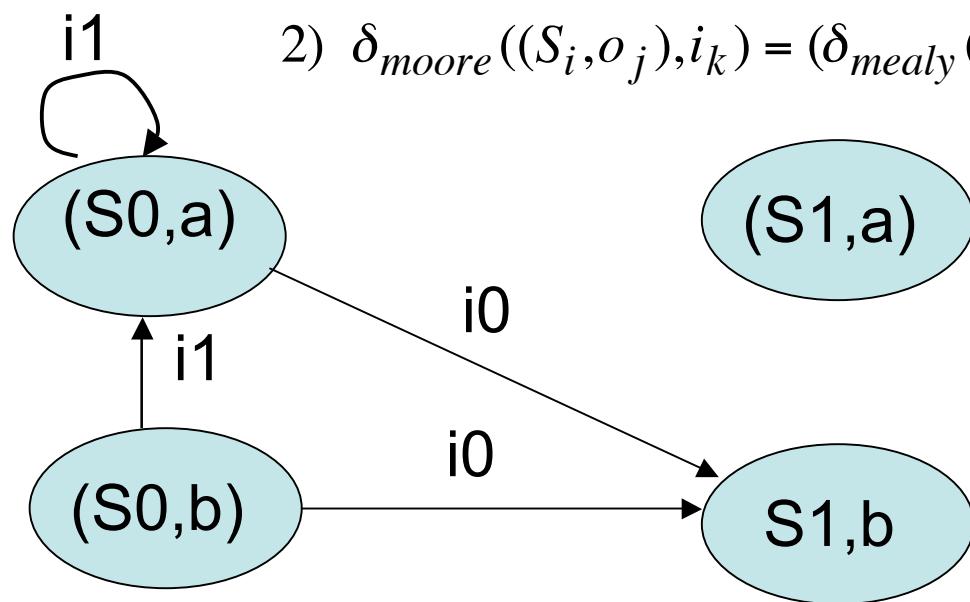
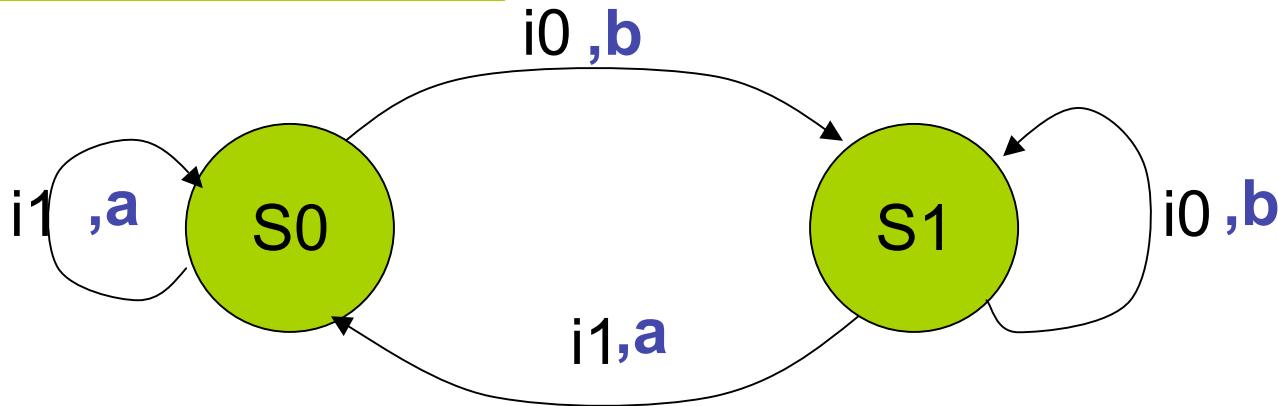
$$1. Q_{\text{moore}} \rightarrow Q_{\text{mealy}} \times \Delta$$



## Da Mealy a Moore



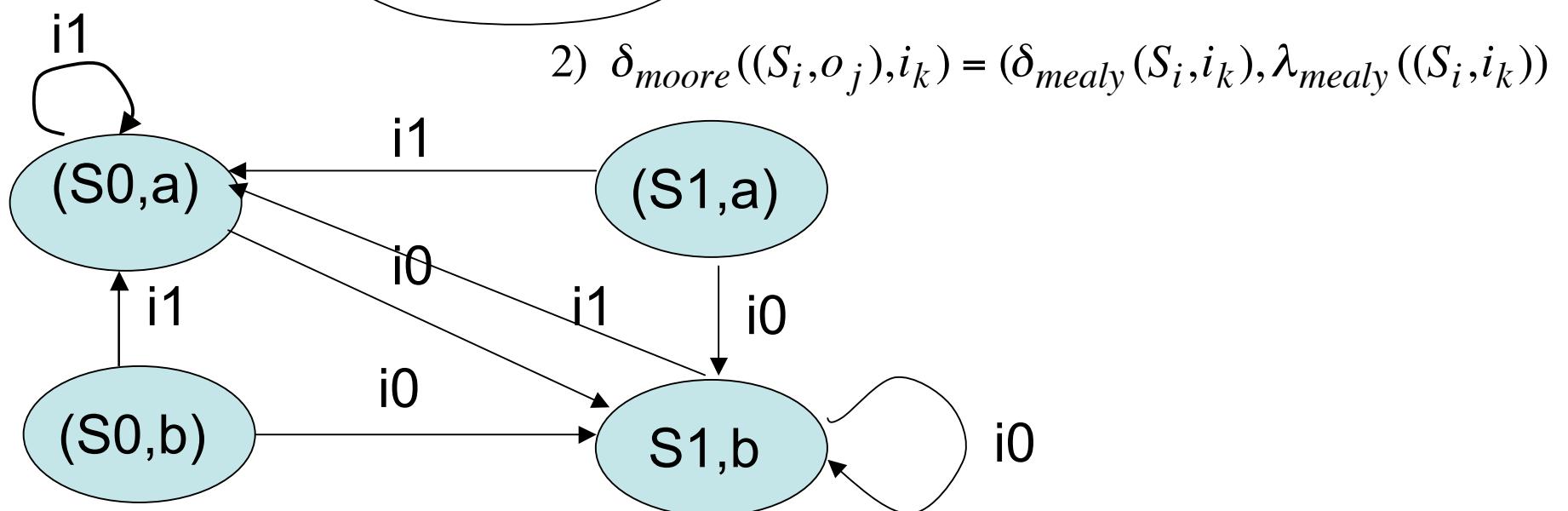
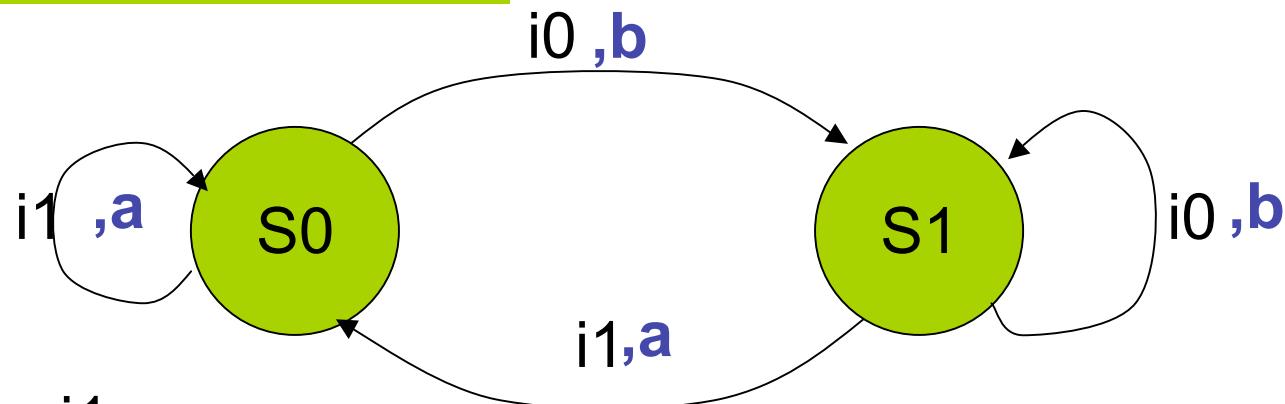
## Da Mealy a Moore



$$\delta_{moore}((S_0, o_j), i_k) = (\delta_{mealy}(S_0, i_k), \lambda_{mealy}((S_0, i_k)))$$

$$\delta_{moore}((S_0, b), i1) = (\delta_{mealy}(S_0, i1), \lambda_{mealy}(S_0, i1)) = (S0, a)$$

## Da Mealy a Moore



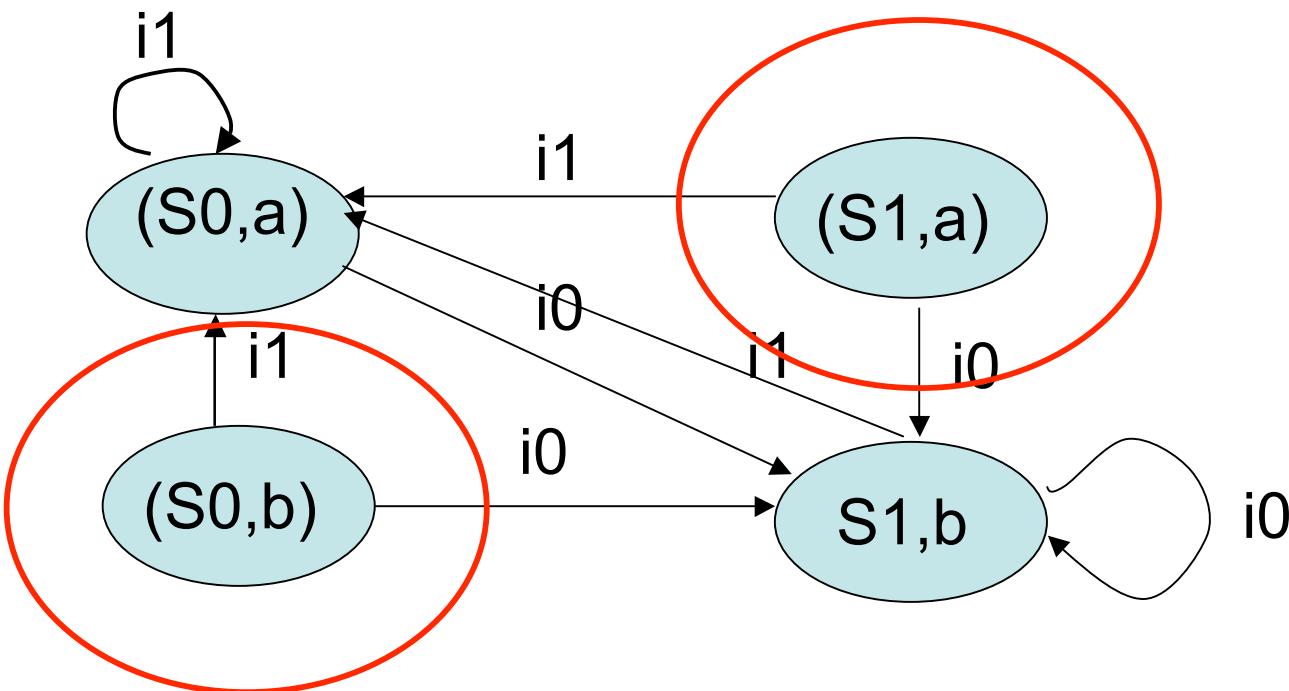
$$\delta_{moore}((S1,a), i0) = (\delta_{mealy}(S1, i0), \lambda_{mealy}(S1, i0)) = (S1,b)$$

$$\delta_{moore}((S1,b), i0) = (\delta_{mealy}(S1, i0), \lambda_{mealy}(S1, i0)) = (S1,b)$$

$$\delta_{moore}((S1,a), i1) = (\delta_{mealy}(S1, i1), \lambda_{mealy}(S1, i1)) = (S0,a)$$

$$\delta_{moore}((S1,b), i1) = (\delta_{mealy}(S1, i1), \lambda_{mealy}(S1, i1)) = (S0,a)$$

### 3. Minimizzazione



Questo automa ha degli stati ridondanti,  $(S0,b)$  e  $(S1,a)$  che possono essere eliminati (sono stati che non hanno alcuna freccia entrante, dunque non possono mai essere raggiunti)

