

Änderungen an X werden an Y direkt wirksam! Eine aktive Schaltflanke an Takt ist keine Voraussetzung für eine Ausgangsänderung.

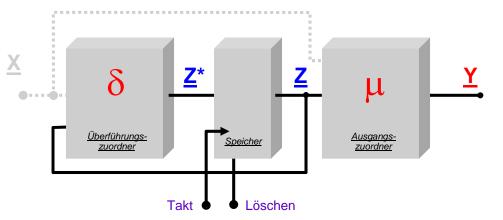
δ	X_0	-	-	X _i	-	-	X _{n-1}
Z ₀							
Z ₁							
-							
•							
Z _j		•	•	$\delta(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{Z}_j)$		•	
-							
-							
Z ₀₋₁							

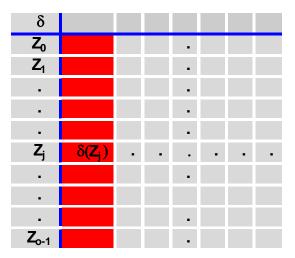
λ	X_0	-	-	X i	•	•	X _{n-1}
Z ₀ Z ₁							
Z ₁							
-							
-							
-							
Z _j	-			$\lambda(X_i,Z,)$	•	•	
-				•			
-							
-							
Z ₀₋₁							

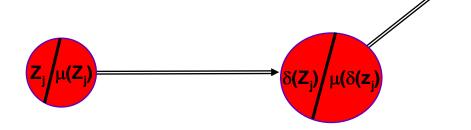


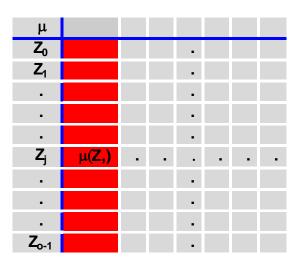










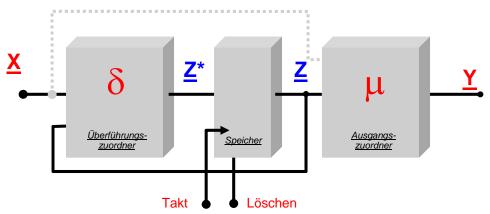


Der Eingang ist konstant (nicht vorhanden). Der Automat ist ein Generator. Das Zeitregime wird von den Schaltflanken des Taktes vorgegeben.

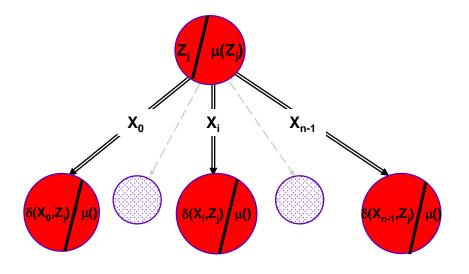


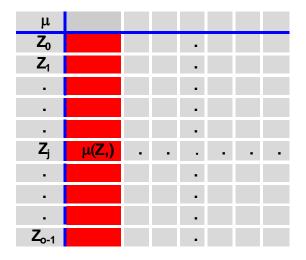


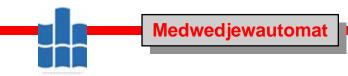




δ	X_0	•	•	X _i	•	-	X _{n-1}
Z_0							
Z ₁							
Z _j		•	•	$\delta(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{Z}_j)$	•	•	
Z ₀₋₁							

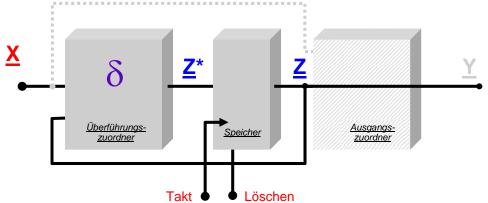


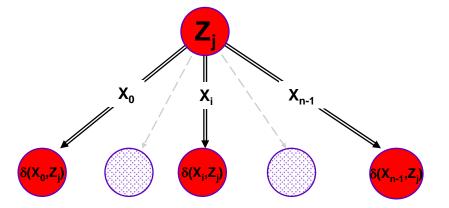












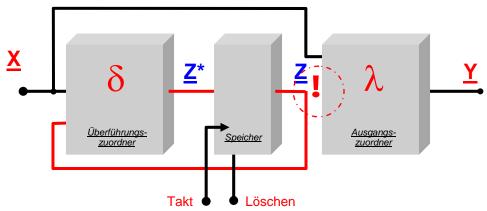
δ	X_0		•	X _i	•	•	X _{n-1}
Z ₀							
Z ₁							
Z _j		•	•	$\delta(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{Z}_j)$	•	•	
•							
Z ₀₋₁				•			

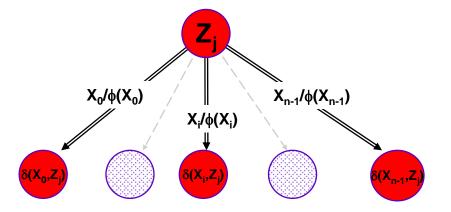
λ	X ₀	-	•	X _i	•	-	X _{n-1}
Z ₀ Z ₁							
Z ₁							
-							
-							
-							
Z _j	-			$\lambda(X_i,Z,)$			
•							
•							
-							
Z _{o-1}							











δ	X_0	•	•	X _i	•	•	X _{n-1}
Z ₀ Z ₁							
Z ₁							
Z _j							
•							
Z ₀₋₁							

ф	X_0	•	•	X _i	•	•	X_{n-1}
Z ₀	$\phi(X_0)$	•		$\phi(X_i)$		•	$\phi(X_{n-1})$
Z ₁	$\phi(X_0)$	•		$\phi(X_i)$	•	•	$\phi(X_{n-1})$
•							
•							
Z _j	$\phi(X_0)$			$\phi(X_i)$		•	$\phi(X_{n-1})$
•							
•							
•							
Z ₀₋₁	φ(X ₀)	•		$\phi(X_i)$	•	•	$\phi(X_{n-1})$