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# Firing Squad Problem

## Firing squad synchronization problem

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **firing squad synchronization problem** is a problem in [computer science](#) and [cellular automata](#) first proposed by [John Myhill](#) in 1957 and published (with a solution) in 1962 by [Edward Moore](#). The problem is analogous to problems of logical design, [systems design](#), and [programming](#), and can be stated as follows:

### [\[edit\]](#) History

The first solution to the FSSP was found by [John McCarthy](#) and [Marvin Minsky](#) and was published in Sequential Machines by [Moore](#). A solution using a minimal amount of states was introduced by Jacques Mazoyer in 1988, whose solution uses only six states. [[|]] In addition, he also proved that no four state solution exists. It is still unknown whether a five state solution exists.

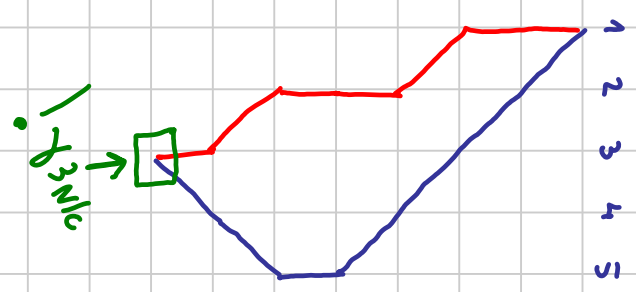
A solution using a minimal amount of time was later found by Professor E. Goto at [MIT](#), whose solution uses thousands of states and requires exactly  $2n - 2$  units of time for  $n$  soldiers. It is proven that a solution using a smaller amount of time cannot exist.

### [\[edit\]](#) General solution

A general solution to the FSSP involves propagating two waves down the line of soldiers: a fast wave and a slow wave moving three times as slow. The fast wave bounces off the other end of the line and meets the slow wave in the centre. The two waves then split into four waves, a fast and slow wave moving in either direction from the centre, effectively splitting the line into two equal parts. This process continues, subdividing the line until each division is of length 1. At this moment, every soldier fires. This solution requires  $3n$  units of time for  $n$  number of soldiers.

$n_1 \leftrightarrow S_1 \leftrightarrow S_2 \leftrightarrow \dots \leftrightarrow S_n$

.S.C.I.c ifayin n'inn ifayin line

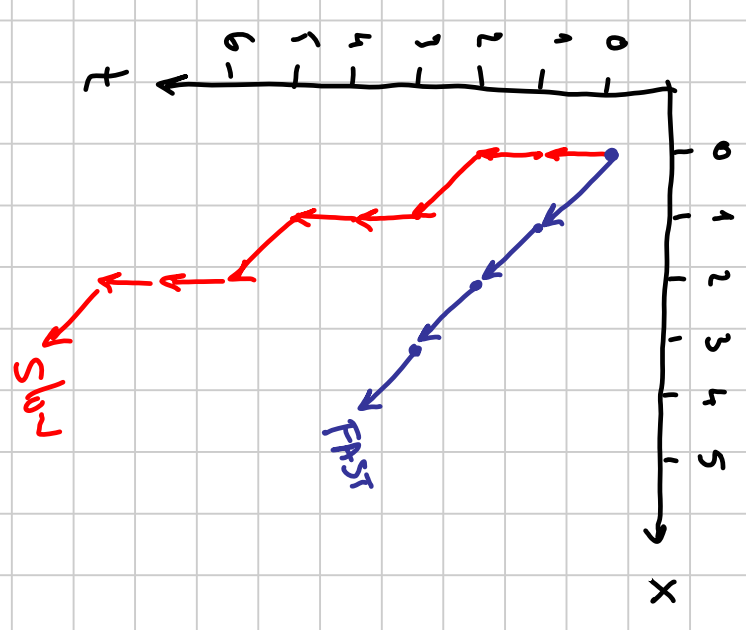


$\therefore f_{slow} \text{ REAN}$

$3. f \cdot V_{slow} = f \cdot V_{fast}$

$3 V_{slow} = V_{fast}$

r3n1c al:3n  
 (.2151c n n.11)



①

$$s_1 s_2 \dots - s_k - s_{k+1} - \dots - s_{2k+1} - W$$

• s<sub>1</sub> s<sub>2</sub> s<sub>3</sub> ...

1 2 ③ 4 5



$$W - s_1 - \dots - s_k - M - s_{k+1} - \dots - s_{2k+1} - W$$

2k+1

②

$$W - s_{2k+1} - M - s_{2k+1} - M - s_{2k+1} - \dots - M - s_{2k+1} - W$$



$$W - s_{k+1} - M - s_{k+1} - M - s_{k+1} - \dots - M - s_{k+1} - W$$

2 3 N k : : f.o

0:00:00 : 0:00:00

התחלה : 0:00:00

סינכרון : 0:00:00

0:00:00 : 0:00:00

0:00:00 : 0:00:00

0:00:00 : 0:00:00

0:00:00 : 0:00:00

0:00:00 : 0:00:00

(2000 Sin)

(1000 Sin)

(500 Sin)

2000 - S - W

1000 - S - M

500 - S - W

0:00:00 : 0:00:00

התחלה : 0:00:00

סינכרון : 0:00:00

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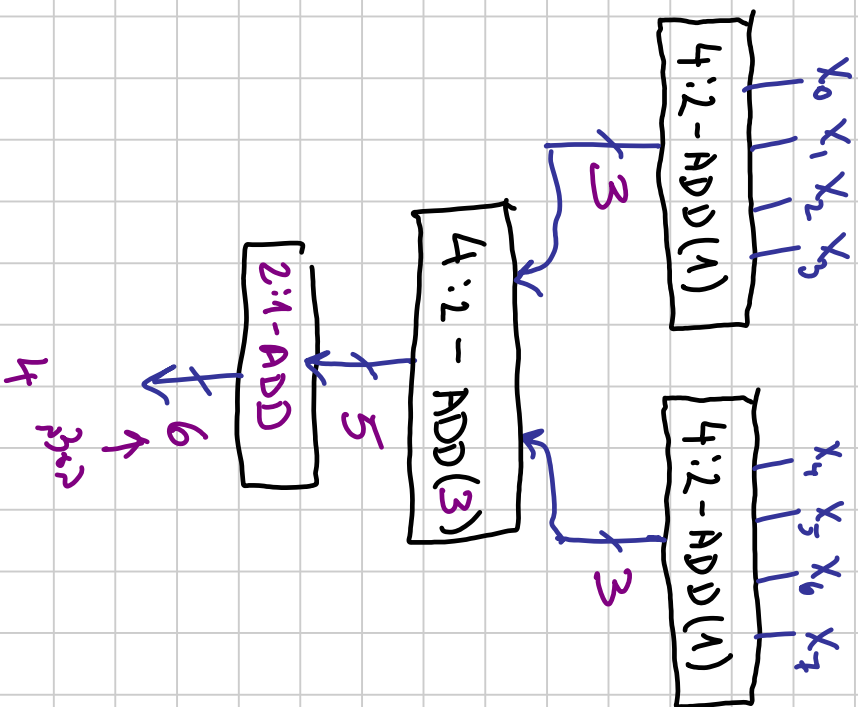
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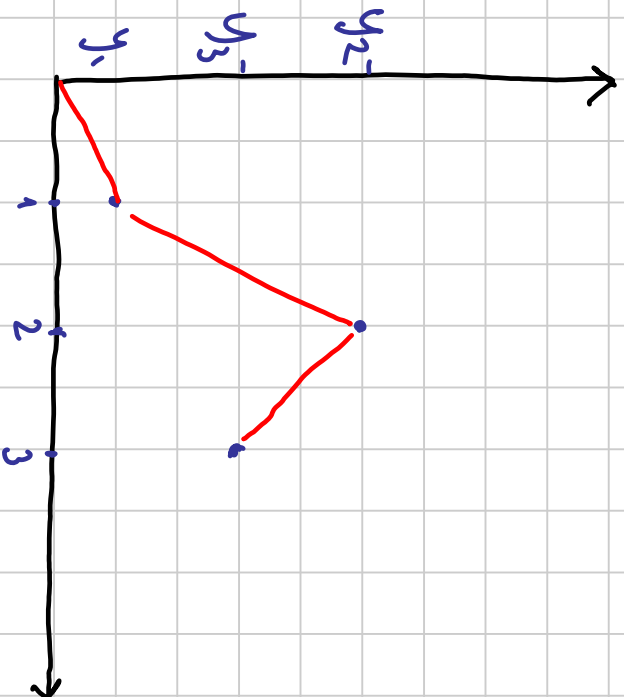
4:2      8:128N

$$D(N) = \begin{cases} D(N/2) + \underbrace{1}_{\cdot 4 \cdot 128} & \text{if } N > 2 \\ D(\text{ADD}(2)) & \text{if } N = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$D(N) = O(\log N)$$

.2-322





$\cdot \cdot \cdot \geq k+1$

סוס  $\Delta_{k+1} \geq \Delta_k$

מסל  $\Delta_k = y_k - y_{k-1}$

$A_k$

$$\frac{y_{k+2} - y_{k+1}}{k+2 - k+1} \geq \frac{y_{k+1} - y_k}{k+1 - k}$$

$$y_{k+2} - y_{k+1} \geq y_{k+1} - y_k \iff$$

סדרה  $y_k$  קצרה

$$\iff \{ (k, y_k) \}_{k=1}^n$$

conver. = AND  $( \Delta_{k+1} \geq \Delta_k ; k \leq n-1 )$  של 1

$\cdot k$  סוס  $\Delta_k$  זרם (1 : סדרה)

$n-1 \geq k$  סוס  $\Delta_{k+1} \geq \Delta_k$  זרם 2

לפי  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$  פרי - AND(n) זרם 3



# SEGMENTED PPC

A37 510K 0710K X<sub>i</sub> 0100 5130K b<sub>i</sub> 51210 71321



b 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0

71321

$$F \approx F \times \{0, 1\}$$

$$X \approx F \times F \rightarrow F$$

$$(f_1, b_1) \approx (f_2, b_2) = \begin{cases} (f_1 * f_2, b_1) & \text{if } b_2 = 0 \\ (f_2, 1) & \text{if } b_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

: 5500 78

310K X 310K \* 10K

$$(f_1, b_1) \approx [(f_2, b_2) \approx (f_3, b_3)]$$

$$= (f_1, b_1) \approx (f_3, 1) = (f_3, 1)$$

510 510 510 510

$$\begin{aligned}
 [ (f_1, b_1) ] &\approx [ (f_2, b_2) ] \approx [ (f_3, b_3) ] \\
 &= (f, b) \neq (f_3, 1) = (f_3, 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jc } b_3 = 0 \quad \text{o/c } \textcircled{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (f_1, b_1) &\approx [ (f_2, b_2) ] \approx [ (f_3, b_3) ] \\
 &= (f_1, b_1) \neq (f_a * f_3, b_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b_2 = 1 \quad \text{o/c}$$

$$(b_2 = 1) = (f_2 * f_3, 1)$$

$$(b_2 = 0) = (f_1 * f_1 * f_2, b_1) \quad b_2 = 0$$

$$[ (f_1, b_1) ] \approx [ (f_2, b_2) ] \approx [ (f_3, b_3) ] = \text{Salc}$$

$$h_{t+1} = (f_2, 1) * (f_3, 0) = (f_2 * f_3, 1) \quad b_2=1 \quad \text{olc}$$

$$h_{t=0} = (f_1 * f_2, b_1) * (f_3, 0) = (f_1 * f_2 * f_3, b_1) \quad b_2=0 \quad \text{olc}$$

$$b[i:j] = 100..0 \quad \text{olc} \quad \underline{\text{inslc}}$$

$$f_1 * \dots * f_j = (f_i * \dots * f_j, 1) \quad \text{olc}$$

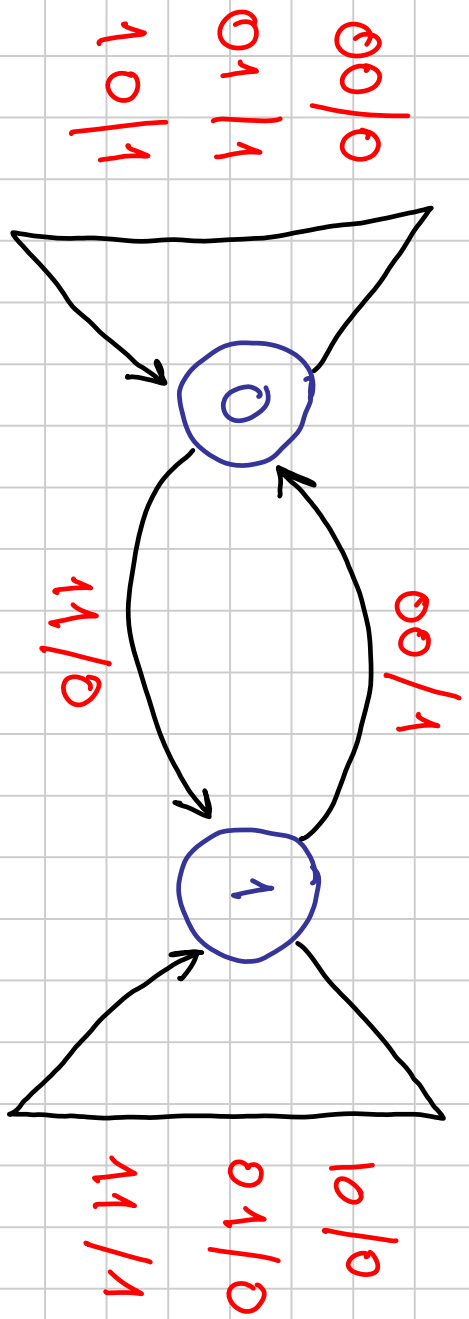
induction

$$f_1 * \dots * f_i = \prod_{i-1}^{i-1} (f_i, 1) \quad j=i \quad \text{olc}$$

$$= (f_i, 1)$$

induction

$$f_1 * \dots * f_j = (f_1 * \dots * f_{i-1} * f_i) * (f_{i+1} * \dots * f_j) = (f_1 * \dots * f_j, 1)$$



$A+B, A+B+1$

פירוט

הערה:  $\{0, 1\}^n$  : מכלול

הפונקציה  $A_n$  מוגדרת  $\{0, 1\}^n$  על ידי  $\{\sigma_i\}_{i=0}^{n-1}$  שבה  $n \geq 0$

$q_0 \rightarrow q_1 \rightarrow q_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow q_n$

$$q_1 = \delta(q_0, \sigma_0) = \delta_0(q_0) \quad \text{הערך}$$

$$q_2 = \delta(q_1, \sigma_1) = \delta_1(q_1) = \delta_1(\delta_0(q_0))$$

$$q_i = \delta_{i-1}(\delta_{i-2}(\dots \delta_0(q_0))) \quad \text{הערך}$$

הצגת  $\pi_i$  כפונקציה של  $\sigma_i, \sigma_{i-1}, \dots, \sigma_0$

$$\pi_i \equiv \sigma_i \circ \sigma_{i-1} \circ \dots \circ \sigma_0$$

$$\pi_i(q_0) = q_{i+1} \text{ שבו } q_0 \text{ הוא מספר}$$

$$S_i = \lambda(q_i, \sigma_i) \quad \text{הפונקציה}$$

$$= \pi_{i-1}(q_0) \oplus \sigma_i$$

$\forall q_0 = 1$   $q_0 = 0$   $q_i$  הוא מספר,  $A+B$  הוא מספר,  $A+B+1$  הוא מספר,  $S_i$  הוא מספר

$$\pi_{i-1} \in \{f_0, f_1, f_{i,d}\} \quad \& \quad \text{הוא מספר}$$

$$\pi_{i-1}(1) \oplus \sigma_i = 0 \iff (A+B+1)[i] = 0 \quad \text{הוא מספר}$$

$$\pi_{i-1}(0) \oplus \sigma_i = 0 \iff (A+B)[i] = 0 : A+B \text{ הוא מספר} \quad \text{הוא מספר}$$

