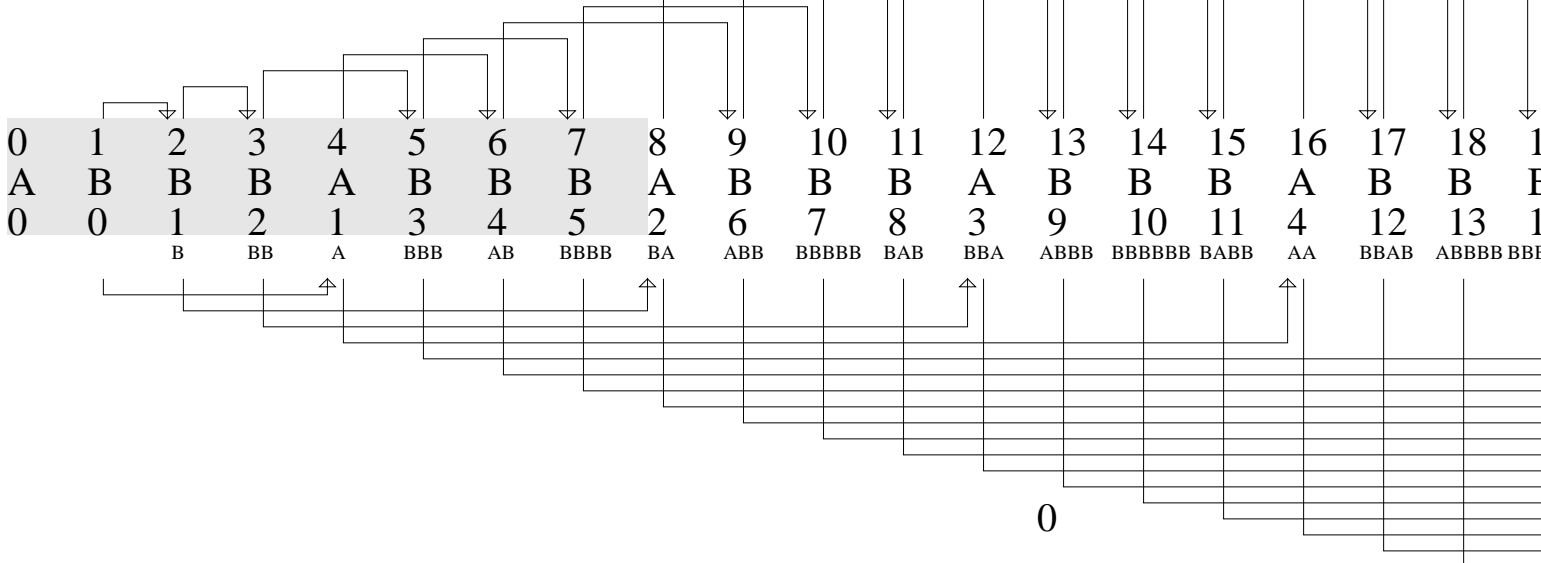
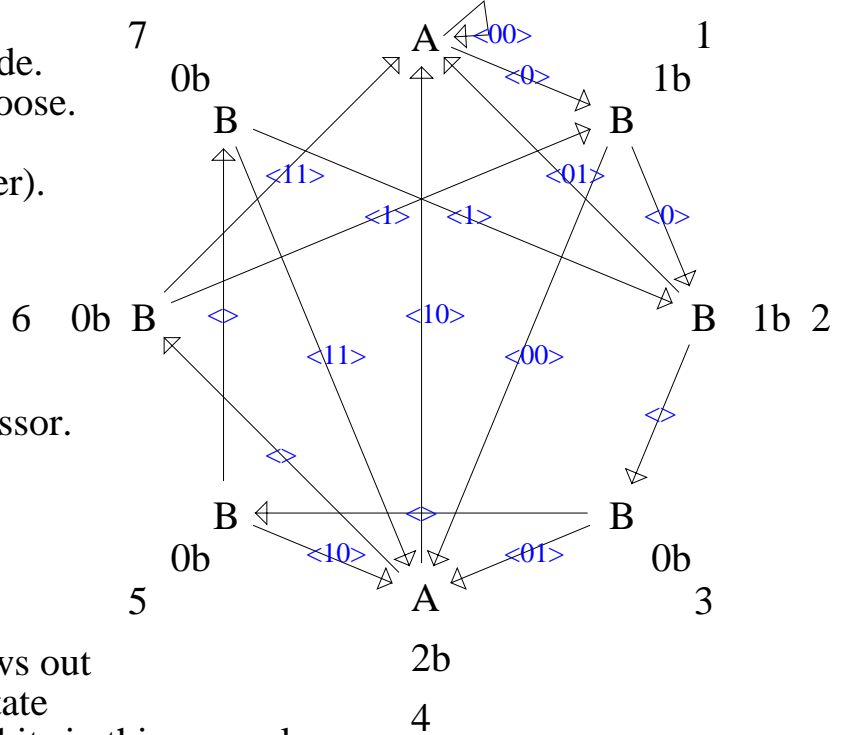


N=2, two symbols A and B
 On each node: 1 arrow in, N arrows out
 The first state is 1



Wrap arrows to stay at the beginning.
 So multiple arrows end to the same node.
 Decoding need to read some bits to choose.
 The number of bits is defined by the destination node (known by the decoder).



No bits are needed if only one predecessor.

On each node: 2^b arrows in, N arrows out
 Must read b bits to find out previous state
 The last state - 8 is plainly encoded, 3 bits in this example
 Some encoding examples if the first state is 8, the bit string is reversed for easy reading:

- A: 000<00>
- B: 001<0>
- AA: 000<00><00>
- BAA: 000<10><00><0>
- BBB: 011<><0><0>
- BBBB: 101<><><0><0>
- BBBBB: 111<><><><0><0>
- BBBBBB: 010<1><><><><0><0>
- BBBBBBB: 011<><1><><><><0><0>
- BBBABBB: 010<0><1><><01><><0><0>
- BBBBBBBBBBBBBB: 111<><><><1><><><><1><><><><0><0>