Automata and Languages

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Regular Expressions (RE)

Empty set	Φ	A RE denotes the empty set
Empty string	λ	A RE denotes the set {λ}
Symbol	a	A RE denotes the set {a}
Alternation	M + N	If M is a RE for the set *M* and N is a RE for the set *N*, then M+N is a RE for the set *M* U *N*
Concatenation	M • N	If M is a RE for the set *M* and N is a RE for the set *N*, then M.N is a RE for the set *M* . *N*
Kleene-*	M*	If M is a RE for the set *M* , then M* is a RE for the set *M**

Regular Expressions (RE)

Operation	Notation	Language	UNIX
Alternation	r_1+r_2	$L(r_1)\cup L(r_2)$	$r_1 \| r_2$
Concatenation	$r_1 \bullet r_2$	$L(r_1)\bullet L(r_2)$	$(r_1)(r_2)$
Kleene-*	r^*	$L(r)^*$	$(r)^*$
Kleene-+	r^+	$L(r)^+$	$(r)+$
Exponentiation	r^n	$L(r)^n$	$(r)\{n\}$

Regular Expressions (RE)

Example

For the alphabet Σ={0, 1}

0+1 is a RE denote the set {0} U {1}

0* is a RE denote the set {0}*={**λ,0,00,…}**

0.1* is a RE denote the set {0}.{**λ**,1,11,…} ={0, 01, 011, …}

Regular Expressions (RE)

Notes

For a RE r, r^i = r.r….r *i*-times
Operations precedence: * > . > +   So we can omit many parentheses, for example: the RE ((0(1*))+0) can be written as 01*+0
We may abbreviate rr* to r^+
The corresponding set (language) denoted by a RE r will be expressed as L(r)

Nondeterministic Finite Automata (NFA)

Definition

A nondeterministic finite automaton (NFA) M is defined by a 5-tuple $M=(Q,\Sigma,\delta,q_0,F)$, with

- Q: finite set of states
- Σ: finite input alphabet
- δ: transition function $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow P(Q)$
- $q_0 \in Q$: start state
- $F \subseteq Q$: set of final states

Nondeterministic Finite Automata (NFA)

Definition

A string w is ***accepted*** by an NFA M if and only if *there exists* a path starting at q_0 which is labeled by w and ends in a final state.

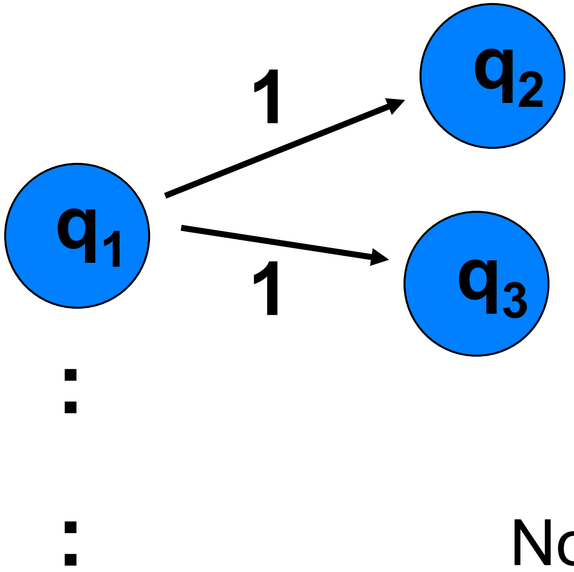
The ***language accepted by*** an NFA M is the set of all strings which are accepted by M and is denoted by $L(M)$.

$$L(M)=\{w: \delta(q_0,w) \cap F \neq \Phi\}$$

Nondeterministic Finite Automata (NFA)

Definition

A nondeterministic finite automaton has transition rules like:



Nondeterministic transition

Nondeterministic Finite Automata (NFA)

Nondeterminism ~ Parallelism

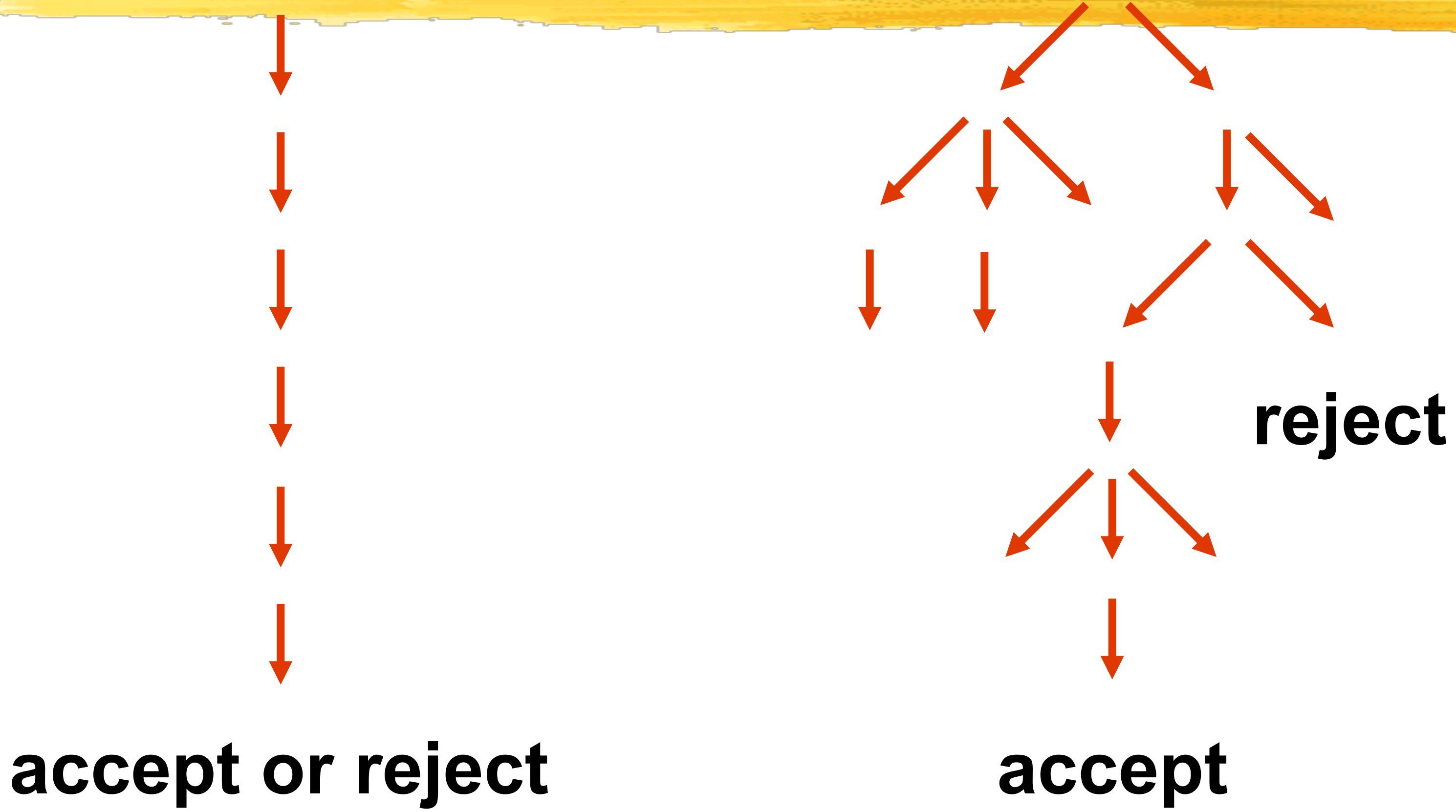
For any string w, the nondeterministic automaton can be in a subset $\subseteq Q$ of several possible states.

If the final set contains a final state, then the automaton accepts the string.

"The automaton processes the input in a parallel fashion; its computational path is no longer a line, but more like a tree".

Deterministic Computation

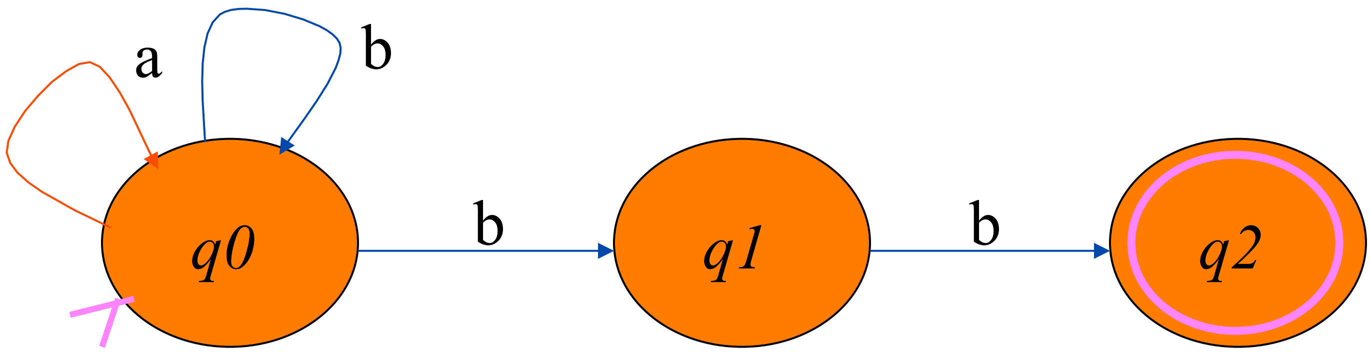
Non-Deterministic Computation



Nondeterministic Finite Automata (NFA)

We can write the NFA in two ways

1. State digraph



2. Table

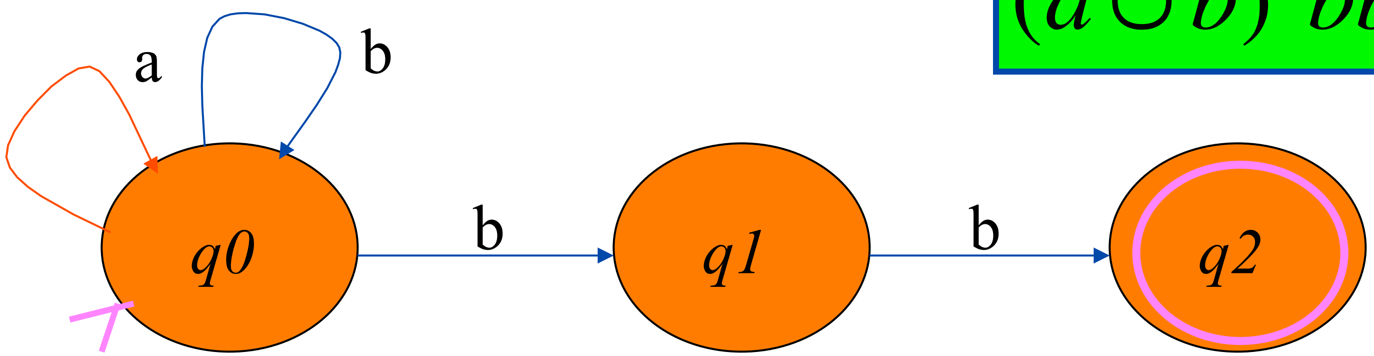
d	a	b
q0	{q0}	{q0,q1}
q1	f	{q2}
q2	f	f

Nondeterministic Finite Automata (NFA)

Example 1

Write an NFA for the language, over Σ={*a,b*}, ending in *bb*

$$(a \cup b)^* bb$$



$$Q = \{q0, q1, q2\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$$

$$F = \{q2\}$$

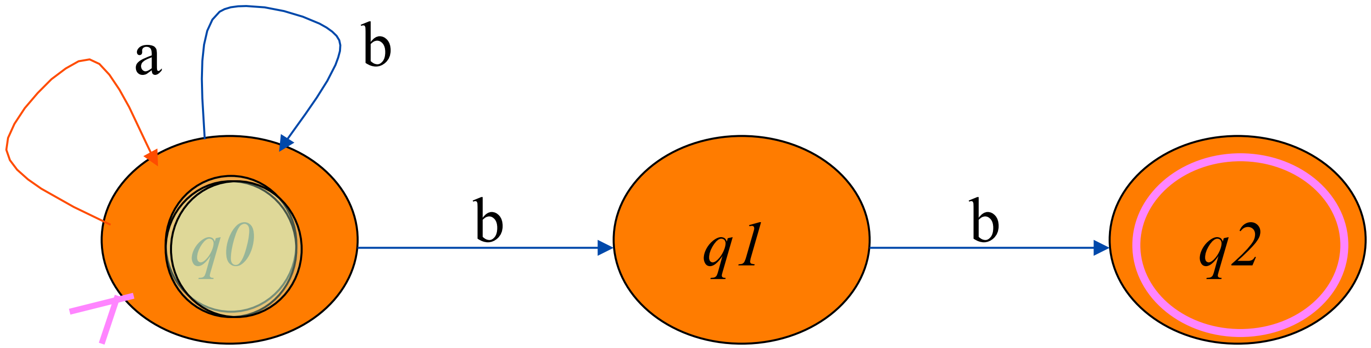
Check the input abb?

Nondeterministic Finite Automata (NFA)

Quiz

Check the input abb?

$$(a \cup b)^* bb$$



Input:

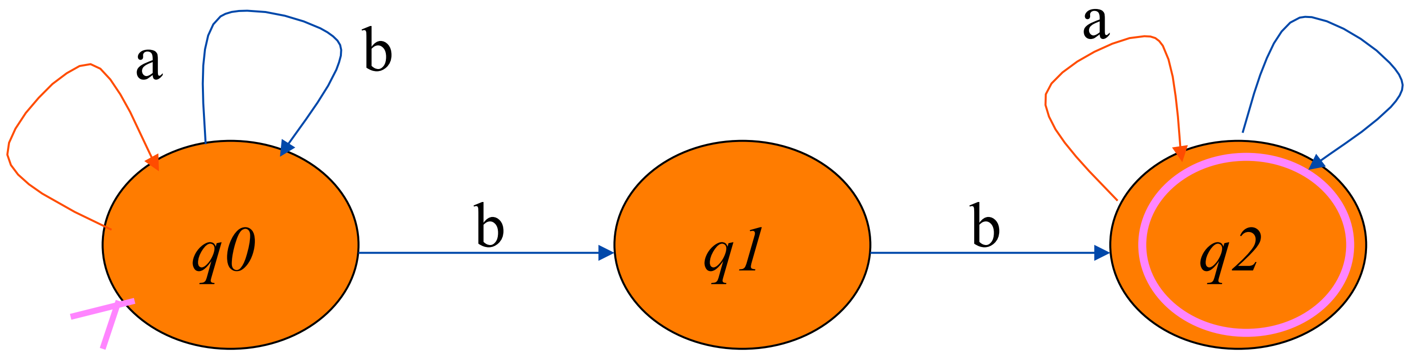
a	b	b

q2 is a final state hence the input abb is accepted

Nondeterministic Finite Automata (NFA)

Example 2

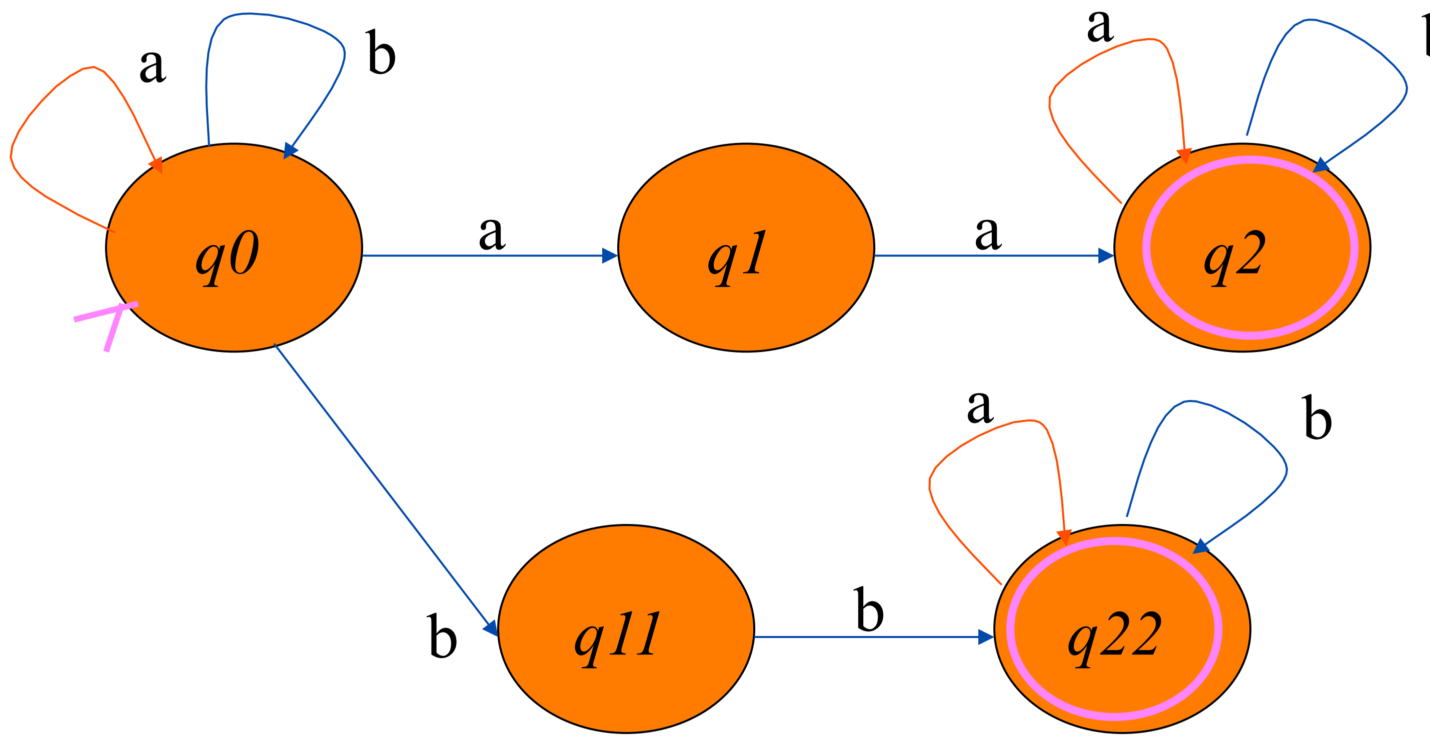
Write an NFA for the language, over Σ={*a*,*b*},
L=(*a* U *b*)* *bb* (*a* U *b*)*



Nondeterministic Finite Automata (NFA)

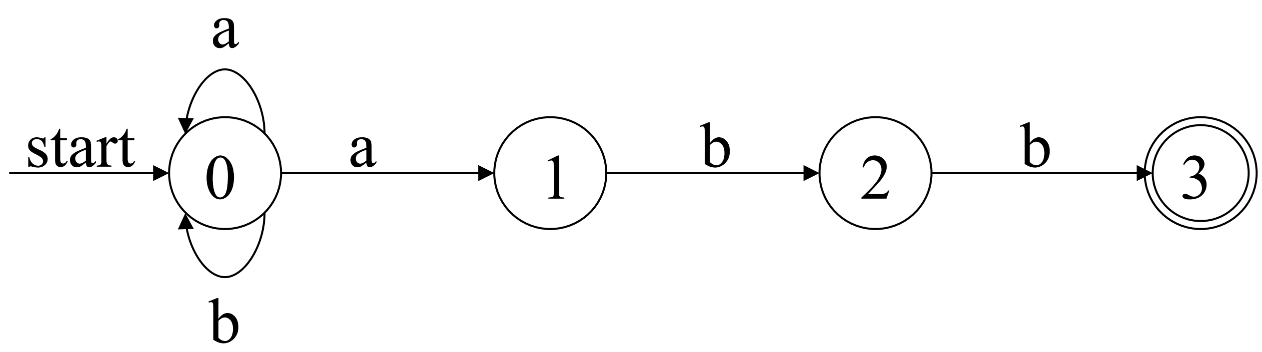
Example 3

Write an NFA for the language, over Σ={*a*,*b*},
L=(*a* ∪ *b*)* (*aa* ∪ *bb*) (*a* ∪ *b*)*



Nondeterministic Finite Automata (NFA)

Example 4



What language is accepted by this NFA?

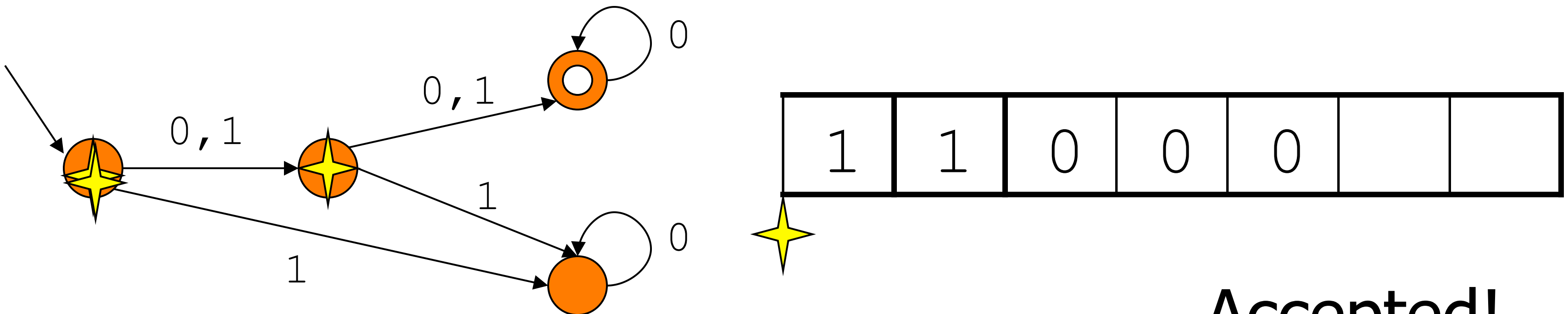
Answer:

(a+b)*abb

Nondeterministic Finite Automata (NFA)

Example 5

For example, consider the following NFA which reads the input 11000.



Accepted!

NFA → DFA

- Theorem: For every language L that is accepted by a nondeterministic finite automaton, there is a (deterministic) finite automaton that accepts L as well. DFA and NFA are equivalent computational models.
- Proof idea: When keeping track of a nondeterministic computation of an NFA N we use many 'fingers' to point at the subset $\subseteq$ Q of states of N that can be reached on a given input string.
We can simulate this computation with a deterministic automaton M with state space P(Q).

NFA → DFA

Proof

Let L be the language recognized by the NFA N = (Q,Σ,δ,q_0,F). Define the DFA M = ($Q',\Sigma,\delta',q'_0,F'$) by

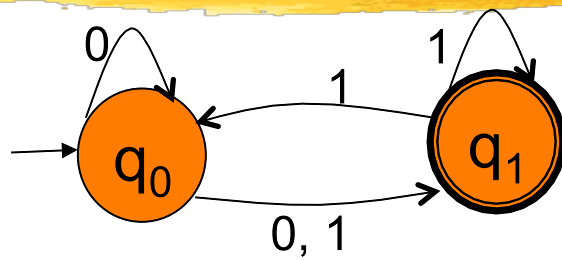
1. $Q' = P(Q)$
2. $\delta'(R,a) = \{ q \in Q \mid q \in \delta(r,a) \text{ for an } r \in R \}$
3. $q'_0 = \{q_0\}$
4. $F' = \{R \in Q' \mid R$ contains a 'final state' of N$\}$

- It is easy to see that the previously described deterministic finite automaton M accepts the same language as N.

NFA → DFA

Example 1

Convert the NFA:



into a DFA?

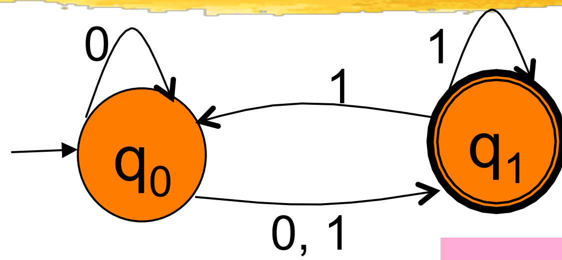
Given NFA		Constructed DFA
$Q=\{q_0, q_1\}$	⟹	$Q'=P(Q)=\{\Phi, \{q_0\}, \{q_1\}, \{q_0, q_1\}\}$
q_0	⟹	$q'_0 = \{q_0\}$
$F=\{q_1\}$	⟹	$F'=\{\{q_1\}, \{q_0, q_1\}\}$

For δ' see the next slide

NFA → DFA

Example 1

Convert the NFA:



into a DFA?

Given NFA

$\delta(q_0,0)=\{q_0,q_1\}$ ⟹ $\delta'(\{q_0\},0)=\{q_0,q_1\}$

$\delta(q_0,1)=\{q_1\}$ ⟹ $\delta'(\{q_0\},1)=\{q_1\}$

$\delta(q_1,0)=\Phi$ ⟹ $\delta'(\{q_1\},0)=\Phi$

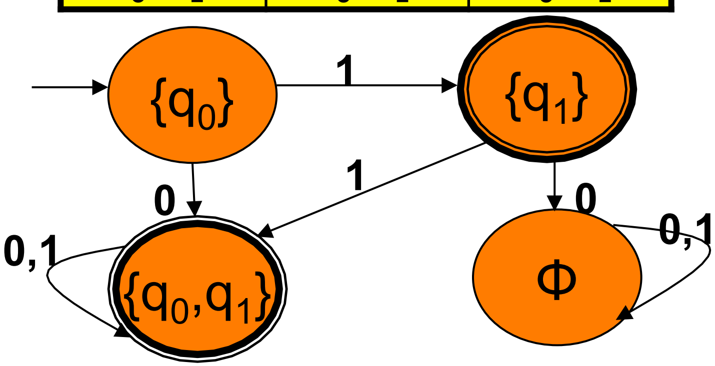
$\delta(q_1,1)=\{q_0,q_1\}$ ⟹ $\delta'(\{q_1\},1)=\{q_0,q_1\}$

$\delta'(\{q_0,q_1\},0)=\delta(q_0,0) \cup \delta(q_1,0) =\{q_0,q_1\}$

$\delta'(\{q_0,q_1\},1)=\delta(q_0,1) \cup \delta(q_1,1) =\{q_0,q_1\}$

Constructed DFA

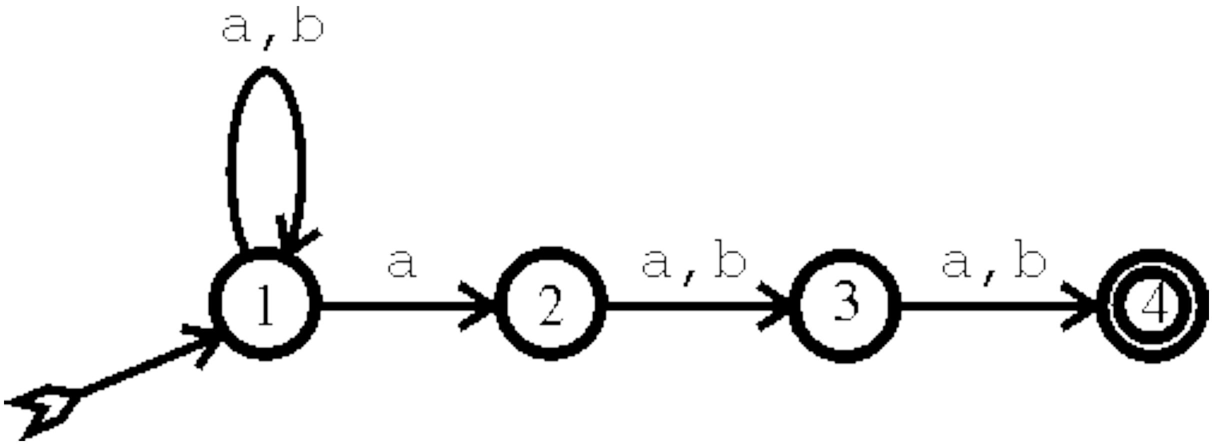
δ'	0	1
Φ	Φ	Φ
$\{q_0\}$	$\{q_0,q_1\}$	$\{q_1\}$
$\{q_1\}$	Φ	$\{q_0,q_1\}$
$\{q_0,q_1\}$	$\{q_0,q_1\}$	$\{q_0,q_1\}$



NFA → DFA

Example 2

Start with the NFA:



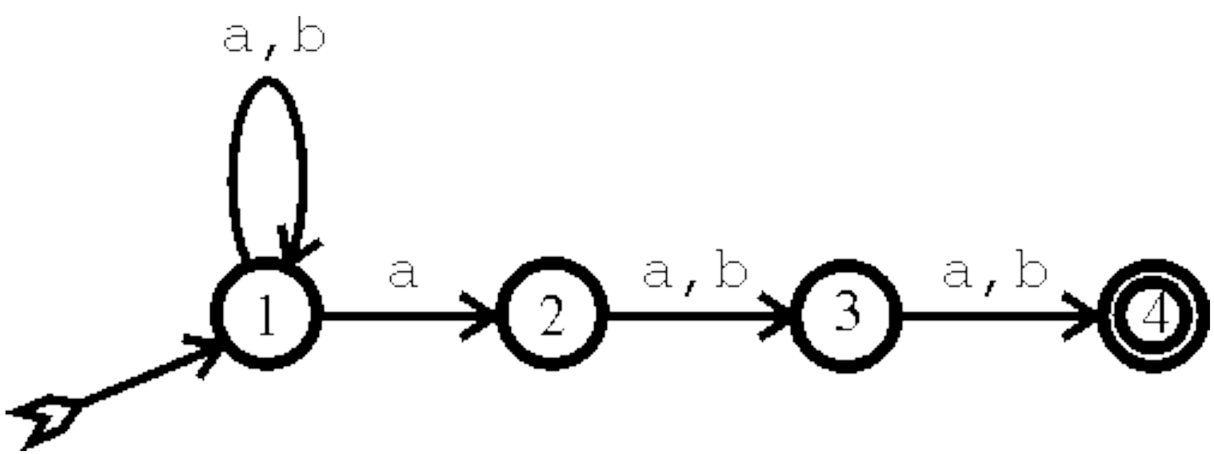
Q1: What's the accepted language?

Q2: How many states does the subset construction create in this case?

NFA → DFA

Example 2

A1: $L = \{x \in \{a,b\}^* \mid 3^{rd}$ bit of x from right is a$\}$



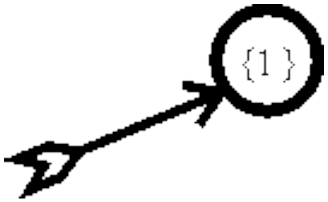
A2: $16 = 2^4$ states.

That' s a lot of states. Would be nice if only had to construct useful states, I.e. those that can be reached from start state.

NFA → DFA

Example 2

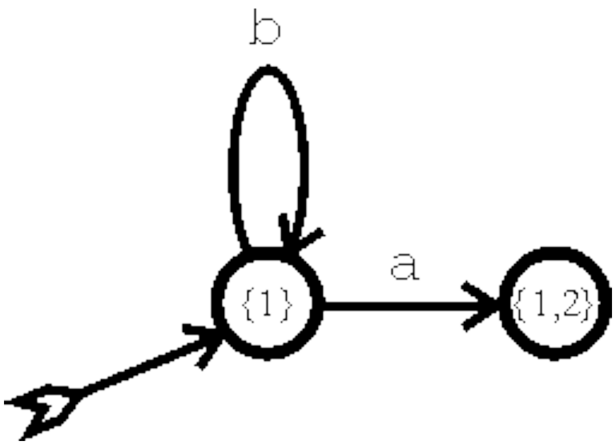
Start with {1}:



NFA → DFA

Example 2

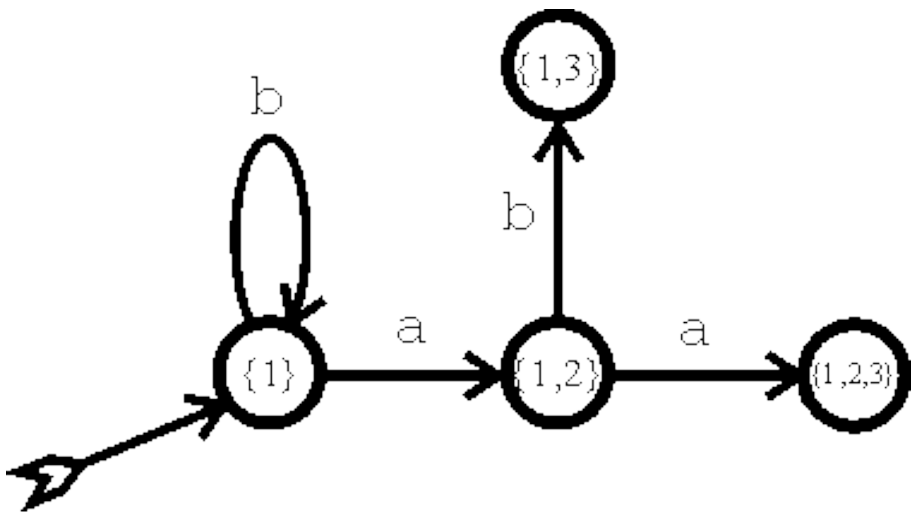
Branch out. Notice that $\delta(1,a) = \{1,2\}$.



NFA → DFA

Example 2

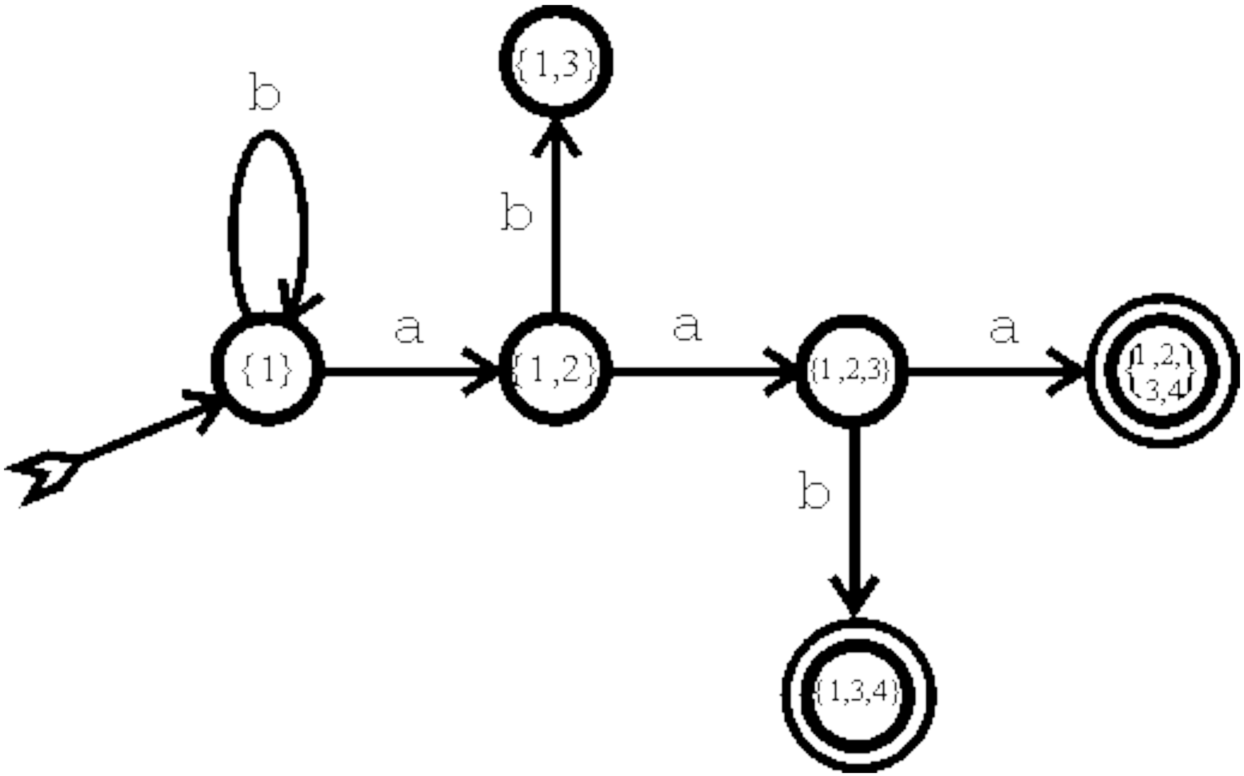
Branch out. Notice that $\delta'(\{1,2\},a) = \{1,2,3\}$.



NFA → DFA

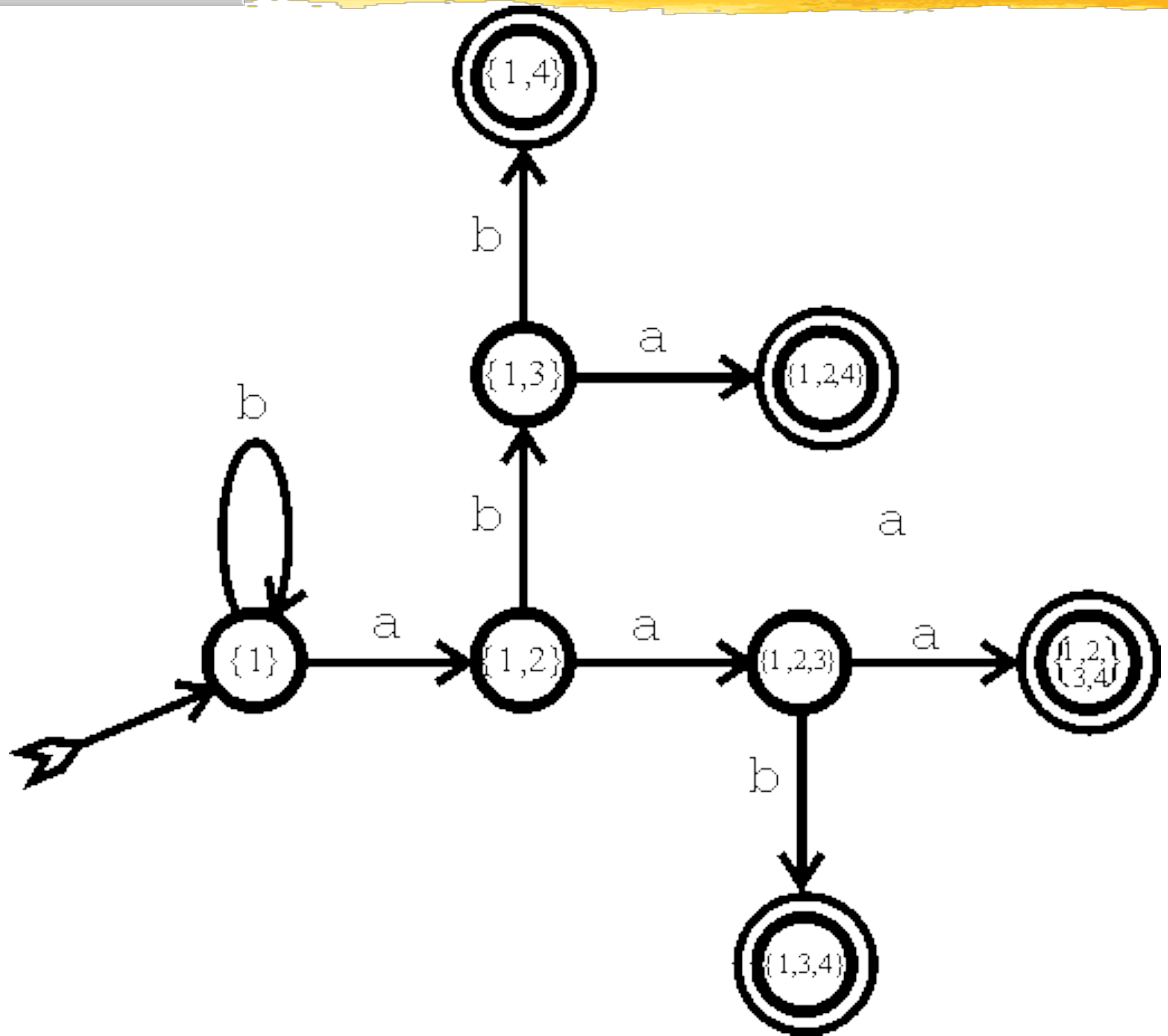
Example 2

Branch out. Note that δ’({1,2,3},a) = {1,2,3,4}



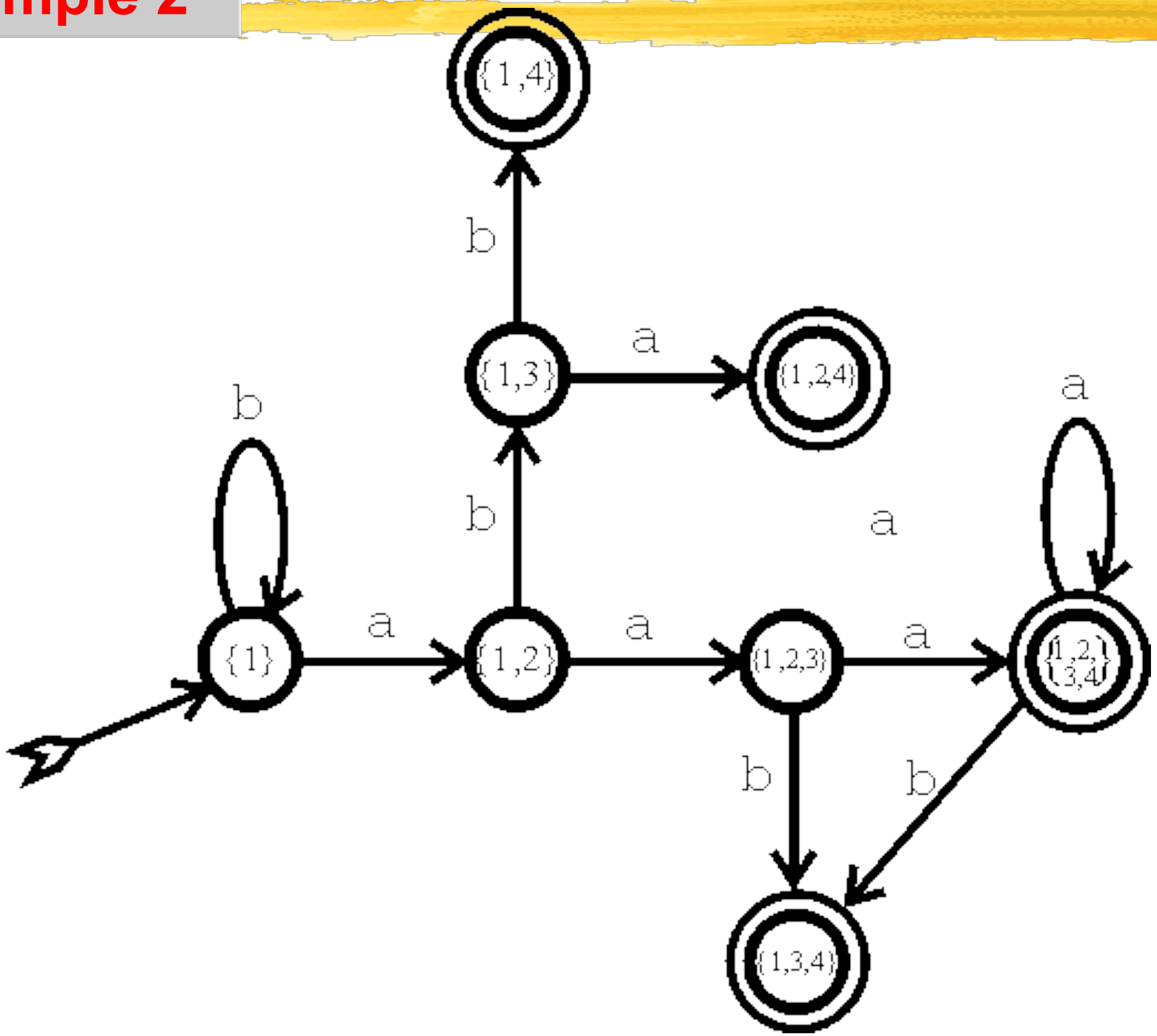
NFA = DFA

Example 2



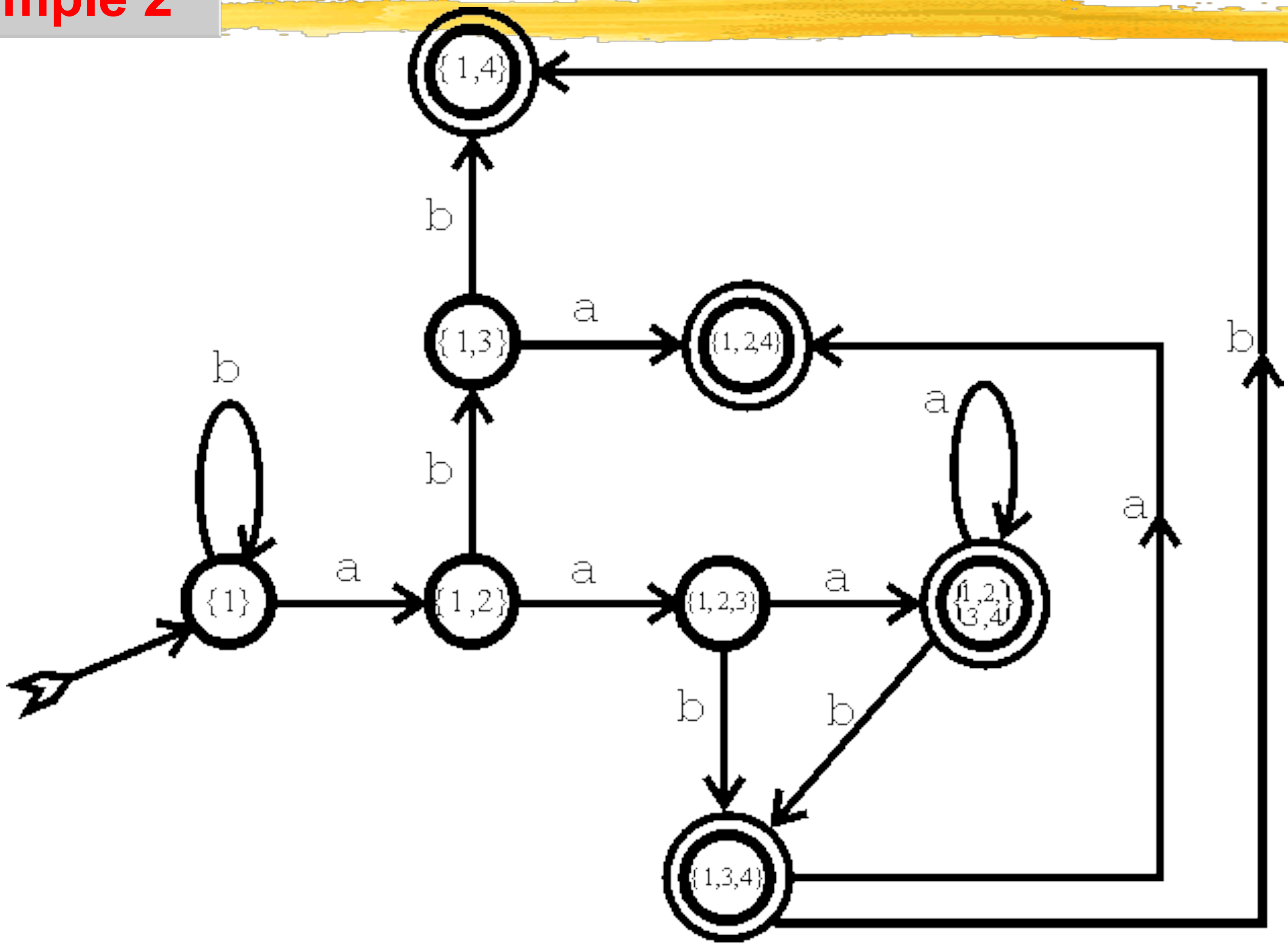
NFA → DFA

Example 2



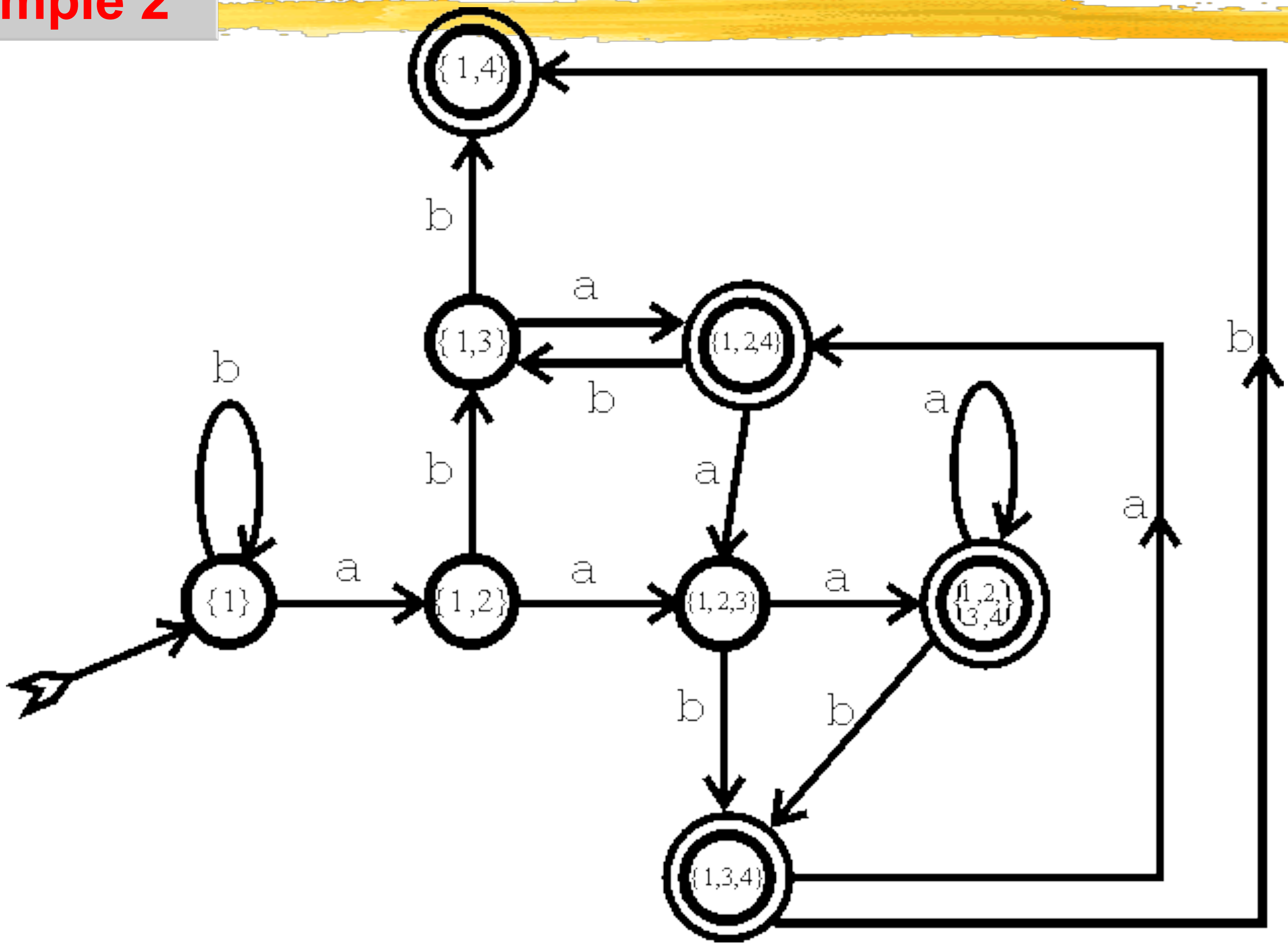
NFA → DFA

Example 2



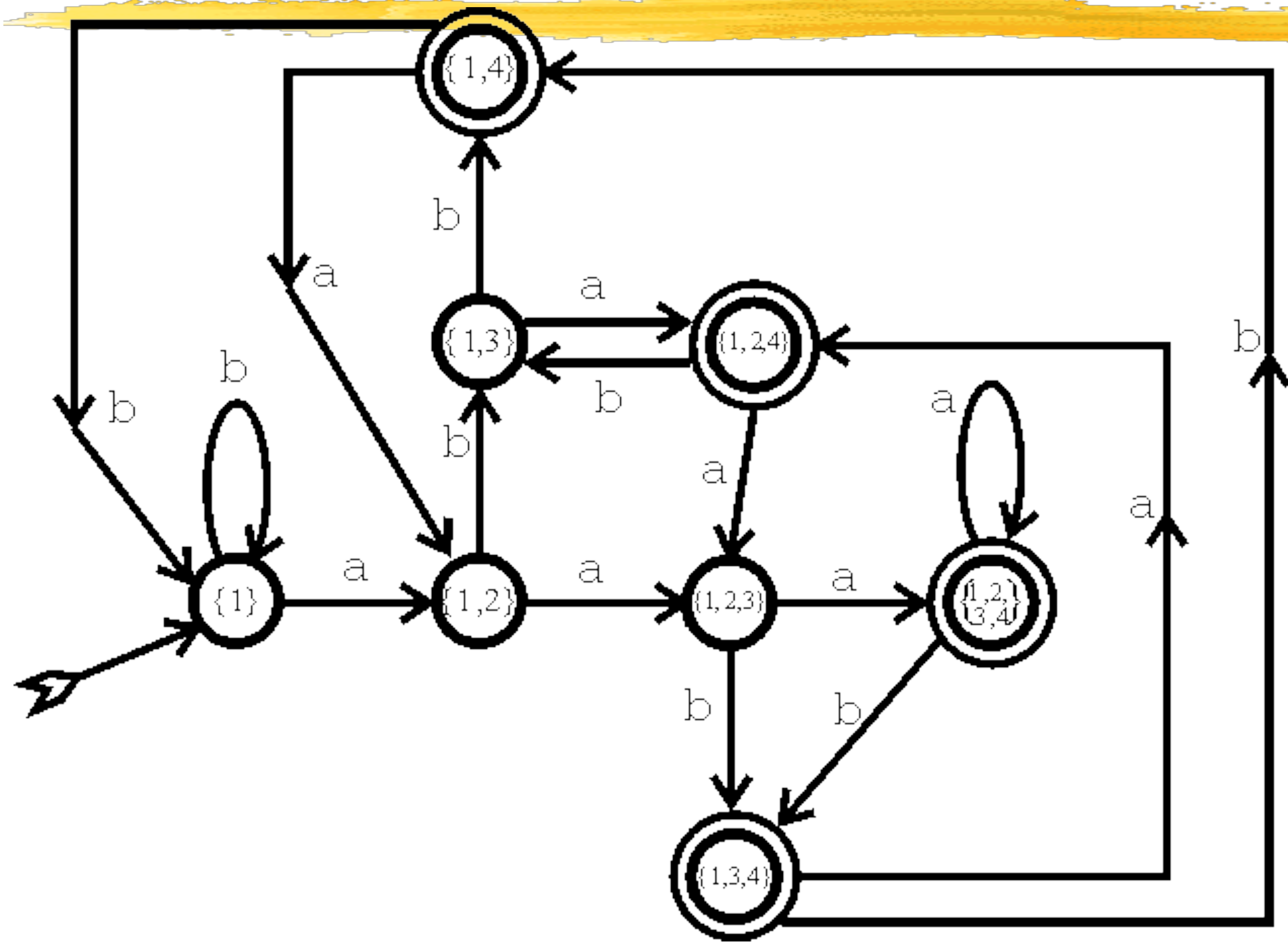
NFA → DFA

Example 2



NFA → DFA

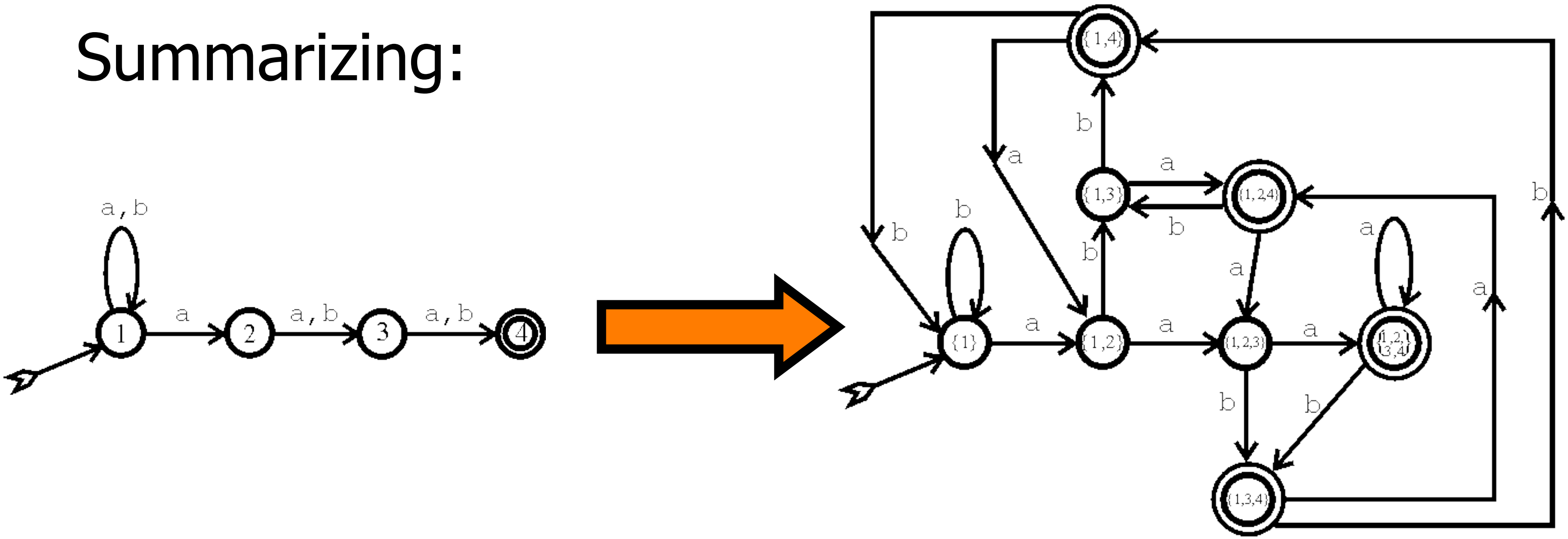
Example 2



NFA → DFA

Example 2

Summarizing:



Therefore, we saved 50% effort by not constructing all possible states unthinkingly.

NFA → DFA

Exercise

Convert the following NFA into an equivalent DFA?