

Introduction to Theory of Computation

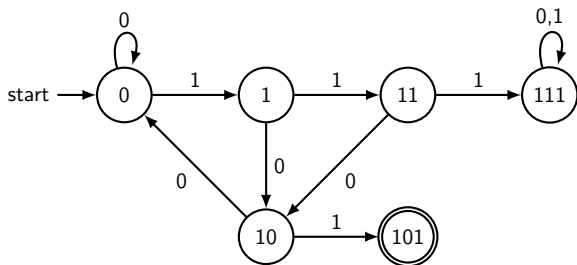
Chapter 2

February 8, 2016

Find a DFA

$\{w : w \text{ contains the string } 101 \text{ but not the string } 111\}$

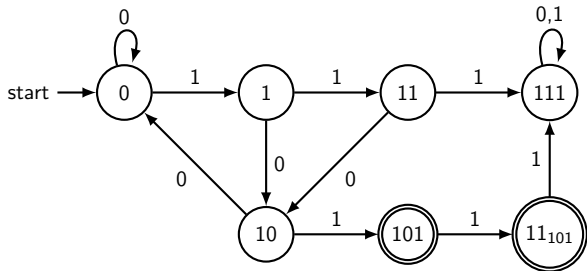
Start with the basics:



We know we can reject forever in state 111, but we cannot accept forever in state 101 because we still have to make sure we don't get a 111 later on.

Find a DFA

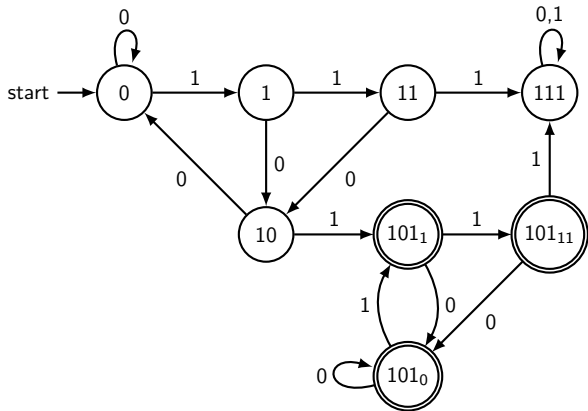
$\{w : w \text{ contains the string } 101 \text{ but not the string } 111\}$



Now we just have to fill in the missing arcs.

Find a DFA

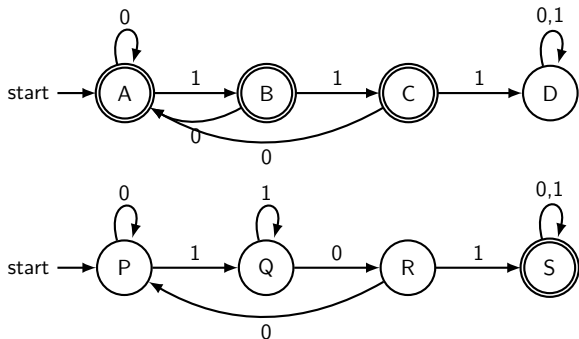
$\{w : w \text{ contains the string } 101 \text{ but not the string } 111\}$



Find a DFA

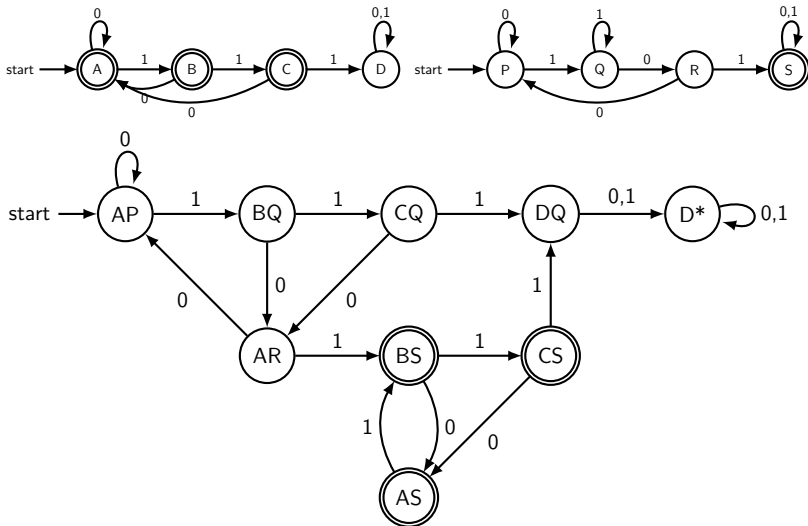
$\{w : w \text{ contains the string } 101 \text{ but not the string } 111\}$

Let's do the same thing by starting with the two base languages, and forming the intersection.

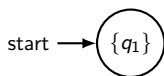
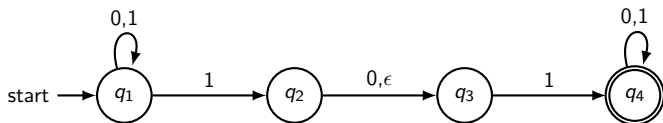


Find a DFA

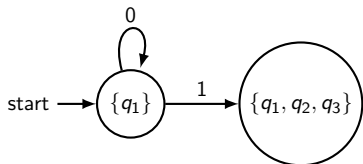
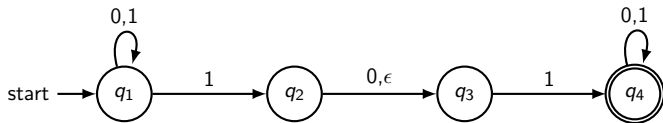
$\{w : w \text{ contains the string } 101 \text{ but not the string } 111\}$



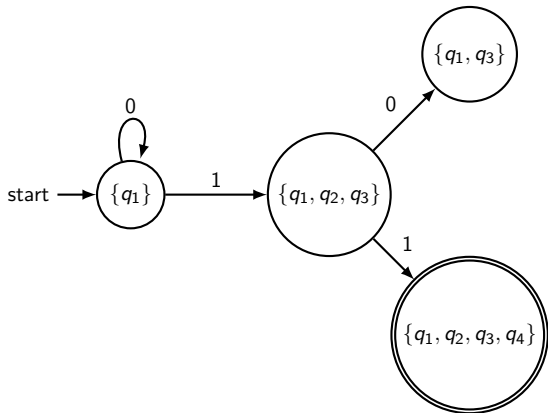
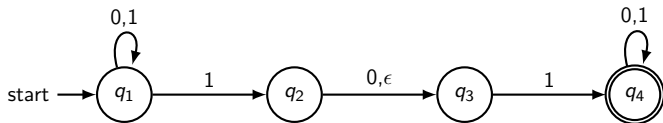
Converting NFA to DFA



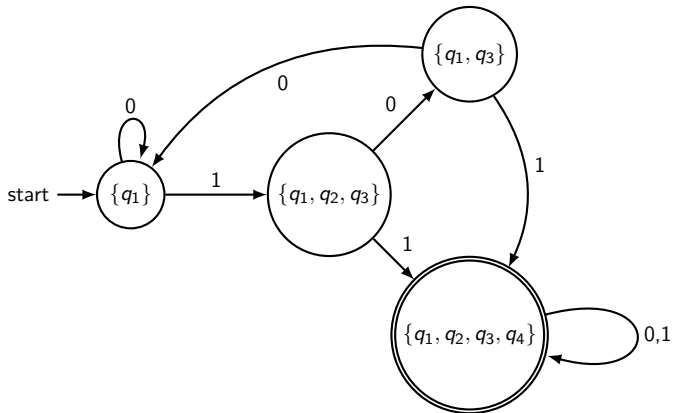
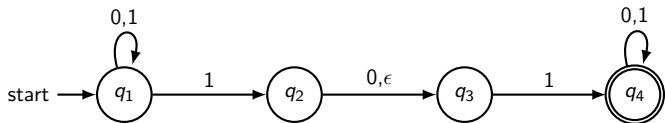
Converting NFA to DFA



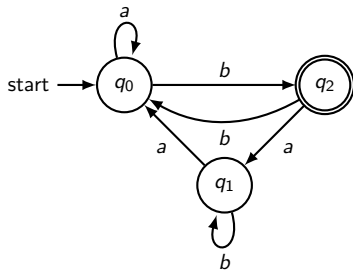
Converting NFA to DFA



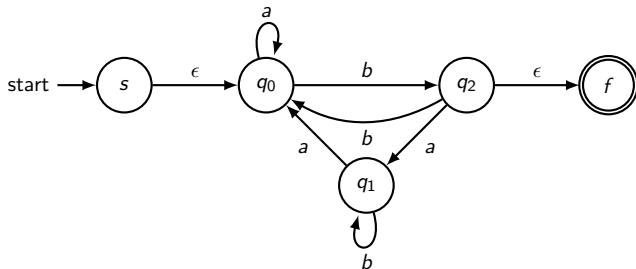
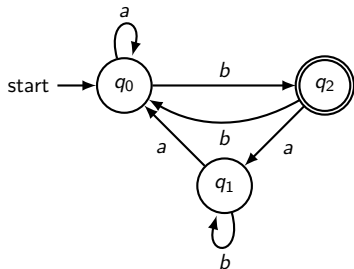
Converting NFA to DFA



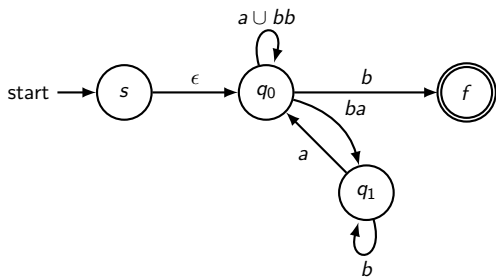
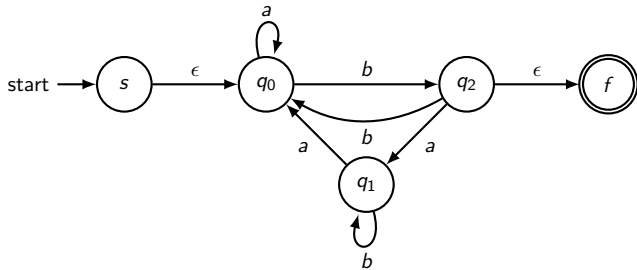
Converting NFA to RE



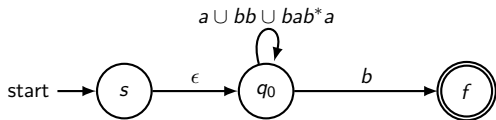
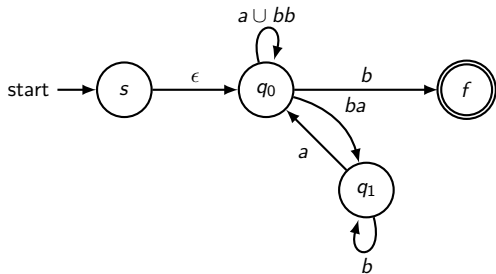
Add new start and accept states



Eliminate q_2



Eliminate q_1



Eliminate q_0

