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**Scribed Lecture Notes :-**

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## **Regular Expressions**

Regular Expressions are restricted expression of a word, it is compact way to design machine.

It has 2 categories :

### **1) base case :**

1. Let  $R = \emptyset$ . Then  $R$  does not contain the symbol  $*$  and  $L(R) = \emptyset$ , which is finite. So  $P(R)$  holds as wanted.
2. Let  $R = \emptyset$ . Then  $R$  does not contain the symbol  $*$  and  $L(R) = \{\emptyset\}$ , which is finite. So  $P(R)$  holds as wanted.
3. Let  $R = c$ , where  $c \in \Sigma$ . Then  $R$  does not contain the symbol  $*$  and  $L(R) = \{c\}$ , which is finite. So  $P(R)$  holds as wanted

### **2) Induction case :**

- a)  $(re1) \cdot (re2)$  = concatenation
- b)  $(re1) + (re2)$  = union
- c)  $(re)^*$  = Asterate

**It is an associative regular expression.**

$$A + a \cdot (a + b + c + d)^* \cdot a$$

## **Conversion of regular expression to finite automata**

$$\{a, ac, c, bbc\} \subseteq L(re1)$$

$$bbccaacbbc \subseteq L(re1)$$