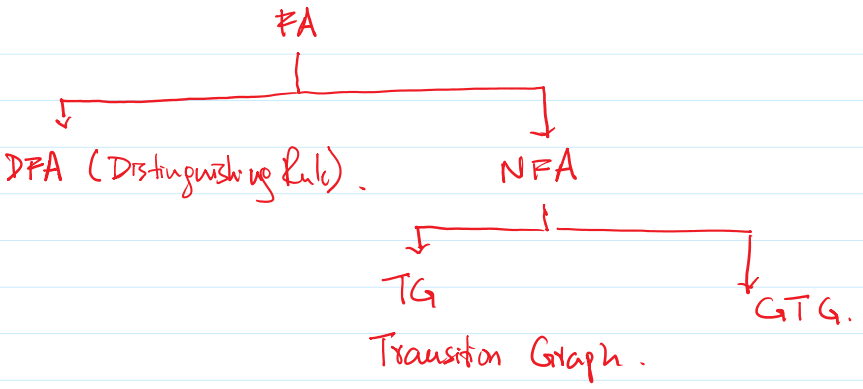
lecture 7



1- finite states with atleast one initial state.

2- Dead end states are not Required.

3- One letter can move to more than one state.

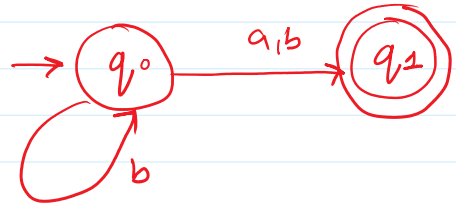
4- Can read multiple letters.

5- It allows transition for empty string.

Ex $b^*(a+b)$. $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$.

$= \{ a, b, ba, bb, bba, bbb, bbba, bbbb, \dots \}$.

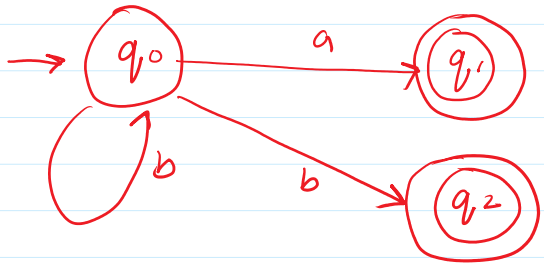
(1)



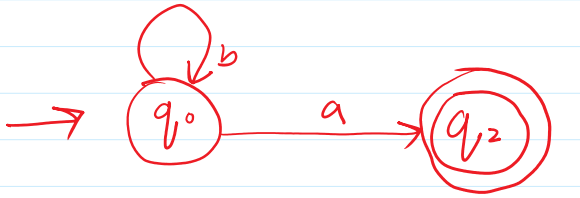
bbb.

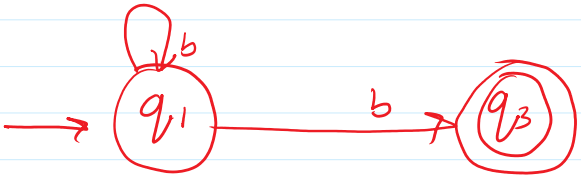
$q_0 q_0 q_1$.

2

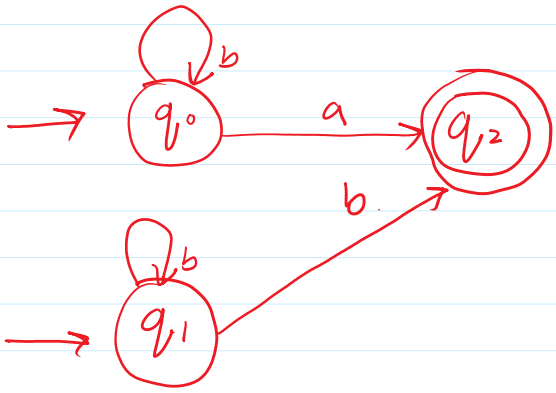


3



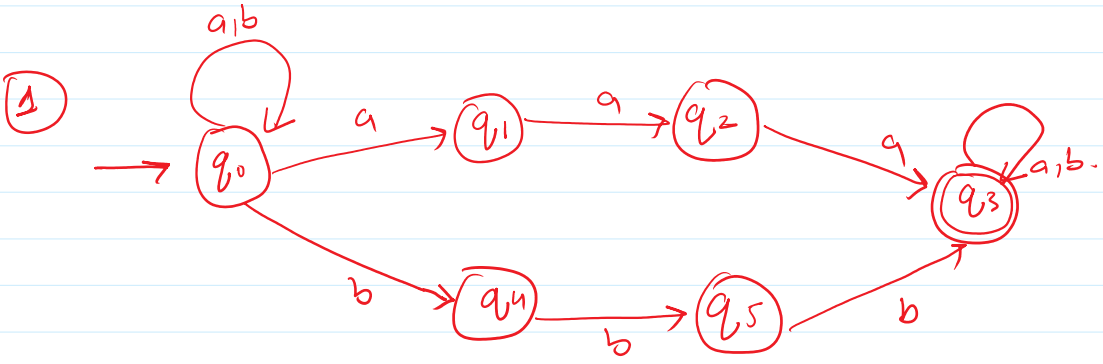


4

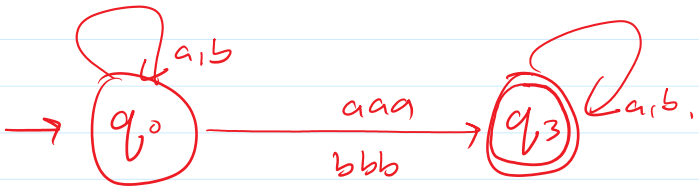


$(a+b)^*\ (aaa+bbb)\ \ (a+b)^*$ = { aaa, bbb, aaaa, baaa, abbb, bbbb,

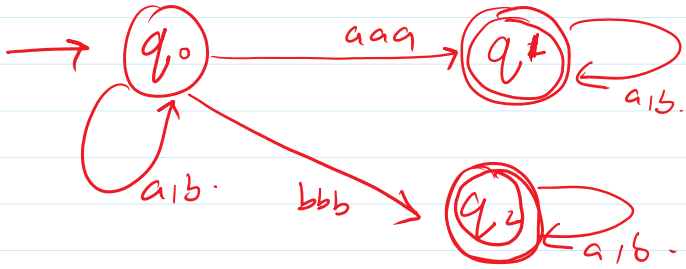
1



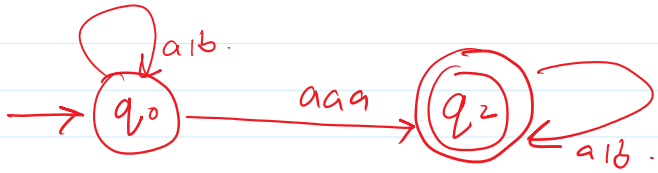
(2)

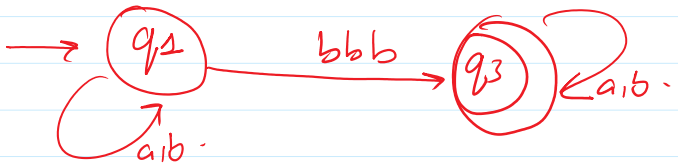


(3)



(4)

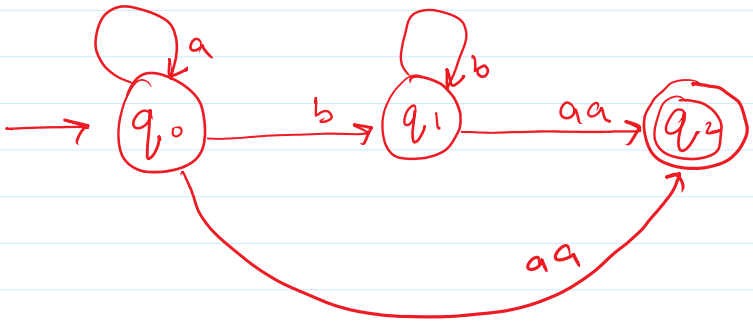


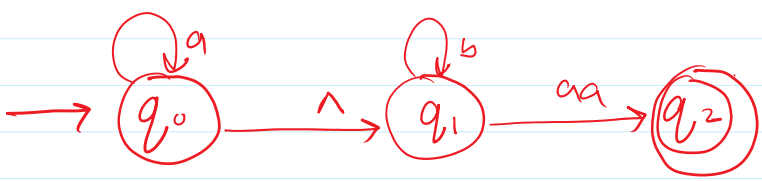


(5) HW.

$a^* b^* aa$. = {aa, aaa, baa, aaaa, aabaa, aabbaa, ...}.

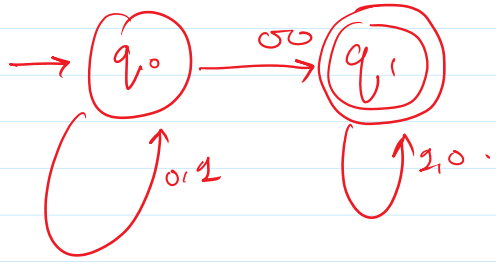
baa ∈ ?



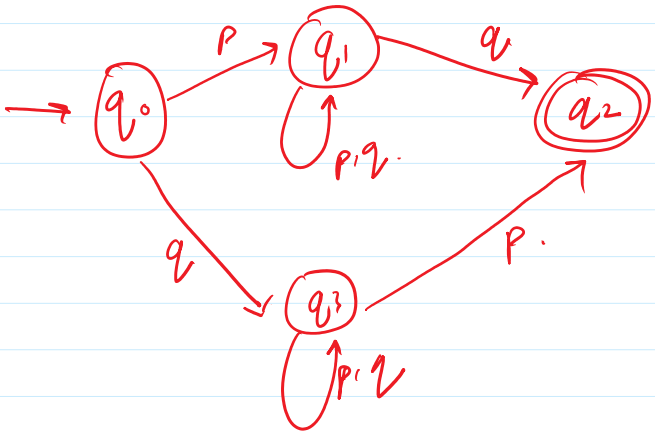


$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$.

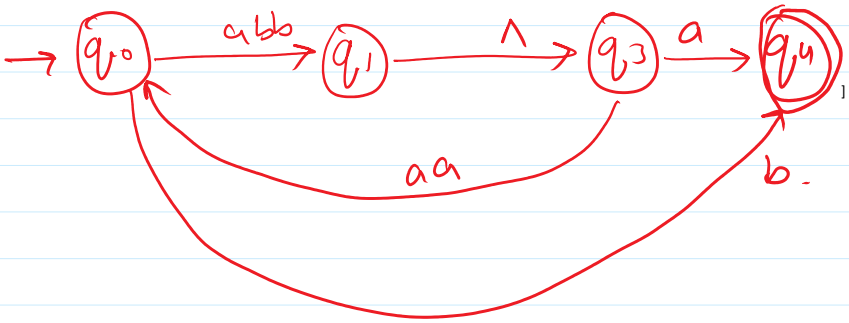
$(0+1)^*$ 00 $(0+1)^*$

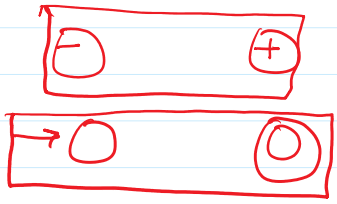


$p(p+q)^* q + q(p+q)^* p$. $\Sigma = \{p, q\}$.



Most important point.





abbab X.

q_1. q_4.

q_3

Quiz #2. 14- SEP- 2022.

$(a+b)^*$

Make TG.
Using 2 initial states & two final states.