BU CS 332 – Theory of Computation

Lecture 3:

- Determinis
  Automata
- Non-deterministic FAs

Reading:
pser Ch 1.1-1.2

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February 1, 2021

Last Time

- Parts of a theory of computation: Model for machines, model for problems, theorems relating machines and problems

- Strings: Finite c ols

- Languages: Sets L of strings

- Computational (decision) pro n a string x, is it in the language L?

Deterministic Finite Automata

A (Real-Life?) Example

- Example: Kitchen scale
- P = Power button (ON / OFF)
- U = Units button (cycles through g / oz / lb)

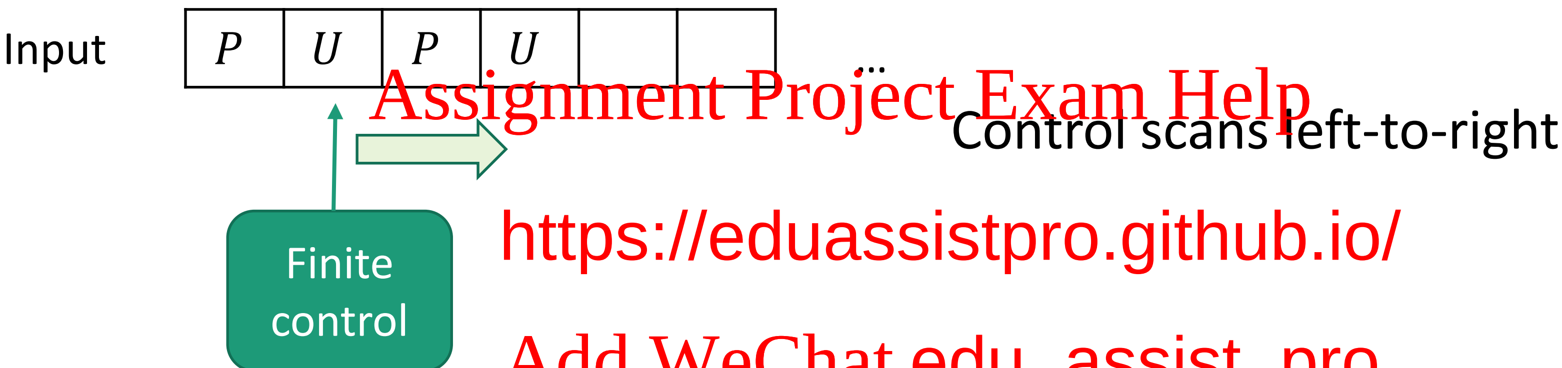
  Only works when scale is ON, but units remembered when scale is OFF

- Starts OFF in g

- A computational problem: Does a sequence of button presses in $\{P, U\}^*$ leave the scale ON in oz mode?

Machine Models

- <u>Finite Automata (FAs):</u> Machine with a finite amount of unstructured memory



A DFA for the Kitchen Scale Problem

A DFA Recognizing Parity

The language recognized by a DFA is the set of inputs on which it ends in an “accept” state

Parity: Given a string consisting of a’s and b’s, does it contain an even number of a’s?

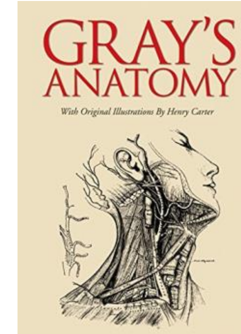
$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ $L =$ en number of a’s$\}$

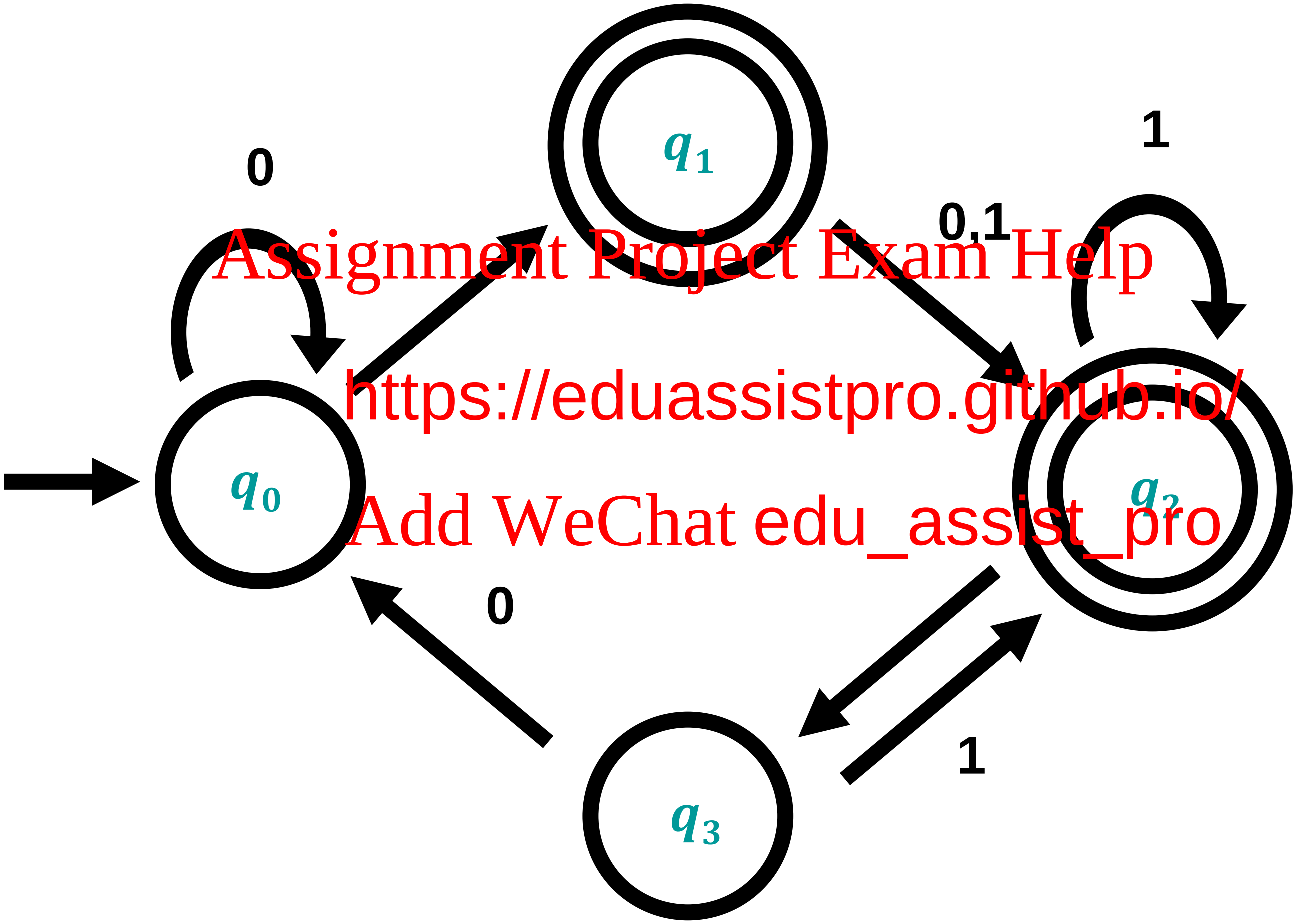
Which state is reached by the parity DFA on input aabab?

a) “even”

b) “odd”

Anatomy of a DFA





Some Tips for Thinking about DFAs

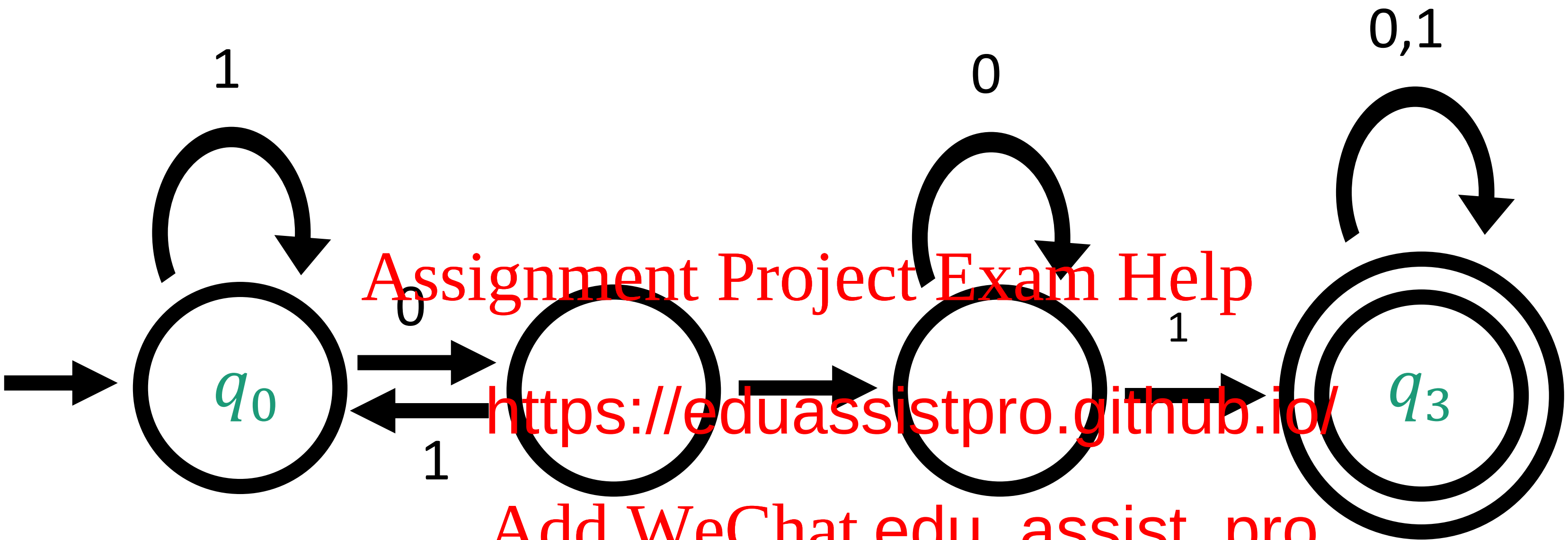
Given a DFA, what language does it recognize?

- Try experimenting with it on short strings. Do you notice any patterns?
- What kinds of inputs cause the DFA to get trapped in a state?

Given a language, construct a [illegible]izing it

- Imagine you are a machine, reading one symbol at a time, always prepared with an answer
- What is the essential information that you need to remember? Determines set of states.

What language does this DFA recognize?



Practice!

- Lots of worked out examples in Sipser
- Tomorrow's discussion section

- Automata Tu

  tutor.model.in.tum.de/

Formal Definition of a DFA

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

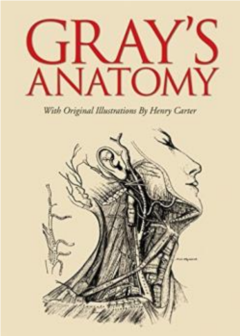
Q is the set of states

Σ is the alphabet

$\delta: Q \times \Sigma$ … n function

$q_0 \in Q$ is the start state

$F \subseteq Q$ is the set of accept states



A DFA for Parity

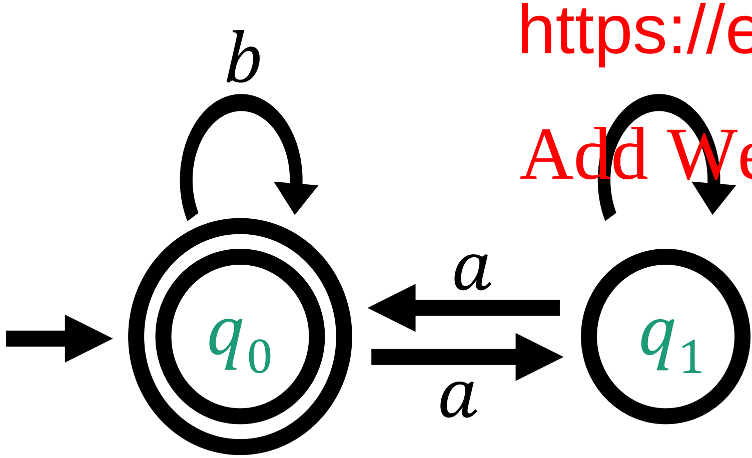
Parity: Given a string consisting of a's and b's, does it contain an even number of a's?

$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ $L = \{w \mid w$ contains an even number of a's$\}$

=

=

T unction δ

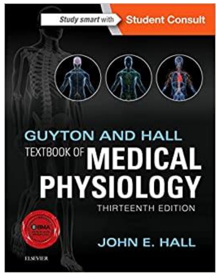


	a	b
q_0		
q_1		

Start state q_0

Set of accept states F =

Formal Definition of DFA Computation



A DFA $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ accepts a string $w = w_1 w_2 \cdots w_n \in \Sigma^*$ (where each $w_i \in \Sigma$) if there exist $r_0, \ldots, r_n \in Q$ such that

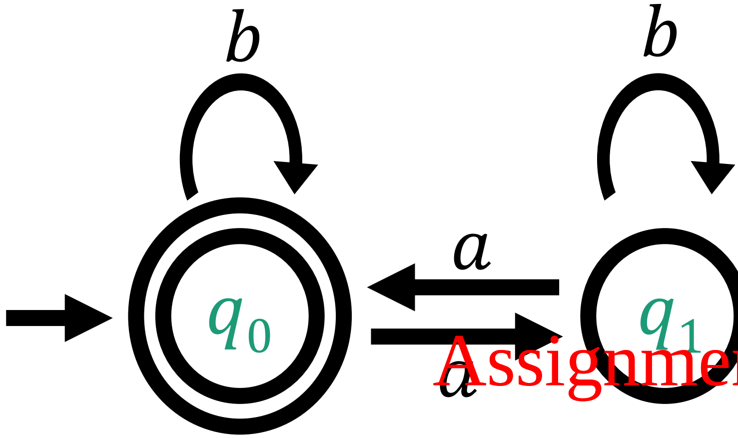
1. $r_0 = q_0$
2. $\delta(r_i, w_{i+1})$ $\ldots, n-1$, and
3. $r_n \in F$

$L(M)$ = the language of machine M

= set of all strings machine M accepts

M recognizes the language $L(M)$

Example: Computing with the Parity DFA



Let $w = abba$

Does M accept w?

What is $\delta(r_2, w_3)$?

a) q_0

b) q_1

A DFA $M = (Q, \Sigma$ … $_0$

$w = w_1 w_2 \cdots w_n \in \Sigma^*$ (wher… $\in \Sigma$) if there exist $r_0, \ldots, r_n \in Q$ such that

1. $r_0 = q_0$
2. $\delta(r_i, w_{i+1}) = r_{i+1}$ for each $i = 0, \ldots, n-1$, and
3. $r_n \in F$

Regular Languages

<u>Definition:</u> A language is regular if it is recognized by a DFA

$L = \{ w \in \{a, b\}^* \mid w$ has an even number of a's $\}$ is regular

$L = \{ w \in \{0, 1\}^* \mid w$ contains 001 $\}$ is regular

Many interesting programs rec ular languages

NETWORK PR

COMPILERS

GENETIC TESTING

ARITHMETIC

Internet Transmission Control Protocol

Let TCPS = { w | w is a complete TCP Session}

Theorem. TCPS is regular

Compilers

Comments :

Are delimited by /* */

Cannot have nested /* */

Must be closed

***/ is illegal outsi**

COMMENTS = {strings over {0,1, /, *} with legal comments}

Theorem. COMMENTS is regular.

Genetic Testing

DNA sequences **are strings over the alphabet** $\{A, C, G, T\}$.

A **gene** g **is a special substring over this alphabet.**

A **genetic test** **searc** **gene.**

GENETICTEST$_g$ **= {strings over** $\{A, C,$ **ning** g **as a substring}**

Theorem. **GENETICTEST**$_g$ **is regular for every gene** g.

Arithmetic

LET Σ = $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix}0\\0\\0\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}0\\0\\1\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}0\\1\\0\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}0\\1\\1\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\0\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\1\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\0\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\1\end{bmatrix} \right\}$

- **A string over Σ** **$_1$, ROW$_2$, ROW$_3$)**
- **Each ROW $b_0 b_1 b_2 \ldots b_N$ repre** **teger**

$$b_0 + 2b_1 + \ldots + 2^N b_N.$$

- **Let ADD = {$S \in \Sigma^*$ | ROW$_1$ + ROW$_2$ = ROW$_3$ }**

Theorem. **ADD is regular.**

Nondeterministic Finite Automata

Nondeterminism

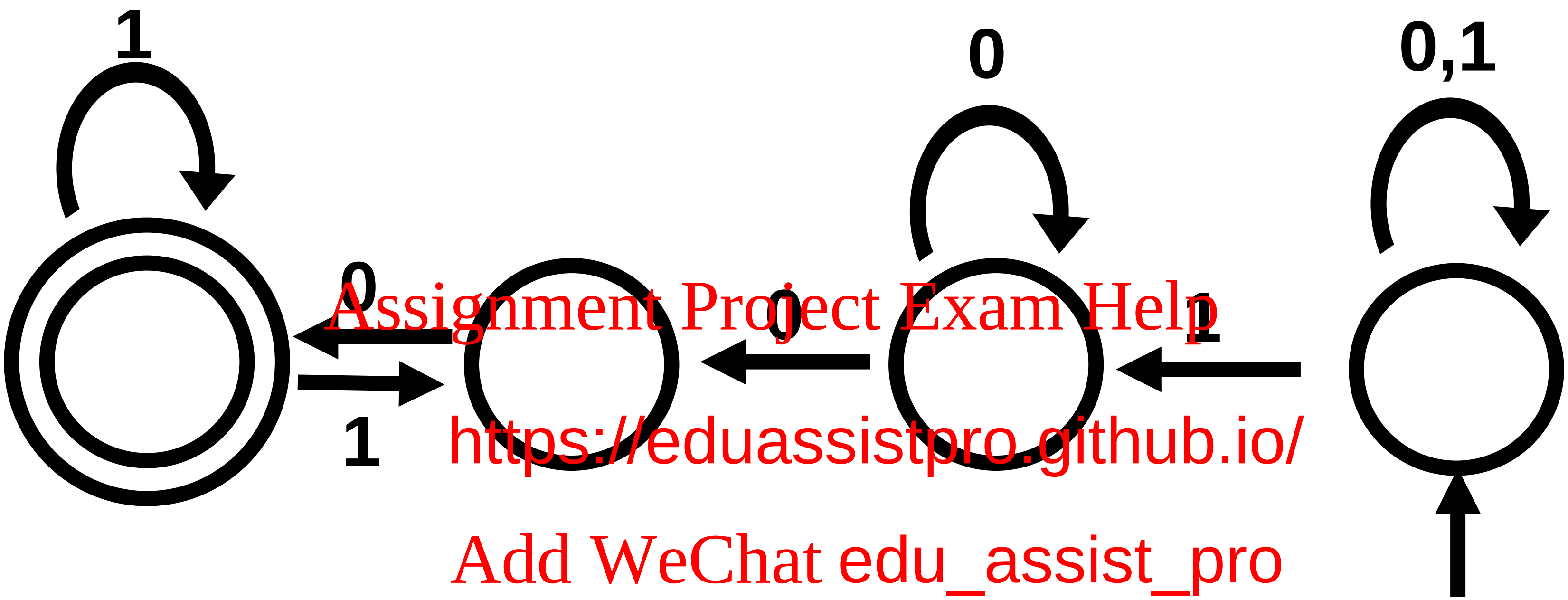
In a DFA, the machine is always in exactly one state upon reading each input symbol

In a nondetermi can try out many

different ways of reading the g

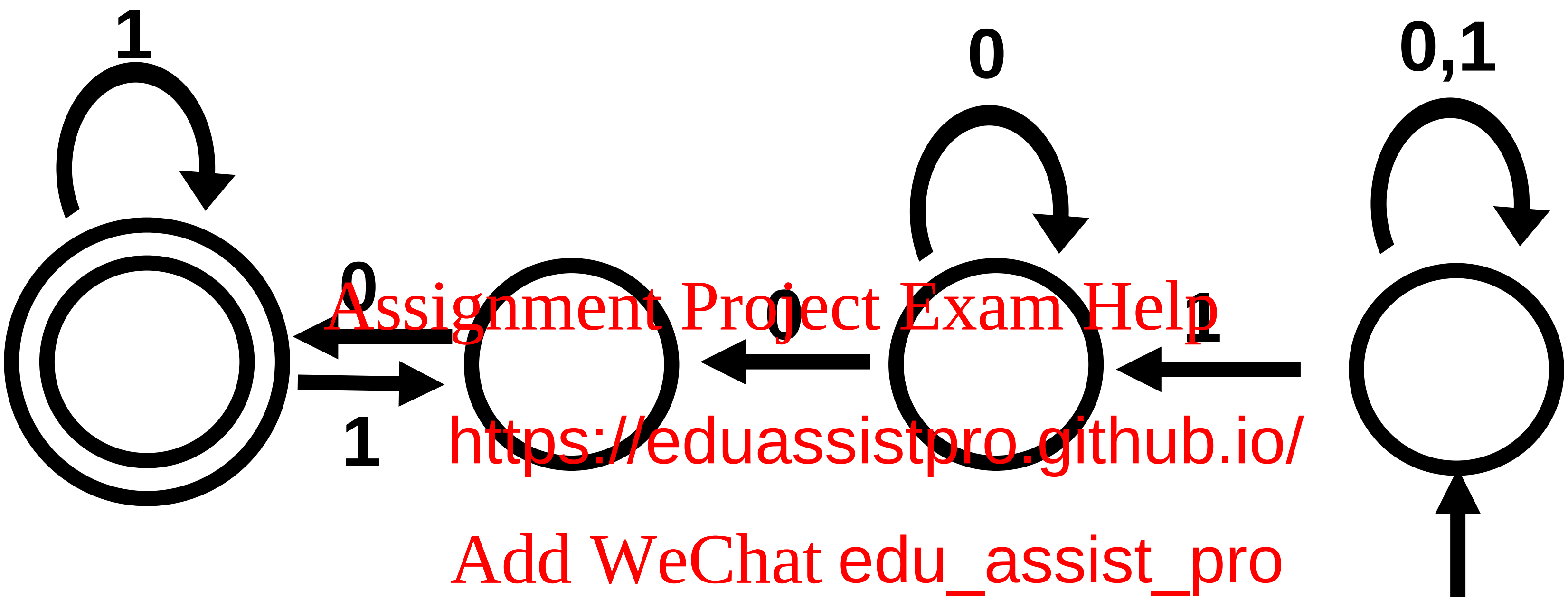
- Next symbol may cause an anch” into multiple possible computations
- Next symbol may cause NFA’s computation to fail to enter any state at all

Nondeterminism



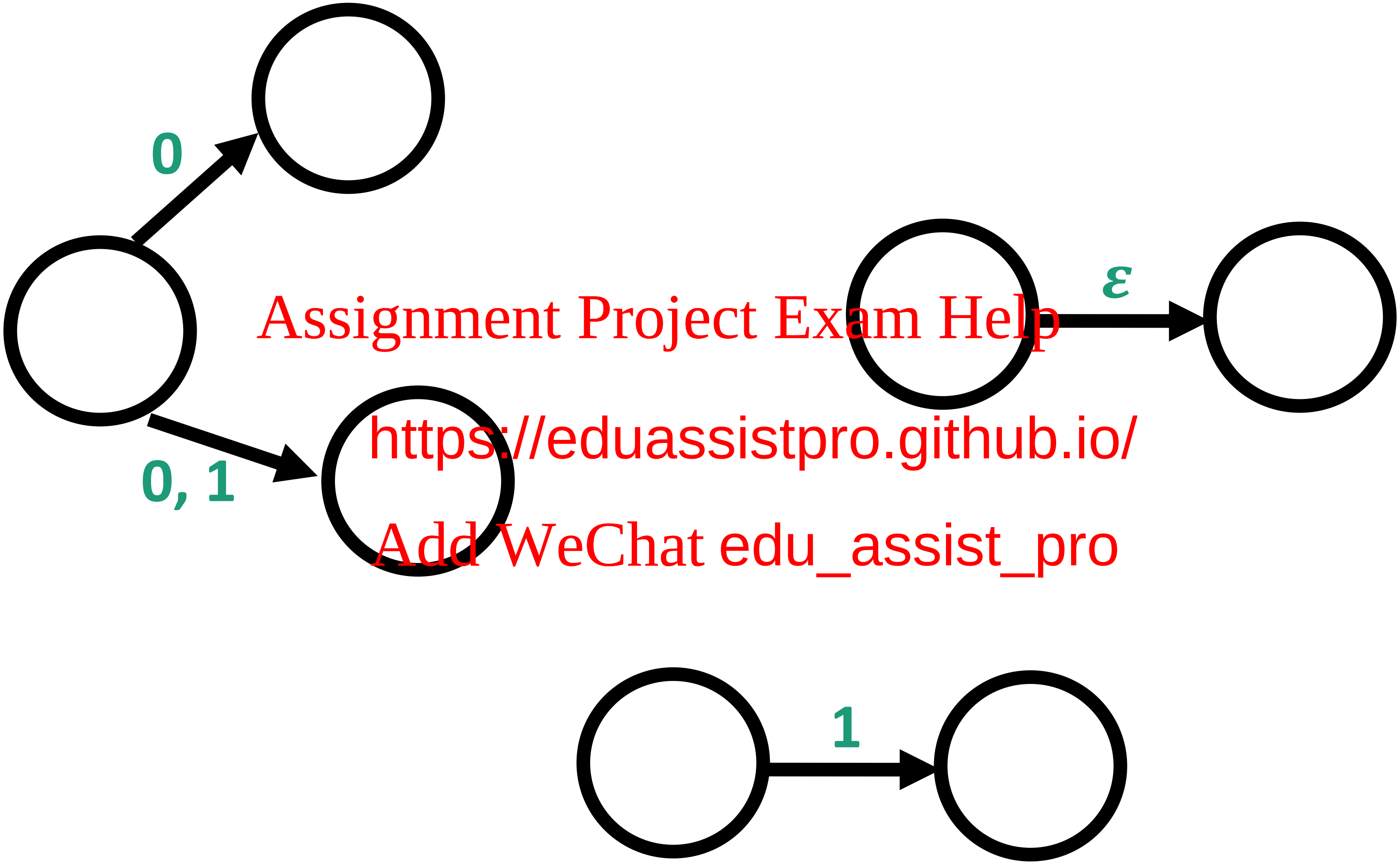
A Nondeterministic Finite Automaton (NFA) accepts if there *exists* a way to make it reach an accept state.

Nondeterminism

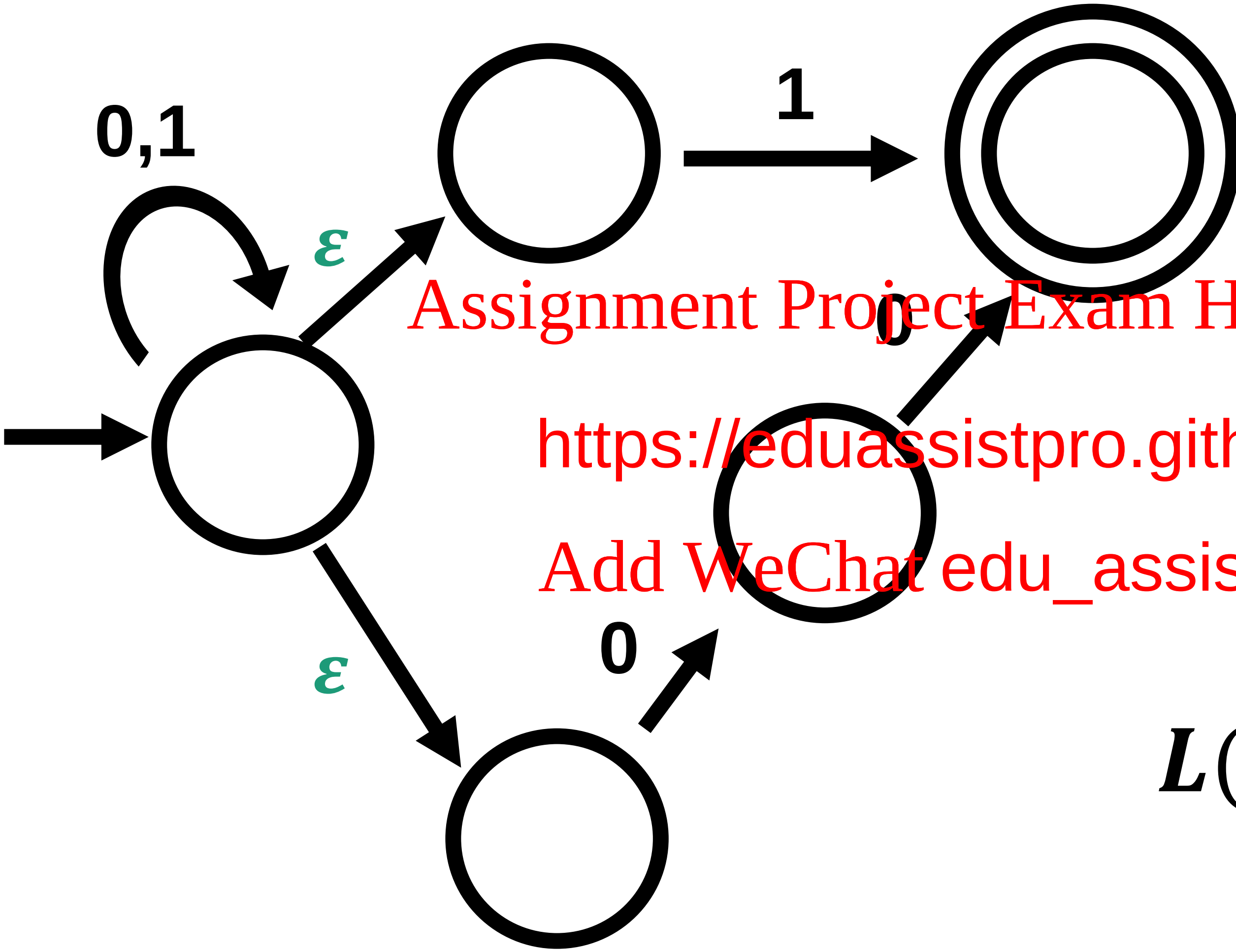


Example: Does this NFA accept the string 1100?

Some special transitions

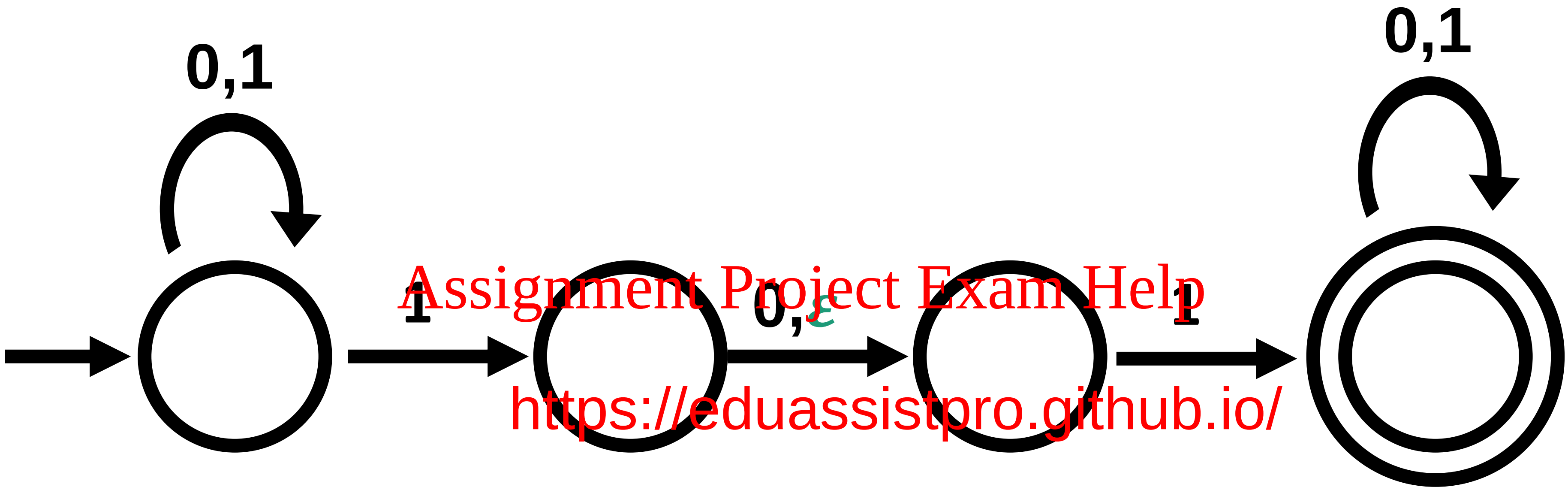


Example

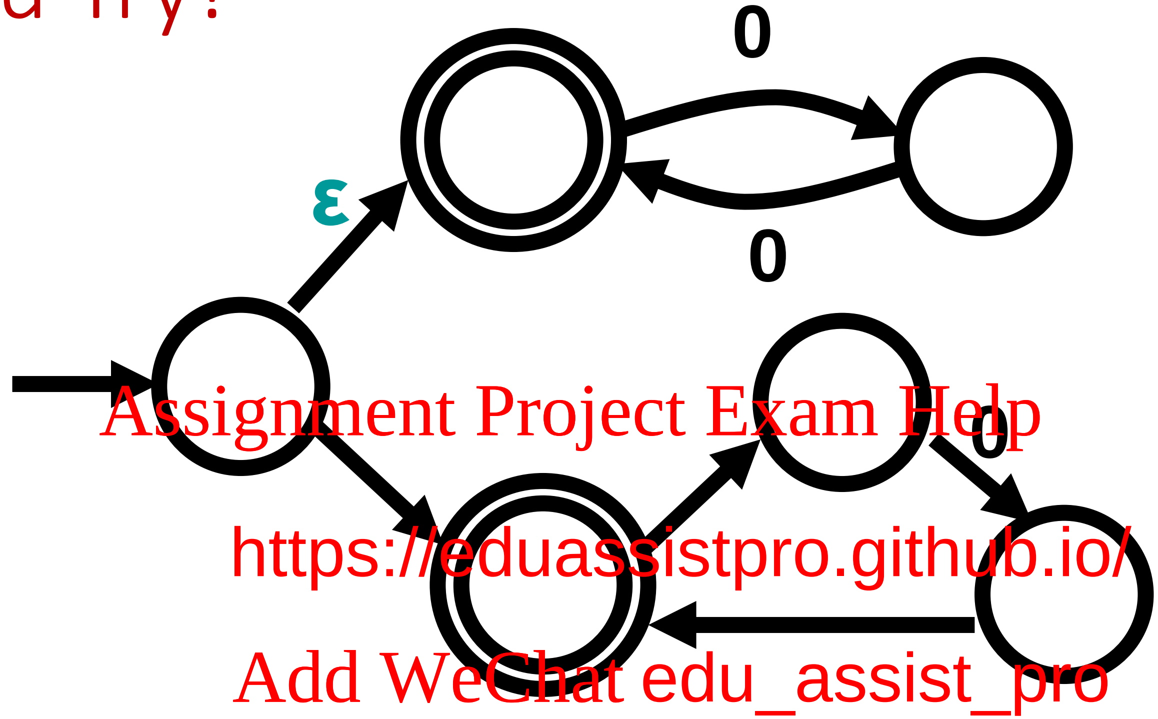


$$L(M) =$$

Example



Now You Try!



What is the language of this NFA? (over alphabet $\{0\}$)

a) $\{0^k \mid k \text{ is a multiple of } 2\}$
b) $\{0^k \mid k \text{ is a multiple of } 3\}$
c) $\{0^k \mid k \text{ is a multiple of } 6\}$
d) $\{0^k \mid k \text{ is a multiple of } 2 \text{ or a multiple of } 3\}$

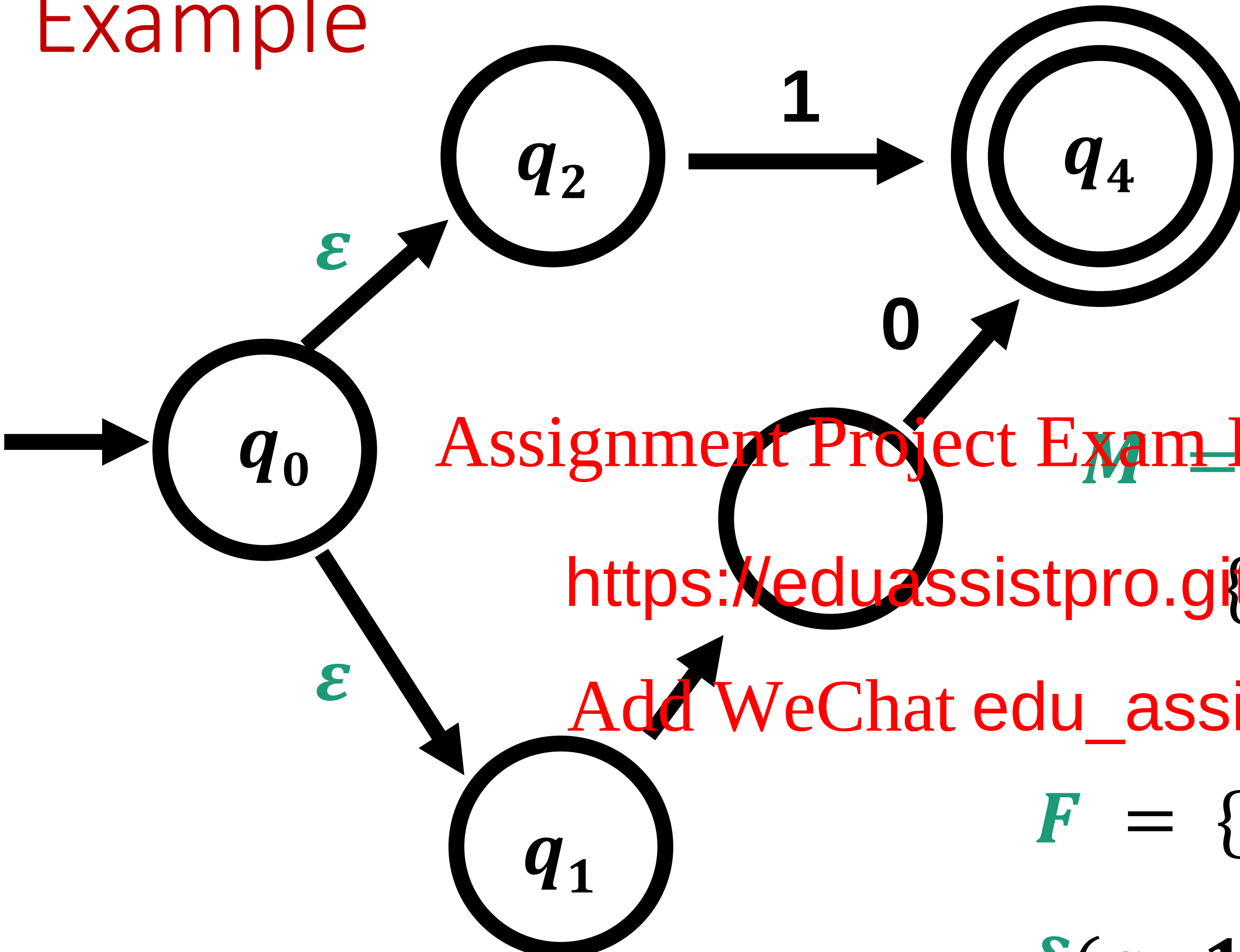
Formal Definition of a NFA

An NFA is a 5-tuple $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$

- Q is the set of states
- Σ is the alphabet
- $\delta: Q \times \Sigma_\varepsilon$ sition function
- $q_0 \in Q$ is the start state
- $F \subseteq Q$ is the set of acc

M ***accepts*** a string w if **there exists** a path from q_0 to an accept state that can be followed by reading w.

Example



$M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, Q_0, F)$

$\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$

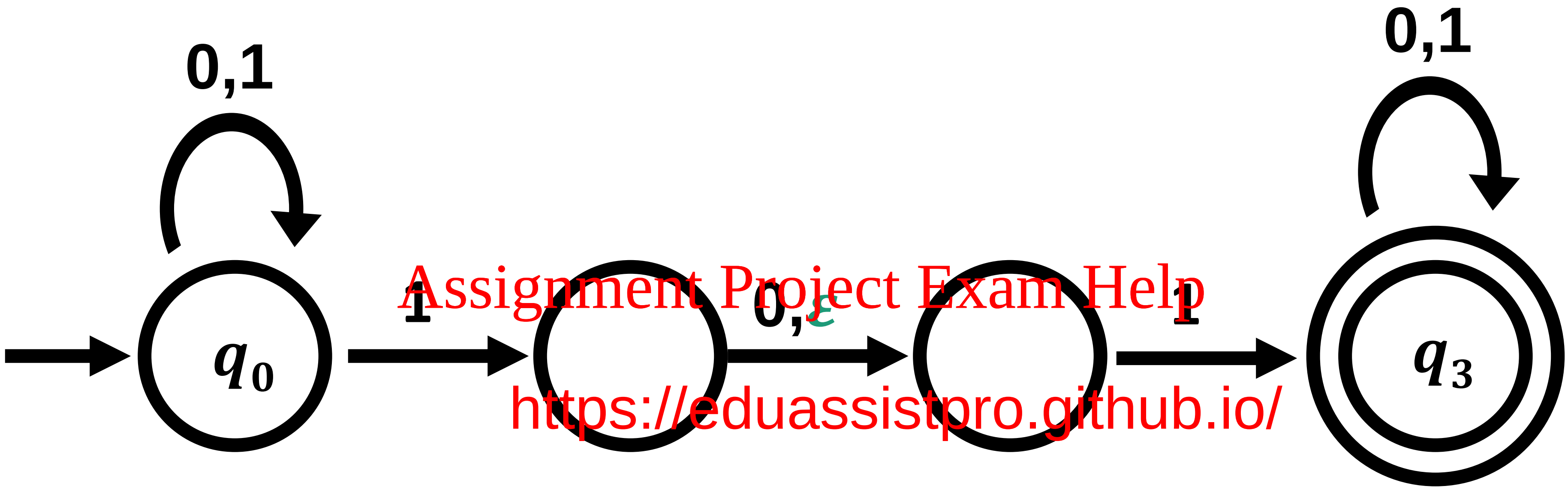
$, 1\}$

$F = \{q_4\}$

$\delta(q_2, 1) =$

$\delta(q_3, 1) =$

Example



$N = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$

$Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$

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

$F = \{q_3\}$

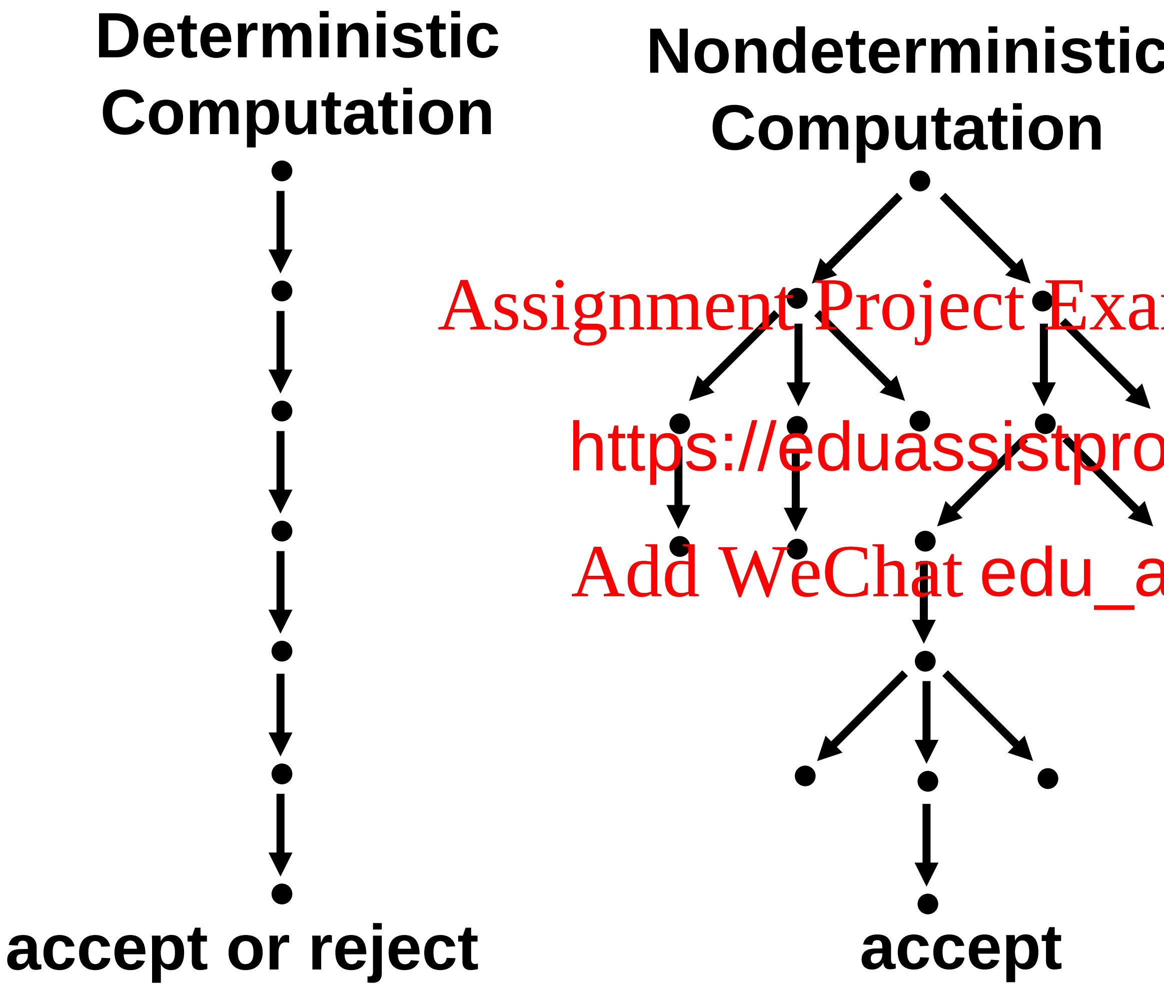
$0 \quad =$

$\delta(q_0, 1) =$

$\delta(q_1, \varepsilon) =$

$\delta(q_2, 0) =$

Nondeterminism



Ways to think about nondeterminism

- (restricted) parallel computation
- tree of possible computations
- guessing and verifying the "right" choice

Why study NFAs?

- Not really a realistic model of computation: Real computing devices can't actually try many possibilities in parallel

But:

- Useful tool for understanding DFAs/regular languages

- NFAs can be simpler than DFAs
- Lets us study "nondeterminism" as a resource

  (cf. P vs. NP)