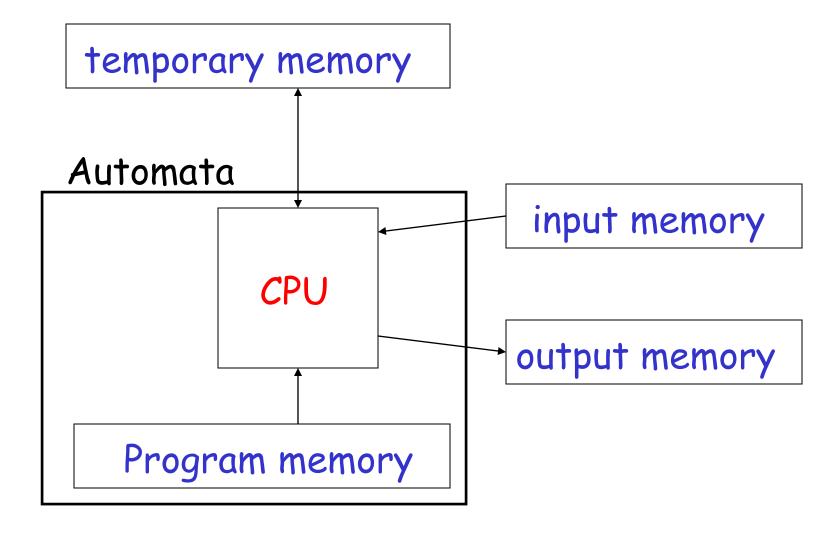
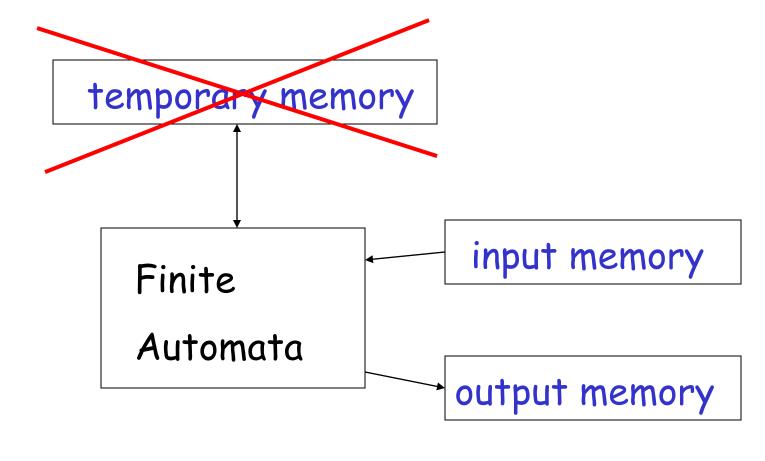
# Finite Automata

## Automata



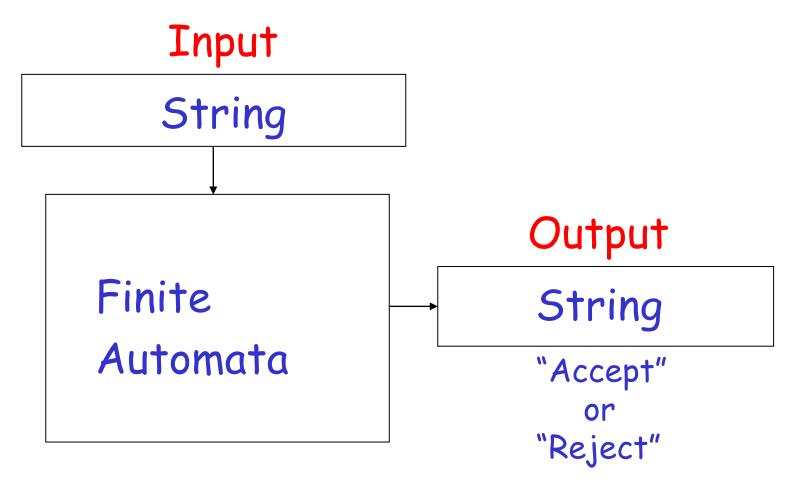
#### Finite Automata



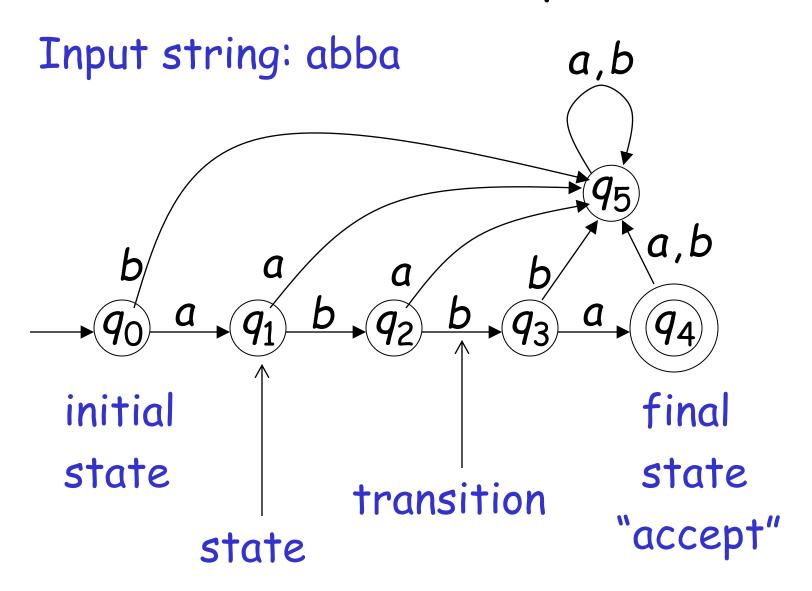
Example: Vending Machines (small computing power)

#### Finite Automata

The simplest form of automata.



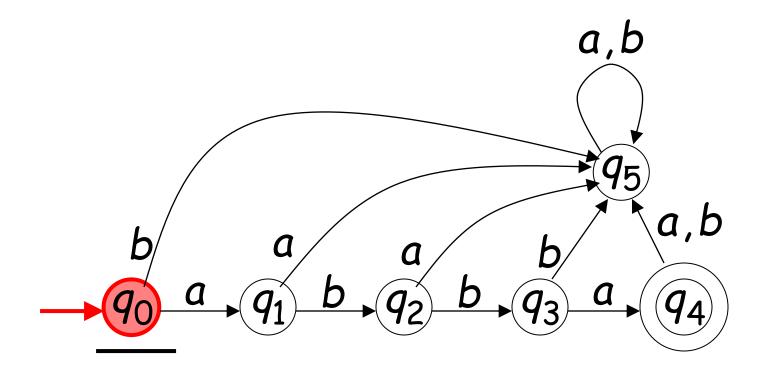
### Transition Graph



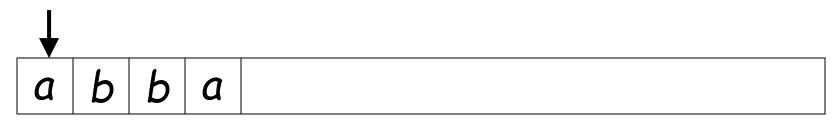
# Initial Configuration

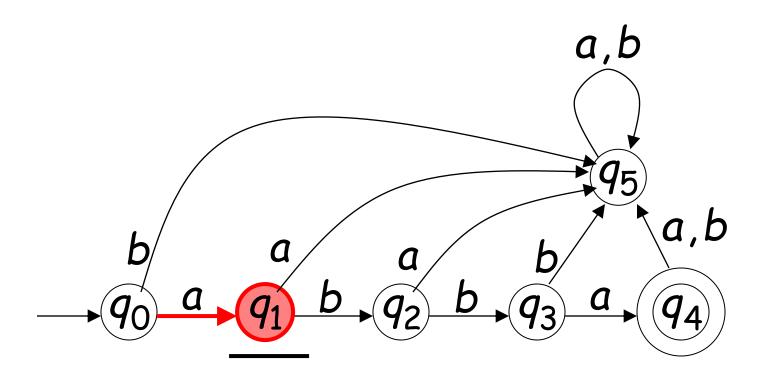
Input String

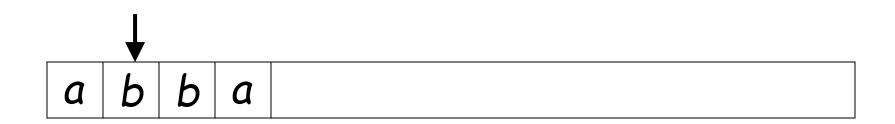
a b b a

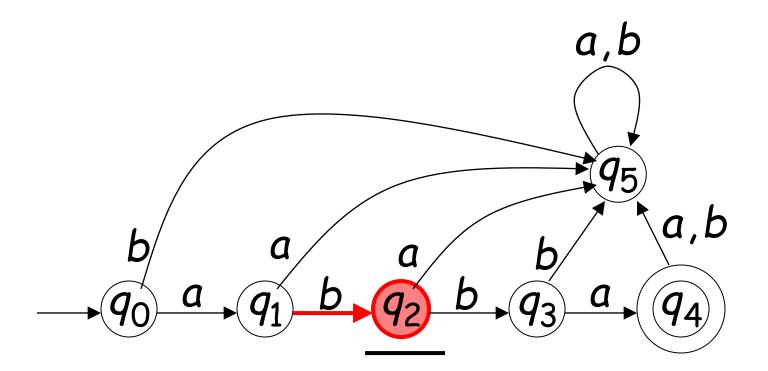


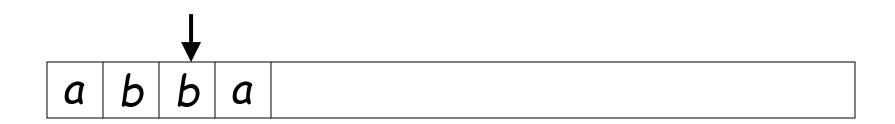
## Reading the Input

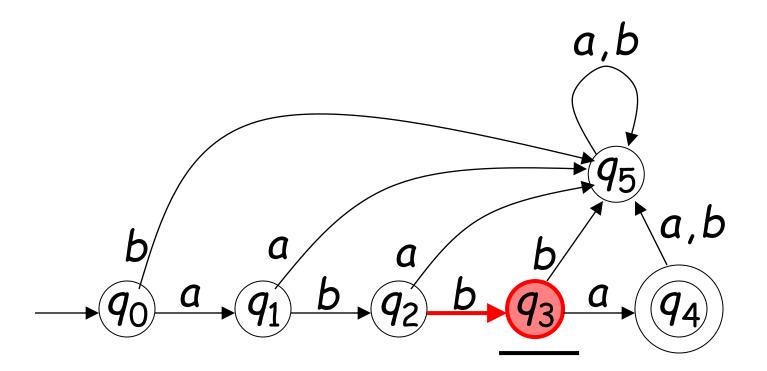




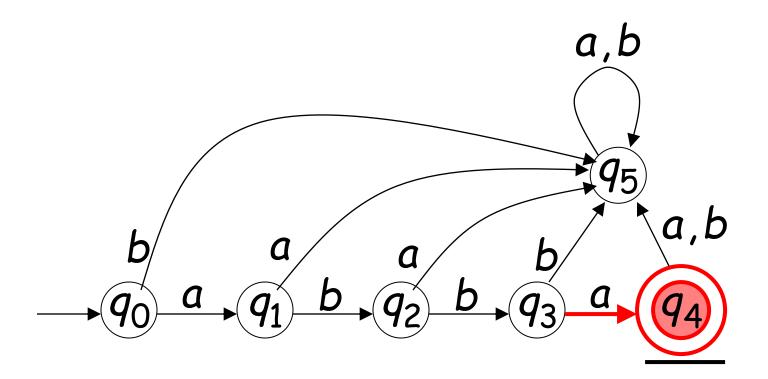






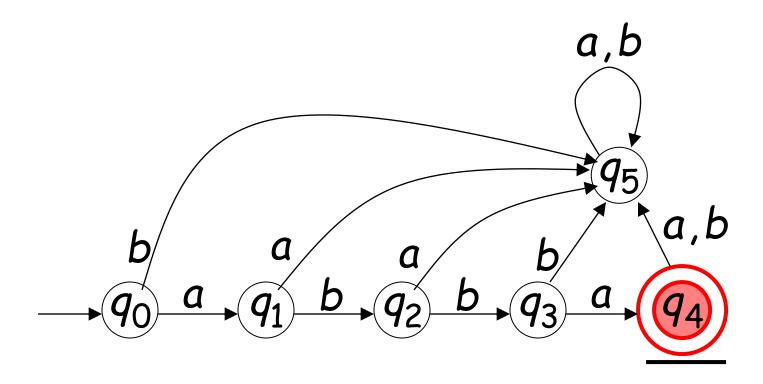






### Input finished

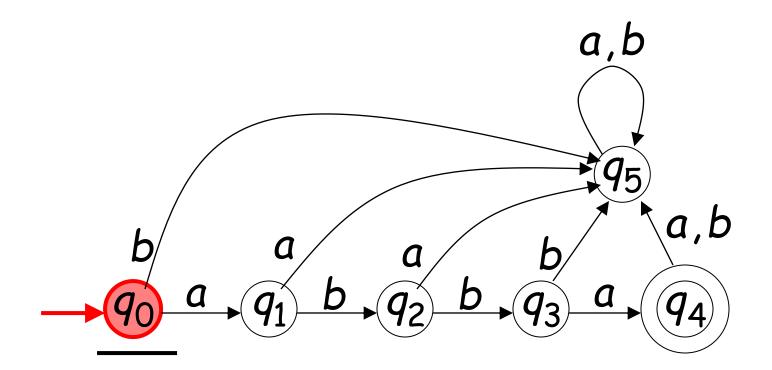


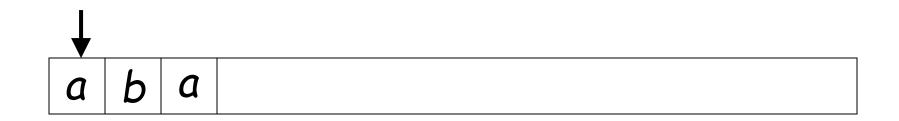


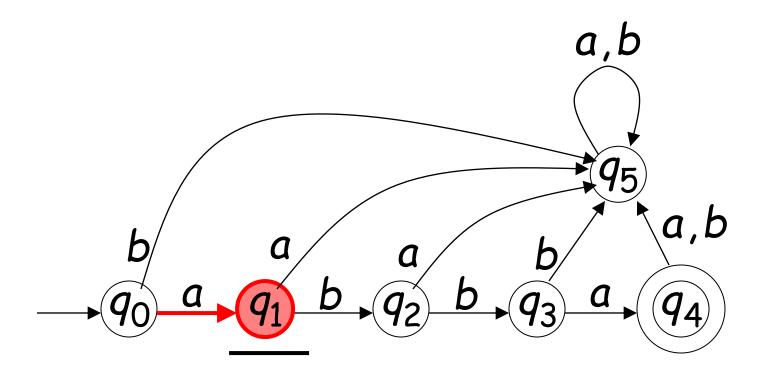
Output: "accept"

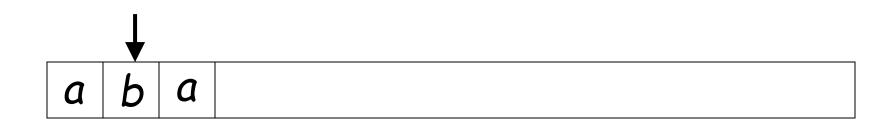
# Rejection

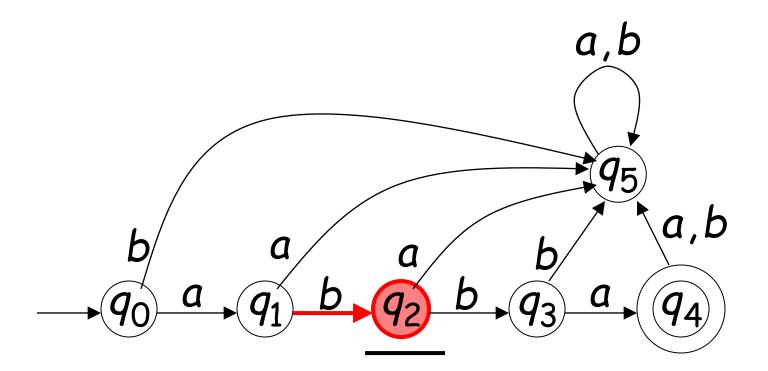
| a b a |

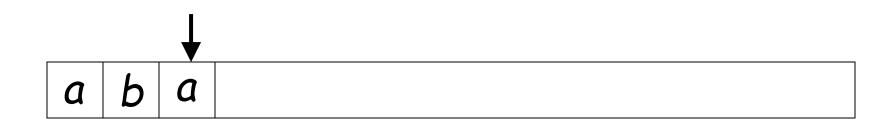


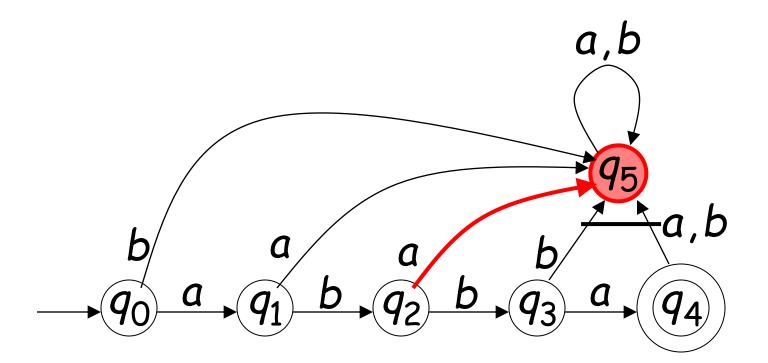




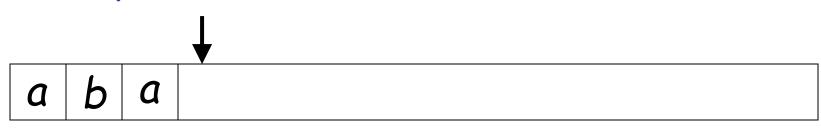


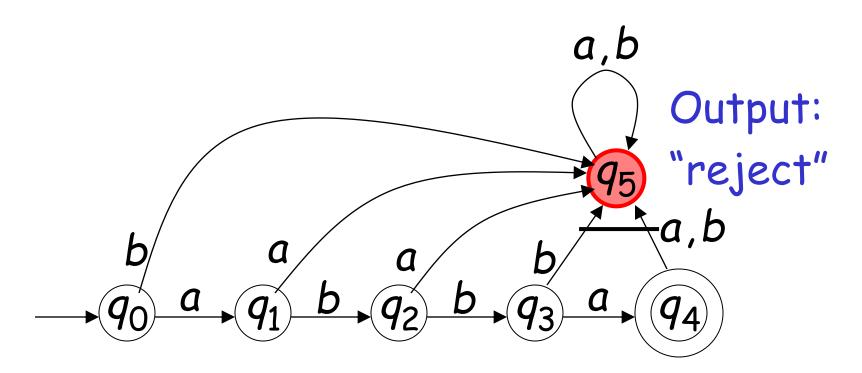




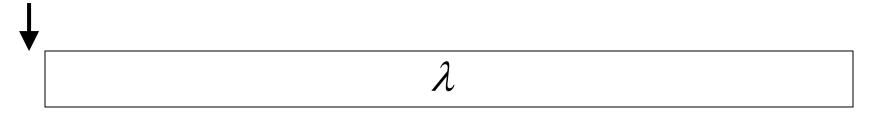


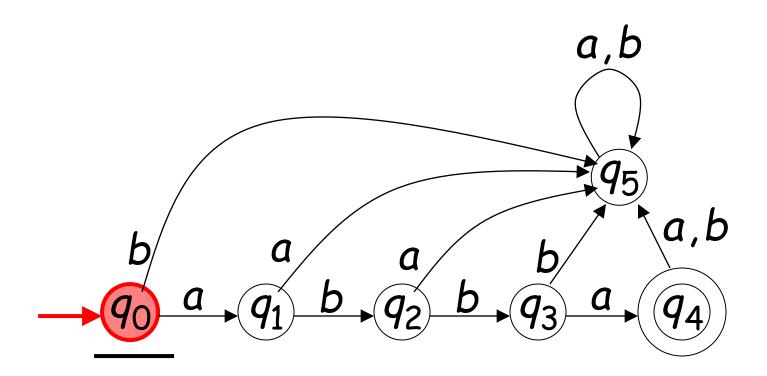
### Input finished





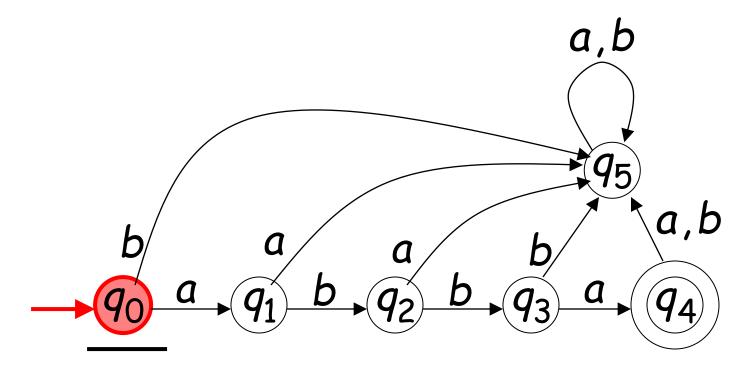
# Another Rejection







 $\lambda$ 

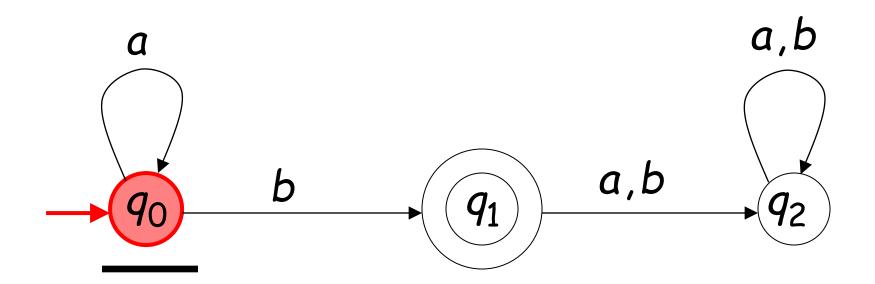


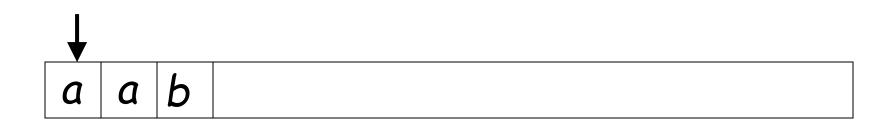
# Output:

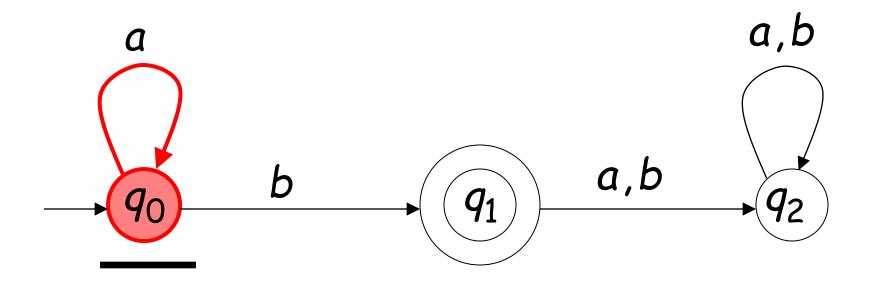
"reject"

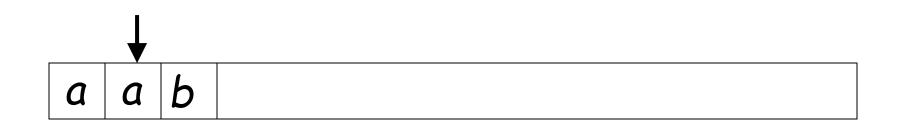
# Another Example

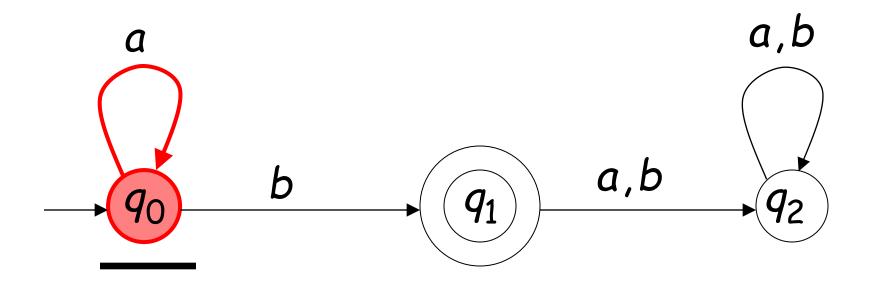


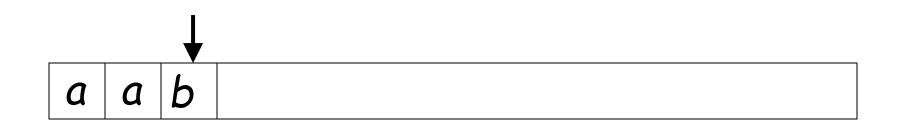


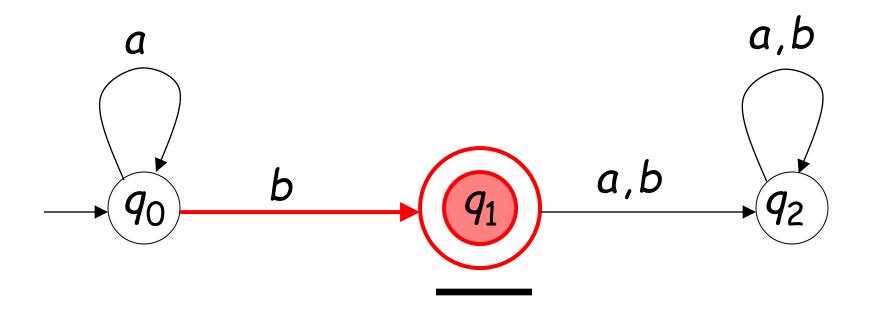




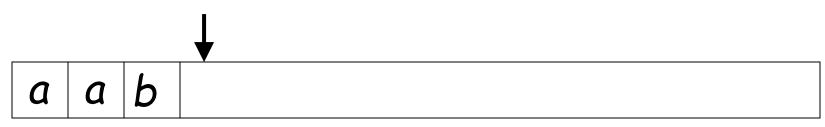


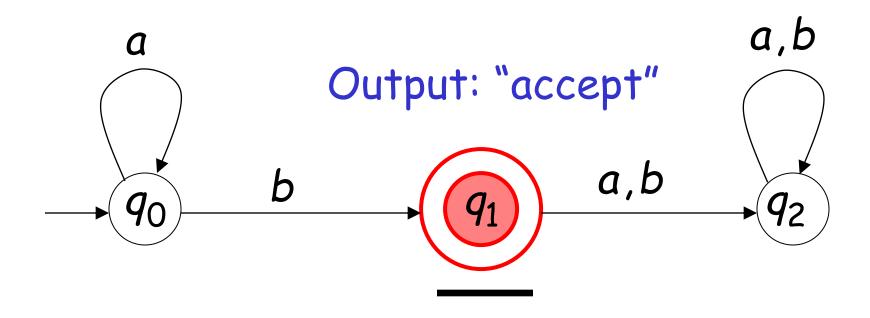






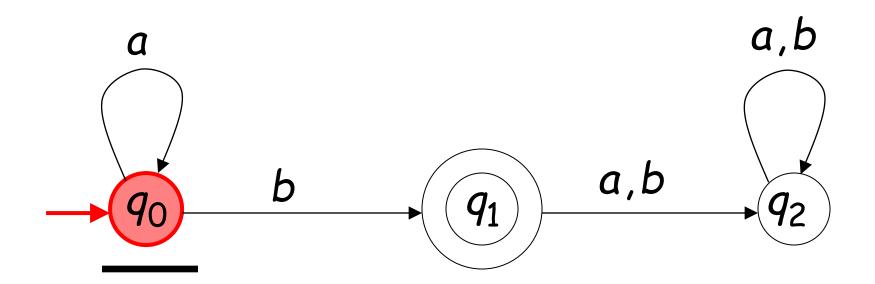
### Input finished



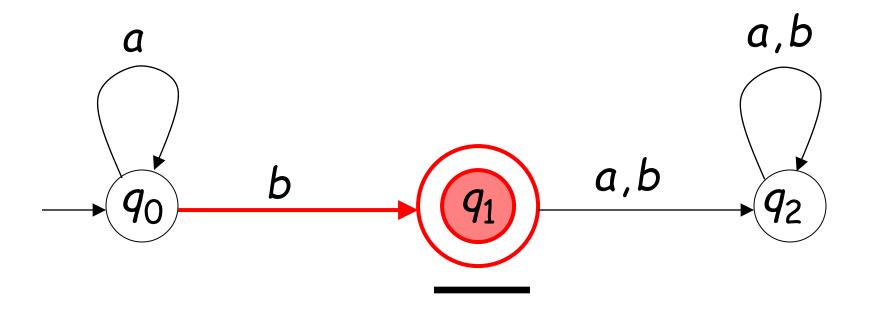


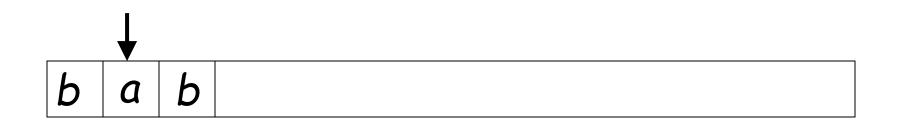
# Rejection

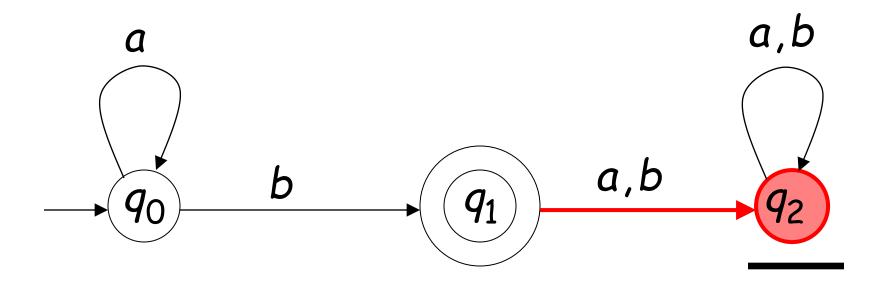


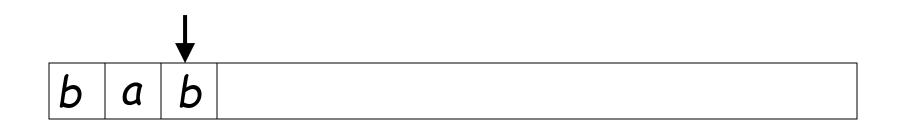


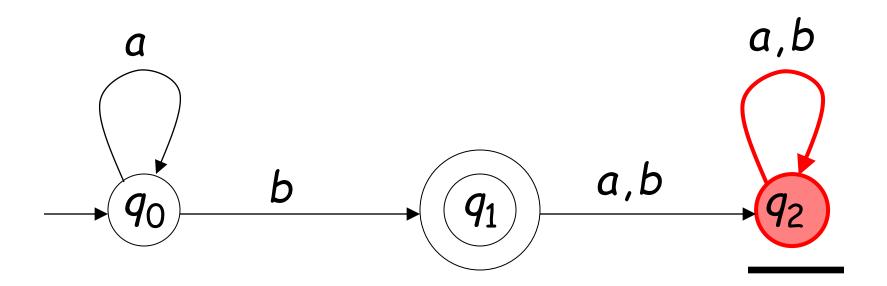






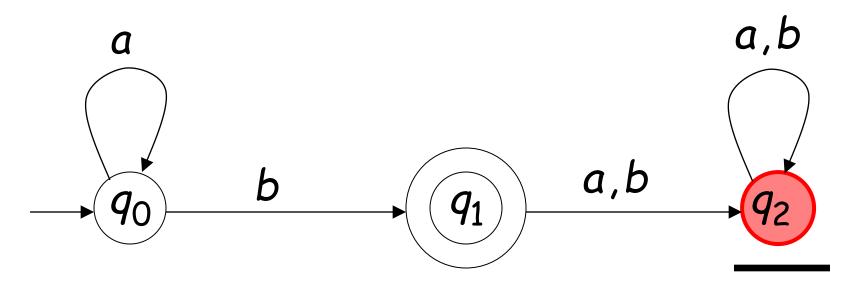






### Input finished





Output: "reject"

#### Formalities

#### Deterministic Finite Accepter (DFA)

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

Q: set of states

 $\Sigma$ : input alphabet

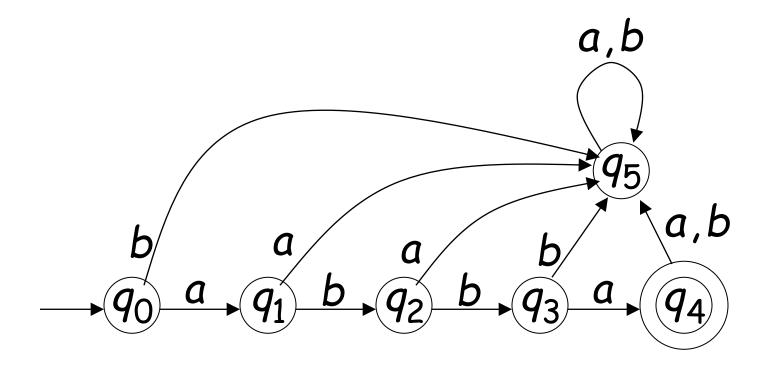
 $\delta$  : transition function

 $q_0$ : initial state

F : set of final states

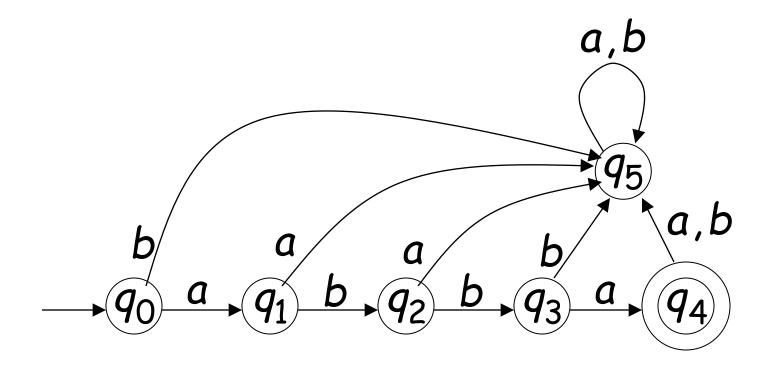
## Input Alphabet $\Sigma$

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

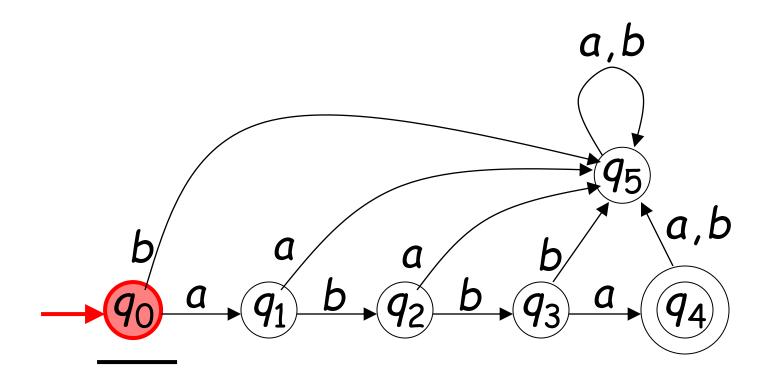


#### Set of States Q

$$Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$$

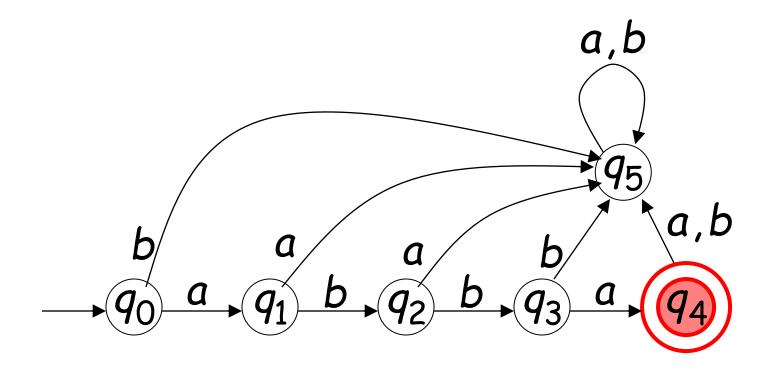


## Initial State $q_0$



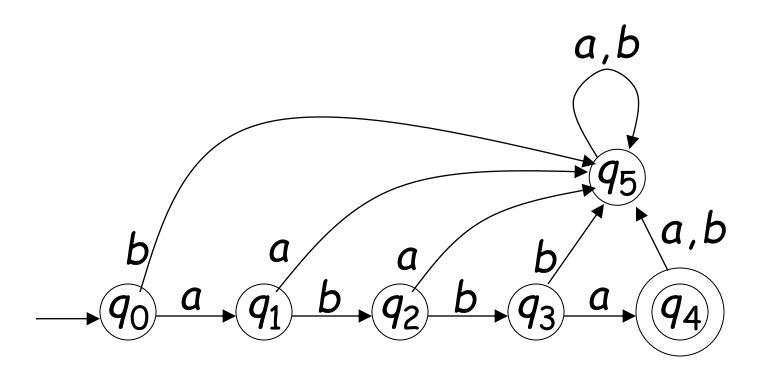
### Set of Final States F

$$F = \{q_4\}$$

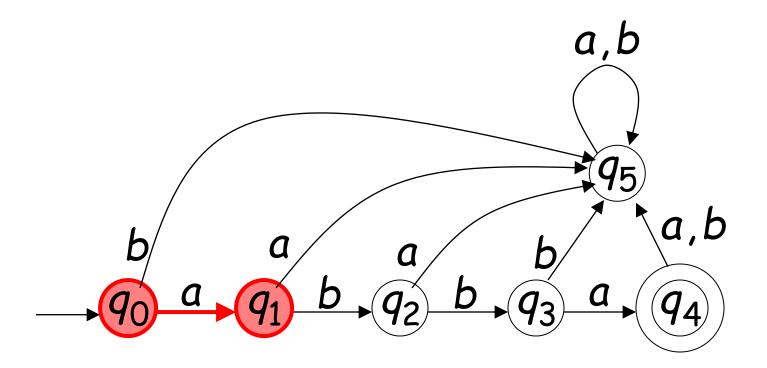


#### Transition Function $\delta$

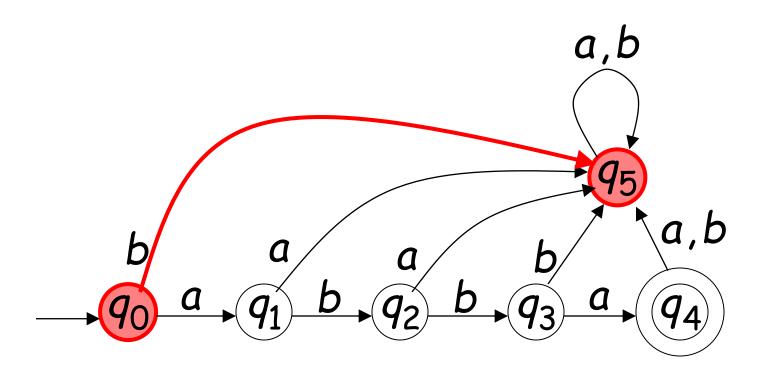
$$\delta: Q \times \Sigma \to Q$$



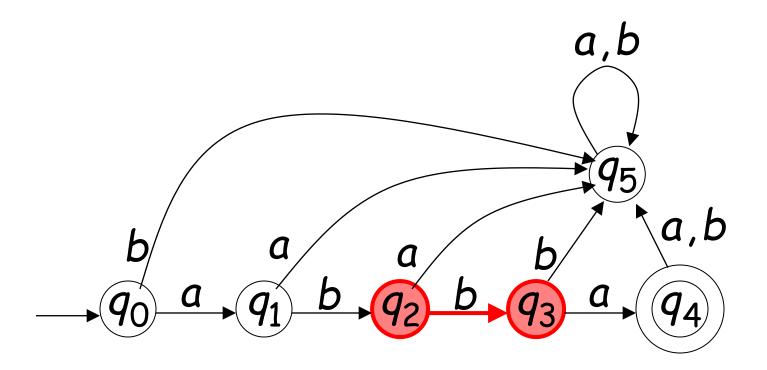
$$\delta(q_0, a) = q_1$$



$$\delta(q_0,b)=q_5$$



$$\delta(q_2,b)=q_3$$

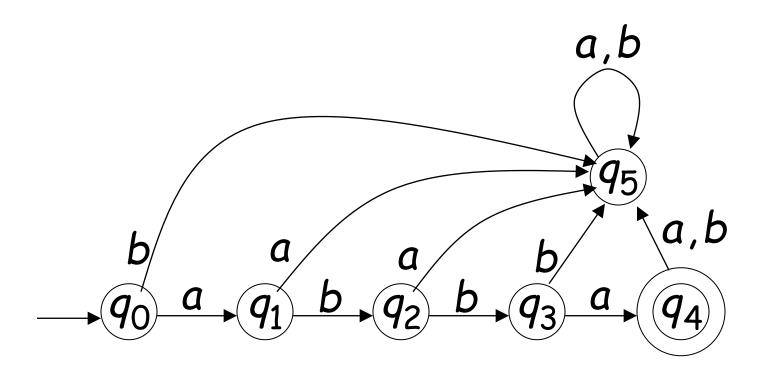


### Transition Function $\delta$

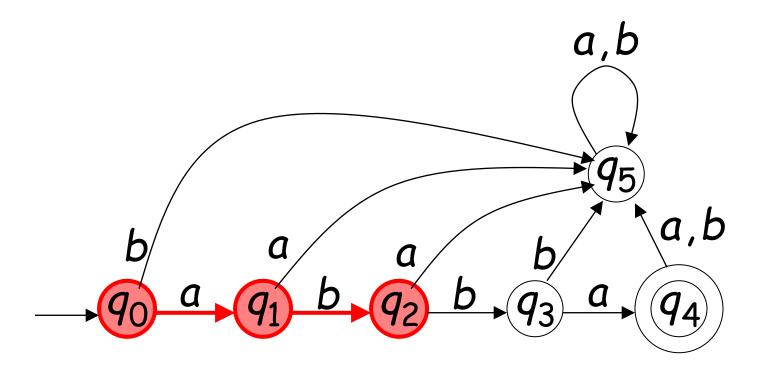
$\delta$	а	b	
<i>q</i> <sub>0</sub>	$q_1$	<b>q</b> <sub>5</sub>	
$q_1$	<b>9</b> 5	92	
92	$q_5$	<i>q</i> <sub>3</sub>	
<i>q</i> <sub>3</sub>	94	<i>q</i> <sub>5</sub>	a,b
<i>q</i> <sub>4</sub>	<i>q</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>q</i> <sub>5</sub>	
<i>q</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>q</i> <sub>5</sub>	<i>q</i> <sub>5</sub>	$q_5$
			b $a$ $a$ $b$ $a,b$
			$q_0$ $a$ $q_1$ $b$ $q_2$ $b$ $q_3$ $a$ $(q_4)$

## Extended Transition Function $\delta^*$

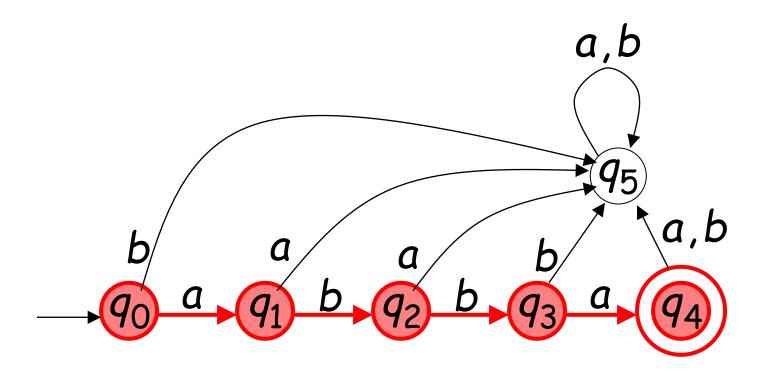
$$\delta^*: Q \times \Sigma^* \to Q$$



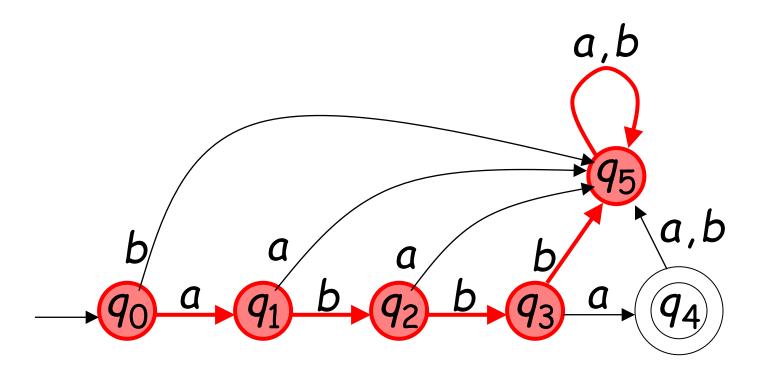
$$\delta * (q_0, ab) = q_2$$



$$\delta * (q_0, abba) = q_4$$



$$\delta * (q_0, abbbaa) = q_5$$



## Observation: There is a walk from q to q' with label w

$$\delta * (q, w) = q'$$

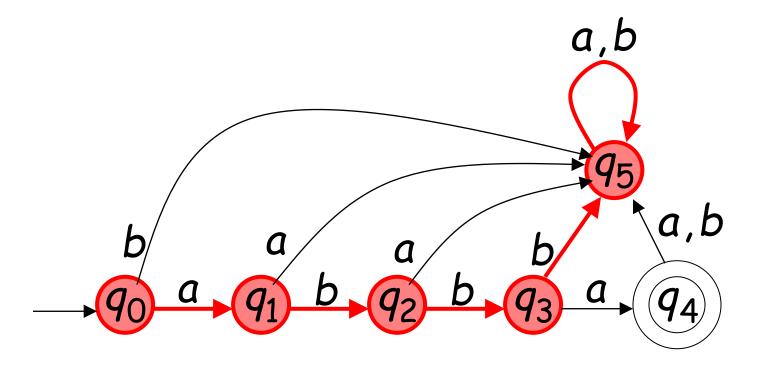


$$w = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_k$$

$$q \xrightarrow{\sigma_1} \xrightarrow{\sigma_2} \xrightarrow{\sigma_2} q'$$

## Example: There is a walk from $q_0$ to $q_5$ with label abbbaa

$$\delta * (q_0, abbbaa) = q_5$$



# Languages Accepted by DFAs Take DFA $\,M\,$

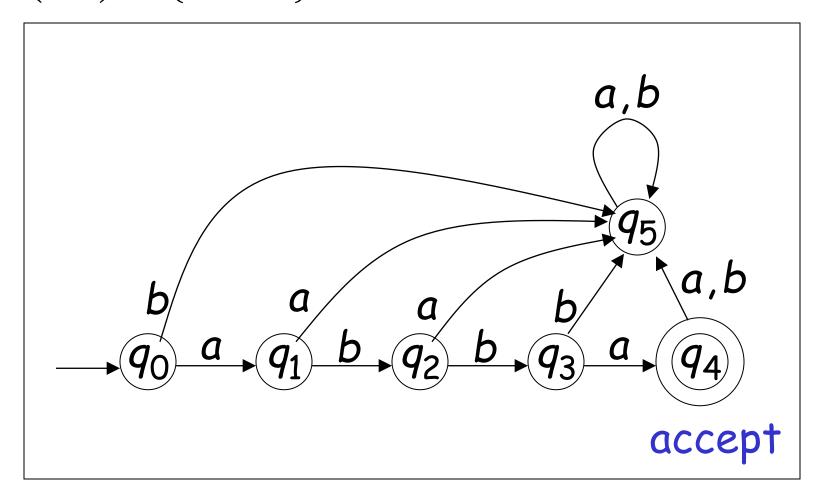
#### Definition:

The language L(M) contains all input strings accepted by M

$$L(M)$$
 = { strings that drive  $M$  to a final state}

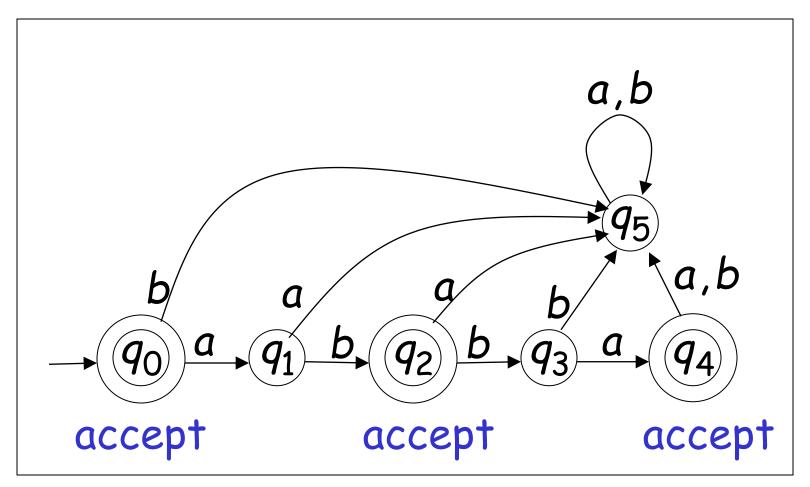
## Example

$$L(M) = \{abba\}$$



## Another Example

$$L(M) = \{\lambda, ab, abba\}$$



## Formally

For a DFA 
$$M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$$

## Language accepted by M:

$$L(M) = \{ w \in \Sigma^* : \delta^*(q_0, w) \in F \}$$

$$q_0$$
  $w$   $q' \in F$ 

#### Observation

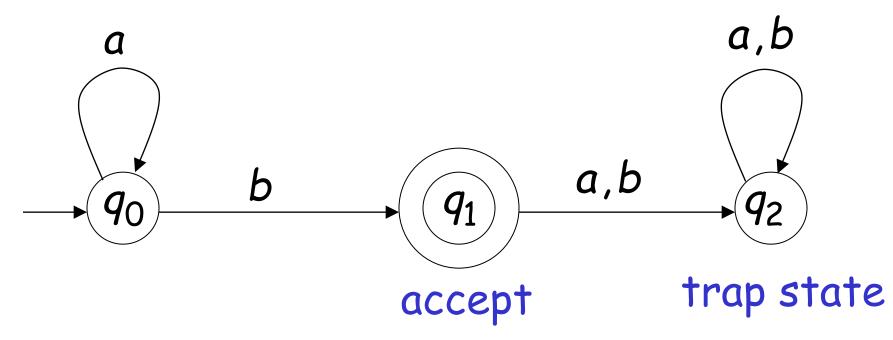
## Language rejected by M:

$$\overline{L(M)} = \{ w \in \Sigma^* : \mathcal{S}^*(q_0, w) \notin F \}$$

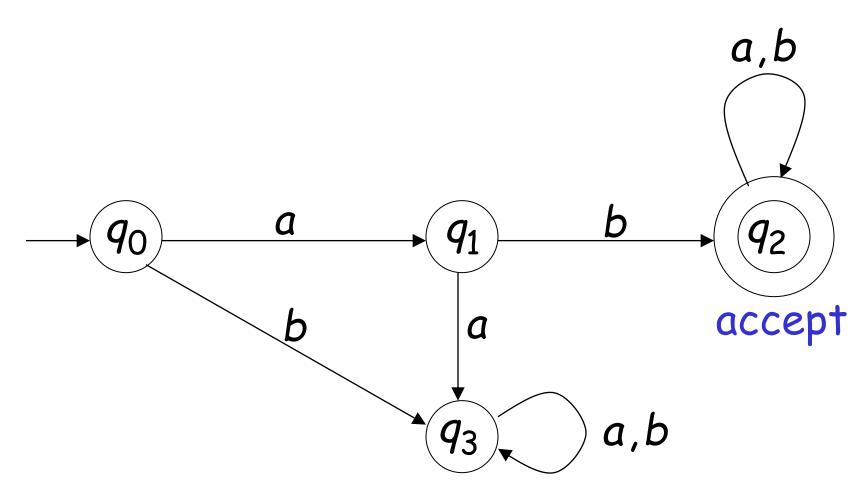


## More Examples

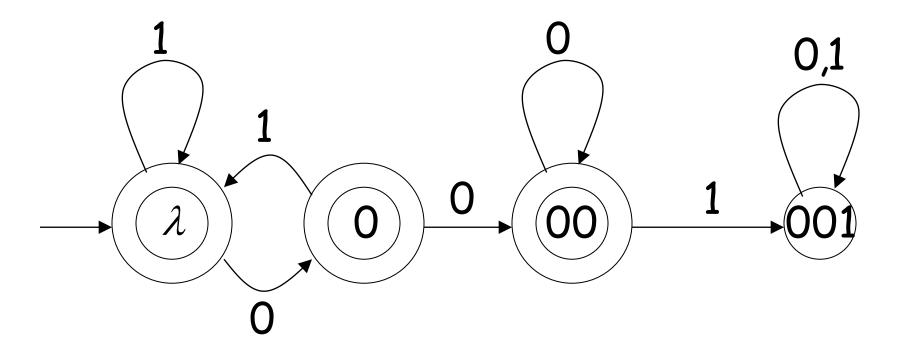
$$L(M) = \{a^n b : n \ge 0\}$$



## L(M)= { all strings with prefix ab }



# L(M) = { all strings without substring 001 }



## Regular Languages

A language L is regular if there is a DFA M such that L = L(M)

All regular languages form a language family

### Examples of regular languages:

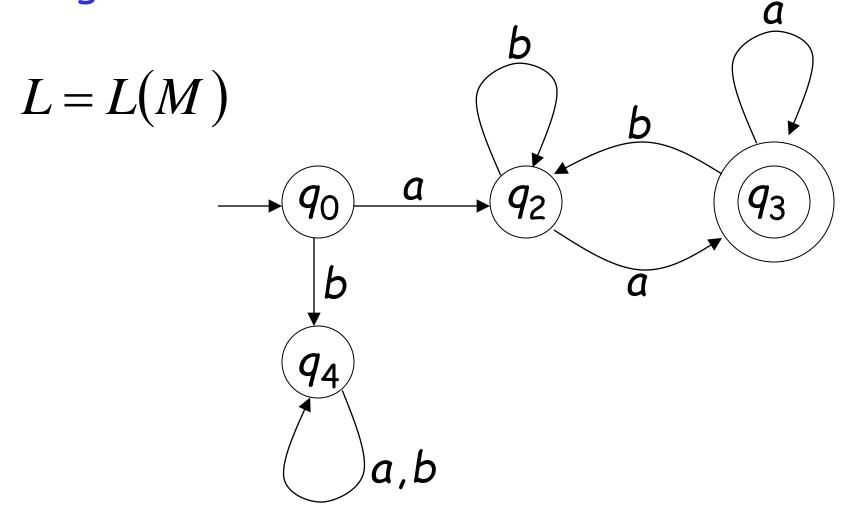
$$\{abba\}$$
  $\{\lambda, ab, abba\}$   $\{a^nb: n \ge 0\}$ 

```
{ all strings with prefix ab }
{ all strings without substring 001 }
```

There exist automata that accept these Languages (see previous slides).

## Another Example

The language  $L = \{awa : w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$  is regular:



## There exist languages which are not Regular:

Example: 
$$L=\{a^nb^n:n\geq 0\}$$

There is no DFA that accepts such a language

(we will prove this later in the class)