

Quiz: $A \cup B \cup C$ \rightarrow criterion 3

$A \cup B$ is regular if A and B regular?

A is regular $\rightarrow \neg A$ regular $\rightarrow (\neg A \cap \neg B)$ regular $\rightarrow \neg(A \cap B)$ regular

DFA for union:

$$M_3 = (Q_1 \times Q_2, \Sigma, \delta_3, (s_1, s_2), F_1 \times Q_2 \cup Q_1 \times F_2)$$

* what about AB ? $AB = \{xy: x \in A, y \in B\}$

Product Construction for $A \cap B$

$$M_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma, \delta_1, s_1, F_1)$$

$$M_2 = (Q_2, \Sigma, \delta_2, s_2, F_2)$$

$$M_3 = (Q_1 \times Q_2, \Sigma, \delta_3, (s_1, s_2), F_1 \times F_2)$$

where $\forall p \in Q_1$
 $\forall q \in Q_2$
 $\forall c \in \Sigma$

$$\delta_3((p, q), c) = (\delta_1(p, c), \delta_2(q, c))$$

$$L(M_3) = L(M_1) \cap L(M_2) ?!$$

Observation:

$$\hat{\delta}_3((p, q), x) = (\hat{\delta}_1(p, x), \hat{\delta}_2(q, x))$$

$\forall x \in \Sigma^*$
 $\forall p \in Q_1$
 $\forall q \in Q_2$

(use induction to prove it)

Rest of the proof:

$$\hat{\delta}_3((p, q), x) \in F_1 \times F_2$$

Rest of the proof:

$$\begin{aligned}x \in L(M_3) &\iff \hat{\delta}_3((s_1, s_2), x) \in F_1 \times F_2 \\&\iff (\hat{\delta}_1(s_1, x), \hat{\delta}_2(s_2, x)) \in F_1 \times F_2 \\&\iff \hat{\delta}_1(s_1, x) \in F_1 \text{ and } \hat{\delta}_2(s_2, x) \in F_2 \\&\iff x \in L(M_1) \cap L(M_2)\end{aligned}$$

Example:

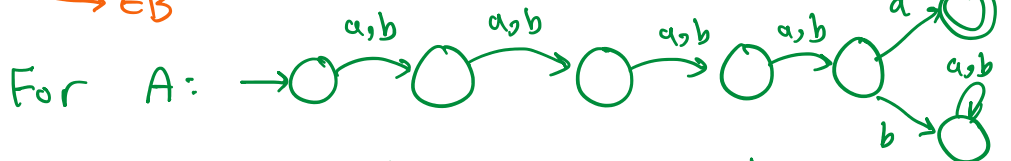
$$A = \{x \in \{a, b\}^* \mid |x| \geq 5 \text{ and}$$

the 5th symbol from left is an a \}

$$B = \{x \in \{a, b\}^* \mid |x| \geq 5 \text{ and}$$

the 5th symbol from right is an a \}

$bbaa**baa** \notin A$
 $\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \in B$



For B: we need to keep track of the last 5 symbols ... for which we would need $\geq 2^5 = 32$ states

Non deterministic Finite Automaton (NFA)

We want to make DFAs "stronger" so we "relax" DFAs in multiple ways:

* Multiple start states:

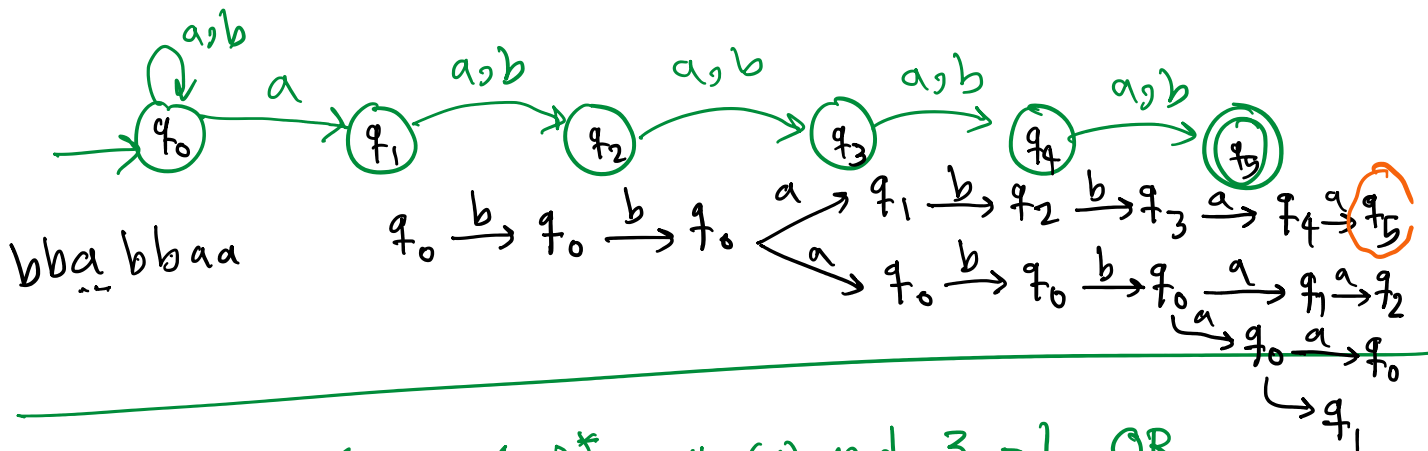
* Allow a set of next states:

In each state, given an input symbol, the next state is chosen from a set of possible states (0, 1, 2, or more)

* There could be more than one "computational path" (ways of processing) the same string.

* NFA accepts a string if at least one computational path ends up in an accept state.

NFA for B:



$$C = \{ x \in \{a\}^* : \#a(x) \bmod 3 = 1 \text{ OR } \#a(x) \bmod 5 = 1 \}$$

NFA: