Theory of Computation

Definition, Evolution and Application of Theory of Computation.

Three areas of the Theory of Computation

- 1. Complexity Theory
- 2. Computability Theory
- 3. Automata Theory

Finite Automata Basics (Set of states, alphabet, starting state, transition function, set of final states, string, language, transition table)

Draw state diagram of **Deterministic Finite Automata**

Some languages over alphabet $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$

- 1. All strings containing 'a'
- 2. All strings ending with 'a'
- 3. All strings starting with 'ab'
- 4. All strings containing 'ab'
- 5. All strings ending with 'ab'
- 6. Every 'a' should be followed by 'b'
- 7. 'a' must not be followed by 'b'
- 8. Starting with 'a' ending with 'b'
- 9. Ending with same character
- 10. String length is exactly 2
- 11. String length is at most 2
- 12. String length is at least 2
- 13. String length is multiple of 2
- 14. String length is multiple of 3
- 15. Number of 'a' is even
- 16. Number of 'a' and number of 'b' is even
- 17. String start with 'ab' **and** number of 'a' is even
- 18. L = $\{a^mb^n \text{ where } m, n >= 1\}$
- 19. L = $\{a^mb^n \text{ where } m, n >= 0\}$
- 20. L = $\{a^m b^n c^l \text{ where } m, n, l >= 1\}$
- 21. L = $\{a^m b^n c^l \text{ where } m, n, l >= 0\}$

Some languages over alphabet $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

- 1. $L = \{ w : w \in \{0, 1\}^* \text{ is a binary number divisible by '2'} \}$
- 2. $L = \{ w : w \in \{0, 1\}^* \text{ is a binary number divisible by '3'} \}$
- 3. L = { w : w \in {0, 1}^{*} is a binary number divisible by '4'}

Non-Deterministic Finite Automata (alphabet $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$)

- 1. $L = \{a^m b^n \text{ where } m, n >= 1\}$
- 2. String starts with 'a'
- 3. String starts and ends with different character
- 4. String ending with 'aab'
- 5. 3rd character is 'a' from right hand side

ε - Non-Deterministic Finite Automata (alphabet $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$)

- 1. $L = \{a^m b^n \text{ where } m, n >= 0\}$
- 2. $L = \{a^m b^n c^l \text{ where } m, n, l >= 0\}$
- 3. $L = \{a^m(ab)^n(a+b)^l \text{ where m, n, l} >= 0\}$

Difference between DFA, NFA and ϵ - NFA

DFA minimization

- 1. Partitioning method
- 2. Table filling

Minimize the DFA of

1. L = { w : w is even length string over Σ = {a, b}}

Regular expression

Book: Theory of Computation Anil Maheshwari