

Prefix:101

Suffix:10

We create a new string is 1010 first! because 1010 is the first string and it cannot be simplified!

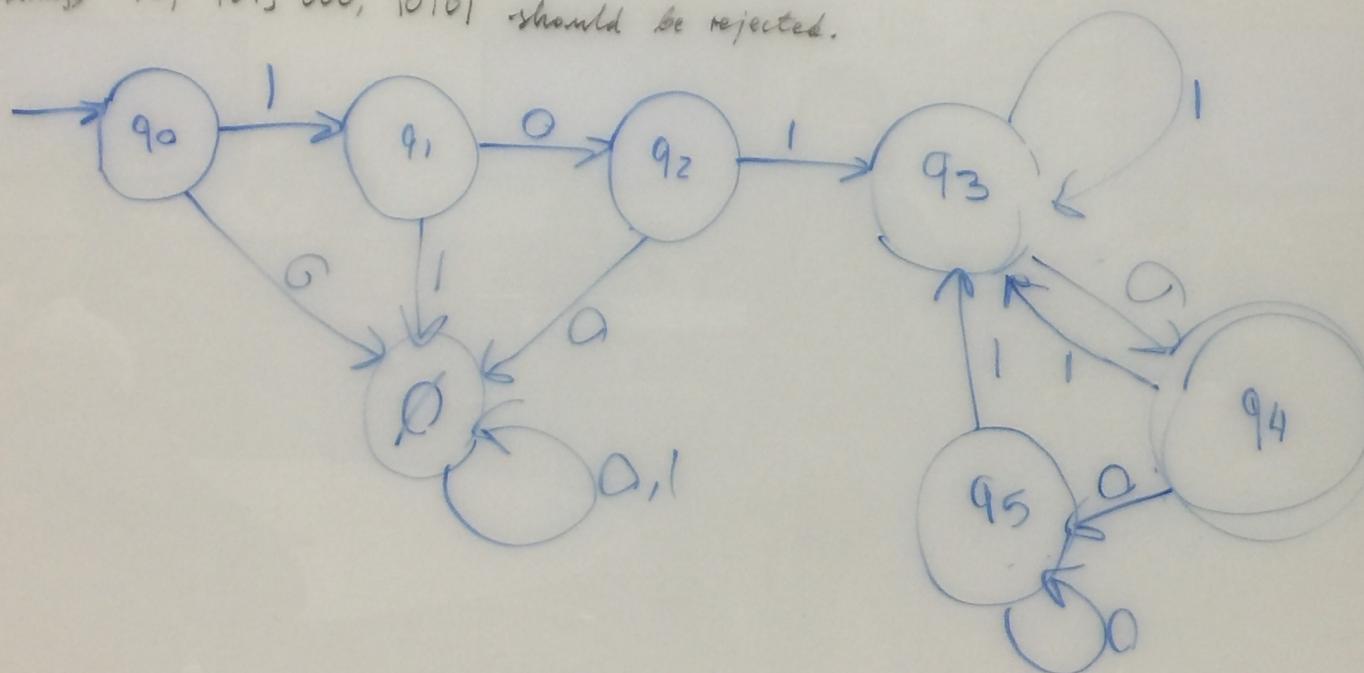
then try create a 10110 or 101010. We can use states as much as you want.

1. Find a DFA that accepts the set of all strings in  $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$  starting with

the prefix 101 and ending with the suffix 10. For example, strings

1010, 10110, 101010 should be accepted,

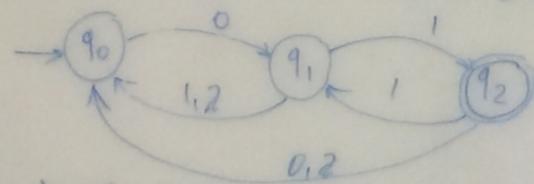
Strings 10, 101, 000, 10101 should be rejected.



## NFA $\rightarrow$ DFA

- 1) two questions
- 2) find or calculate walking states
- 3) careful lambda.
- 4) Draw a state graph

Convert the following NFA into a DFA



- a) find  $\delta(q_0, 0)$ ,  $\delta(q_0, 1)$ ,  $\delta(q_1, 0)$ ,  $\delta(q_1, 1)$ ,  $\delta(q_2, 0)$  and  $\delta(q_2, 1)$   
 b) convert NFA into DFA

$$\delta(q_0, 0) = \{q_0, q_1\}$$

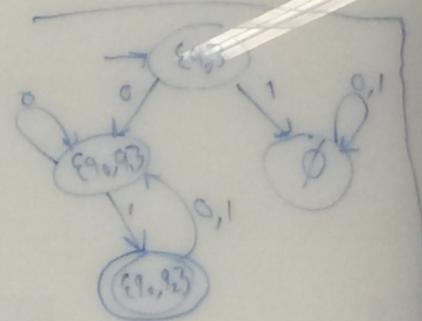
$$\delta(q_2, 0) = \{q_0, q_1\}$$

$$\delta(q_0, 1) = \emptyset$$

$$\delta(q_2, 1) = \{q_0, q_1\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, 0) = \{q_0, q_2\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, 1) = \{q_0, q_2\}$$



5. Minimize the following

S	T	Final
0, 1, 2	0, 1	no
0, 1, 2	0, 1	no
0, 1, 2	0, 1	yes
0, 1, 2	0, 1	yes
0, 1, 2	0, 1	no
0, 1, 2	0, 1	no

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3. Minimize the following DFA. Use the  $k$ -equivalence algorithm.

0-equivalence

	0	1	Final state
10	q <sub>2</sub>	q <sub>3</sub>	no
11	q <sub>2</sub>	q <sub>3</sub>	no
12	q <sub>3</sub>	q <sub>1</sub>	yes
13	q <sub>4</sub>	q <sub>0</sub>	yes
14	q <sub>4</sub>	q <sub>0</sub>	no
15	q <sub>5</sub>	q <sub>5</sub>	no
16	q <sub>5</sub>	q <sub>6</sub>	no

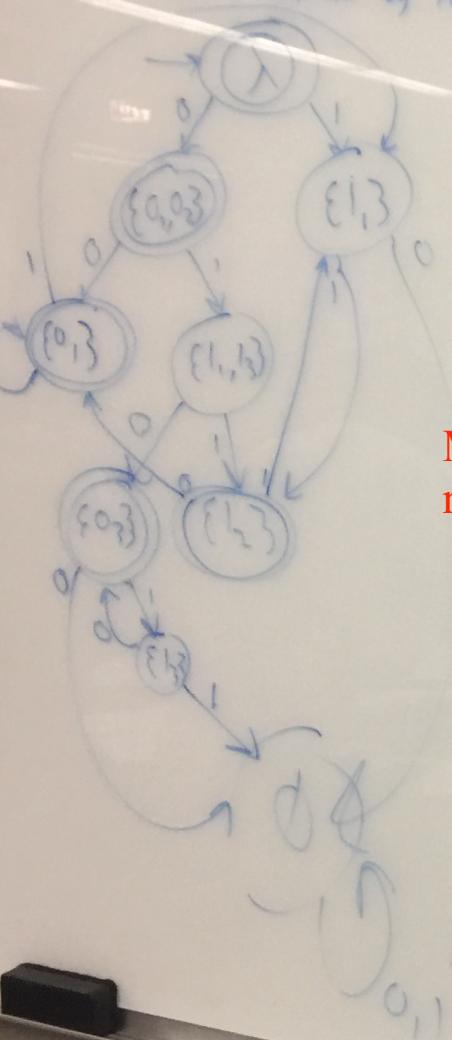
1-equivalence

	0	1
a	q <sub>0</sub>	q <sub>2a</sub> q <sub>3a</sub>
b	q <sub>1</sub>	q <sub>2b</sub> q <sub>3b</sub>
c	q <sub>4</sub>	q <sub>0a</sub> q <sub>0a</sub>
d	q <sub>5</sub>	q <sub>5a</sub> q <sub>6a</sub>
e	q <sub>2</sub>	q <sub>0b</sub> q <sub>0b</sub>
f	q <sub>3</sub>	q <sub>4a</sub> q <sub>0a</sub>

2-equivalence

	0	1
a	q <sub>0</sub>	q <sub>2a</sub> q <sub>3a</sub>
b	q <sub>1</sub>	q <sub>2b</sub> q <sub>3b</sub>
c	q <sub>4</sub>	q <sub>0a</sub> q <sub>0a</sub>
d	q <sub>5</sub>	q <sub>5a</sub> q <sub>6a</sub>
e	q <sub>2</sub>	q <sub>2a</sub> q <sub>3a</sub>
f	q <sub>3</sub>	q <sub>4a</sub> q <sub>0a</sub>

4. Find the DFA, using McNaughton-Yamada algorithm, that accepts the language  
over  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$  defined by the following regular expression



Mix-Yamada algorithm  
regular expression  $\rightarrow$  DFA

First:  $(0+1)_2^* + 0_2(0_2)_2^*$   
Part:  $\lambda, 0_1, 1, 1_2, 0, 0_1,$   
 $1, 1_2 0_1, 0, 1, 1_2, \dots$

Second.  
Part:  $0_2, 0_2 1_3 0_3,$   
 $0_2 1_3 0_3 1_3 0_3, \dots$