CS 228 : Logic in Computer Science

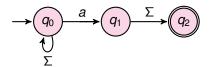
S. Krishna

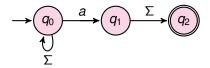
Recap

- Discussed determinism of DFAs: every word has a unique path in the DFA, starting from any state
- In particular, every word has a unique path in the DFA starting from the start state
- If this path leads to a good state, the word is accepted, else it is rejected.
- Looked at closure properties: complementation, intersection, union.
- ▶ Looked at proof techniques for correctness of a constructed DFA.

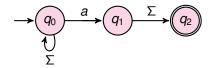
Moving on to Non-determinism

- We looked at DFA
- ▶ Showed closure under union, intersection and complementation
- Now we look at a more relaxed model, which is as good as a DFA

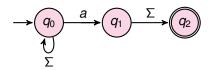




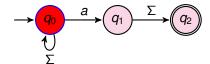
- Assume we relax the condition on transitions, and allow
 - ▶ $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow 2^Q$
 - $\delta(q_0, a) = \{q_0, q_1\}, \delta(q_2, a) = \emptyset$



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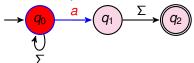


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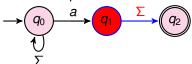
One run of aabb

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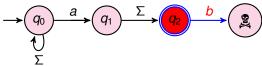
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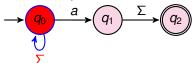
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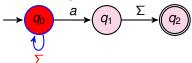


► A non-accepting run for aabb

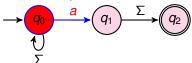
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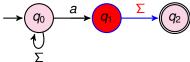
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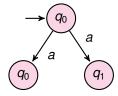
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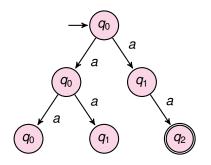


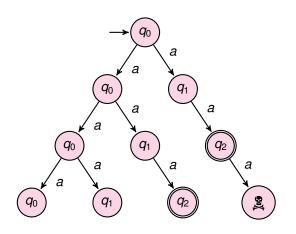
► An accepting run for aaab

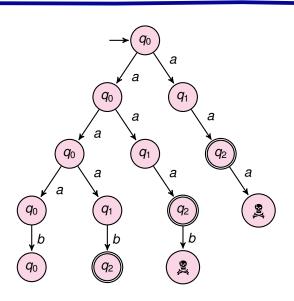
Nondeterministic Finite Automata(NFA)

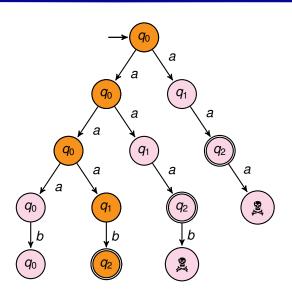
- \triangleright $N = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, Q_0, F)$
 - Q is a finite set of states
 - ▶ $Q_0 \subseteq Q$ is the set of initial states
 - $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \to 2^Q$ is the transition function
 - ▶ $F \subset Q$ is the set of final states
- ► Acceptance condition : A word w is accepted iff it has atleast one accepting path

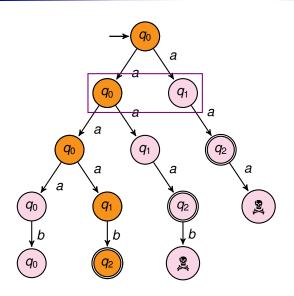


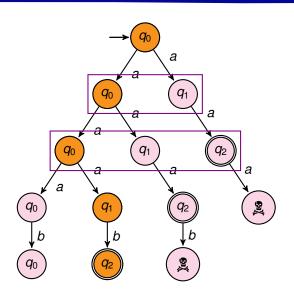


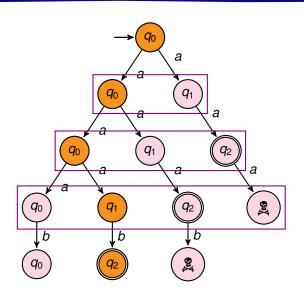


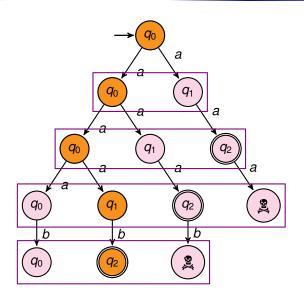




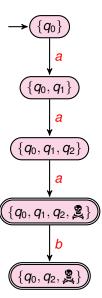


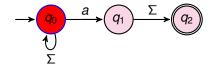




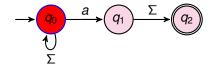


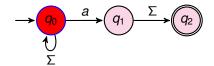
The Single Run

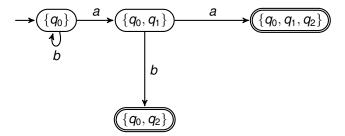


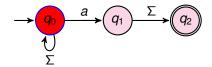


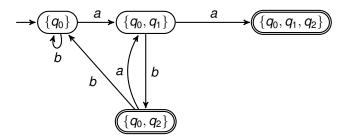


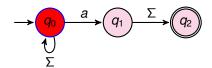


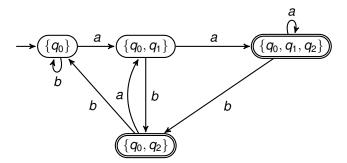












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 - Accept if the obtained set of states contains a final state

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NFA = DFA

$$x \in L(D) \leftrightarrow \hat{\Delta}(Q_0, x) \in F'$$
 \leftrightarrow

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$$\hat{\delta}(Q_0, x) \cap F \neq \emptyset$$
 \leftrightarrow
 $x \in L(N)$

Regularity

A language L is regular iff there exists an NFA A such that L = L(A)