



# Theory of Machines and Languages

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# Nondeterministic Finite Acceptor

A **nondeterministic finite acceptor** or **nfa** is defined by the quintuple

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

where  $Q, \Sigma, q_0, F$  are defined as for deterministic finite acceptors, but

$$\delta : Q \times (\Sigma \cup \{\lambda\}) \rightarrow 2^Q.$$

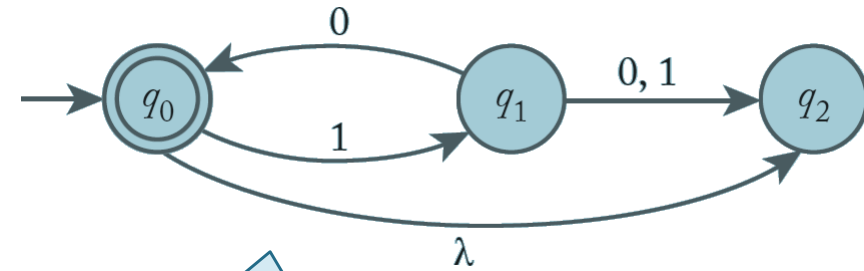
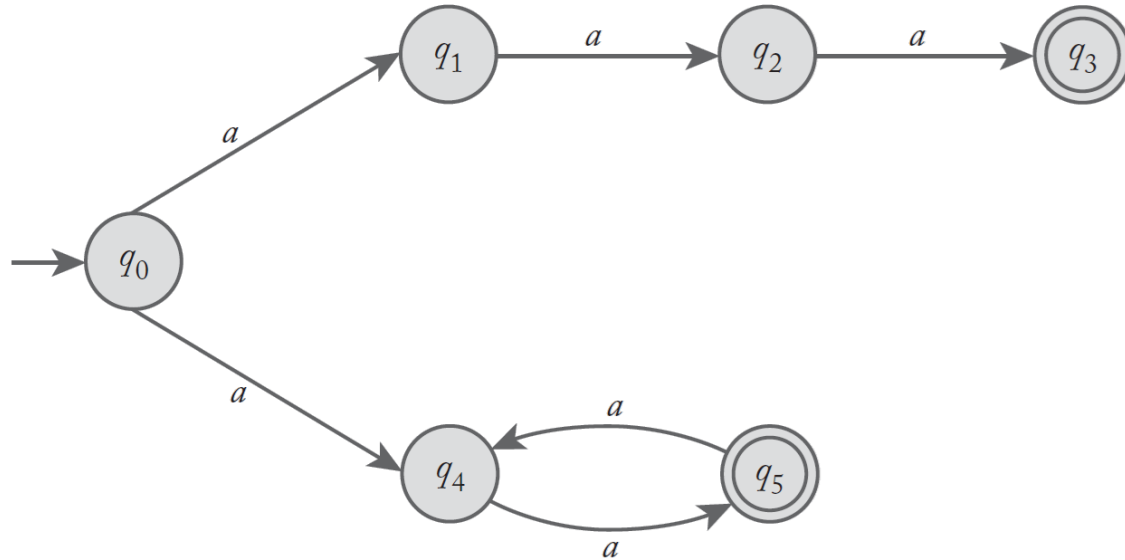
Three major differences between this definition and the definition of a dfa:

- The range of  $\delta$  is in the powerset  $2^Q$
- We allow  $\lambda$  as the second argument of  $\delta$
- The set  $\delta(q_i, a)$  may be empty

- A string is accepted by an nfa if there is some sequence of possible moves that will put the machine in a final state at the end of the string

# Nondeterministic Finite Acceptor

## □ Example



- For 10 there are two walks, one leading to  $q_0$ , the other to  $q_2$
- Even though  $q_2$  is not a final state, the string is accepted because one walk leads to a final state

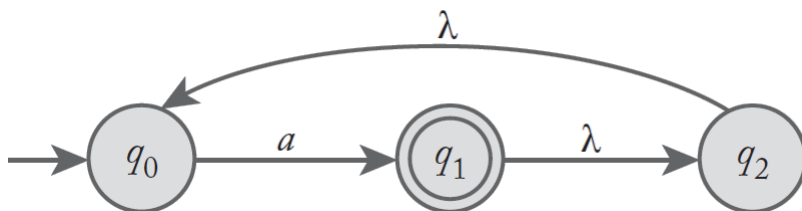
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- The transition function can be extended so its second argument is a string

$$\delta^*(q_i, w) = Q_j$$

$Q_i$  is the set of all possible states the automaton may be in, having started in state  $q_i$  and having read  $w$

- **Example**



$$\delta^*(q_1, a) = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

$$\delta^*(q_2, \lambda) = \{q_0, q_2\}$$

$$\delta^*(q_2, aa) = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

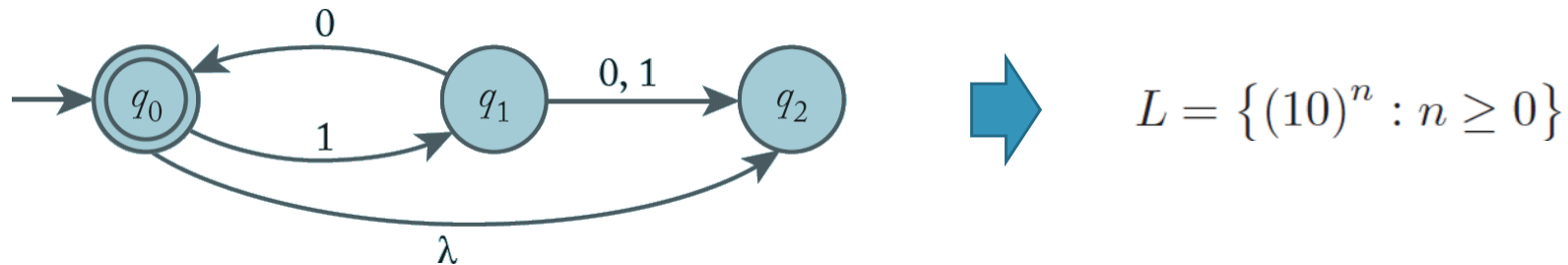
# Nondeterministic Finite Acceptor

The language  $L$  accepted by an nfa  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  is defined as the set of all strings accepted in the above sense. Formally,

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

In words, the language consists of all strings  $w$  for which there is a walk labeled  $w$  from the initial vertex of the transition graph to some final vertex.

## Example



- What happens when this automaton is presented with the string  $w = 110$



# Equivalence of Dfa's and Nfa's

Two finite accepters,  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ , are said to be equivalent if

$$L(M_1) = L(M_2),$$

that is, if they both accept the same language.

## □ Example

