

## Exponential Blowup of Subset Construction

*Definition:*  $L_n = \{w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid w \text{ has a 1 in the } n\text{th position from the end}\}$ .  
Note an NFA with only  $n + 1$  states can be designed to recognize  $L_n$ .

*Theorem:* A DFA that recognizes  $L_n$  can not have less than  $2^n$  states.

*Proof:* Toward a contradiction assume that a DFA  $M$  exists with start state  $s$  and that recognizes  $L_n$  and has less than  $2^n$  states. Now consider strings of length  $n$ . There are  $2^n$  of them so from the pigeon hole principle we know that at least two different ones of them, say  $x$  and  $y$ , will reach the same end state, say  $q$ , when processed by  $M$ . That is

$$\begin{aligned}|x| &= |y| = 2^n \\ \hat{\delta}(s, x) &= \hat{\delta}(s, y) = q\end{aligned}$$

Now consider the first place from the left where  $x$  and  $y$  differ. Say the  $k$ th position. So wlg we have

$$x = u1v$$

$$y = u0w$$

and

$$|u| = k - 1$$

$$|v| = |w| = n - k$$

We can construct strings

$$x' = u1v1^{|u|}$$

$$y' = u0w1^{|u|}$$

Clearly these must end in the same state, namely,  $\hat{\delta}(s, 1^{|u|})$ . Now  $x' \in L_n$  and  $y' \notin L_n$  so that state must be both an accept state and a reject state. That is a contradiction. ■