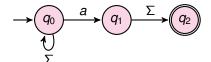
CS 228 : Logic in Computer Science

Krishna. S

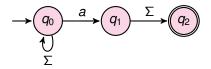
Recap

- ▶ FOL over words : Satisfiability
- ▶ Translation from formulae φ to equivalent DFA A, $L(\varphi) = L(A)$
- ▶ Proof by structural induction, with ¬, ∧, ∨ mapping to complementation, intersection and union
 - ► Union in DFA-> disjunction in logic
 - Intersection in DFA-> conjunction in logic
 - Complementation in DFA -> Negation in logic
- How to handle quantifiers?

Non-determinism

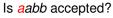


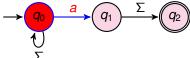
Non-determinism



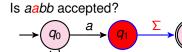
- Assume we relax the condition on transitions, and allow
 - $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow 2^Q$
 - $\delta(q_0, a) = \{q_0, q_1\}, \delta(q_2, a) = \delta(q_2, b) = \emptyset$
 - ▶ Is aabb accepted?

One run of aabb



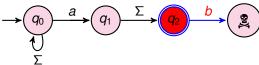


One run of aabb

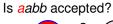


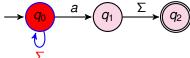
One run of aabb

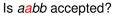
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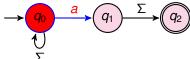


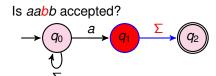
► A non-accepting run for *aabb*



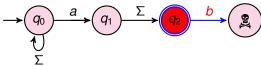




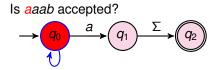


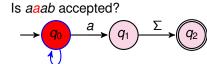


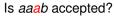
Is aabb accepted?

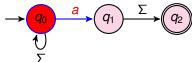


► A non-accepting run for *aabb*

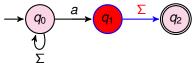








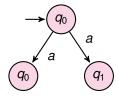
Is aaab accepted?

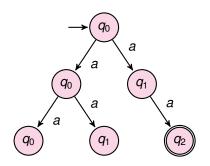


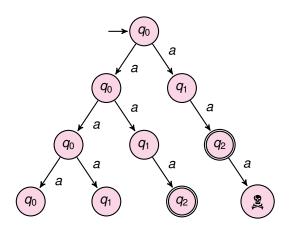
► An accepting run for aaab

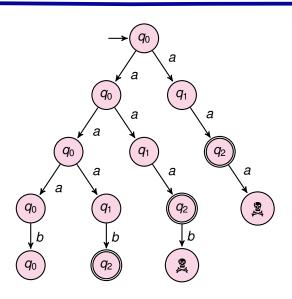
Nondeterministic Finite Automata(NFA)

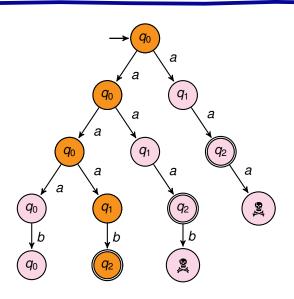
- \triangleright $N = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, Q_0, F)$
 - Q is a finite set of states
 - ▶ $Q_0 \subseteq Q$ is the set of initial states
 - $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \to 2^Q$ is the transition function
 - ▶ $F \subseteq Q$ is the set of final states
- Acceptance condition: A word w is accepted iff it has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

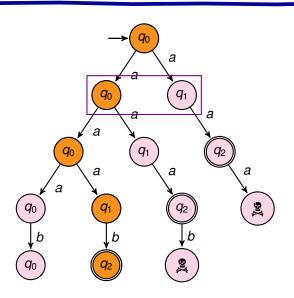


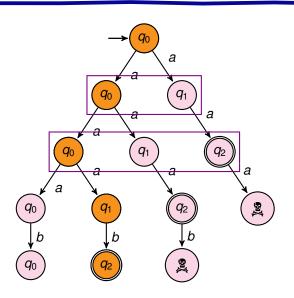


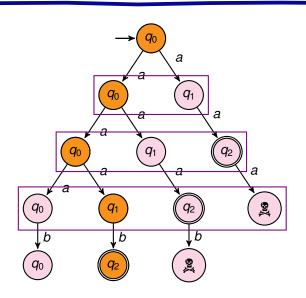


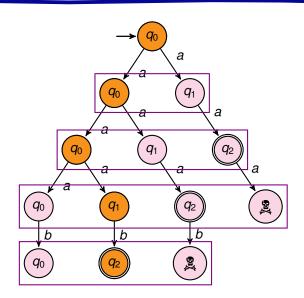




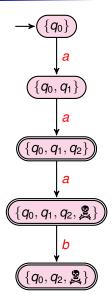




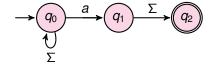




The Single Run



NFA to DFA: On the board



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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

$$\hat{\delta}(Q_0, x) \in F'$$
 \leftrightarrow

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

Regularity

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