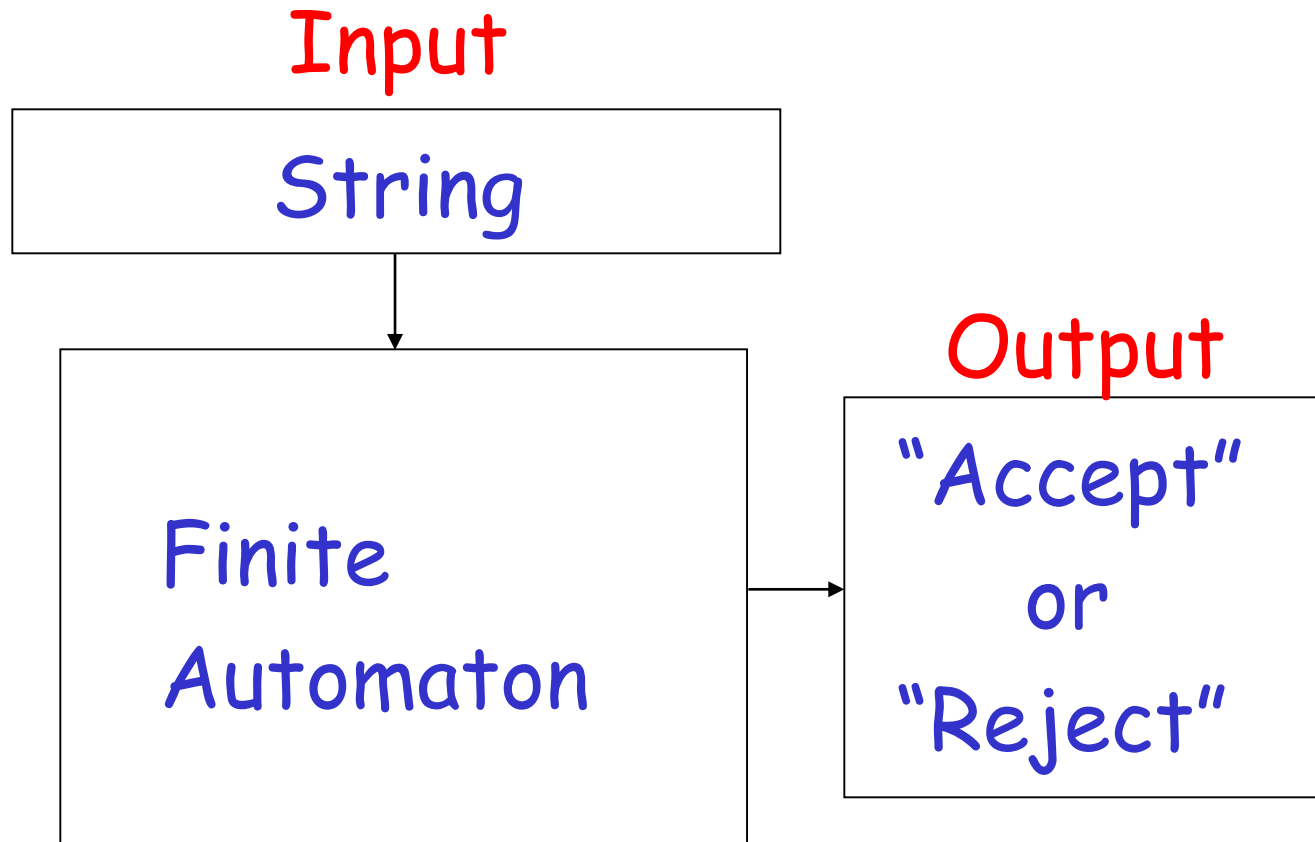
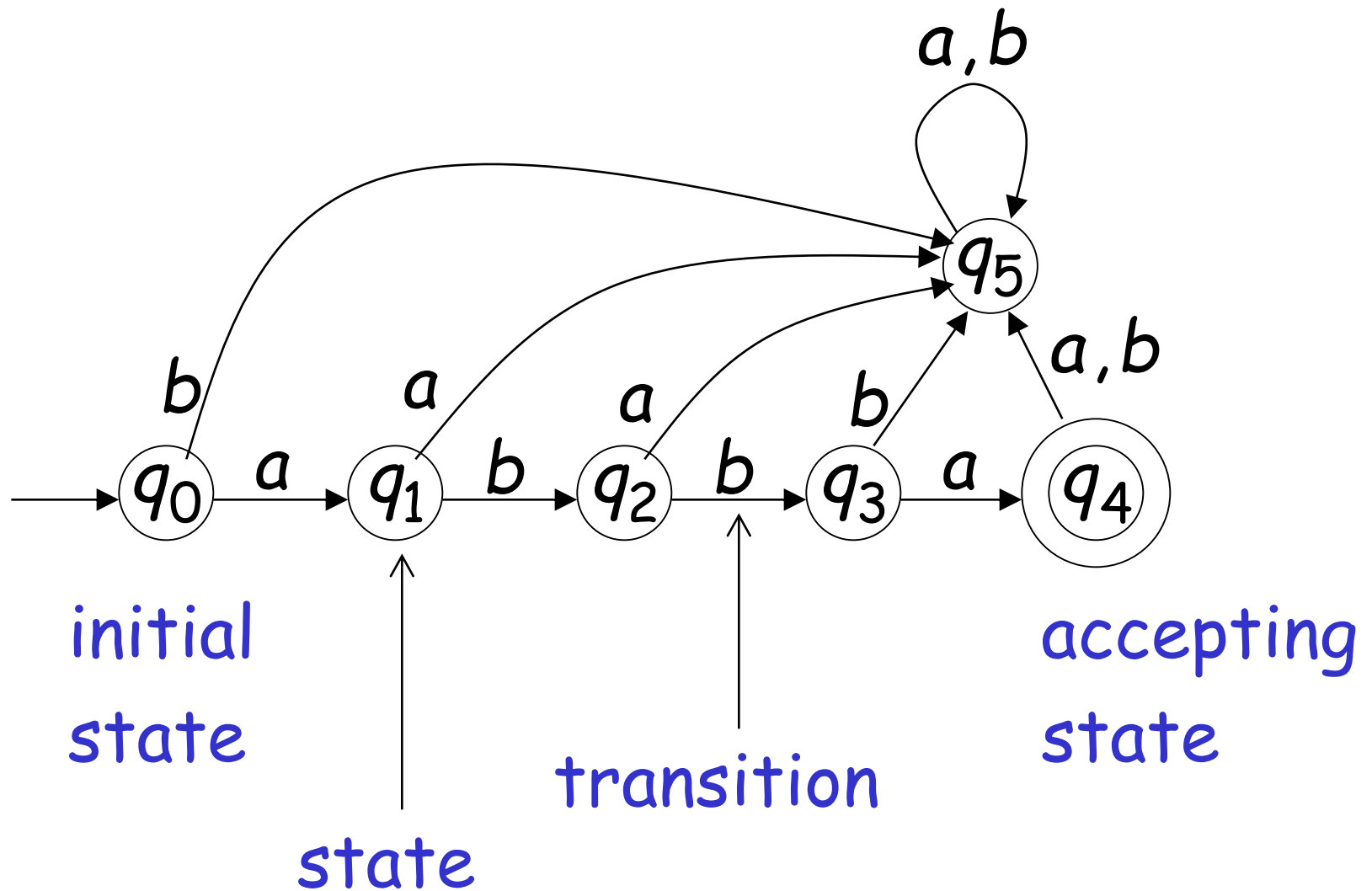


Finite Automata

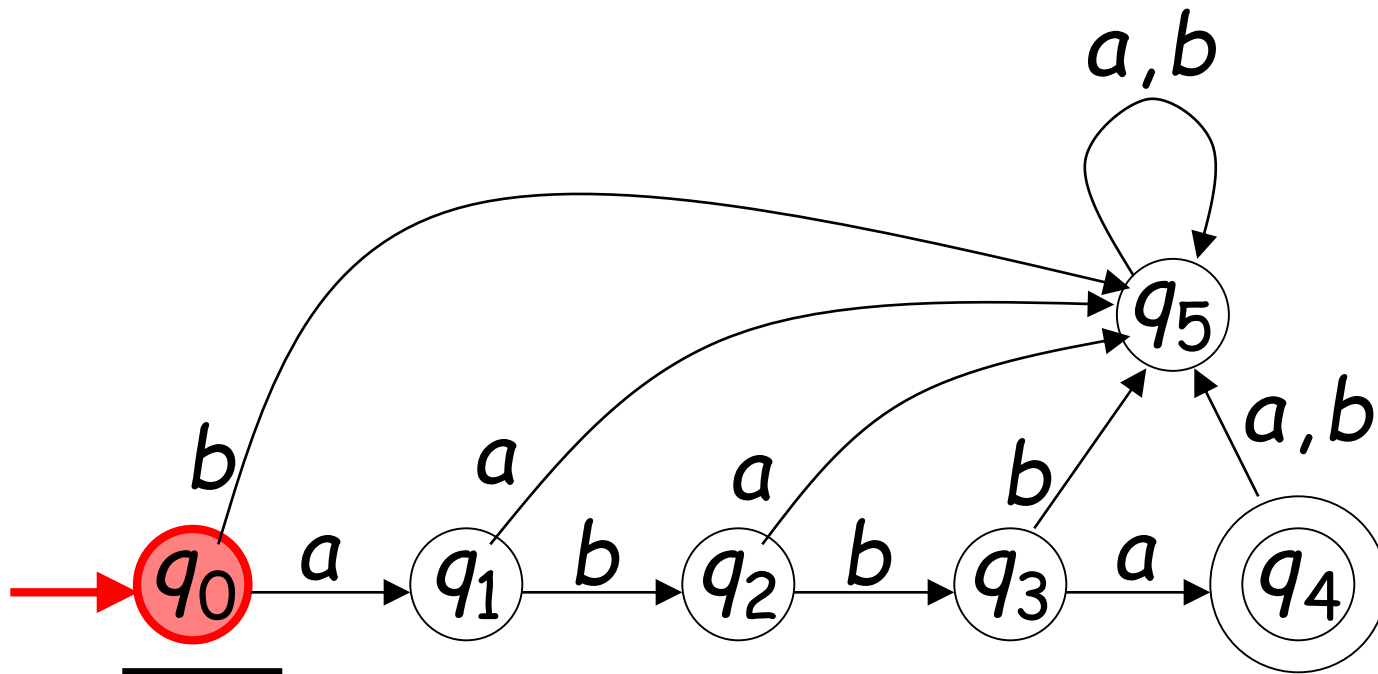
Finite Automaton



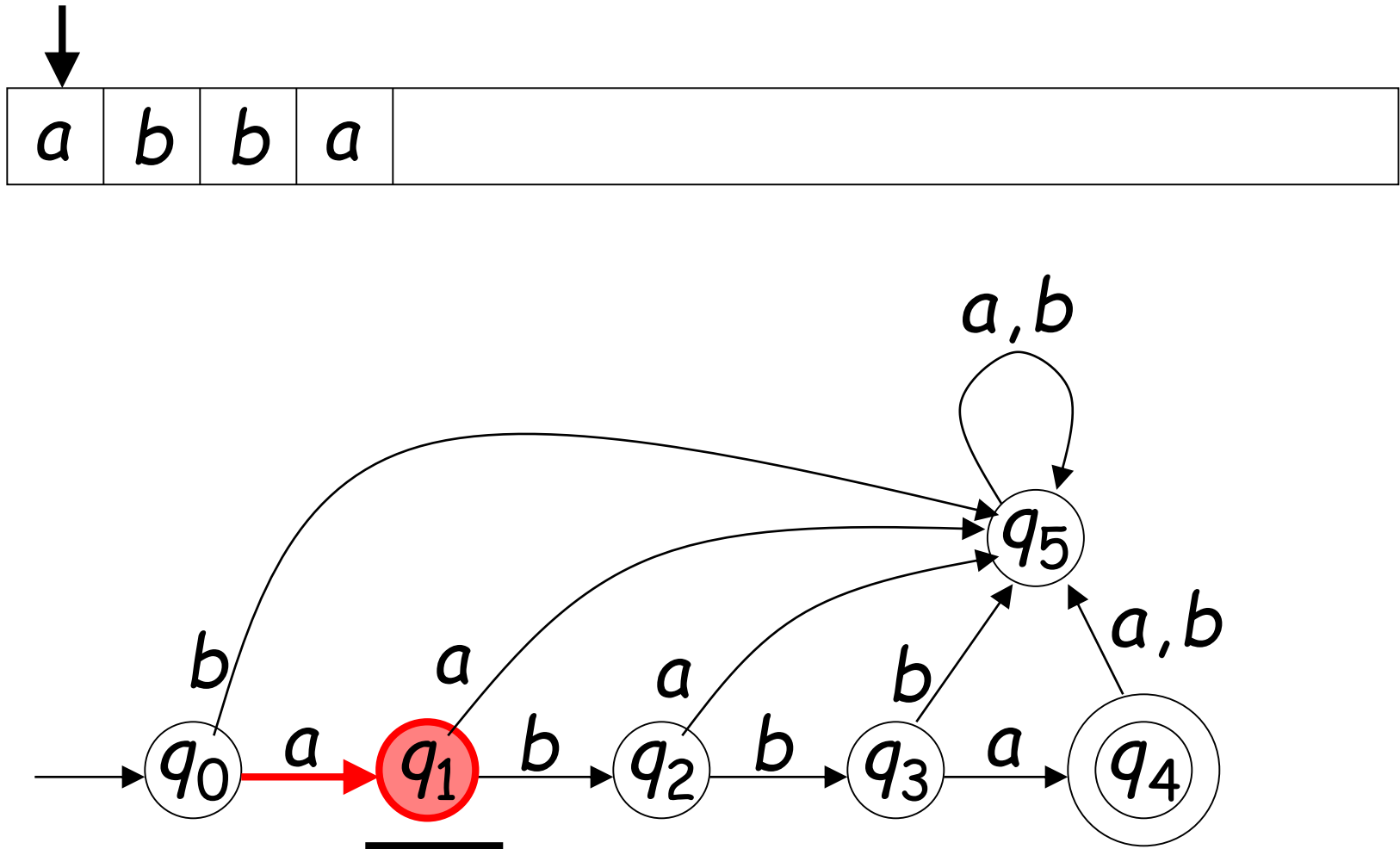
Transition Graph

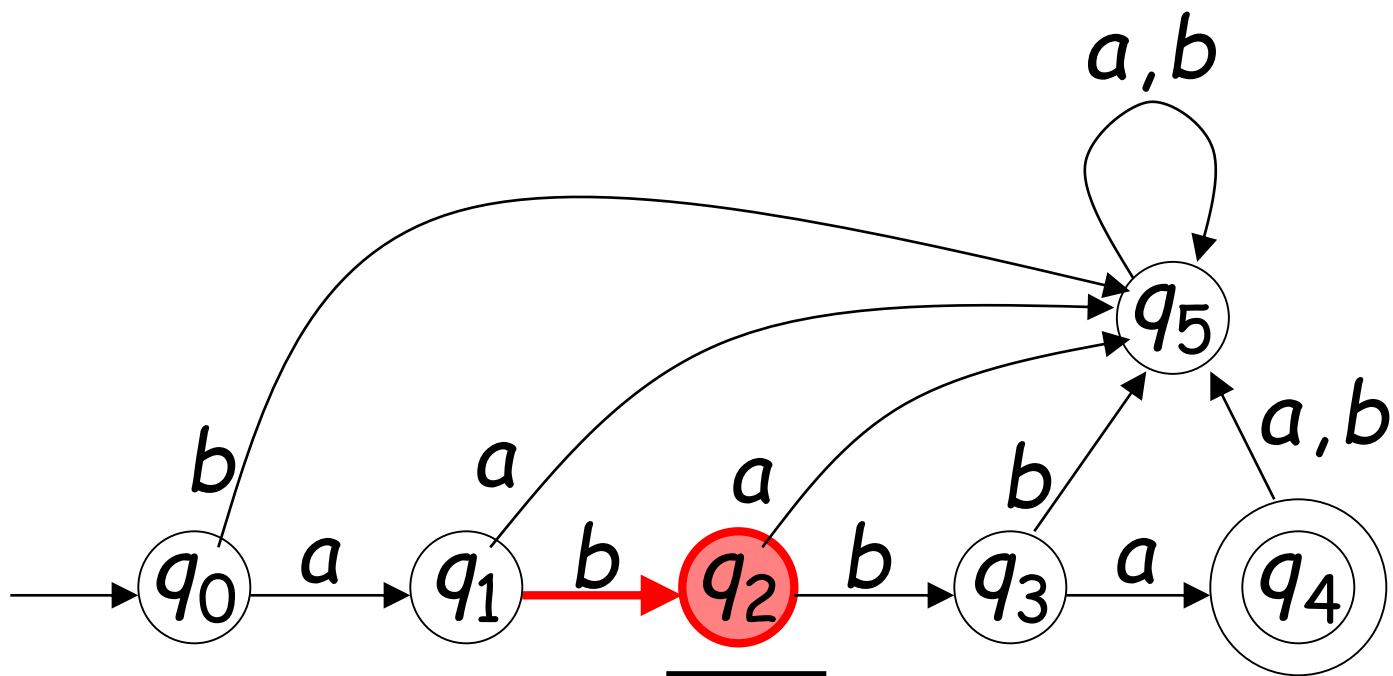
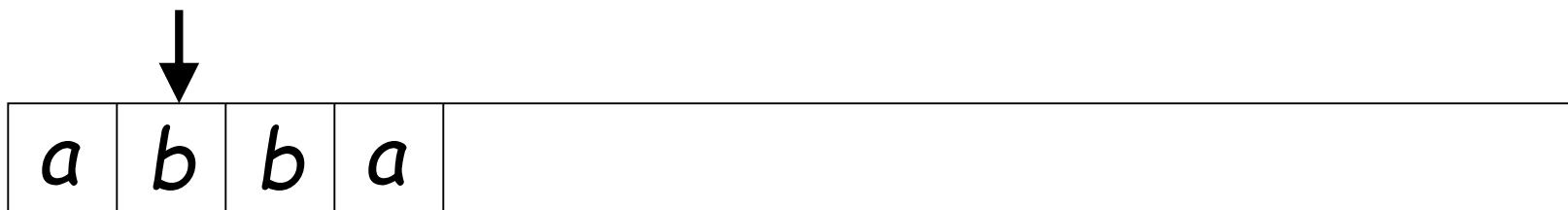


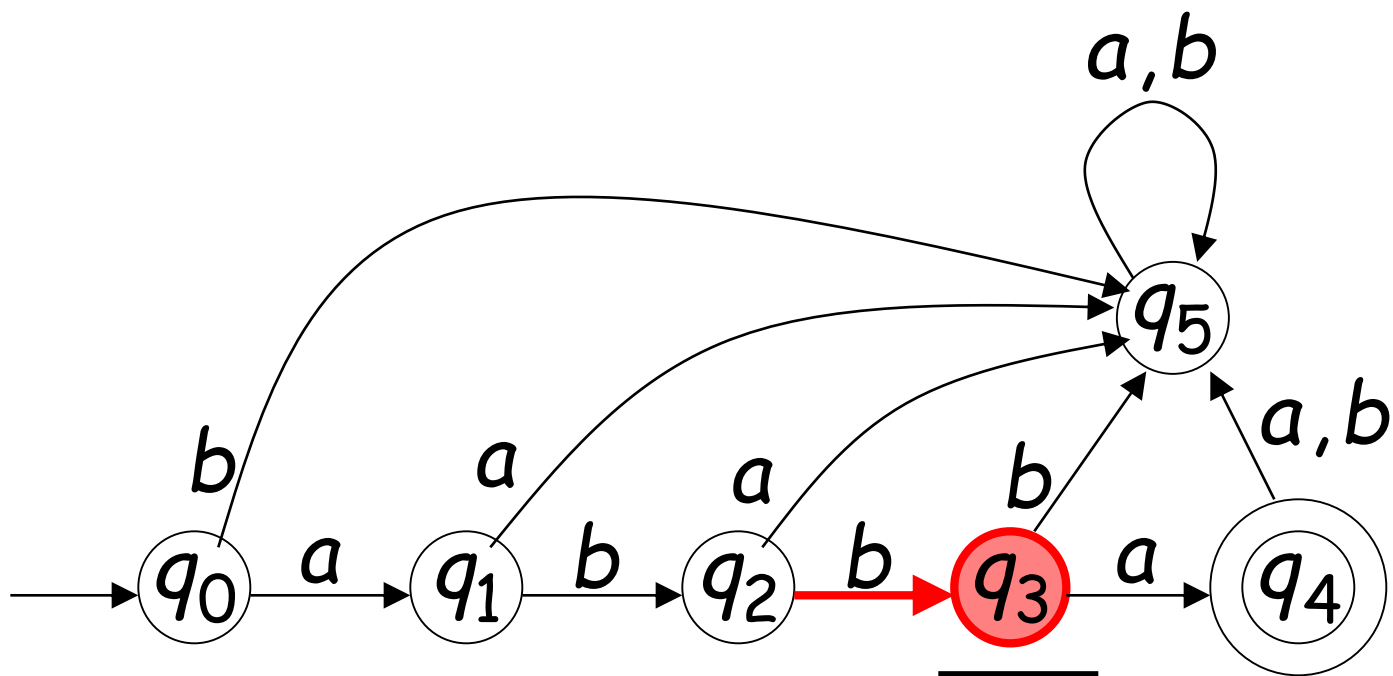
Initial Configuration

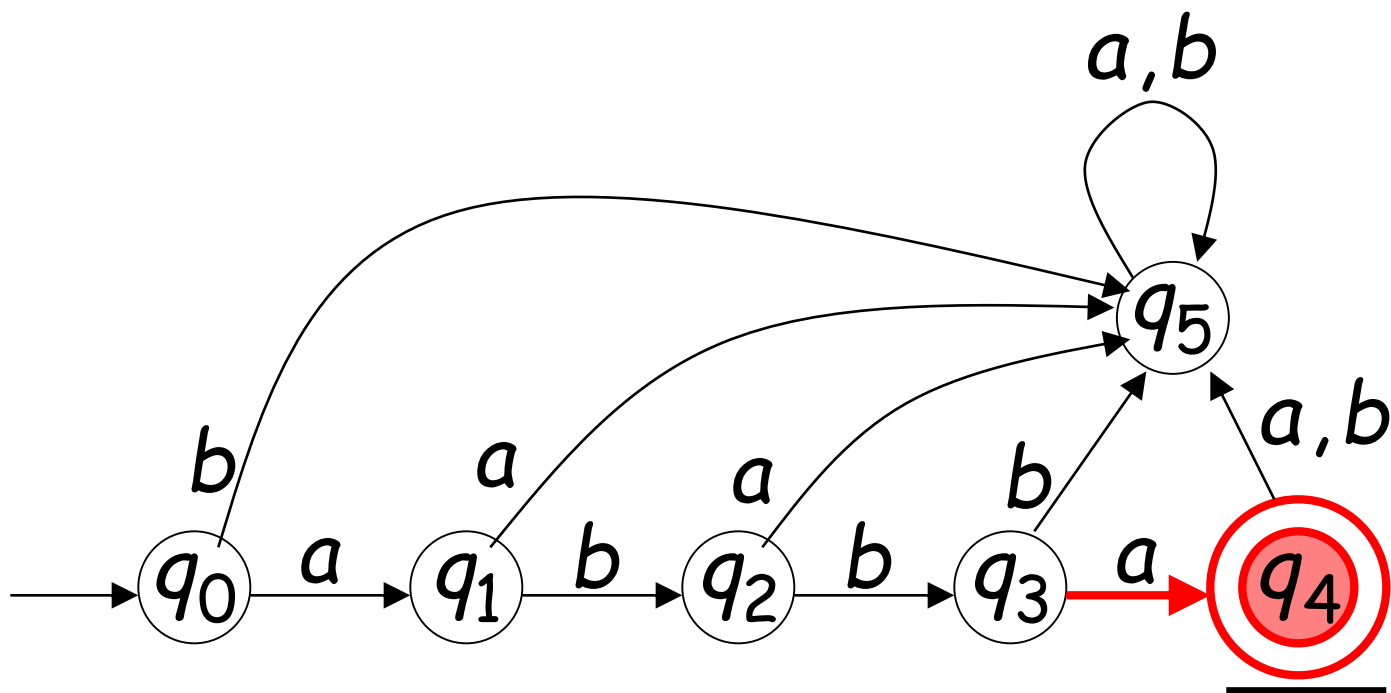
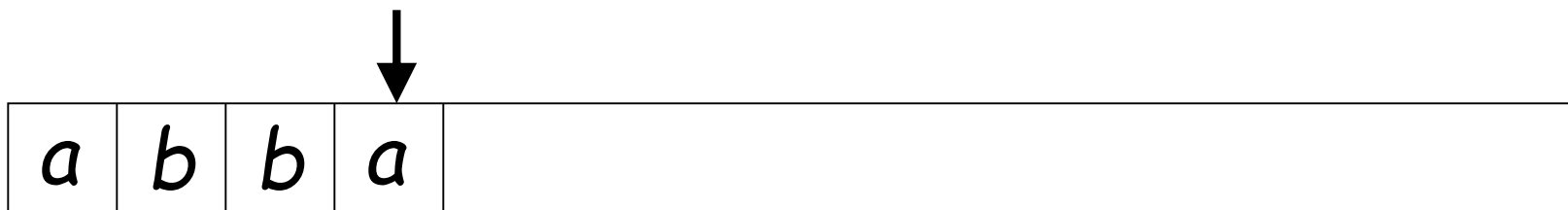


Reading the Input

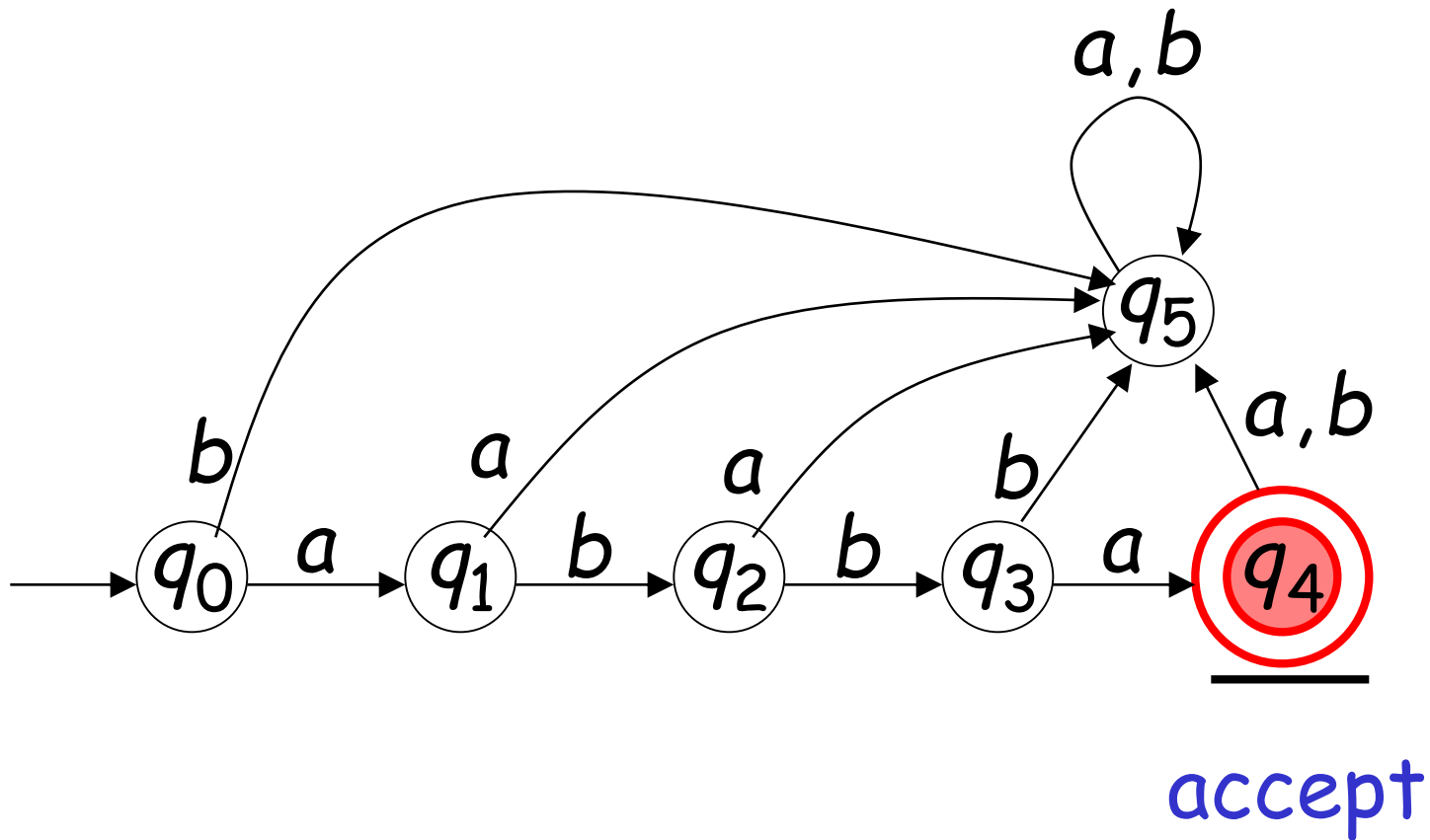
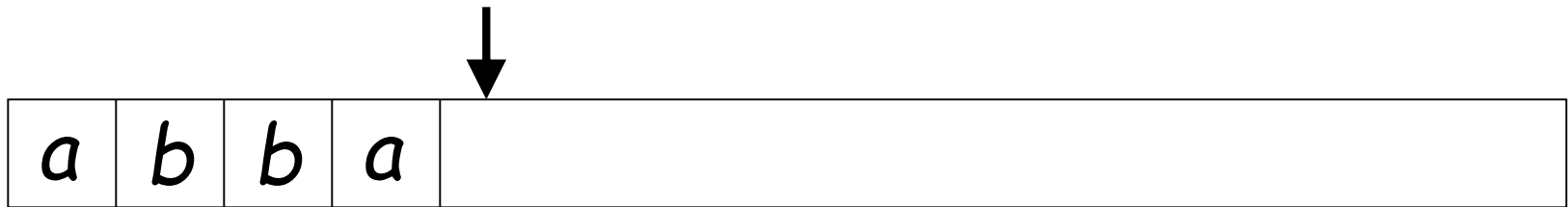




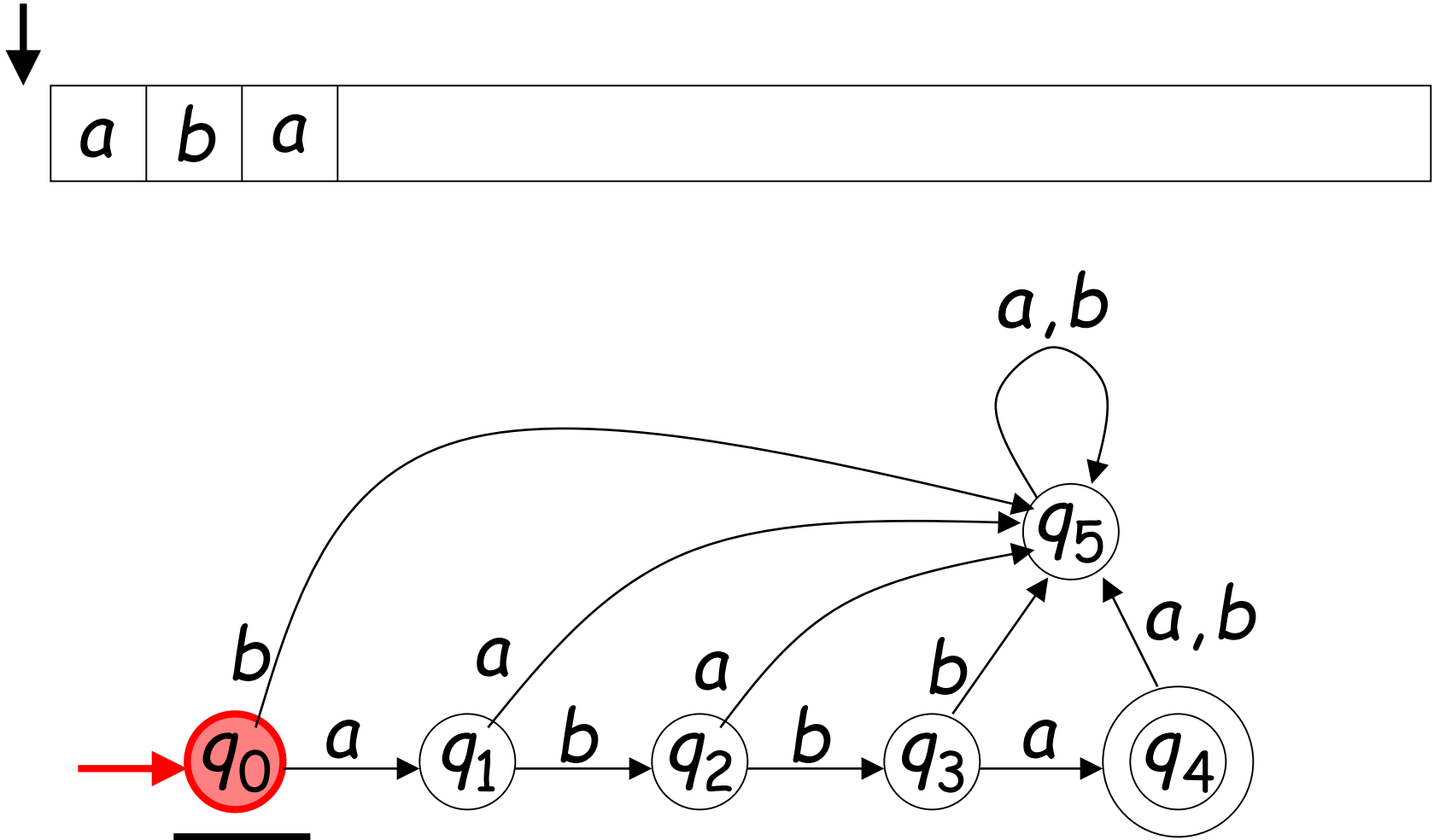


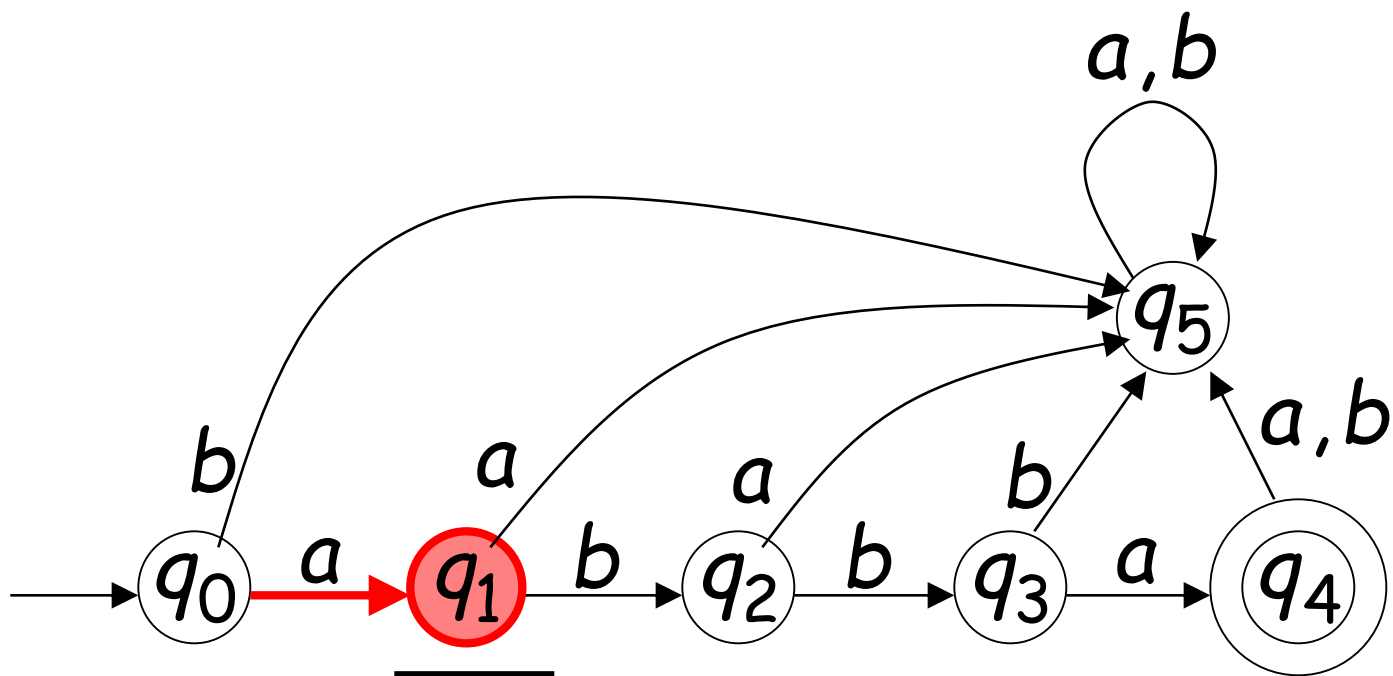
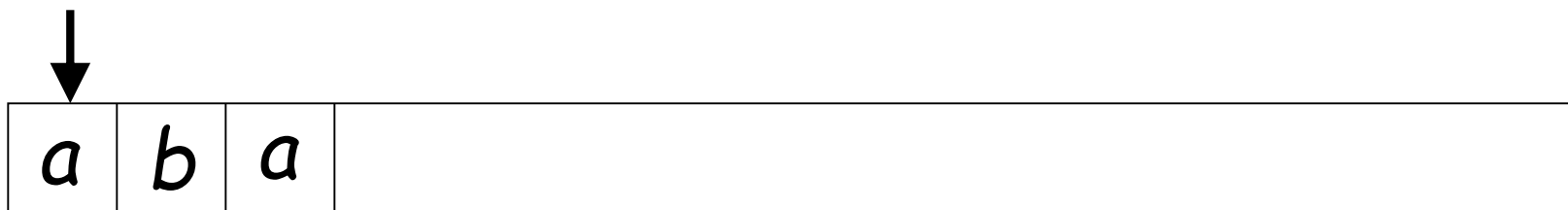


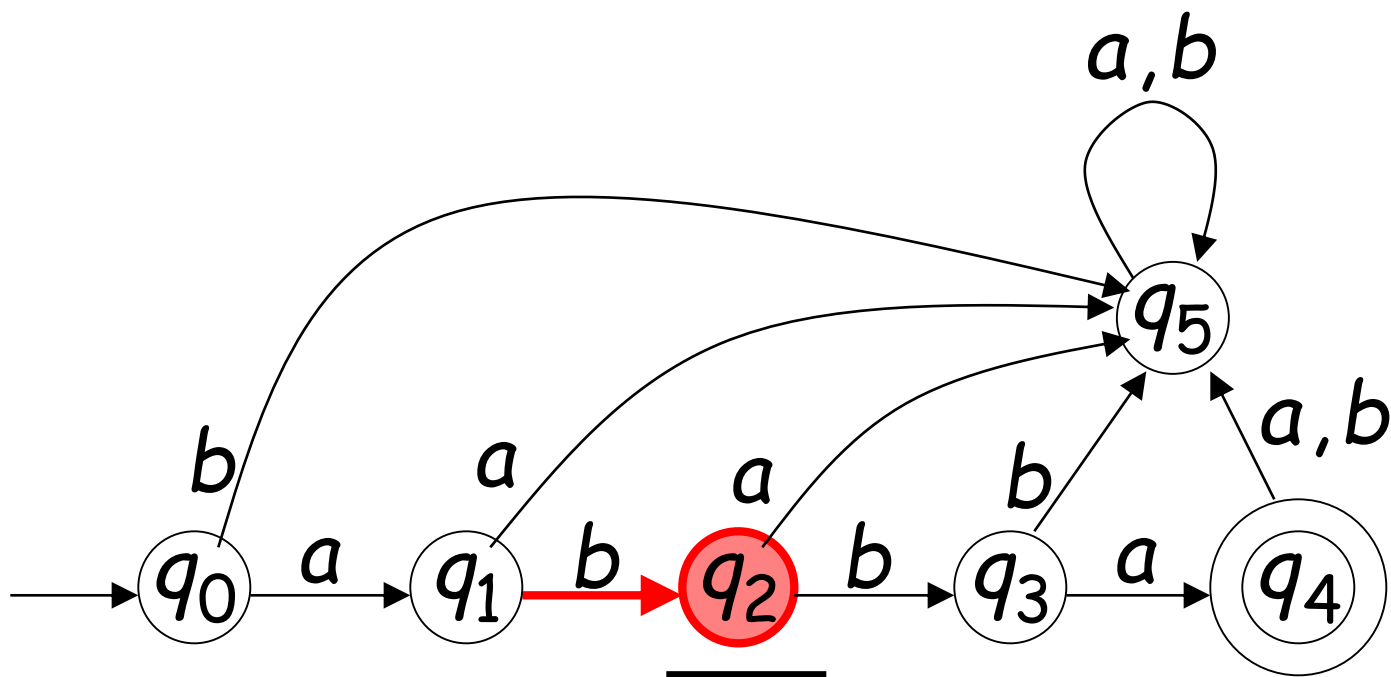
Input finished

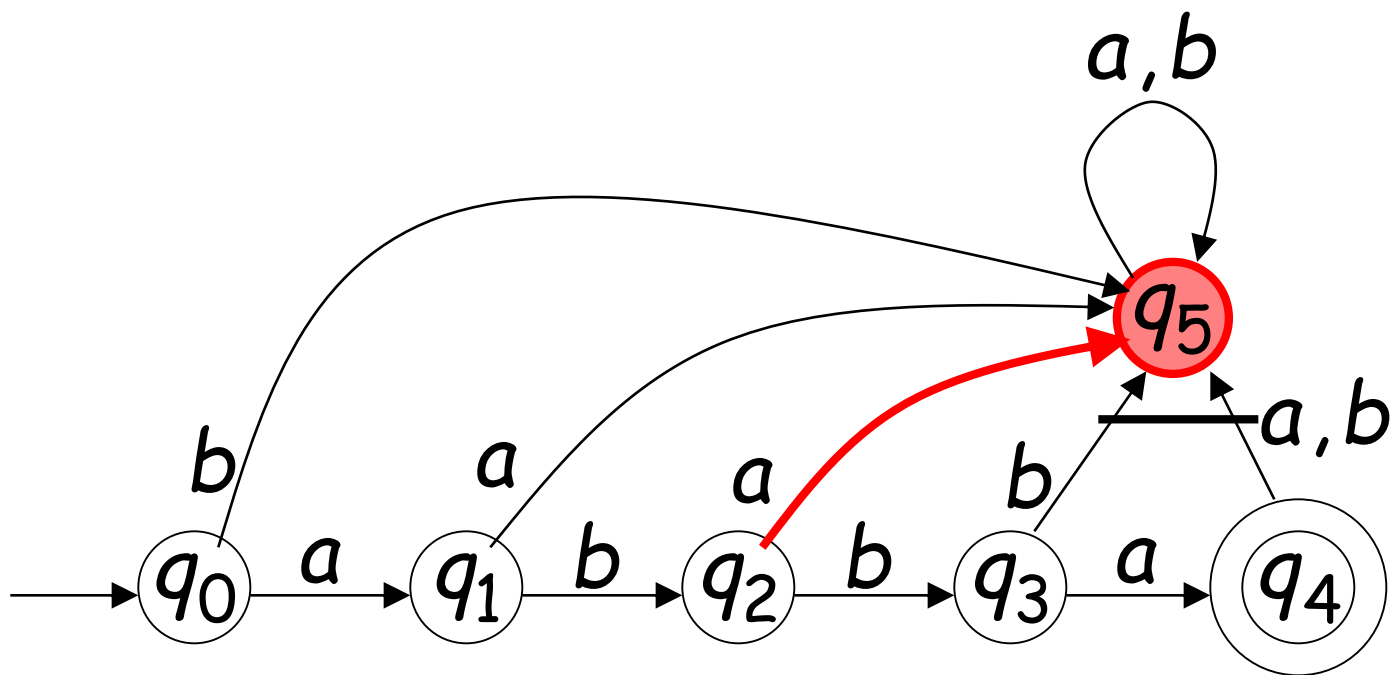


Rejection

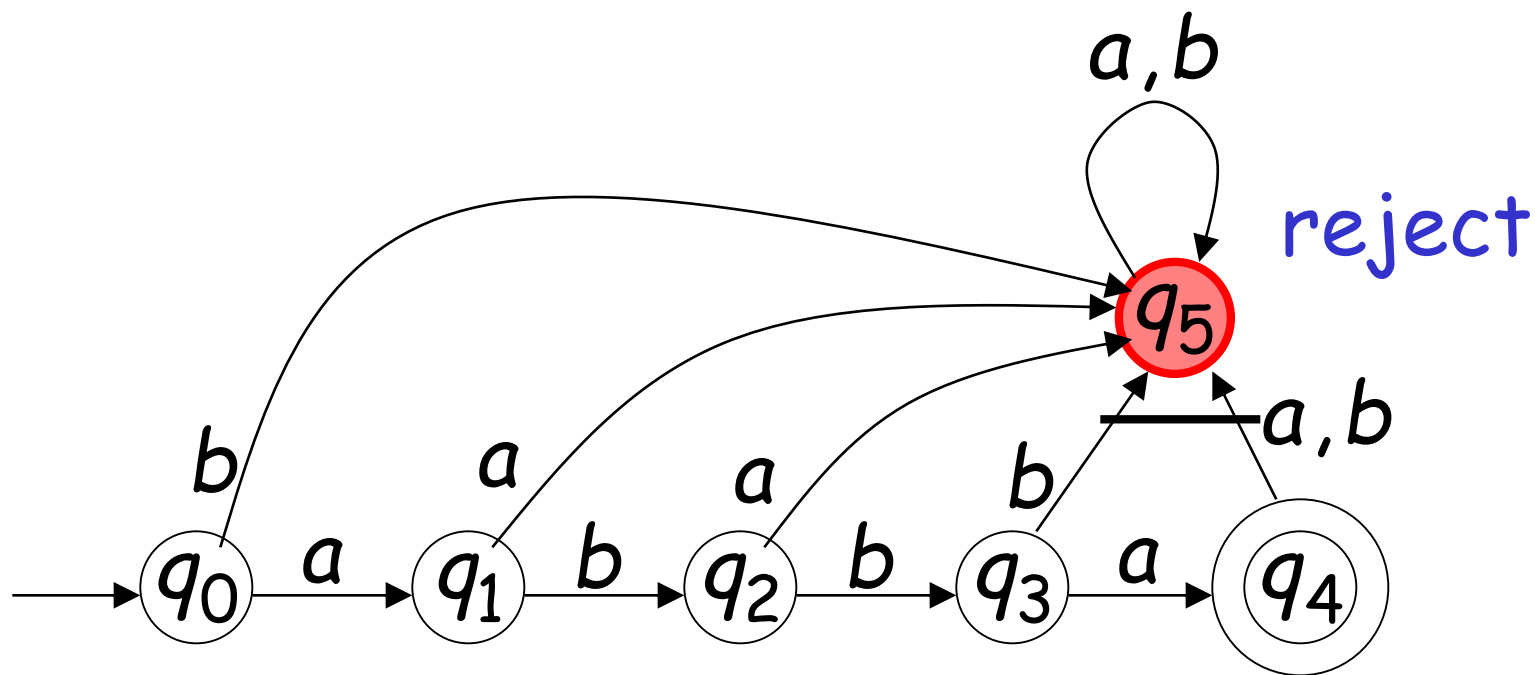
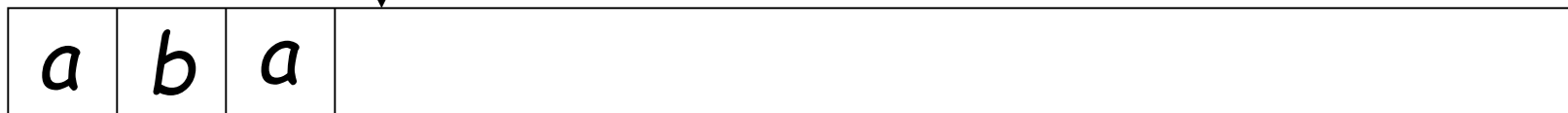




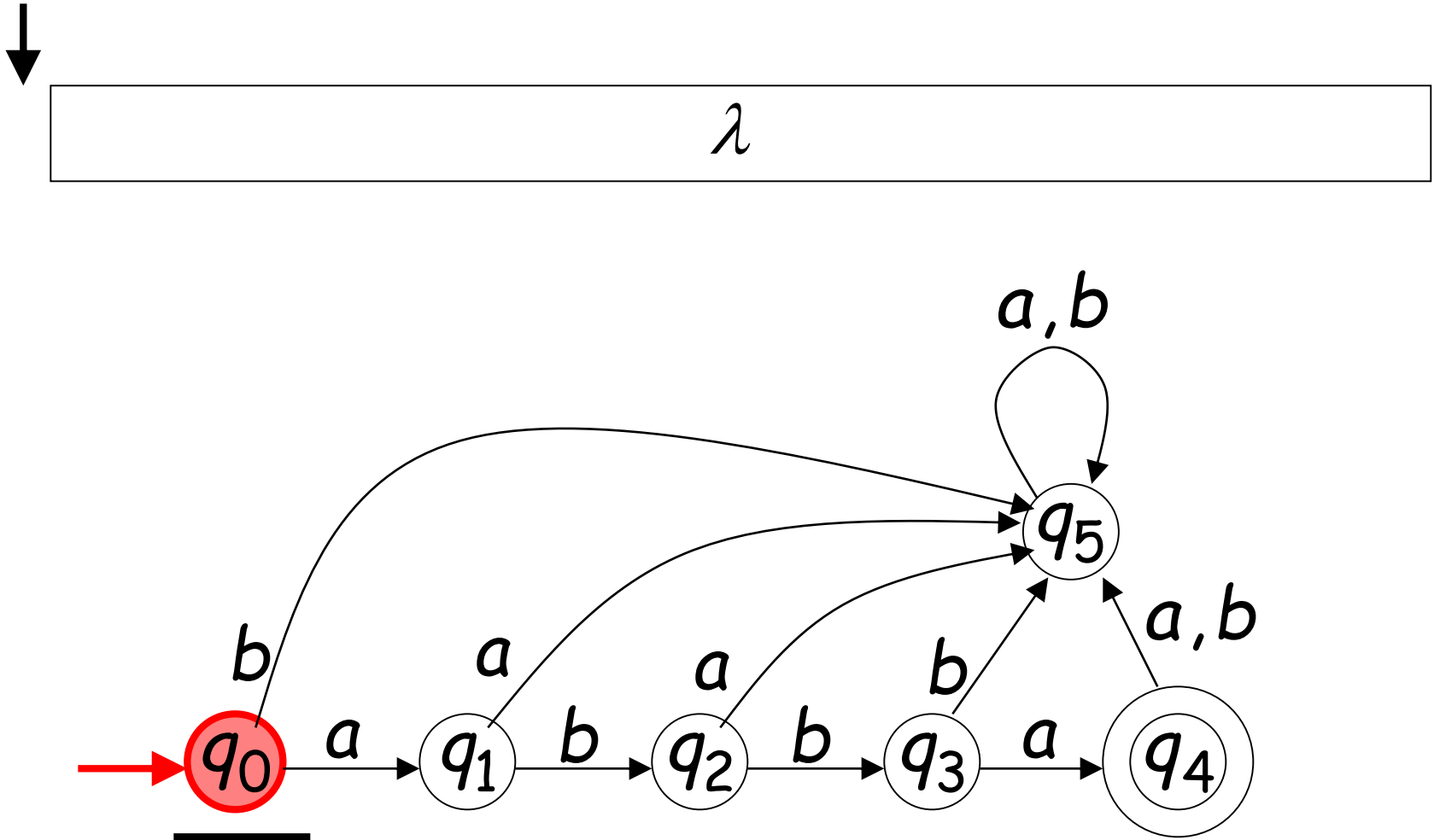


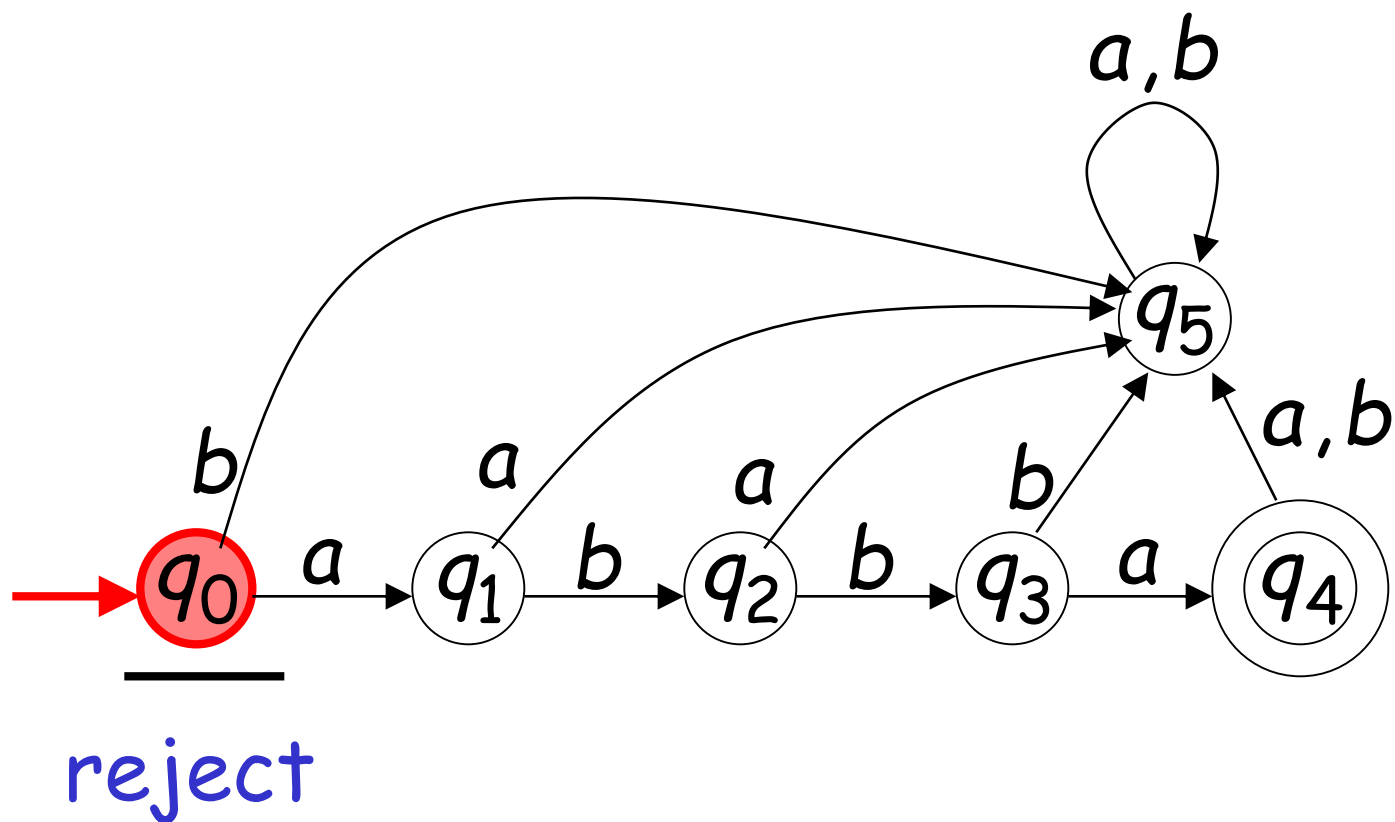
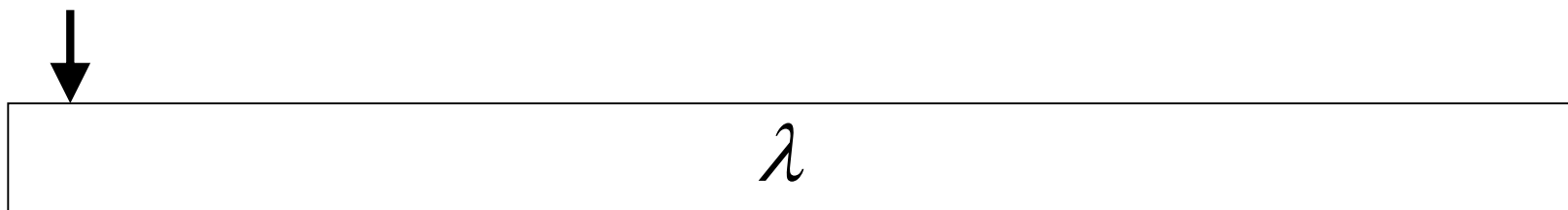


Input finished

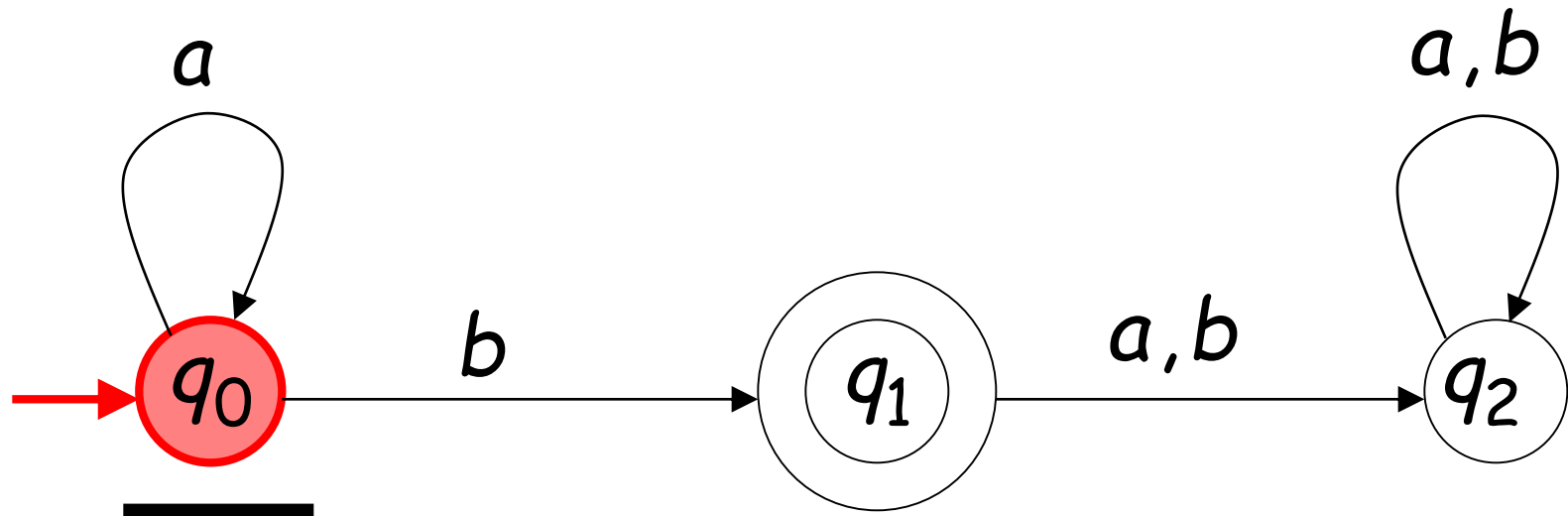


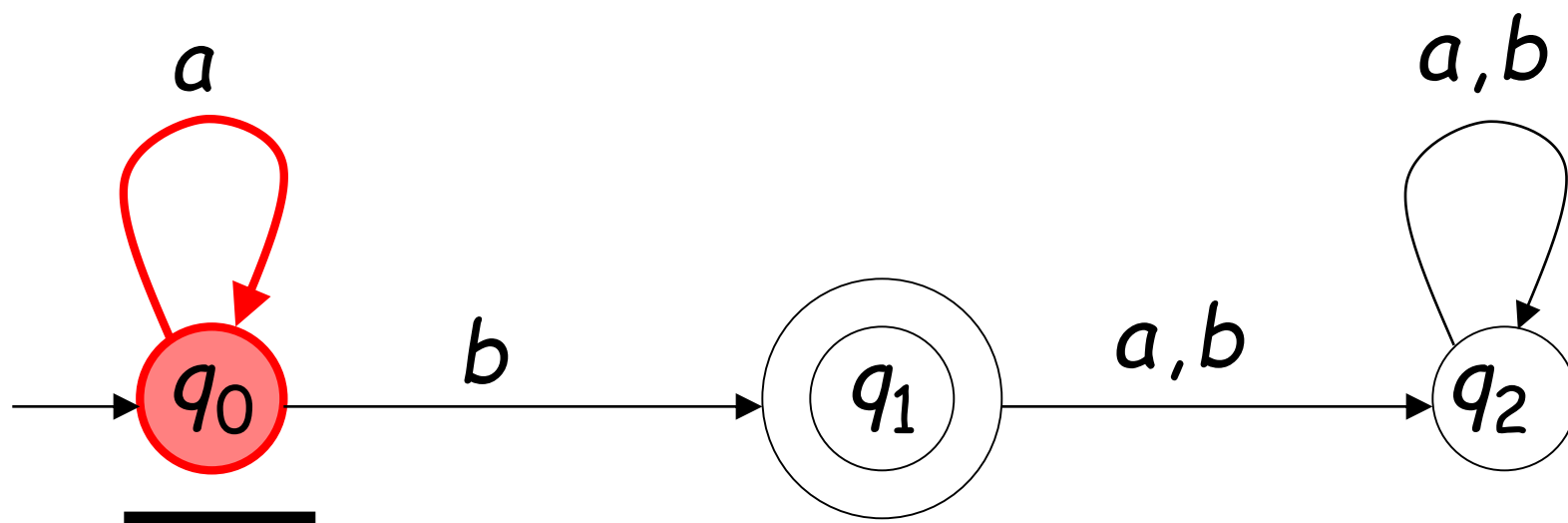
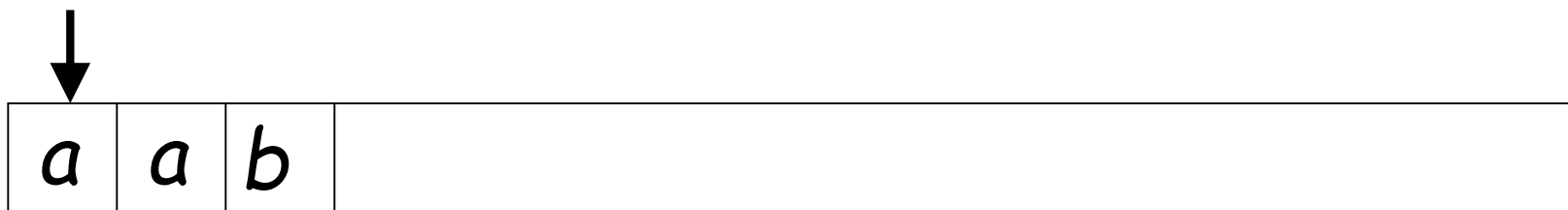
Another Rejection

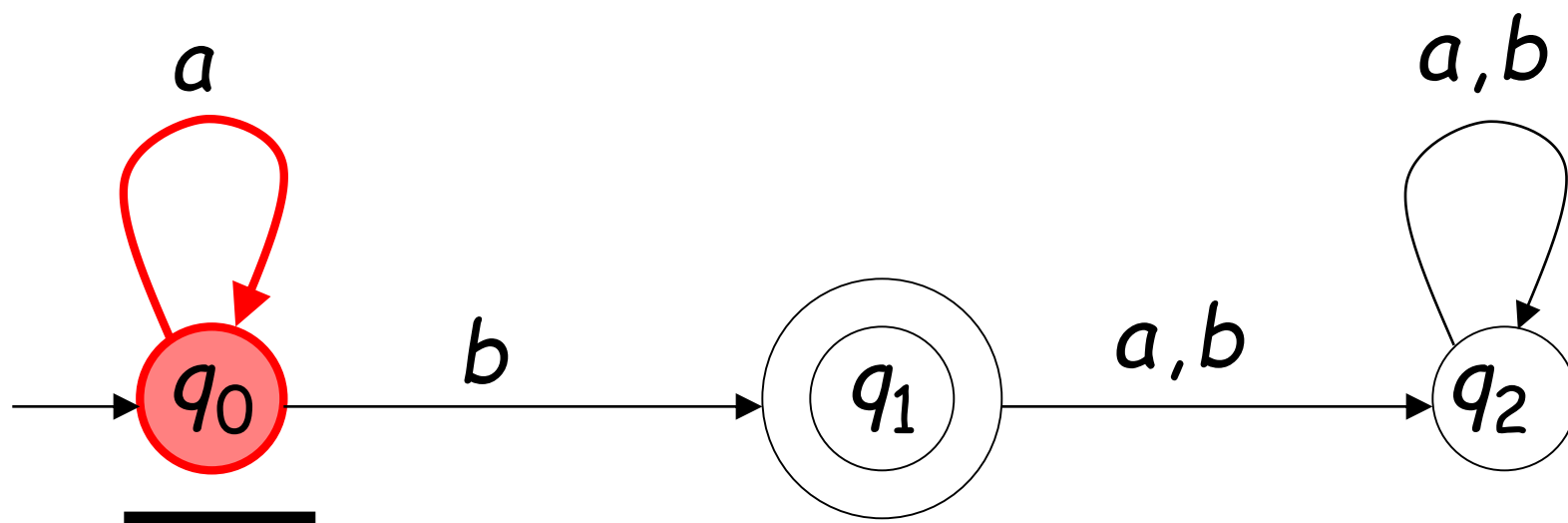
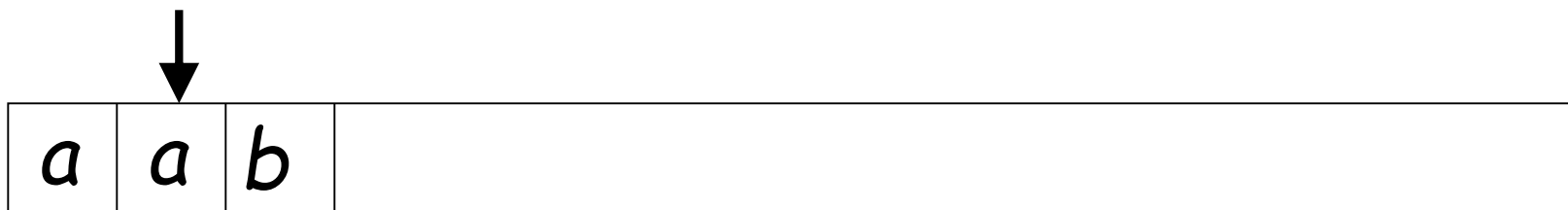


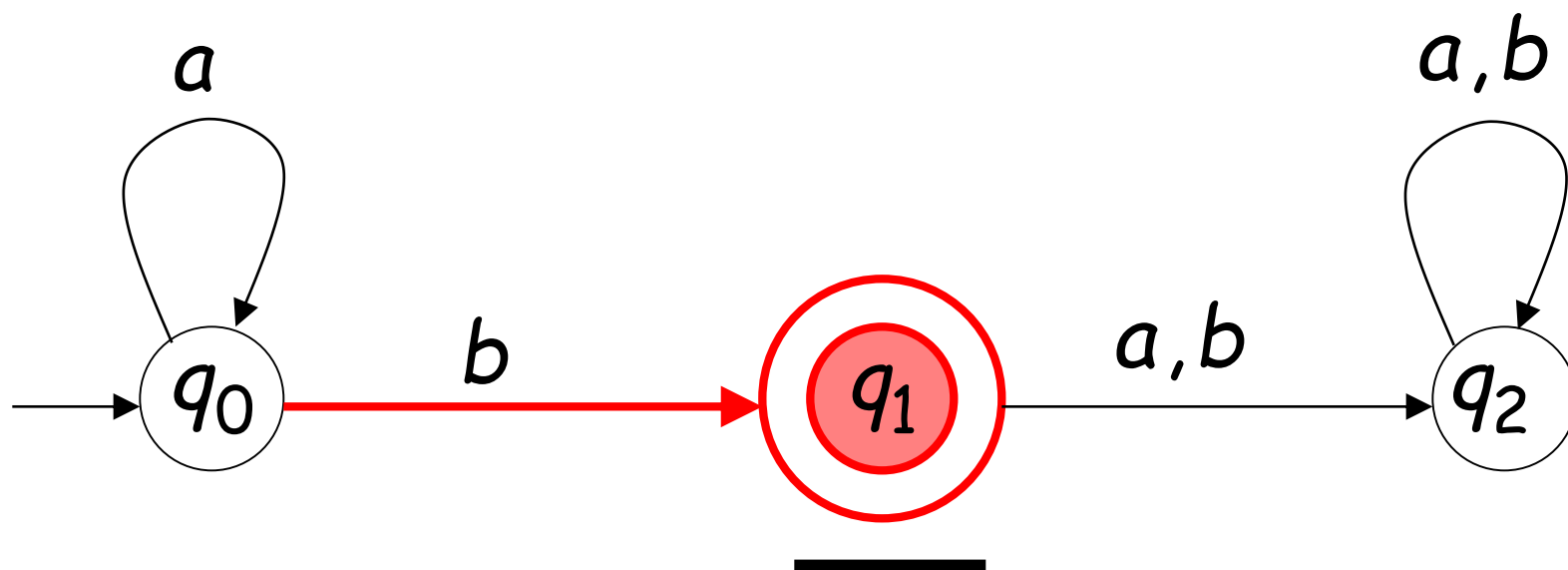
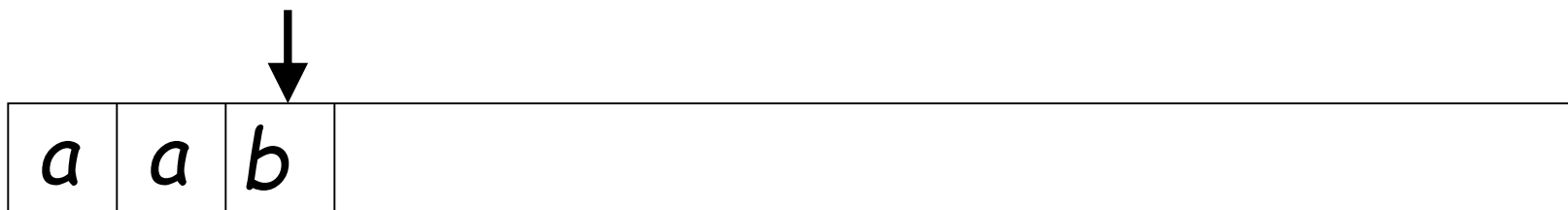


Another Example

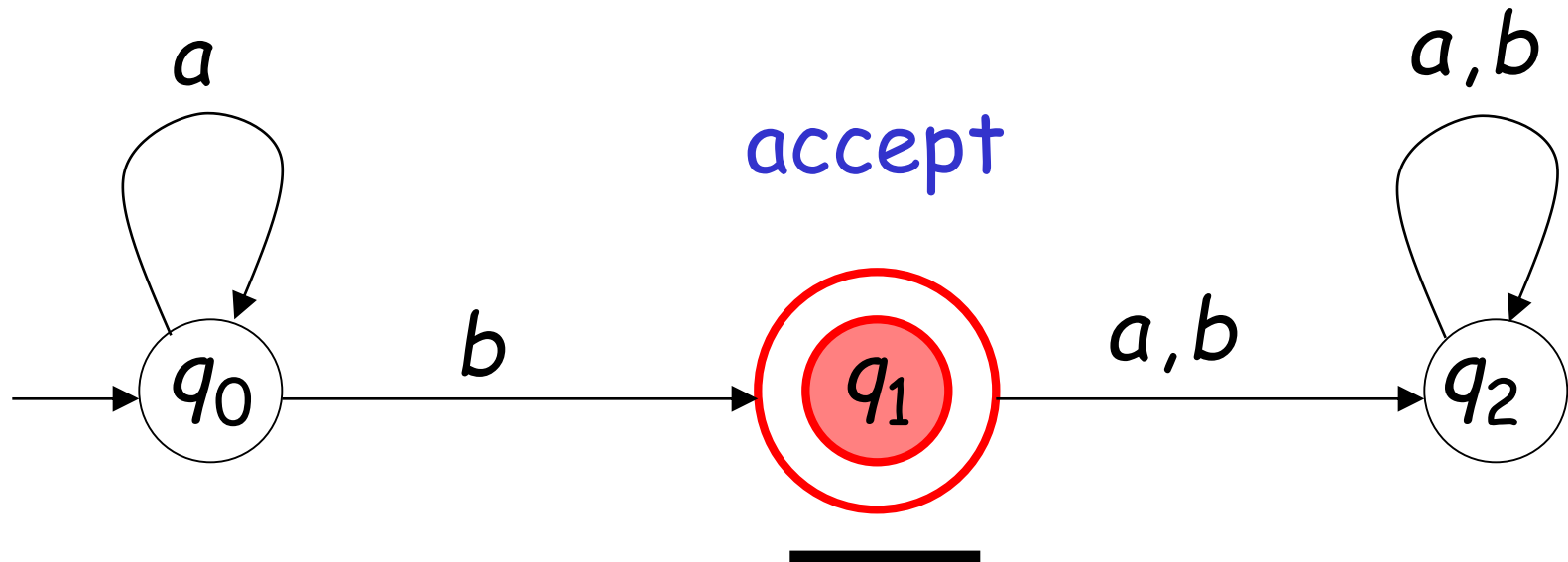
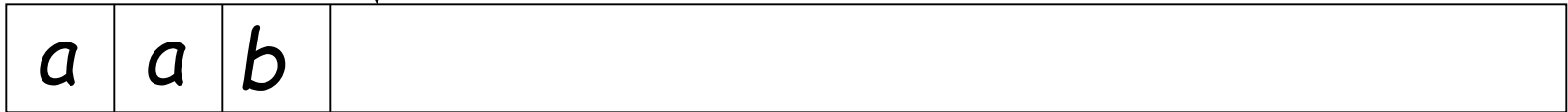




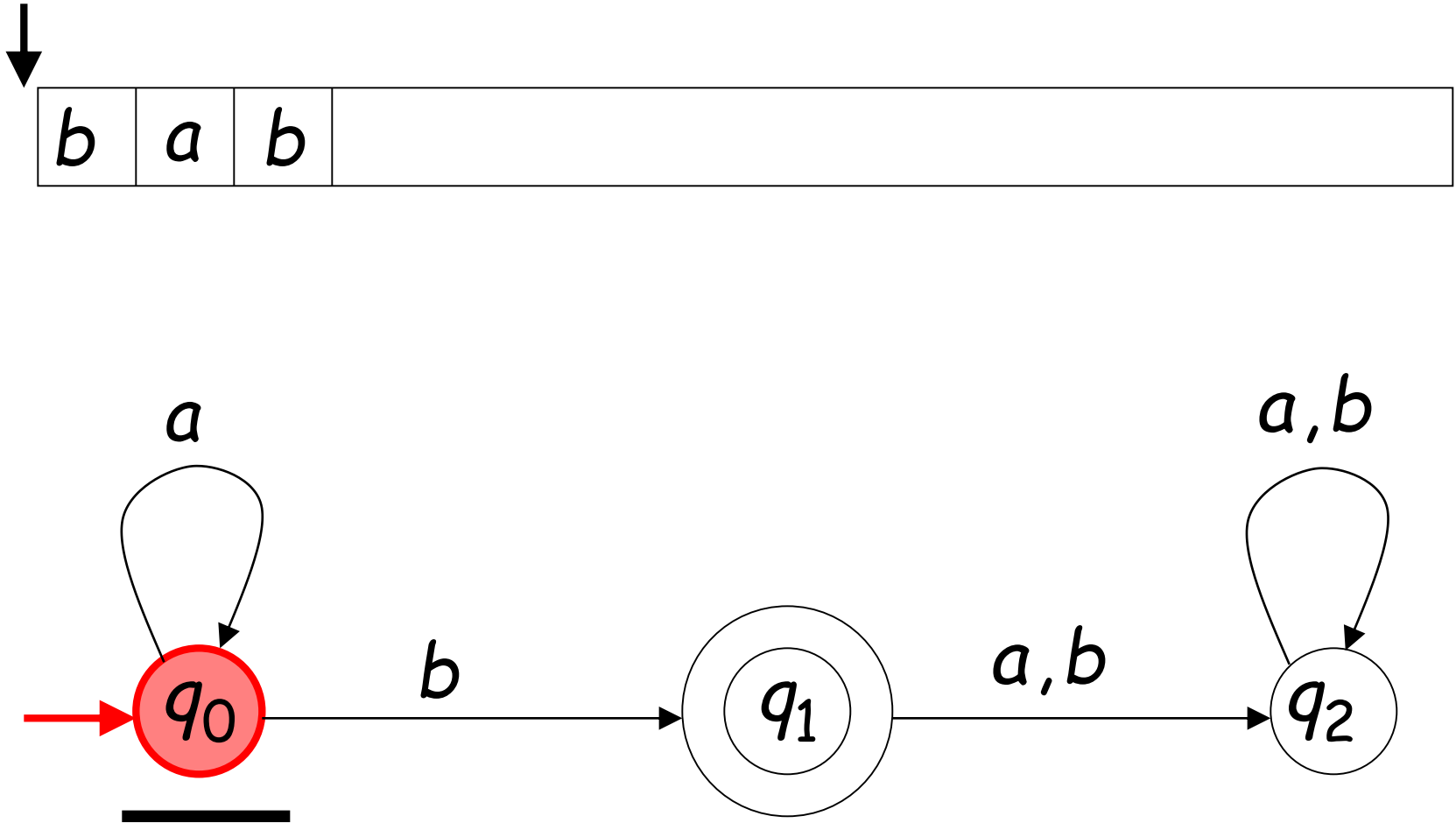


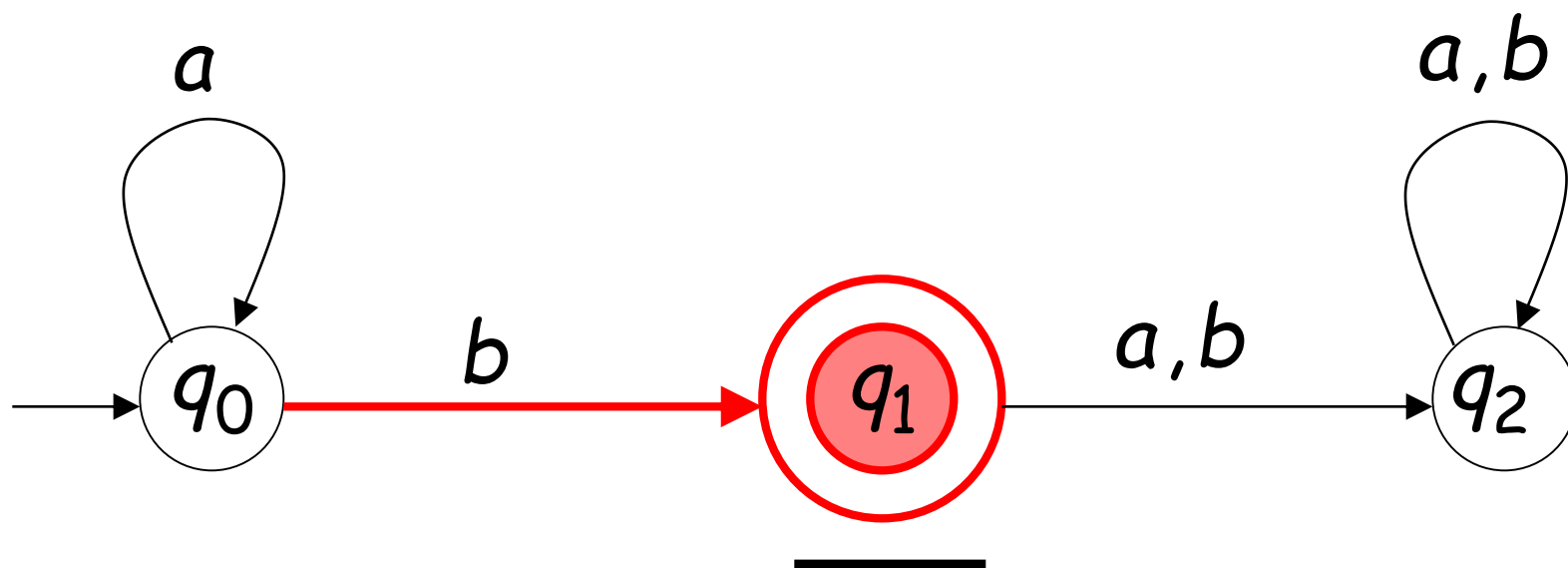


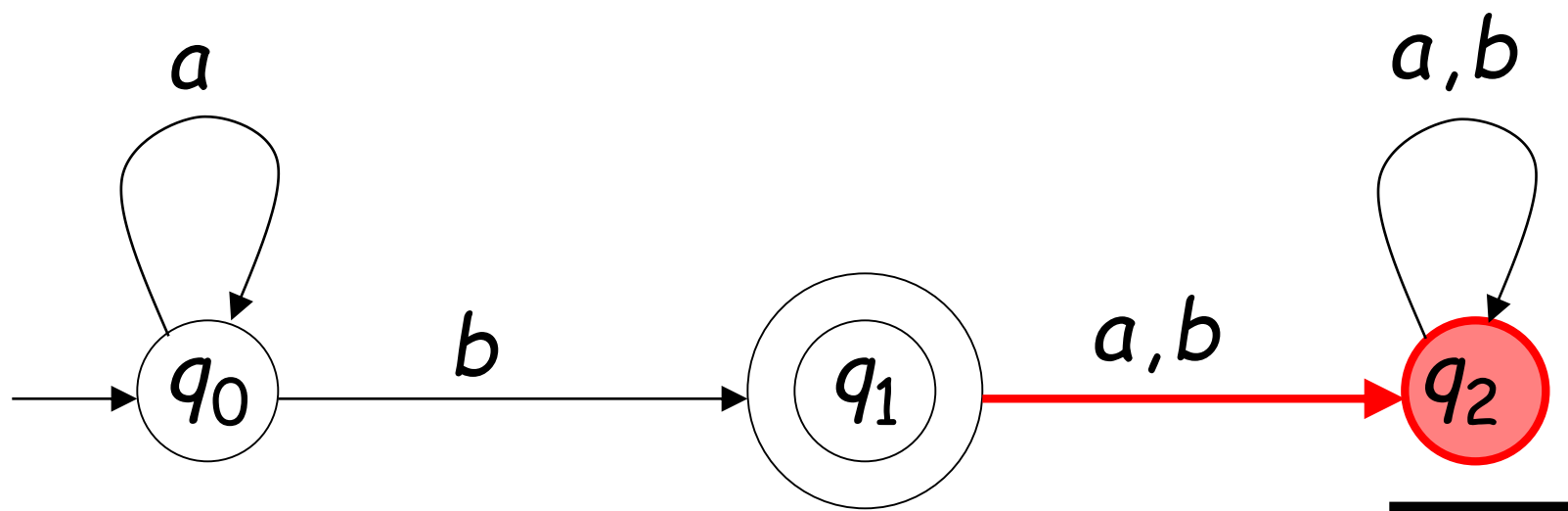
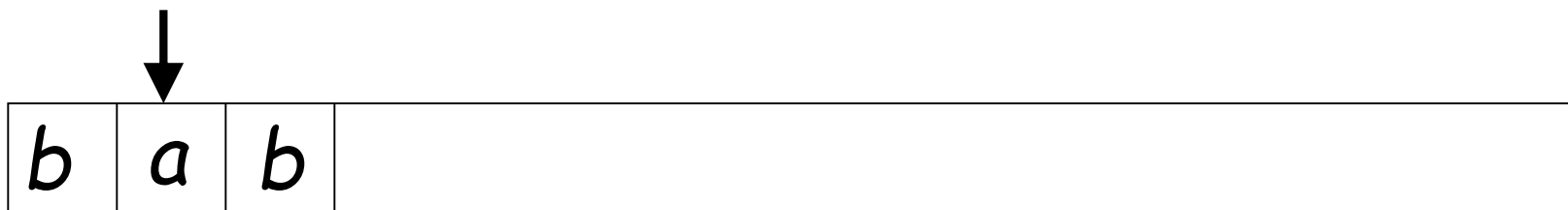
Input finished

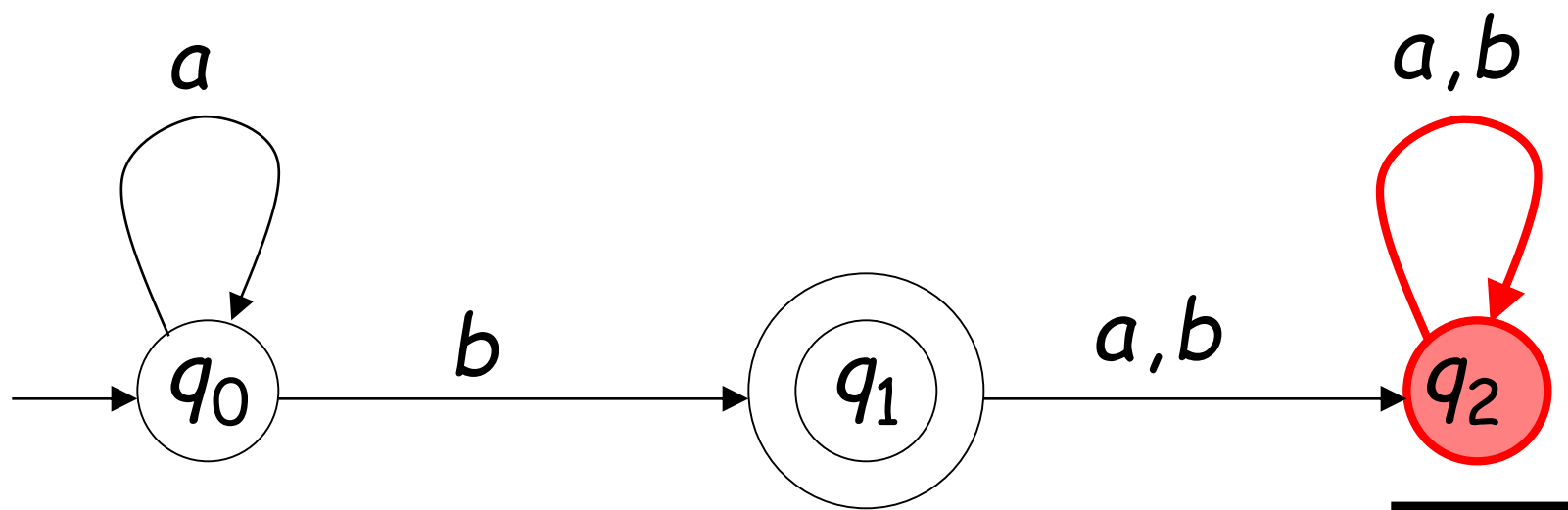
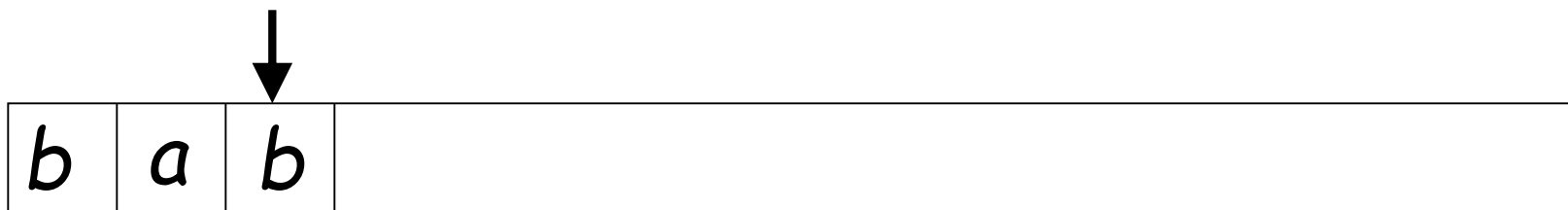


Rejection Example

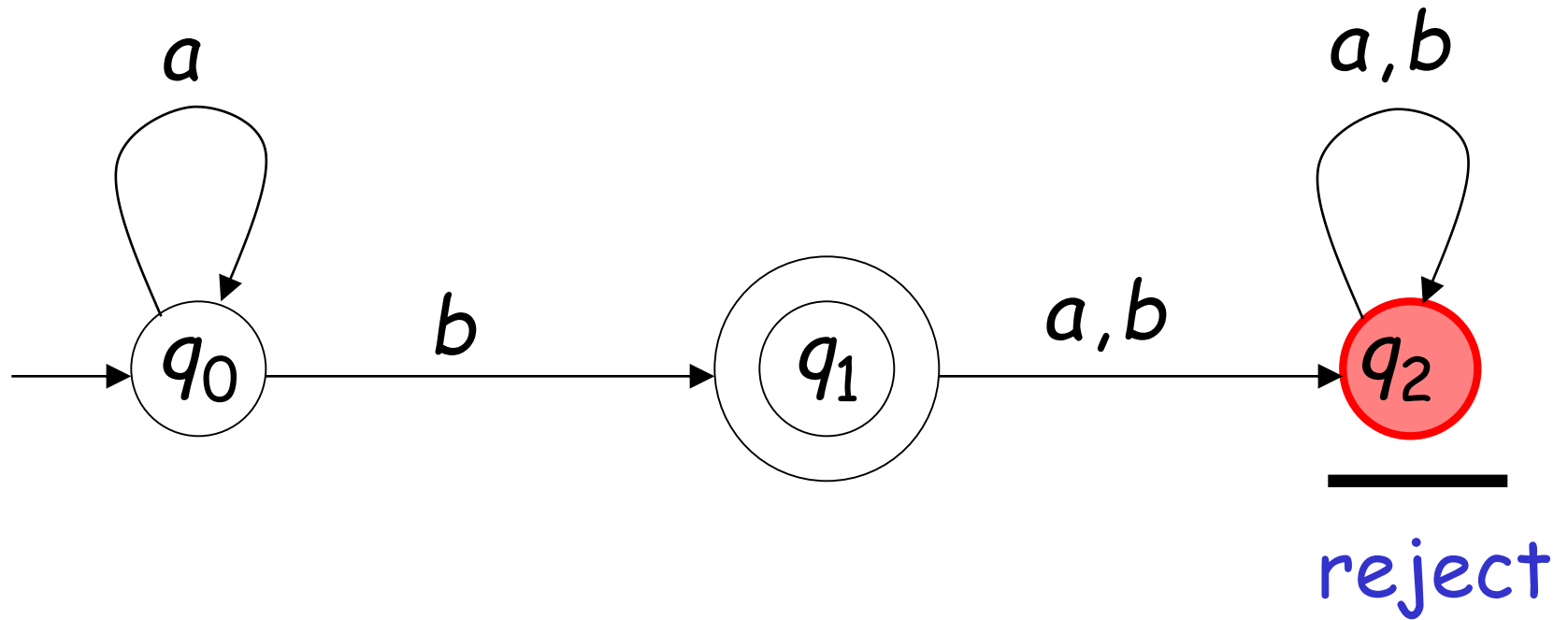








Input finished



Languages Accepted by FAs

FA M

Definition:

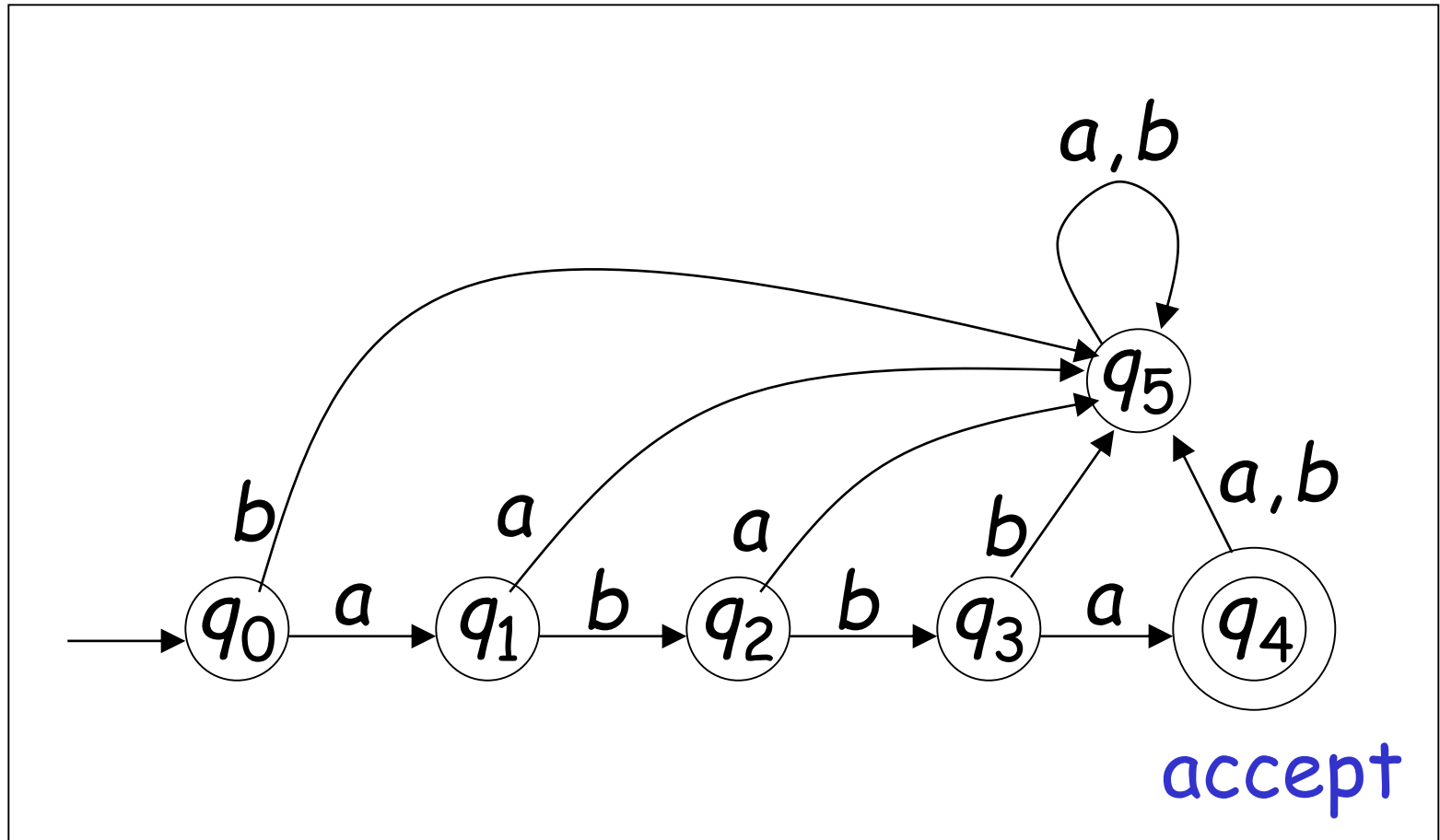
The language $L(M)$ contains
all input strings accepted by M

$$L(M) = \{ \text{strings that bring } M \\ \text{to an accepting state} \}$$

Example

$$L(M) = \{abba\}$$

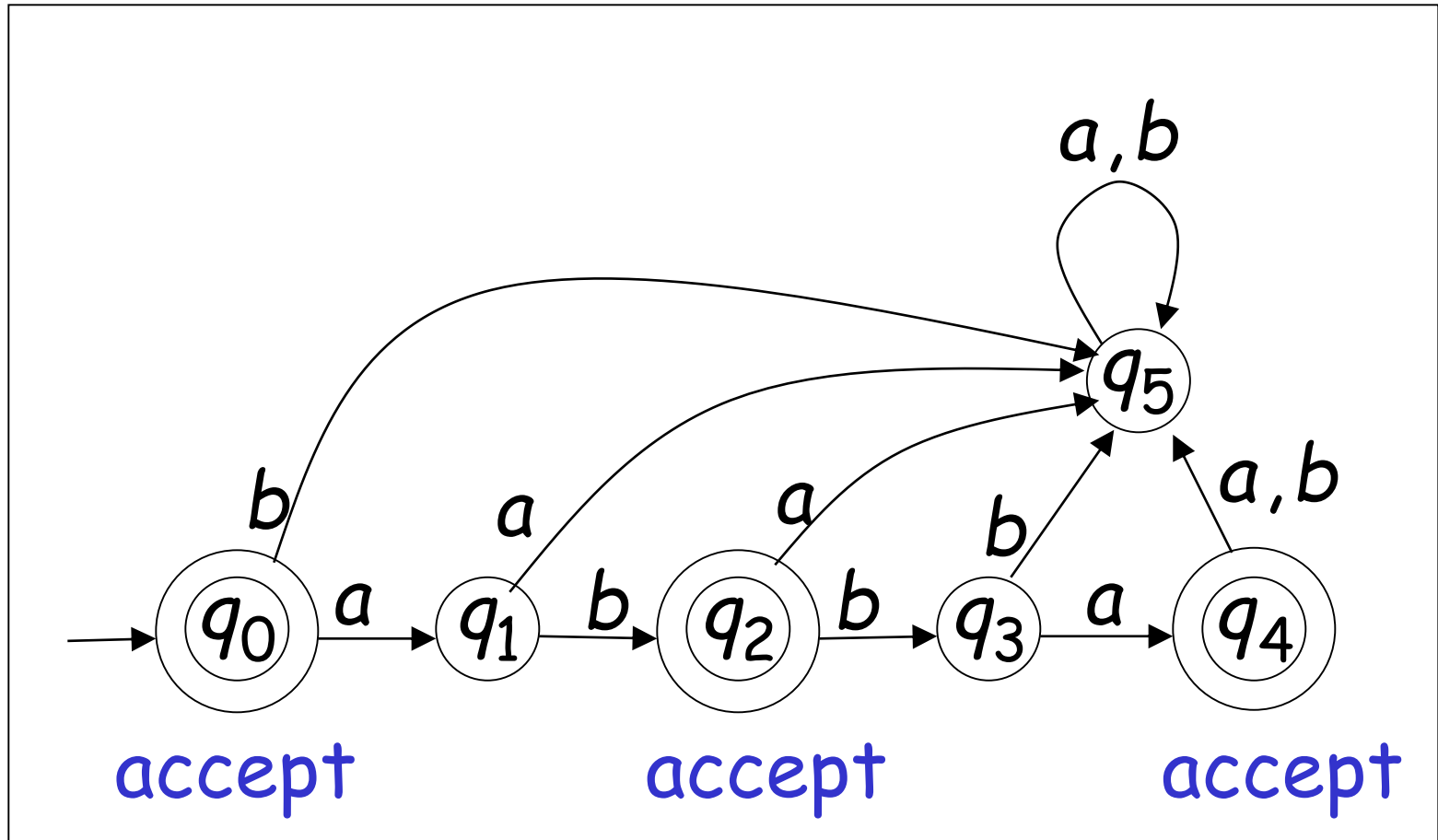
M



Example

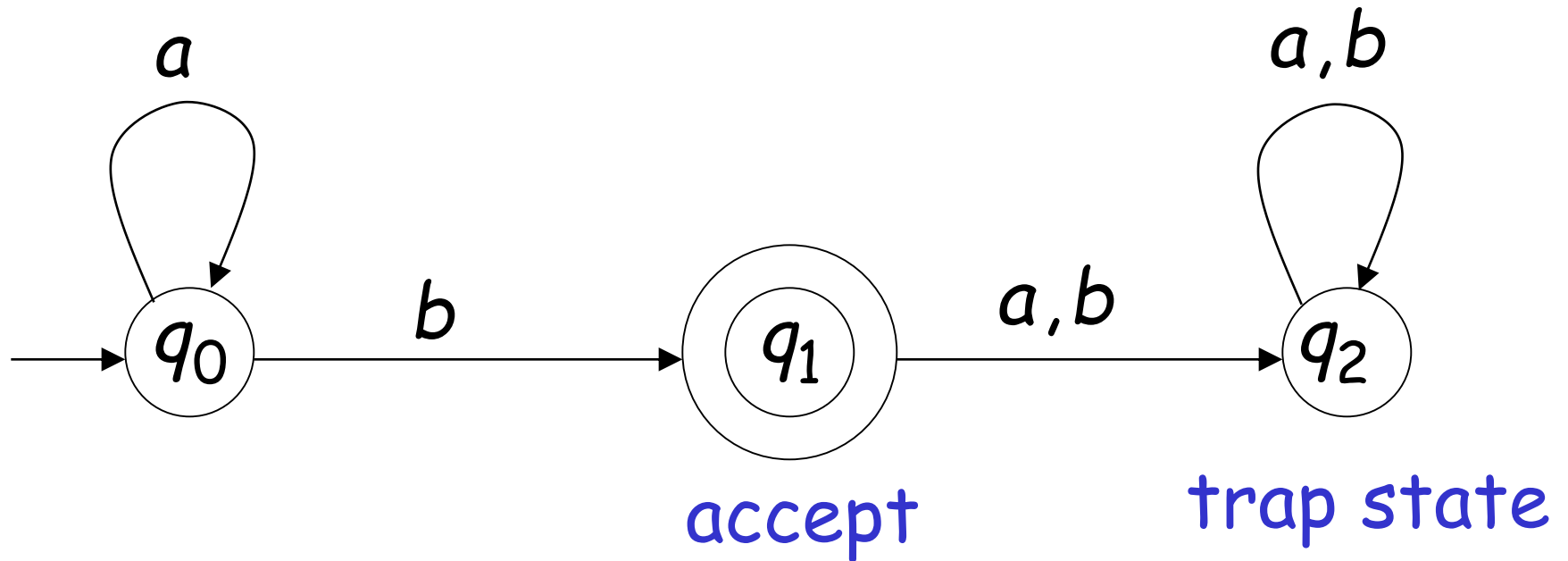
$$L(M) = \{\lambda, ab, abba\}$$

M



Example

$$L(M) = \{a^n b : n \geq 0\}$$



Formal Definition

Finite Automaton (FA)

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

Q : set of states

Σ : input alphabet

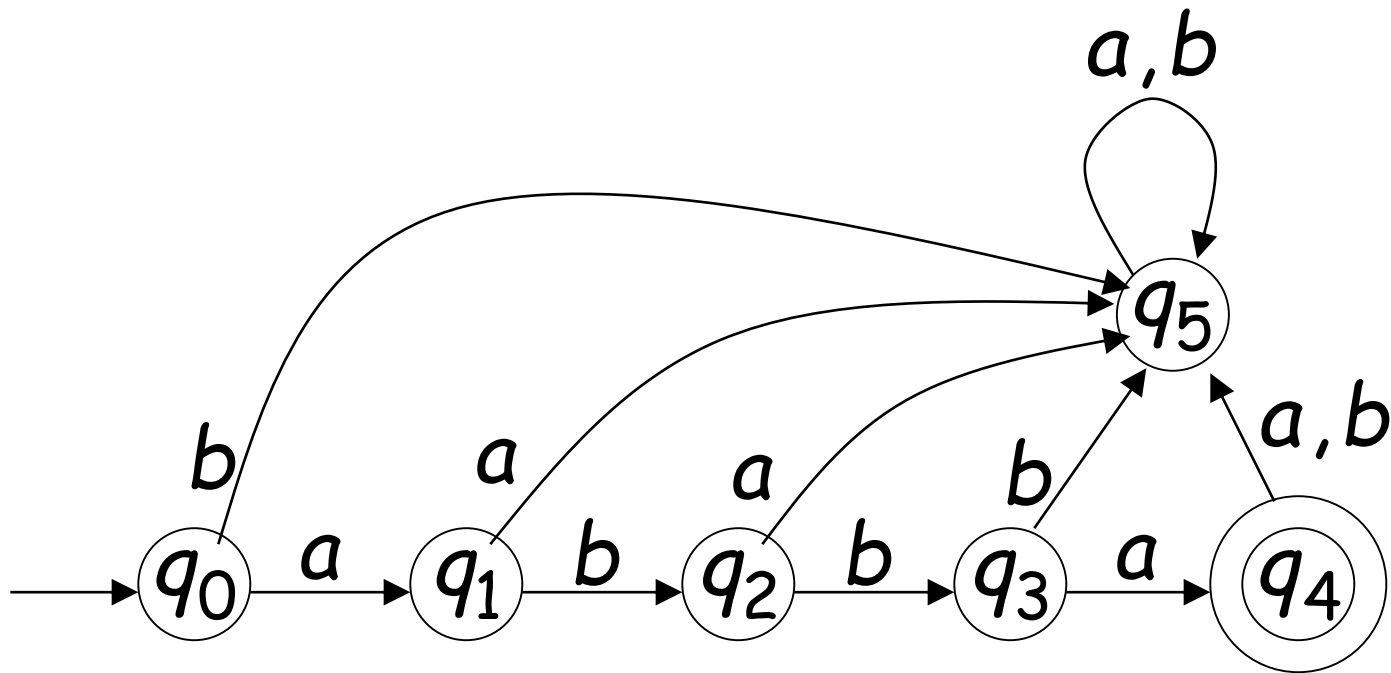
δ : transition function

q_0 : initial state

F : set of accepting states

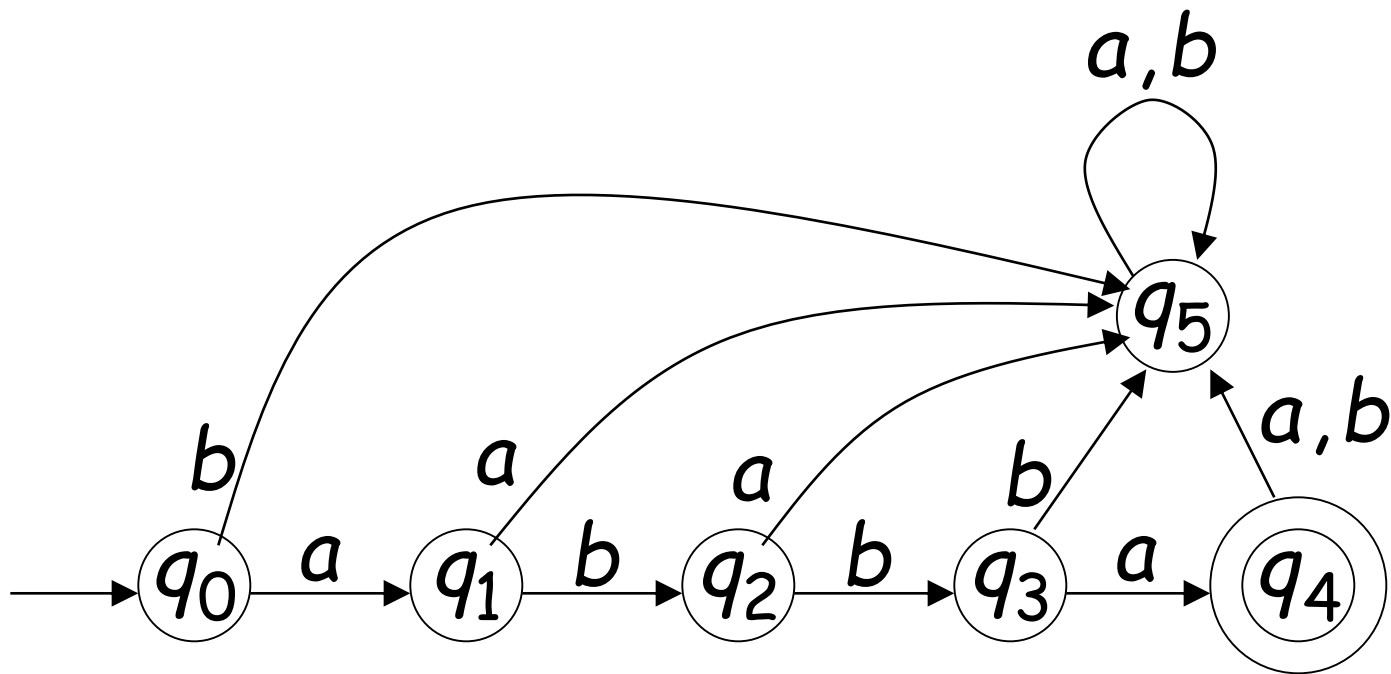
Input Alphabet Σ

$$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$$

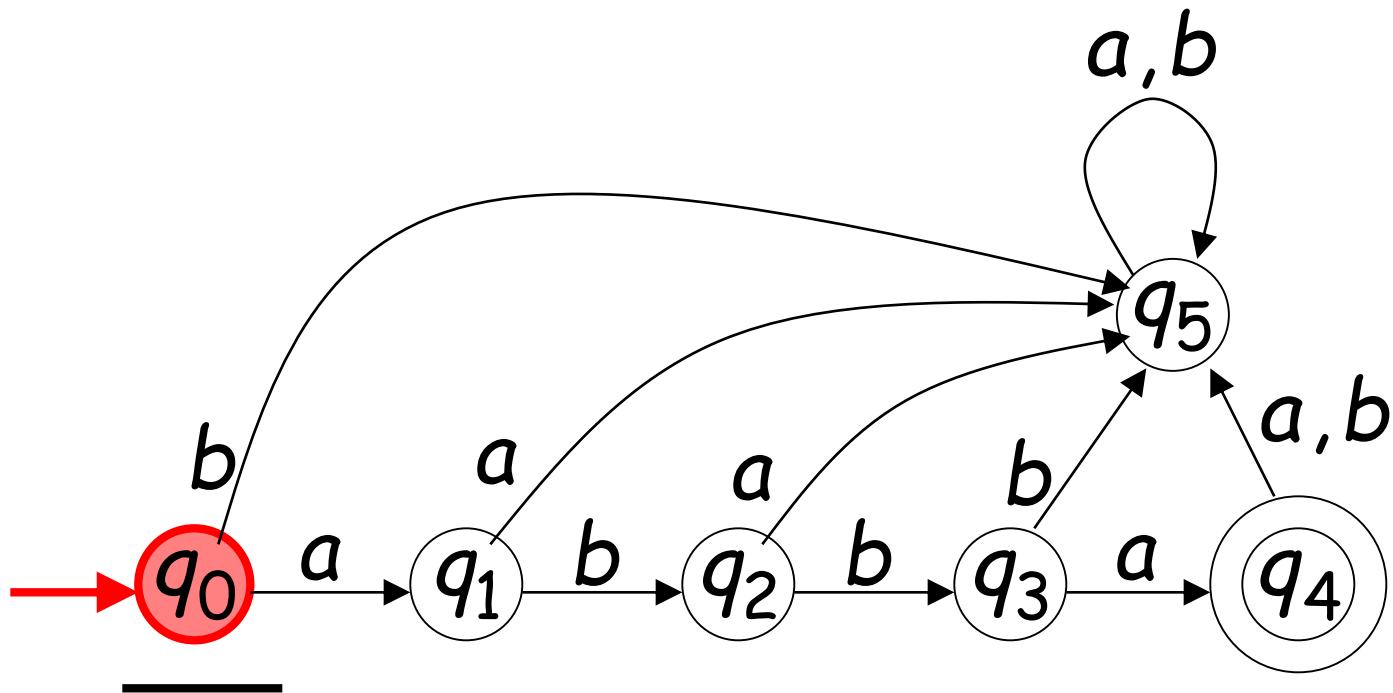


Set of States Q

$$Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$$

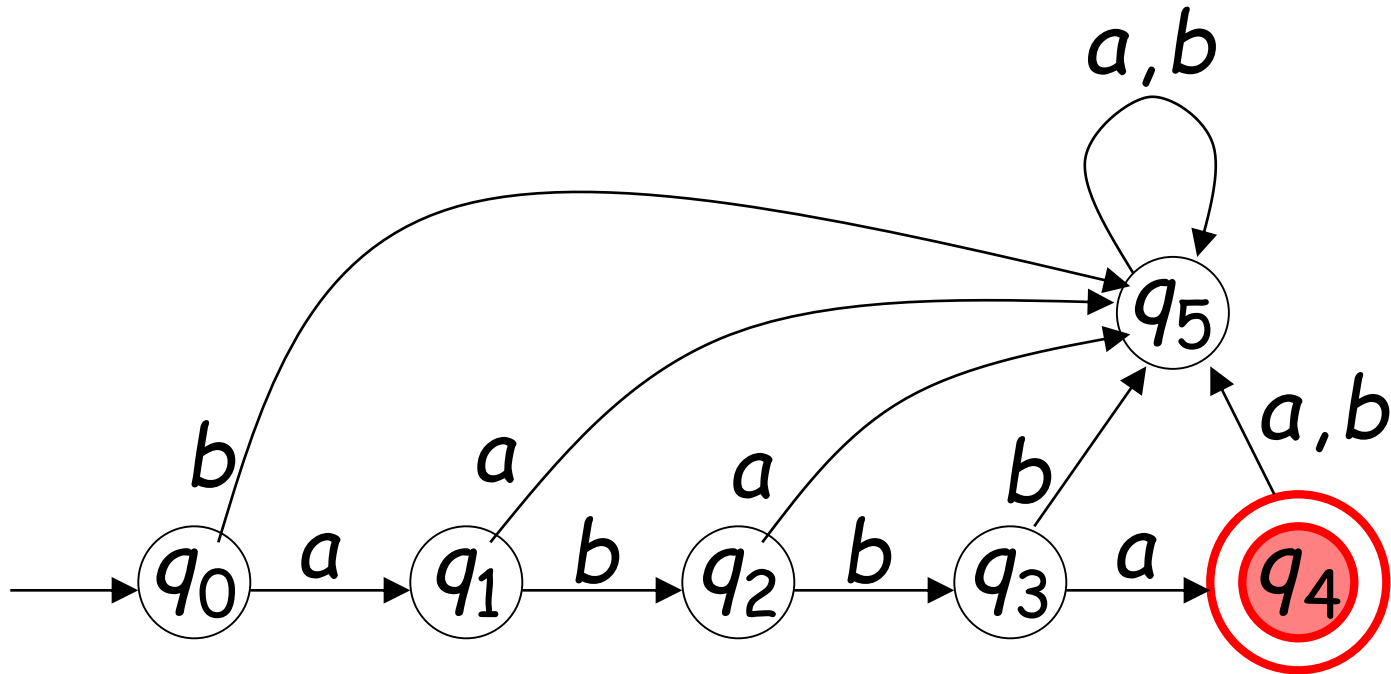


Initial State q_0



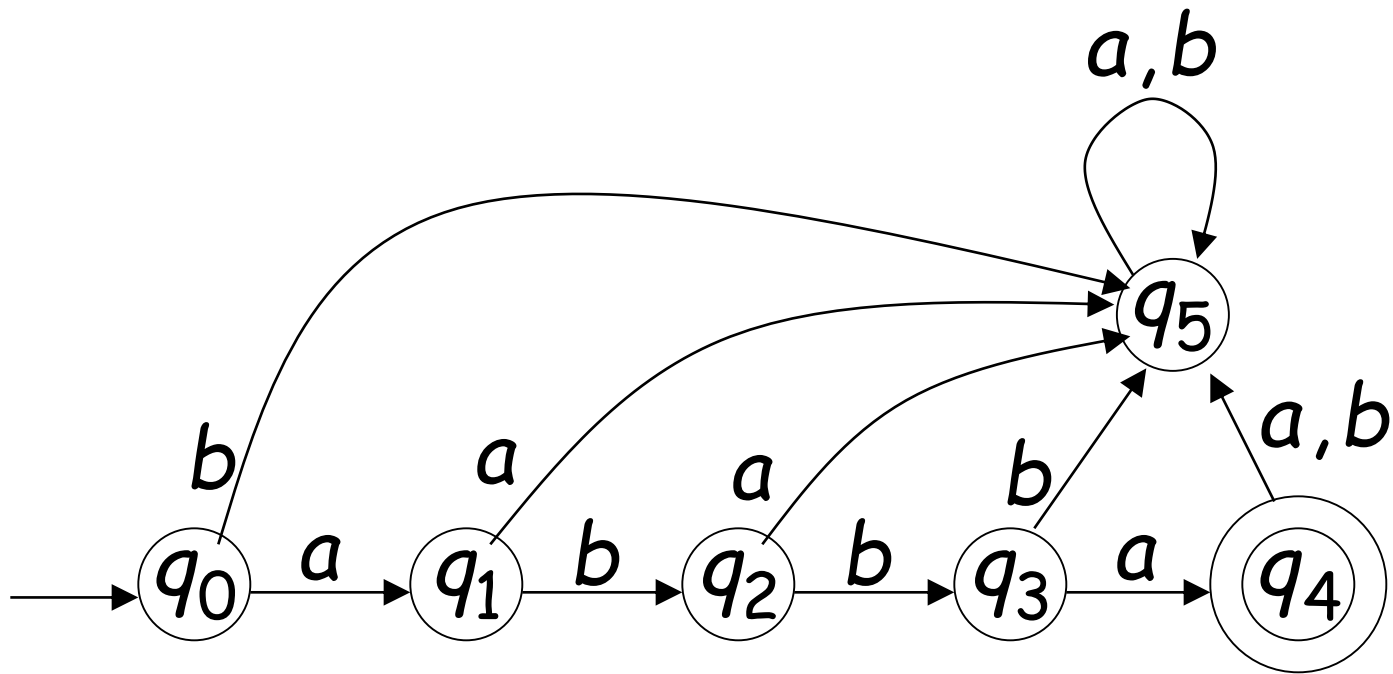
Set of Accepting States F

$$F = \{q_4\}$$

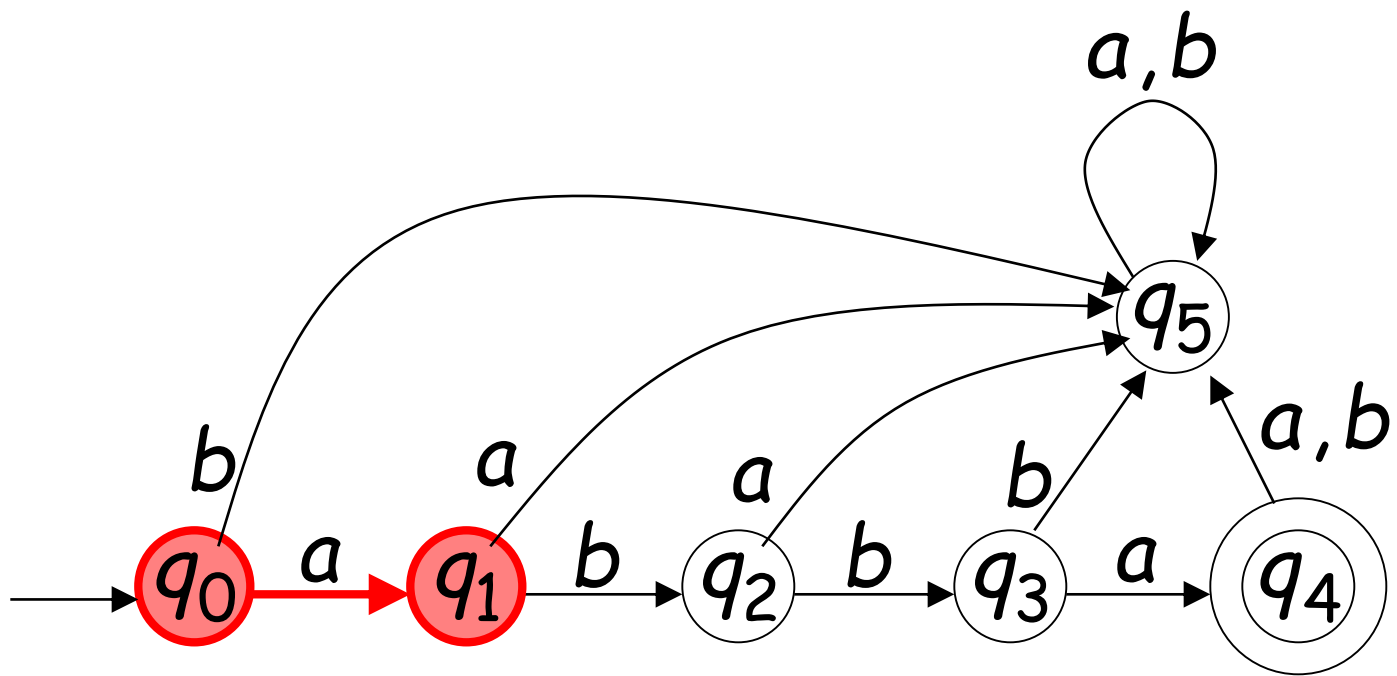


Transition Function δ

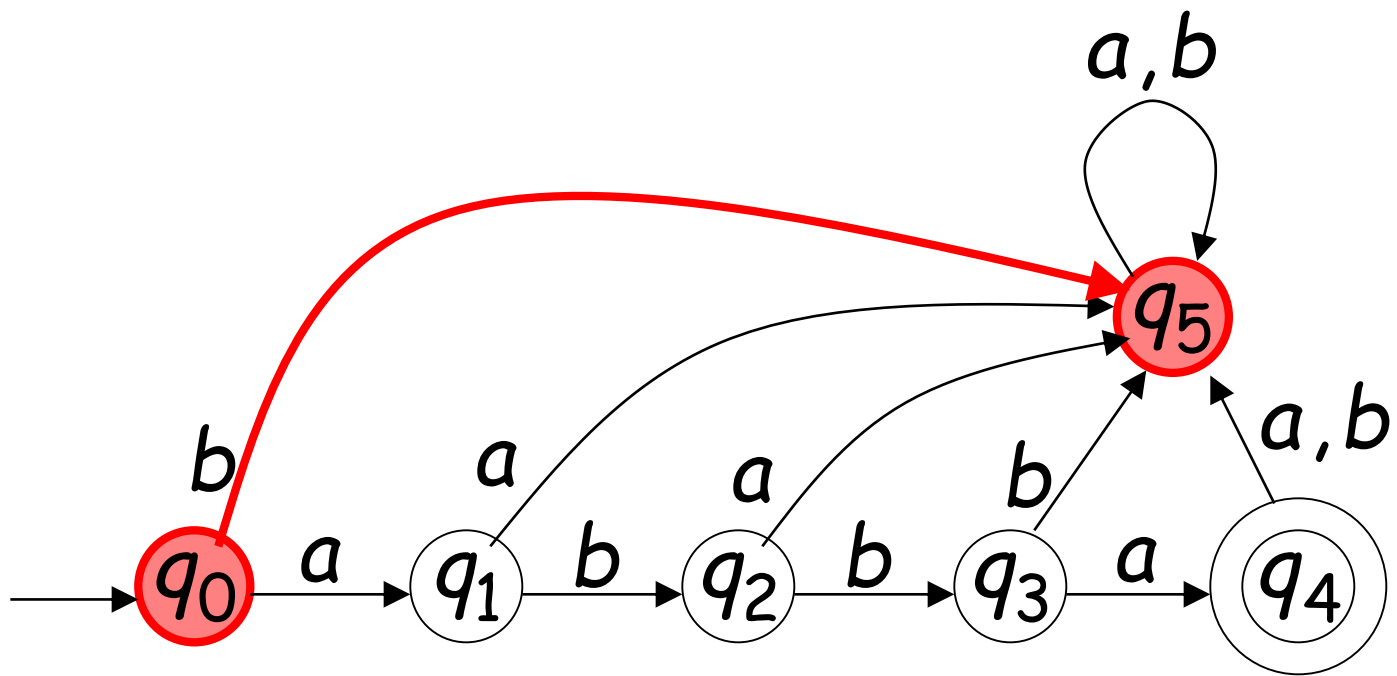
$$\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$$



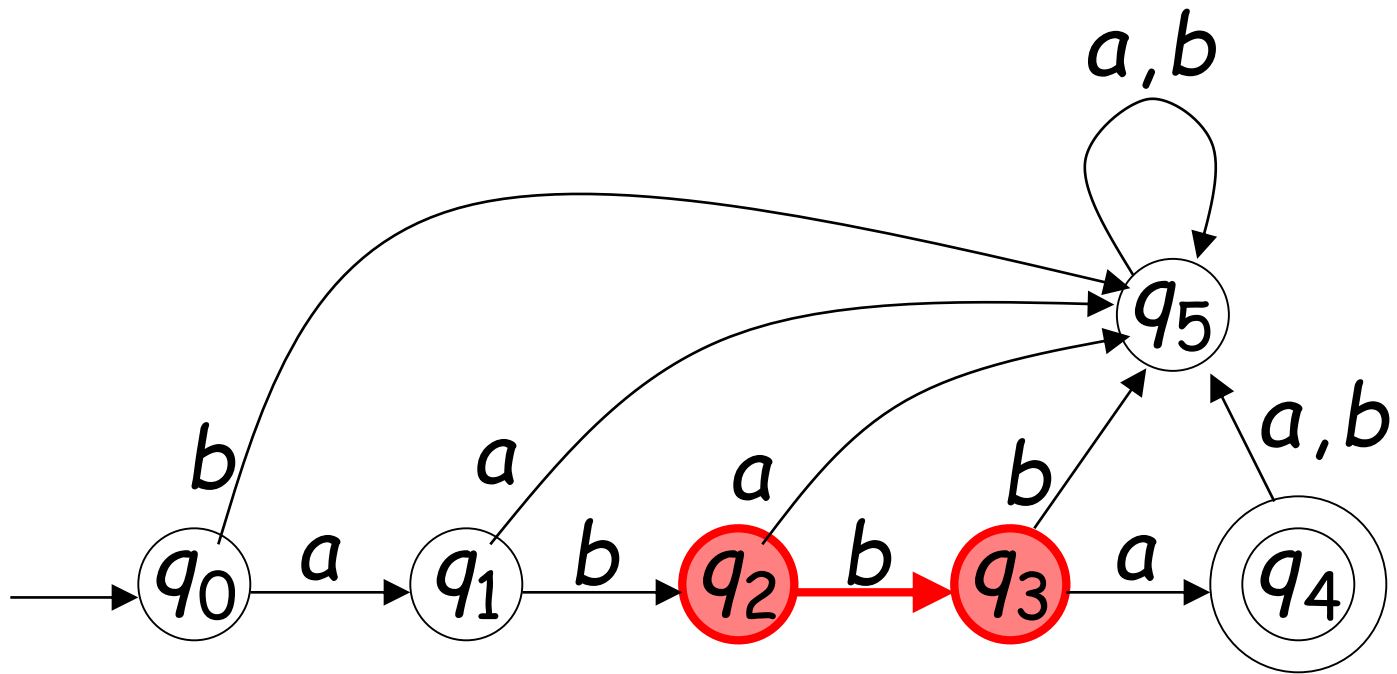
$$\delta(q_0, a) = q_1$$



$$\delta(q_0, b) = q_5$$

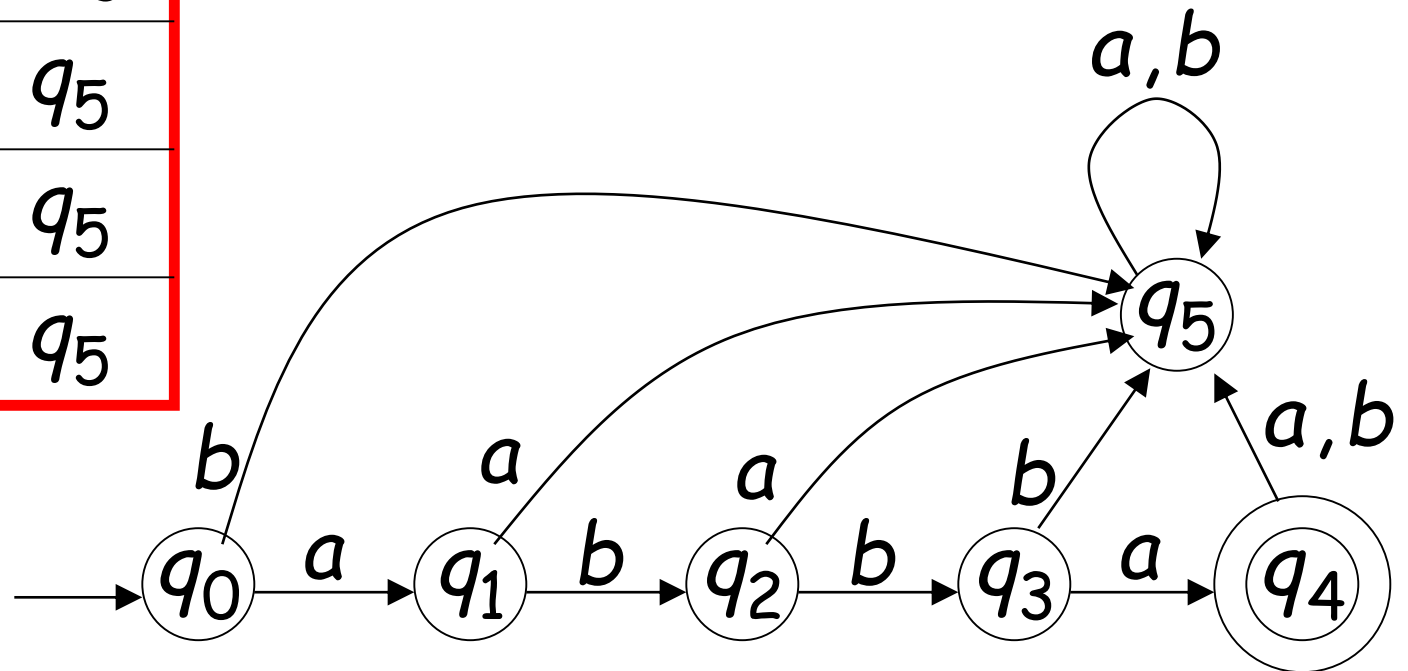


$$\delta(q_2, b) = q_3$$



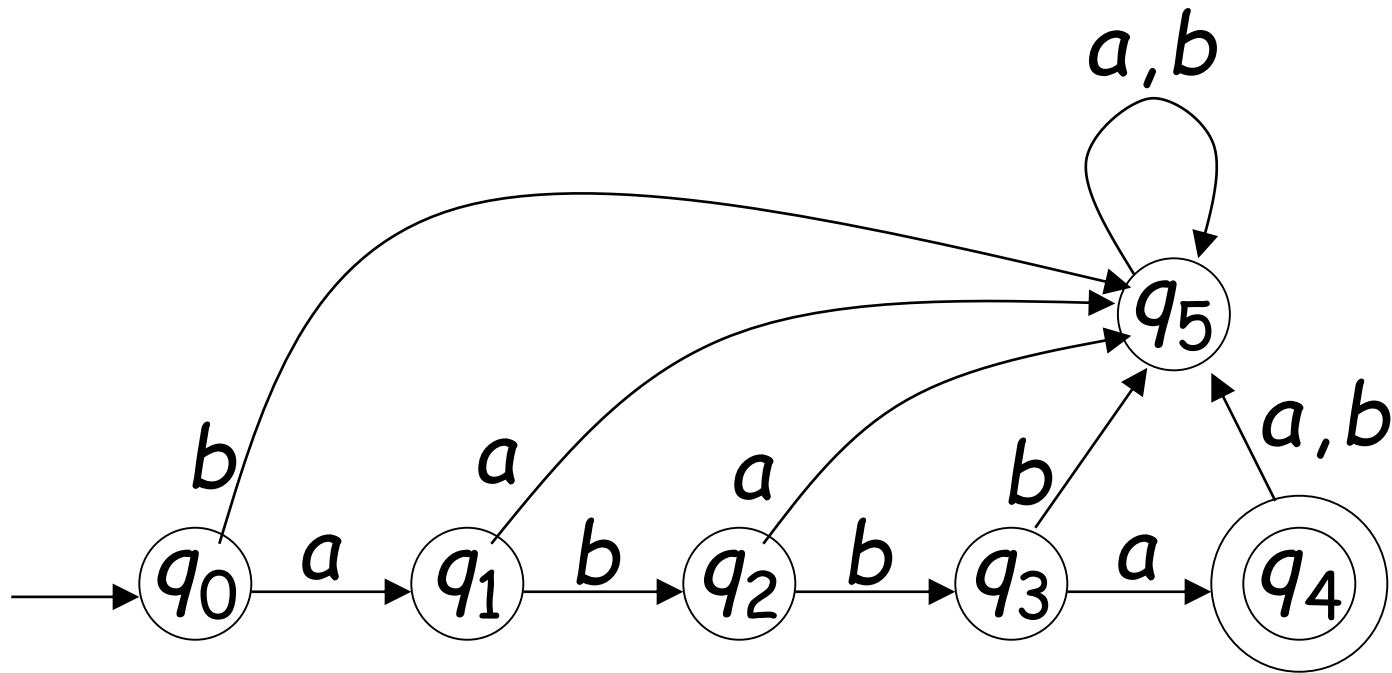
Transition Function δ

δ	a	b
q_0	q_1	q_5
q_1	q_5	q_2
q_2	q_5	q_3
q_3	q_4	q_5
q_4	q_5	q_5
q_5	q_5	q_5

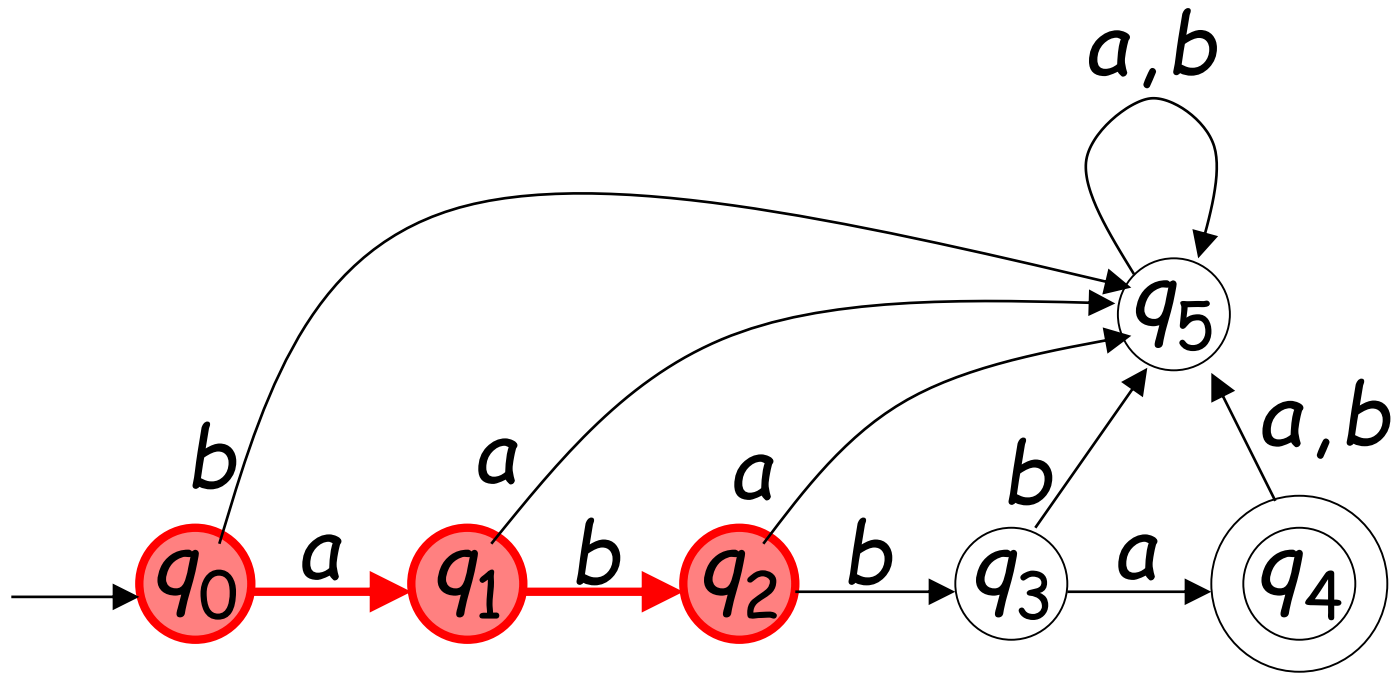


Extended Transition Function δ^*

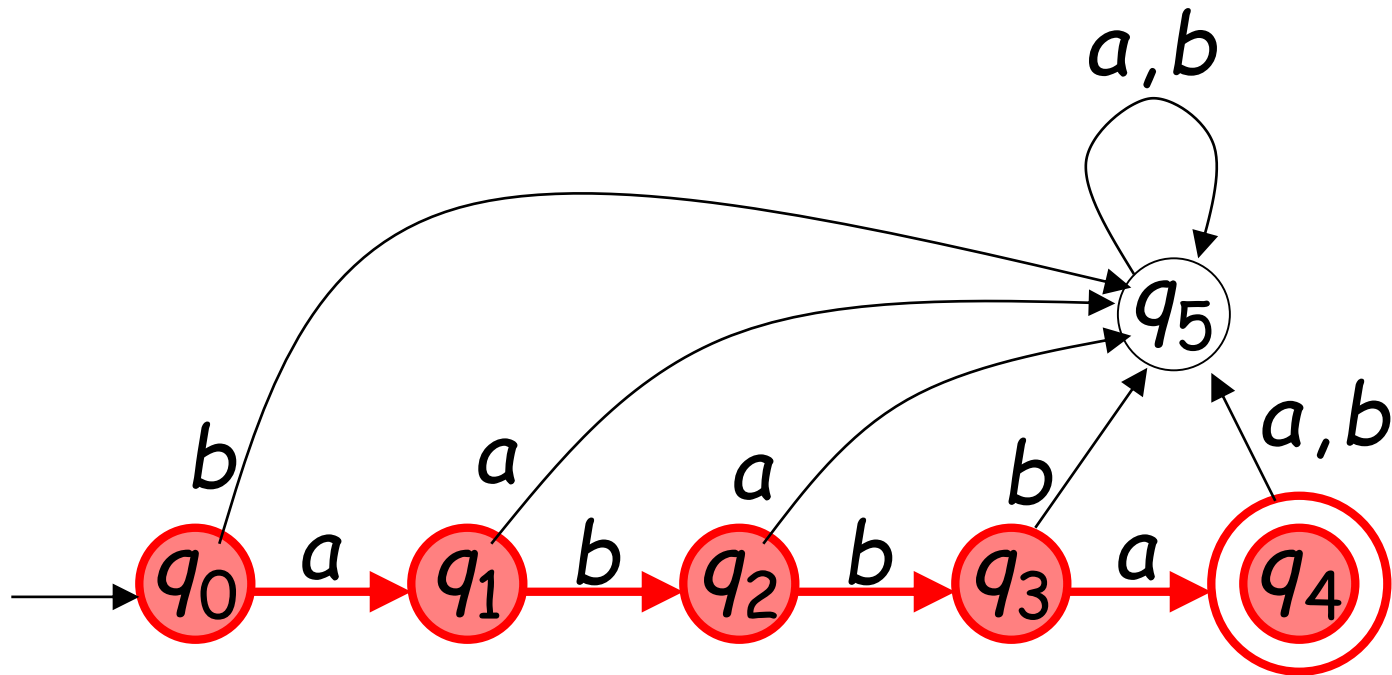
$$\delta^*: Q \times \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$$



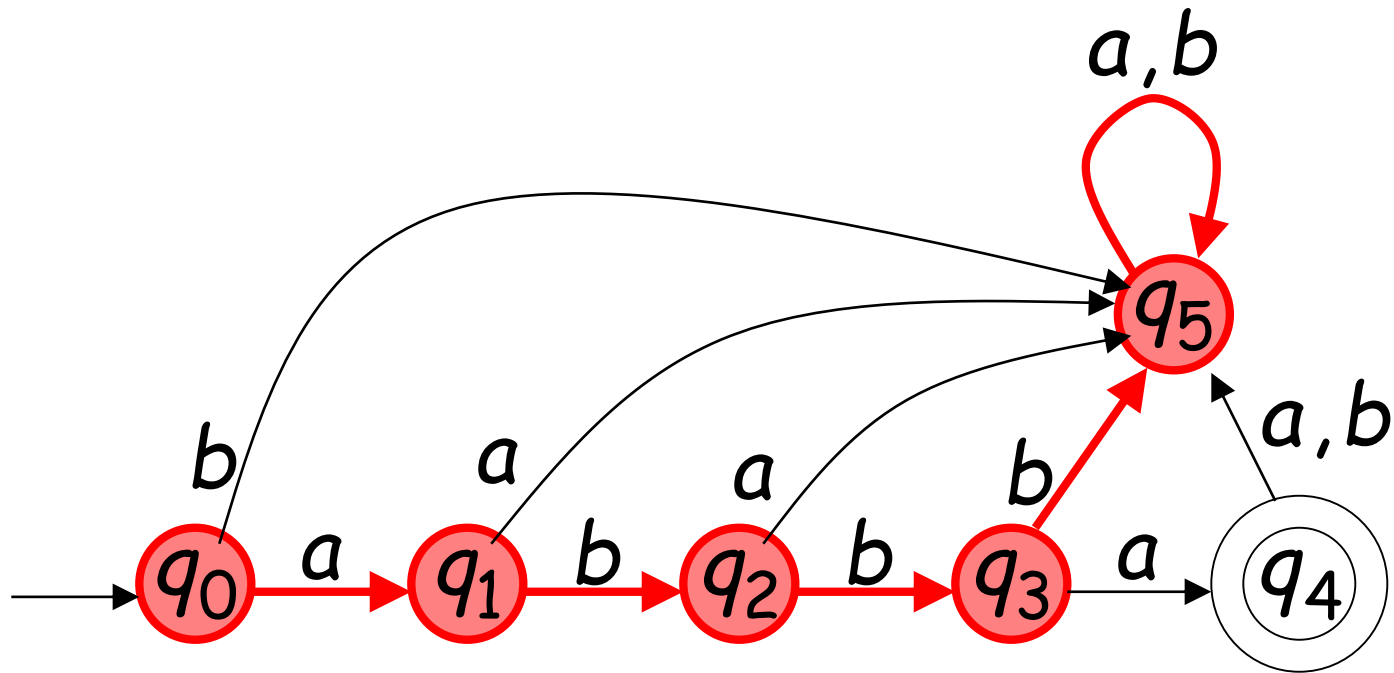
$$\delta^*(q_0, ab) = q_2$$



$$\delta^*(q_0, abba) = q_4$$



$$\delta^*(q_0, abbbaa) = q_5$$

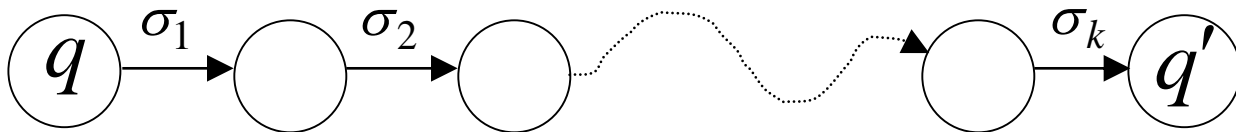


Observation: if there is a walk from q to q'
with label w then

$$\delta^*(q, w) = q'$$

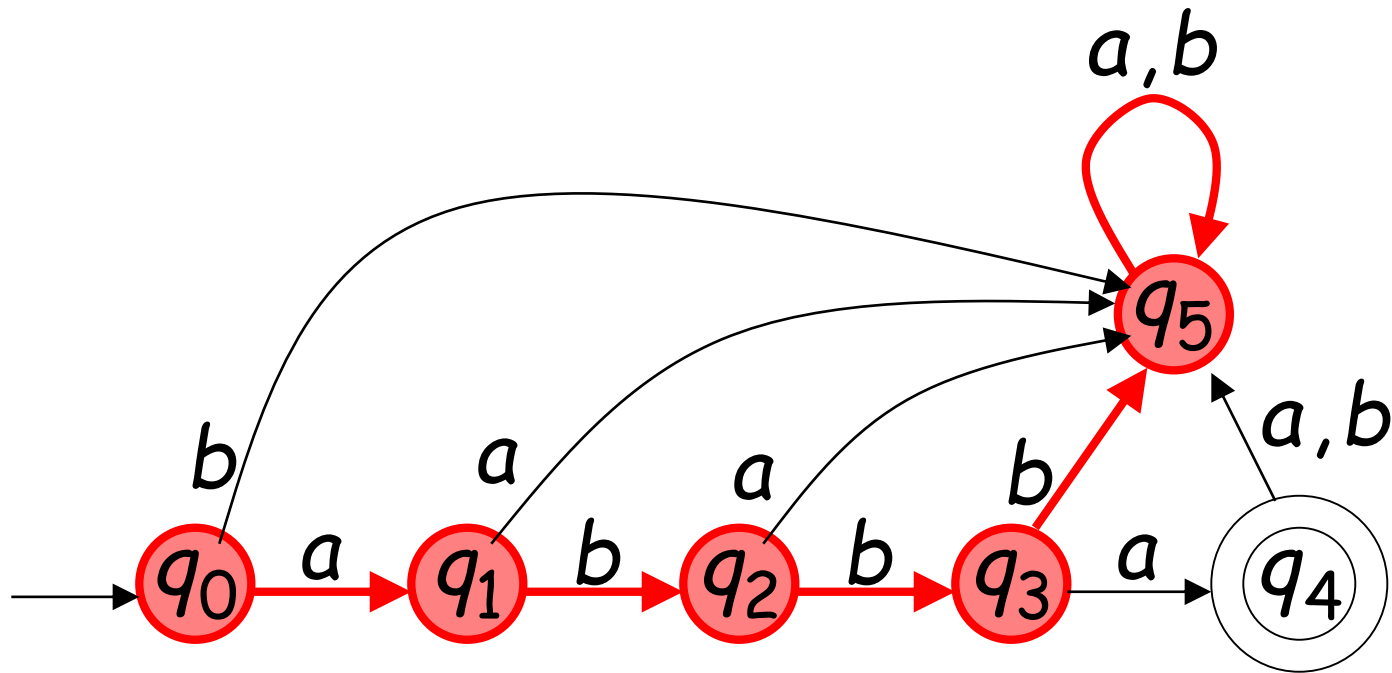


$$w = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_k$$



Example: There is a walk from q_0 to q_5
with label $abbbaa$

$$\delta^*(q_0, abbbaa) = q_5$$



Recursive Definition

$$\delta^*(q, \lambda) = q$$

$$\delta^*(q, wa) = \delta(\delta^*(q, w), a)$$



$$\delta^*(q_0, ab) =$$

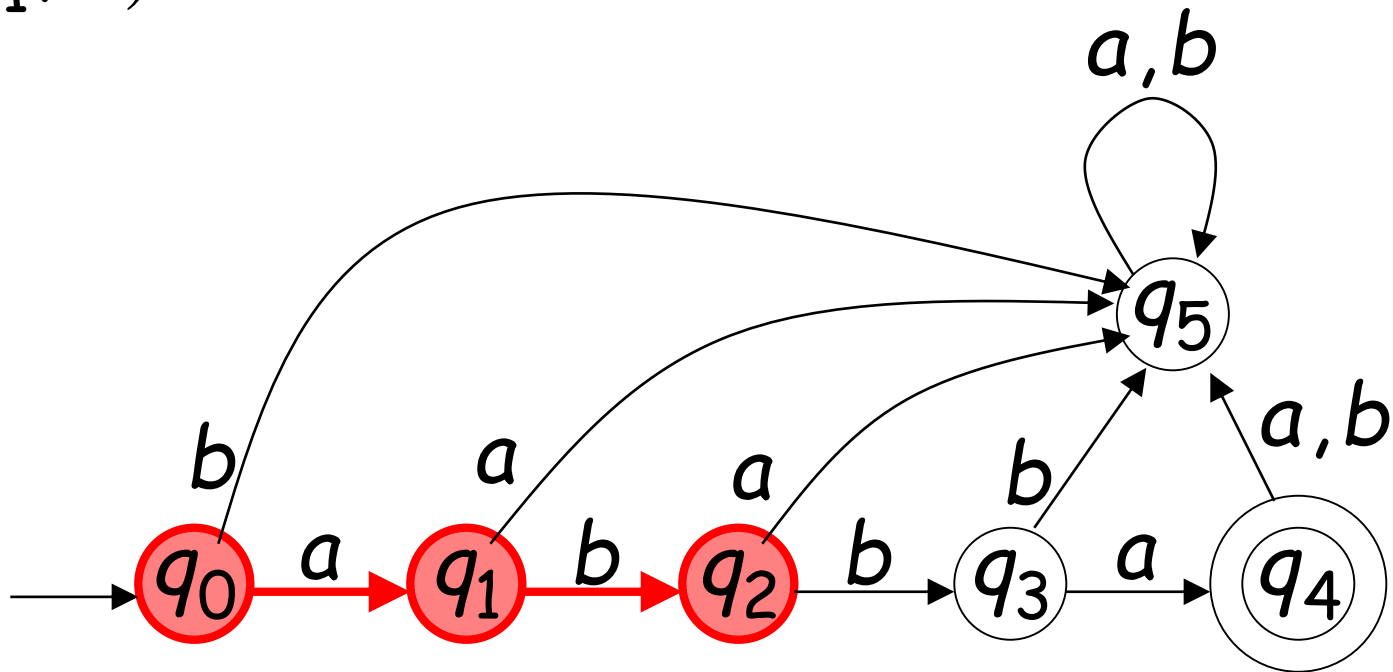
$$\delta(\delta^*(q_0, a), b) =$$

$$\delta(\delta(\delta^*(q_0, \lambda), a), b) =$$

$$\delta(\delta(q_0, a), b) =$$

$$\delta(q_1, b) =$$

$$q_2$$



Language Accepted by FAs

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

Language accepted by M :

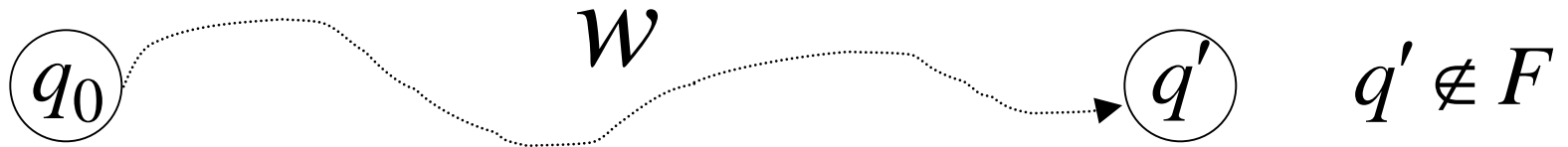
$$L(M) = \{w \in \Sigma^* : \delta^*(q_0, w) \in F\}$$



Observation

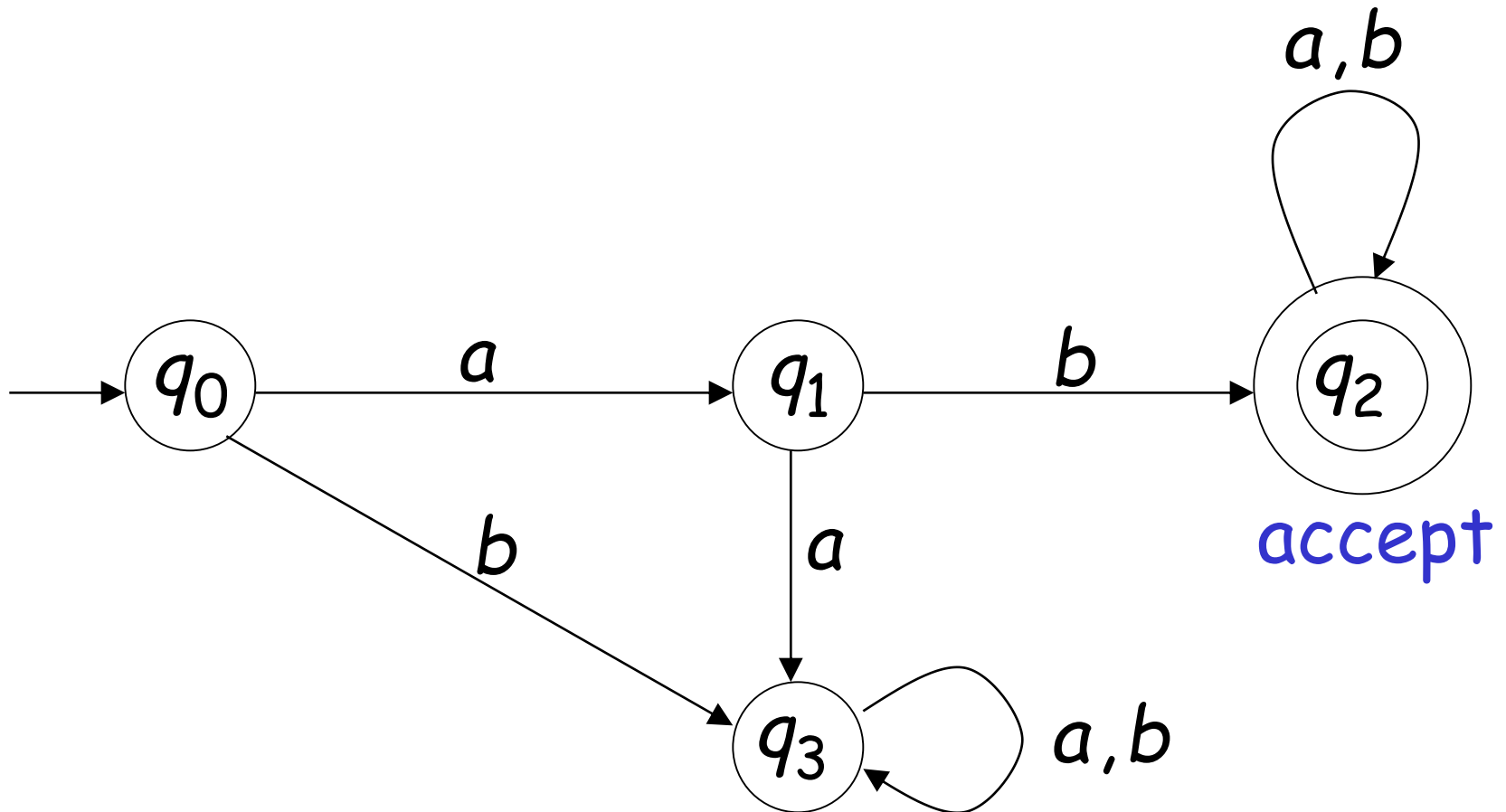
Language rejected by M :

$$\overline{L(M)} = \{w \in \Sigma^* : \delta^*(q_0, w) \notin F\}$$



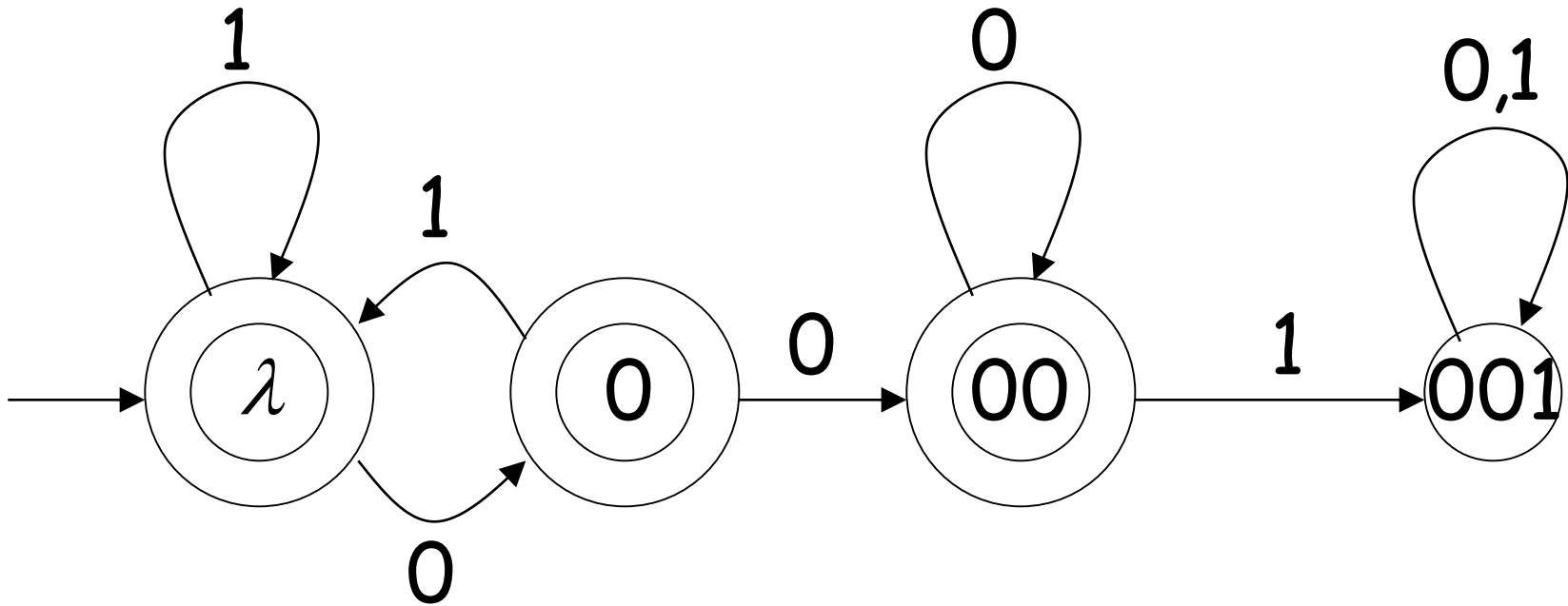
Example

$L(M) = \{ \text{all strings with prefix } ab \}$



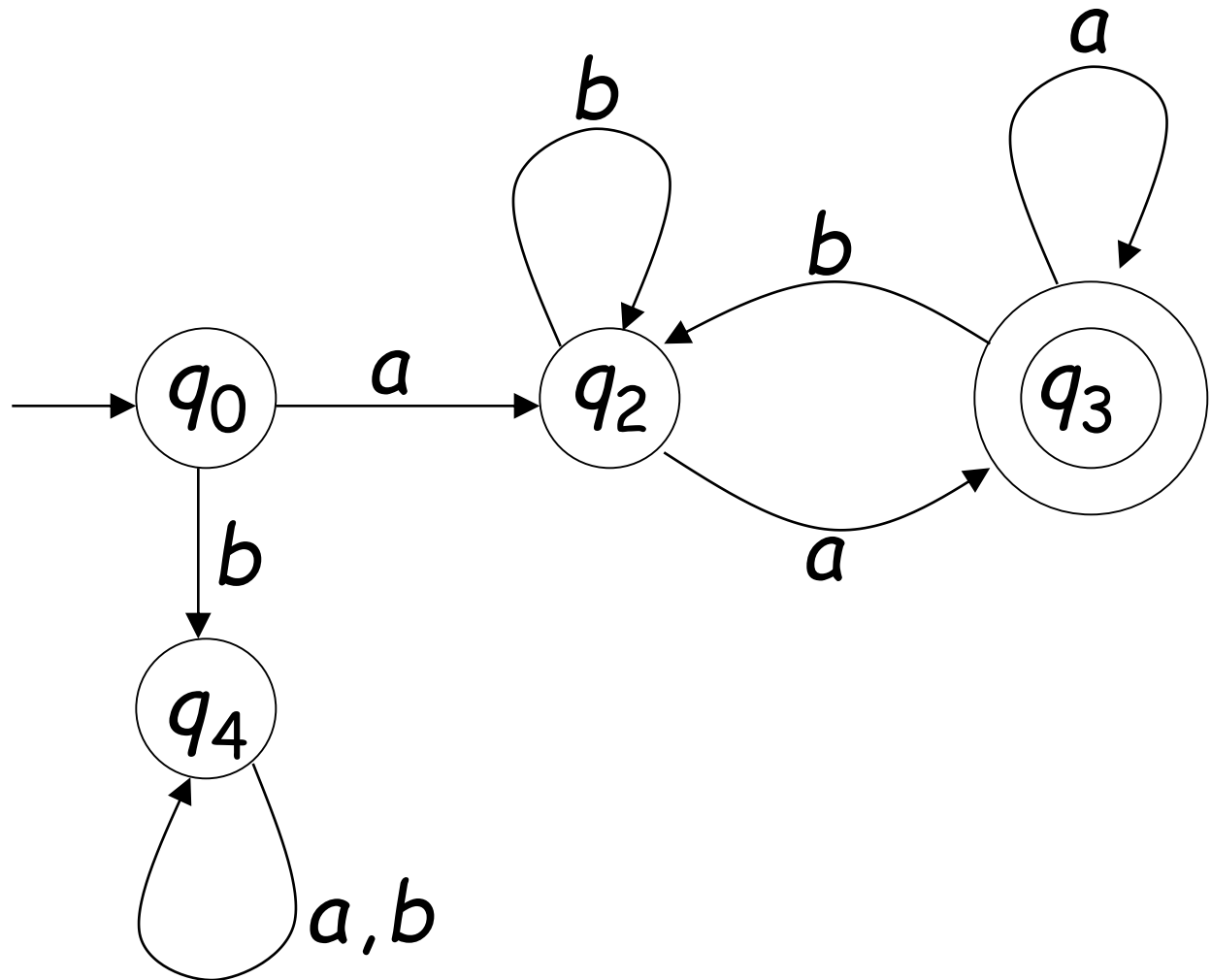
Example

$L(M) = \{ \text{all strings without} \\ \text{substring } 001 \}$



Example

$$L(M) = \{awa : w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$



Regular Languages

Definition:

A language L is regular if there is FA M such that $L = L(M)$

Observation:

All languages accepted by FAs
form the family of regular languages

Examples of regular languages:

$\{abba\}$ $\{\lambda, ab, abba\}$

$\{awa : w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$ $\{a^n b : n \geq 0\}$

$\{ \text{all strings with prefix } ab \}$

$\{ \text{all strings without substring } 001 \}$

There exist automata that accept these Languages (see previous slides).

There exist languages which are not Regular:

Example: $L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$

There is no FA that accepts such a language

(we will prove this later in the class)