Theory of Computation

Tutorial 3 - DFAs

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Plan for today

1. Introduction to DFAs
2. Regular Languages

Introduction to DFAs

DFAs

Formal definition of a DFA

Definition. A **deterministic finite automaton (DFA)** M is a 5 element tuple $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ where

Q is the set of all states

Σ is the alphabet

δ is the transition function $\delta : Q \times \Sigma \to Q$

q_0 is the (unique) initial state

F is the set of final states

A DFA is a machine that takes as input a string and returns either an accept or a reject.

DFAs as language accepters

Consider a DFA M

Definition. The language **L(M)** includes all strings (over the alphabet Σ) accepted by **M**

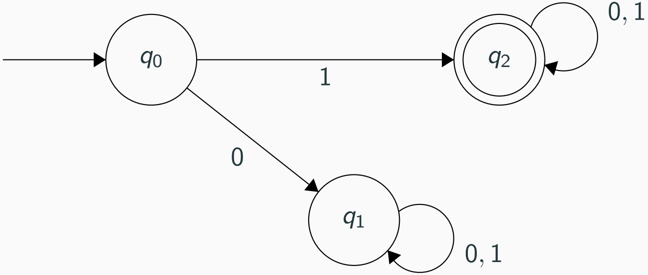
$L(M) = \{$strings that drive **M** to a final state$\}$

Which is defined formally as follows:

$L(M) = \{w \in \Sigma^* : \delta^*(q_0, w) \in F\}$, where δ^* is extended transition function $\delta^* : Q \times \Sigma^* \to Q$.

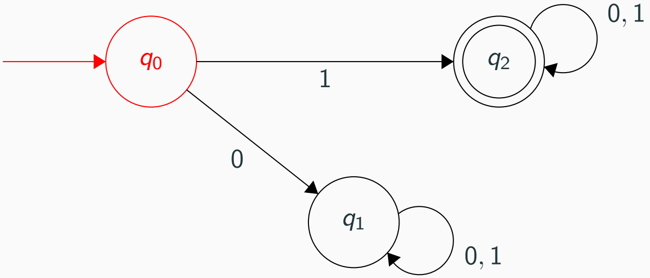
Example

The following is a DFA **M** such that **L(M)** $= \{w \in \{0,1\}^* : w$ starts with a $1\}$ for $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$.



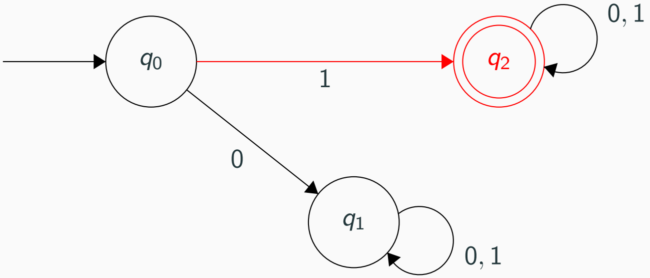
Example - Tracing input

$\mathbf{L(M)} = \{w \in \{0,1\}^* : w \text{ starts with a } 1\}$
Input String: ^101



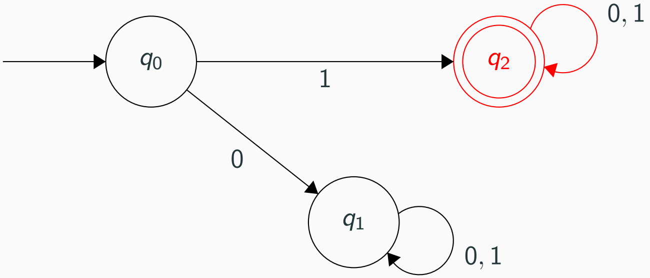
Example

L(M) $= \{w \in \{0,1\}^* : w$ starts with a $1\}$
Input String: 101



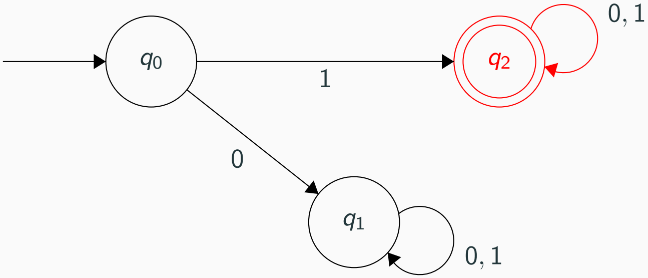
Example

L(M) $= \{w \in \{0,1\}^* : w$ starts with a $1\}$
Input String: 101



Example

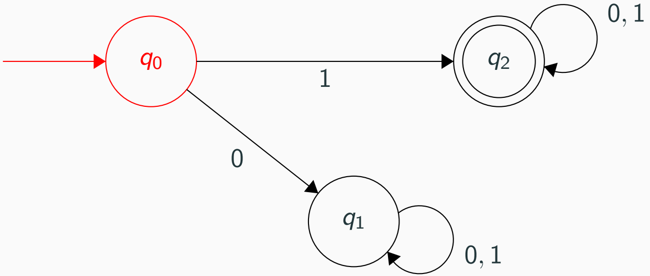
L(M) $= \{w \in \{0,1\}^* : w$ starts with a $1\}$
Input String: 101



The input finishes in a final state, **M** accepts.

Example

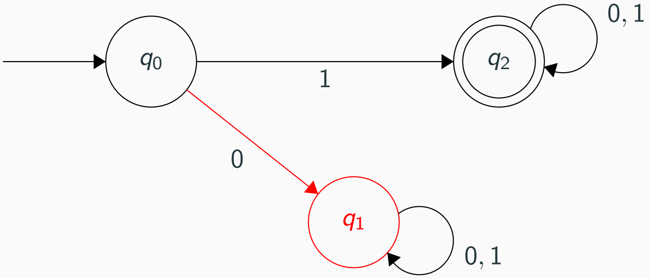
L(M) $= \{w \in \{0,1\}^* : w$ starts with a $1\}$
Input String: ^010



Example

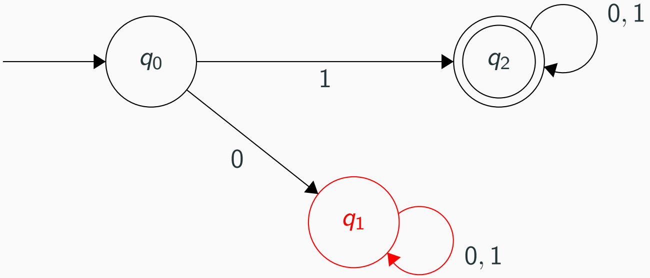
L(M) $= \{w \in \{0,1\}^* : w$ starts with a $1\}$

Input String: 010



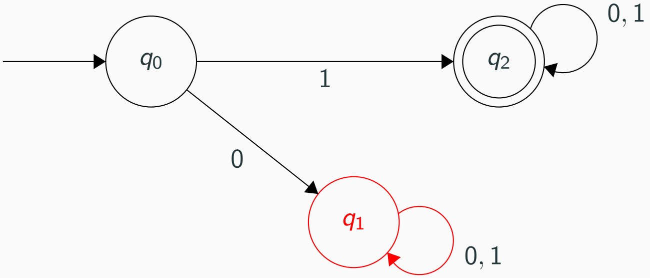
Example

$\mathbf{L(M)} = \{w \in \{0,1\}^* : w \text{ starts with a } 1\}$
Input String: 010



Example

$\mathbf{L(M)} = \{w \in \{0,1\}^* : w \text{ starts with a } 1\}$
Input String: 010



The input does not end in a final state, **M** rejects.

Example

Example. Create a DFA that accepts the language $L = \{w \in \{0,1\}^* : w$ contains 00 as a substring$\}$.

Regular Languages

Regular Languages

Definition. A language L is regular if there exists a DFA M such that $L(M) = L$. One way *to show that a language L is regular is to show there is a DFA M that accepts it*.

Example

Example. Show that the language
$L = \{a^n : n \text{ is a multiple of 2 but not of 3}\}$ ($\Sigma = \{a\}$) is regular.