

### Problem

Let  $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$ . Let  $WW_k = \{ww \mid w \in \Sigma^* \text{ and } w \text{ is of length } k\}$ .

- Show that for each  $k$ , no DFA can recognize  $WW_k$  with fewer than  $2^k$  states.
- Describe a much smaller NFA for  $\overline{WW_k}$ , the complement of  $WW_k$ .

### Step-by-step solution

#### Step 1 of 2

Consider the following language:

$$WW_k = \{ww \mid w \in \Sigma^* \text{ and } w \text{ is of length } k\}.$$

Therefore a string in  $WW_k$  language is at least of length  $k$ . Now consider two different  $k$ -bit strings  $x = x_1 \dots x_k$  and  $y = y_1 \dots y_k$ ,  $i$  be some location such that  $x_i \neq y_i$ .

Hence one of the strings contains a 1 at the  $i^{\text{th}}$  position where other contains a 0. Assume that  $z = 0^{i-1}$ .

Then  $z$  distinguishes  $x$  and  $y$  as exactly one of  $xz$  and  $yz$  has the  $k^{\text{th}}$  bit from the end as 1.

Since there exists, total  $2^k$  binary strings of length  $k$  which can be mutually distinguish by the argument mentioned above, so any DFA for the given language has at least  $2^k$  states.

[Comment](#)

#### Step 2 of 2

The language  $\overline{WW_k}$  can be described as follows:

$$\overline{WW_k} = \{ww \mid w \in \Sigma^* \text{ and } |w| < k\}.$$

Therefore the user can build non deterministic finite automata with exactly  $k+1$  states. This NFA can recognize the language  $\overline{WW_k}$ .

Assume that the non-deterministic finite automata consist of  $Q = \{0, 1, \dots, k\}$  with the names of the state's corresponding to how many of the last  $k$  bits the NFA has seen.

Define  $\delta(0,0) = 0$ ,  $\delta(0,1) = 1$  and  $\delta(i-1, 0|1) = i$  for  $2 \leq i \leq k$ . We set  $q_0 = 0$  and  $F = \{k\}$

The machine starts from the initial state which is state 0, as it will traverse 1 initial state which is state 0, as it will traverse 1 it understand that it is the  $k^{\text{th}}$  bit from the finishing state or end state and proceed to state 1.

As it has reached on the state  $k$ , it accepts the string if and only if the string contains exactly  $k-1$  bits. It checks for  $k-1$  bits as it starts traversing from 0<sup>th</sup> index.

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