



The formal definition of this DFA would be the 5-tuple $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ such that:

$Q = \{\emptyset, \{1,2\}, \{2,3\}, \{1,2,3\}\}$

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

δ :

δ	\emptyset	$\{1,2\}$	$\{2,3\}$	$\{1,2,3\}$
a	\emptyset	$\{1,2,3\}$	$\{1,2\}$	$\{1,2,3\}$
b	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{2,3\}$	$\{2,3\}$

$q_0 = \{1,2\}$

$F = \{\{1,2\}, \{2,3\}, \{1,2,3\}\}$

Note that the algorithm to convert an NFA with set of states Q' to a DFA requires initially that the DFA have set of states $Q = P(Q')$, where $P(Q')$ is the power set of Q' . Q should therefore include states $\{1\}$, $\{2\}$, $\{3\}$, and $\{1,3\}$; however, these states prove to be redundant (there exists no state q_i such that $\delta(q_i, s) = \{1\}$ or $\{1,3\}$ for all $s \in \Sigma$; therefore, these states can never be reached by any input string; with these removed, $\{3\}$ becomes redundant, followed by $\{2\}$), and thus are omitted.