

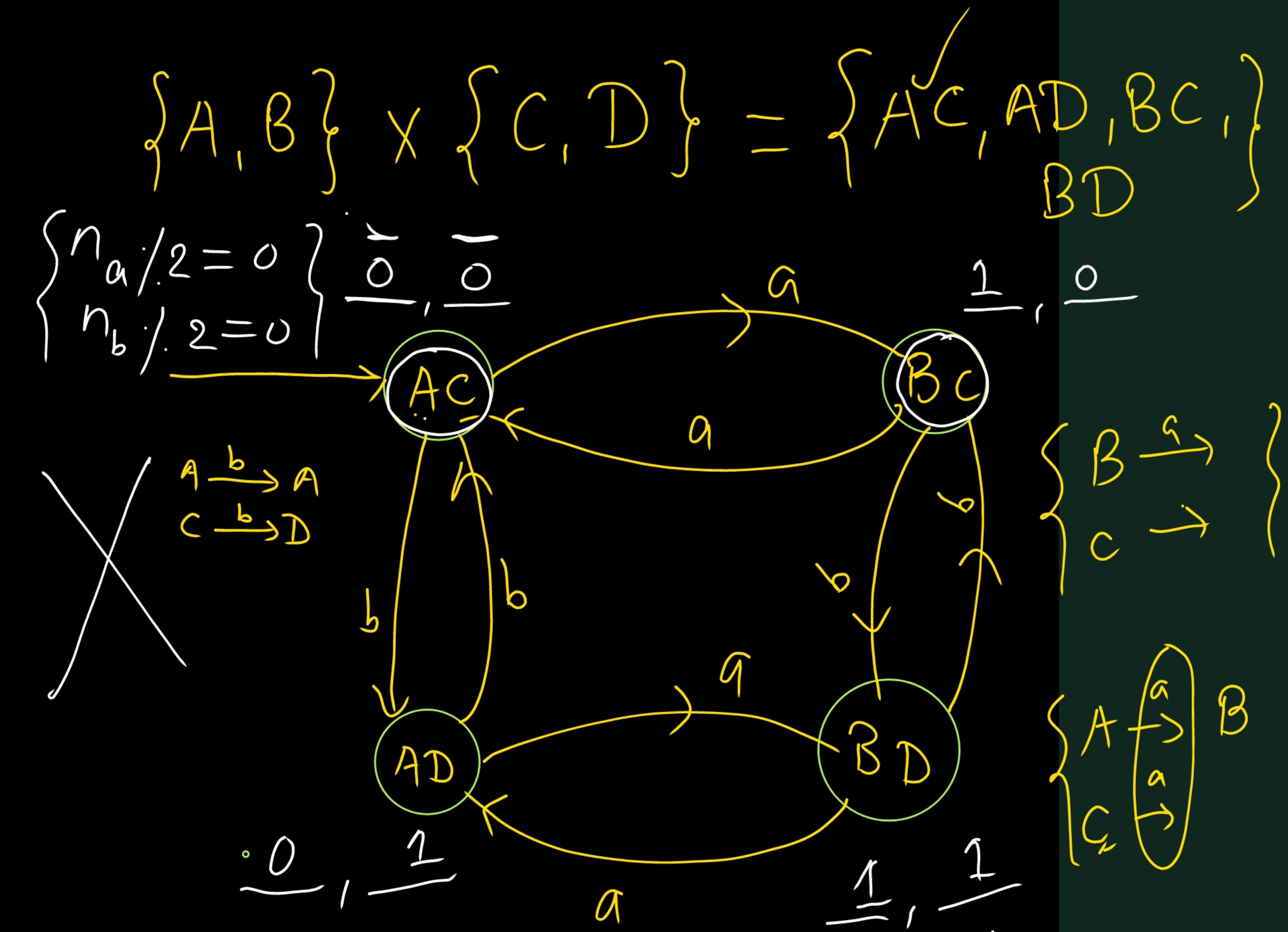
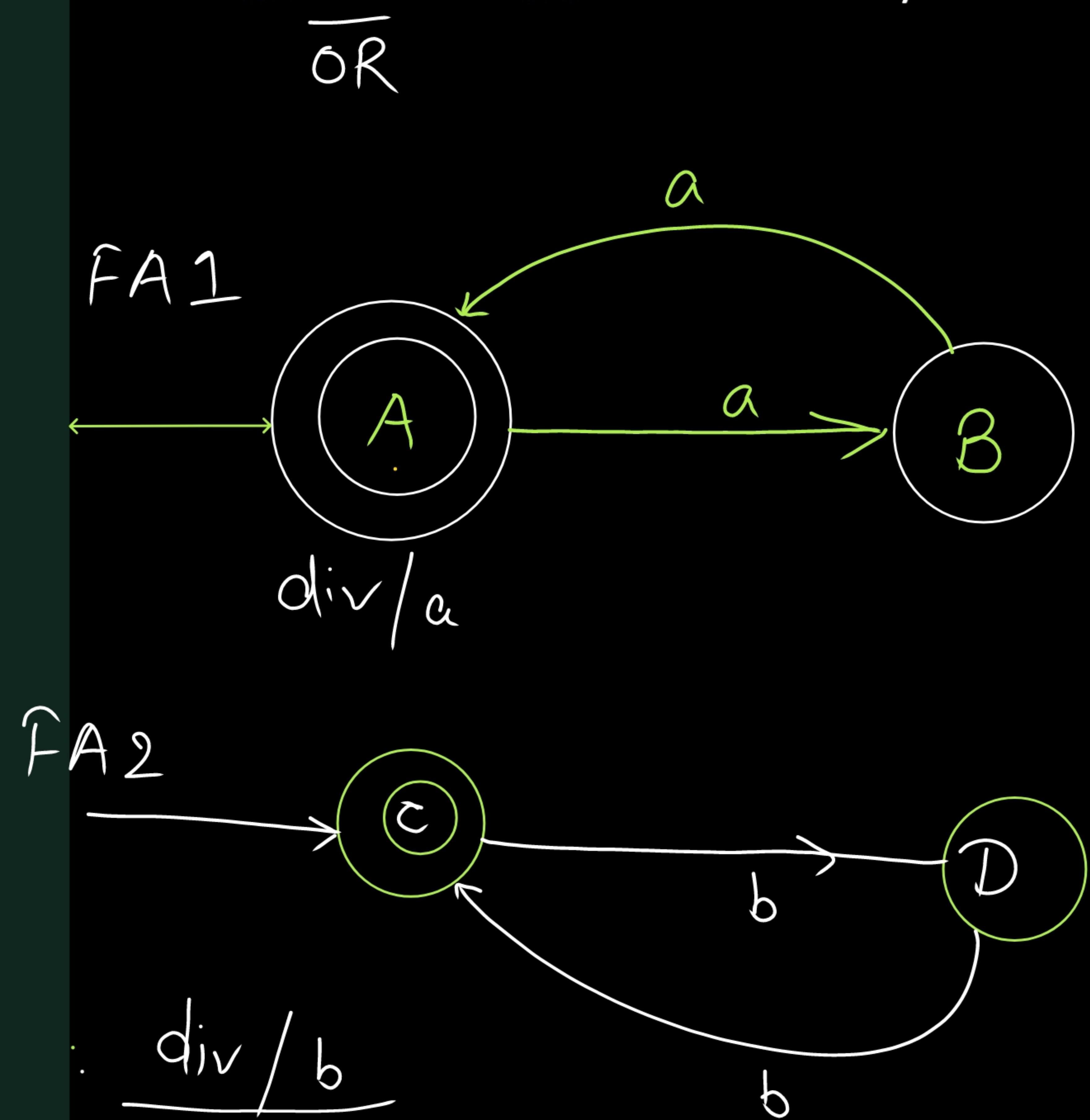
Theory of Computation

Basics/DFA

Lecture 5/6

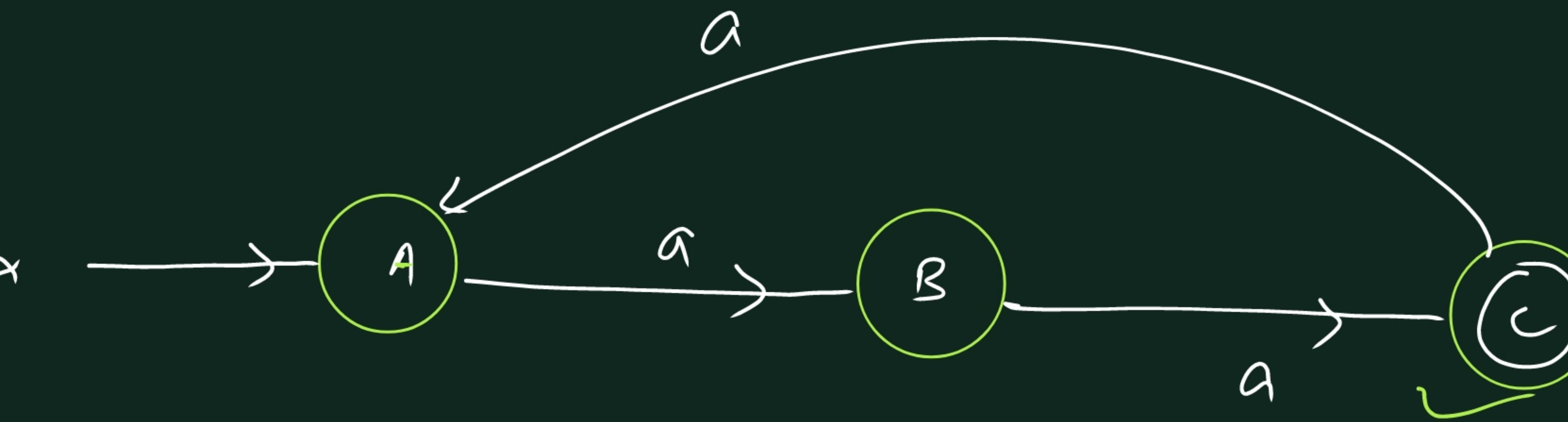
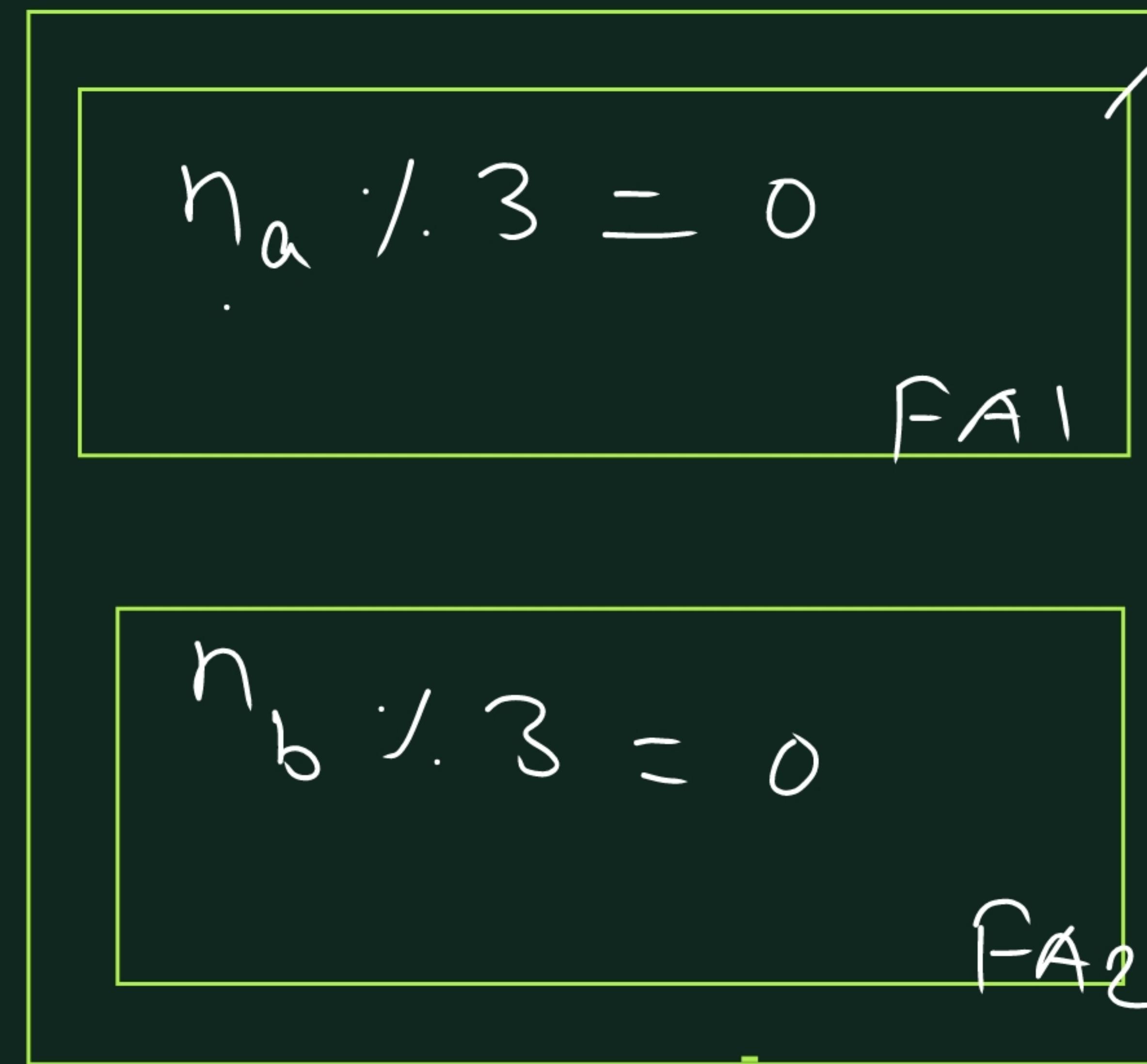
Gaurav Raj

1. Construct minimal Finite Automata that accepts all strings of a's and b's, where the length of the no of a's and no of b's are divisible by 2.

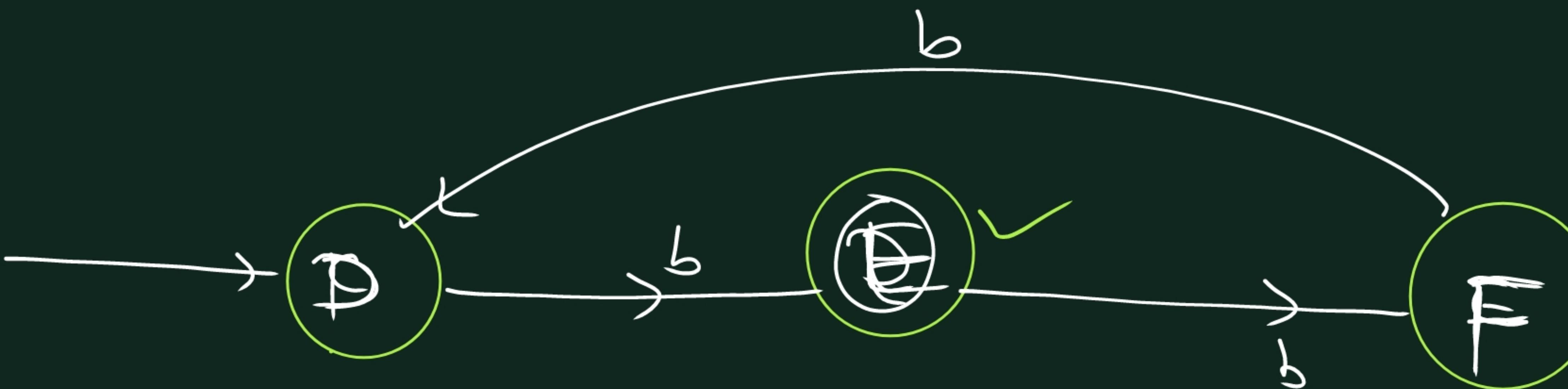


$$n_a / 3 = 2$$

$$n_b / 3 = 1$$

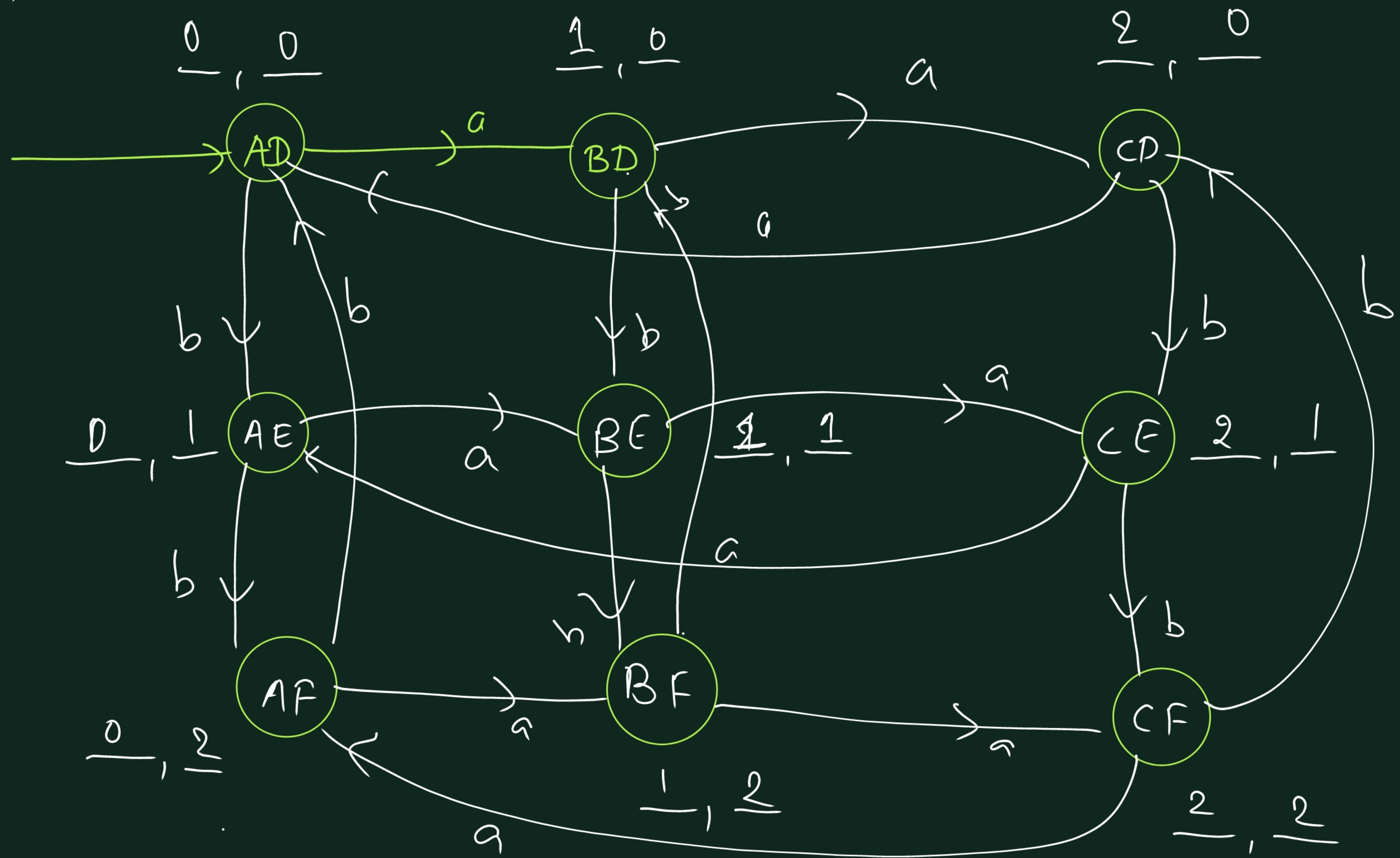


$$AD \xrightarrow{a} BD$$



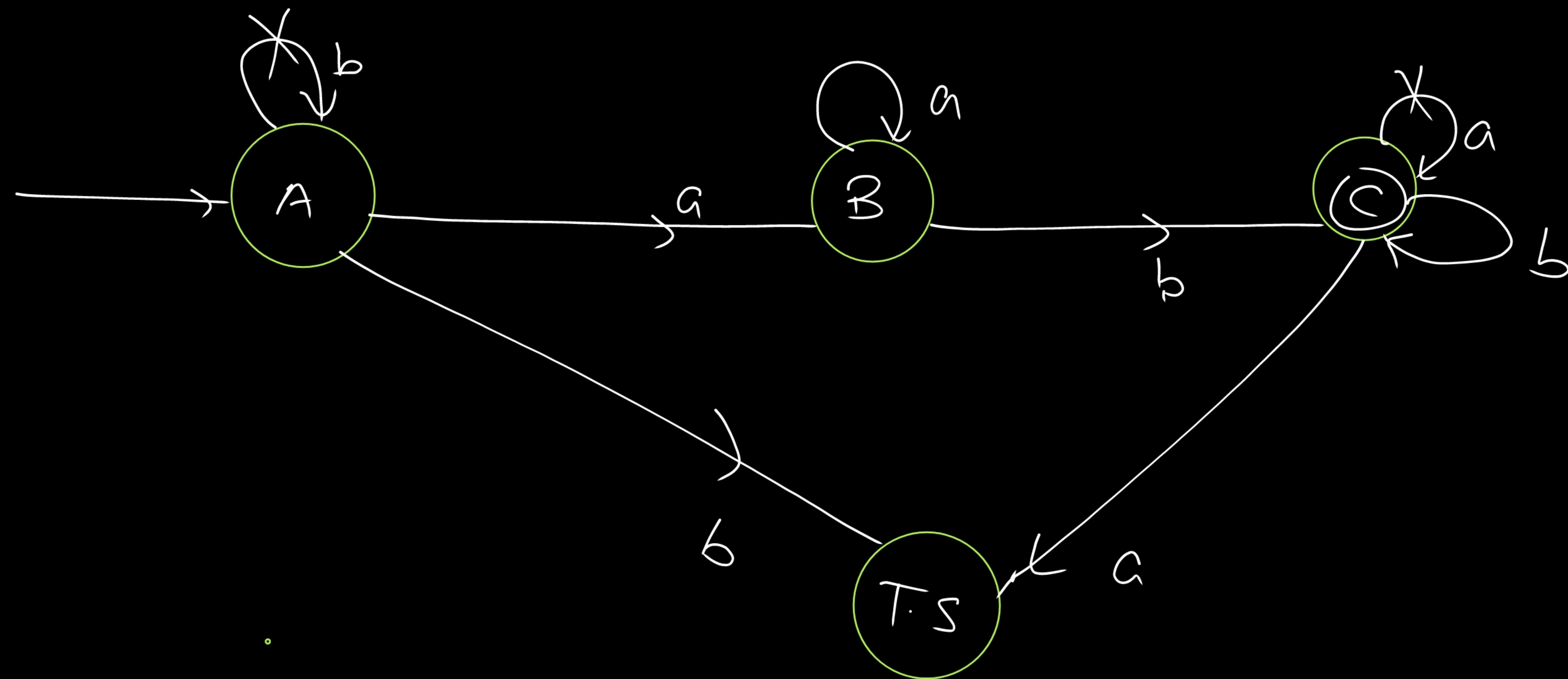
$$\{A, B, C\} \times \{D, E, F\} = \{AD, AE, AF, BD, BE, BF, CD, CE, CF\}$$

$n_a \cdot 3 =$



2. Construct minimal Finite Automata for the language $L = \{ a^m b^n \mid m, n \geq 1 \}$.

$$\overline{\{ab, aab, aabb, abbabb \dots\}}$$



$$L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 1\} \quad \underline{\text{min DFA}}$$

<u>Yes</u>	<u>NO</u>
	✓

Q : no. of States

$$\Sigma : \{0, 1\}$$

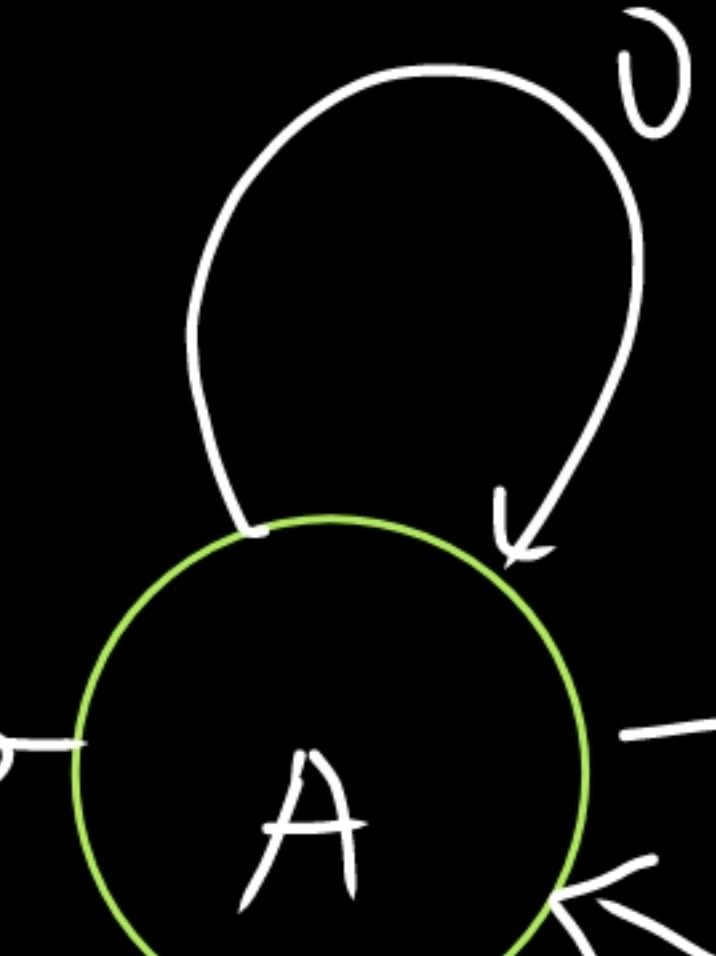
L : divisible by 3.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \overline{000} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \overline{001} & \longrightarrow & 1 \\ \overline{010} & \longrightarrow & 2 \\ \overline{011} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \hline \overline{100} & \longrightarrow & 1 \\ \overline{101} & \longrightarrow & 2 \\ \overline{110} & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n \cdot 1 \cdot 3 &= 2 \\ (2n+1) \cdot 1 \cdot 3 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{0} \rightarrow 0 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 0 \\ \text{Binary} \\ \underline{01} \rightarrow 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 1 \\ \underline{010} \rightarrow 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 2 \\ \underline{011} \rightarrow 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 0 \\ \underline{0100} \rightarrow 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 1 \end{array}$$

00



1

01

0

2

	0	1
A	A	B
B	C	A
C	B	C

2

0101

1

FA: $\{Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F\}$

Set of final states

Transition States

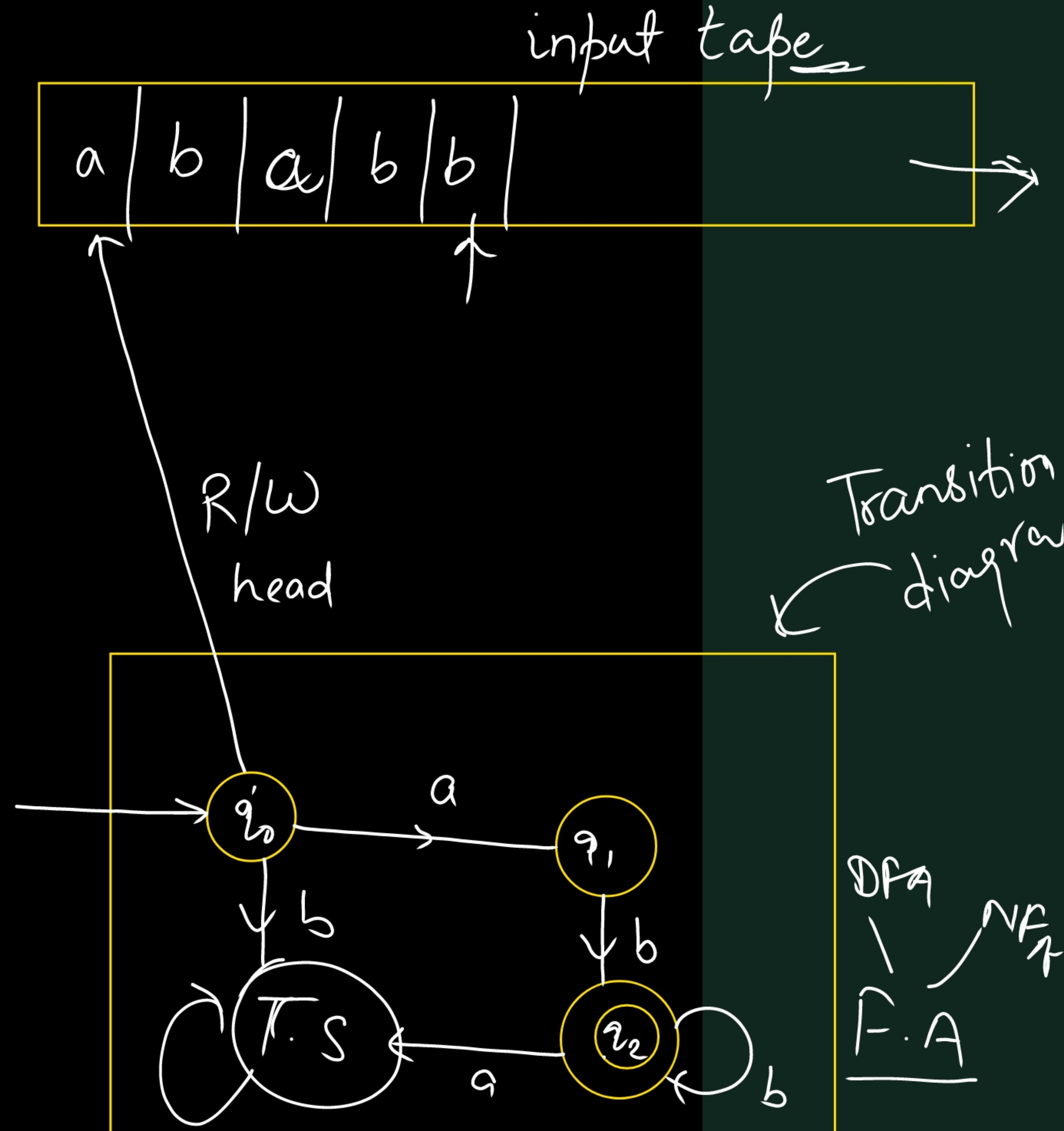
no. of States $\{q_0, q_1, q_2, T.S\}$

Transition table

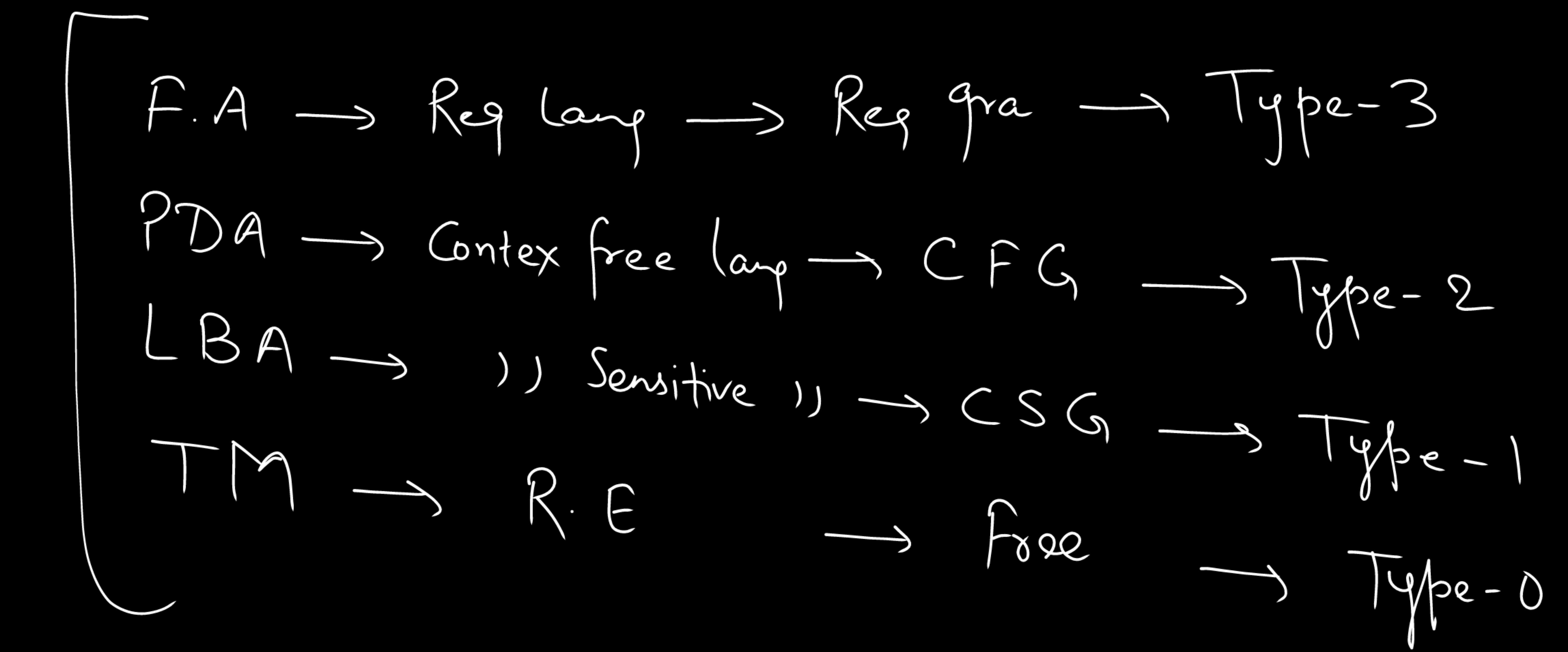
δ	a	b
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

$$F = \{q_2\}$$

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



1



F.A

{ DFA | NFA | FSM }

Finite
Acceptor

$\omega \in L$, Halts at Final State

$\omega \notin L$,
1) Non-final
2) Non-final

Recognizes
gt always
halts



Thank You

