

## RegEx

Format:

1.  $a \in \Sigma$ , “a” is a RegEx over  $\Sigma$ , where  $L(a) = \{a\}$
2.  $b \in \Sigma$ , “b” is a RegEx over  $\Sigma$ , where  $L(b) = \{b\}$
3.  $c \in \Sigma$ , “c” is a RegEx over  $\Sigma$ , where  $L(c) = \{c\}$
4.  $\lambda \in \Sigma$ , “ $\lambda$ ” is a RegEx over  $\Sigma$ , where  $L(\lambda) = \{\lambda\}$
5. “ $\Sigma$ ” is a RegEx,  $L(\Sigma) = \Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$  (of length 1, so  $\Sigma \circ \Sigma$  has length 2)
6. “ $\Sigma$ ” is a RegEx (line 8), so “ $(\Sigma)^*$ ” is a RegEx over  $\Sigma$ ,  $L((\Sigma)^*) = \Sigma^*$ , set of all strings
7. “b” and “a” are RegEx (lines 2, 1), so “ $(b \cup a)$ ” is a RegEx over  $\Sigma$ ,  $L(b \cup a) = L(b) \cup L(a)$
8. “ $(b \cup a)$ ” is a RegEx (line 4), so “ $((b \cup a))^*$ ” is a RegEx over  $\Sigma$ ,  $L(((b \cup a))^*) = \{b, c\}^*$ , set of all strings that do not include an “a”
9. “a” and “c” are RegEx (lines 1, 3), so “ $(a \circ c)$ ” is a RegEx over  $\Sigma$ ,  $L(a \circ c) = L(a) \circ L(b)$ , set of size one
10. “ $((b \cup a))^*$ ” and “ $(a \circ c)$ ” are RegEx (lines 5, 4), so “ $((b \cup a))^* \circ (a \circ c)$ ” is a RegEx over  $\Sigma$ ,  $L(((b \cup a))^* \circ (a \circ c))$ , set of strings where any of “b” or “a” come before the last “a”, followed by a “c”
11. “c” and “ $\lambda$ ” are RegEx (line 3, 4), so “ $(c \cup \lambda)$ ” is a RegEx over  $\Sigma$ ,  $L(c \cup \lambda) = L(c) \cup L(\lambda)$ , set of strings that include at most 1 (or no) “c’s”

## DFA

**Sanity Check 1:** If it has a finite number of subsets

**Sanity Check 2:** Every string belongs to exactly one subset

**Sanity Check 3:**

**Sanity Check 4**

## DFA NFA Equivalence

Format:

- 1st state introduced: initially,  $\hat{Q} = \emptyset$ ,  $\hat{R} = \{\hat{q}_0\}$ , so  $\hat{q}_0$  is  $Cl\lambda(q_0) = \{q_0\}$ .  
Our current DFA: (Drawing of DFA w/ start state)  
We pick  $\hat{q}_0$  since it's the only state in  $\hat{R}$  so far:

- (a) Transitions out for  $\omega = a$  for  $\hat{q}_0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bigcup_{r \in S_0} \bigcup_{s \in \delta(r, a)} Cl\lambda(s) &= \bigcup_{r \in \{q_0\}} \bigcup_{s \in \delta(r, a)} Cl\lambda(s) \\
 &= \bigcup_{s \in \delta(q_0, a)} Cl\lambda(s) \\
 &= \bigcup_{s \in \{q_0\}} Cl\lambda(s) \\
 &= Cl\lambda(q_0) \\
 &= \{q_0\} = S_0
 \end{aligned}$$

Same as  $S_0$ , corresponding to state  $\hat{q}_0$ . Thus,  $\hat{\delta}(\hat{q}_0, a) = \hat{q}_0$

- (b) Transitions out for  $\omega = b$  for  $\hat{q}_0$  (Same outcome as  $\omega = a$ )
- (c) Transitions out for  $\omega = c$  for  $\hat{q}_0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bigcup_{r \in S_0} \bigcup_{s \in \delta(r, c)} Cl\lambda(s) &= \bigcup_{r \in \{q_0\}} \bigcup_{s \in \delta(r, c)} Cl\lambda(s) \\
 &= \bigcup_{s \in \delta(q_0, c)} Cl\lambda(s) \\
 &= \bigcup_{s \in \{q_0, q_1\}} Cl\lambda(s) \\
 &= Cl\lambda(q_0) \cup Cl\lambda(q_1) \\
 &= \{q_0\} \cup \{q_1\} = \{q_0, q_1\}
 \end{aligned}$$

This set does not correspond to any states in  $\hat{Q} \cup \hat{R}$ , so it will be a new set  $S_1 = \{q_0, q_1\}$  corresponding to the state  $\hat{q}_1$ .

Now,  $\hat{Q} = \{\hat{q}_0\}$ ,  $\hat{R} = \{\hat{q}_1\}$ . Our DFA: (draw DFA w/ state  $\hat{q}_0 \rightarrow \hat{q}_1$ )

- Since only  $\hat{R} = \{\hat{q}_1\}$ , set state to  $\hat{q}_1$ 
  - (a) Transitions out for  $\omega = a$  for  $\hat{q}_1 \rightarrow$  same process, set  $S_2 = \{q_0, q_2\}$
  - (b) Transitions out for  $\omega = b$  for  $\hat{q}_1 \rightarrow$  corresponds to state  $\hat{q}_0$  ( $b$  transition back to  $\hat{q}_0$ )
  - (c) Transitions out for  $\omega = c$  for  $\hat{q}_1 \rightarrow$  corresponds to state  $\hat{q}_1$  ( $c$  transition remain in  $\hat{q}_1$ )

Now,  $\hat{Q} = \{\hat{q}_0, \hat{q}_1\}$ ,  $\hat{R} = \{\hat{q}_2\}$ . Our DFA: (draw DFA w/ state  $\hat{q}_2$ )

- Repeat until no more new states found

- Since  $\hat{R} = \emptyset$ , we have to find set  $\hat{F}$  of accepting states:
  - $S_0 = \{q_0\}$  corresponds to  $\hat{q}_0$ , and  $S_0 \cap F = \{q_0\} \cap \{q_2\} = \emptyset$
  - $S_1 = \{q_0, q_1\}$  corresponds to  $\hat{q}_1$ , and  $S_1 \cap F = \{q_0, q_1\} \cap \{q_2\} = \emptyset$
  - $S_2 = \{q_0, q_2\}$  corresponds to  $\hat{q}_2$ , and  $S_2 \cap F = \{q_0, q_2\} \cap \{q_2\} = \{q_2\} \neq \emptyset$ ,  $\hat{q}_2 \in \hat{F}$
  - $S_3 = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$  corresponds to  $\hat{q}_3$ , and  $S_3 \cap F = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\} \cap \{q_2\} = \{q_2\} \neq \emptyset$ ,  $\hat{q}_3 \in \hat{F}$

Thus,  $\hat{F} = \{\hat{q}_2, \hat{q}_3\}$ . Final DFA: