

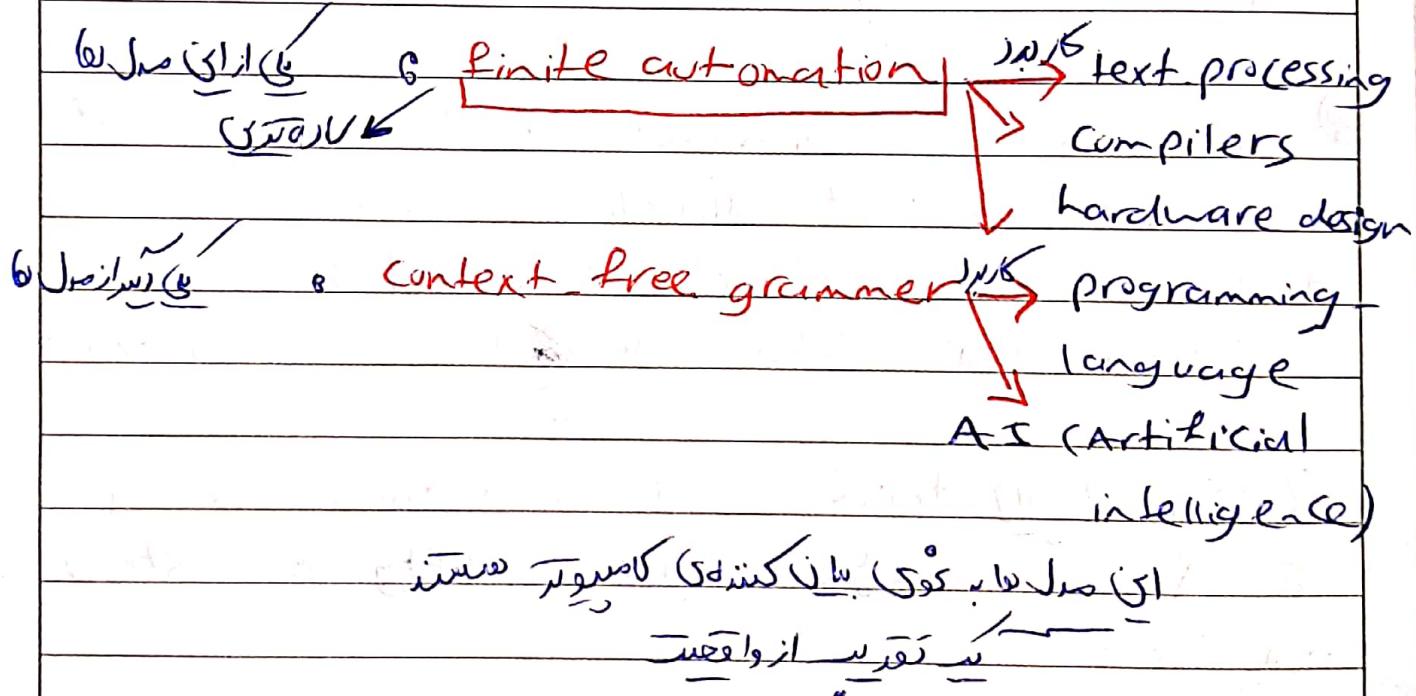
# « لیکھتھے کیا ہے یہیں »

## Automata Theory

① deals with the definitions and properties of mathematical models of computation

پولیسیس، ٹالر، ووگنر، ویسکی، چوہان

② these models play a role in several applied areas of computer science.



## Computability Theory

تقریباً

جس کی وجہ سے کامپیوٹر کو کامپیوٹر کی طرز کا مدل ہے اور اس کا تعریف اور خواص کا مطالعہ کرتا ہے۔

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In this theory, the classification of problem is by those that are solvable and those that are not. → Computability theory introduces several of the concepts used in complexity theory.

# Complexity Theory

جبری نظریہ کیمیا (Gibbs)

لگوں کے نتائج میں ایک

alphabet = any nonempty finite set

$\Sigma$  and  $\Gamma$



(ii)  $\Sigma^*$  (set of strings)

(iii)

$\Sigma_1 = \{0, 1\}$

$\Sigma \subseteq \{a, b, c, d\}$

$\Gamma = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$

(3)

String over an alphabet = finite sequence of symbols from that alphabet, usually written next to one another and not separated by commas.

is a string, its interpretation is  $(S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5, S_6, S_7, S_8)$  (4)

if  $\Sigma_1 = \{0, 1\}$  then 01001 is a string over  $\Sigma_1$

$\Sigma \subseteq \{a, b, c, \dots, z\} \rightarrow$  abracadabra is a string over  $\Sigma$

length of  $= |w|$  (number of symbols that it contains)

The string of length zero is  $\boxed{\Sigma}$  (zero length string)

called the empty string

is  $\boxed{\lambda}$

Empty string plays the role of  $\boxed{0}$  in a number system.

Q if w has length n we can write  $w = w_1 w_2 \dots w_n$   
where each  $w_i \in \Sigma$

w goes

V The reverse of  $w$  is  $[w^R]$  → is the string obtained by writing  $w$  in the opposite order  
(i.e.,  $w_n w_{n-1} \dots w_1$ )

• enough

A string  $z$  is a substring of  $w$  if  $z$  appears consecutively within  $[w]$ .

abra ka di abr zl - wl wi wi w caol o iis  
di wi per wi

Q String  $m$  → length =  $m$  concatenation

string  $y$  →  $m = n$  of  $m$  and  $y$  =  $[my]$

• like m n m n y c n g h o l k

(m n c m my l y n)

Q to concatenate a string with itself many times →  $\underbrace{m m \dots m}_K$

•  $(m^k, m, k)$

•  $m^k$

II lexicographic ordering →

• In dictionary  $m_1 \leq m_2 \leq \dots \leq m_n$

• equivalent shortlex

• plus  $m_1 \leq m_2 \leq \dots \leq m_n$

• note up to all strings → The string ordering of all strings over the alphabet

•  $0, 1, 2$  is  $(0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)$

• hirmandpaper

•  $m_1 \leq m_2 \leq \dots \leq m_n$

new

15) m is a prefix of y if  $\xrightarrow{m \in y}$  اول او  
وهو يلي  $m = y$

suffix of new  $\rightarrow n \in y$   $n = y$  آخر

15) A language is a set of strings.

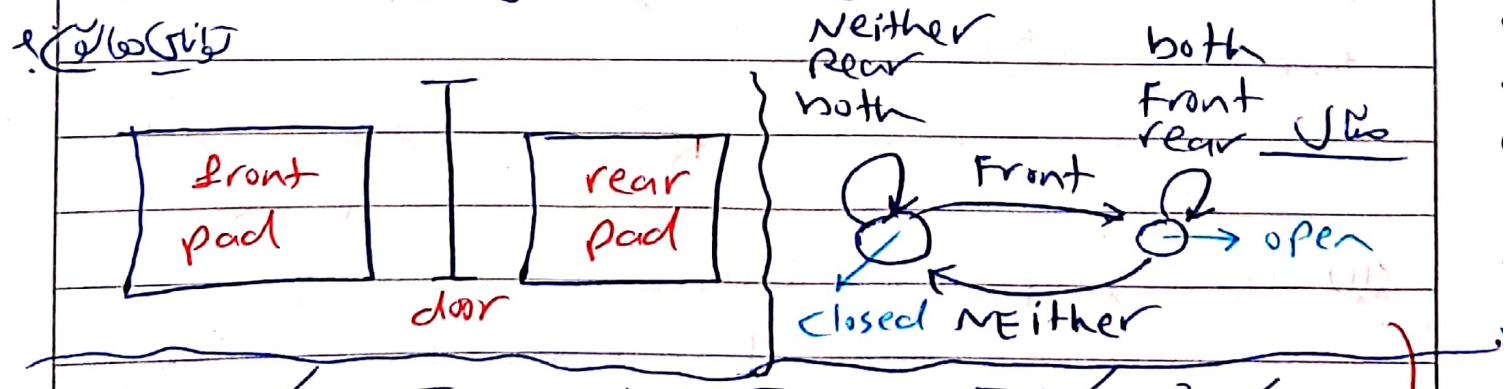
prefix-free if no member is a proper prefix of another member.

new (plus log / ← ماء) (plus ← ق) (plus ← ل)

we begin with the simplest model called the finite state machine or finite automaton

new language کا مجموعہ

new memory (finite automaton) Finite automaton

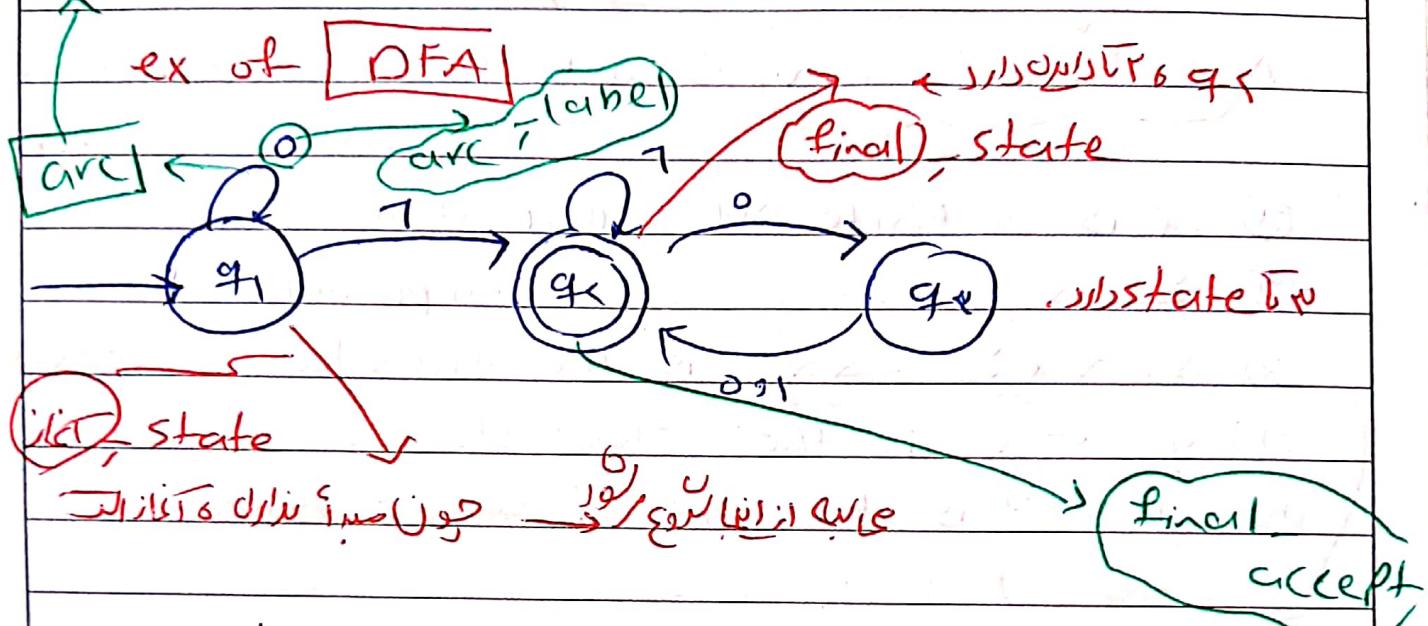


new language (state) (مکانیزم) (new language)

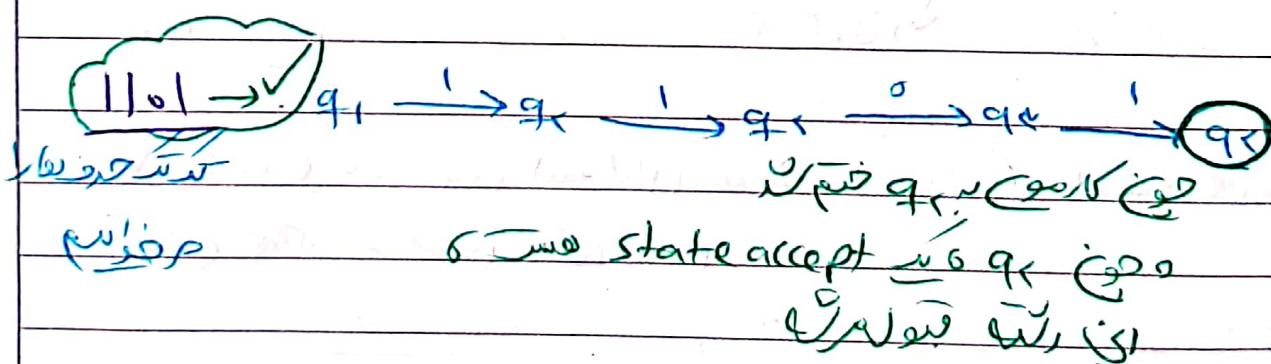
new language (state) (مکانیزم) (new language)

state	Neither	front	Rear	Both
closed	closed	open	closed	closed
open	closed	open	open	open

transition ↗



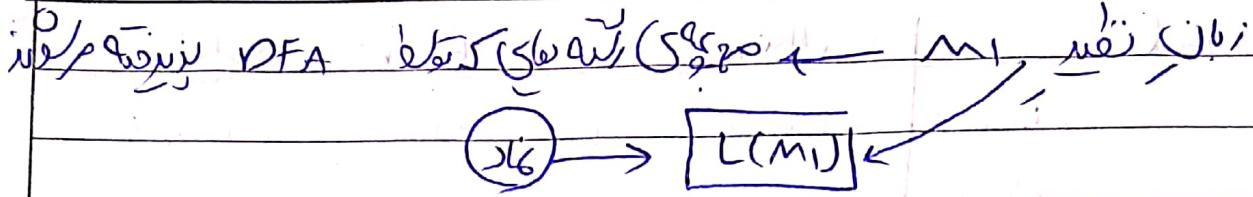
$w \in \{0,1\}$   
(جذر)  
accept → accept  
reject



ما هو المقصود بال DFA؟

DFA → Deterministic Finite Automaton

ما هو المقصود بال DFA؟



**«formal definition of finite automata»**

A **finite automaton** is a 5-tuple  $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ , where

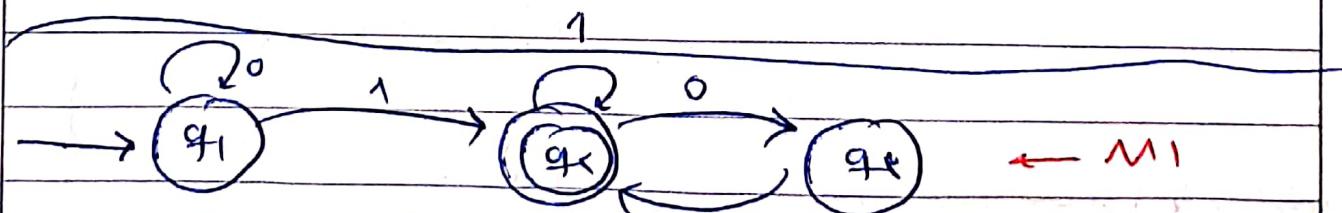
- ①  $Q$  is a finite set called **states**
- ②  $\Sigma$  is **alphabet**
- ③  $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$  is the **transition function**
- ④  $q_0 \in Q$  is the **start state**
- ⑤  $F \subseteq Q$  is the **set of accept states**

مجموعه قبول

$$\delta(q_0, a) = q_1 \quad \text{با عبارت دیگر } q_0 \xrightarrow{a} q_1$$

مجموعه حس

state که آن را معرفی کنند (میتوانند مجموعه  $W_1$  باشد) از اینها درست می‌شوند.



$$M_1 = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_1, F)$$

$$Q = \{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$$

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

$q_1$  is the start

$$F = \{q_2\} \subseteq Q$$

$\delta$  is described as

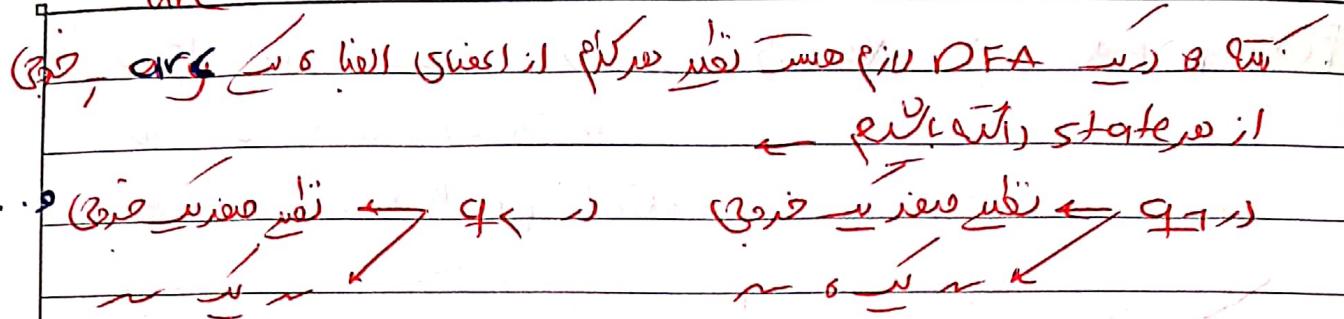
	0	1
$q_1$	$q_1$	$q_2$
$q_2$	$q_1$	$q_3$
$q_3$	$q_3$	$q_2$
$q_4$	$q_4$	$q_4$

$$\delta(q_1, 1) = q_2$$

on hand paper

لقد هد هد حفظنا العبارات

CRC



if  $A$  is the set of all strings that machine  $M$  accepts  $\rightarrow$  we say that  $A$  is the language of machine  $M \rightarrow L(M)=A$

$M$  recognizes  $A$  or  $M$  accepts  $A$

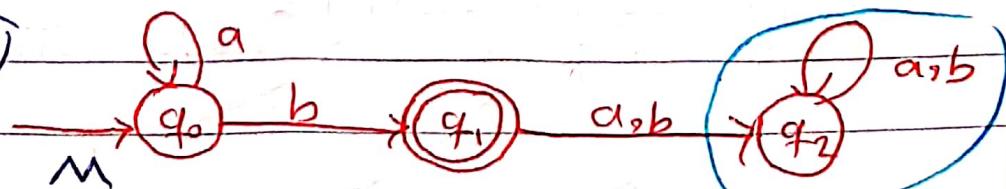
A machine may accept several strings, but it always recognizes only one language.

if the machine accepts no strings it still recognize one language - namely the empty language  $\emptyset$ .

$A = \{w \mid w \text{ contains at least one } a \text{ and an even number of } b\}$  follow the last

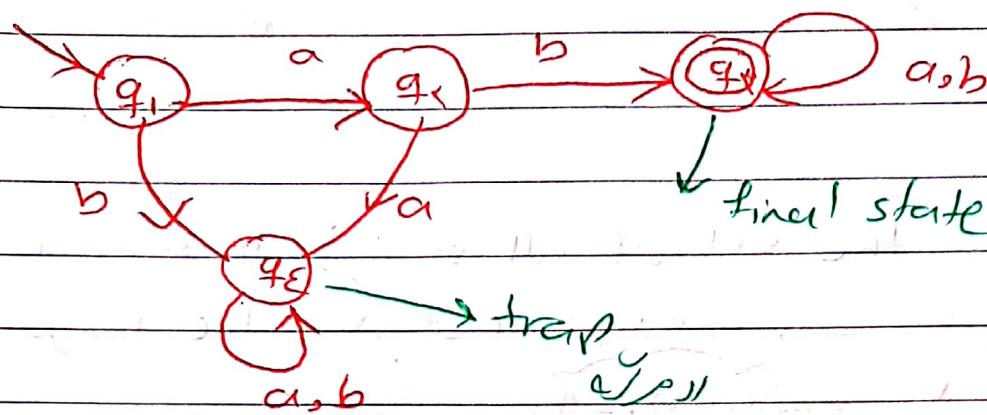
then  $L(M)=A$

example

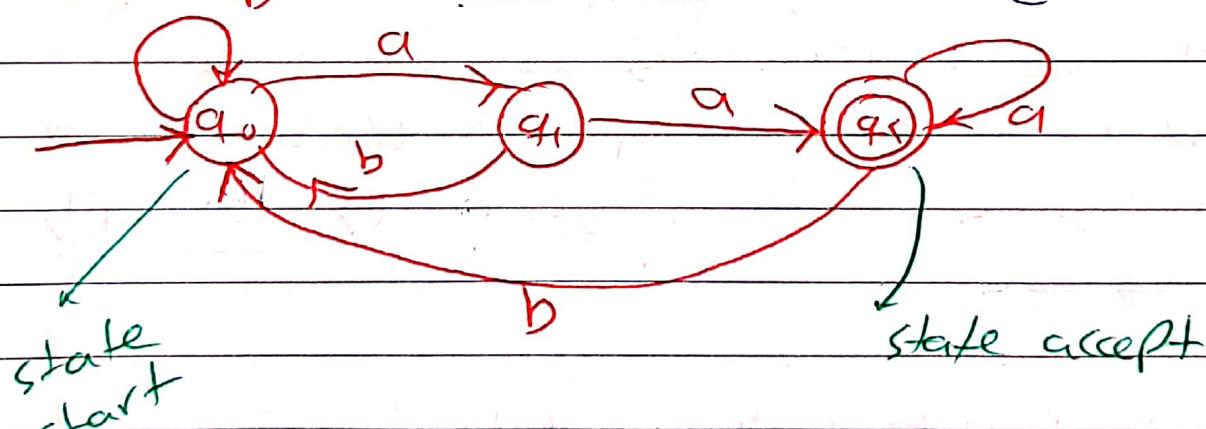


$\Sigma = \{a, b\} \quad L(M) = \{a^i b \mid i \in \mathbb{Z}_0\} \downarrow \text{trap}$

**Ex** DFA  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$   $ab$   $\xrightarrow{\text{with prefix } ab}$   $a, b$  prefix  $\hookrightarrow ab$

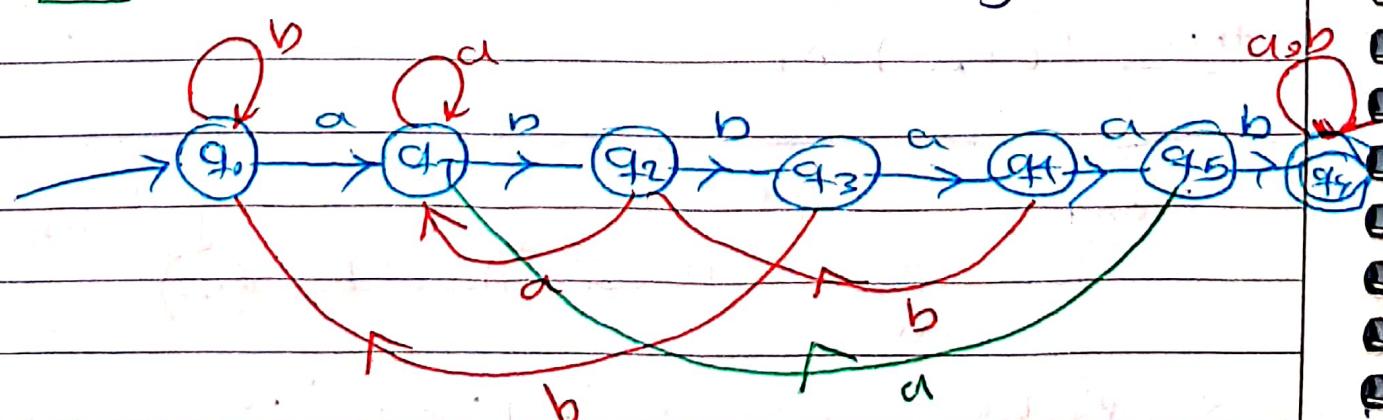


**Ex**  $\xrightarrow{\text{in a string suffix}}$



input word abbaab  $\xrightarrow{\text{suffix}}$  baab  $\xrightarrow{\text{substring}}$

**Ex**

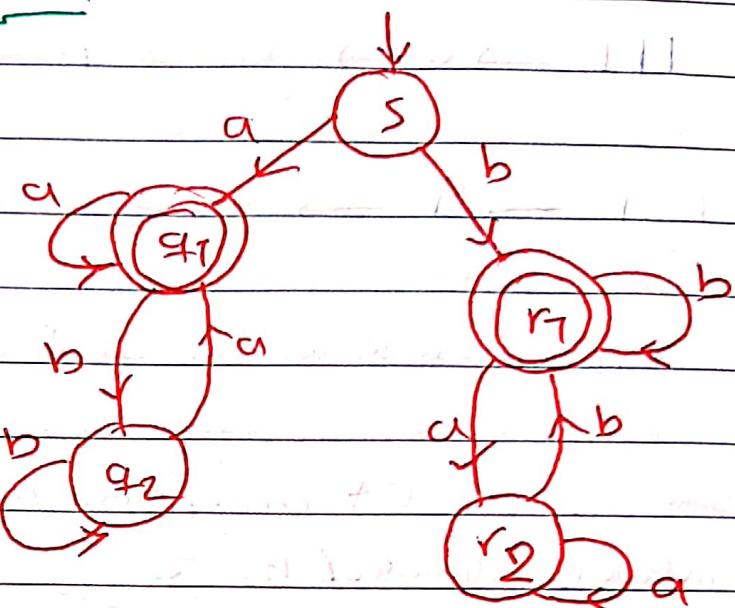


(reject  $\leftarrow$  iso trap)

ex]

strings that start and end with the same symbol.

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



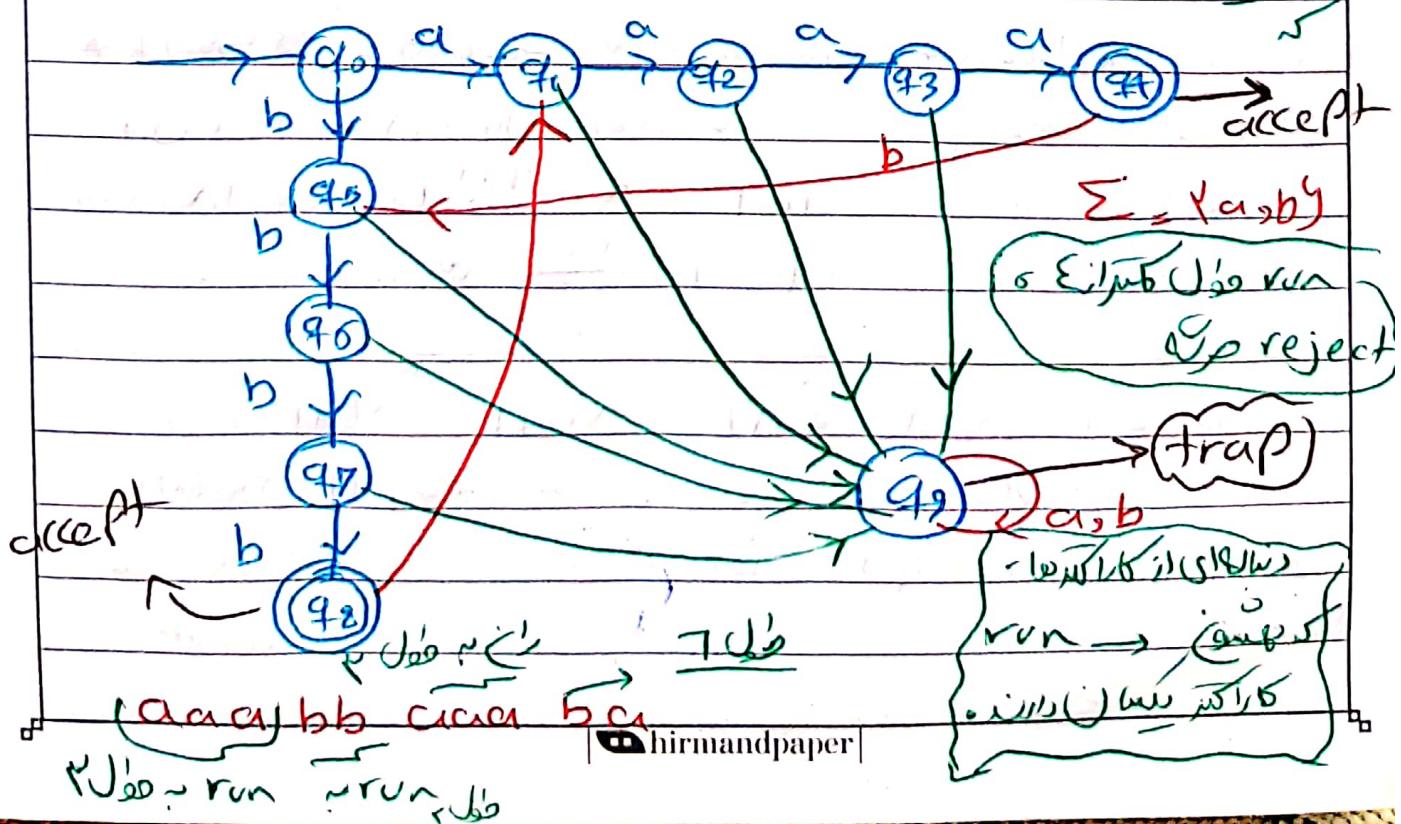
کلیه حروف را اول و آخر می بیند  
State چهارم را پس از b  
a (یعنی چهارم را پس از a)  
r1 و r2 هر دو خاتمه ای است

b اول و آخر را دارد  
r1 و r2 هر دو پس از a

کلیه حروف را اول و آخر می بیند  
کلیه حروف را اول و آخر می بیند

Example (no runs) of length less than four)

(کلیه حروف را اول و آخر می بیند) (run) (run)



ex

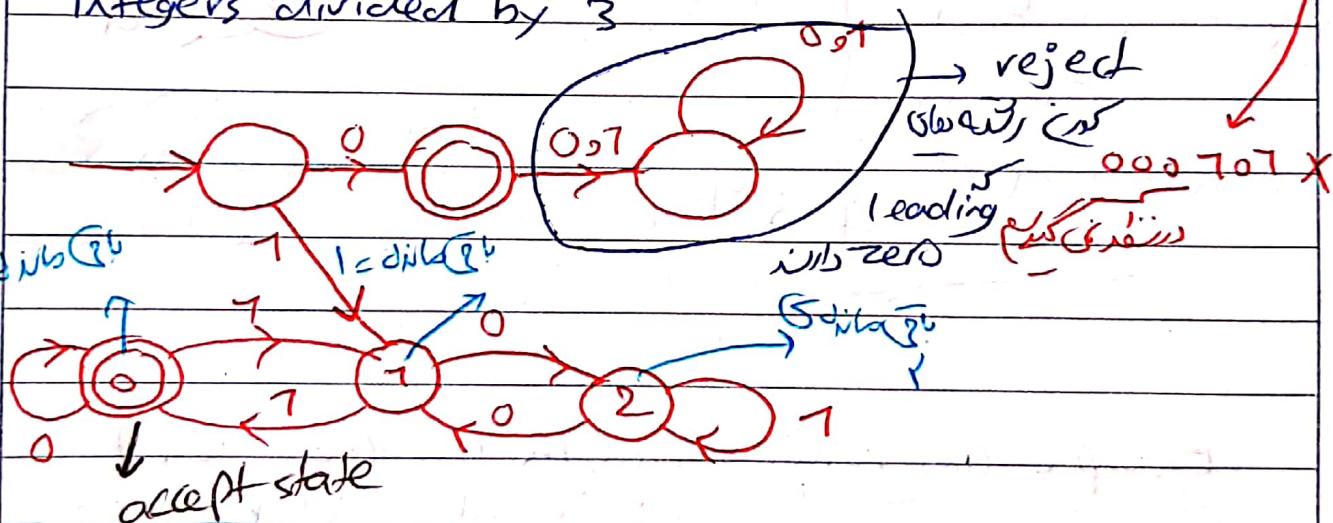
فون دلیلر Gas یا لیتل جیلی که فرم دلیلر Gas یا لیتل جیلی که فرم دلیلر Gas یا لیتل جیلی

$$111 \rightarrow v \rightarrow \frac{01011}{vn} = 7 \rightarrow \text{reject}$$

$$1001 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow v = 0 \rightarrow \text{accept}$$

leading zero را می بینیم که حالتی که شروع کردیم reading zero را می بینیم

لذا  $\rightarrow$  an FA accepting binary representations of integers divided by 3



برای این دستگاه می توانیم مجموعه مجاز را بدست آوریم  
برای این دستگاه می توانیم مجموعه مجاز را بدست آوریم  
برای این دستگاه می توانیم مجموعه مجاز را بدست آوریم

$$1001 = 9 \times 1 + 1000 = 10 \rightarrow$$

$$100100 \xrightarrow{9 \times 1} 1000 \dots$$

$$a \equiv b \rightarrow r_a = r_b . r_{a+1} \equiv r_{b+1}$$

اگر  $a \equiv b$  باشد و  $r_a = r_b$  باشد آنگاه  $r_{a+1} \equiv r_{b+1}$

اگر  $a \equiv b$  باشد و  $r_a = r_b$  باشد آنگاه  $r_{a+1} \equiv r_{b+1}$

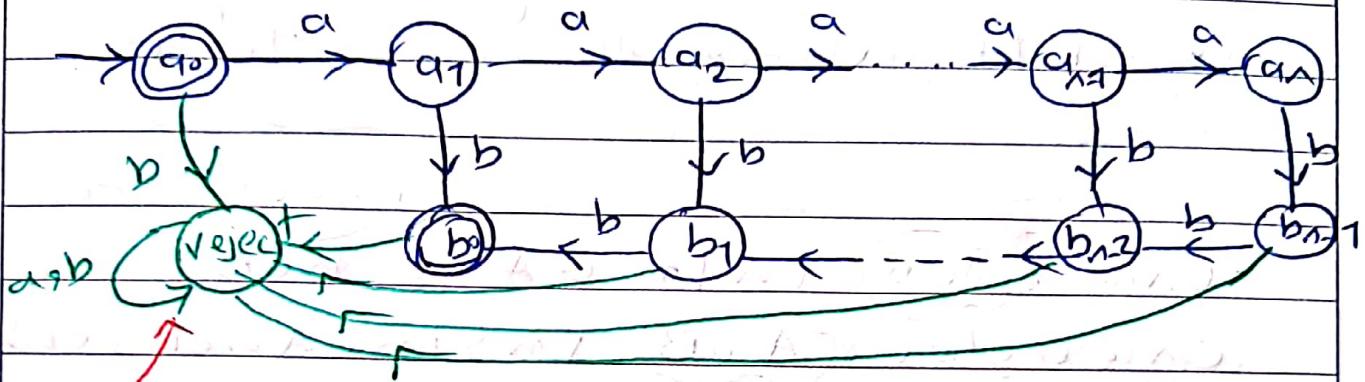
و  $r_{a+1} \equiv r_{b+1}$

ex:

ability

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

all words in  $\Sigma^*$



the incomplete specified DFA

States  $a_k$  count the number of  $[a's]$

$\sim b_k$   $\sim$   $b's$

DFA

b DFA  $\text{G}' \text{cycle}(b) \rightarrow$

Formal Definition of Computation

Let  $M = (\Delta, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  be a finite automaton  
and let  $w = w_1 w_2 \dots w_n$  be a string where  
each  $w_i$  is a member of the alphabet  $\Sigma$ .

then  $M$  accepts  $w$  if a sequence of states

$r_0, r_1, \dots, r_n$  in  $\Delta$  exists with three conditions

①  $r_0 = q_0$

③  $\delta(r_i, w_{i+1}) = r_{i+1}$  for  $i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$

④  $r_n \in F$

is state  $(r_0, w)$

$\delta(r_0, w) = r_1$  - state 1st symbol

state start

$\delta(r_0, w_1) = r_1$   
 $r_1(\text{symbol}) = w_1$

regular ↑

We say that  $m$  recognizes language  $B$  if  $A = \{w\} m$  accepts  $w$ .

A language is called a regular if (some finite) automaton recognizes it by +

م م, DFA نحو زبان نحو زبان م م م م

regular (some)

Union  $\{A \cup B\} = \{m | m \in A \text{ or } m \in B\}$

Concatenation  $\{A \circ B\} = \{m y | m \in A \text{ and } y \in B\}$

Star  $\{A^*\} = \{m_n m_k | k \geq 0 \text{ and each } m_i \in A\}$

$$\text{لما} (A^*) = |A|^k |B|$$

\* the empty string  $\{\epsilon\}$  is always a member of  $A^*$  no matter what  $A$  is.

عنوان بالإنجليزية  $(\Sigma^*)^k$   $\Sigma^k$   $\Sigma^*$   $\Sigma^k$   $\Sigma^*$   $\Sigma^k$

to string  $\Sigma^k = \Sigma$

ex:  $\alpha(\Sigma)$  be the standard 26 letters

$a, b, \dots, z$

if  $A = \{good, bad\}$  and  $B = \{boy, girl\}$

$A \cup B = \{good, bad, boy, girl\}$

$A \circ B = \{good boy, good girl, bad boy, bad girl\}$

$A^* = \{\epsilon, good, bad, good good, good bad, bad good, bad bad, good good good, good good bad, bad bad bad\}$

$\rightarrow$  bad bad, good good good, good good bad, bad bad bad

shorter  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

الثانية في المجموعات

Theorem 3 The class of regular language is closed under the union operation. In other words if  $A_1, A_2$  are regular languages, so is  $A_1 \cup A_2$ .

الثانية في المجموعات

الثانية في المجموعات

$A_1, A_2 \rightarrow$  regular languages

$M_1$  recognizes  $A_1 \rightarrow L(M_1) = A_1$

$M_2$  recognizes  $A_2 \rightarrow L(M_2) = A_2$

الثانية في المجموعات

الثانية في المجموعات

$L(M) = A_1 \cup A_2$

الثانية في المجموعات

الثانية في المجموعات  
if  $M_1$  has  $K_1$  states and  $M_2$  has  $K_2$  states  
→ the number of states one from  $M_1$  and the other from  $M_2 \rightarrow (K_1 \cdot K_2)$

$(0, 0)$   
 $A_1 \sim \text{states} \leftarrow \text{states}$

الثانية في المجموعات

$\Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 

$$M_1 = (\alpha_1, \Sigma, S_1, q_1, F_1)$$

$$M_2 = (\alpha_2, \Sigma, S_2, q_2, F_2)$$

 $\Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 

$$M = (\alpha, \Sigma, S, q_0, F)$$

 $(q_1, q_2)$ 

$$\alpha_1 \times \alpha_2$$

$$L(M) = A_1 \cup A_2$$

أون ستاتيك  
أجلول مركب  
مكمل  $M_1$

مكتبي أول از

مكتبي از  $\alpha$ 

ندرد

يا صفحه اول توي  $F_1$  دسيا صفحه  $F_2$  دس

$$F = (F_1 \times \alpha_2) \cup (\alpha_1 \times F_2)$$

(3) العناي تقدیر

 $\Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 

العندي تقدیر  
العندي تقدیر  
حال کارکنید  $M_1, M_2$   
اگر العناي تقدیر  
العندي تقدیر

صل حمل نسخه حمل

trap

reject

مرکب

 $\Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ حذف العناي  $M_1, M_2$  را برگردانیم و حال کارکنید

اگر العناي واحد نیور کارکنید، ایام مرکب  
برای  $\Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$

$$\alpha_1 \xrightarrow{a} \alpha_2 \xrightarrow{a} \alpha$$

transition

$$F \xrightarrow{\alpha} (\alpha_1 \times \alpha_2) \times \Sigma \xrightarrow{\alpha} \alpha_1 \times \alpha_2$$

$$S((r_1, r_2) \xrightarrow{\alpha} (r_1, r_2)) = (S_1(r_1, \alpha) \cup S_2(r_2, \alpha))$$

hirmandpaper

 $\Sigma$ 

و دو مرکب و کامپونت

$$S((r_1, r_2), a) = (\delta_1(r_1, a), \delta_2(r_2, a))$$

و  $\delta_1(r_1, a)$  که  $r_1$  را مرفق کرده و  $a$  را اضافه کرده است.  $\delta_2(r_2, a)$  که  $r_2$  را مرفق کرده و  $a$  را اضافه کرده است.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad q_0 \rightarrow (q_1, q_2)$$

(A)

برای اثبات

$m_1, m_2$  صولتی اند

$m_1 \sim m_2$

$$F = F_r \times F_t$$

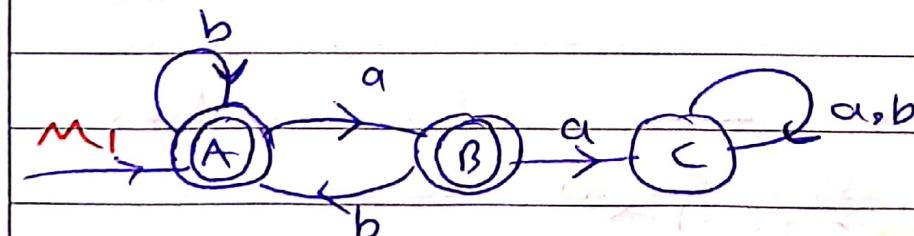
$$L(m) = A_m A_m^T$$

$m_1, m_2$  مترادف  
 $m_1 \sim m_2$

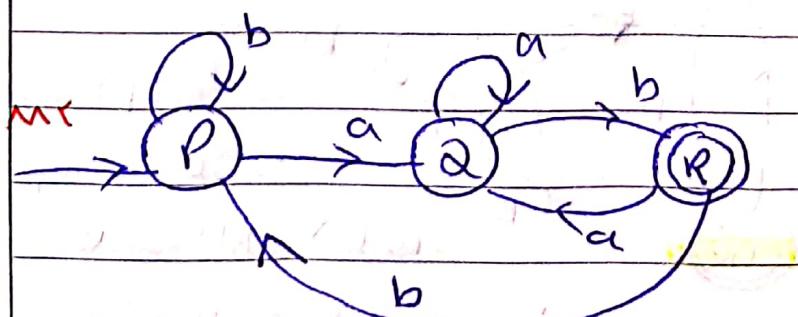
حالا  $L_1, L_2$  را accept نماییم که صولتی باشند

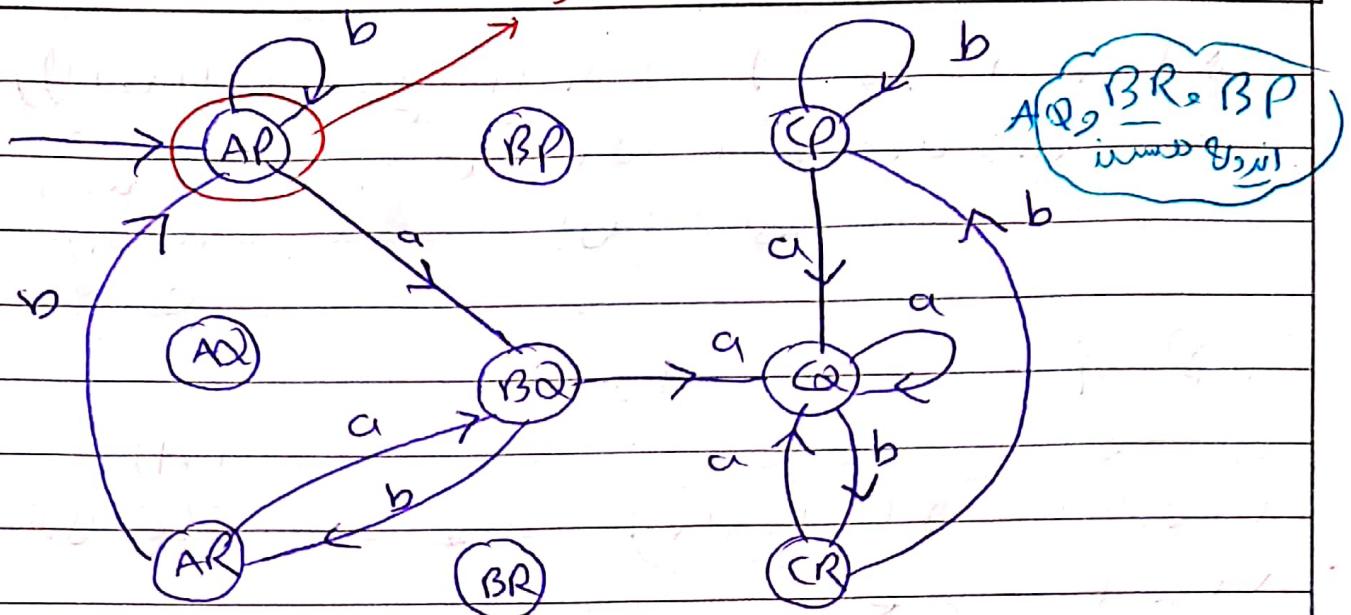
$$L_1 = \{m \in \{a, b\}^+ \mid \text{not a substring of } m\}$$

$$L_2 = \{m \in \{a, b\}^+ \mid m \text{ ends with } ab\}$$



$$m_1 \cup m_2 = \emptyset$$





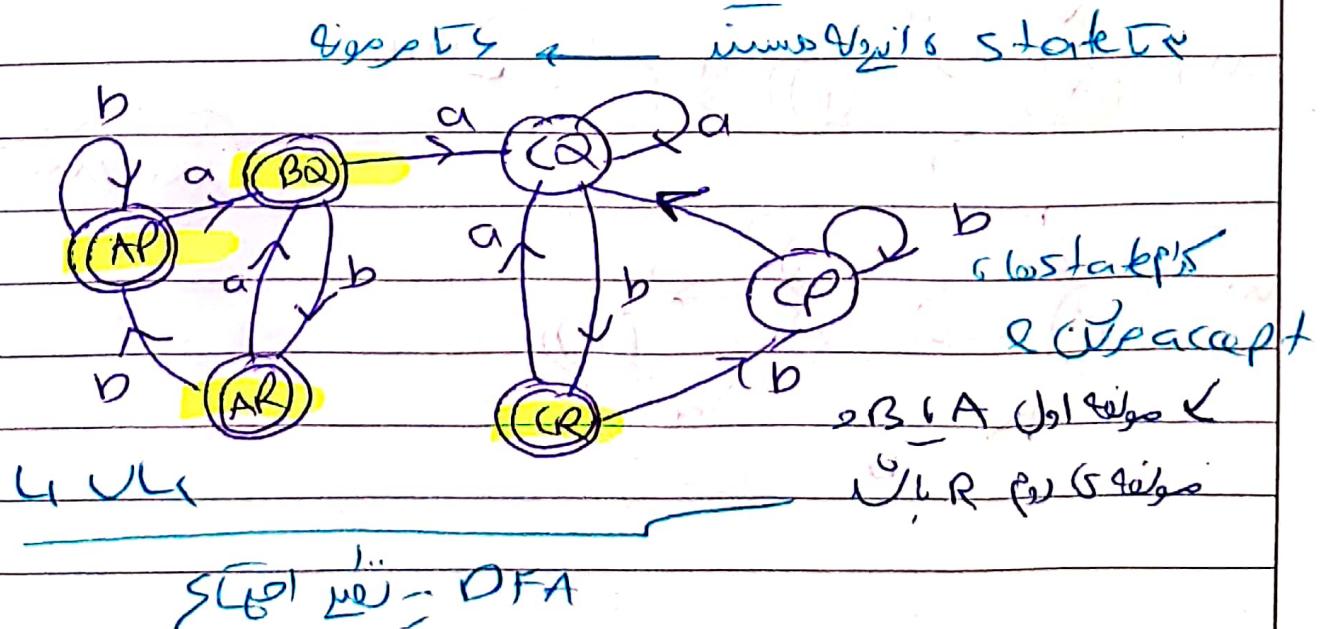
minimum of  $L(BA) \cap L(CR)$  (مجموعه مینیمومی  $L(BA) \cap L(CR)$ )

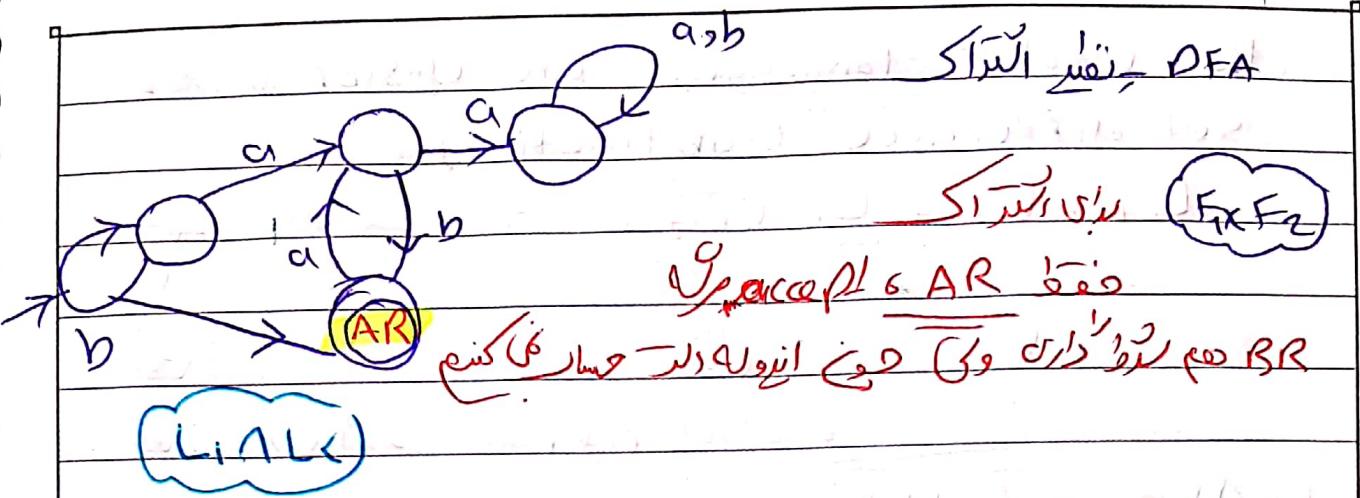
$R \sqsubseteq P \sqcap L(P) \subseteq L(R)$  و مجموعه  $L(P) \cap L(R)$

$\delta(CP, a) = (\delta_1(Ca), \delta_2(Pa))$   $\in$  state  $\Gamma$   
 $= CQ$

مجموعه  $L(P) \cap L(R)$

$\delta(AR, a) = (\delta_1(A, a), \delta_2(R, a)) = BQ$





complement

مُكَلَّلٌ

the complement of  $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$  denoted

by  $\bar{L}$ , is such that  $(\bar{L} = \Sigma^* \setminus L)$

وهي المجموعة التي لا يدخل زيارتها في المجموعة  $L$ ، وهي المجموعة التي لا يدخل زيارتها في المجموعة  $L$ .

$\bar{L}$   $\sim$   $\neg L$   $\sim$   $\neg \neg L$

$\Sigma^* \rightarrow$  صيغة مطلقة

$\Sigma$  تعرف صيغة العباري

أي  $\bar{L}$  هي المجموعة التي لا يدخل زيارتها في المجموعة  $L$ .

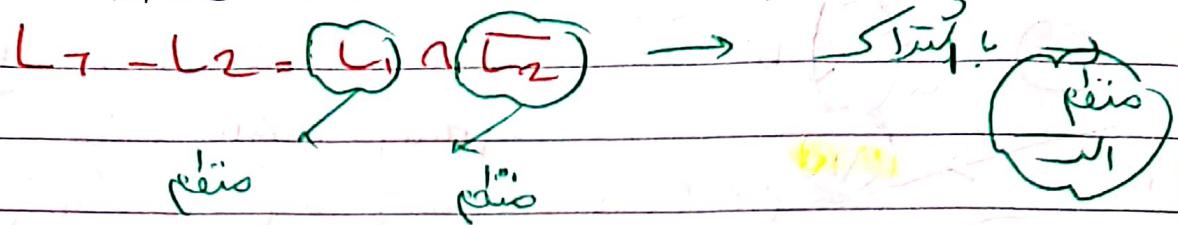
$M = (\alpha, \Sigma, S_0, q_0, F)$

$M' = (\alpha, \Sigma, S_0, q_0, Q \setminus F)$

$L(M') = \Sigma^* \setminus L = \bar{L}$

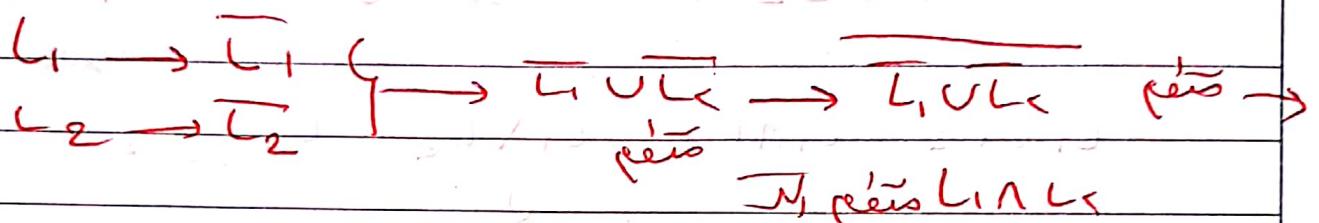
$(L(M) = L) \rightarrow L \subseteq M'$  إذا تم إضافة  $\bar{L}$  إلى  $M$  كزائرات في  $M'$ ، فإن  $L(M) = L$ .

the regular languages are closed under set difference (subtraction)



اگر  $L_1 \setminus L_2$  مغلوب باشد،

$$L_1 \cap L_2 = \overline{L_1 \cup L_2}$$



## Non-determinism & NFAs

① DFA  $\rightarrow$  Deterministic computations

when the machine is in a given state and reads the next input symbol, we know what the next state will be  $\rightarrow$  it is determined

(عوضیم کرکی از state پس از پرداخت یک input)

(جیزی)

② in a non-deterministic machine, several choices may exist for the next state at any point.

(جیزی (states)  $\rightarrow$  پیش از (Biriyani) جیزی (Majek))

new possibilities

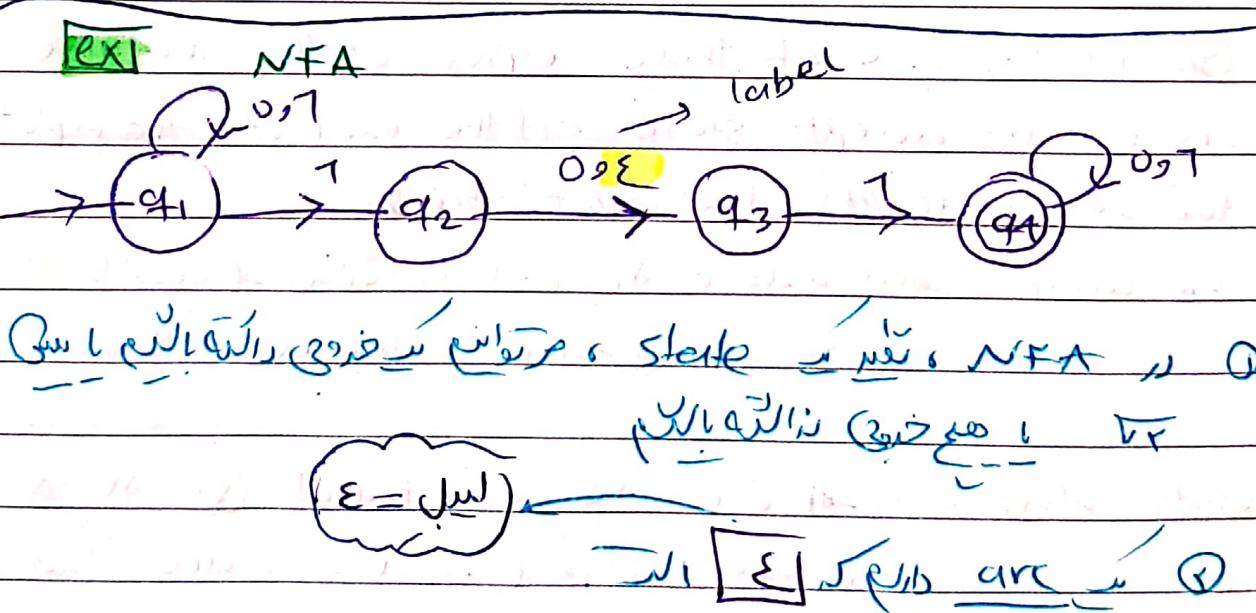
پیش از

③ Non-determinism is a generalization of determinism, so every DFA is automatically an NFA.

٣) ما هو NFA؟  $\rightarrow$  إلى وسط NFA ①  
 ٤) ما هي DFA؟  $\rightarrow$  ما DFA هي آلة محددة حول أي كلمة من كلمات غير متعددة أمثلة على DFA ②

regular  
آلة محددة و آلة غير متعددة مترافق مع آلة غير متعددة غير متعددة ③

٥) ما هي الآلة غير متعددة التي تحول آلة غير متعددة إلى NFA؟  $\rightarrow$  آلة غير متعددة ④  
 ٦) ما هي الآلة غير متعددة التي تحول آلة غير متعددة إلى DFA؟ ⑤



How does an NFA compute?

- we are running an NFA on an input and come to a state with multiple ways to proceed.  
 after reading that symbol, the machine splits into multiple copies of itself and follows all the possibilities in parallel.

each copy of the machine takes one of the possible ways to proceed and continues as before.

If there are subsequent choices, the machine splits again.

③ if the next input symbol doesn't appear on any of the arrows exiting the state occupied by a copy of the machine, that copy of the machine dies, along with the branch of the computation associated with it.

④ if any one of these copies of the machine is in an accept state at the end of the input the NFA accepts the input string.

if accept state  $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$  arc  $\rightarrow$  label  $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$  arc  $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$  arc

if  $\epsilon$  arc  $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$  arc  $\rightarrow$  label  $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$  arc  $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon$  arc

if a state with an  $\epsilon$  symbol on an exiting arrow is encountered, then without reading any input, the machine splits into multiple copies

## Tree of possibilities

Iterations

(Top to) Computation Tree

Symbol read

0

Start

$M_1 \rightarrow 01010$

1

متسلسل (مترافق) (متسلسل مترافق)

0

$q_1$

$q_1$

start

متسلسل رالي

1

$q_1$

$q_2$

$q_3$

$\epsilon$

ارسال  $q_1 \rightarrow 100$

1

$q_1$

$q_2$

$q_3$

متسلسل بین خوان  $q_1 \rightarrow 100$

0

$q_1$

$q_2$

$q_3$

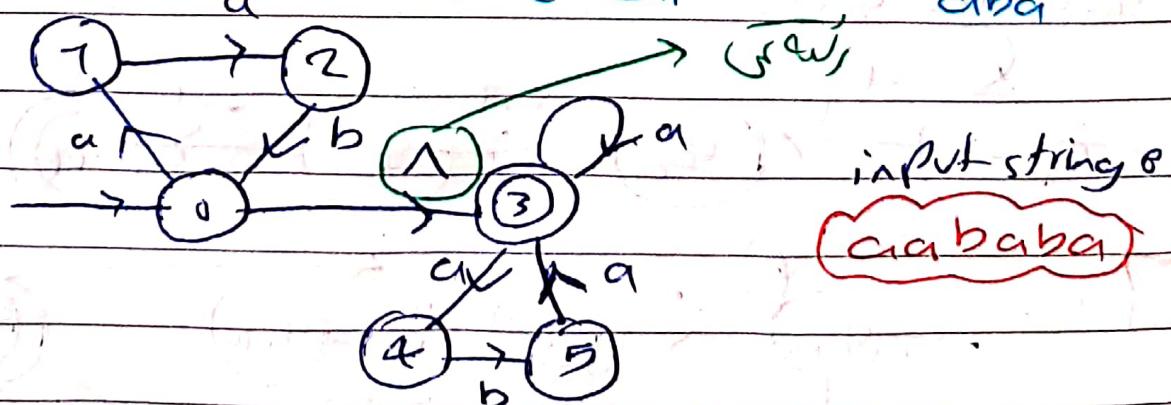
متسلسل بین خوان  $q_1 \rightarrow 100$

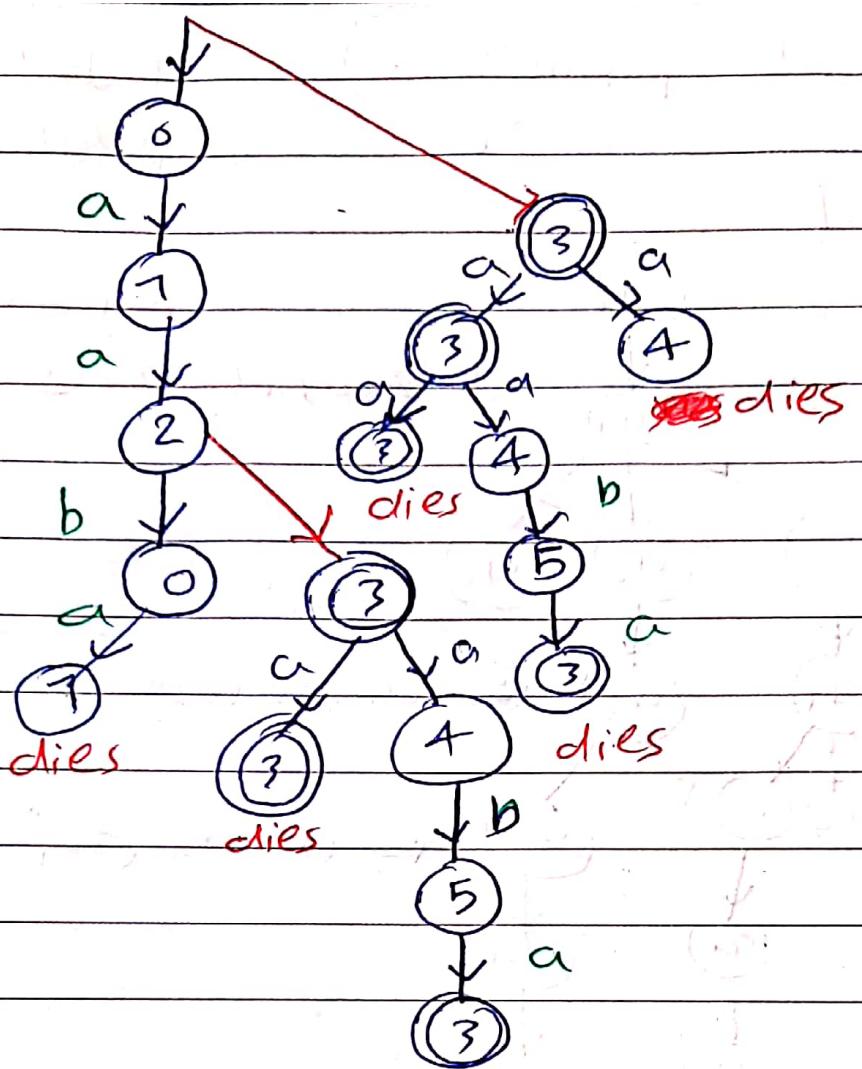
متسلسل بین خوان، ۱۱۰۱۰ کجا نیک (گلوبولیک)



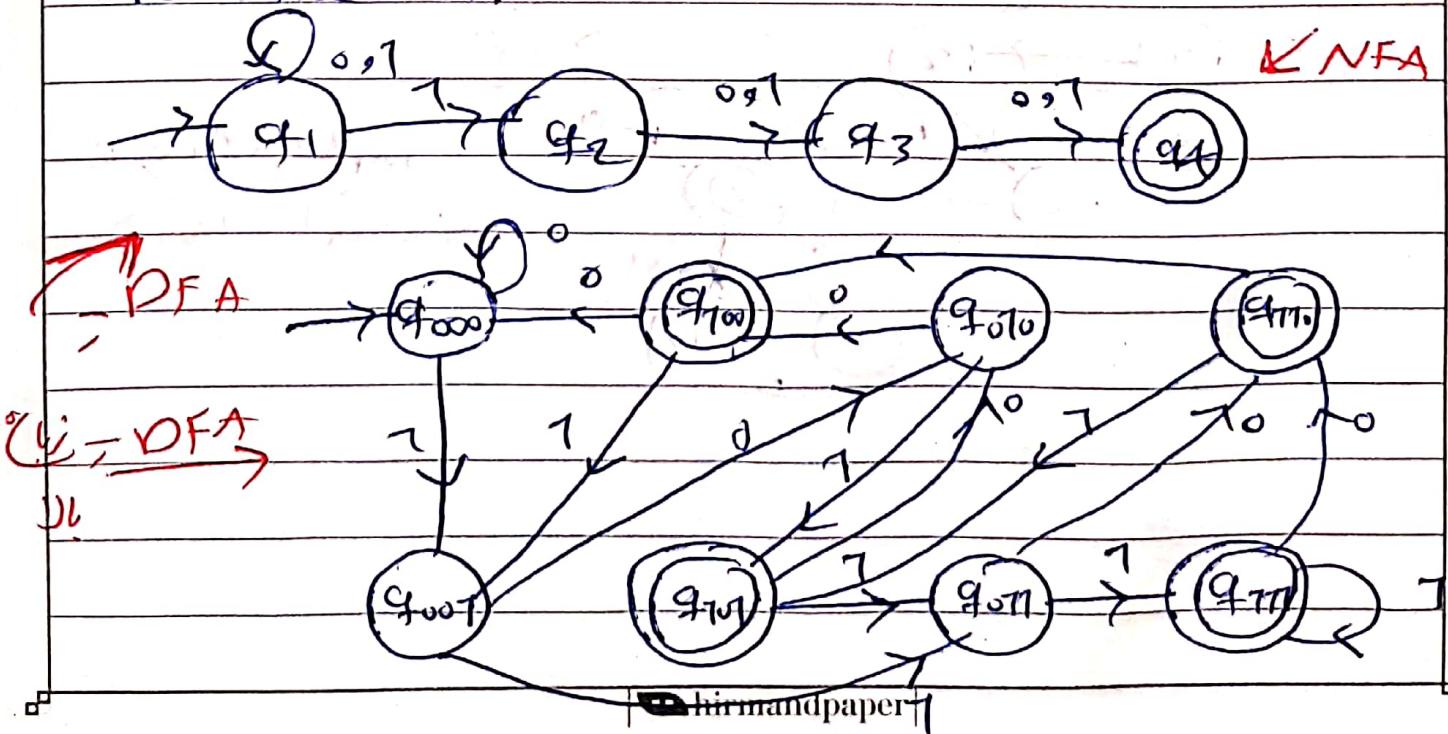
Read  $aabb * kababa * abab$

Concat





**Ex:** A is language consisting of all strings over  $\{0, 1\}$  containing a 1 in the third position from the end.

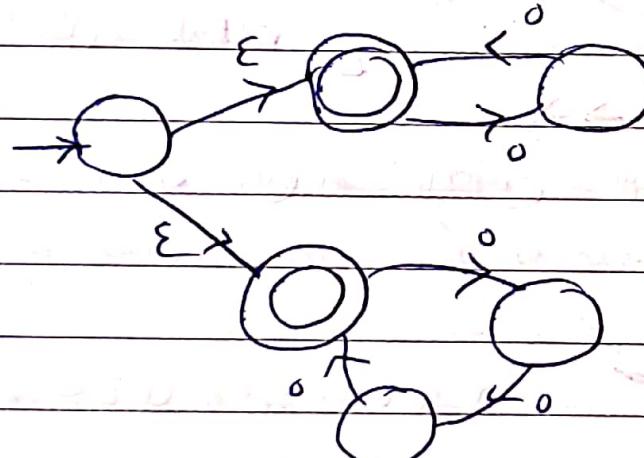


► every NFA can be converted into an equivalent DFA

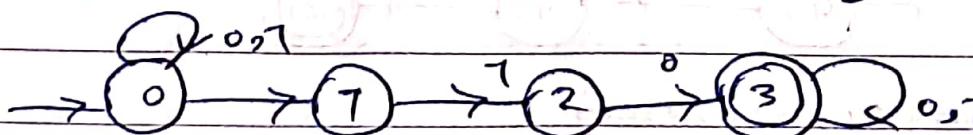
the smallest DFA for A contains 8 states.

**Ex:** this machine demonstrates the convenience of having  $\epsilon$  arrows. it accepts all strings of the form of  $\boxed{0^k}$  where k is a multiple of 2 or 3

**Ex:** it accepts strings  $\epsilon, 00, 0000,$  but not  $0, 00000$



**Ex:** find an NFA that accepts the set of binary strings having a substring 010.



"NFA  $\equiv (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ "

a nondeterministic finite automaton is a 5-tuple  $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$

①  $Q$  is a finite set of states ②  $\Sigma$  is a finite alphabet

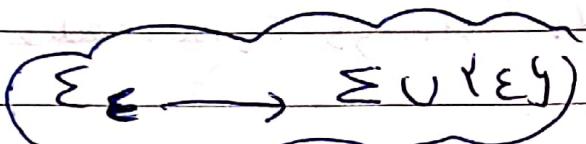
③  $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow P(Q)$  is the transition function

④  $q_0 \in Q$  is the start state

⑤  $F \subseteq Q$  is the set of accept states

→ for any set  $Q$  we write  $P(Q)$  to be the collection of all subsets of  $Q$ .

it can also be denoted by  $[2^Q]$  → here  $P(Q)$  is called the power set of  $Q$ .

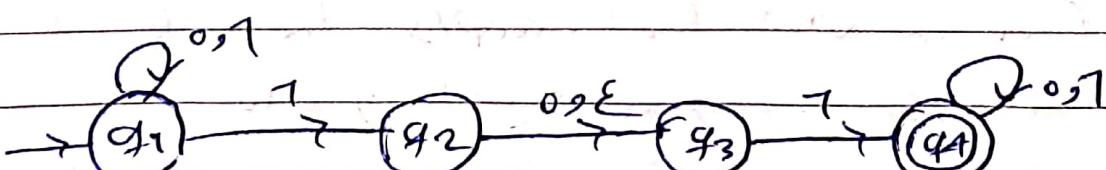


DFA (State pt)

$\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$

التحولات من المدخلات إلى المخرجات في DFA هي  $\delta$

power set  $\xrightarrow{P(Q)}$   $Q$  (States)  $\xleftarrow{\text{transition}}$   $\Sigma^*$  (NFA)



①  $Q = \{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$

②  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$  ③  $\delta$  is given as

④  $q_1$  is the start state

⑤  $F = \{q_4\}$

	0	1	$\epsilon$
$q_1$	$\{q_1\}$	$\{q_1, q_2\}$	$\emptyset$
$q_2$	$\{q_3\}$	$\emptyset$	$\{q_3\}$
$q_3$	$\emptyset$	$\{q_4\}$	$\emptyset$
$q_4$	$\{q_4\}$	$\{q_4\}$	$\emptyset$

$\text{NFA} \rightarrow \text{DFA}$  (Goto)

Deterministic and nondeterministic finite automata  
recognize the same class of languages.

- ① two machines are equivalent if they  
recognize the same language
- ② an NFA that accepts some language  $L \rightarrow$   
there exists an equivalent DFA that accepts  
 $L$

- ③ Two NFA's  $\rightarrow$  DFA,   
the  $\epsilon$ -closure of a set of  
states

$M = (\mathcal{Q}, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  is an NFA and  $R \subseteq \mathcal{Q}$   
is a set of states,  
the  $\epsilon$ -closure of  $R$  is the  $E(R)$  that can be  
defined recursively as follows:

$$① R \subseteq E(R)$$

$$② \text{for every } q \in E(R), \delta(q, \epsilon) \subseteq E(R)$$

for any subset  $R$  of  $\mathcal{Q}$ , we define  $E(R)$  to  
be the collection of states that can be  
reached from members of  $R$  by going only  
along  $\epsilon$  arrows. for  $R \subseteq \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \epsilon \text{ arrows}$ .  
 $E(R) = \{q \mid q \text{ can be reached from } R \text{ by traveling } 0 \text{ or more}$

## The Extended Transition Function $\delta^*$ for DFA

$\delta^*: Q \times \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$        $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$   
 a string       $\cup$  DFA  
 symbol union      extended function  
 $\cup$   
 base

$\delta^*: Q \times \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$   
 ① for every  $q \in Q$ ,  $\delta^*(q, \epsilon) = q$   
 ② for every  $q \in Q$ , every  $y \in \Sigma^*$  and every  $s \in \Sigma$ ,  $\delta^*(q, y s) = \delta(\delta^*(q, y), s)$

$\cup$  DFA       $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$   
 $\delta^*(q_0, m) \in F$  if and only if  $m$  is in  $L(M)$ .  $m \in \Sigma^*$   
 In  $(q_0, m) \rightarrow q_1$ ,  $q_1$  is final state  $\rightarrow$  final

the language accepted by  $M$  is the set  
 $L(M) = \{m \in \Sigma^* \mid m \text{ is accepted by } M\}$   
 if  $L$  is a language over  $\Sigma$ ,  $L$  is accepted by  $M$  if and only if  $L = L(M)$

formal define of computation for NFA  
 $N = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  is an NFA and  $w$  a string over the alphabet  $\Sigma$ . we say that  $N$  accepts  $w$  if  $w = y_1 y_2 \dots y_m$  ( $y_i$  is a member of  $\Sigma$ ) and a sequence of states  $r_0 r_1 \dots r_m$  exists in  $Q$  with 3 conditions  
 ①  $r_0 = q_0 \rightarrow$  initial state  
 ②  $r_i \xrightarrow{\delta(y_i)} r_{i+1} \forall i \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$   
 ③  $r_m \in F$  final state

لما تم ال DFAs من حيث المفهوم  $\rightarrow$  Set من حيث المفهوم

③  $r_{i+1} \in \delta(r_i, y_{i+1})$  for  $i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$   $\rightarrow$  set ای خروجی، عبارت، state

④  $r_m \in F$  (نیاز و مقتضی)  $y_1, r_0 \in F$  (راهنمایی)  $y_1, r_0 \leftarrow y_1 \leftarrow \dots \leftarrow y_n$  (آخر)  $\leftarrow$  معرفی

NFA  $\equiv N = (\mathcal{Q}, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$

we define extended transition Function

$\delta^*$  as follows

تابع انتقال تام بجزءی بری کی حاصل روتی بری  
string  $\equiv$   $\mathcal{Q}$  کی حاصل روتی بری  $\leftarrow$  سئال کی حاصل روتی بری  $\leftarrow$  اگرچه تویی

① for every  $q \in \mathcal{Q}$ ,  $\delta^*(q, \epsilon) = E(q)$  تعریف شد با؛ کسی

② for every  $q \in \mathcal{Q}$ , every  $y \in \Sigma^*$ , and every  $\delta \in \Sigma$   $\delta^*(q, y) = y \rightarrow$  سبل آخرها بجزءی

$\delta^*(q, y\delta) = E(\cup \{\delta(p, d) | p \in \delta^*(q, y)\})$

- اجماع -  $\epsilon$ -closure کو کی حاصل روتی بری والغ خونی و مراد میں

$q, \epsilon$  closure پر اندیشیدن  $\rightarrow$  arrow کی حاصل روتی بری

A string  $m \in \Sigma^*$  is accepted by  $N$  if  $\delta^*(q_0, m)$

language  $L(N)$  accepted by  $N$  is the set  $(NF \neq \emptyset)$

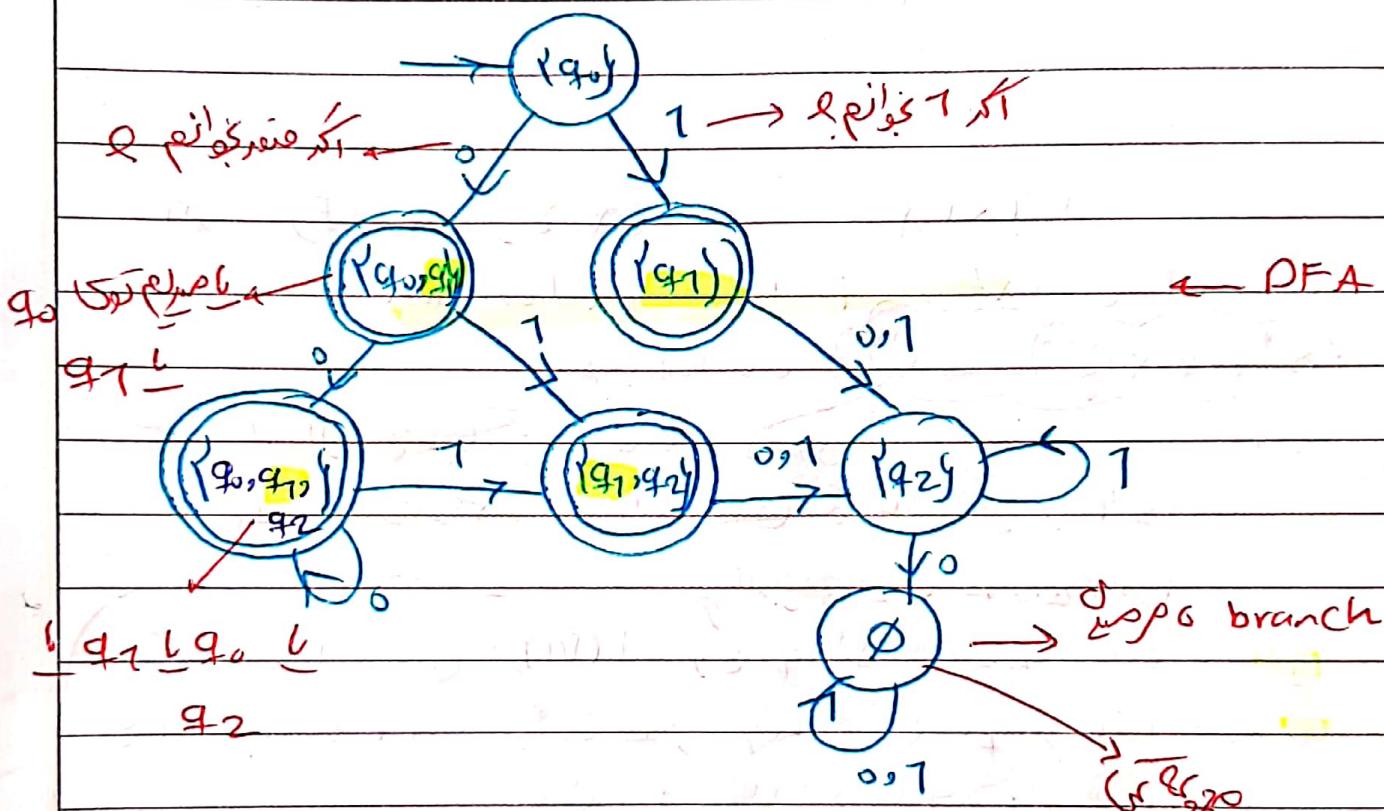
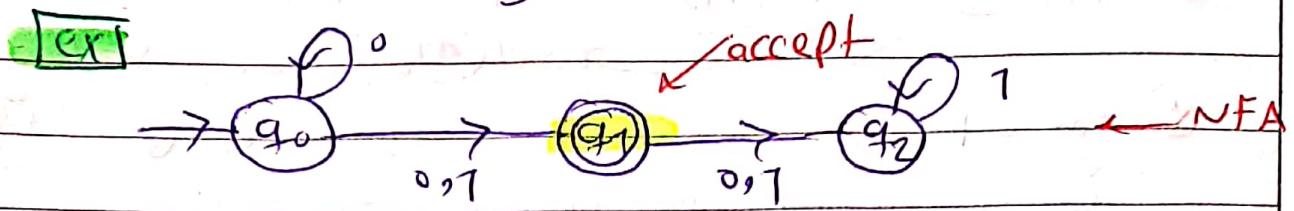
of all strings accepted by  $N$ .

وہ پر فرضیہ  $m \rightarrow$  عربی final state

$N \vdash m$

وہ پر فرضیہ  $N$  بزرگ (عربی) (کے لئے یہ ممکن)

میں کی DFA, NFA (sure جو)



وہ  $q_1$  کے لئے accept ہے تو

equivalence of DFA & NFA

\* every NFA has an equivalent DFA \*

for every language  $A \subseteq \Sigma^*$  accepted by an NFA  
 $N = (\Delta, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ , there is a DFA  $M = (Q', \Sigma, \delta', q'_0, F')$   
 that also accepts A.

real  $\boxed{\Sigma}$  کے پریم ہے جو  $\Sigma$  کا arrow  $\rightarrow$  کو کہا جاتا ہے  
 میں کی میرے  $\Sigma$  کا

$\alpha \xrightarrow{\text{def}} \rho(\alpha)$ ;  $\cup Q$

①  $Q' = \rho(Q)$

every state of  $M$  is a set of states of  $N$ .

$\rho(Q)$  (نحوه دارند)  
 $\rho(Q')$  (نحوه دارند)

$\rho(Q)$  is the set of subsets of  $Q$

all state  $\bar{r}^n$  of NFA at  $\bar{s}$

all  $r^n$  of DFA  $\bar{s}$

(State  $\bar{r}^n$  in  $\bar{s}$  قابل توصیف است از  $r^n$  می باشد)

② for  $R \subseteq Q'$  and  $a \in \Sigma$

(state)  $\bar{r}$

$$Q' \quad \delta'(R, a) = \{q \in Q' \mid q \in \delta(r, a) \text{ for some } r \in R\}$$

$$\delta'(R, a) = \bigcup_{r \in R} \delta(r, a) \quad \text{for } r; \text{ از } R$$

a job time  $\bar{r}$

$$\delta'(R, a) = \{q \in Q' \mid \exists r \in R \text{ such that } \delta(r, a) = q\}$$

All NFA  $\bar{s}$  has DFA transition  $\bar{s}$

$$\delta'(Q', a) = \{q \in Q' \mid \exists r \in Q \text{ such that } \delta(r, a) = q\}$$

③  $q'_0 = \bar{q}_0$

④  $F' = \{R \subseteq Q' \mid R \text{ contains an accept state of } N\}$

$\rho(Q)$   
state  $\bar{q}_0$

accept state  $\bar{q}_0$

DFA  $\rightarrow$  accept

accept

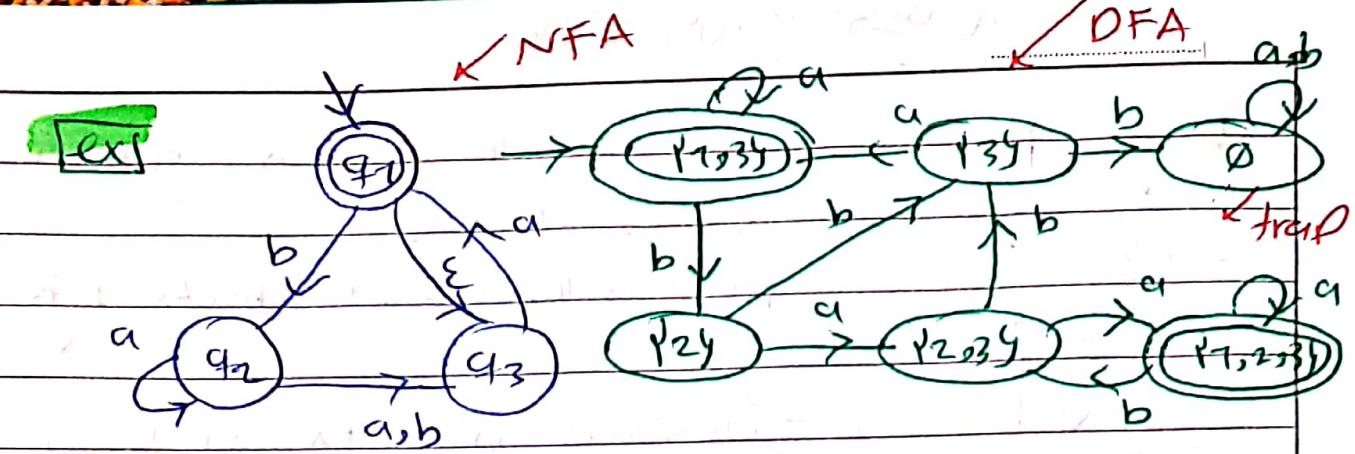
$\Rightarrow$   $\bar{q}_0$  is initial  $\xrightarrow{\epsilon}$   $A$

$$\delta'(R, a) = \{q \in Q' \mid q \in E(\delta(r, a)) \text{ for some } r \in R\}$$

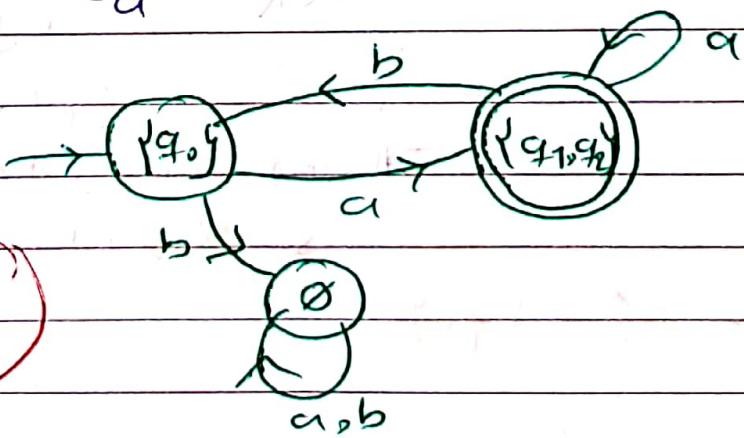
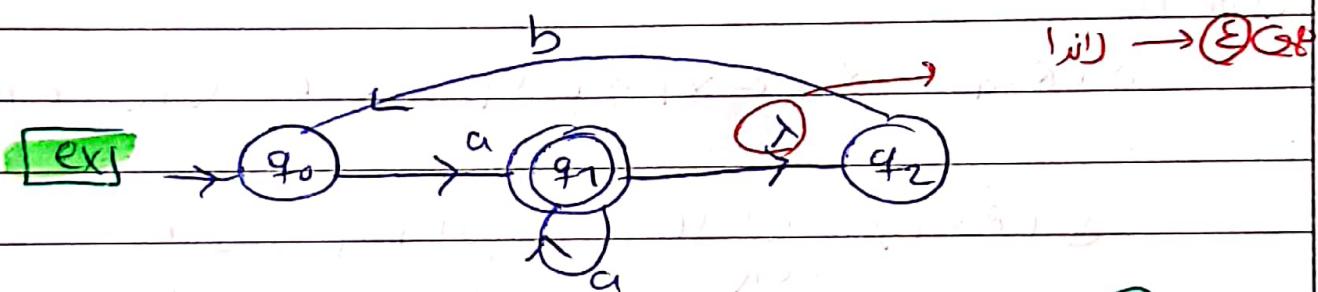
$$= \bigcup_{r \in R} E(\delta(r, a)). \quad E(\delta(r, a)) \subseteq \delta(r, a) \quad (\text{why?})$$

عومن

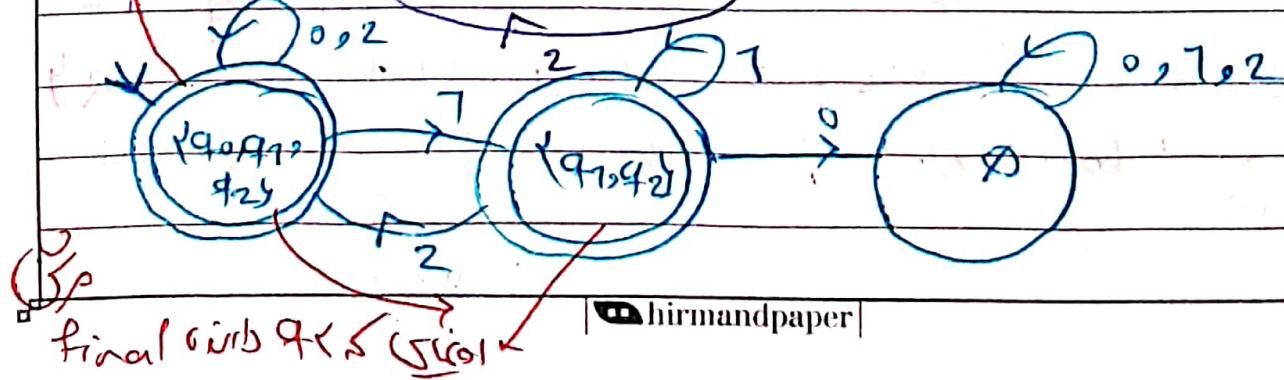
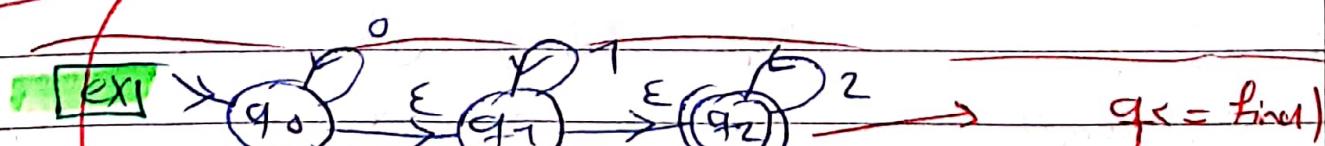
$E(\delta(q_0, a)) \subseteq q'_0$  (why?)

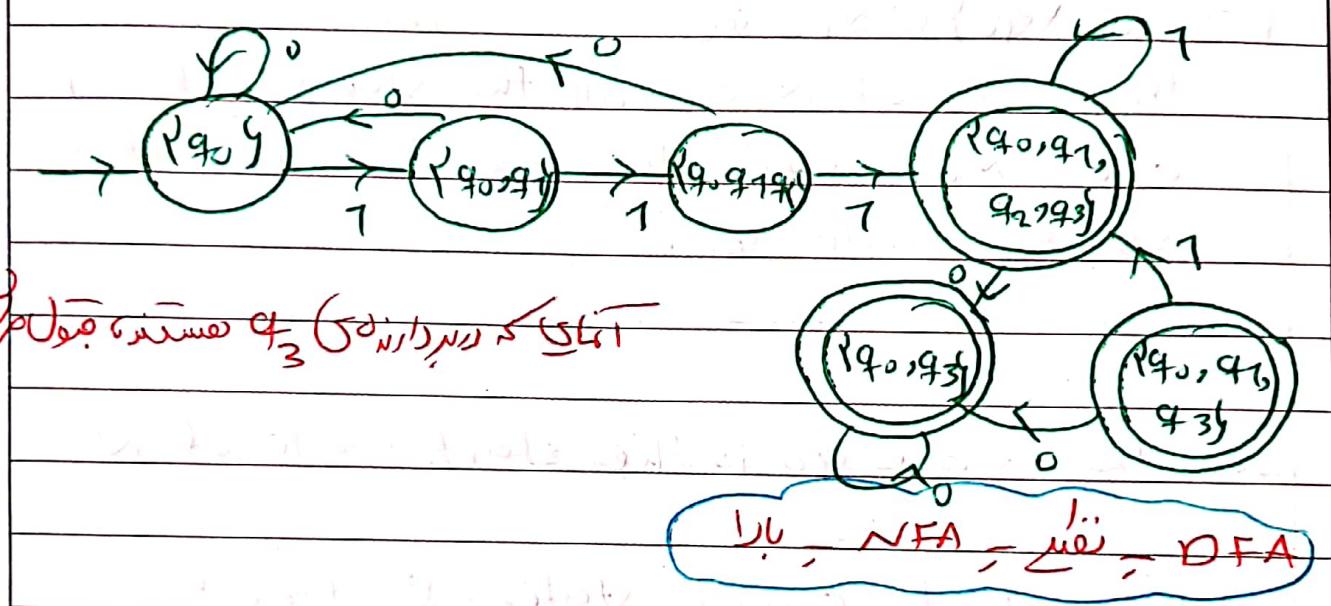
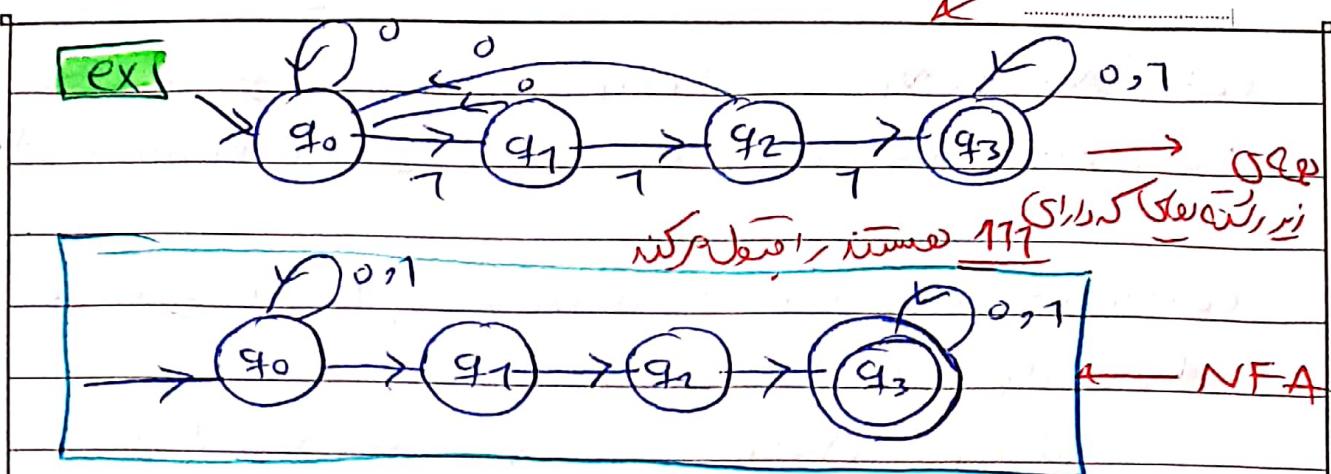


$\delta(q_3, a) = q_1$

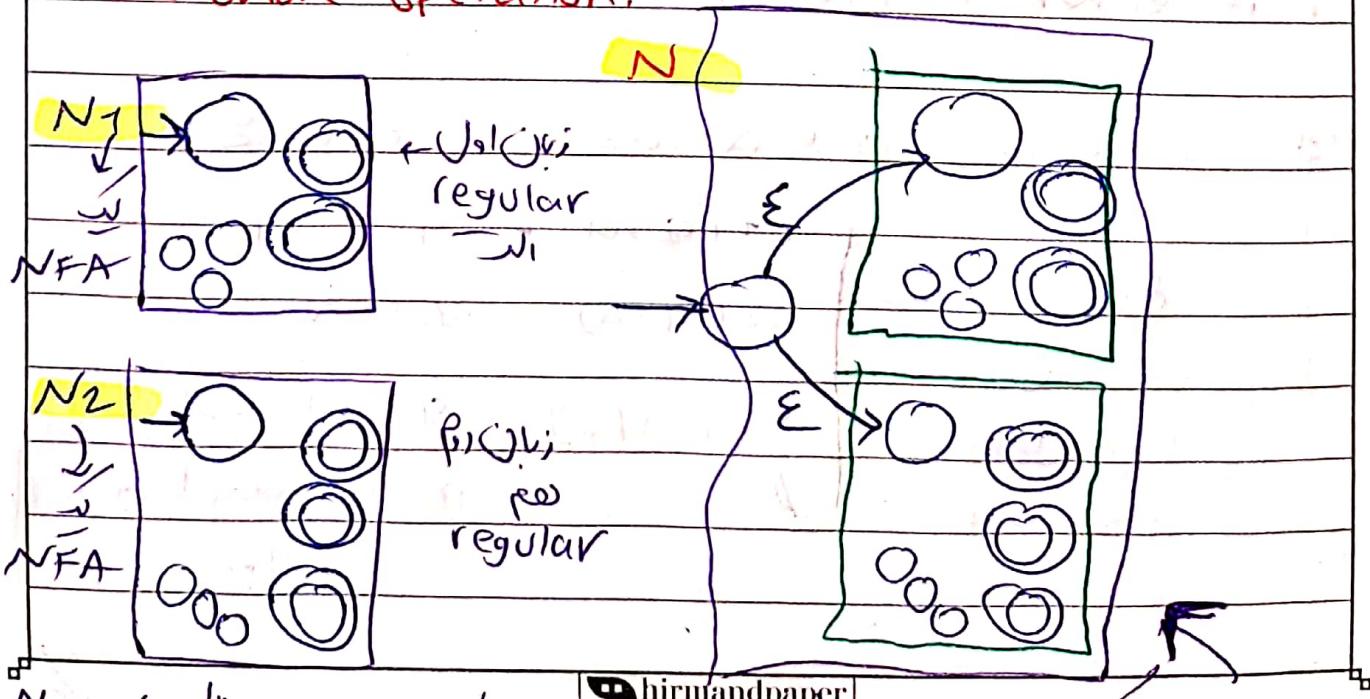


ابدأ بـ مروان و بـ العصا  
q1 state





the class of regular languages is closed under the union operation.



مُنْتَهٰى مُنْتَهٰى

Let  $N_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma, \delta_1, q_1, F_1)$  recognize  $A_1$   
 and  $N_2 = (Q_2, \Sigma, \delta_2, q_2, F_2)$  recognize  $A_2$

Construct  $N = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  to recognize  
 $A_1 \cup A_2$

$\delta \subseteq \delta_1 \cup \delta_2$  (Start)

①  $Q = \{q_0\} \cup Q_1 \cup Q_2$

The states of  $N$  are all the states of  $N_1$  and  $N_2$ , with the addition of a new start state  $q_0$ .

② the state  $q_0$  is the start state of  $N$

③ the set of accept states  $F = F_1 \cup F_2$

The accept states of  $N$  are all the accept states of  $N_1$  and  $N_2$ . That way,  $N$  accepts if either  $N_1$  accepts or  $N_2$  accepts.

④  $\delta$  for any  $q \in Q$  and any  $a \in \Sigma$

$$\delta(q, a) = \begin{cases} \delta_1(q, a) & q \in Q_1 \\ \delta_2(q, a) & q \in Q_2 \end{cases}$$

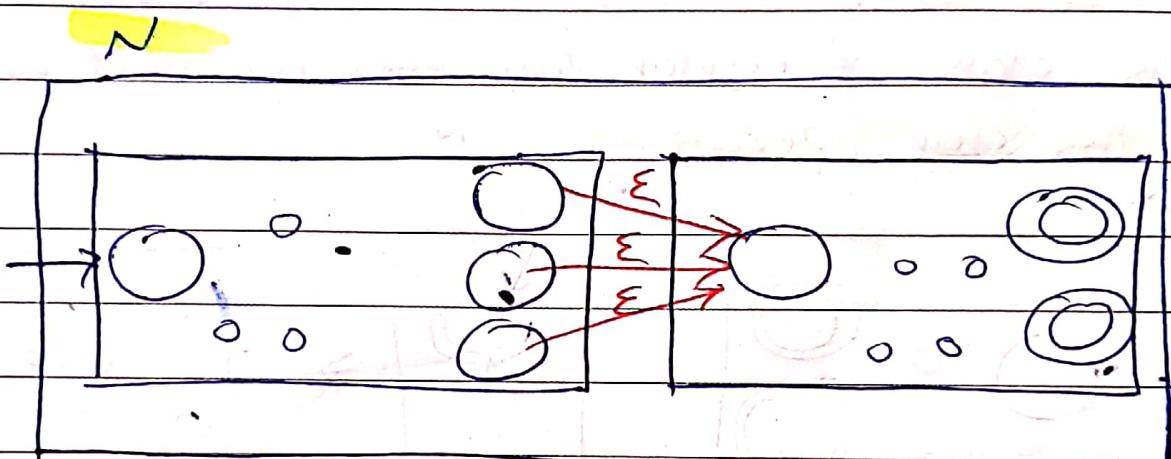
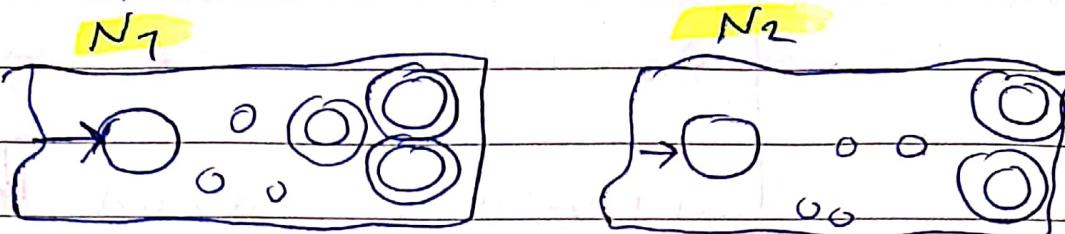
state ( $q_0$ )

$$\delta(q_0, a) = \begin{cases} \delta_1(q_0, a) & a = \epsilon \\ \delta_2(q_0, a) & a \neq \epsilon \end{cases}$$

$$q = q_0 \text{ and } a \neq \epsilon$$

$\boxed{\epsilon}$   $\rightarrow$   $\boxed{q_0}$

The class of regular language is closed under the **concatenation** operation.



$N_1$  bisi per  $\Sigma$ ,  $N_1 \rightarrow N_2$ ,  $(q_1, \Sigma, q_2)$  accept  
 $N_2$  bisi per  $\Sigma$ ,  $N_2 \rightarrow N$ ,  $(q_2, \Sigma, q_3)$  accept  
 $N$  bisi per  $\Sigma$ ,  $N$  accept

Let  $N_1 = (\alpha_1, \Sigma, \delta_1, q_1, F_1)$  recognize  $A_1$  and

$N_2 = (\alpha_2, \Sigma, \delta_2, q_2, F_2)$  recognize  $A_2$

$N = (\alpha, \Sigma, \delta, q_1, F_2)$  to recognize  $(A_1 \circ A_2)$

①  $\alpha = \alpha_1 \cup \alpha_2$  start state

states of  $N$  are all the states of  $N_1$  and  $N_2$

② the state  $q_1$  is the same as the start state of  $N_1$ .

③ the accept states  $F_2$  are the same as the accept states of  $N_2$ .

④ (3) for any  $q \in Q$  and any  $a \in \Sigma$

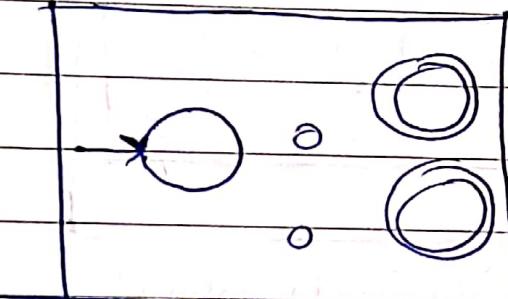
(ج)  $\Sigma^*$

$$\delta(q, a) = \begin{cases} \delta_1(q, a) & q \in Q_1 \text{ and } q \notin F_1 \\ \delta_2(q, a) & q \in F_1 \text{ and } a \neq \epsilon \\ \delta_1(q, a) \cup \delta(q, a) & q \in F_1 \text{ and } a = \epsilon \\ \delta_2(q, a) & q \in Q_2 \end{cases}$$

is regular  $O_1 \cup A_1 \cup A_2$

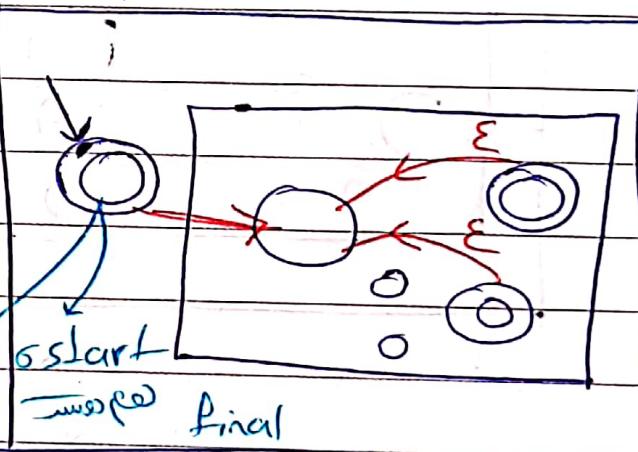
the class of regular languages is closed under  
the star operation

$N_1$



أي مجموعتين من مجموعات النهايات

$N$



أي مجموعتين من مجموعات النهايات

أي مجموعتين من مجموعات النهايات

أي مجموعتين من مجموعات النهايات

Let  $N_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma, \delta_1, q_1, F_1)$  recognize  $A_1$

$N = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  to recognize  $(A_1)^*$

①  $Q = \{q_0\} \cup Q_1$  the states of  $N$  are the states of

$N_1$  plus a new start state.

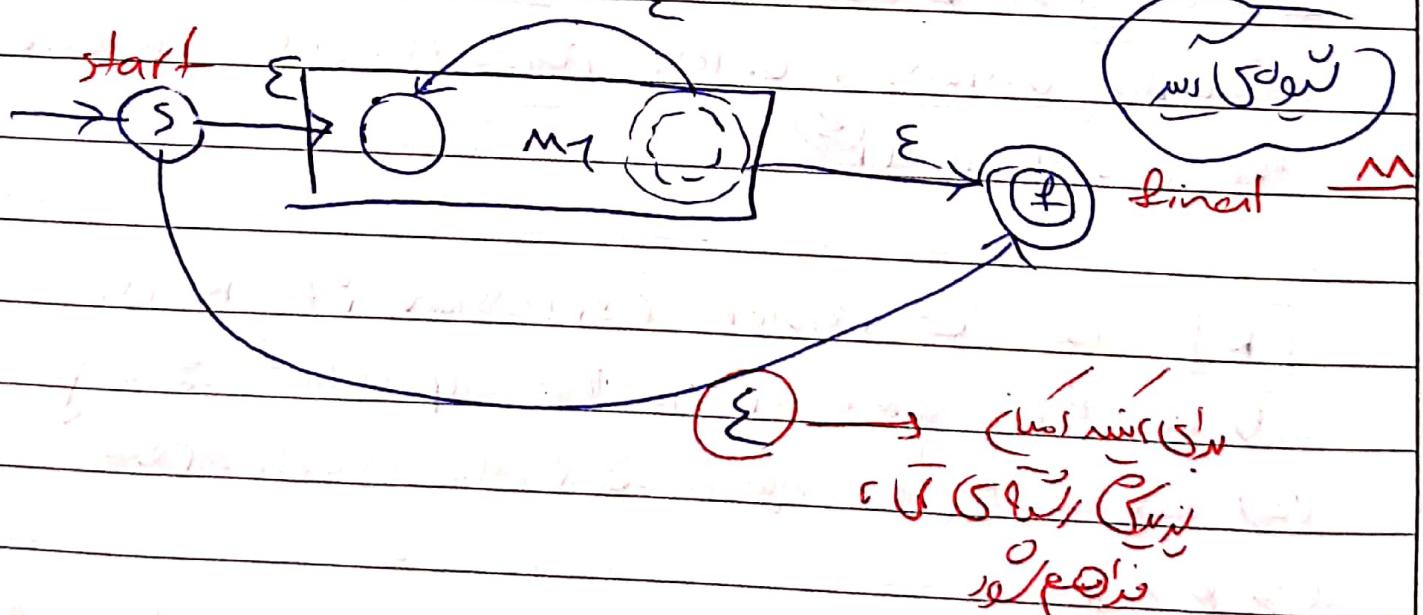
② the state  $q_0$  is the new start state.

$$F = q_0 \cup F_1$$

the accept states are the old accepts states plus the new start state.

④  $\delta$  for any  $q \in Q$  and  $a \in \Sigma$

$$\delta(q, a) = \begin{cases} \delta_T(q, a) & q \in Q_T, q \notin F_1 \\ \delta_T(q, a) & q \in F_T, a \neq \epsilon \\ \delta_T(q, a) \cup \{q_0\} & q \in F_T, a = \epsilon \\ \{q_0\} & q = q_0, a = \epsilon \\ \emptyset & q = q_0, a \neq \epsilon \end{cases}$$



~~प्र० एवं प्र० ज्ञान~~

## « Regular expressions »

this notation involves a combination of strings of symbols from some alphabet  $\Sigma$ , parantheses, and the operators  $\cup$ ,  $\cap$  and  $*$

operations

we can use the regular expressions to build up expressions describing languages, which are called regular expressions. ex  $(0 \cup 1)^*$

the value of a regular expression is a language

(प्र० लेस लोग इन परी)

in regular expressions the star operation is done first, followed by concatenation and finally union, unless parentheses change the usual order

$[R]$  is a regular expression if  $R$  is

- ①  $a$  for some  $a$  in the alphabet  $\Sigma$ ,
- ②  $\Sigma$  (प्र० सिल्स =  $\Sigma$  सिल्स ग्लॉबिल्स)
- ③  $\emptyset$ ,  $\epsilon$
- ④  $(R_1 \cup R_2)$ , where  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are regular expressions.

- ⑤  $(R_1 \cap R_2)$  where  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are regular expressions, or

- ⑥  $(R_1^*)$  where  $R_1$  is a regular expression

the regular expressions  $a$  and  $\epsilon$  represent the languages  $\{a\}$  and  $\{\epsilon\}$ . regular expression  $\emptyset$  represents the empty language

$\text{N} \in \text{pos} (+) \cup (\cup) \Sigma^*$  or  $\text{pos}$

int(p)  $(.)$   $\rightarrow$  a concat

\*  $\emptyset, \lambda, a \in \Sigma$  are all regular expressions.

these are called primitive regular expressions.

\* A string is a regular expression if and only if it can be derived from the primitive regular expressions by a finite number of applications

$L(R)$   $\rightarrow$   $R$   $\rightarrow$   $L(R)$

$(R \rightarrow S \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow L(R))$

the language  $L(r)$  denoted by any regular expression  $r$  is defined by the following rules:

①  $\emptyset$  is a regular expression denoting the empty set

$\lambda$

②  $\lambda$  is a regular expression denoting  $\{\lambda\}$

③ for every  $a \in \Sigma$   $\rightarrow a$  is a regular expression denoting  $\{a\}$

$$L(\emptyset) = \emptyset$$

if  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  are regular expressions then

④  $L(r_1 + r_2) = L(r_1) \cup L(r_2)$   $L(a) = \{a\}$

⑤  $L(r_1 \cdot r_2) = L(r_1) L(r_2)$   $L(\lambda) = \{\lambda\}$

⑥  $L((r_1)) = L(r_1)$

hirmandpaper

⑦  $L(r^*) = (L(r))^*$

$a^* \cup b^*$   $\rightarrow$   $b^* \bar{a}^*$  or  $\bar{a}^* b^*$

Ex (0V1)\*  $\rightarrow$  it starts with the language (0V1) and applies the  $\star$  operation.

$\xrightarrow{\text{to}}$  the value of this expression is the language consisting of all possible strings of 0s and 1s

$0, 1, 00, 01, 10, 11, 000, 001, \dots$

$0000, 0001, 0010, 0011, 0100, 0101, 0110, 0111, 1000, 1001, 1010, 1011, 1100, 1101, 1110, 1111$

if  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$ , we can write  $\Sigma$  as a shorthand for the regular expression (0V1).

If  $\Sigma$  is any alphabet, the regular expression  $\Sigma$  describes the language consisting of all strings of length 1 over this alphabet, and  $\Sigma^*$  describes the language consisting of all strings over that alphabet.

Ex  $(\Sigma^* 1)$  is the language that contains all strings that end in a 1.

Ex  $(0 \Sigma^*) \cup (\Sigma^* 1)$  consists of all strings that start with a 0 or end with a 1.

$(0000, 0001, 0010, 0011, 0100, 0101, 0110, 0111, 1000, 1001, 1010, 1011, 1100, 1101, 1110, 1111)$

① \*

$a^* \cup b^* \neq (a \cup b)^*$

$a^* \cup b^* = \{0, 1, 00, 01, 10, 11, 000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 111, 0000, 0001, 0010, 0011, 0100, 0101, 0110, 0111, 1000, 1001, 1010, 1011, 1100, 1101, 1110, 1111, \dots\}$

② \*

$(ab)^* \neq a^* b^*$

$(ab)^* = \{ \epsilon, ab, aabb, aaabbb, \dots \}$

$\cdot \overline{aabb}$

if we let  $R$  be any regular expression, we have the following identities.

①  $R \cup \emptyset = R$  → Adding the empty language

to any other language will not change it

②  $R \circ \epsilon = R$  joining the empty strings to any string will not change it.

③  $R \cup \epsilon$  may not equal  $R$ . if  $R = \emptyset$ , then  $L(R) = \{\emptyset\}$  but  $L(R \cup \epsilon) = \{\emptyset, \epsilon\}$ .

④  $R \circ \emptyset$  may not equal  $R$ . if  $R = \emptyset$ , then  $L(R) = \{\emptyset\}$  but  $L(R \circ \emptyset) = \emptyset$ .

$R \circ \emptyset = \emptyset \rightarrow R \circ (\emptyset) = \emptyset$

$R^*, R^+$

we let  $(R^+)$  be shorthand for  $(RR^*)$ .

whereas  $R^*$  has all strings that are 0 or more concatenations of strings from  $R$ ,

the language  $R^+$  has all strings that are

1 or more concatenations of strings from  $R$ .

→  $R^+ \cup \epsilon = R^*$

we let  $R^k$  be

shorthand for the concatenation of  $k$   $R$ 's with each other.

$R^k \rightarrow \underbrace{R \circ R \circ \dots \circ R}_{k \text{ times}}$

$R^* \rightarrow \underbrace{\text{null}}_{\text{---}}$

$R^+ \rightarrow \underbrace{R \circ R \circ \dots \circ R}_{1 \text{ or more times}}$

## examples:

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

1)  $0^* 1 0^* = \{w \mid w \text{ contains a single } 1\}$

2)  $\Sigma^* 1 \Sigma^* = \{w \mid w \text{ has at least one } 1\}$

3)  $\Sigma^* 001 \Sigma^* = \{w \mid w \text{ contains the string } 001 \text{ as a substring}\}$

4)  $1^* (01+)^* = \{w \mid \text{every } 0 \text{ in } w \text{ is followed by at least one } 1\}$

5)  $(\Sigma\Sigma)^* = \{w \mid w \text{ is a string of even length}\}$

6)  $(\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma)^* = \{w \mid \text{the length of } w \text{ is a multiple of 3}\}$

7)  $01 \cup 10 = \{01, 10\}$

8)  $0 \Sigma^* 0 \cup 1 \Sigma^* 1 \cup 01 = \{w \mid w \text{ starts and ends with the same symbol}\}$

9)  $(0 \cup \epsilon) 1^* = 01^* \cup 1^*$   
the expression  $(0 \cup \epsilon)$  describes the language

so every, so the concatenation operation adds either 0 or  $\epsilon$  before every string in  $1^*$ .

10)  $(0 \cup \epsilon) (1 \cup \epsilon) = \{\epsilon, 0, 1, 01\}$

11)  $1^* \emptyset = \emptyset$  concatenating the empty set to any set yields the empty set.

(12)  $\emptyset^* = \{\epsilon\}$

The star operation puts together any number of strings from the language to get a string in the result. If the language is empty, the star operation can put together 0 strings, giving only the empty string.

Ex)  $(0+1)^* \cap 0 (0+1)^* = \{w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid$

w includes 110 as a substring

Concat

Ex)  $(0+1)(0+1)(0+1)(0+1)^* = \{w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid$

the length of w is greater than or equal to

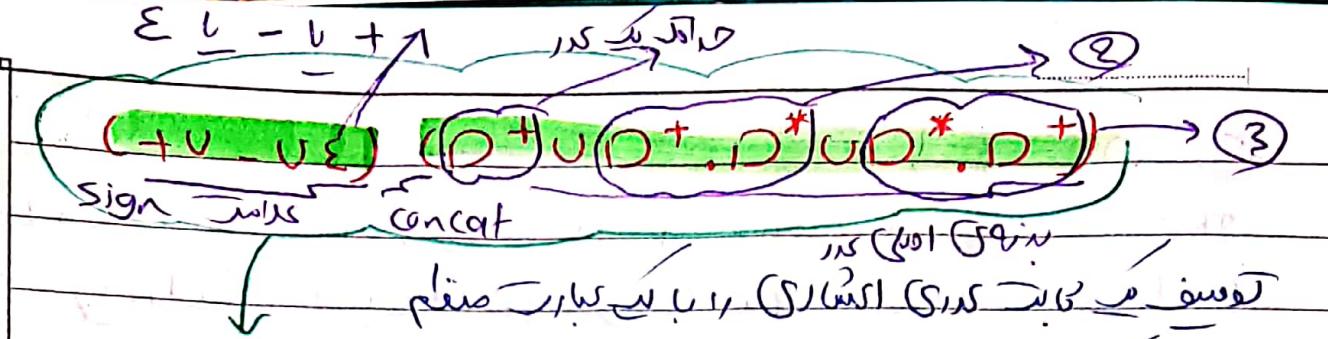
3

Ex)  $0+1 + 0(0+1)^* 0+1 (0+1)^* 1 =$

$\{w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid$  the first and the last symbols of w are the same).

Ex)  $0^* 1^* 2^* = \{0^i 1^j 2^k \mid i \geq 0, j \geq 0, k \geq 0\}$

Regular expressions are useful tools in the design of compilers for programming languages. For example, a numerical constant that may include a fractional part and/or a sign may be described as a member of the language.



مقدمة في الالغوريتمات

② معرفة الجملة / الاعمال الحسابية التي

③ تأكيد كل جملة حسابية كـ  $\text{WS} \cup \text{V} \cup \text{S}^* \text{WS} \cup (\text{S} \text{WS} \rightarrow \text{S}^*)^*$

$D = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 9\}$  is the alphabet of decimal digits.

examples: 72, 3.14159, +7, -07.

ex) the language of strings in  $\text{Rashy}^*$  with an odd number of a's

الحل:  $b^*ab^*(ab^a)^*b^*$  is incorrect,  
because it doesn't allow b's between the second

a in one of the repeating pairs  $ab^*$ , and the first a in the next pair. one correct regular expression describing the language is

$b^*a(b^*(ab^a)^*)^*$

bis X

the expression  $b^*a(b^*ab^*ab^*)^*$  is also not correct, because it doesn't allow strings with just one  $a$  to end with  $b$ , and the expression  $b^*a(b^*ab^*a)^*b^*$  corrects the mistake.

Another correct expression is  $b^*a(b+ab^*a)^*$

All of these could also be written with the single  $a$  on the right, as in

$(b+ab^*a)^*ab^*$

**Ex:** the language of strings in  $\{a,b\}^*$  ending with  $b$  and not containing  $aa$

$(b+a\cancel{b})^*(b+ab)$

$(b+a\cancel{b})^+ \rightarrow b, ab$

$(b+a\cancel{b})^* \rightarrow \cancel{aa}, \cancel{bb}$

**Ex:** given a language, find a regular expression

Let  $L = \{w \in \{a,b\}^* \mid w \text{ is even}\}$

regex - G  $((a\cup b)(a\cup b))^*$

this can be read as "Go through a loop zero or more times. each time through, choose an a or b then choose a second character (a  $\neq$  b) or

$\text{regex2} \in (\text{aa} \cup \text{ab} \cup \text{ba} \cup \text{bb})^*$

this can be read as "Go through a loop zero or more times, each time through, choose one of the two character sequences"

Ex)

((more than one regex for a language))

let  $L = \{w \in \{a, b\}^* \mid w \text{ contains an odd number of } a's\}$

العنوان هو أن المفردات التي تحتوي على عدد 奇数 a's

two equally simple regular expressions that define L are

one other

1  $R_1 = b^* (ab^* ab^*)^* a b^*$

2  $R_2 = b^* a b^* (ab^* ab^*)^*$   
 $(l \bar{p} a) \bar{d} \bar{w} u$

العنوان هو أن المفردات التي تحتوي على عدد 偶数 a's

Ex) for  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$  give a regex r such that

$L(r) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \text{ has at least one pair of consecutive zeros}\}$

$r = (0+1)^* 00 (0+1)^*$

$\rightarrow (0+1)^* 00 (0+1)^*$  complement

Ex) find a regex for

$L = \{w \in \{0, 1\}^* \mid w \text{ has no pair of consecutive zeros}\}$

$r = (1^* 0 1^*)^* (0, \epsilon) + 1^* (0, \epsilon)$

العنوان هو أن المفردات التي لا تحتوي على زوج من الصفرات

hirmandpaper

→ Concatenation

$$r = (1+01)^* (0+\epsilon)$$

\* Generally  $\Rightarrow$  there are an unlimited number of regex for any given language.

### Session 8

\* regex and finite automata are equivalent in their descriptive power.

any regex can be converted into a finite automaton that recognizes the language it describes.

Recall that a regex is one that is recognized by some finite automaton.



for every regex there is a

regular language

And

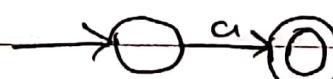
only if

for every regular language

there is a regex.

Text

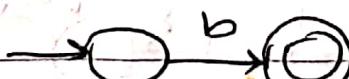
① a



Building an

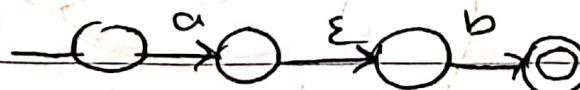
NFA from the

② b

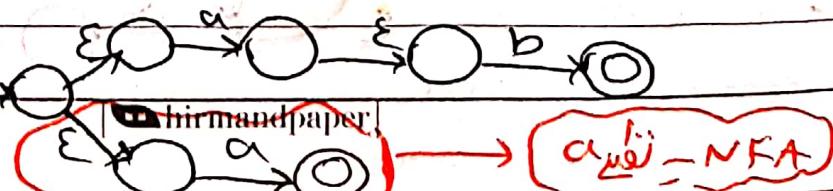


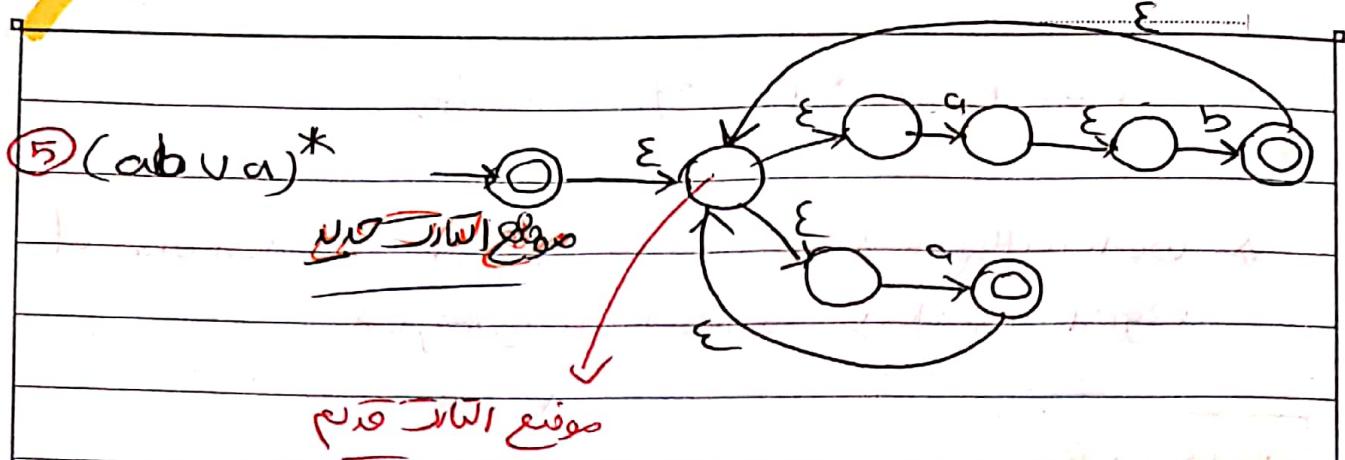
regex cabUca\*

③ ab

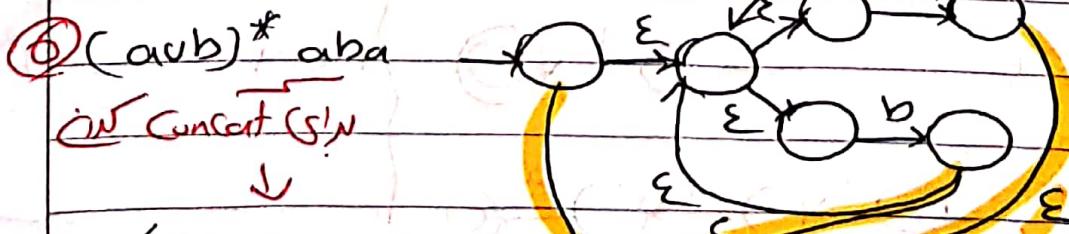
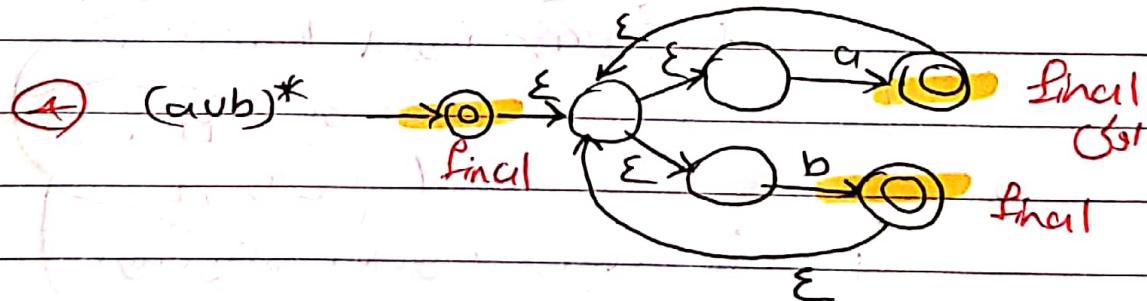
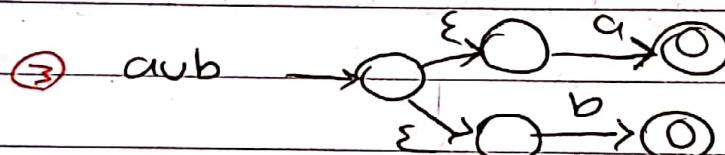
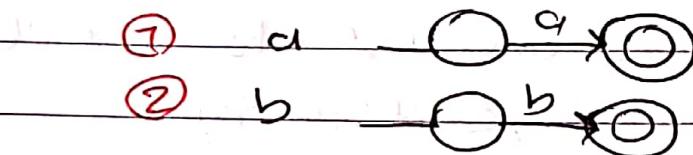


④ ab U a





**Ex:** Building an NFA from regex  $(aub)^*aba$



**ex]** convert the regex to an NFA  $\sigma$

~~(abab)\* U (aaca)\* U b)\*~~

Lemma B if a language is regular, then it is described by a regex

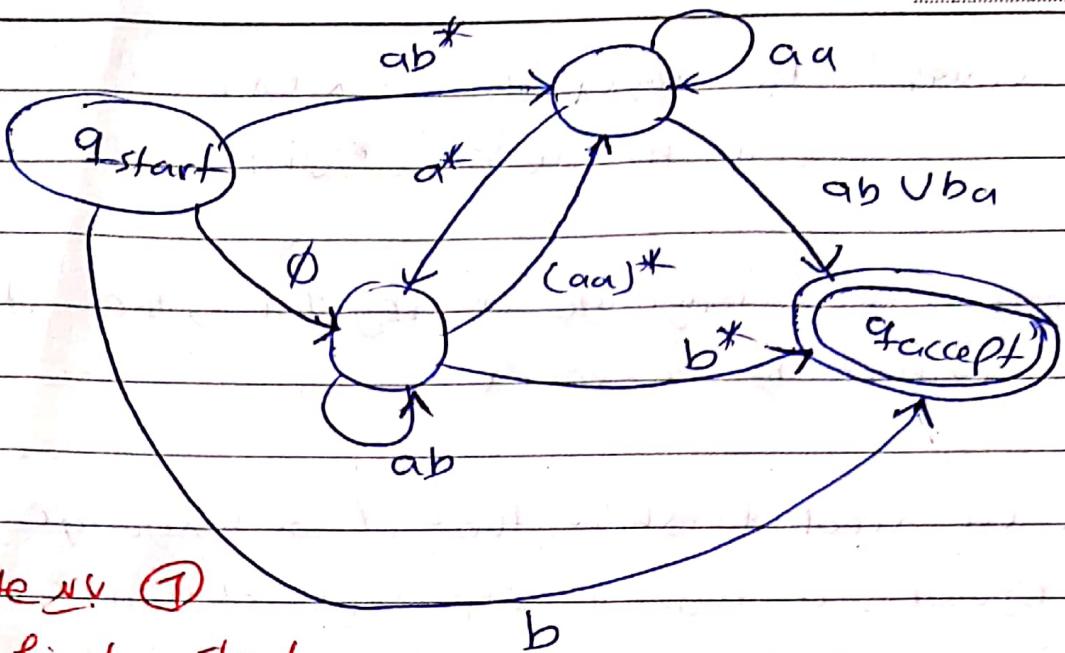
\* we need to show that if a language  $A$  is regular, a regular expression describes it.  
Because  $A$  is regular, it is accepted by a DFA.

We describe a procedure for converting DFAs into equivalent regex.

we break this procedure into two parts, using a new type of finite automaton called a generalized nondeterministic finite automaton

### GNFA

- ① GNFA are nondeterministic finite automata wherein the transition arrows may have any regex as labels, instead of only members of the alphabet or  $\epsilon$ .
- ② reads block of symbols from input, not just one symbol at a time as in an ordinary NFA.
- ③ A GNFA is nondeterministic and so may have different ways to process the same input string.



Go state  $\rightsquigarrow$  ①

old → final, start

↓ new

GNFA  $\sim$  DFA  $\rightsquigarrow$  ②

old, new, start  $\rightsquigarrow$  ③

old = regex  $\subseteq$   $\sim$  GNFA ②

old new accept  $\rightsquigarrow$  ③

old

new state  $\rightsquigarrow$  start  $\rightsquigarrow$  \*

old  $\rightsquigarrow$  new  $\rightsquigarrow$  ④

old new old

Convert

How to convert a DFA into a GNFA in the special form.

- ① we simply add a new start state with an  $\epsilon$  arrow to the old start state and a new old accept state with  $\epsilon$  arrows from the old accept states.

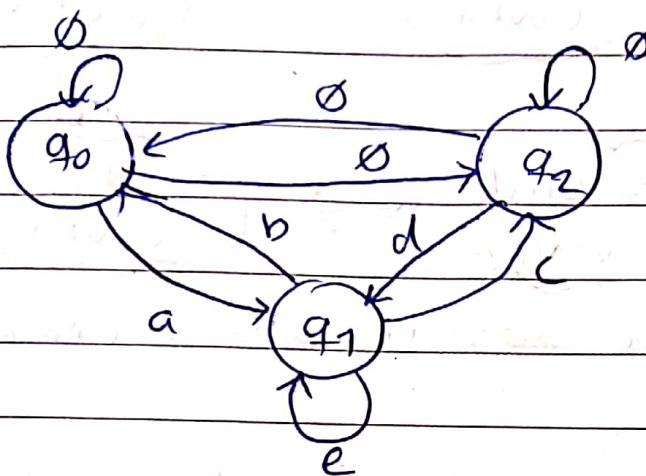


- ② if any arrows have multiple labels (or if there are multiple arrows going between the same two states in the same direction), we replace each with a single arrow whose label is the union of the previous labels.

RUPESH

~~After 1st step state  $q_1$  has label  $\{a\}$~~

- ③ we add arrows labeled  $\emptyset$  between states that had no arrows. this step won't change the language recognized because a transition labeled  $\emptyset$  can never be used.



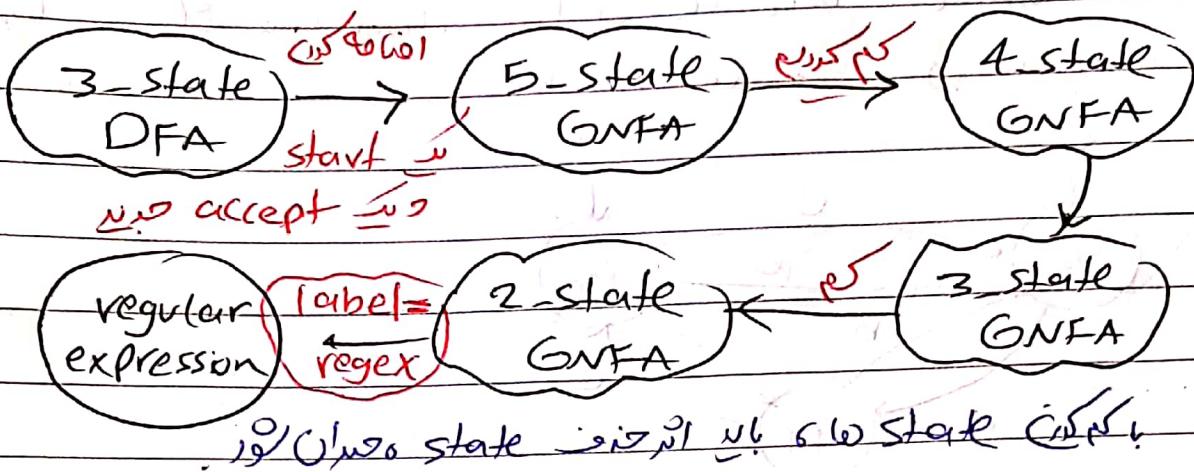
how to convert a GNFA to a regex?

① if GNFA has  $K$  states, then because a GNFA must have a start and an accept state and they must be different from each other  $\rightarrow K \geq 2$

② if  $K > 2$ , we construct an equivalent GNFA with  $K-1$  states

③ if  $K=2$ , the GNFA has a single arrow that goes from the start state to the accept state. the label of this arrow is the equivalent regex.

the stages in converting a DFA with tree states to an equivalent regex



The crucial step is constructing an equivalent GNFA with one fewer state when  $K > 2$ .

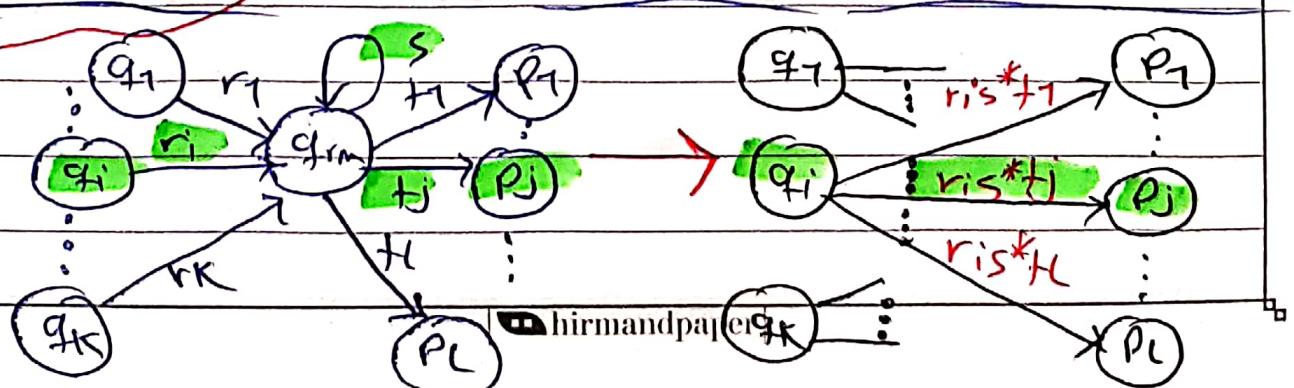
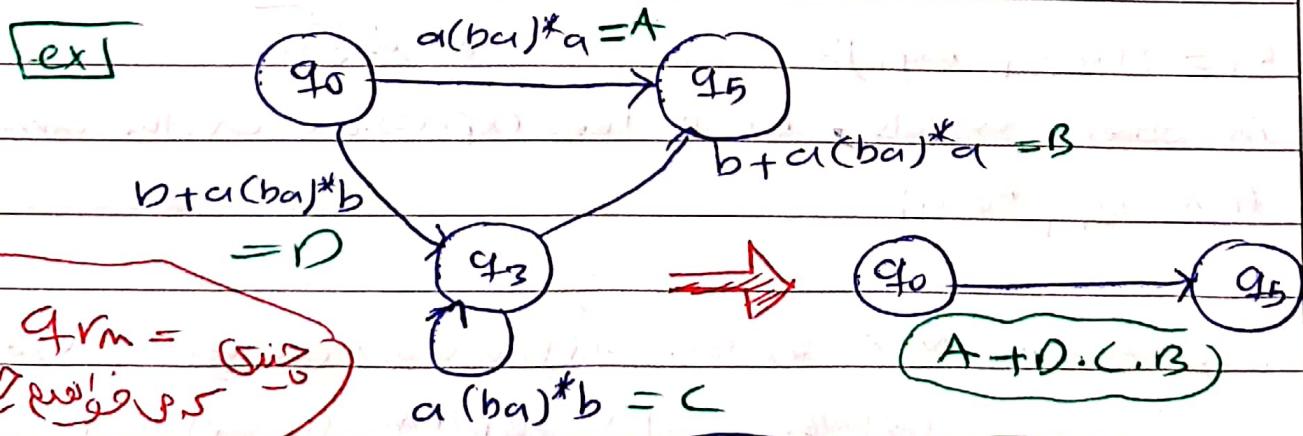
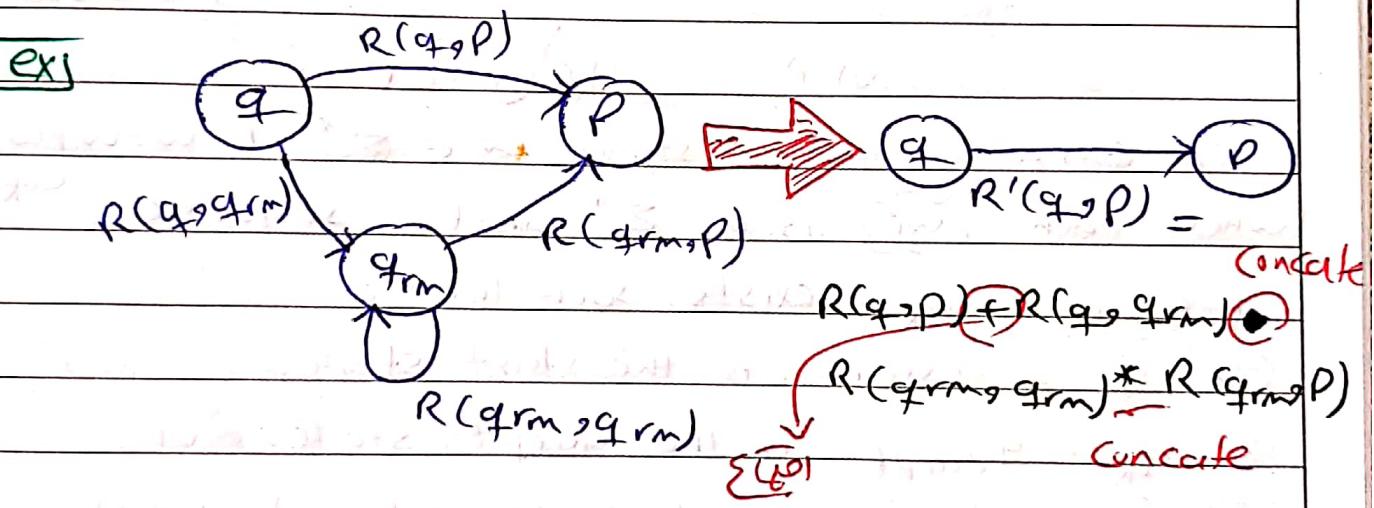
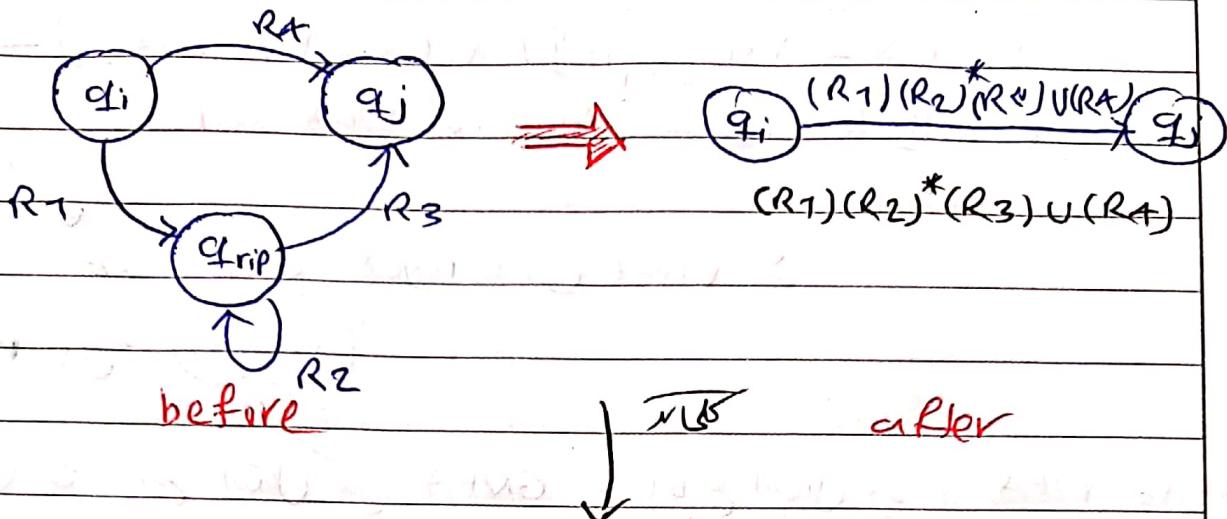
\* we do so by selecting a state, ripping it out, of the machine, and repairing the remainder so that the same language is still recognized.

\* Any state will do, provided that it is not the start or accept state. We are guaranteed that such a state will exist because  $K > 2$ .

Go accept, start if you're not rip it out

\* Let's call the removed state rip. After removing rip we repair the machine by altering the regen that label each of the remaining arrows. The new labels compensate for the absence of rip by adding back the lost computations.

**ex]** Constructing an equivalent GNFA with one fewer state.



Formally  $\Delta$   $\xrightarrow{\text{GJW}}$  GNFA  $\xrightarrow{\text{JL}} \text{RegEx}$

q<sub>i</sub> = State q<sub>j</sub> = State

$\Delta = (Q - \{q_{\text{accept}}\}) \times (Q - \{q_{\text{start}}\}) \rightarrow R$

q<sub>i</sub>, q<sub>j</sub>  $\in Q$ , State  $\rightarrow$  State  $\forall i, j$

$\sum \xrightarrow{\text{GJW}} \text{RegEx} \xrightarrow{\text{GJW}} \text{Label}$

NFAs DFA  $\xrightarrow{\text{JL}}$ , GNFA  $\xrightarrow{\text{JL}}$   $\in \Sigma^*$   $\in$  languages

GNFA  $\xrightarrow{\text{JL}}$  languages

A GNFA accepts a string  $w \in \Sigma^*$ ; if  $w = w_1 w_2$  where each  $w_i$  is in  $\Sigma^*$  and a sequence exists such that  $\langle q_0, q_1, \dots, q_K \rangle$  exists such that  $q_0$

①  $q_0 = q_{\text{start}}$  is the start state.

②  $q_K = q_{\text{accept}}$  is the accept state and

③ for each  $i$ , we have  $w_i \in L(R_i)$  where

$R_i = S(q_{i-1} \rightarrow q_i)$   $R_i \in \Sigma^*$

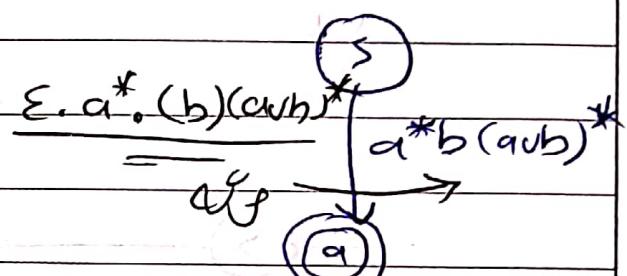
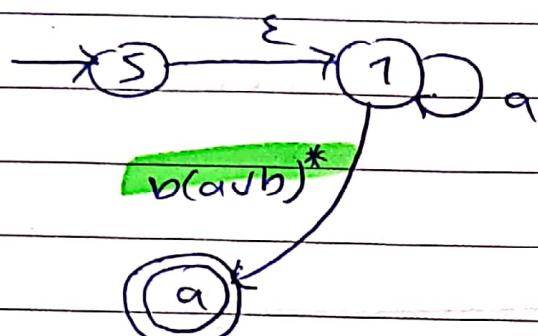
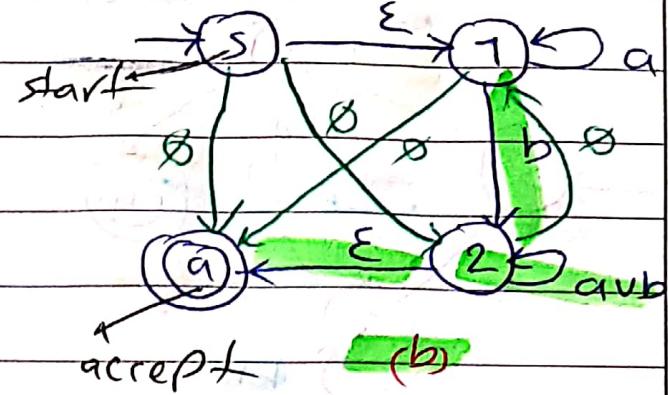
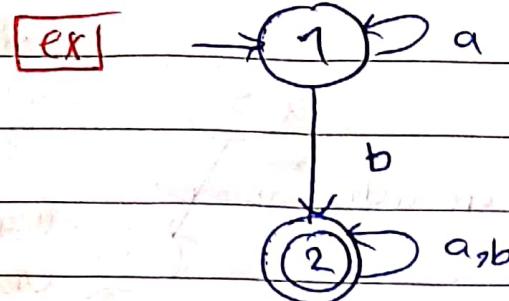
in other words,  $R_i$  is the expression on the arrow from  $q_{i-1}$  to  $q_i$ .

(GJW), GNFA  $\xrightarrow{\text{JL}}$   $\xrightarrow{\text{JL}}$   $\in \Sigma^*$   $\in$  languages

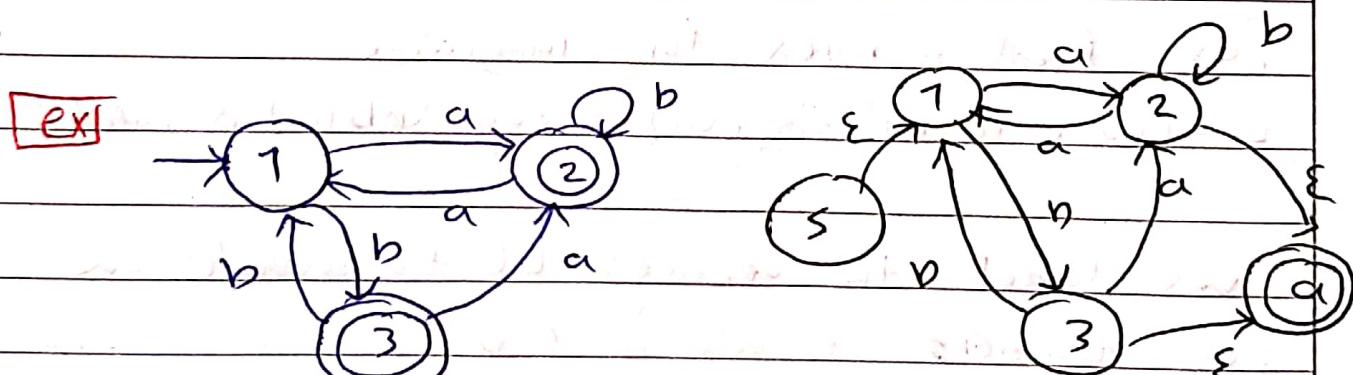
PFA

 $\xrightarrow{\Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\}}$ 

NFA

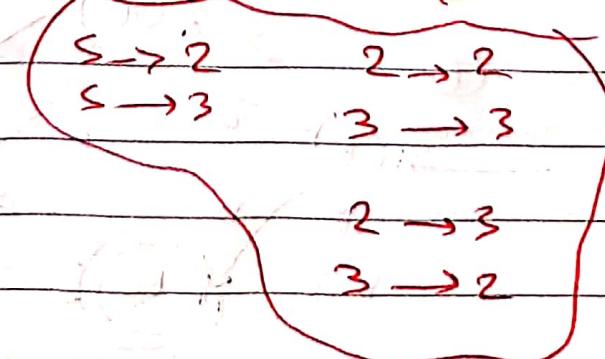
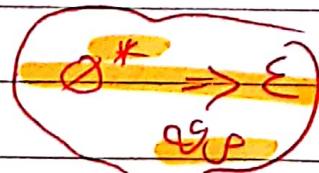


2 - State  $\rightarrow$  1 - State

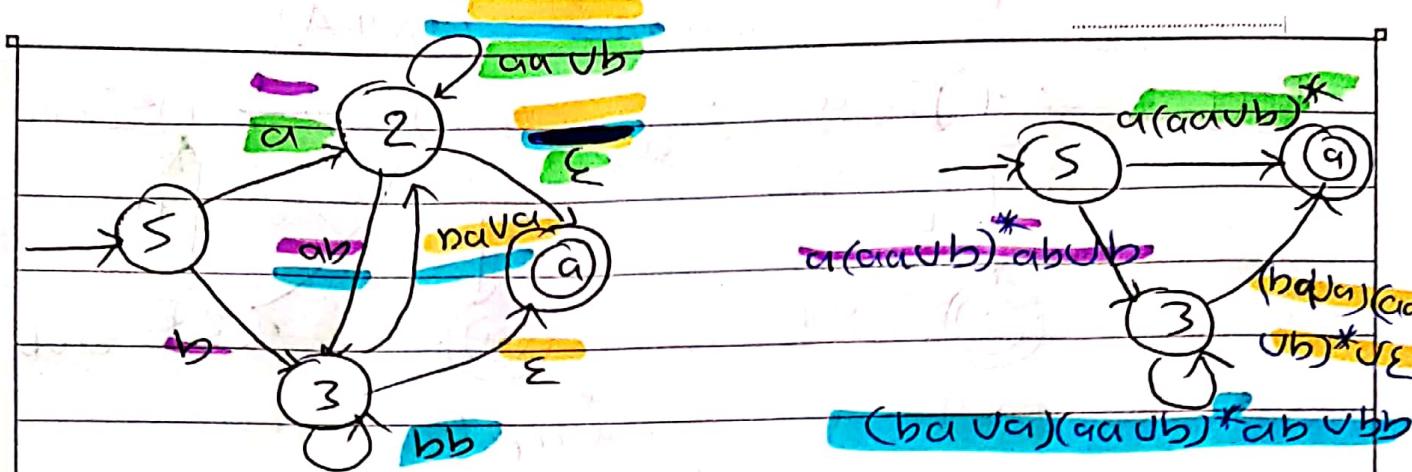


(a)

(b)



14  
arc  
all



(c)

(d)

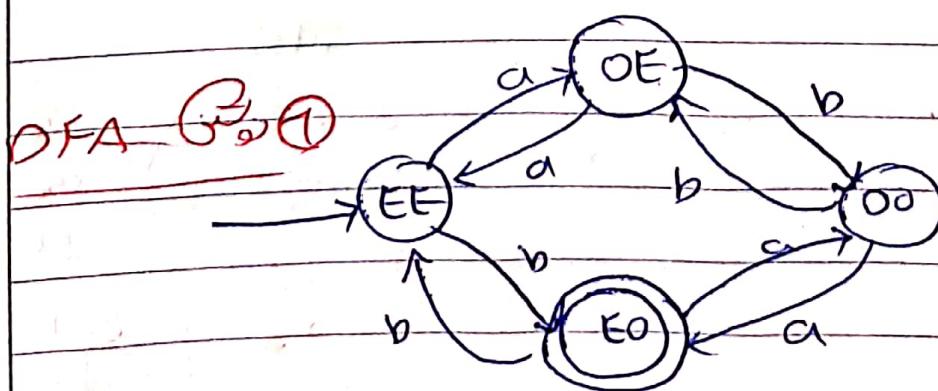
$$\begin{aligned}
 & ((a(aa\cup b)^*ab\cup b)^*((ba\cup a)(aa\cup b)^*ab\cup bb)^*) \\
 & ((ba\cup a)(aa\cup b)^*\cup \epsilon) \cup a(aa\cup b)^*
 \end{aligned}$$

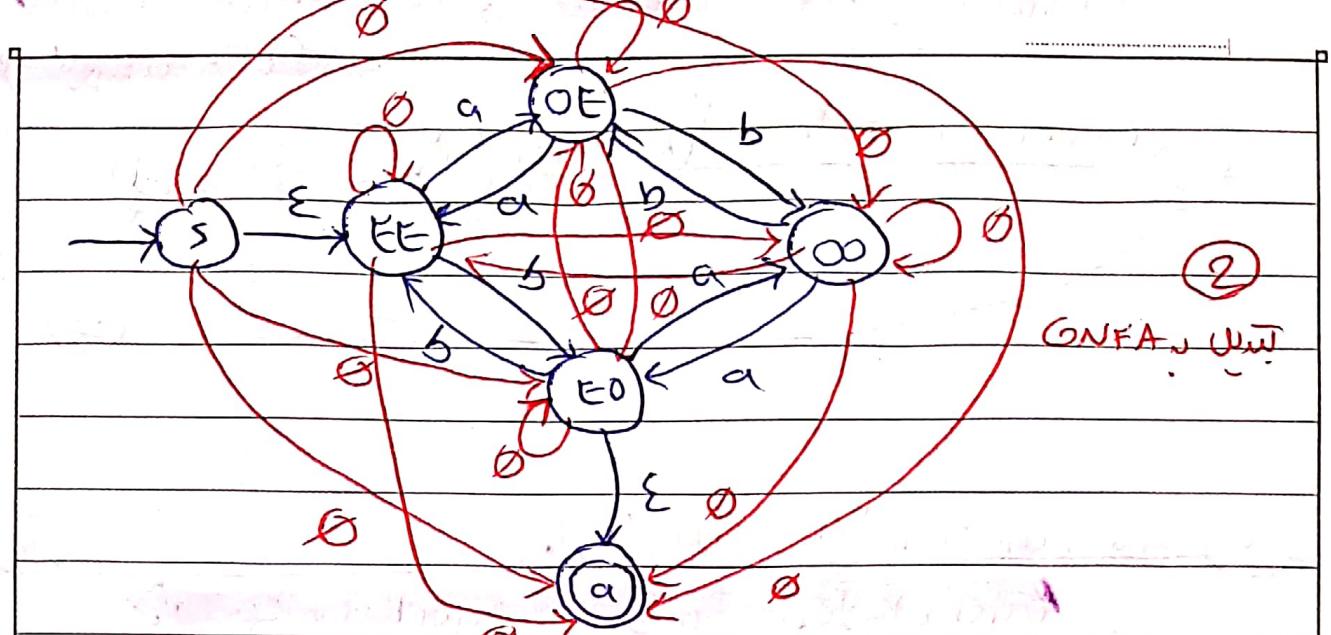
[ex] find a regex for language

$L = \{w \in \{a,b\}^* \mid a(w) \text{ is even } \text{ and } b(w) \text{ is odd}\}$ .

we label the vertices EE → denote an even number of a's and b's.

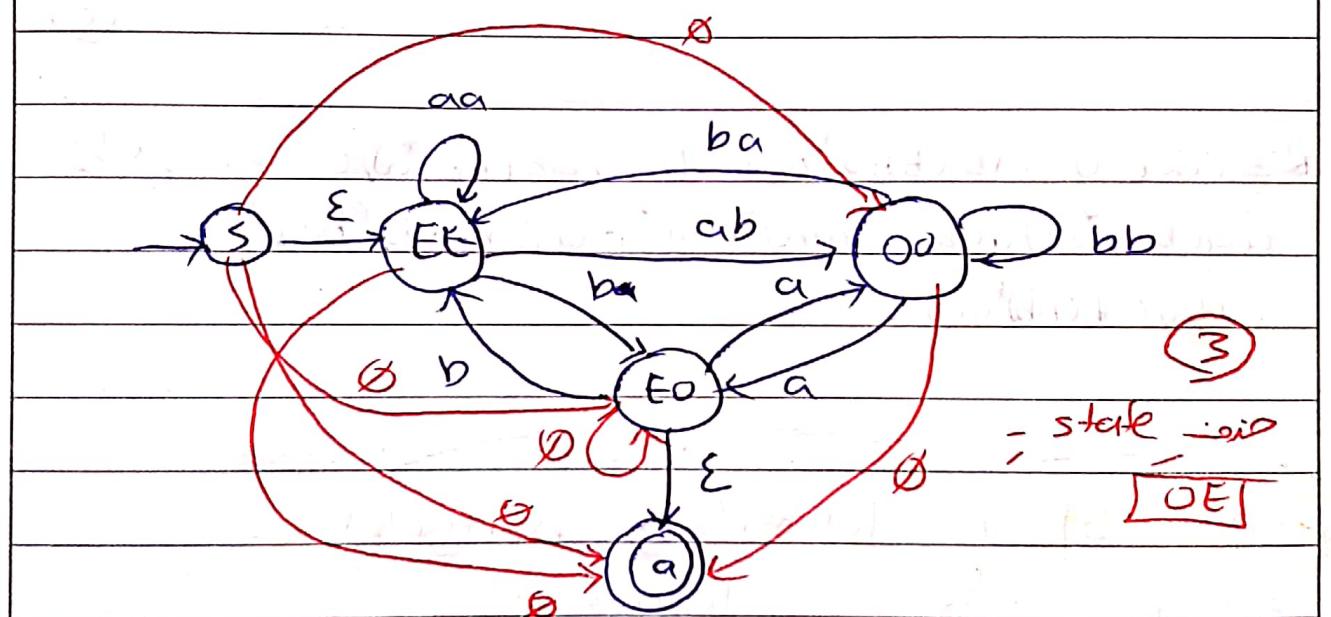
OE → odd number of a's & even number of b's





GNDFA,  $\cup, \cdot^*$

(2)

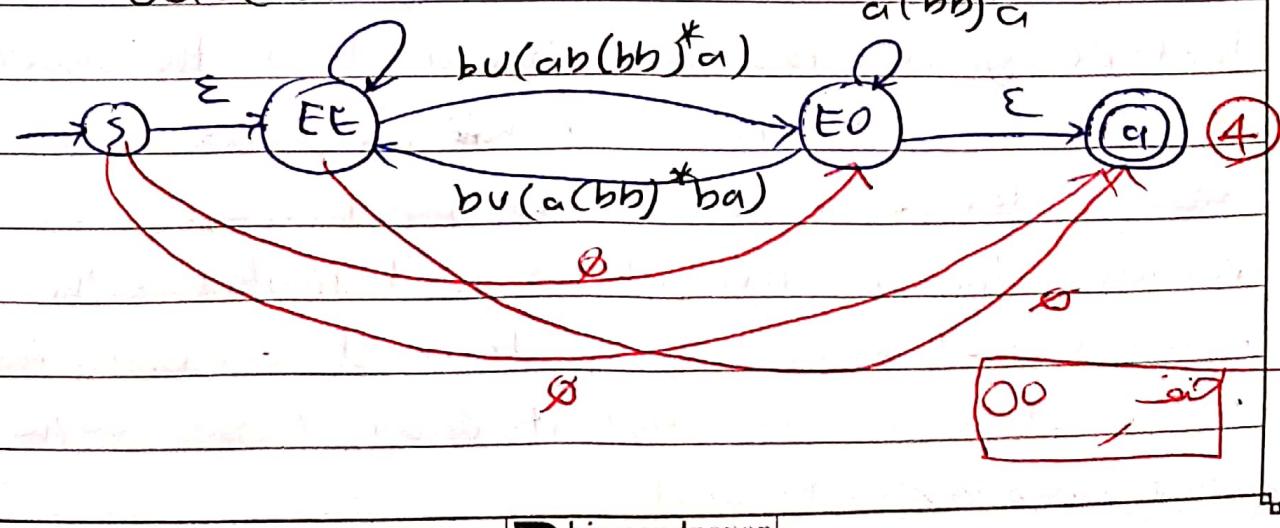


- state  $\rightarrow$  id  
EOET

(3)

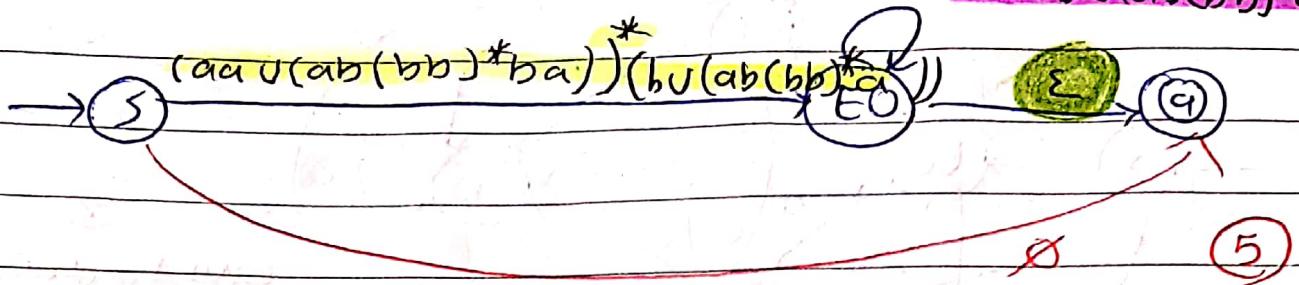
$$aa \cup (ab(bb)^*ba)$$

$$a(bb)^*a$$



OO, init.

(4)

$$(a(bb)^*a) \cup (b \cup (a(bb)^*ba)) (aa \cup (ab(bb)^*ba))^* (b \cup (ab(bb)^*a))^*$$

$$\rightarrow (S) (aa \cup (ab(bb)^*ba))^* (b \cup (ab(bb)^*a)).$$
$$((a(bb)^*a) \cup (b \cup (a(bb)^*ba)) (aa \cup (ab(bb)^*ba))^*)^*$$
$$(b \cup (ab(bb)^*a))^*$$
$$(S)$$
$$R = (aa \cup (ab(bb)^*ba))^* (b \cup (ab(bb)^*a)) \text{ R } \underline{\text{un}}$$
  
$$(ca(bb)^*a) \cup (b \cup (a(bb)^*ba)) (aa \cup (ab(bb)^*ba))^*$$
  
$$(b \cup (ab(bb)^*a)).$$

### session 8

### Identifying nonregular languages

نحوه

is  $B = \{0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 0\}$  if we attempt to find a DFA that recognizes B, we discover that the machine seems to need to remember how many 0's have been seen so far as it reads the input.

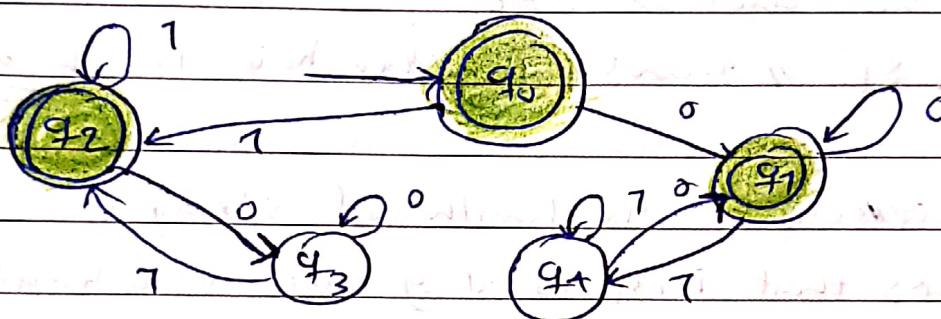
because the number of 0's isn't limited → the machine will have to keep track of an unlimited number of possibilities, but it can't do so with any finite number of states.

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

(Ex) ~~Kw1w has an equal number of 0s and 1s.~~  $\rightarrow$  is not regular

D - Kw1w has an equal number of occurrences of 01 and 10 as substrings.  
 $\downarrow$  is regular

DFA



the Pumping Lemma for regular languages

pumping  $\rightarrow$  قطعه کو

جیلو  $\rightarrow$  contradiction

all strings in the language can be "pumped"

if they are at least as long as a special value called the pumping length.

that means each such string contains a section that can be repeated any number of times with the resulting string remaining in the language

\* Pumping Lemma for Regular Languages (PRL) (Introduction) \*

Pumping Lemma: If  $A$  is a regular language, then there is a number  $(P)$  (the pumping length) where if  $s$  is string in  $A$  of length at least  $P$ , then  $s$  may be divided into  $3$  pieces  $(s = xyz)$  satisfying the following conditions:

- ① for each  $i \geq 0$ ,  $ay^iz \in A$
- ②  $|y| > 0$  and  $y \neq \epsilon$
- ③  $|xy| \leq P$  // and  $y$  together have length at most  $P$

\*  $|s|$  represents the length of string  $s$

$y^i$  means that  $i$  copies of  $y$  are concatenated together and  $y^0$  equals to  $\epsilon$   
when  $s$  is divided into  $xyz$ , either  $x$  or  $z$  may be  $[\epsilon]$  but condition 2 says  $y \neq \epsilon$ . (P.S.E, 9)

(S19.99 19)

(Ques)

(W.W.P) (S' n w) (W)

Let  $A$  be an infinite regular language then there exists some positive integer  $P$  such that  $\exists$   $x$

$s \in A$  with  $(|s| \geq P)$  can be decomposed as

$(s = xyz)$  with  $|xy| \leq P$  and  $|y| > 0$  such that

$(my^i z)$  is also in  $A$  for all  $i \geq 0$

every sufficiently long string in  $[A]$  can be broken into three parts in a ~~any~~ way that an arbitrary number of repetitions of the  $(middle part)$  yields another string in  $A$  (S.W.Q.S.G)

string in  $A$  → we say that the middle string is "pumped"

→ hence the term pumping lemma for this result. (firmandpaper)

\* لم تزد عن مي مدد زان صنف) بقرار الـ DFA ما زان صنف بالـ ما زان صنف مي مدد زان صنف مي مدد زان صنف مي مدد زان صنف مي مدد زان صنف

18. لم تزد عن مي مدد زان صنف بـ لم تزد عن مي مدد زان صنف

proof Let  $M = (\Delta, \Sigma, \delta, q_1, F)$  be a DFA recognizing  $A$  and  $p = |\Delta|$ . Let  $s = s_1 s_2 \dots s_n$  be a string in  $A$  of length  $n$ , where  $n \geq p$ .

Let  $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_{n+1}$  be the sequence of states that  $M$  enters while processing  $s$ . So  $r_i = \delta(r_{i-1}, s_i)$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . This sequence has length  $\boxed{n+1}$  which is at least  $\boxed{p+1}$ .

Among the first  $p+1$  elements in the sequence, two must be the same state. By the Pigeonhole principle.

We call the first of these  $r_j$  and the second  $r_k$ .

Because  $r_l$  occurs among the first  $p+1$  places in a sequence starting at  $r_1$ , we have  $l \leq p+1$ .

Now let  $m = s_1 \dots s_{j-1} y = s_j \dots s_{l-1}$ ,  
 $z = s_l \dots s_n$

As  $\boxed{m}$  takes  $M$  from  $r_1$  to  $r_j$ ,  $\boxed{y}$  takes  $M$  from  $r_j$  to  $r_j$ ,  $\boxed{z}$  takes  $M$  from  $r_j$  to  $r_{n+1}$ , which is an accept state.  $\rightarrow \boxed{M}$  must accept  $(myz)$

for  $\boxed{i > 0}$ . We know that  $j \neq l$  so  $|y| > 0$ .

and  $l \leq p+1 \Rightarrow |y| \leq p$ .

اوناکر ریزی نهادی

## examples of Pumping lemma

نامه نسبتی زبان

**ex1**  $L = \{a^n b^n c^n | n \geq 0\}$  is the pumping language.

برای  $L$   $s \in L \rightarrow (s, i)$  فرض کنید  $s \in L$  درست است.

و پمپ  $s = p_1 p_2 \dots p_i p_{i+1} \dots p_n$  با طبق عامل زبان را می‌شود.

آنچه  $s \in L$  است  $\Rightarrow s = p_1 p_2 \dots p_i p_{i+1} \dots p_n$

آنچه  $p_i$  کو پمپ کرده ای  $s' \in L$  است  $\Rightarrow (p_1 \dots p_{i-1} - s) p_{i+1} \dots p_n \in L$

که  $\rightarrow s = my^2$  برای هر  $i > 0$   $y$  است  $\rightarrow$  for any  $i > 0$  the  $ny^2$  is in  $L$ .

لطفاً  $y$  را بخواهید.

برای  $y = 0$   $\rightarrow$   $s = m$  است  $\rightarrow$   $m \in L$  است  $\rightarrow$   $m = 0$  است  $\rightarrow$   $s = 0$  است.

که  $\rightarrow$  all the symbols in  $s$  must be 0s.

$s = 0^k 1^m 0^n 1^p \rightarrow k = p$

آنچه  $0^k 1^m 0^n 1^p \in L$  است  $\rightarrow$   $0^k 1^m 0^n 1^p = 0^{k+p} 1^m 1^n$  است.

آنچه  $0^{k+p} 1^m 1^n = 0^k 1^m 0^n 1^p$  است  $\rightarrow$   $k = n$  است.

آنچه  $0^k 1^m 0^n 1^p \in L$  است  $\rightarrow$   $0^k 1^m 0^n 1^p = 0^k 1^m 0^n 1^p$  است.

because the pumping lemma says  $ny^2 \in L$  but

$n = k + p \rightarrow ny^2 = n(0^k 1^m 0^n 1^p) = 0^{k+n} 1^m 1^n$  است.

آنچه  $0^{k+n} 1^m 1^n \in L$  است  $\rightarrow$   $0^{k+n} 1^m 1^n = 0^k 1^m 0^n 1^p$  است.

آنچه  $0^k 1^m 0^n 1^p \in L$  است  $\rightarrow$   $0^k 1^m 0^n 1^p = 0^k 1^m 0^n 1^p$  است.

example let  $C = \{w \mid w \text{ has an equal number of } 0's \text{ and } 1's\}$  (1)

assume (to the contrary) that  $C$  is regular. Let  $P$  (2) be the pumping length given by the pumping lemma and (3) let  $s$  be the  $\in C$ .

(4) with  $s$  being a member of  $C$  and having length more than  $p$ , the pumping lemma guarantees that  $s$  can be split into three pieces,  $s = xyz$  where for any  $i \geq 0$  the string  $xyz^i$  is in  $C$ .

We would like to show that this outcome is impossible. Because  $|xyz| \leq p$  (by condition 3),  $y$  must consist only of 0's. So  $xyz^i \notin C$ . Therefore,  $s$  cannot be pumped.  $\rightarrow$  (jeeli)  $\rightarrow$  iis(jeeli)  $\rightarrow$  ujeeli

Rule 1 Rule 2 Rule 3

6  
Jenisnya pertama iis,  $s = (01)^p$   $\rightarrow$   $\boxed{s} (01)(01) \dots (01)$   $\rightarrow$   $x$   $\rightarrow$   $x(01)(01) \dots (01)$   
pump pertama  $(01)$   $\rightarrow$   $x(01)(01) \dots (01)$   $\rightarrow$   $x(01)(01) \dots (01)$   
 $\rightarrow z = (01)^{p-1}$ ,  $y = 01$ ,  $m = 1$   $\rightarrow$   $xz$   $\rightarrow$   $xz(01)(01) \dots (01)$   
 $xyz^i \notin C$  for every value of  $i$   $\rightarrow$   $s \notin C$  (rule 3)

### \* Using closure properties \*

An alternative way (method) of proving that  $C$  is nonregular follows from our knowledge that  $L$  is nonregular. If  $C$  were regular,  $C \cap L(0^*1^*)$  also would be regular.  $\rightarrow$  the reasons are that the language

$L(O^*T^*)$  is regular and that the class of regular language is closed under intersection.

But  $C \cap L(O^*T^*)$  equals  $B$ . and we know that  $B$  is non-regular.

نحوه اول در دو مورد ایجاد شد،  $(\bar{L} \cap U) = \bar{L} \cup U$  اثبات ناصلح (برهان) است  
که اگر  $L$  مغلق باشد،  $\bar{L}$  نیز مغلق است  
closure theorems خواهد بود  
Complement

Example 3  $F = \{ww\mid w \in \{0,1\}^*\} \rightarrow$  مدل  $\boxed{001\ 001}$

مقدمه در درست  $F$  صفت مغلق است  $\Rightarrow$   $\exists P$  مغلق حاصل از  $P$  مغلق کردن  $\bar{P}$  کرد  
که  $S = \{0^{P_1}1^{P_2}\}$  است  $\Rightarrow$   $S \in F$

$P \subset \bar{P} \Rightarrow S \in F$   $\Rightarrow$  pumping lemma

برای هر دو  $a, b \in \{0,1\}^*$   $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$  که  $a^n b^n \in F$

$a^n b^n \notin F$

$$n \geq P_1 + P_2$$

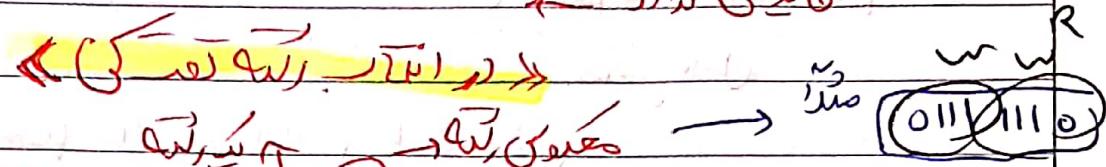
$$a^n b^n = 0^{P_1+k} 1^{P_2}$$

firm and paper

all in one

is a member of  $L$

pumping lemma حاصل چشم  $\boxed{0^p 0^p}$  بس کنی (کنی) مکانیکی داده شد (کنی) اینها کار نمی کنند  $\boxed{0^k 1^k}$  وای (کنی) نامعجم بودند



**example 1**  $L = \{wwr^k\}_{w \in \{0,1\}^*, r \in \{0,1\}^*}$  is nonregular

Using the pumping lemma length

① Let  $\boxed{P}$  be the pumping length given by the pumping lemma.

② Let  $\boxed{s}$  be the string  $\boxed{0^p 1^p 0^p}$

و  $\boxed{P}$  برگزینی کنیم  $\boxed{y}$  و  $\boxed{L}$  باشد  $\boxed{sy^kz}$  جزو  $L$  نباشد

and

و  $s$  را با  $y$  و  $z$  برابر نماییم

consist only of  $\boxed{0's}$   $\rightarrow$   $m$  قدرتی  $y^k z$  باشد Piece  $(y)$  must

$m y^k z \notin L$   $\rightarrow$  خلاف

$y = 0^k$ ,  $k > 1$

لطفاً ای کجا

$m y^k z = 0^{p+k} 1^p 0^p \notin L$

نتیجہ کی (کجا) انتشار کریں

پس even though  $\boxed{0^p 0^p}$  is a member of  $\boxed{L}$ , it fails to demonstrate a contradiction because it can be pumped.

بِحَمْلِ صَرْبَعِ كَامِلٍ

Example 5) Let  $D = \{1^n 0^m\}^{n \geq 0, m \geq 0}$

D contains all strings of 1's whose length is a perfect square

برهان كامل

الآن نريد أن نطبق الـ pumping على D

لذلك دلائل  $\rho$   $\rho \leftarrow 1^n 0^m$  حيث  $n > m$   $\rho = 1^n$   $\rho^2 = 1^{n^2}$

و  $\rho^2 \in D$  لأن  $n^2 \geq n$   $\rho^2 = 1^{n^2}$

نريد أن نثبت أن  $\rho^i \notin D$   $\forall i \geq 2$

لذلك  $S = my^2$   $\rightarrow$  for any  $i \geq 2$  the string  $my^i z$

is in D

$$|S| = |my^2| = p^2 \quad (4)$$

$$|my^2| = |my| + |y| \leq p^2 + p < p^2 + p + 1 = (p+1)^2$$

$$= p^2 \leq p$$

$$|my| \leq p \rightarrow |y| \leq p$$

$$(2) |my^2| > p^2$$

$$\text{مع ذلك } 2 \leq i \rightarrow p^2 < |my^i z| < (p+1)^2$$

لذلك  $|y| > p$

لذلك صريح كامل صواب

لذلك  $4 \leq m \leq n$  لكون صريح كامل صواب

لذلك صريح كامل صواب

$$S \rightarrow my^2 + D \rightarrow \text{لذلك صريح كامل صواب}$$

رسانی کردن انتا و تکمیلی از اس

Example 6 G  $A = \{a^k \mid n > 0\}$

Unary (جایز)

pumping (جایز)  $P \leftarrow$  صفت (A) را که  $s \in A$  باشد

در نظر گیری کردن که  $s = a^p$  (نمایش)

S جایز  $\boxed{2}$  و  $A$  میتواند  $\boxed{1}$  جایز  $\leftarrow s = a^p$  (2)

split  $\leftarrow$

$s = ayz$   $\rightarrow$  (3)  $s$  can be split into 3 parts

$\leftarrow P < p \leftarrow lyl < p \leftarrow lmyl \leq p$  (4)

$lmyl \leq p \leftarrow lmyz_1| + lyl < p + lyl = lmyz_1| + lyl < p + lyl =$

$lmyz_1| < p+1$

$lmyz_1| > p$

$lmyz_1| < p+1$

حول (نحوی) و  $ayz$  (نحوی)  $\leftarrow$  حول (نحوی) و  $ayz$  (نحوی)

اینها  $\rightarrow$   $\times$  (نحوی)  $\rightarrow$  (نحوی)

example 7  $L = \{w \in \{a, b\}^* \mid \text{len}_a(w) < \text{len}_b(w)\}$

is not regular  $\rightarrow$  ((باید این را تجزیه کرد))

pumping length  $\leftarrow p$  (1)

$s = a^p b^{p+1}$  (2)

$y = a^k \leftarrow lyl \leq p$  (3)

$a^k b^{p+k}$  (4)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (مَتَرَوْجِي) نَعْلَمُ كَمْ أَوْزَانُ زُبُرْ صَفَرٍ

$$L_1 = \{a^n b^m c^n \mid n > 0, m > 0\}$$

$$L_2 = \{a^n b^m \mid n > m\}$$

**Example 8)**  $B = \{0^m 1^n \mid m \neq n\}$  is not regular

(ج) بَلْ وَلَا يَكُونُ بِهِ سُكُونٌ لِأَنَّ حُوْجَةَ بَلْ وَلَا يَكُونُ بِهِ سُكُونٌ

(ج)  $B$  لَا يَكُونُ بِهِ سُكُونٌ لِأَنَّ حُوْجَةَ  $B$  لَا يَكُونُ بِهِ سُكُونٌ

أَيْ هُوَ لَا يَكُونُ بِهِ سُكُونٌ لِأَنَّ حُوْجَةَ  $B$  لَا يَكُونُ بِهِ سُكُونٌ

$$B \cap L(0^* 1^*) = \{0^k 1^k \mid k > 0\}$$

صَفَرٌ كَمَا يَكُونُ بِهِ سُكُونٌ فَإِنَّهُ لَا يَكُونُ بِهِ سُكُونٌ

$\rightarrow B$  cannot be regular

(ج) بَلْ وَلَا يَكُونُ بِهِ سُكُونٌ

$p$  = pumping length ①

$$p! = p(p-1)(p-2)\dots 1 \leq p \leq p+1 \in B \quad ②$$

$|S| > p \rightarrow$

$n = 0^a \leftarrow S = nyz$  can be ③

④  $y = 0^b \rightarrow |y| > 0 \rightarrow b > 1$  divided

$$z = 0^c \leftarrow p+p! \rightarrow a+b+c = p$$

$$\begin{aligned} S' &= ny^{i+1}z \quad i = p! \quad \text{if } ⑤ \\ y^i &= 0^b \xrightarrow{p!} y^{i+1} = 0^{b+p!} \xrightarrow{b} S' = 0^{a+b+c+p!} \xrightarrow{p+p!} B \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \frac{p!}{b} \rightarrow 0^{p!} \xrightarrow{p+p!} S = 0^{p+p!} \xrightarrow{p+p!} B$$

hirmandpaper

نَعْلَمُ أَنَّ  $0^p 1^q \leftarrow 0^m 1^n \leftarrow m = n$

لما زرته مكتبة لوكايان بفرانكفورت  
 امساكه (مترنيه) بليلي زبان نورمانيان ان زبان الزوايا  
 نورمانيان زبان انجليزي امر صعب اذن زبان نورمانيان

**exs**

$F = \{a^i b^j c^k \mid i, j, k \geq 0 \text{ and if } i=1 \text{ then } j=k\}$

(a) Show that  $F$  is not regular.

(b) Show that  $F$  acts like a regular language in the pumping lemma.

(c) Explain why parts (a) and (b) do not contradict the pumping lemma.

لما زرته مكتبة لوكايان بفرانكفورت  
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$L = \{a^m b^n \mid m, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  is an integer  $y$

لما زرته مكتبة لوكايان بفرانكفورت

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