

# CSC236 Worksheet 8 Solution

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## Question 1

### Rough Works:

1. Build  $L_1$

$$Q = \{E, O\}$$

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

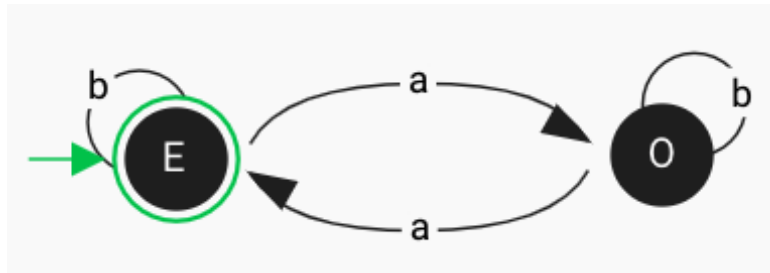
$$\delta =$$

	E	O
a	O	E
b	E	O

$$q_0 = E$$

$$F = \{E\}$$

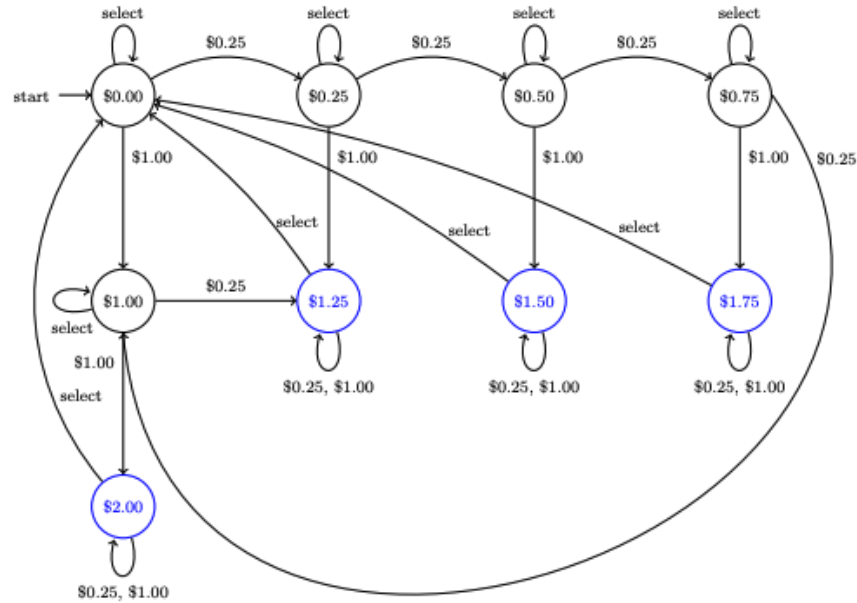
Draw Diagram



2. Build  $L_2$

### Notes:

- **Deterministic Finite State Automaton (DFSA)**: is a mathematical method of machine which, given any input string  $x$ , **accepts** or **rejects**  $x$ .
- Applications of DFSA
  1. Vending Machine



2. Protocol analysis
3. Text parsing
4. Video game character behavior

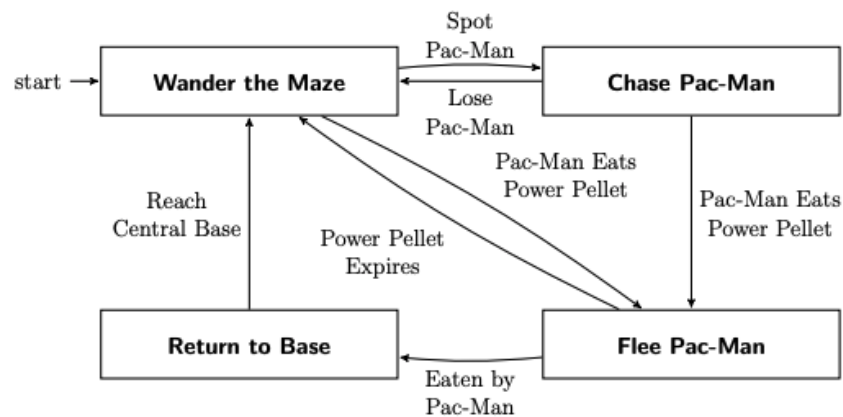
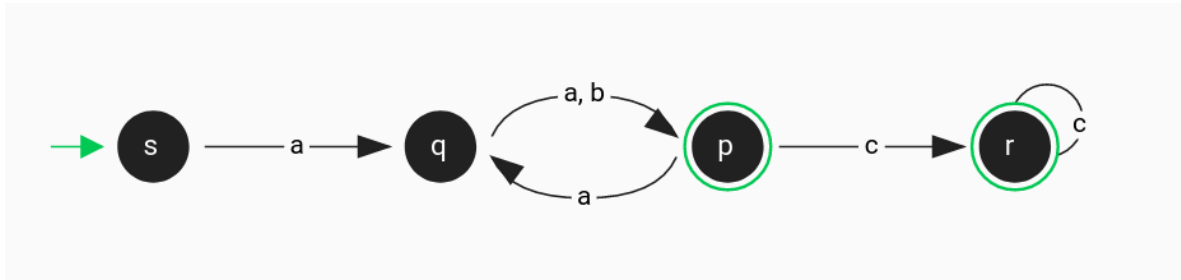


Figure 3: Behavior of a Pac-Man Ghost

5. Security Analysis

6. CPU control units (\*\*)
7. Natural Language Processing (\*\*)
8. Speech Recognition (\*\*)

- Definitions and Syntax



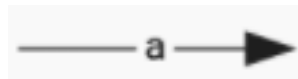
– *DFSA*  $M$  is a quintuple  $M = (Q, \Sigma, q_0, F, \delta)$ , where

- \*  $Q$  : a finite set of **states**.
  - Represents status of system
  - Is represented by a black circle, i.e. s,q

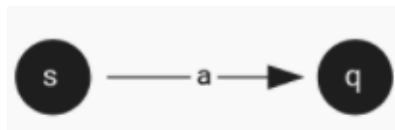


- i.e. automatic sliding door at walmart has two states: either close or open
- i.e. traffic light has three states: red, yellow, green

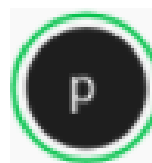
- \*  $\Sigma$  : a finite non-empty alphabet
  - is set of symbols in each transition, i.e. a, b, c



- \*  $q_0 \in Q$  : the start or initial state
- \*  $\delta : Q \times \sigma \rightarrow Q$  : a transition function
  - is a connection between two states.
  - is represented by an arrow



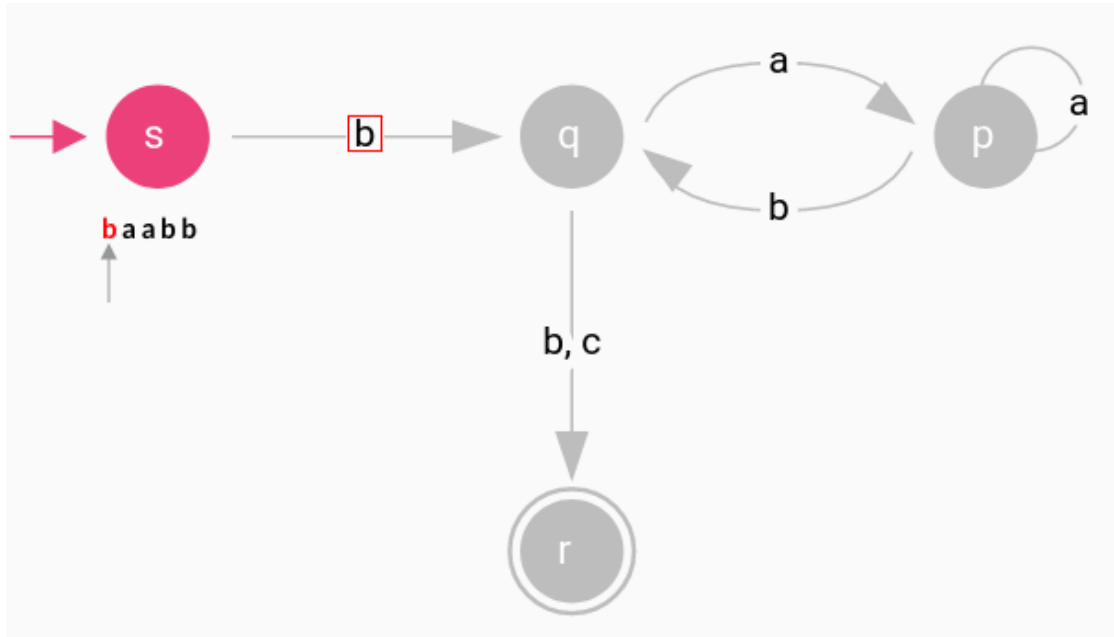
- \*  $F \subseteq Q$  : the set of accepting or final states
  - Is represented by a double circle



- Multiple accepting states may exist
- Purpose: When processing ends, the output is either *accept* or *reject*

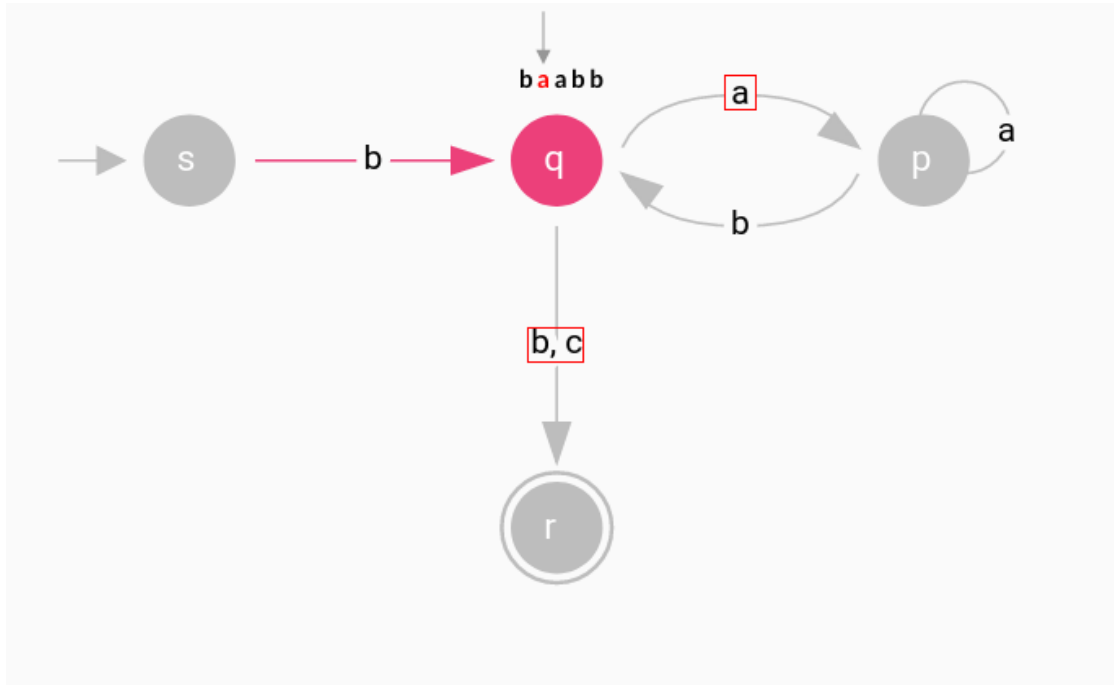
- Simple Example

– Step 1



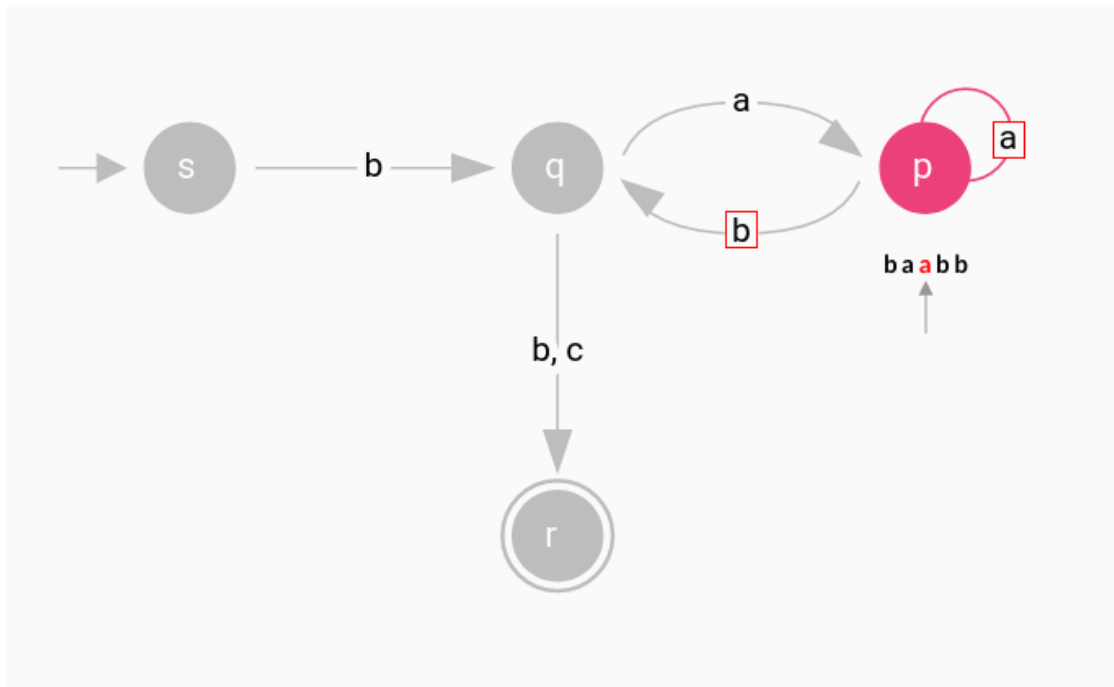
1. First symbol of the input **baabb** is **b** and the current state is *s*.
2. Ask, is there any exiting transition from *s* that contains the symbol **b**?
3. The answer is yes, so move to *q*

– Step 2



1. Next symbol of the input **baabb** is **a** and the current state is  $q$ .
2. Ask, is there any exiting transition from  $q$  that contains the symbol **a** or **b,c**?
3. The answer is yes, and it's **a**. So move to  $p$

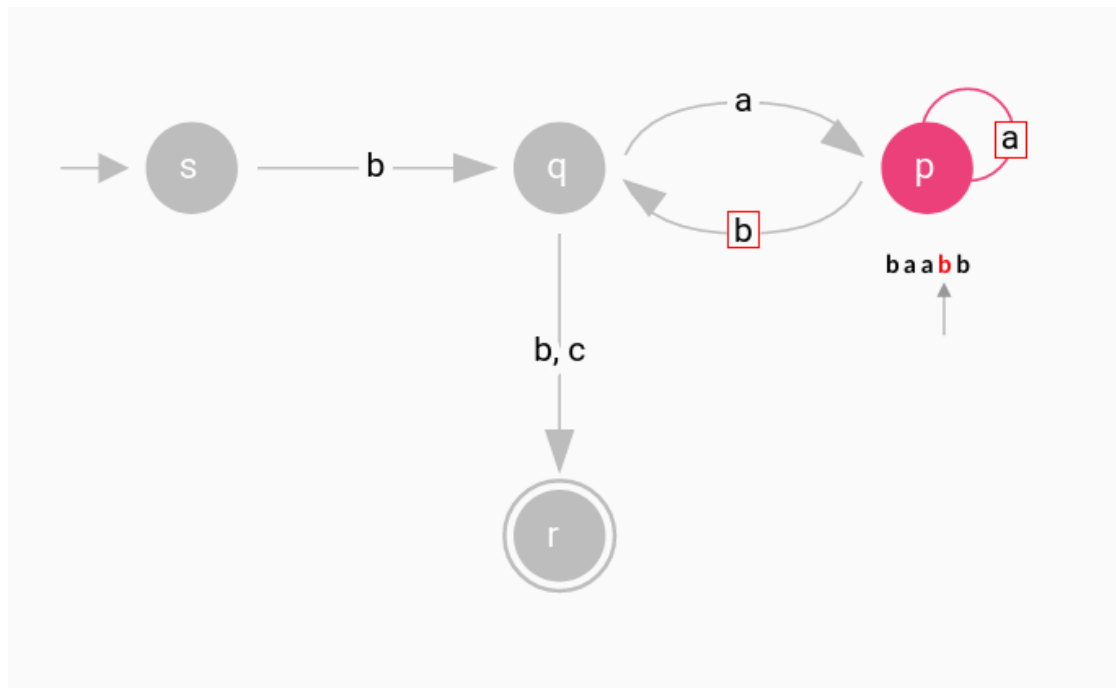
– Step 3



1. Next symbol of the input **baabb** is **a** and the current state is  $p$ .
2. Ask, is there any exiting transition from  $p$  that contains the symbol **a** or **b**?

3. The answer is yes, and it's **a**. So move to  $p$

– Step 4

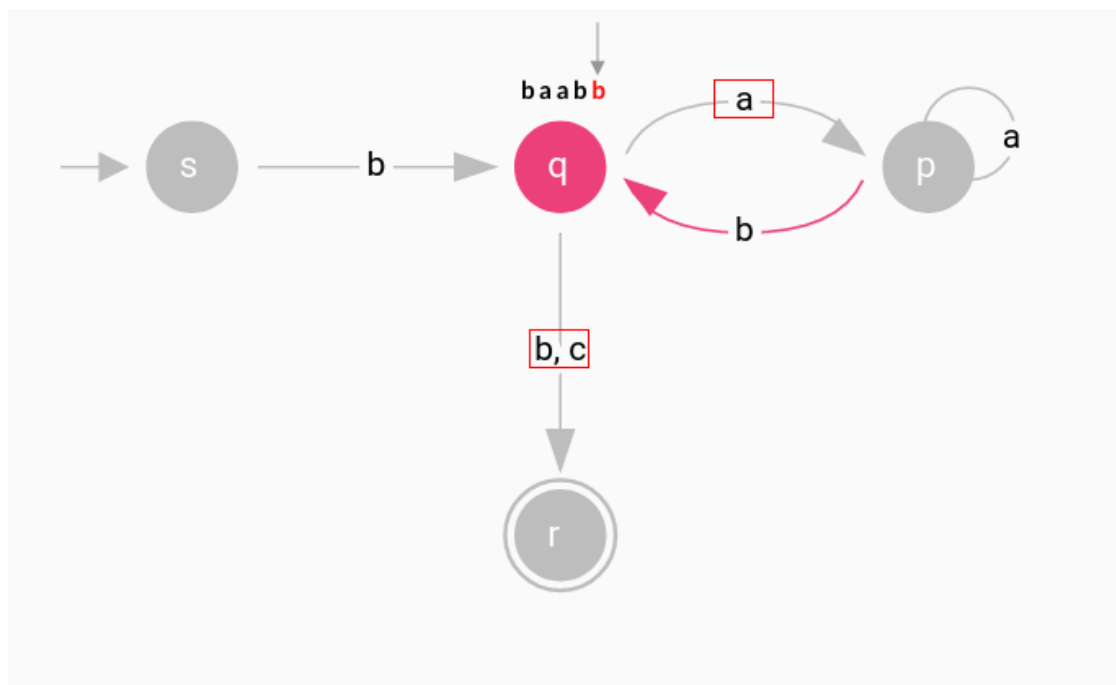


1. Next symbol of the input **baabb** is **b** and the current state is  $p$ .

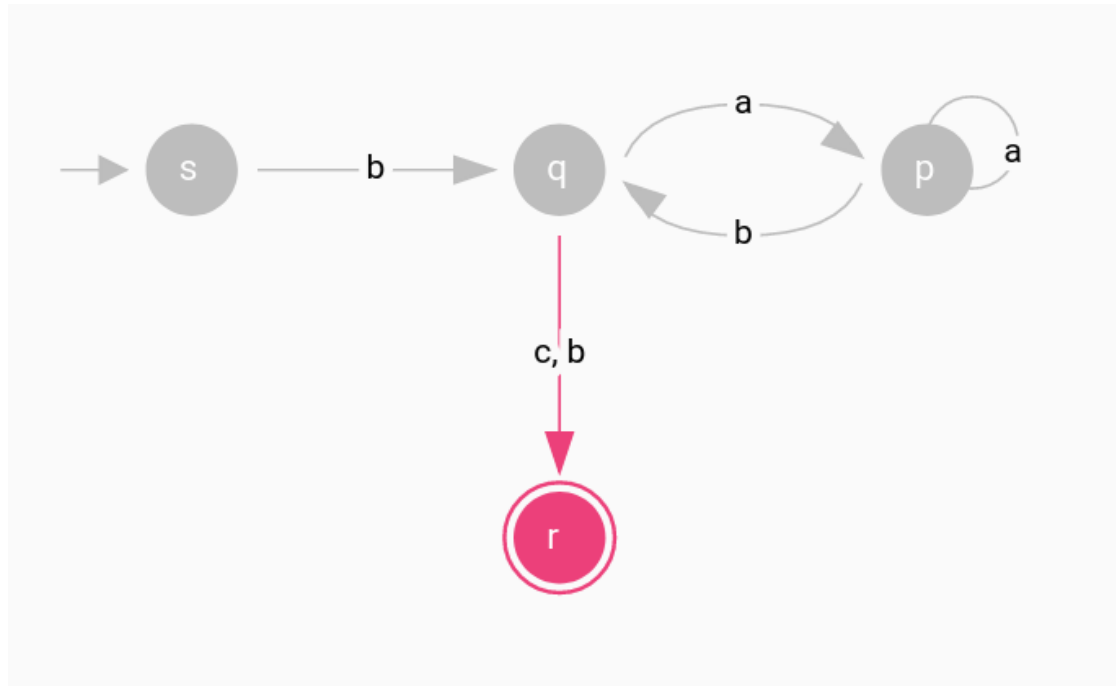
2. Ask, is there any exiting transition from  $p$  that contains the symbol **a** or **b**?

3. The answer is yes, and it's **b**. So move to  $q$

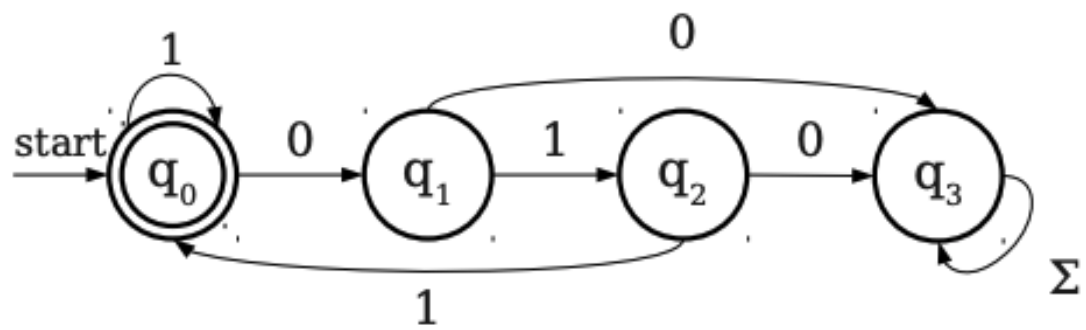
– Step 5



1. Next symbol of the input **baabb** is **b** and the current state is  $q$ .
  2. Ask, is there any exiting transition from  $q$  that contains the symbol **a** or **b,c**?
  3. The answer is yes, and it's **b**. So move to  $r$
- Step 6



1. Next symbol of the input **baabb** is **b** and the current state is  $r$ .
  2. Ask, if it satisfies the accepting or final state (i.e, has the end of string been reached?). If so, the output is accept. Otherwise, it's reject.
- Formal Languages
    - is a subset of all possible words  $\Sigma^*$  formed by symbols of alphabet  $\Sigma$ .
      - \*  $\Sigma^*$  is set of all possible strings over the alphabet  $\Sigma$ .
      - \* i.e.  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ ,  $\Sigma^* = \{a, b, aa, ab, ba, bb, aaa, aab, \dots\}$
    - Example
      1.  $L = \{w \mid w \text{ has at most seventeen 0's}\}$
      2.  $L = \{w \mid w \text{ has equal number of 0's and 1's}\}$
      3.  $L = \{x \in \{a, b\}^* \mid \text{the number of a's in } x \text{ is even}\}$ 
        - \*  $*$  in  $\{a, b\}^*$  means all possible combinations
        - \* i.e.  $\{a, b, aa, ab, ba, bb, aaa, baa, aba, \dots\}$
  - Tabular DFAs
    - Example



$$\delta =$$

	0	1
$^*q_0$	$q_1$	$q_0$
$q_1$	$q_3$	$q_2$
$q_2$	$q_3$	$q_0$
$q_3$	$q_3$	$q_3$

Note: \* means it's an accepting state