CSC236 Worksheet 8 Solution

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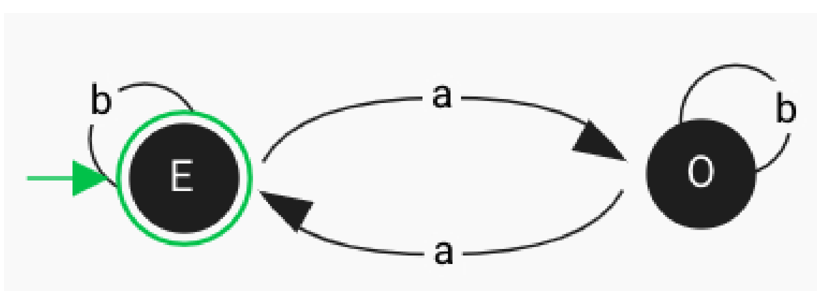
Question 1

- **Part 1 (Building L_1 and L_2):**

L_1:

$$Q = \{E, O\}$$
$$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$$
$$\delta = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline & \text{a} & \text{b} \\ \hline \text{*E} & \text{O} & \text{E} \\ \text{O} & \text{E} & \text{O} \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$q_0 = E$$
$$F = \{E\}$$

Draw Diagram



L_2:

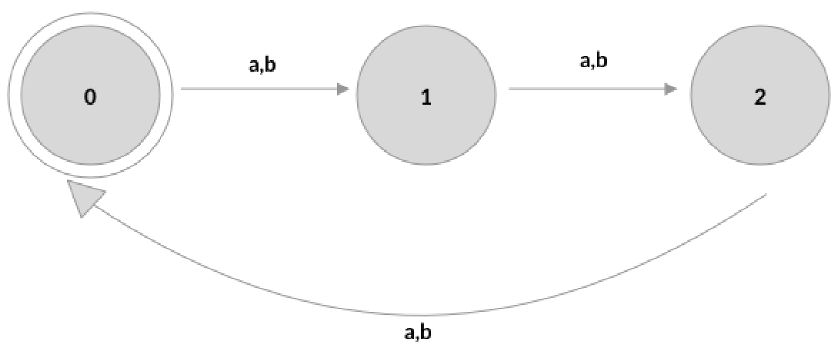
$Q = \{0, 1, 2\}$
$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$

$\delta =$

	a	b
*0	1	1
1	2	2
2	0	0

$q_0 = 0$
$F = \{0\}$

Draw Diagram



<u>Part 1 (Building $L_1 \cap L_2$):</u>

$Q = \{(E, 0), (E, 1), (E, 2), (O, 0), (O, 1), (O, 2)\}$
$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$

$\delta =$

	a	b
*(E,0)	1	1
(E,1)	2	2
(E,2)	0	0
(O,0)	1	1
(O,1)	2	2
(O,2)	0	0

$q_0 = (E, 0)$
$F = \{(E, 0)\}$

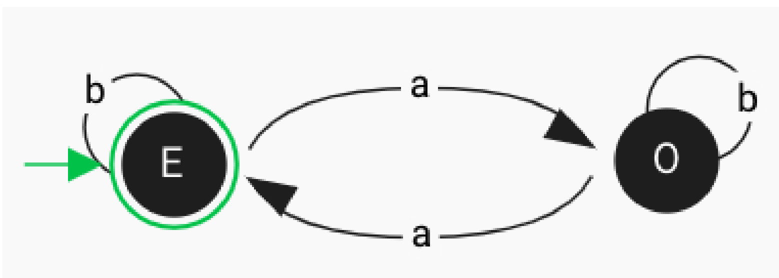
Correct Solution:

Part 1 (Building L_1 and L_2):

L_1:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q &= \{E, O\} \\
\Sigma &= \{a, b\} \\
\delta &= \begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline & \text{a} & \text{b} \\ \hline \text{*E} & \text{O} & \text{E} \\ \text{O} & \text{E} & \text{O} \\ \hline\end{array} \\
q_0 &= E \\
F &= \{E\}
\end{aligned}
$$

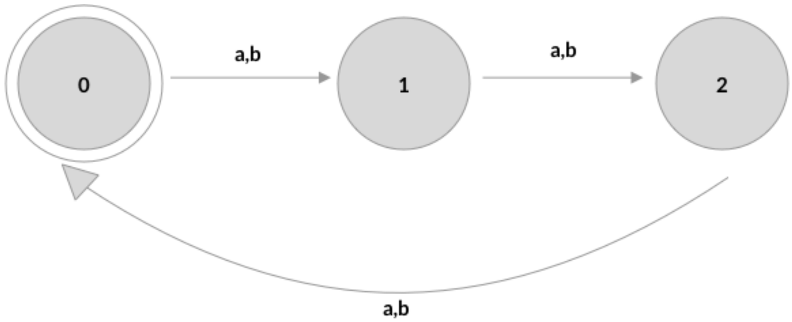
Draw Diagram



L_2:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q &= \{0, 1, 2\} \\
\Sigma &= \{a, b\} \\
\delta &= \begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline & \text{a} & \text{b} \\ \hline \text{*0} & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline\end{array} \\
q_0 &= 0 \\
F &= \{0\}
\end{aligned}
$$

Draw Diagram



Part 1 (Building $L_1 \cap L_2$):

$$Q = \{(E,0),(E,1),(E,2),(O,0),(O,1),(O,2)\}$$
$$\Sigma = \{a,b\}$$

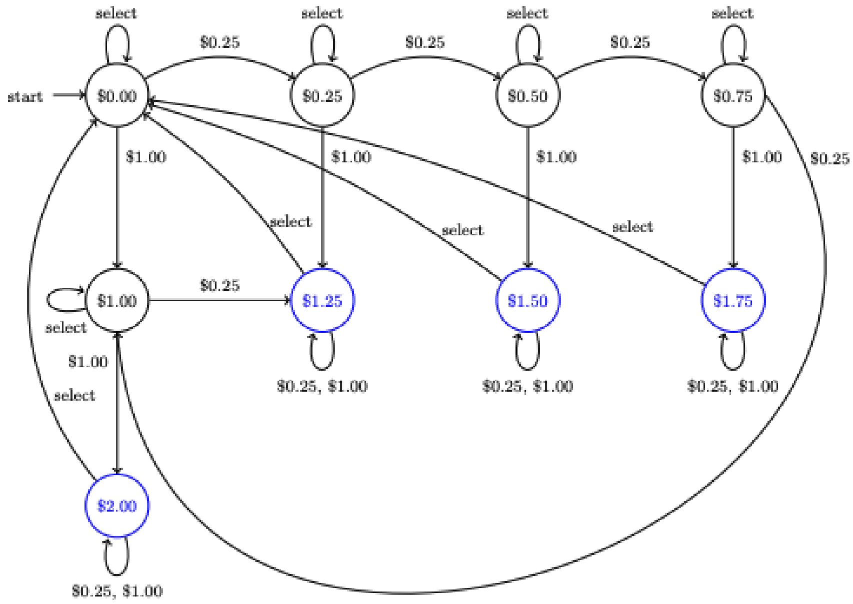
$\delta =$

	a	b
*(E,0)	(O,1)	(E,1)
(E,1)	(O,2)	(E,2)
(E,2)	(O,0)	(E,0)
(O,0)	(E,1)	(O,1)
(O,1)	(E,2)	(O,2)
(O,2)	(E,0)	(O,0)

$$q_0 = (E,0)$$
$$F = \{(E,0)\}$$

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

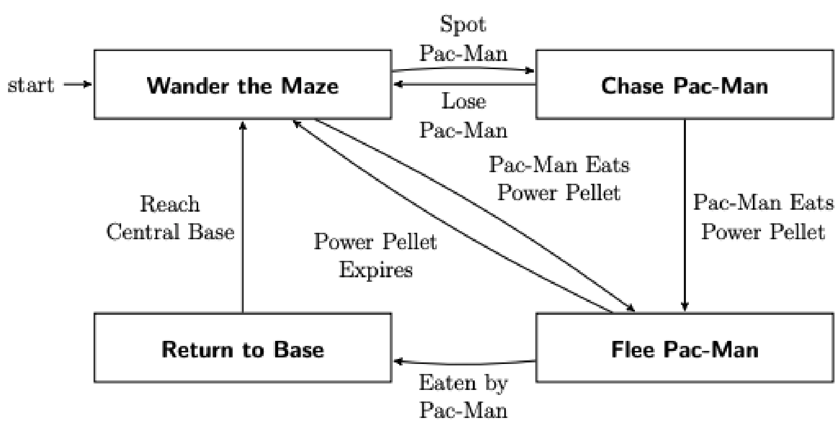
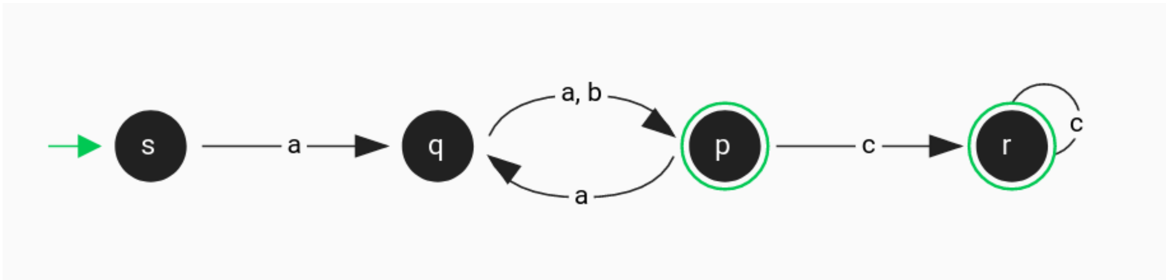


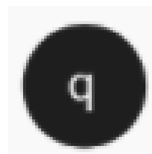
Figure 3: Behavior of a Pac-Man Ghost

5. Security Analysis
6. CPU control units (**)
7. Natural Language Processing (**)
8. Speech Recognition (**)

- Definitions and Syntax

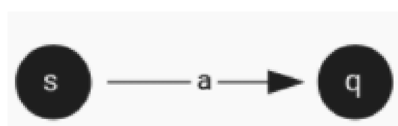


- $DFSA\ M$ is a quintuple $M = (Q, \Sigma, q_0, F, \delta)$, where
  - Q : a finite set of **states**.
    - Represents status of system
    - Is represented by a black circle, i.e. s,q

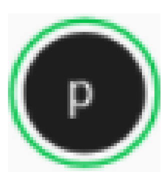


    - i.e. automatic sliding door at walmart has two states: either close or open
    - i.e. traffic light has three states: red, yellow, green
  - Σ : a finite non-empty alphabet
    - is set of symbols in each transition, i.e. a, b, c

  - $q_0 \in Q$: 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



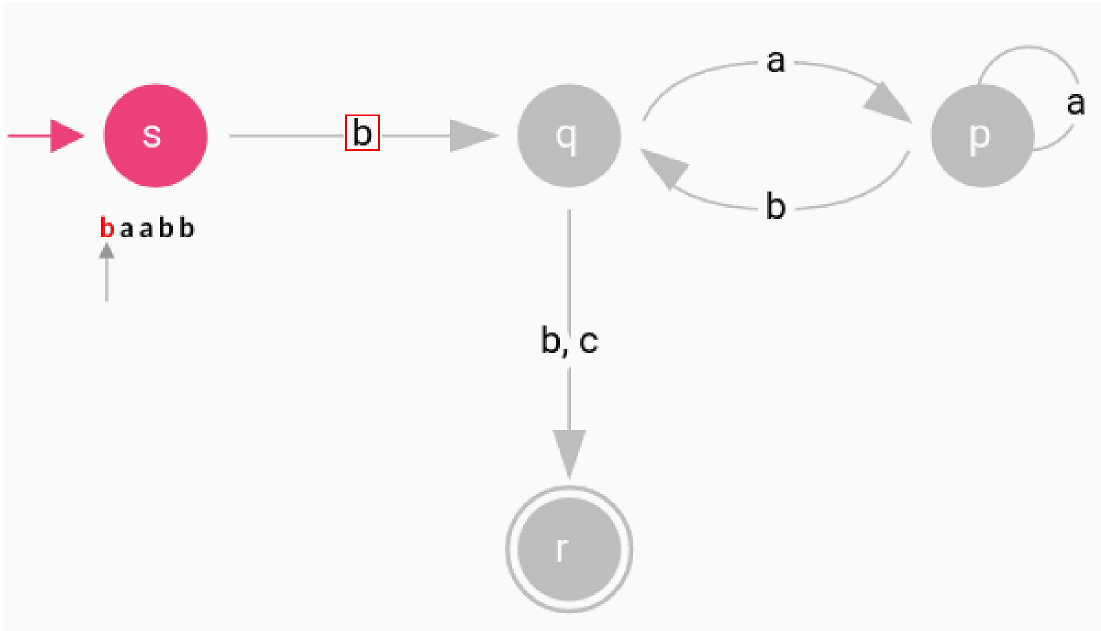
  - $F \subseteq Q$: the set of accepting or final states
    - Is represented by a double circle



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

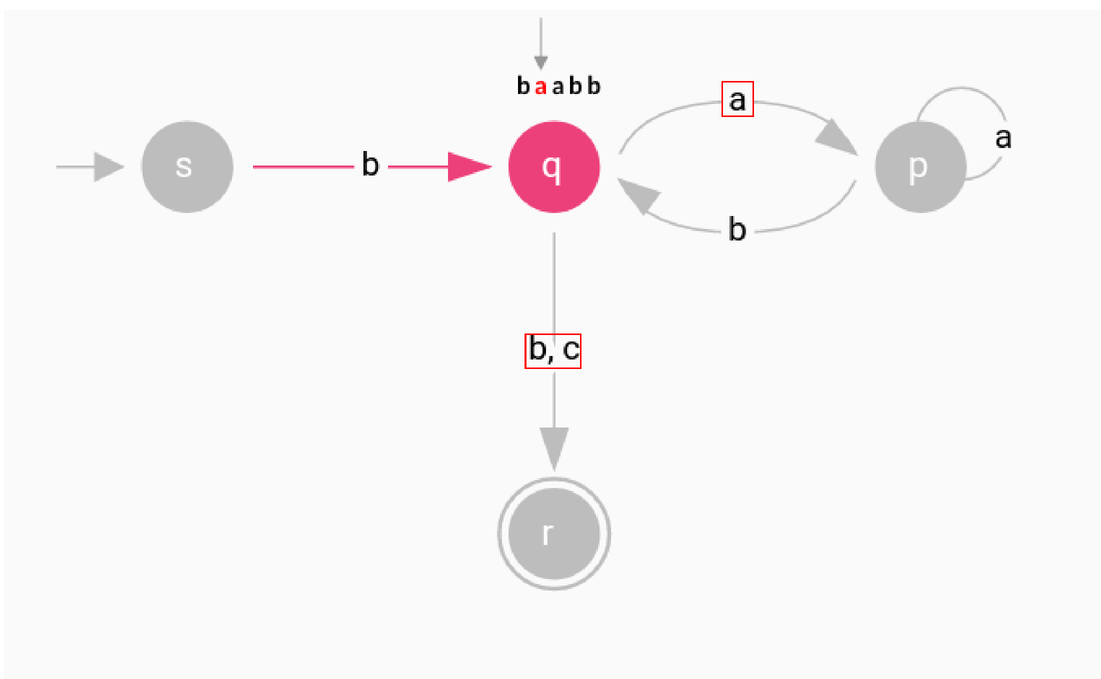
- Simple Example

– 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

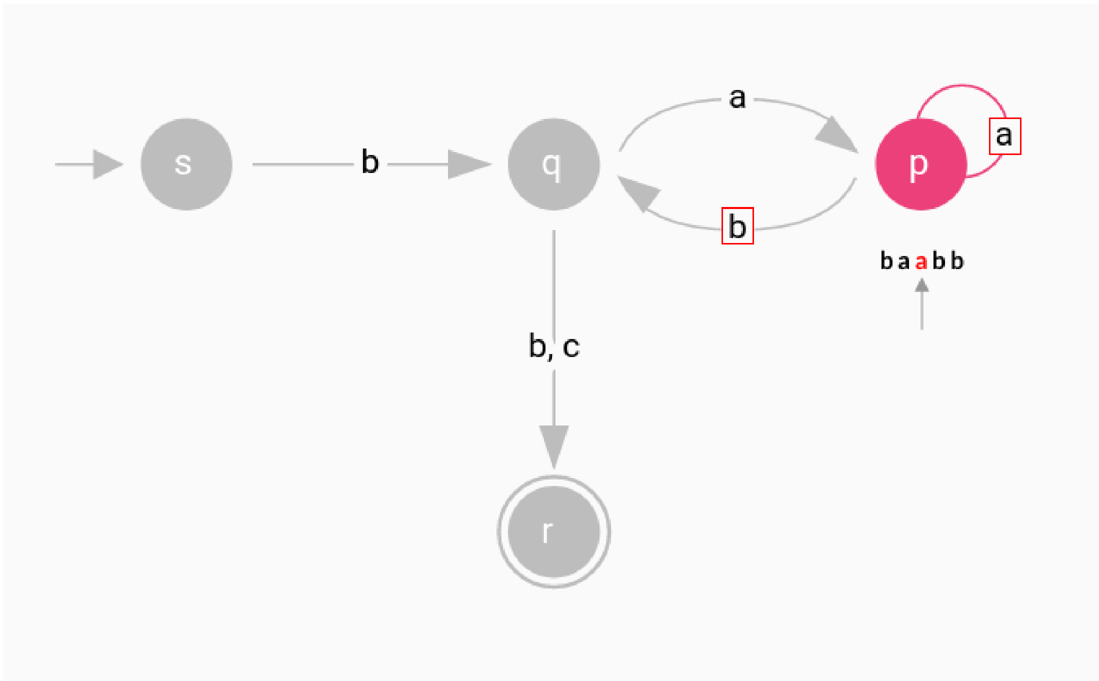
– Step 2



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**?

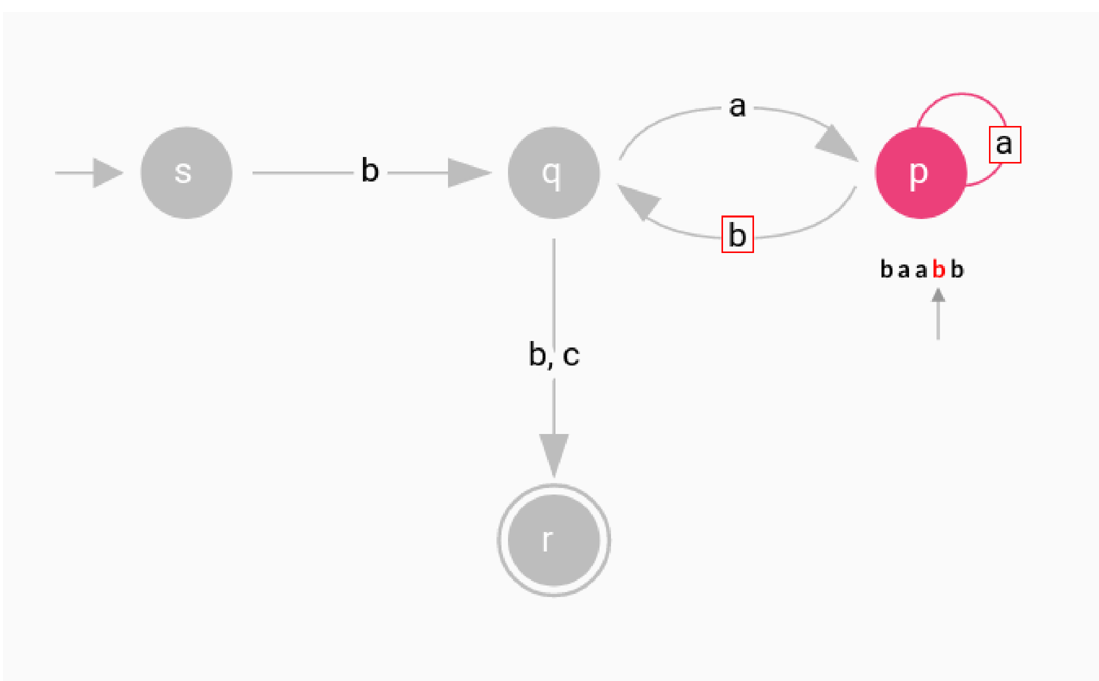
3. The answer is yes, and it's **a**. So move to p

– Step 3



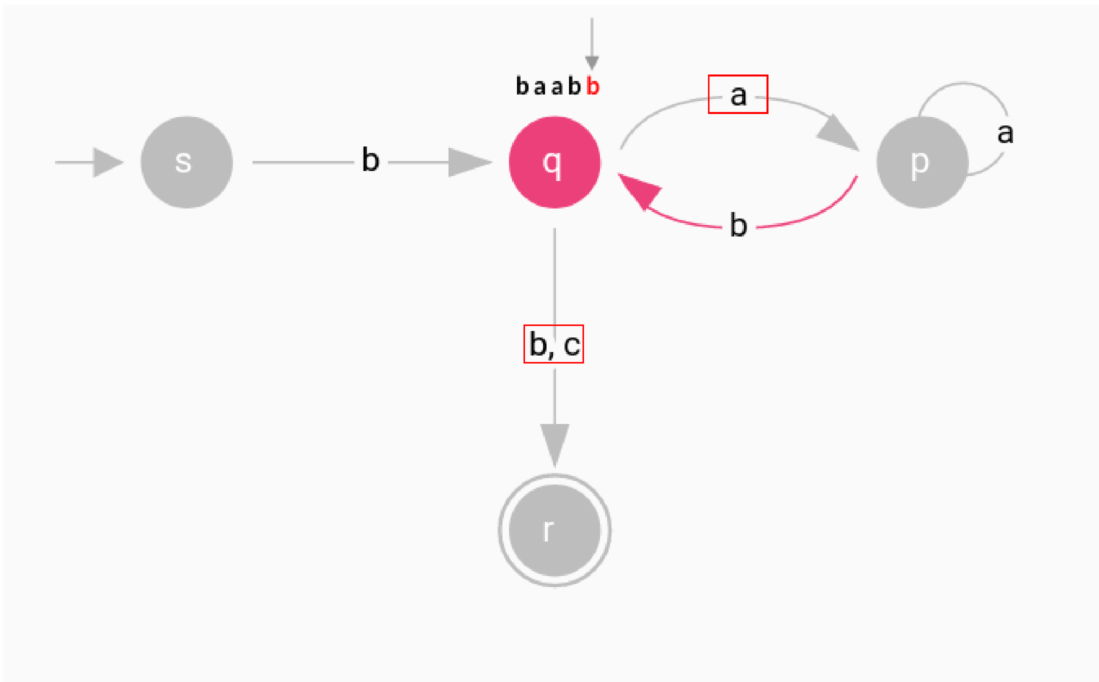
1. Next symbol of the input **baabb** is **a** and the current state is p.
2. Ask, is there any exiting transition from p that contains the symbol **a** or **b**?
3. The answer is yes, and it's **a**. So move to p

– Step 4



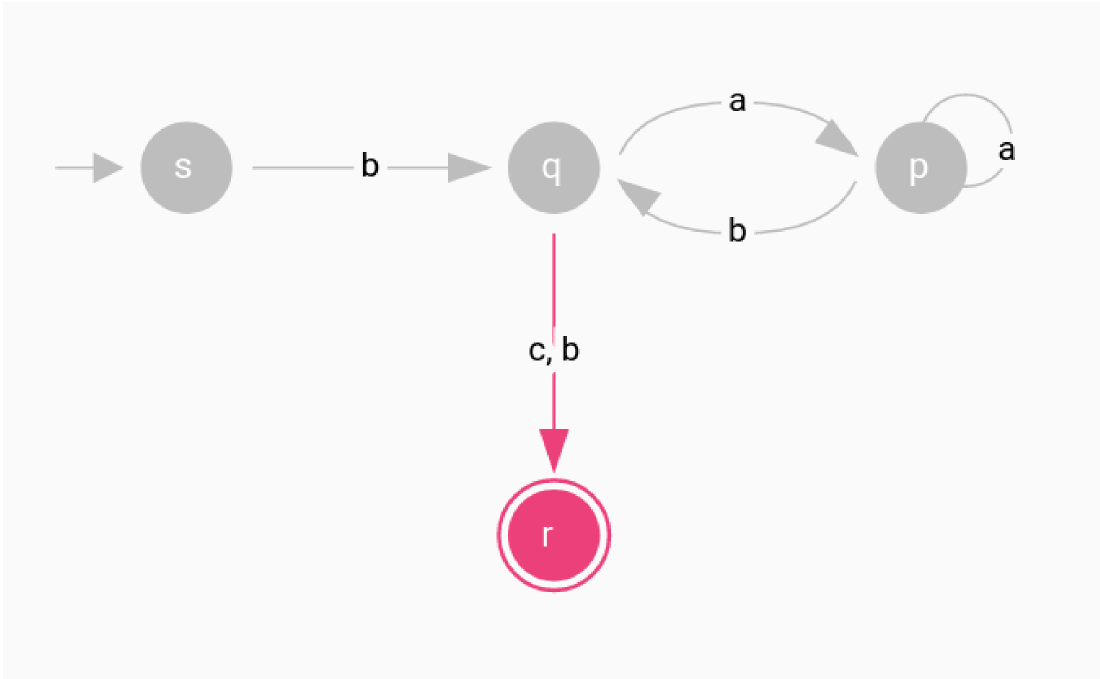
1. Next symbol of the input **baabb** is **b** and the current state is p.
2. Ask, is there any exiting transition from p that contains the symbol **a** or **b**?
3. The answer is yes, and it's **b**. So move to q

– Step 5



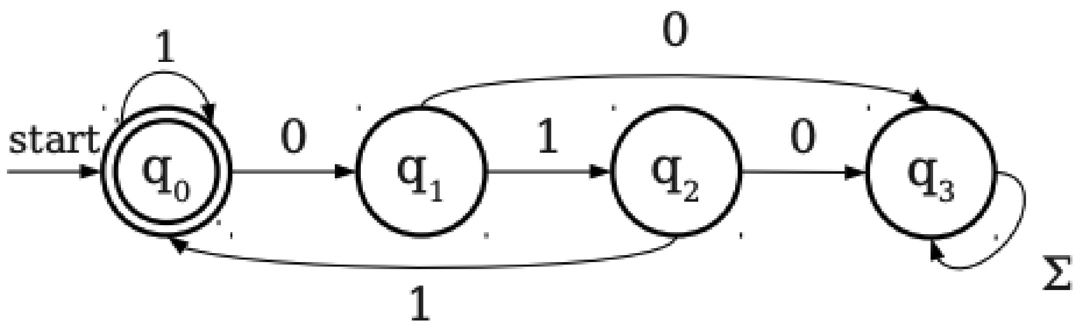
1. Next symbol of the input **baabb** is **b** and the current state is q.
2. Ask, is there any exiting transition from q that contains the symbol **a** or **b,c**?
3. The answer is yes, and it's **b**. So move to r

– Step 6



1. Next symbol of the input **baabb** is **b** and the current state is r.
2. Ask, if it satiesfies 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 <u>subset</u> of all possible words $\Sigma*$ formed by symbols of alphabet Σ.
    * $\Sigma*$ is set of all possible strings over the alphabet Σ.
    * i.e. $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, $\Sigma* = \{a, b, aa, ab, ba, bb, aaa, aab, \cdots\}$
  - 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. $L = \{x \in \{a, b\}^* \mid \text{the number of as in } x \text{ is even}\}$
       * * in $\{a, b\}^*$ means all possible combinations
       * i.e. $\{a, b, aa, ab, ba, bb, aaa, baa, aba, \cdots\}$
- Tabular DFAs
  - Example



$$\delta = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline & 0 & 1 \\ \hline {}^*q_0 & q_1 & q_0 \\ q_1 & q_3 & q_2 \\ q_2 & q_3 & q_0 \\ q_3 & q_3 & q_3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Note: * means it's an accepting state

Question 2

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Rough Works:

1. Prove that M_1 accepts L_1

First, define Σ^* as the smallest set such that

(a) $\epsilon \in \Sigma^*$

(b) $s \in \Sigma^* \Rightarrow sa \in \Sigma^* \wedge sb \in \Sigma^*$

I will prove that M_1 accepts L_1.

Define $P(s)$ as:

$$P(s) : \delta^*(E, s) = \begin{cases} E & \text{if } s \text{ has an even number of } as \\ O & \text{if } s \text{ has an even number of } as \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

I will prove $\forall s \in \Sigma^*$, $P(s)$ by structural induction.

1. Basis Case

   $|\epsilon| = 0$, an even number, and $\delta^*(E, \epsilon) = E$ so the implication in the first line of the invariant is true in this case. Also since $|\epsilon|$ is not odd, the implication in the second line of the invariant is vacuously true. So $P(\epsilon)$ holds.

2. Inductive Step

   Let $s \in \Sigma^*$ and assume $P(s)$. I will show that $P(sa)$ and $P(sb)$ follow. There are two cases to consider:

   1. Case sa

      Then,

$$\delta^*(E, sa) = \delta(\delta^*(E, s), a) = \begin{cases} \delta(E, a) & \text{if } s \text{ has even number of } as \\ \delta(O, a) & \text{if } s \text{ has odd number of } as \end{cases} \qquad \text{[By } P(s)] \tag{2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} O & \text{if } sa \text{ has odd number of } as \\ E & \text{if } sa \text{ has even number of } as \end{cases} \qquad \text{[One more } a] \tag{3}$$

   2. Case sb (Let's first start with this)

      Then,

$$\delta^*(E, sb) = \delta(\delta^*(E, s), b) = \begin{cases} \delta(E, b) & \text{if } s \text{ has even number of } as \\ \delta(O, b) & \text{if } s \text{ has odd number of } as \end{cases} \qquad \text{[By } P(s)] \tag{4}$$

$$= \begin{cases} E & \text{if } sb \text{ has odd number of } as \\ O & \text{if } sb \text{ has even number of } as \end{cases} \qquad \text{[One more } b] \tag{5}$$

2. Prove that M_2 accepts L_2

3. Prove that $M_{1\wedge 2}$ accepts $L_1 \cap L_2$