

HW #1

- Code for stubbed methods was written and organized identical to given concatenation method
- Breakdown is given below showing proof equations side-by-side with implemented code
- Testing was done with various examples shown on page 3
- Automata drawings are found on page 4. They were created using the `.get_delta_as_dictionary()` function after being run through various methods.

Code Breakdown

Each method utilizing two DFAs/NFAs will check that their alphabets are identical and combine them if necessary. Additionally, methods utilizing two DFAs/NFAs will use tuples to specify which one a numbered state is referring to.

Union

$NFA M_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma, \delta_1, q_1, F_1)$ $NFA M_2 = (Q_2, \Sigma, \delta_2, q_2, F_2)$ Create local working variables.	<pre>(QA, SigmaA, deltaA, q0A, FA) = self.__convert_to_nfa() (QB, SigmaB, deltaB, q0B, FB) = other.__convert_to_nfa() Sigma = SigmaA # Note: SigmaA == SigmaB == Sigma</pre>
$Q = \{q_0\} \cup Q_1 \cup Q_2$ $q_0 = q' = \{q_1, q_2\}$ Iterate over all states in both NFAs and add to new Q. Add new start state, which is a set of start states from both NFAs	<pre>q0 = frozenset(({1, q0A}, {2, q0B})) Q.add(q0) for q in QA: Q.add((1, q)) for q in QB: Q.add((2, q))</pre>
$F = F_1 \cup F_2$ Iterate over all states in both NFA's final states and add to new F.	<pre>for q in FA: F.add((1, q)) for q in FB: F.add((2, q))</pre>
$\delta(r, a) = \delta_1(r, a)$, if $r \in Q_1$ Iterate over all states in M for all letters in Sigma and set the new next state to all possible next states given by δ_1 .	<pre>for q in QA: for a in Sigma: delta[(1, q), a] = frozenset(({1, r} for r in deltaA[(q, a)]))</pre>
$\delta(r, a) = \delta_2(r, a)$, if $r \in Q_2$ Iterate over all states in N for all letters in Sigma and set the new next state to all possible next states given by δ_2 .	<pre>for q in QB: for a in Sigma: delta[(2, q), a] = frozenset(({2, r} for r in deltaB[(q, a)]))</pre>
$\delta(r, a) = \{q_1, q_2\}$, if $r = q_0$ and $a = \varepsilon$ Set the next state for our start state to the set of possible start states for the empty string.	<pre>delta[(q0, '')] = q0 # Note: We already set q0 = ({1, q0A}, {2, q0B}), so we can just set the delta to q0</pre>
$\delta(r, a) = \emptyset$, if $r = q_0$ and $a \neq \varepsilon$ Iterate over all letters in Sigma and set the next state of the start state to the empty set.	<pre>for a in Sigma: delta[(q0, a)] = frozenset({})</pre>
Return our new NFA.	<pre>return DFA("NFA", Q, Sigma, delta, q0, F)</pre>

Star

NFA $M = (Q_1, \Sigma, \delta_1, q_1, F_1)$ Create local working variables.	<pre>(QA, SigmaA, deltaA, q0A, FA) = self.__convert_to_nfa() Sigma = SigmaA</pre>
$Q = \{q_0\} \cup Q_1$ $q_0 = q' = \{q_1\}$ Iterate over all states in M and add to new Q . Add new start state, which is a set of start states from M .	<pre>q0 = frozenset({q0A}) Q.add(q0) for q in QA: Q.add(q)</pre>
$F = \{q_0\} \cup F_1$ Iterate over all states in M 's final states and add to new F . Add new start state.	<pre>F.add(q0) for q in FA: F.add(q)</pre>
$\delta(r, a) = \delta_1(r, a)$, if $r \in Q_1$ and $r \notin F_1$ $\delta(r, a) = \delta_1(r, a)$, if $r \in F_1$ and $a \neq \varepsilon$ Iterate over all states in M for all letters in Σ and set the new next state to all possible next states given by δ_1 .	<pre>for q in QA: for a in SigmaA: delta[(q, a)] = frozenset({r for r in deltaA[(q, a)]})</pre>
$\delta(r, a) = \delta_1(r, a)$, if $r \in F_1$ and $a = \varepsilon$ Iterate over all final states in N for the empty string and set the new next state to the start state.	<pre>for q in FA: delta[(q, '')] = q0</pre>
$\delta(r, a) = \{q_1\}$, if $r = q_0$ and $a = \varepsilon$ Set the next state for our start state to the set of possible start states for the empty string.	<pre>delta[(q0, '')] = q0 # Note: We already set q0 = {q0A}, so we can just set the delta to q0</pre>
$\delta(r, a) = \emptyset$, if $r = q_0$ and $a \neq \varepsilon$ Iterate over all letters in Σ and set the next state of the start state to the empty set.	<pre>for a in Sigma: delta[(q0, a)] = frozenset({})</pre>
Return our new NFA.	<pre>return DFA("NFA", Q, Sigma, delta, q0, F)</pre>

Complement

NFA $M = (Q_1, \Sigma, \delta_1, q_1, F_1)$ Create local working variables. Our new NFA will be identical to M with inverted final states.	<pre>(QA, SigmaA, deltaA, q0A, FA) = self.__convert_to_nfa() (Q, Sigma, delta, q0, F) = (QA, SigmaA, deltaA, q0A, set())</pre>
$F = \bar{F}$ Iterate over all states in M and add all states not in F_1 to F .	<pre>for q in QA: if q not in FA: F.add(q)</pre>
Return our new NFA.	<pre>return DFA("NFA", Q, Sigma, delta, q0, F)</pre>

Intersection

Use DeMorgan's Law $M \cap N = \overline{(\bar{M} \cup \bar{N})}$ First get the complements of our NFAs.	<pre>M = self.compliment() N = other.compliment()</pre>
Then get the complement of the union.	<pre>(Q, Sigma, delta, q0, F) = M.union(N).complement()._DFA__convert_to_nfa()</pre>
Return our new NFA.	<pre>return DFA("NFA", Q, Sigma, delta, q0, F)</pre>

Testing

DFAs	.recognize()	M	N	Mc	Nc	MuN	MiN	Ms	Ns	MN	NM
M = DFA('hola world')	'hola'	T	F	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	F
N = DFA('hello world')	'hello'	F	T	F	F	T	F	F	T	F	F
Mc = M.complement()	'world'	T	T	F	F	T	T	T	T	F	F
Nc = N.complement()	'hol'	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	F
MuN = M.union(N)	'hel'	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F	F
MiN = M.intersection(N)	'wor'	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	F
Ms = M.star()	'holahola'	F	F	T	F	F	F	T	F	F	F
Ns = N.star()	'hellohello'	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	T	F	F
MN = M.concat(N)	'worldworld'	F	F	T	T	F	F	T	T	T	T
NM = N.concat(M)	'holahol'	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	'hellohel'	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F	F
	'worldwo'	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	F
	'helloworld'	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	T	F	T
	'holaworld'	F	F	T	F	F	F	T	F	T	F
	'hhh'	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	F
	'www'	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	F
	'xyz'	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	''	F	F	T	T	F	F	T	T	F	F

DFAs	.recognize()	M	N	Mc	Nc	MuN	MiN	MMs	NNs	McNs	NcMs
M = DFA('0', {'0', '1'})	'0'	T	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	F
N = DFA('1', {'0', '1'})	'1'	F	T	T	F	T	F	F	F	F	F
Mc = M.complement()	'01'	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	F
Nc = N.complement()	'10'	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	F
MuN = M.union(N)	'00'	F	F	T	T	F	F	T	F	F	T
MiN = M.intersection(N)	'11'	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	T	T	F
MMs = M.concat(M).star()	'000'	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	T
NNs = N.concat(N).star()	'111'	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	T	F
McNs =	'0000'	F	F	T	T	F	F	T	F	F	T
M.complement().concat(N).star()	'1111'	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	T	T	F
NcMs =	'001001'	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	T	F
N.complement().concat(M).star()	'110110'	F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	T
	'xyz'	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	''	F	F	T	T	F	F	T	T	T	T

Diagrams

