

Recitation 2 - Deterministic Finite Automata

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We will be reviewing how to construct DFAs. We will start with some simple ones and use regular operations to construct more complicated ones.

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- ▶ Slides

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- ▶ What should happen when b is read?
- ▶ Label start and accept states.

$$M_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma, \delta_1, q_1, F_1) = (\{q_{\text{odd}}, q_{\text{even}}\}, \Sigma, \delta_1, q_{\text{even}}, \{q_{\text{odd}}\})$$

with δ_1 as follows

δ_1	a	b
q_{odd}	q_{odd}	q_{even}
q_{even}	q_{even}	q_{odd}

- For alphabet $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, $R_3 = \{w \mid w \text{ contains at least three } a\text{'s}\}$. Find a DFA, $M_2 = (Q_2, \Sigma, \delta_2, q_2, F_2)$, that accepts R_2

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$$M_2 = (Q_2, \Sigma, \delta_2, q_2, F_2)$$

$$= (\{q_{20}, q_{21}, q_{22}, q_{23}\}, \Sigma, \delta_2, q_{20}, \{q_{23}\})$$

with δ_2 as follows

δ_2	a	b
q_{20}	q_{21}	q_{20}
q_{21}	q_{22}	q_{21}
q_{22}	q_{23}	q_{22}
q_{23}	q_{23}	q_{23}

- For alphabet $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, $R_3 = \{w \mid w \text{ starts with a } b \text{ and ends with an } a\}$. Find a DFA, $M_3 = (Q_3, \Sigma, \delta_3, q_3, F_3)$, that accepts R_3

$$M_3 = (Q_3, \Sigma, \delta_3, q_3, F_3) \\ = (\{q_{3start}, q_{3dead}, q_{3a}, q_{3b}\}, \Sigma, \delta_3, q_{3start}, \{q_{3a}\})$$

with δ_3 as follows

δ_3	a	b
q_{3start}	q_{3dead}	q_{3b}
q_{3dead}	q_{3dead}	q_{3dead}
q_{3a}	q_{3a}	q_{3b}
q_{3b}	q_{3a}	q_{3b}

Given

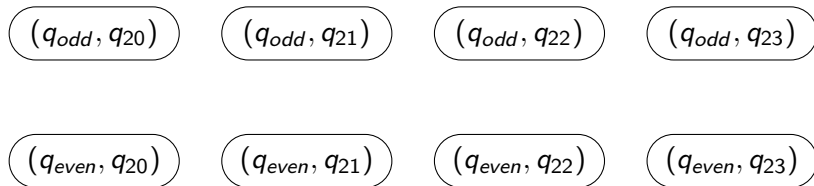
$$\begin{aligned}M_1 &= (Q_1, \Sigma, \delta_1, q_1, F_1) \\&= (\{q_{\text{odd}}, q_{\text{even}}\}, \Sigma, \delta_1, q_{\text{even}}, \{q_{\text{odd}}\}) \\M_2 &= (Q_2, \Sigma, \delta_2, q_2, F_2) \\&= (\{q_{20}, q_{21}, q_{22}, q_{23}\}, \Sigma, \delta_2, q_{20}, \{q_{23}\})\end{aligned}$$

Construct DFA which accepts $R_1 \cup R_2 = (Q_{\cup}, \Sigma, \delta_{\cup}, q_0, F_{\cup})$.

Q_U

Q_U

$$\begin{aligned} Q_U &= Q_1 \times Q_2 \\ &= \{(q_{\text{odd}}, q_{20}), (q_{\text{odd}}, q_{21}), (q_{\text{odd}}, q_{22}), (q_{\text{odd}}, q_{23}), \\ &\quad (q_{\text{even}}, q_{20}), (q_{\text{even}}, q_{21}), (q_{\text{even}}, q_{22}), (q_{\text{even}}, q_{23})\} \end{aligned}$$



q_0 and F_U

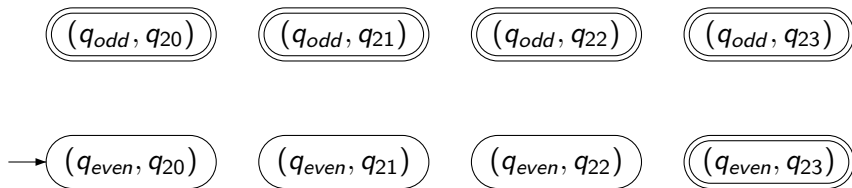
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$$\begin{aligned} F_U &= \{(r_1, r_2) \mid r_1 \in F_1 \text{ or } r_2 \in F_2\} \\ &= \{(q_{\text{odd}}, q_{20}), (q_{\text{odd}}, q_{21}), (q_{\text{odd}}, q_{22}), (q_{\text{odd}}, q_{23}), (q_{\text{even}}, q_{23})\} \end{aligned}$$



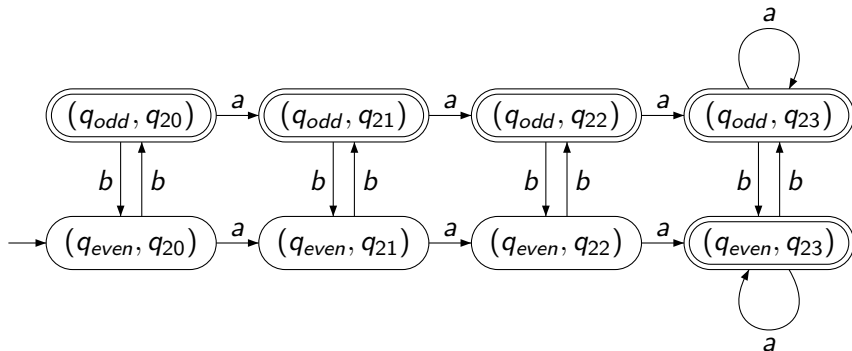
δ_1	a	b
q_{odd}	q_{odd}	q_{even}
q_{even}	q_{even}	q_{odd}

δ_2	a	b
q_{20}	q_{21}	q_{20}
q_{21}	q_{22}	q_{21}
q_{22}	q_{23}	q_{22}
q_{23}	q_{23}	q_{23}

δ_1	a	b
q_{odd}	q_{odd}	q_{even}
q_{even}	q_{even}	q_{odd}

δ_2	a	b
q_{20}	q_{21}	q_{20}
q_{21}	q_{22}	q_{21}
q_{22}	q_{23}	q_{22}
q_{23}	q_{23}	q_{23}

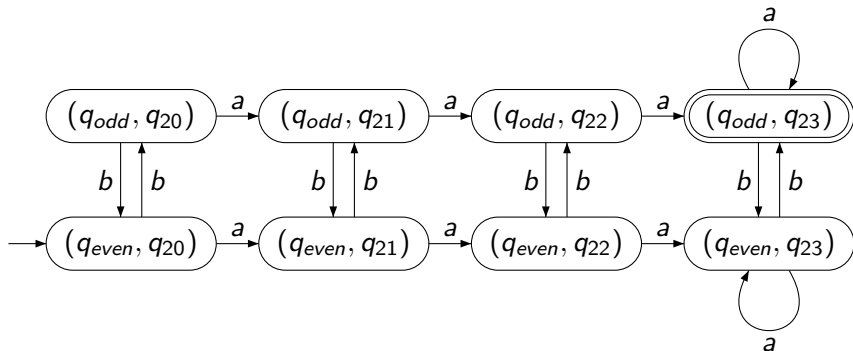
δ_{\cup}	a	b
(q_{odd}, q_{20})	(q_{odd}, q_{21})	(q_{even}, q_{20})
(q_{odd}, q_{21})	(q_{odd}, q_{22})	(q_{even}, q_{21})
(q_{odd}, q_{22})	(q_{odd}, q_{23})	(q_{even}, q_{22})
(q_{odd}, q_{23})	(q_{odd}, q_{23})	(q_{even}, q_{23})
(q_{even}, q_{20})	(q_{even}, q_{21})	(q_{odd}, q_{20})
(q_{even}, q_{21})	(q_{even}, q_{22})	(q_{odd}, q_{21})
(q_{even}, q_{22})	(q_{even}, q_{23})	(q_{odd}, q_{22})
(q_{even}, q_{23})	(q_{even}, q_{23})	(q_{odd}, q_{23})



Intersection.

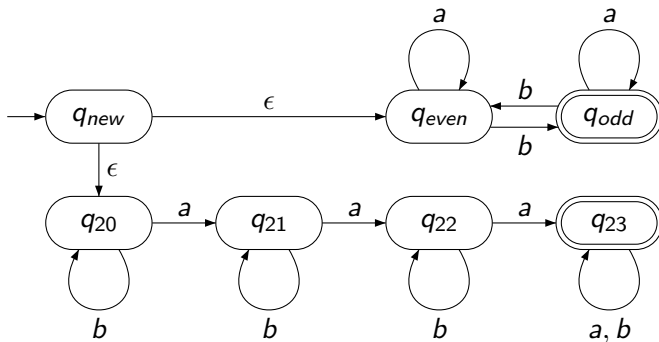
Intersection. $F_{\cap} = \{(r_1, r_2) \mid r_1 \in F_1 \text{ and } r_2 \in F_2\}$

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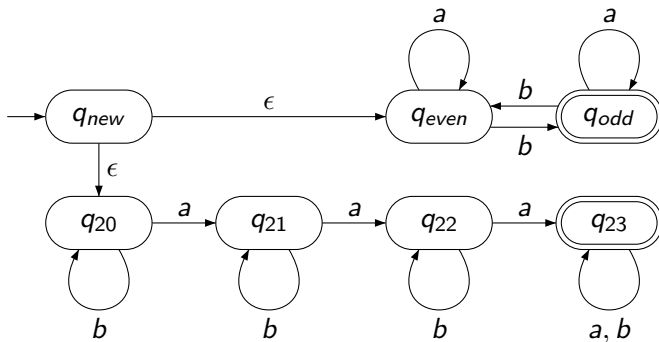


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How about intersection?

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- ▶ What is the complement of R_3
- ▶ Design a DFA which accepts \bar{R}_3 .
- ▶ Does the same trick work for NFAs?

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- ▶ $R_4 = \{w \mid w \text{ contains exactly 2 } a\text{'s}\}$
- ▶ $R_5 = \{w \mid w \text{ contains exactly 2 } b\text{'s}\}$
- ▶ $R_4 \circ R_5$ - consider *baabbab* and *baabab*

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- ▶ $(R_4 \cup R_5)^*$ - difficult for same reason

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- ▶ Design a DFA which accepts R_6^*

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- ▶ Design a DFA which accepts R_6^*
- ▶ Design a DFA which accepts $R_6 \circ R_1$