

Theory of Computation

① A finite automata is a 5-tuple

$$M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, P)$$

→ Q is a finite set of states

→ Σ is an input alphabet

→ $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$, the transition function.

$q_0 \in Q$ is the initial state

$P \subseteq Q$ is the final state or set of final.

M accepted as string if M will be steady is state q_0 and sending the characteristics of w , end up in the final state, so a fixed state finite is a language sacrifice. A transportation system is a tuple (T, δ) where T is a set of configuration.

$T \subseteq T$ is a set of terminal.

A finite automata can be seen as a labeled transition system where configuration as it's state, whose label set is the input alphabet, whose terminal corresponds to the transition function.

System that fails to be finite automata. The set of configuration may be infinite, as may the set of labels and transition relations may cease to be

DFA

1) It is a 5-tuple $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, P)$ where δ is the transition function mapping from $Q \times \Sigma$ to Q

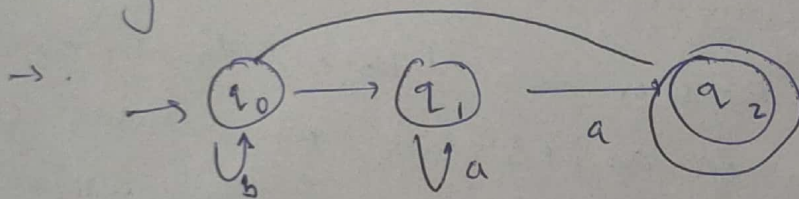
2) It stands for deterministic finite automata which means on a single input it can only go to a single output or have a single next state.

- 3) It cannot use empty string transitions.
- 4) DFA can be visualised as one machine
- 5) DFA is a complete system.

N/DFA

- 1) It is a 5-tuple $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, P)$ where δ is the transition function mapping from $Q \times \Sigma$ into 2^Q which is the power of Q , the set of all subsets of Q .
- 2) It stands for non-deterministic finite automata which means on any input it can go to multiple next states.
- 3) It can use empty string transition.
- 4) N/DFA can be understood as multiple machine computing at same time

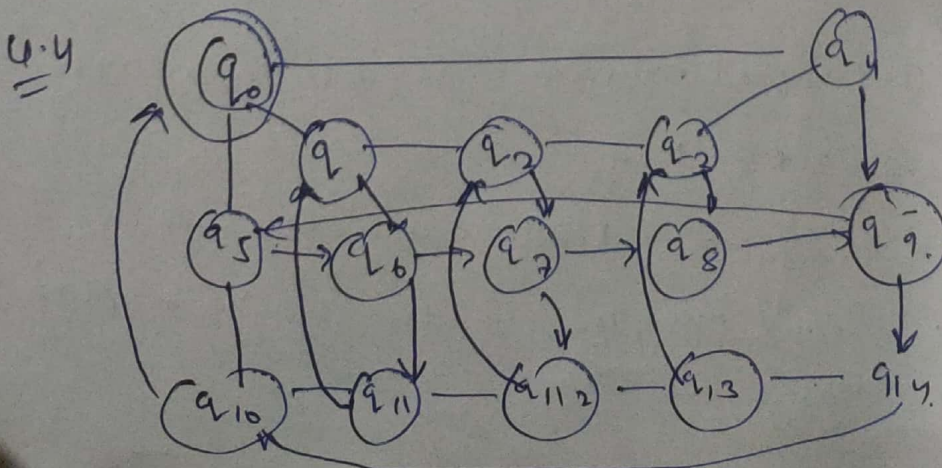
Q.3 DFA accepting language $\{a, b\}$ that have set of all string that end with ab .

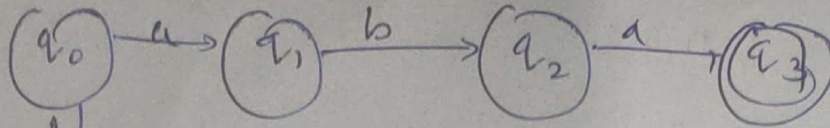


State	a	b
q_0	q_1	q_0
q_1	q_2	q_1
q_2	q_0	q_1

No. of state = 3
 Initial state = q_0
 Final State = q_2

$L = \{ab, aab, bab, daab, bbab, \dots\}$



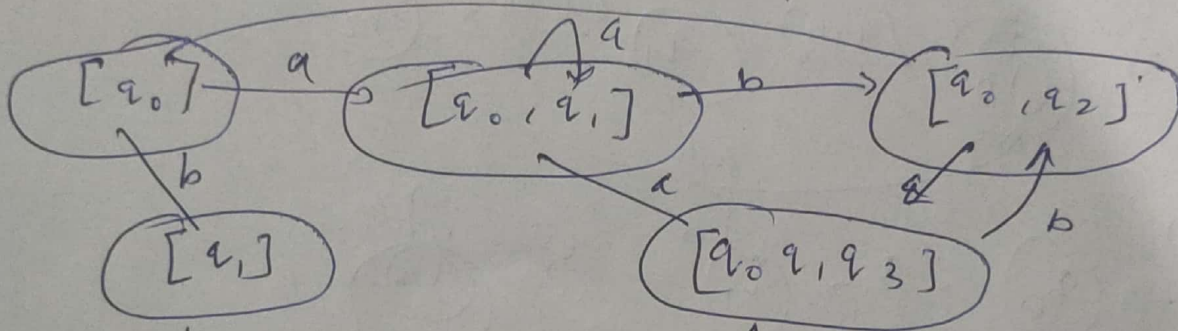


Varib.

state	a	b
q ₀	q ₀ q ₁	q ₀
q ₁	-	q ₂
q ₂	q ₃	-
q ₃	-	-

converting this into DFA

state / Σ	a	b
{q ₀ }	{q ₀ q ₁ }	{q ₁ }
{q ₀ q ₁ }	{q ₀ q ₁ }	{q ₀ q ₂ }
{q ₀ q ₂ }	{q ₀ q ₁ q ₃ }	{q ₀ }
{q ₀ q ₁ q ₂ }	{q ₂ q ₁ }	{q ₀ q ₂ }



6)

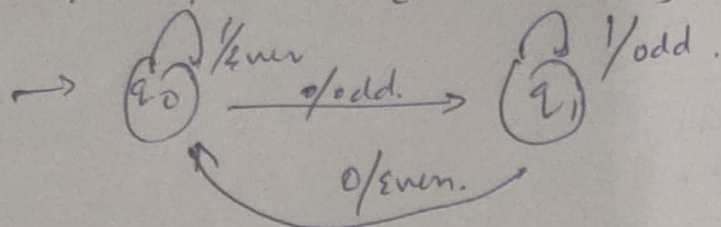
Present state	a=0	a=1	output
→ q ₀	q ₁	q ₂	1
q ₁	q ₃	q ₂	0
q ₂	q ₂	q ₁	1
q ₃	q ₀	q ₃	1

Mealy

Present state	Next state			
	a=0		a=1	
	state	output	state	output
q ₀	q ₁	0	q ₂	1
q ₁	q ₃	1	q ₂	1
q ₂	q ₂	1	q ₁	0
q ₃	q ₀	1	q ₃	1

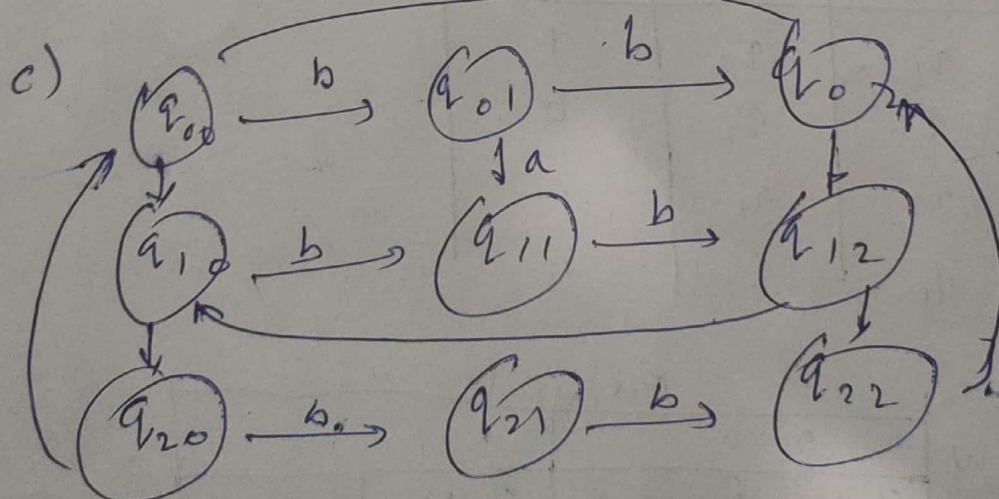
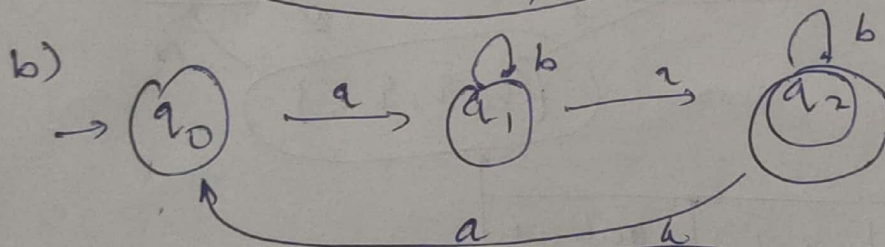
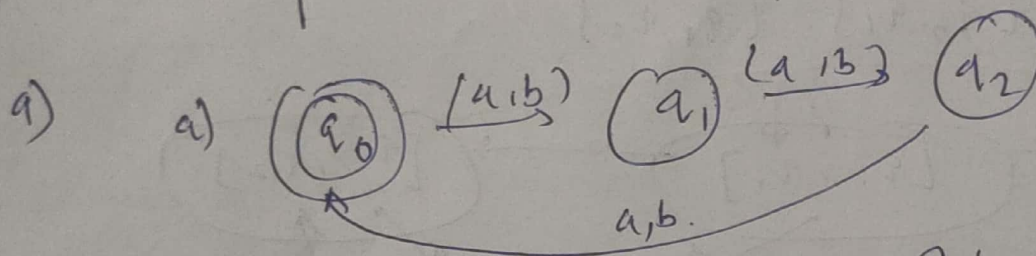
Input alphabet = $\{0, 1\}$

output alphabet = $\{\text{even}, \text{odd}\}$



Transition table

Present State.	Next state			
	a=0		a=1	
	state	output	state	output
q ₀	q ₁	odd	q ₀	even
q ₁	q ₀	even	q ₁	odd



d)

