



# Automata Formal Languages & Logic

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## Unit 1

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### Approach to Construct a DFA that recognises a language L:

#### **Step I :** Enumerate Strings in the language:

- \* Specify the minimal String
- \* Enumerate Strings in the order of increasing length
- \* Discover a Pattern

#### **Step II :** Draw a DFA skeleton of the Automata(Machine) based on the Pattern

Discovered.

#### **Step III :** Complete the DFA

### Transition Function for a DFA

$$\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$$

- For each state in the DFA, there must be exactly one transition defined for each symbol in  $\Sigma$ .
- This is the “deterministic” part of DFA
- At every point in the computation, there is exactly one choice that can be made.

M - Machine/Automata

Q - Set of States (finite)

$\Sigma$  - Set of Input Symbols

$\delta$  - Transition Function

$q_0$  - Start State

F - Set of Final States

$$F \subseteq Q$$

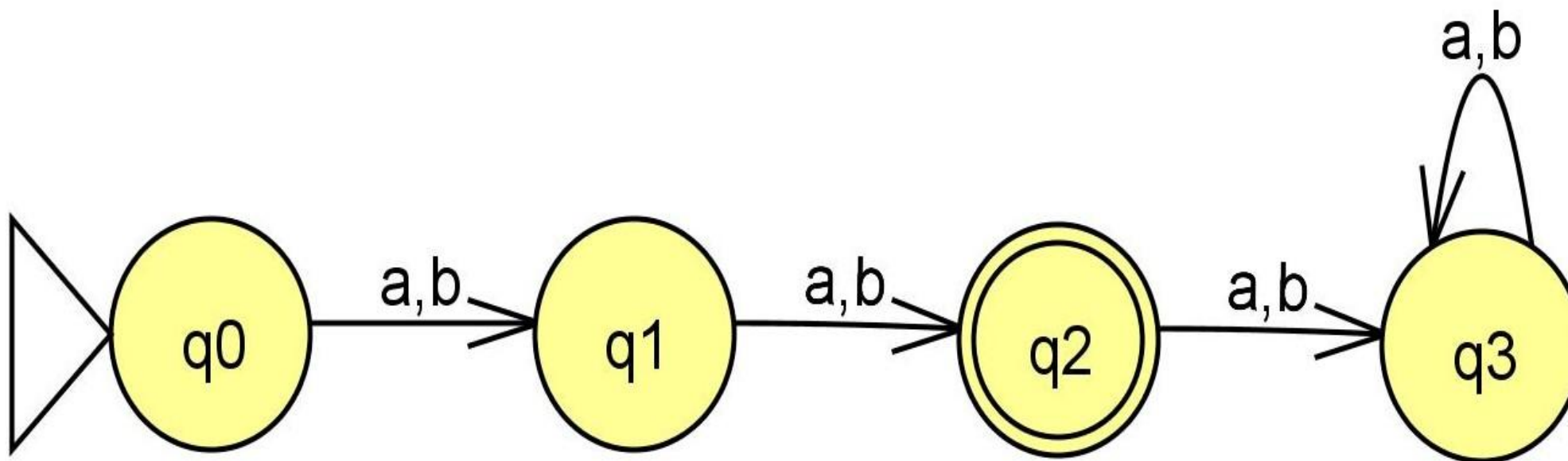
### Acceptance by a FA :

- A finite automaton does not accept as soon as it enters an accepting state.
- A finite automaton accepts if it ends in an accepting state.

**Example 1:**

**Construct DFA for the Language of strings of length 2 , over  $\Sigma = \{a,b\}$  .**

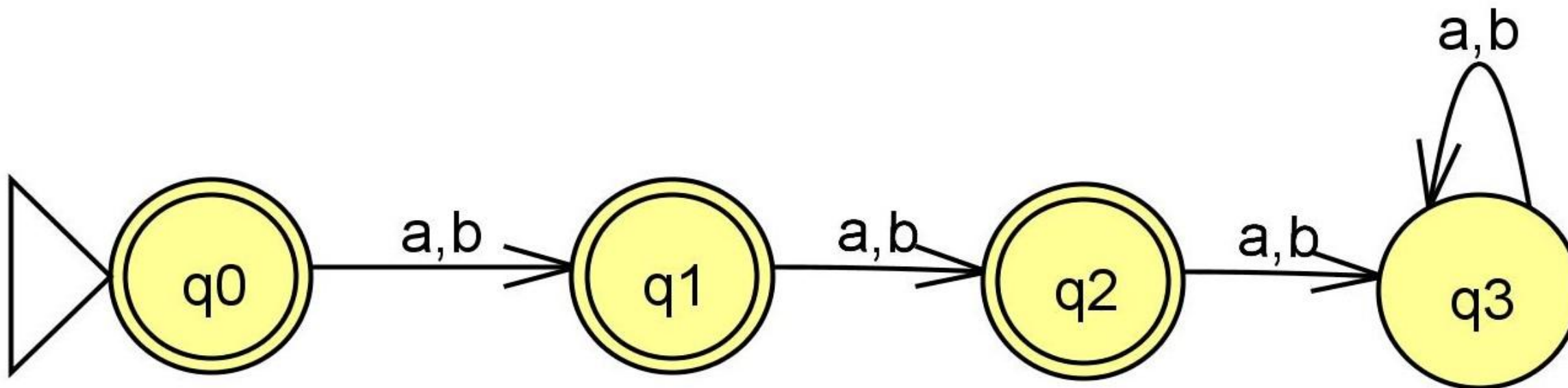
**Solution :**



**Example 2:**

**Construct DFA for the language of strings of length  $\leq 2$ , over  $\Sigma = \{a,b\}$ .**

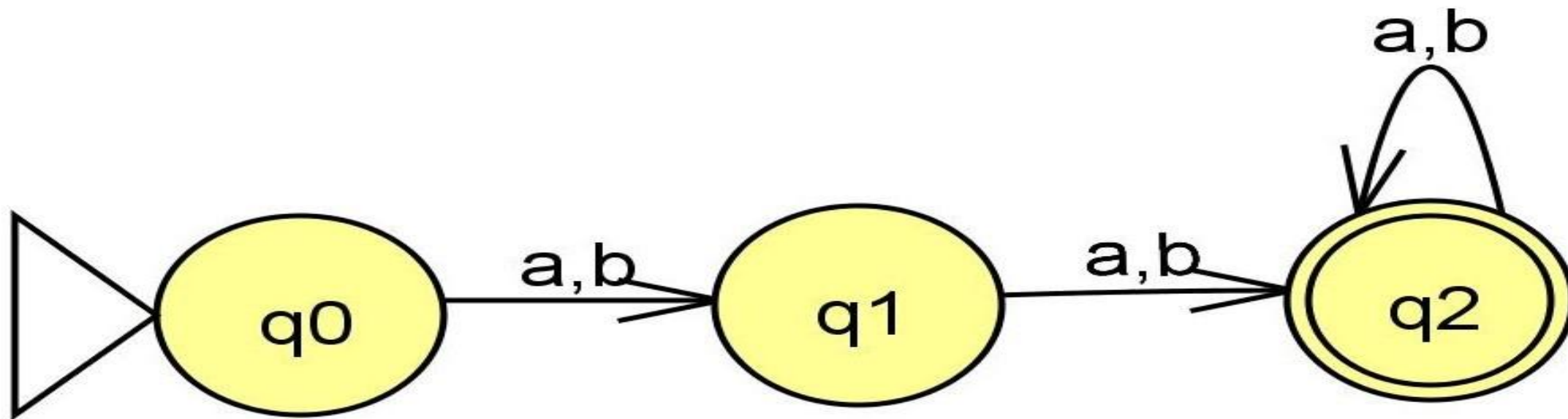
**Solution :**



### Example 3:

Construct DFA for the language of strings of length  $\geq 2$ , over  $\Sigma = \{a,b\}$ .

Solution :

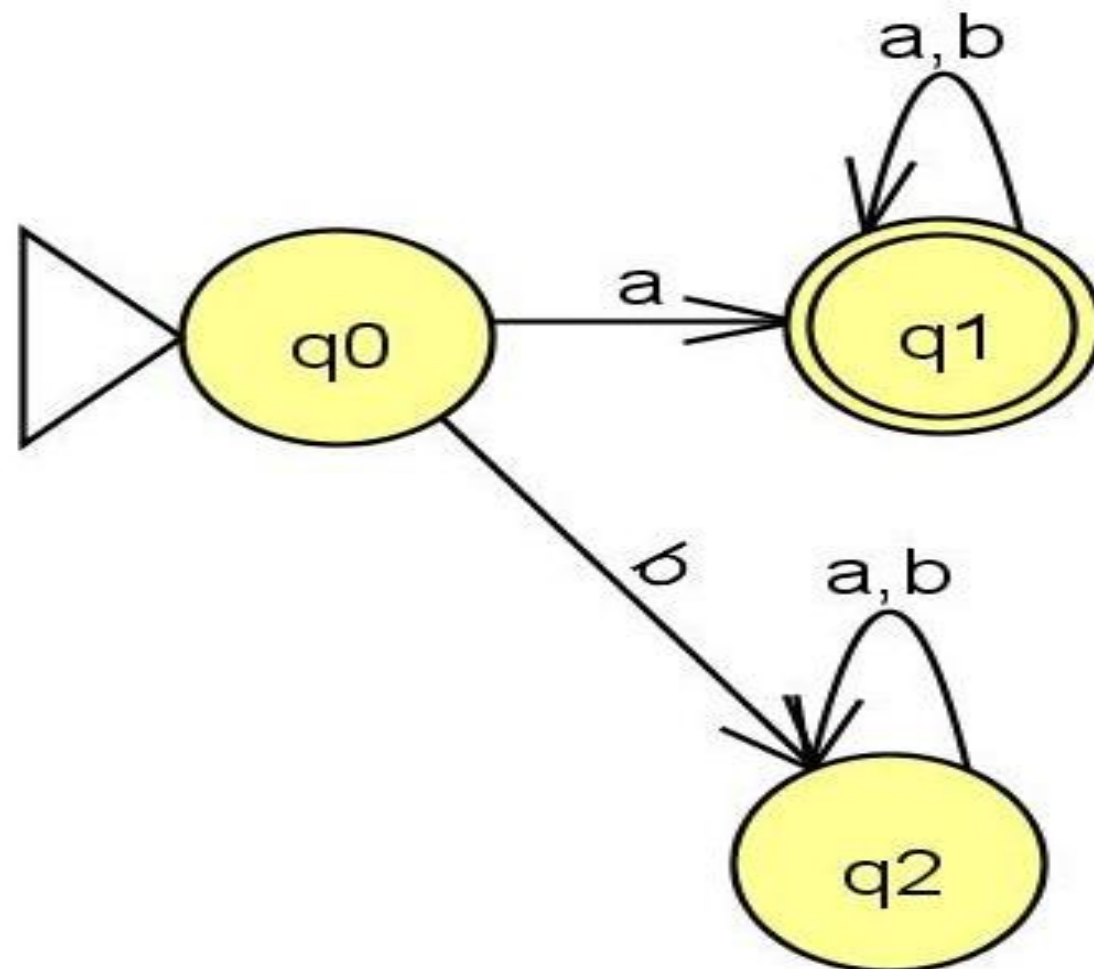




**Example 4:**

**Construct DFA for the language of strings which start with a ,over  $\Sigma = \{a,b\}$ .**

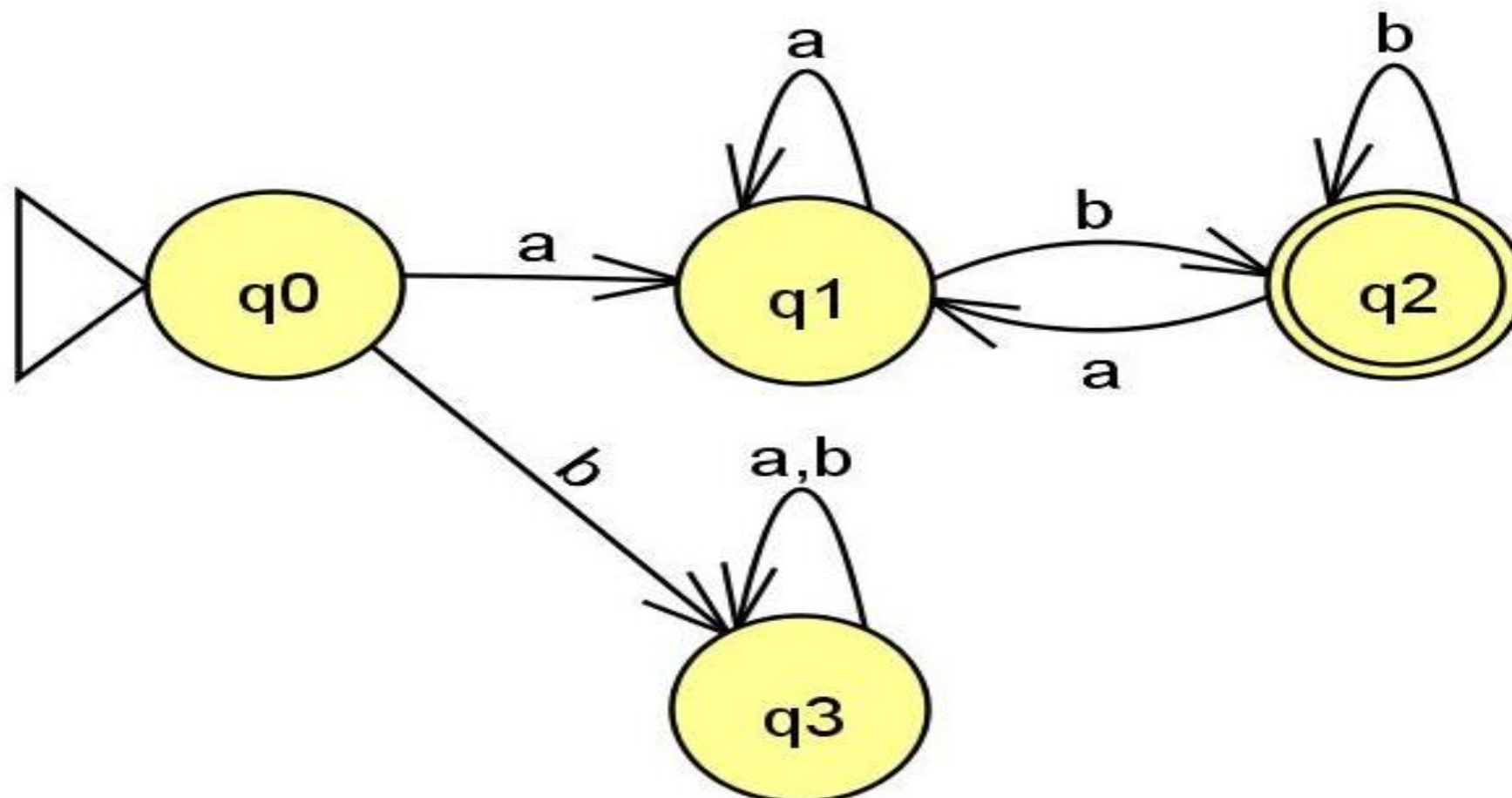
**Solution :**



### Example 5:

Construct DFA for the language with strings which start with a and end in b over  $\Sigma = \{a,b\}$ .

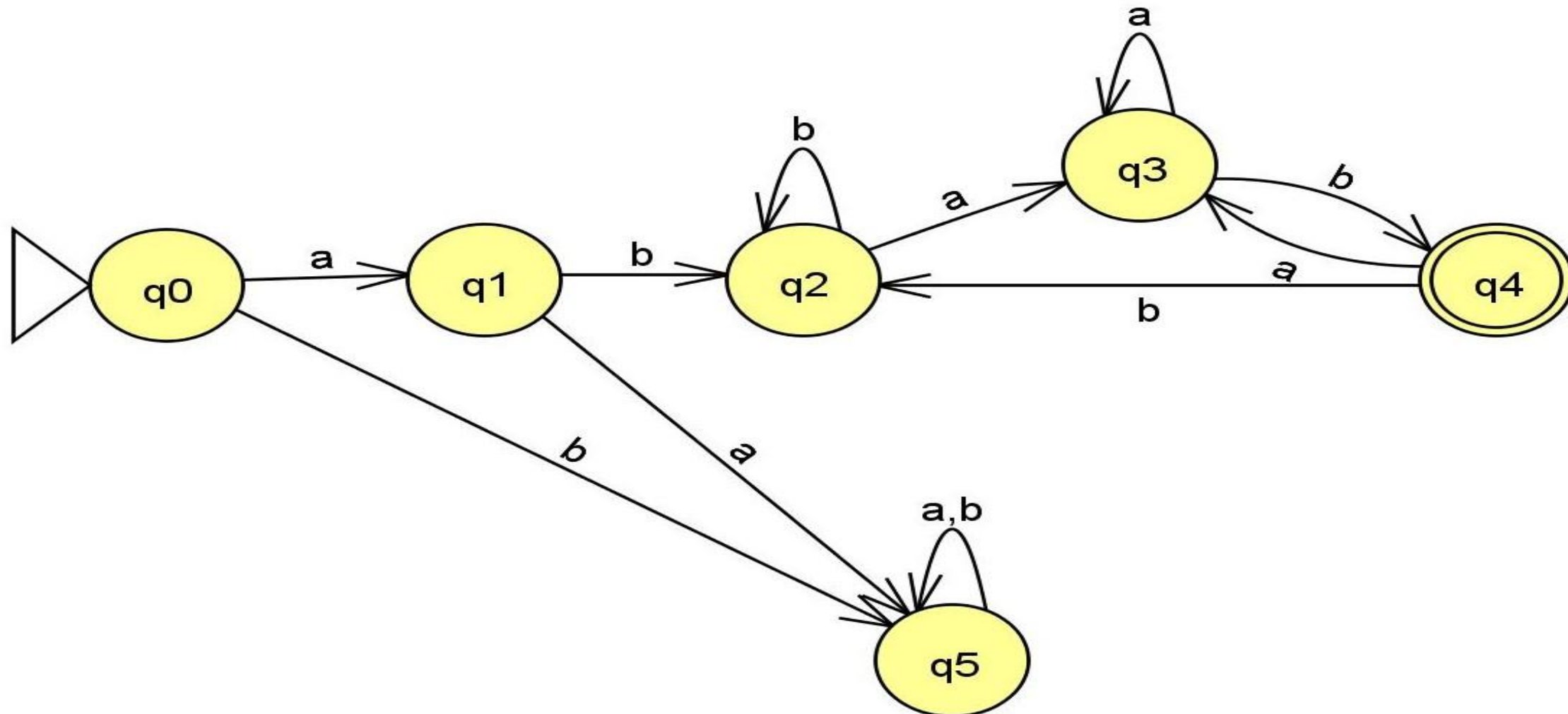
### Solutic



### Example 6:

The language with strings over  $\Sigma = \{a,b\}$  where every string starts with  $ab$  and ends in  $ab$ , over  $\Sigma = \{a,b\}$ .

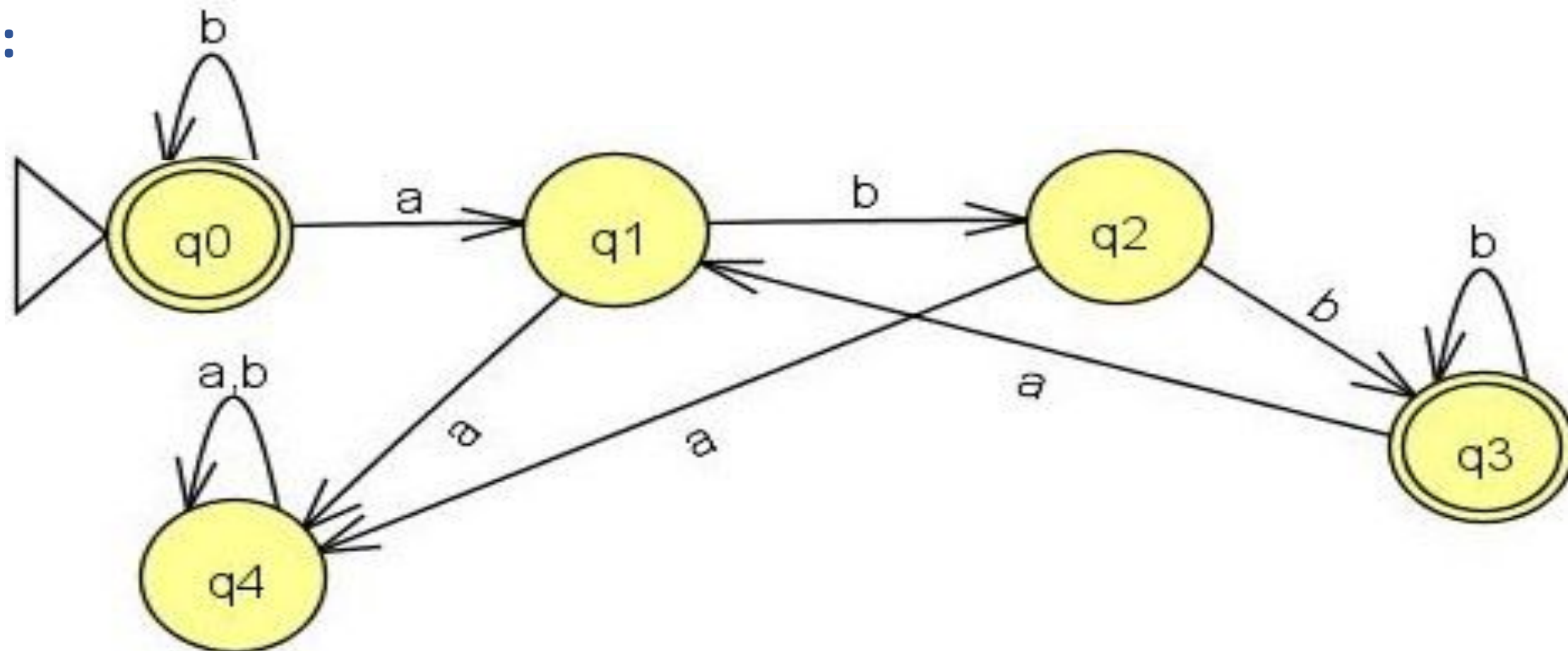
### Solution:



### Example 7:

The language of strings over  $\Sigma = \{a,b\}$  where every a is followed by bb.

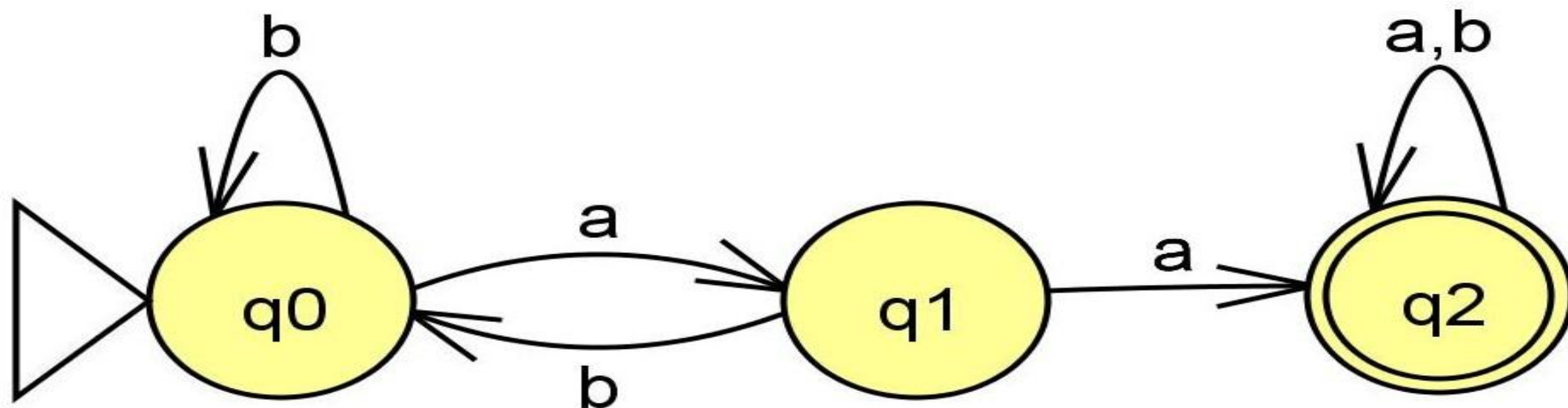
Solution :



### Example 8:

The language of strings over  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$  where every string must contain “aa” as the substring.

Solution :

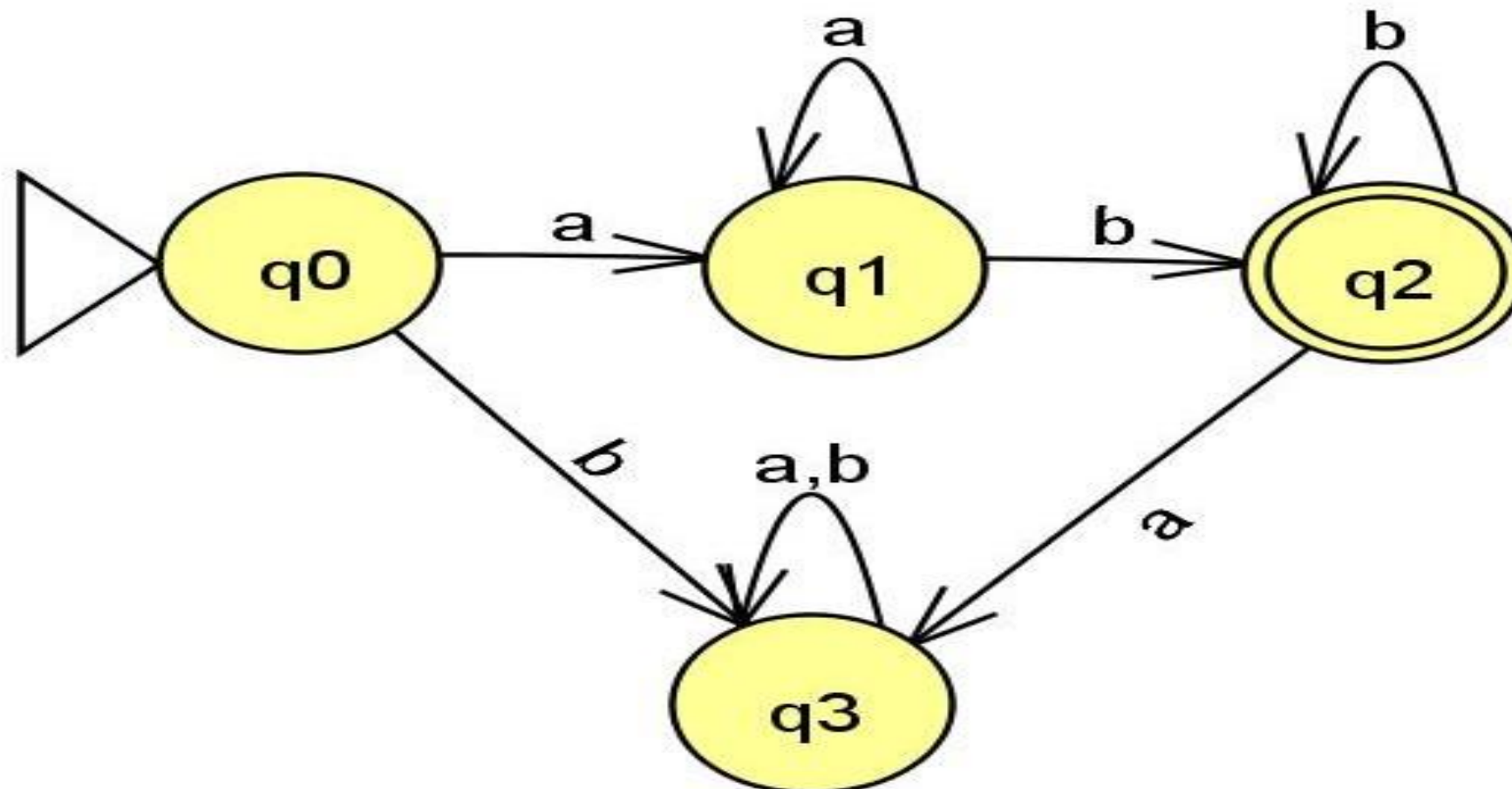




### Example 9:

Construct DFA for the the language of strings over  $\Sigma = \{a,b\}$  of the form  $a^n b^m | n,m \geq 1$ .

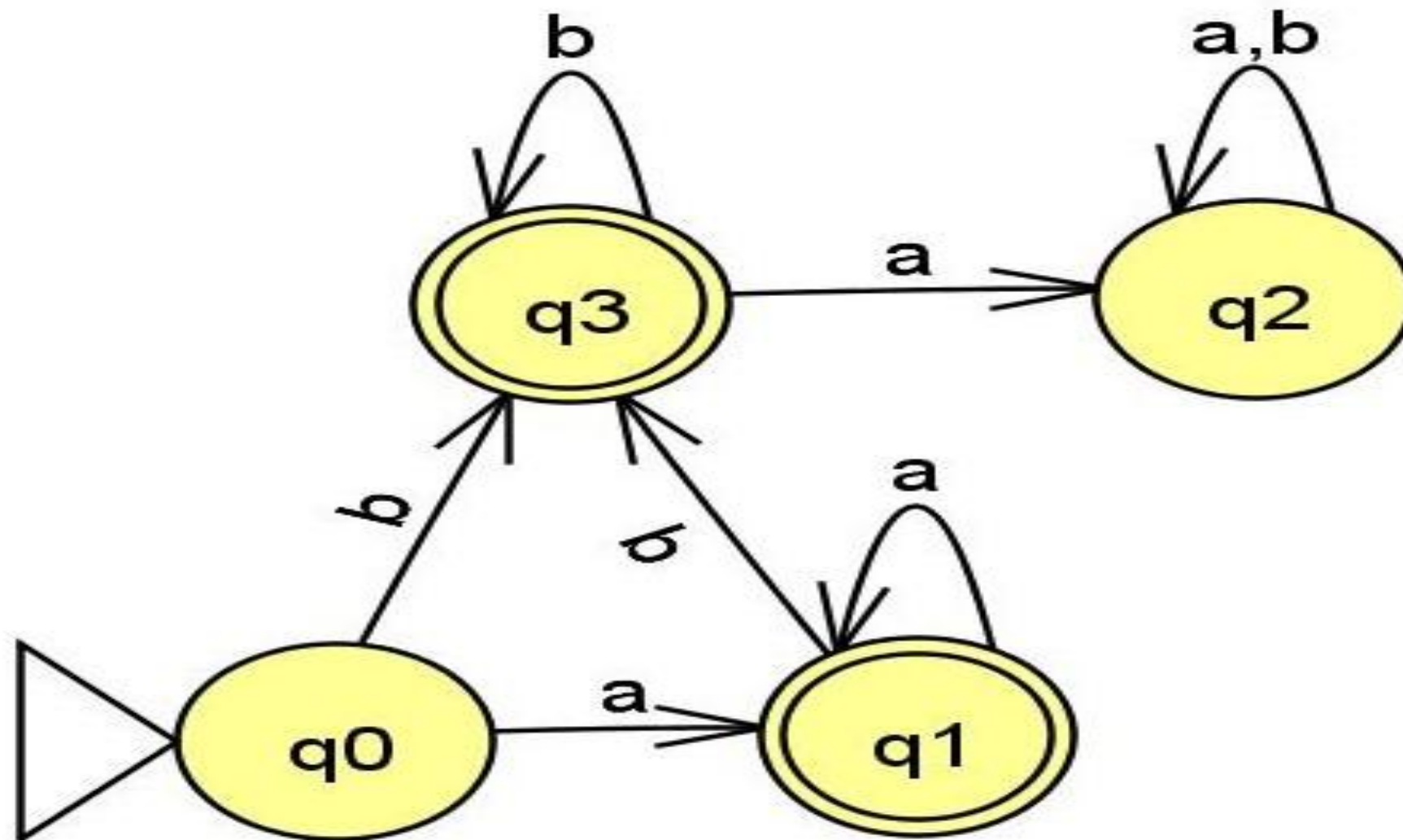
Solution :



**Example 10:**

**Construct DFA for the language of strings over  $\Sigma=\{a,b\}$  of the form  $a^n b^m \mid n,m \geq 0$ .**

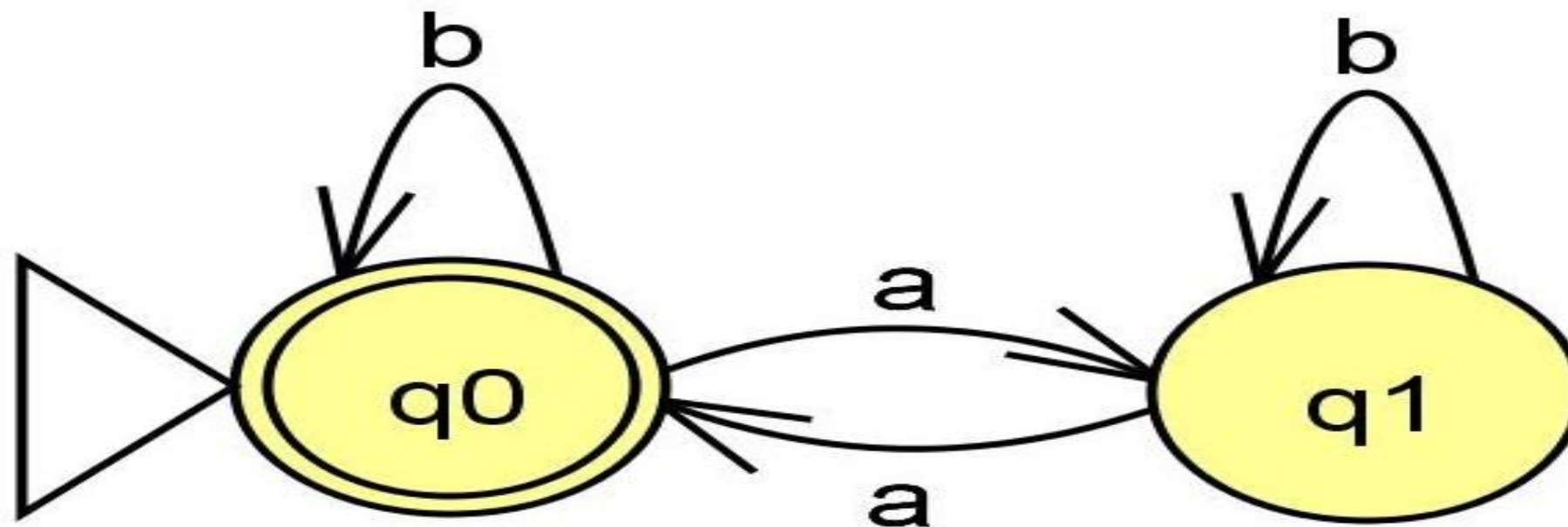
**Solution :**



**Example 11:**

**Construct DFA for the language of strings over  $\Sigma=\{a,b\}$  where,  $n_a(w) \bmod 2 = 0$ .**

**Solution :**

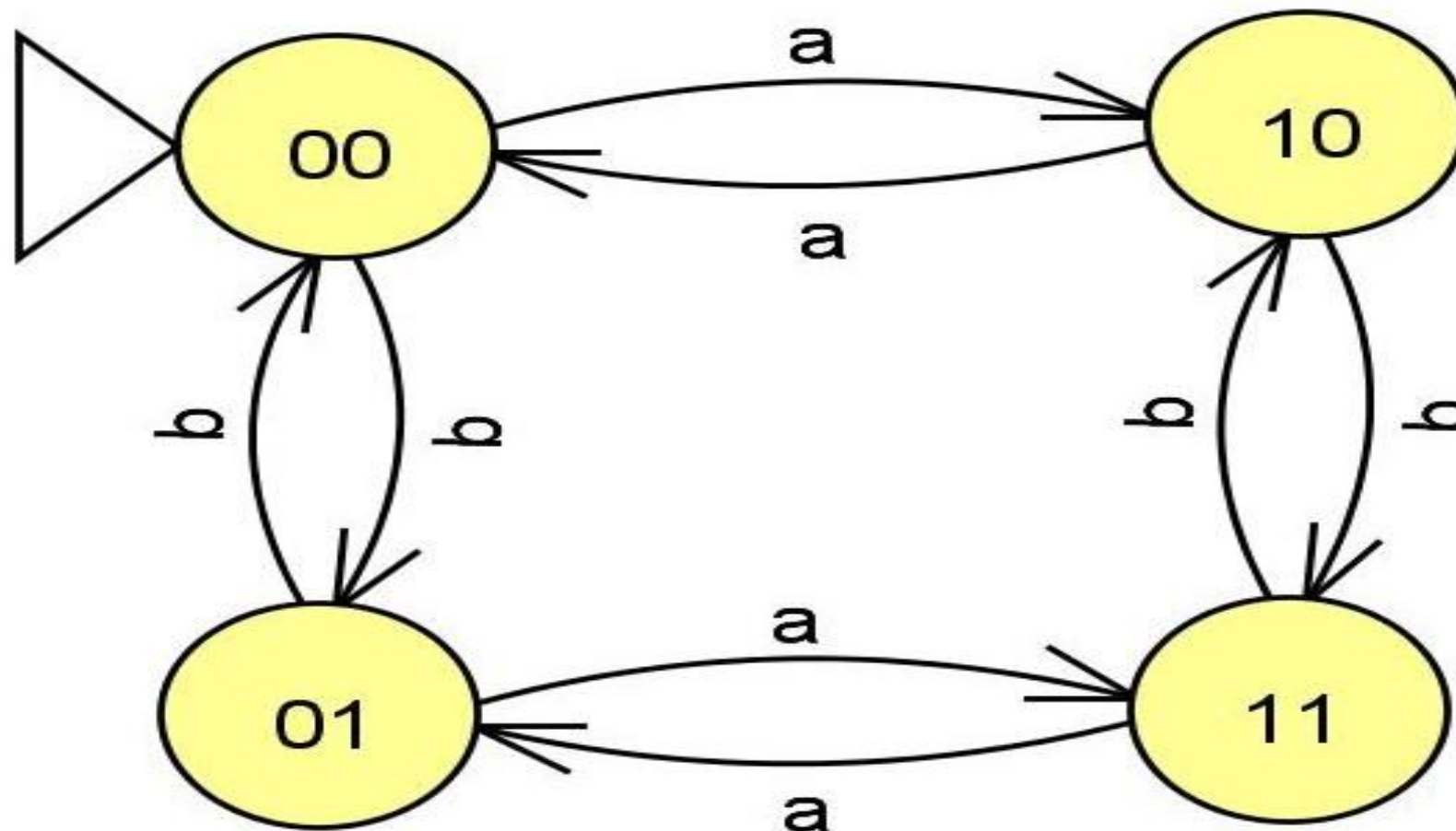




### Example 12:

Construct DFA for the language of strings over  $\Sigma=\{a,b\}$  where,  
 $n_a(w) \bmod 2 = 0$  and  $n_b(w) \bmod 2 = 0$

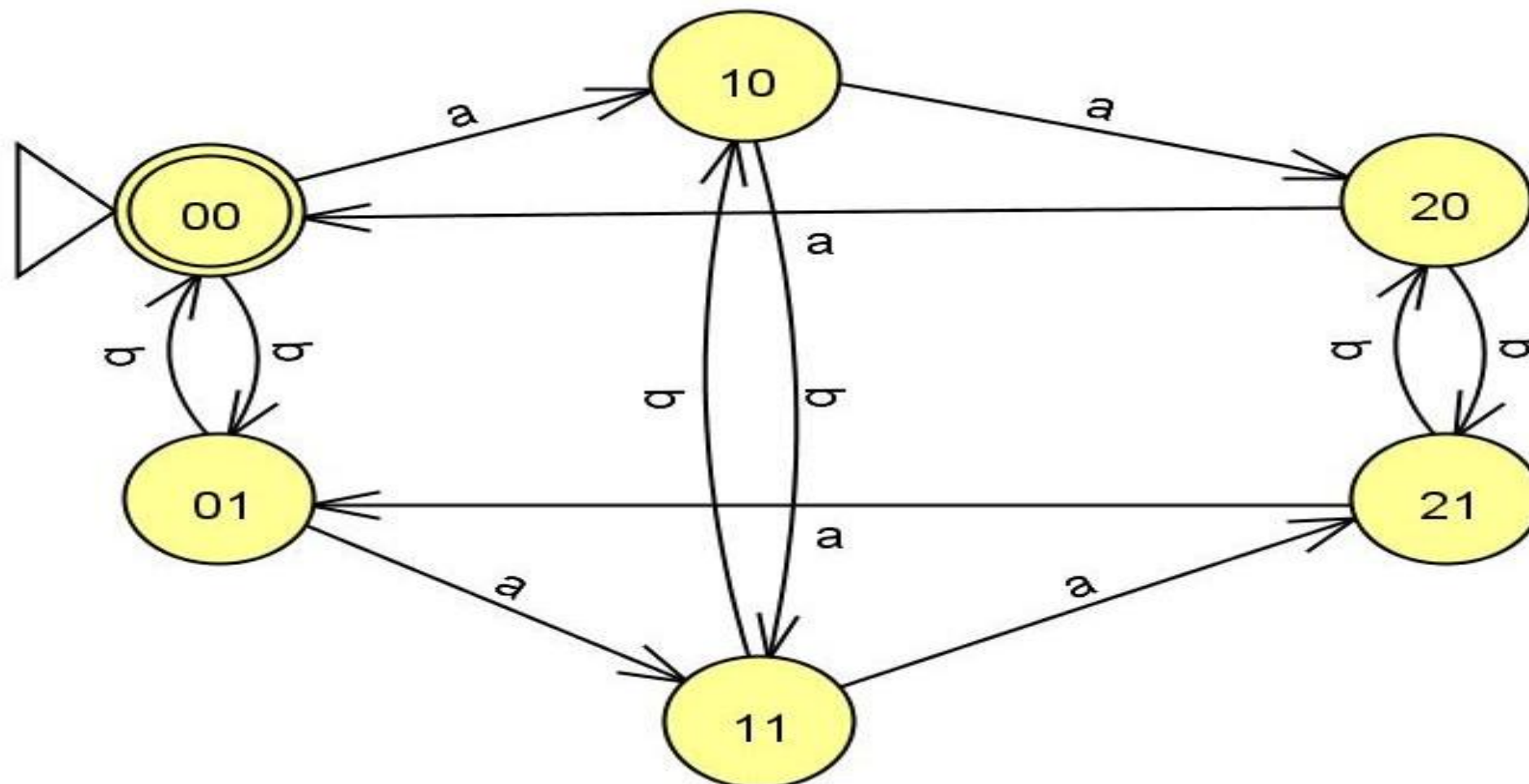
Solution :



### Example 13:

Construct DFA for the language of strings over  $\Sigma=\{a,b\}$  where,  $n_a(w) \bmod 3 = 0$  and  $n_b(w) \bmod 2 = 0$ .

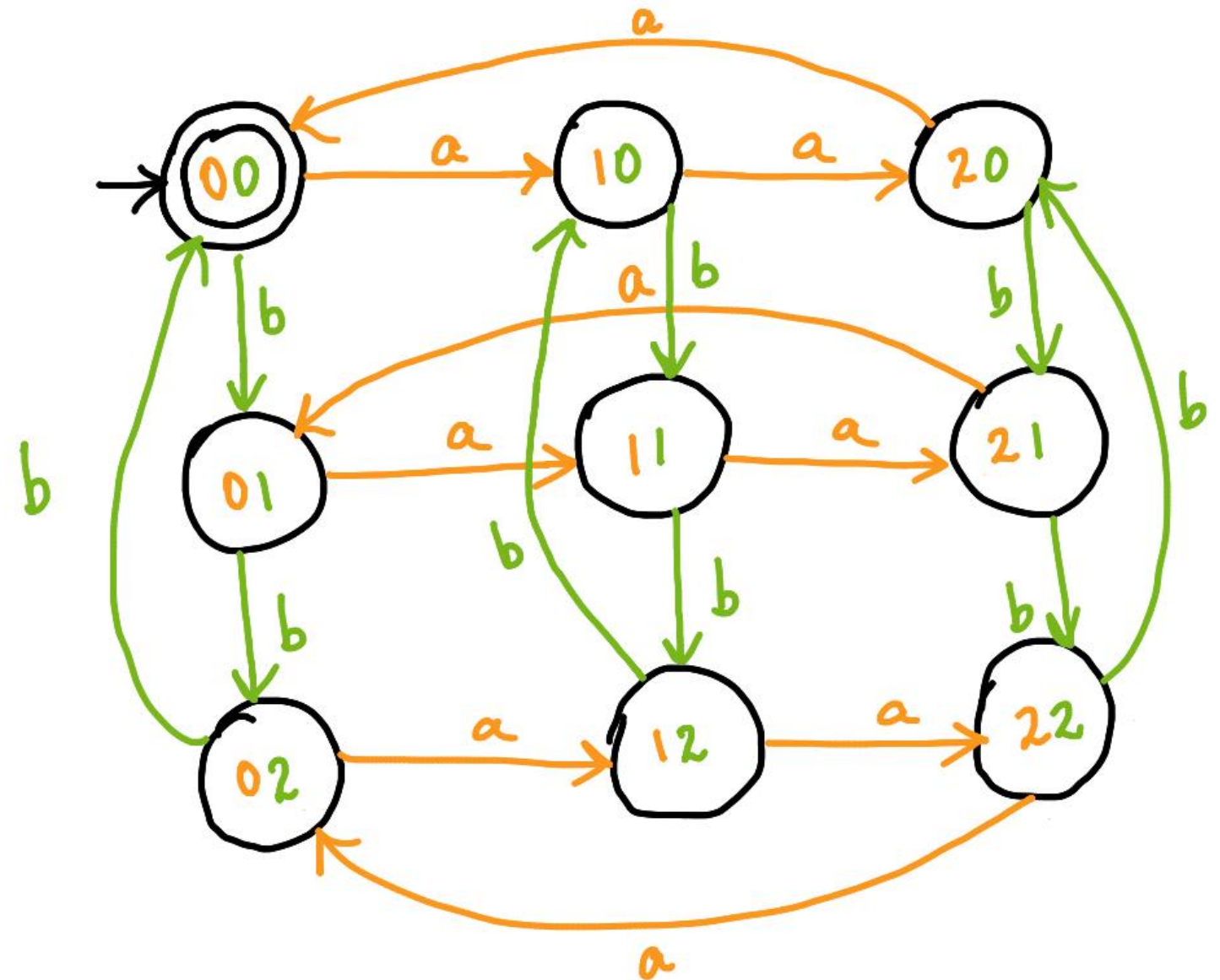
Solution :



### Example 14:

Construct DFA for the language of strings over  $\Sigma=\{a,b\}$  where,  
 $n_a(w) \bmod 3 = 0$  and  $n_b(w) \bmod 3 = 0$

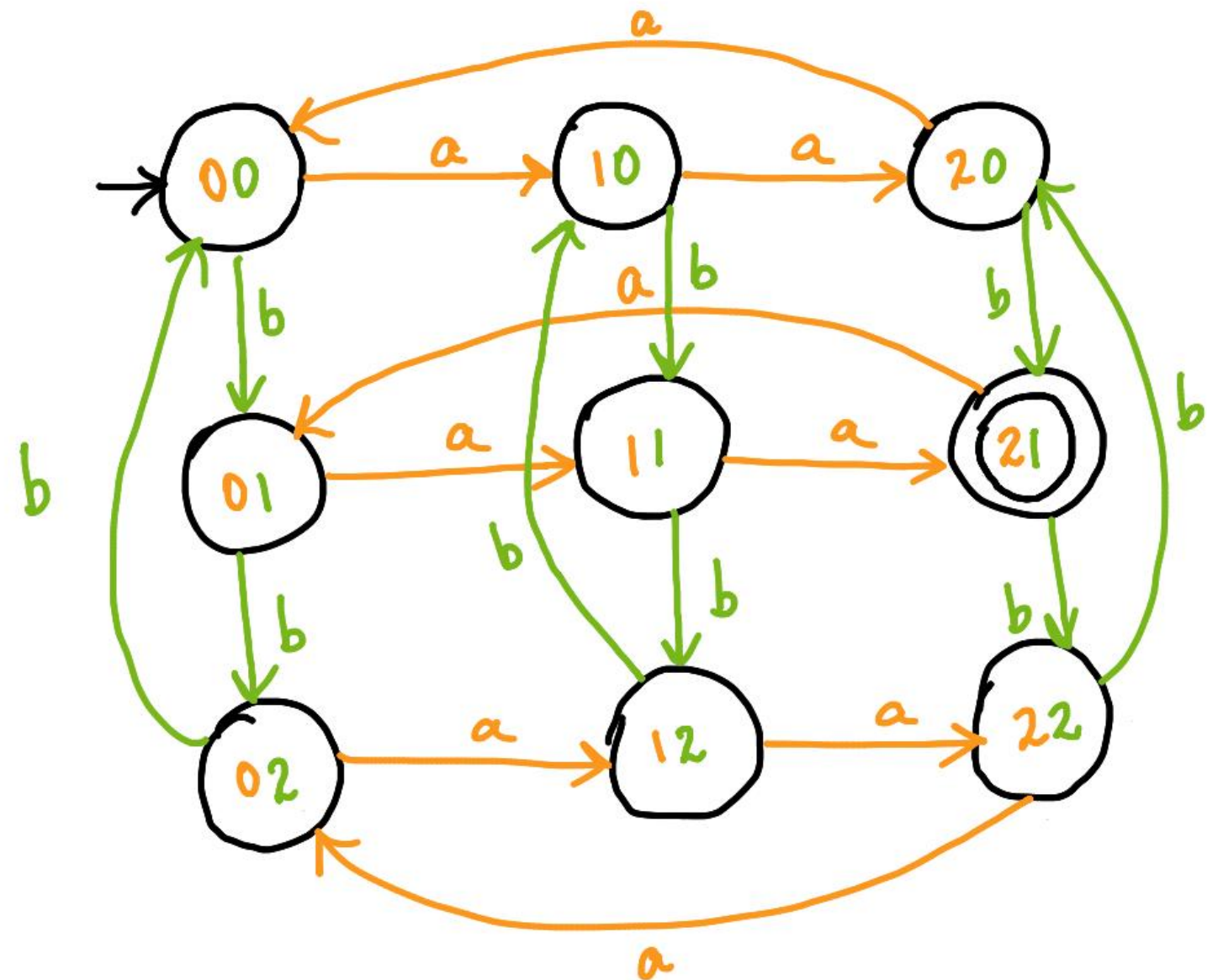
Solution :



### Example 15:

Construct DFA for the language of strings over  $\Sigma=\{a,b\}$  where,  
 $n_a(w) \bmod 3 = 2$  and  $n_b(w) \bmod 3 = 1$

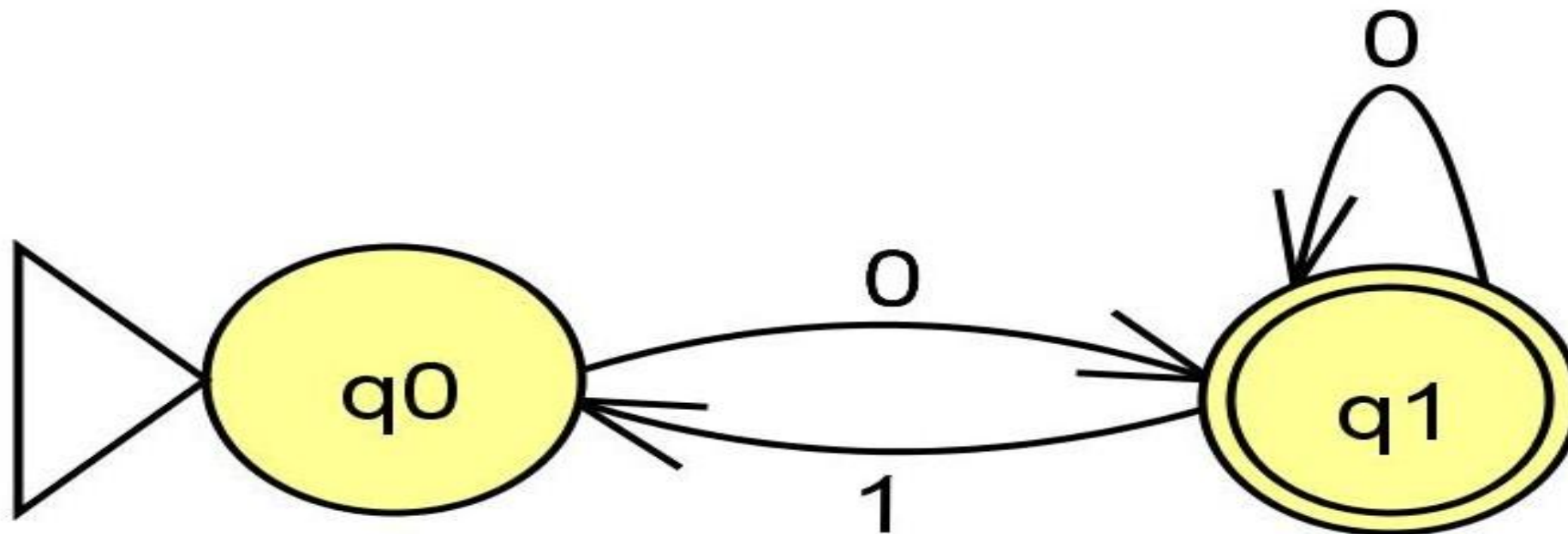
Solution :



**Example 16:**

**Construct DFA for binary number divisible by 2 ( $w \bmod 2 = 0$ ).**

**Solution :**

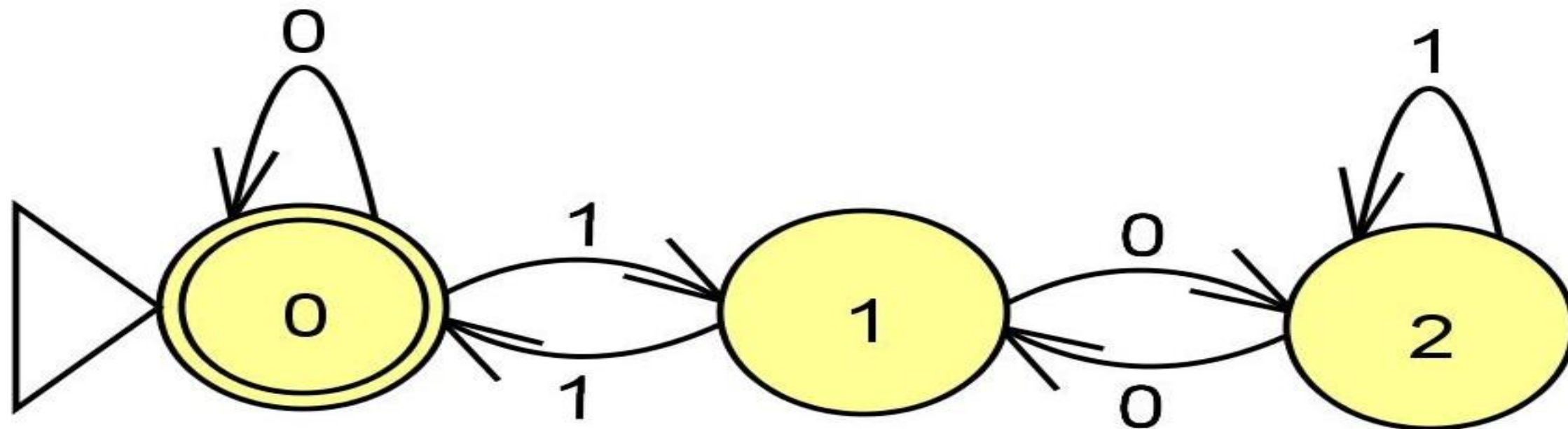




**Example 17:**

**Construct DFA for binary number divisible by 3( $w \bmod 3 = 0$ ).**

**Solution :**





# THANK YOU

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