



# Automata Formal Languages & Logic

---

**Preet Kanwal**

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

# Automata Formal Languages & Logic

---

## Unit 1

**Preet Kanwal**

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

### NFA

#### Transition Function for a NFA

$$\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow 2^Q$$

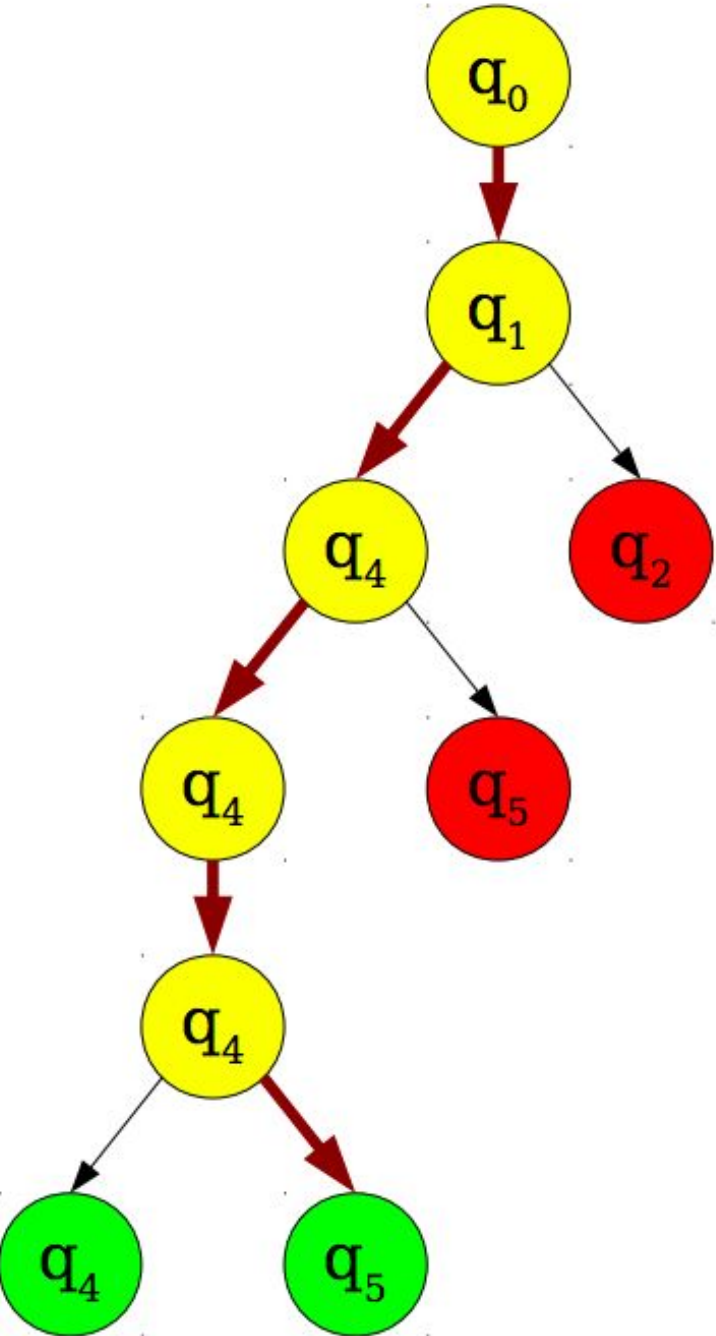
- A model of computation is nondeterministic if the computing machine may have multiple decisions that it can make at one point.
- If there is at least one choice that leads to an accepting state, the machine will accept the input string.

### NFA

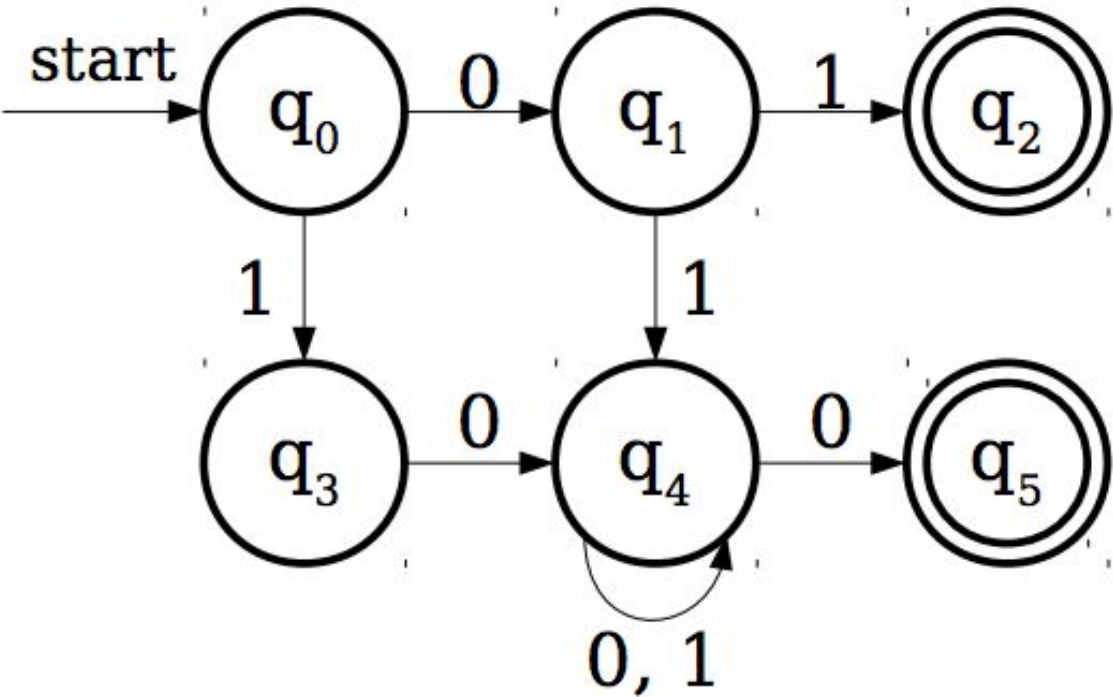
- Can have missing transitions or multiple transitions defined on the same input symbol.
- Structurally similar to a DFA, but represents a fundamental shift in how we'll think about computation.
- Computation in an NFA looks like a Tree

Automata Formal Languages and Logic

Unit 1 - Non-Deterministic Finite Automata

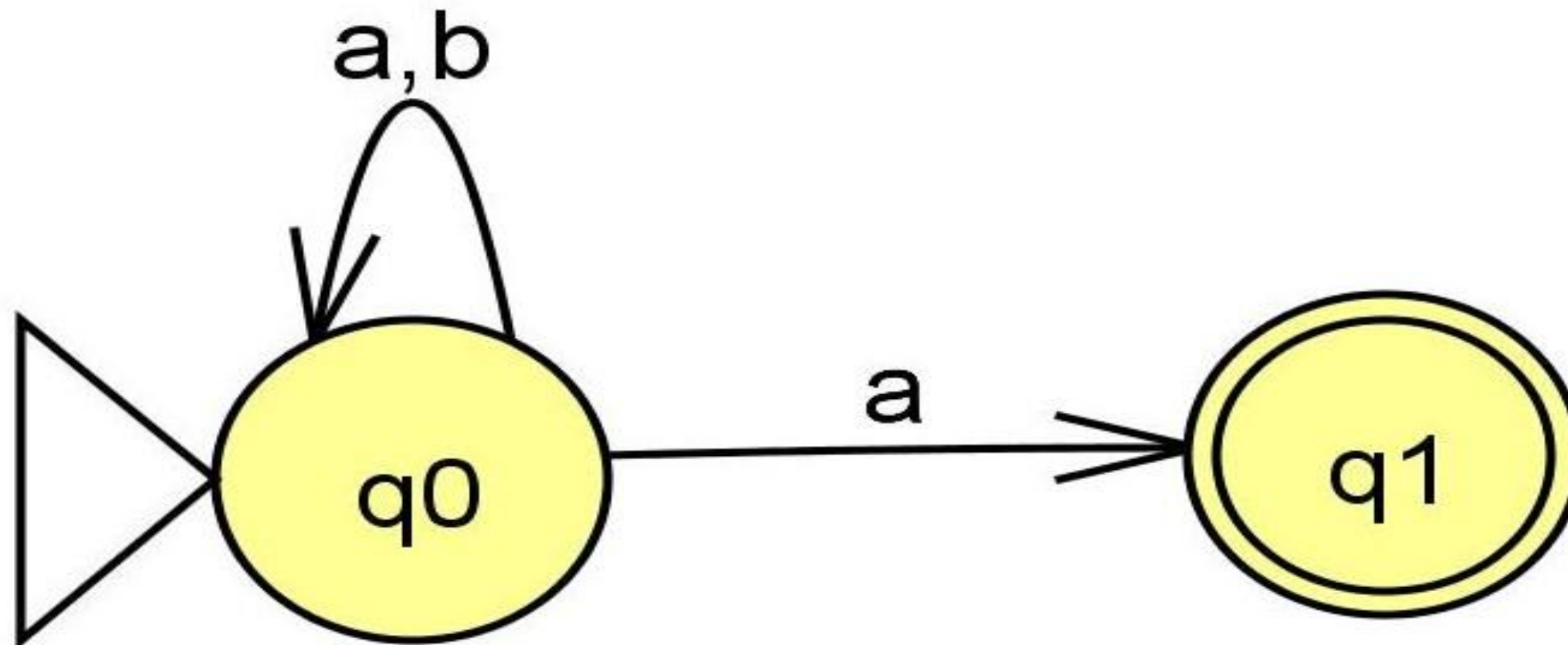


0 1 0 1 0



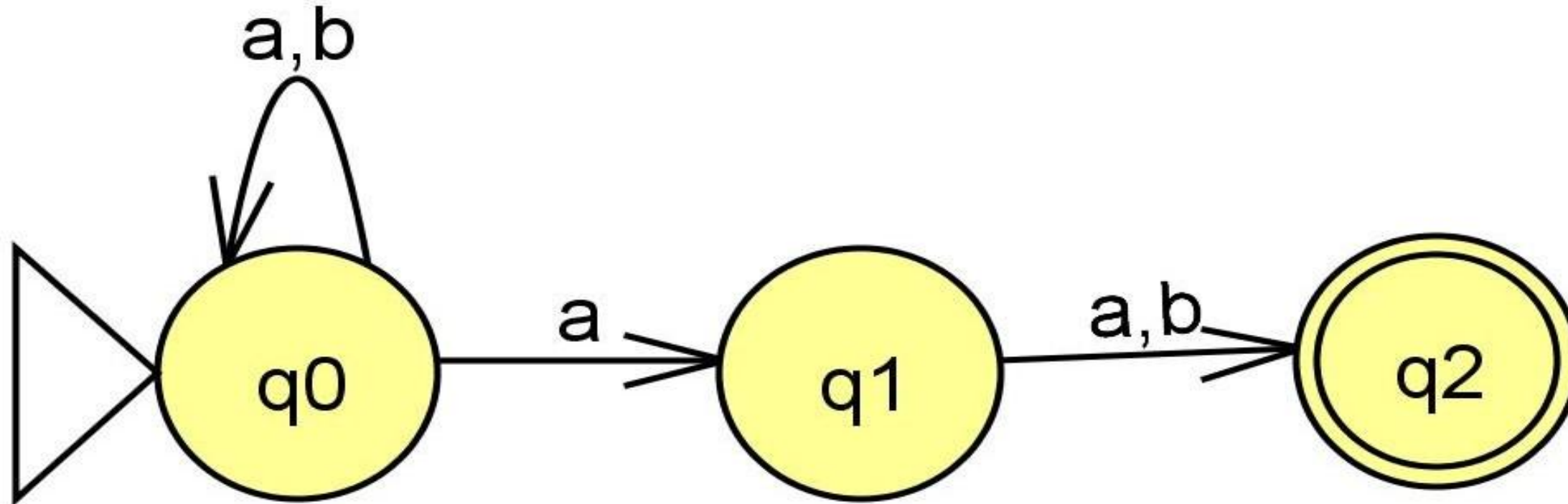
**Example 1: Construct NFA for the language of string of a's and b's that end in a.**

**Solution:**



**Example 1: Construct NFA for the language of string of a's and b's ,where the second symbol from RHS is 'a'.**

**Solution:**



### Transition Function for a $\lambda$ -NFA

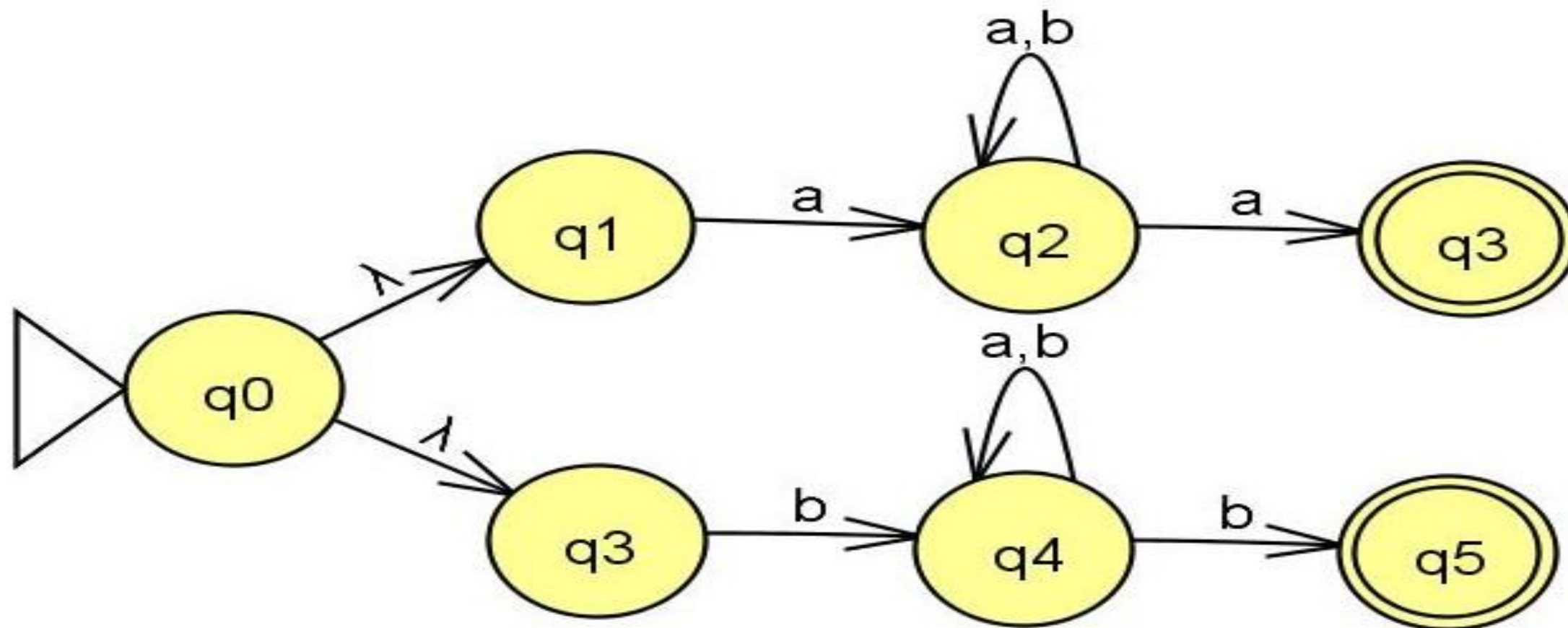
$$\delta : Q \times (\Sigma \cup \lambda) \rightarrow 2^Q$$

An NFA may follow any number of  $\lambda$ -transitions at any time without consuming any input.



**Example 1: Construct  $\lambda$ -NFA for language of strings of a's and b's that start and end with the same symbol.**

**Solution:**



**A model of computation is deterministic if at every point in the computation, there is exactly one choice that can make.**

- **The machine accepts if that series of choices leads to an accepting state.**
- **A model of computation is nondeterministic if the computing machine may have multiple decisions that it can make at one point.**
- **The machine accepts if any series of choices leads to an accepting state.**

**Any language that can be accepted by a DFA can be accepted by an NFA.**

- **NFAs and DFAs are finite automata; there can only be finitely many states in an NFA or DFA.**
- **DFA's, NFA's, and  $\epsilon$ -NFA's all accept exactly the same set of languages: the regular languages.**
- **The NFA types are easier to design and may have exponentially fewer states than a DFA.**
- **But only a DFA can be implemented!**



# THANK YOU

---

**Preet Kanwal**

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

**[preetkanwal@pes.edu](mailto:preetkanwal@pes.edu)**

**+91 80 6666 3333 Extn 724**