

## Day12

**Definition** A **pushdown automaton** (PDA) is specified by a 6-tuple  $(Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, F)$  where  $Q$  is the finite set of states,  $\Sigma$  is the input alphabet,  $\Gamma$  is the stack alphabet,

$$\delta : Q \times \Sigma_{\varepsilon} \times \Gamma_{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q \times \Gamma_{\varepsilon})$$

is the transition function,  $q_0 \in Q$  is the start state,  $F \subseteq Q$  is the set of accept states.

For the PDA state diagrams below,  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$ .



$$\{0^i 1^j 0^k \mid i, j, k \geq 0\}$$

Note: alternate notation is to replace ; with  $\rightarrow$  on arrow labels.

Corollary: for each language  $L$  over  $\Sigma$ , if there is an NFA  $N$  with  $L(N) = L$  then there is a PDA  $M$  with  $L(M) = L$

Proof idea: Declare stack alphabet to be  $\Gamma = \Sigma$  and then don't use stack at all.

*Big picture:* PDAs are motivated by wanting to add some memory of unbounded size to NFA. How do we accomplish a similar enhancement of regular expressions to get a syntactic model that is more expressive?

DFA, NFA, PDA: Machines process one input string at a time; the computation of a machine on its input string reads the input from left to right.

Regular expressions: Syntactic descriptions of all strings that match a particular pattern; the language described by a regular expression is built up recursively according to the expression's syntax

**Context-free grammars:** Rules to produce one string at a time, adding characters from the middle, beginning, or end of the final string as the derivation proceeds.

## Day14

**Theorem 2.20:** A language is generated by some context-free grammar if and only if it is recognized by some push-down automaton.

Definition: a language is called **context-free** if it is the language generated by a context-free grammar. The class of all context-free language over a given alphabet  $\Sigma$  is called **CFL**.

Consequences:

- Quick proof that every regular language is context free
- To prove closure of the class of context-free languages under a given operation, we can choose either of two modes of proof (via CFGs or PDAs) depending on which is easier
- To fully specify a PDA we could give its 6-tuple formal definition or we could give its input alphabet, stack alphabet, and state diagram. An informal description of a PDA is a step-by-step description of how its computations would process input strings; the reader should be able to reconstruct the state diagram or formal definition precisely from such a descripton. The informal description of a PDA can refer to some common modules or subroutines that are computable by PDAs:
  - PDAs can “test for emptiness of stack” without providing details. *How?* We can always push a special end-of-stack symbol,  $\$,$  at the start, before processing any input, and then use this symbol as a flag.
  - PDAs can “test for end of input” without providing details. *How?* We can transform a PDA to one where accepting states are only those reachable when there are no more input symbols.

Suppose  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are context-free languages over  $\Sigma$ . **Goal:**  $L_1 \cup L_2$  is also context-free.

*Approach 1: with PDAs*

Let  $M_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma, \Gamma_1, \delta_1, q_1, F_1)$  and  $M_2 = (Q_2, \Sigma, \Gamma_2, \delta_2, q_2, F_2)$  be PDAs with  $L(M_1) = L_1$  and  $L(M_2) = L_2$ .

Define  $M =$

*Approach 2: with CFGs*

Let  $G_1 = (V_1, \Sigma, R_1, S_1)$  and  $G_2 = (V_2, \Sigma, R_2, S_2)$  be CFGs with  $L(G_1) = L_1$  and  $L(G_2) = L_2$ .

Define  $G =$

Suppose  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are context-free languages over  $\Sigma$ . **Goal:**  $L_1 \circ L_2$  is also context-free.

*Approach 1: with PDAs*

Let  $M_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma, \Gamma_1, \delta_1, q_1, F_1)$  and  $M_2 = (Q_2, \Sigma, \Gamma_2, \delta_2, q_2, F_2)$  be PDAs with  $L(M_1) = L_1$  and  $L(M_2) = L_2$ .

Define  $M =$

*Approach 2: with CFGs*

Let  $G_1 = (V_1, \Sigma, R_1, S_1)$  and  $G_2 = (V_2, \Sigma, R_2, S_2)$  be CFGs with  $L(G_1) = L_1$  and  $L(G_2) = L_2$ .

Define  $G =$

*Summary*

Over a fixed alphabet  $\Sigma$ , a language  $L$  is **regular**

iff it is described by some regular expression  
iff it is recognized by some DFA  
iff it is recognized by some NFA

Over a fixed alphabet  $\Sigma$ , a language  $L$  is **context-free**

iff it is generated by some CFG  
iff it is recognized by some PDA

**Fact:** Every regular language is a context-free language.

**Fact:** There are context-free languages that are not nonregular.

**Fact:** There are countably many regular languages.

**Fact:** There are countably infinitely many context-free languages.

*Consequence:* Most languages are **not** context-free!

## Examples of non-context-free languages

$$\begin{aligned} &\{a^n b^n c^n \mid 0 \leq n, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \\ &\{a^i b^j c^k \mid 0 \leq i \leq j \leq k, i \in \mathbb{Z}, j \in \mathbb{Z}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \\ &\{ww \mid w \in \{0,1\}^*\} \end{aligned}$$

(Sipser Ex 2.36, Ex 2.37, 2.38)

There is a Pumping Lemma for CFL that can be used to prove a specific language is non-context-free: If  $A$  is a context-free language, there is a number  $p$  where, if  $s$  is any string in  $A$  of length at least  $p$ , then  $s$  may be divided into five pieces  $s = uvxyz$  where (1) for each  $i \geq 0$ ,  $uv^i xy^i z \in A$ , (2)  $|uv| > 0$ , (3)  $|vxy| \leq p$ . *We will not go into the details of the proof or application of Pumping Lemma for CFLs this quarter.*

Recall: A set  $X$  is said to be **closed** under an operation  $OP$  if, for any elements in  $X$ , applying  $OP$  to them gives an element in  $X$ .

| True/False | Closure claim   |
|------------|---|
| True       | The set of integers is closed under multiplication.<br>$\forall x \forall y ( (x \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge y \in \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow xy \in \mathbb{Z} )$   |
| True       | For each set $A$ , the power set of $A$ is closed under intersection.<br>$\forall A_1 \forall A_2 ( (A_1 \in \mathcal{P}(A) \wedge A_2 \in \mathcal{P}(A)) \rightarrow A_1 \cap A_2 \in \mathcal{P}(A) )$ |
|            | The class of regular languages over $\Sigma$ is closed under complementation.   |
|            | The class of regular languages over $\Sigma$ is closed under union.   |
|            | The class of regular languages over $\Sigma$ is closed under intersection.  |
|            | The class of regular languages over $\Sigma$ is closed under concatenation.   |
|            | The class of regular languages over $\Sigma$ is closed under Kleene star.   |
|            | The class of context-free languages over $\Sigma$ is closed under complementation.  |
|            | The class of context-free languages over $\Sigma$ is closed under union.  |
|            | The class of context-free languages over $\Sigma$ is closed under intersection.   |
|            | The class of context-free languages over $\Sigma$ is closed under concatenation.  |
|            | The class of context-free languages over $\Sigma$ is closed under Kleene star.  |

# Day11

Regular sets are not the end of the story

- Many nice / simple / important sets are not regular
- Limitation of the finite-state automaton model: Can't "count", Can only remember finitely far into the past, Can't backtrack, Must make decisions in "real-time"
- We know actual computers are more powerful than this model...

The **next** model of computation. Idea: allow some memory of unbounded size. How?

- To generalize regular expressions: **context-free grammars**
- To generalize NFA: **Pushdown automata**, which is like an NFA with access to a stack: Number of states is fixed, number of entries in stack is unbounded. At each step (1) Transition to new state based on current state, letter read, and top letter of stack, then (2) (Possibly) push or pop a letter to (or from) top of stack. Accept a string iff there is some sequence of states and some sequence of stack contents which helps the PDA process the entire input string and ends in an accepting state.

Is there a PDA that recognizes the nonregular language  $\{0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 0\}$ ?



The PDA with state diagram above can be informally described as:

Read symbols from the input. As each 0 is read, push it onto the stack. As soon as 1s are seen, pop a 0 off the stack for each 1 read. If the stack becomes empty and we are at the end of the input string, accept the input. If the stack becomes empty and there are 1s left to read, or if 1s are finished while the stack still contains 0s, or if any 0s appear in the string following 1s, reject the input.

Trace a computation of this PDA on the input string 01.

*Extra practice:* Trace the computations of this PDA on the input string 011.



A PDA recognizing the set  $\{$    $\}$  can be informally described as:

Read symbols from the input. As each 0 is read, push it onto the stack. As soon as 1s are seen, pop a 0 off the stack for each 1 read. If the stack becomes empty and there is exactly one 1 left to read, read that 1 and accept the input. If the stack becomes empty and there are either zero or more than one 1s left to read, or if the 1s are finished while the stack still contains 0s, or if any 0s appear in the input following 1s, reject the input.

Modify the state diagram below to get a PDA that implements this description:



# Day7

**Review:** The language recognized by the NFA over  $\{a, b\}$  with state diagram



is:

So far, we know:

- The collection of languages that are each recognizable by a DFA is **closed** under complementation.  
*Could we do the same construction with NFA?*

- The collection of languages that are each recognizable by a NFA is **closed** under union.  
*Could we do the same construction with DFA?*

Happily, though, an analogous claim is true!

Suppose  $A_1, A_2$  are languages over an alphabet  $\Sigma$ . **Claim:** if there is a DFA  $M_1$  such that  $L(M_1) = A_1$  and DFA  $M_2$  such that  $L(M_2) = A_2$ , then there is another DFA, let's call it  $M$ , such that  $L(M) = A_1 \cup A_2$ .  
*Theorem 1.25 in Sipser, page 45*

**Proof idea:**

**Formal construction:**

**Example:** When  $A_1 = \{w \mid w \text{ has an } a \text{ and ends in } b\}$  and  $A_2 = \{w \mid w \text{ is of even length}\}$ .



Suppose  $A_1, A_2$  are languages over an alphabet  $\Sigma$ . **Claim:** if there is a DFA  $M_1$  such that  $L(M_1) = A_1$  and DFA  $M_2$  such that  $L(M_2) = A_2$ , then there is another DFA, let's call it  $M$ , such that  $L(M) = A_1 \cap A_2$ .  
*Footnote to Sipser Theorem 1.25, page 46*

**Proof idea:**

**Formal construction:**

## Day8

So far we have that:

- If there is a DFA recognizing a language, there is a DFA recognizing its complement.
- If there are NFA recognizing two languages, there is a NFA recognizing their union.
- If there are DFA recognizing two languages, there is a DFA recognizing their union.
- If there are DFA recognizing two languages, there is a DFA recognizing their intersection.

Our goals for today are (1) prove similar results about other set operations, (2) prove that NFA and DFA are equally expressive, and therefore (3) define an important class of languages.

Suppose  $A_1, A_2$  are languages over an alphabet  $\Sigma$ . **Claim:** if there is a NFA  $N_1$  such that  $L(N_1) = A_1$  and NFA  $N_2$  such that  $L(N_2) = A_2$ , then there is another NFA, let's call it  $N$ , such that  $L(N) = A_1 \circ A_2$ .

**Proof idea:** Allow computation to move between  $N_1$  and  $N_2$  “spontaneously” when reach an accepting state of  $N_1$ , guessing that we've reached the point where the two parts of the string in the set-wise concatenation are glued together.

**Formal construction:** Let  $N_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma, \delta_1, q_1, F_1)$  and  $N_2 = (Q_2, \Sigma, \delta_2, q_2, F_2)$  and assume  $Q_1 \cap Q_2 = \emptyset$ . Construct  $N = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  where

- $Q =$
- $q_0 =$
- $F =$
- $\delta : Q \times \Sigma_\varepsilon \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q)$  is defined by, for  $q \in Q$  and  $a \in \Sigma_\varepsilon$ :

$$\delta((q, a)) = \begin{cases} \delta_1((q, a)) & \text{if } q \in Q_1 \text{ and } q \notin F_1 \\ \delta_1((q, a)) & \text{if } q \in F_1 \text{ and } a \in \Sigma \\ \delta_1((q, a)) \cup \{q_2\} & \text{if } q \in F_1 \text{ and } a = \varepsilon \\ \delta_2((q, a)) & \text{if } q \in Q_2 \end{cases}$$

*Proof of correctness would prove that  $L(N) = A_1 \circ A_2$  by considering an arbitrary string accepted by  $N$ , tracing an accepting computation of  $N$  on it, and using that trace to prove the string can be written as the result of concatenating two strings, the first in  $A_1$  and the second in  $A_2$ ; then, taking an arbitrary string in  $A_1 \circ A_2$  and proving that it is accepted by  $N$ . Details left for extra practice.*

Suppose  $A$  is a language over an alphabet  $\Sigma$ . **Claim:** if there is a NFA  $N$  such that  $L(N) = A$ , then there is another NFA, let's call it  $N'$ , such that  $L(N') = A^*$ .

**Proof idea:** Add a fresh start state, which is an accept state. Add spontaneous moves from each (old) accept state to the old start state.

**Formal construction:** Let  $N = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_1, F)$  and assume  $q_0 \notin Q$ . Construct  $N' = (Q', \Sigma, \delta', q_0, F')$  where

- $Q' = Q \cup \{q_0\}$
- $F' = F \cup \{q_0\}$
- $\delta' : Q' \times \Sigma_\varepsilon \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q')$  is defined by, for  $q \in Q'$  and  $a \in \Sigma_\varepsilon$ :

$$\delta'((q, a)) = \begin{cases} \delta((q, a)) & \text{if } q \in Q \text{ and } q \notin F \\ \delta((q, a)) & \text{if } q \in F \text{ and } a \in \Sigma \\ \delta((q, a)) \cup \{q_1\} & \text{if } q \in F \text{ and } a = \varepsilon \\ \{q_1\} & \text{if } q = q_0 \text{ and } a = \varepsilon \\ \emptyset & \text{if } q = q_0 \text{ and } a \in \Sigma \end{cases}$$

*Proof of correctness would prove that  $L(N') = A^*$  by considering an arbitrary string accepted by  $N'$ , tracing an accepting computation of  $N'$  on it, and using that trace to prove the string can be written as the result of concatenating some number of strings, each of which is in  $A$ ; then, taking an arbitrary string in  $A^*$  and proving that it is accepted by  $N'$ . Details left for extra practice.*

**Application:** A state diagram for a NFA over  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$  that recognizes  $L((a^*b)^*)$ :

Suppose  $A$  is a language over an alphabet  $\Sigma$ . **Claim:** if there is a NFA  $N$  such that  $L(N) = A$  then there is a DFA  $M$  such that  $L(M) = A$ .

**Proof idea:** States in  $M$  are “macro-states” – collections of states from  $N$  – that represent the set of possible states a computation of  $N$  might be in.

**Formal construction:** Let  $N = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ . Define

$$M = ( \mathcal{P}(Q), \Sigma, \delta', q', \{X \subseteq Q \mid X \cap F \neq \emptyset\} )$$

where  $q' = \{q \in Q \mid q = q_0 \text{ or is accessible from } q_0 \text{ by spontaneous moves in } N\}$  and

$\delta'((X, x)) = \{q \in Q \mid q \in \delta(r, x) \text{ for some } r \in X \text{ or is accessible from such an } r \text{ by spontaneous moves in } N\}$

Consider the state diagram of an NFA over  $\{a, b\}$ . Use the “macro-state” construction to find an equivalent DFA.



Consider the state diagram of an NFA over  $\{0, 1\}$ . Use the “macro-state” construction to find an equivalent DFA.



Note: We can often prune the DFAs that result from the “macro-state” constructions to get an equivalent DFA with fewer states (e.g. only the “macro-states” reachable from the start state).

## The class of regular languages

Fix an alphabet  $\Sigma$ . For each language  $L$  over  $\Sigma$ :

**There is a DFA over  $\Sigma$  that recognizes  $L$**   $\exists M$  ( $M$  is a DFA and  $L(M) = A$ )  
*if and only if*

**There is a NFA over  $\Sigma$  that recognizes  $L$**   $\exists N$  ( $N$  is a NFA and  $L(N) = A$ )  
*if and only if*

**There is a regular expression over  $\Sigma$  that describes  $L$**   $\exists R$  ( $R$  is a regular expression and  $L(R) = A$ )

A language is called **regular** when any (hence all) of the above three conditions are met.

We already proved that DFAs and NFAs are equally expressive. It remains to prove that regular expressions are too.

Part 1: Suppose  $A$  is a language over an alphabet  $\Sigma$ . If there is a regular expression  $R$  such that  $L(R) = A$ , then there is a NFA, let's call it  $N$ , such that  $L(N) = A$ .

**Structural induction:** Regular expression is built from basis regular expressions using inductive steps (union, concatenation, Kleene star symbols). Use constructions to mirror these in NFAs.

**Application:** A state diagram for a NFA over  $\{a, b\}$  that recognizes  $L(a^*(ab)^*)$ :

Part 2: Suppose  $A$  is a language over an alphabet  $\Sigma$ . If there is a DFA  $M$  such that  $L(M) = A$ , then there is a regular expression, let's call it  $R$ , such that  $L(R) = A$ .

**Proof idea:** Trace all possible paths from start state to accept state. Express labels of these paths as regular expressions, and union them all.

1. Add new start state with  $\varepsilon$  arrow to old start state.
2. Add new accept state with  $\varepsilon$  arrow from old accept states. Make old accept states non-accept.
3. Remove one (of the old) states at a time: modify regular expressions on arrows that went through removed state to restore language recognized by machine.



**Application:** Find a regular expression describing the language recognized by the DFA with state diagram



# Day4

**\*\*This definition was in the pre-class reading\*\*** A finite automaton (FA) is specified by  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ . This 5-tuple is called the **formal definition** of the FA. The FA can also be represented by its state diagram: with nodes for the state, labelled edges specifying the transition function, and decorations on nodes denoting the start and accept states.

Finite set of states  $Q$  can be labelled by any collection of distinct names. Often we use default state labels  $q_0, q_1, \dots$

The alphabet  $\Sigma$  determines the possible inputs to the automaton. Each input to the automaton is a string over  $\Sigma$ , and the automaton “processes” the input one symbol (or character) at a time.

The transition function  $\delta$  gives the next state of the automaton based on the current state of the machine and on the next input symbol.

The start state  $q_0$  is an element of  $Q$ . Each computation of the machine starts at the start state.

The accept (final) states  $F$  form a subset of the states of the automaton,  $F \subseteq Q$ . These states are used to flag if the machine accepts or rejects an input string.

The computation of a machine on an input string is a sequence of states in the machine, starting with the start state, determined by transitions of the machine as it reads successive input symbols.

The finite automaton  $M$  accepts the given input string exactly when the computation of  $M$  on the input string ends in an accept state.  $M$  rejects the given input string exactly when the computation of  $M$  on the input string ends in a nonaccept state, that is, a state that is not in  $F$ .

The language of  $M$ ,  $L(M)$ , is defined as the set of all strings that are each accepted by the machine  $M$ . Each string that is rejected by  $M$  is not in  $L(M)$ . The language of  $M$  is also called the language recognized by  $M$ .

What is **finite** about all finite automata? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ The size of the machine (number of states, number of arrows)
- ☐ The length of each computation of the machine
- ☐ The number of strings that are accepted by the machine



The formal definition of this FA is

Classify each string  $a, aa, ab, ba, bb, \varepsilon$  as accepted by the FA or rejected by the FA.

*Why are these the only two options?*

The language recognized by this automaton is



The language recognized by this automaton is



The language recognized by this automaton is

# Day5

**Review:** Formal definition of DFA:  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$

- Finite set of states  $Q$
- Alphabet  $\Sigma$
- Transition function  $\delta$
- Start state  $q_0$
- Accept (final) states  $F$

Quick check: In the state diagram of  $M$ , how many outgoing arrows are there from each state?

**Note:** We'll see a new kind of finite automaton. It will be helpful to distinguish it from the machines we've been talking about so we'll use **Deterministic Finite Automaton** (DFA) to refer to the machines from Section 1.1.

$M = (\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}, \{a, b\}, \delta, q_0, \{q_0\})$  where  $\delta$  is (rows labelled by states and columns labelled by symbols):

| $\delta$ | $a$   | $b$   |
|----------|-------|-------|
| $q_0$    | $q_1$ | $q_1$ |
| $q_1$    | $q_2$ | $q_2$ |
| $q_2$    | $q_0$ | $q_0$ |

The state diagram for  $M$  is

Give two examples of strings that are accepted by  $M$  and two examples of strings that are rejected by  $M$ :

A regular expression describing  $L(M)$  is

A state diagram for a finite automaton recognizing

$$\{w \mid w \text{ is a string over } \{a, b\} \text{ whose length is not a multiple of } 3\}$$

Extra example: Let  $n$  be an arbitrary positive integer. What is a formal definition for a finite automaton recognizing

$$\{w \mid w \text{ is a string over } \{0, 1\} \text{ whose length is not a multiple of } n\}?$$

Consider the alphabet  $\Sigma_1 = \{0, 1\}$ .

A state diagram for a finite automaton that recognizes  $\{w \mid w \text{ contains at most two 1's}\}$  is

A state diagram for a finite automaton that recognizes  $\{w \mid w \text{ contains more than two 1's}\}$  is

**Strategy:** Add “labels” for states in the state diagram, e.g. “have not seen any of desired pattern yet” or “sink state”. Then, we can use the analysis of the roles of the states in the state diagram to work towards a description of the language recognized by the finite automaton.

Or: decompose the language to a simpler one that we already know how to recognize with a DFA or NFA.

Textbook Exercise 1.14: Suppose  $A$  is a language over an alphabet  $\Sigma$ . If there is a DFA  $M$  such that  $L(M) = A$  then there is another DFA, let's call it  $M'$ , such that  $L(M') = \overline{A}$ , the complement of  $A$ , defined as  $\{w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \notin A\}$ .

**Proof idea:**

A useful bit of terminology: the **iterated transition function** of a finite automaton  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  is defined recursively by

$$\delta^*(q, w) = \begin{cases} q & \text{if } q \in Q, w = \varepsilon \\ \delta(q, a) & \text{if } q \in Q, w = a \in \Sigma \\ \delta(\delta^*(q, u), a) & \text{if } q \in Q, w = ua \text{ where } u \in \Sigma^* \text{ and } a \in \Sigma \end{cases}$$

Using this terminology,  $M$  accepts a string  $w$  over  $\Sigma$  if and only if  $\delta^*(q_0, w) \in F$ .

**Proof:**

## Day6

**Nondeterministic finite automaton** (Sipser Page 53) Given as  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Finite set of states $Q$       | Can be labelled by any collection of distinct names. Default: $q_0, q_1, \dots$  |
| Alphabet $\Sigma$              | Each input to the automaton is a string over $\Sigma$ .  |
| Arrow labels $\Sigma_\epsilon$ | $\Sigma_\epsilon = \Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\}$ .<br>Arrows in the state diagram are labelled either by symbols from $\Sigma$ or by $\epsilon$  |
| Transition function $\delta$   | $\delta : Q \times \Sigma_\epsilon \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q)$ gives the <b>set of possible next states</b> for a transition from the current state upon reading a symbol or spontaneously moving. |
| Start state $q_0$              | Element of $Q$ . Each computation of the machine starts at the start state.  |
| Accept (final) states $F$      | $F \subseteq Q$ .  |

$M$  accepts the input string  $w \in \Sigma^*$  if and only if **there is** a computation of  $M$  on  $w$  that processes the whole string and ends in an accept state.

The formal definition of the NFA over  $\{0, 1\}$  given by this state diagram is:

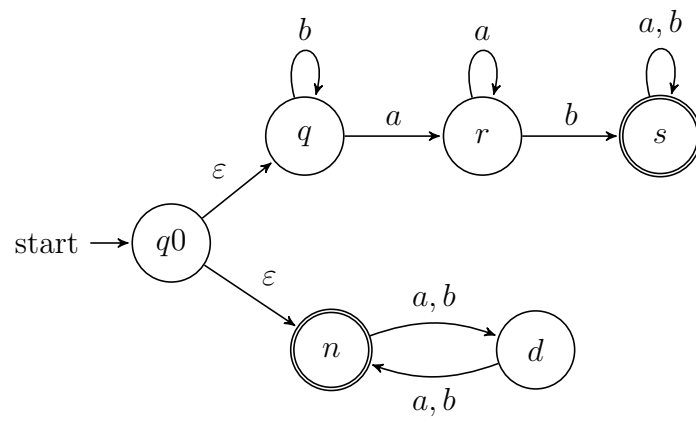


The language over  $\{0, 1\}$  recognized by this NFA is:

*Practice:* Change the transition function to get a different NFA which accepts the empty string (and potentially other strings too).



The state diagram of an NFA over  $\{a, b\}$  is:



The formal definition of this NFA is:

Suppose  $A_1, A_2$  are languages over an alphabet  $\Sigma$ . **Claim:** if there is a NFA  $N_1$  such that  $L(N_1) = A_1$  and NFA  $N_2$  such that  $L(N_2) = A_2$ , then there is another NFA, let's call it  $N$ , such that  $L(N) = A_1 \cup A_2$ .

**Proof idea:** Use nondeterminism to choose which of  $N_1, N_2$  to run.

**Formal construction:** Let  $N_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma, \delta_1, q_1, F_1)$  and  $N_2 = (Q_2, \Sigma, \delta_2, q_2, F_2)$  and assume  $Q_1 \cap Q_2 = \emptyset$  and that  $q_0 \notin Q_1 \cup Q_2$ . Construct  $N = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F_1 \cup F_2)$  where

- $Q =$
- $\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q)$  is defined by, for  $q \in Q$  and  $x \in \Sigma$ :

*Proof of correctness would prove that  $L(N) = A_1 \cup A_2$  by considering an arbitrary string accepted by  $N$ , tracing an accepting computation of  $N$  on it, and using that trace to prove the string is in at least one of  $A_1, A_2$ ; then, taking an arbitrary string in  $A_1 \cup A_2$  and proving that it is accepted by  $N$ . Details left for extra practice.*