Formal Language & Automata Theory

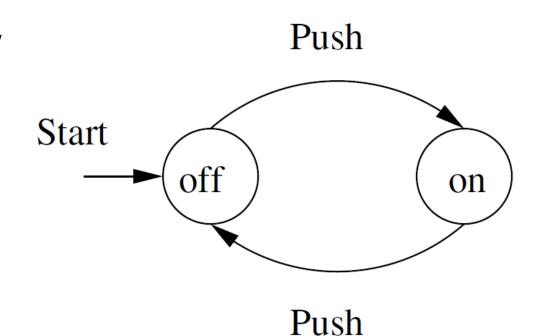
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Topics

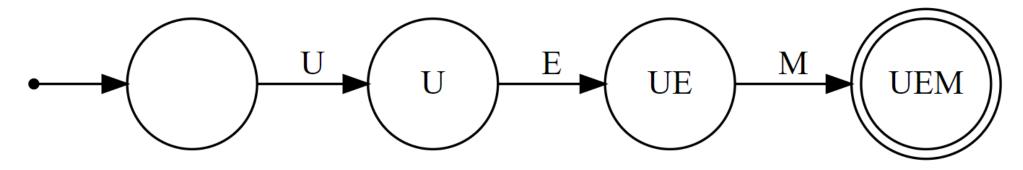
- Finite Automata
 - Deterministic Finite Automata (DFA)
 - Non-Deterministic Finite Automata (NFA)
- Extended Transition Functions
- Regular Languages
- Conversion of NFA to DFA
- Proof of Equivalence of DFA and NFA
- ϵ -Transition NFA
- ϵ -Closure
- ϵ -Transition Removal
- DFA Minimization

Finite Automata

- ➤ Revisiting Finite Automata for a "Switch"
- ➤ What are the different components?
 - ➤ States (e.g. 'off', 'on')
 - ➤ Actions (e.g. 'Push')
 - **≻**Effects
 - >When in state 'off', taking action 'Push' changes the state to 'on'
 - ➤ Start state

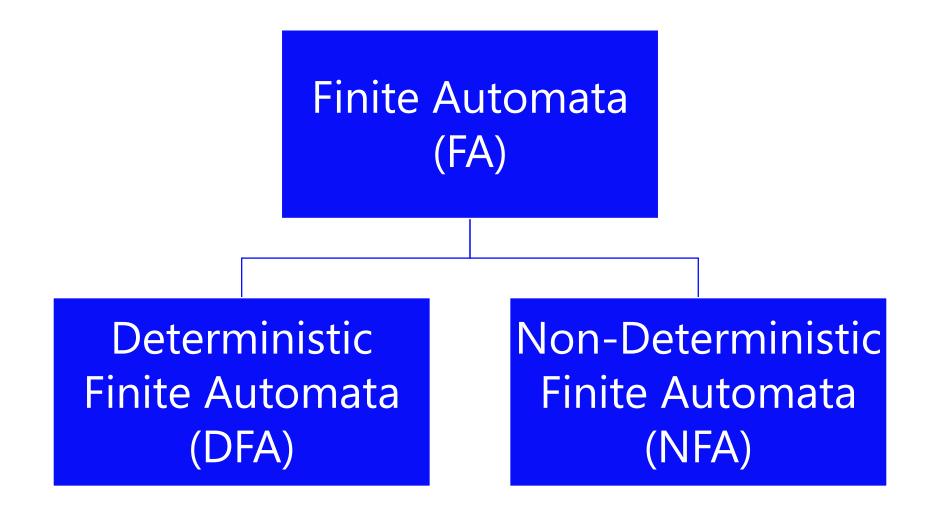


Finite Automata



- **≻**States
- **≻**Actions
- **≻**Effects
- ➤ Start state
- ➤ Final / Accepting State

Finite Automata

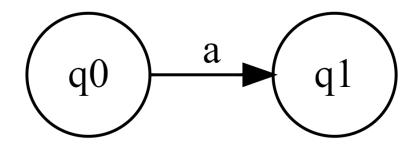


- Deterministic Finite Automata consists of the following:
 - \triangleright A finite set of states, often denoted Q
 - \triangleright A finite set of input symbols, often denoted Σ
 - \triangleright A transition function, denoted by δ
 - \triangleright A start state, one of the states in Q
 - \triangleright A set of final or accepting states F ($F \subseteq Q$)
- Deterministic Finite Automata is represented as follows:

$$A = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$$

Transition Function:

 $\delta(q_0, a) = q_1$ indicates that DFA enters state q_1 from state q_0 after processing input symbol a



Acceptance of Strings:

For any sequence of input symbols $a_1a_2 \dots a_i \dots a_n$ if $\delta(q_{i-1},a_i)=q_i$ and $q_n \in F$ then the string is said to be "ACCEPTED" by the DFA else it is called "REJECTED"

$$\square A = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$$

$$> Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

Can we represent it in a better way?

$$\Sigma = \{0,1\}$$

$$\triangleright \delta(q_0, 0) = q_1, \delta(q_0, 1) = q_0, \delta(q_1, 1) = q_1, \delta(q_1, 0) = q_2$$

 \triangleright Start state = q_0

$$F = \{q_2\}$$

DFA representations:

❖Transition Diagram

 $A = (\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}, \{0, 1\}, \delta, q_0, \{q_2\})$

❖ Transition Table

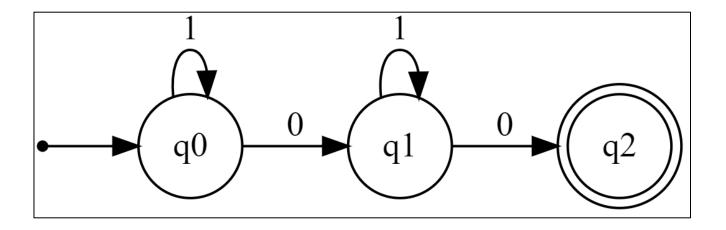
Construction of Transition Diagram:

- \triangleright For each state in Q there is a node
- For each state p in Q and each symbol a in Σ if $\delta(p,a)=q$
 - There will be an arc from p to q with label a
- There is an arrow into the start state
- Final / Accepting states are marked with double circle

$$\square A = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$$

$$> Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{0,1\}$$



$$\triangleright \delta(q_0, 0) = q_1, \delta(q_0, 1) = q_0, \delta(q_1, 1) = q_1, \delta(q_1, 0) = q_2$$

- \triangleright Start state = q_0
- $F = \{q_2\}$

Transition Table:

The entry for the row corresponding to state q and the column correspond input a is the state $\delta(q,a)$

State	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\rightarrow q_0$	q_1	q_0	
q_1	q_2	q_1	q0
* q2	Ø	Ø	

Extended transition Function:

$$\hat{\delta}(q, w) = p$$

- p is the state that the automaton reaches when starting in state q and processing the sequence of inputs w
- Consider w = xa where a is the last symbol and x is a string then

$$\hat{\delta}(q, w) = \hat{\delta}(q, xa) = \delta(\hat{\delta}(q, x), a)$$

Extended Transition Function

$$\hat{\delta}(q_0, 010)$$

= $\delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, 01), 0)$

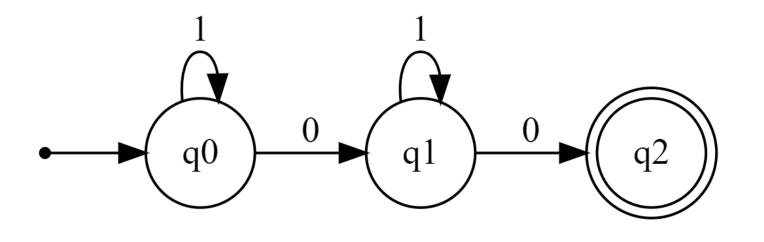
= $\delta(\delta(q_0, 01), 0)$

= $\delta(\delta(\delta(q_0, 0), 1), 0)$

= $\delta(\delta(q_1, 1), 0)$

= $\delta(q_1, 0)$

= q_2



Regular Language

• Given a DFA $A = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ the language of A is defined as:

$$L(A) = \{ w | \hat{\delta}(q_0, w) \text{ is in } F \}$$

Language of the following DFA?

$$L = \{a, aa, ab\}$$

Non-Deterministic Finite Automata (NFA)

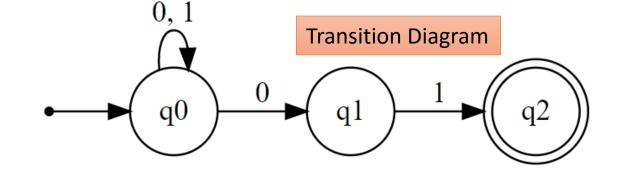
- ❖Non-Deterministic Finite Automata consists of the following:
 - \triangleright A finite set of states, often denoted Q
 - \triangleright A finite set of input symbols, often denoted Σ
 - \triangleright A transition function, denoted by δ (**Returns a subset of** Q)
 - \triangleright A start state, one of the states in Q
 - \triangleright A set of final or accepting states F ($F \subseteq Q$)

Non-Deterministic Finite Automata (NFA)

$$\square A = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$$

$$> Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{0,1\}$$



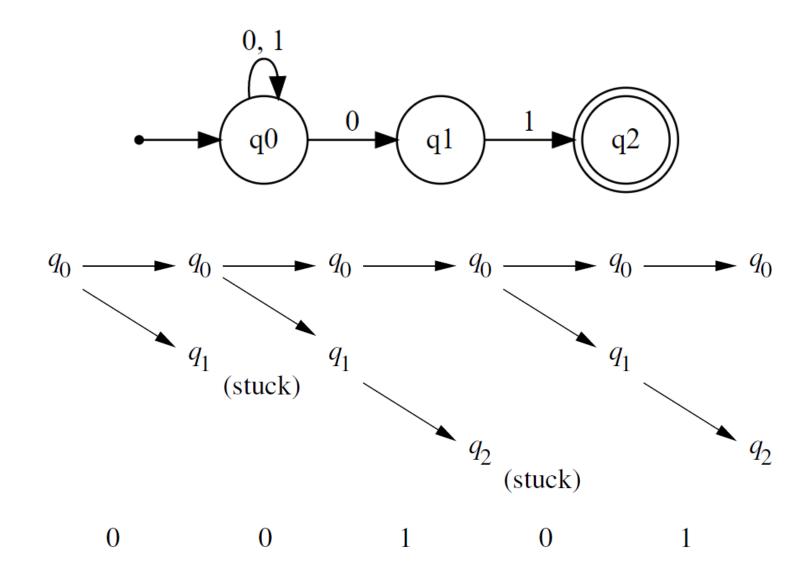
$$\triangleright \delta(q_0, 0) = \{q_0, q_1\}, \delta(q_0, 1) = q_0, \delta(q_1, 1) = q_2$$

$$\triangleright$$
Start state = q_0

$$F = \{q_2\}$$

Transition Table

How to process string 00101?



Extended Transition Function of NFA

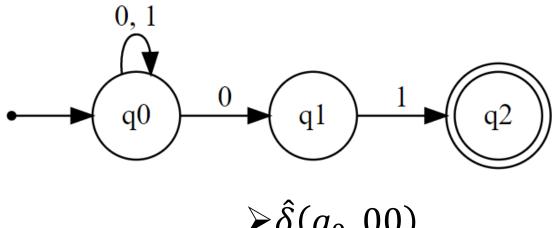
- Consider w = xa where a is the last symbol and x is a rest of w.
- Assume $\hat{\delta}(q, x) = \{p_1, p_2, ... p_k\}$

If

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{k} \delta(p_i, a) = \{r_1, r_2, \dots r_m\}$$

then

$$\hat{\delta}(q, w) = \{r_1, r_2, \dots r_m\}$$



$$> \hat{\delta}(q_0,00)$$

$$= \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, 0), 0) = \delta(\{q_0, q_1\}, 0)$$

$$= \bigcup_{i=0}^{1} \delta(q_i, 0) = \delta(q_0, 0) \cup \delta(q_1, 0)$$

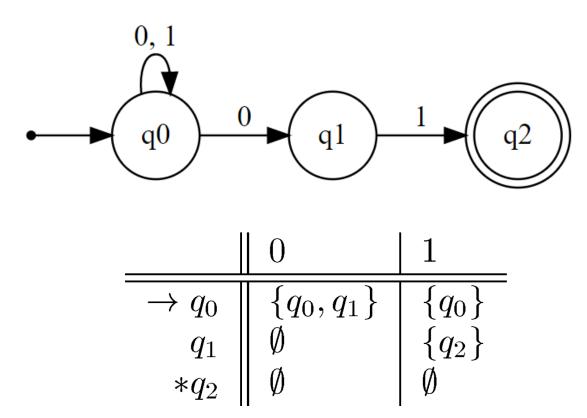
$$= \{q_0, q_1\} \cup \emptyset \ = \{q_0, q_1\}$$

- Consider DFA $D = (Q_D, \Sigma, \delta_D, \{q_0\}, F_D)$
- Consider NFA $N = (Q_N, \Sigma, \delta_N, q_0, F_N)$
- Conversion:
 - Σ remains same
 - $Q_D \subseteq P(Q_N)$ (Note: $P(Q_N)$ is power set of Q_N)
 - For each set $S \subseteq Q_N$ and for each a in Σ

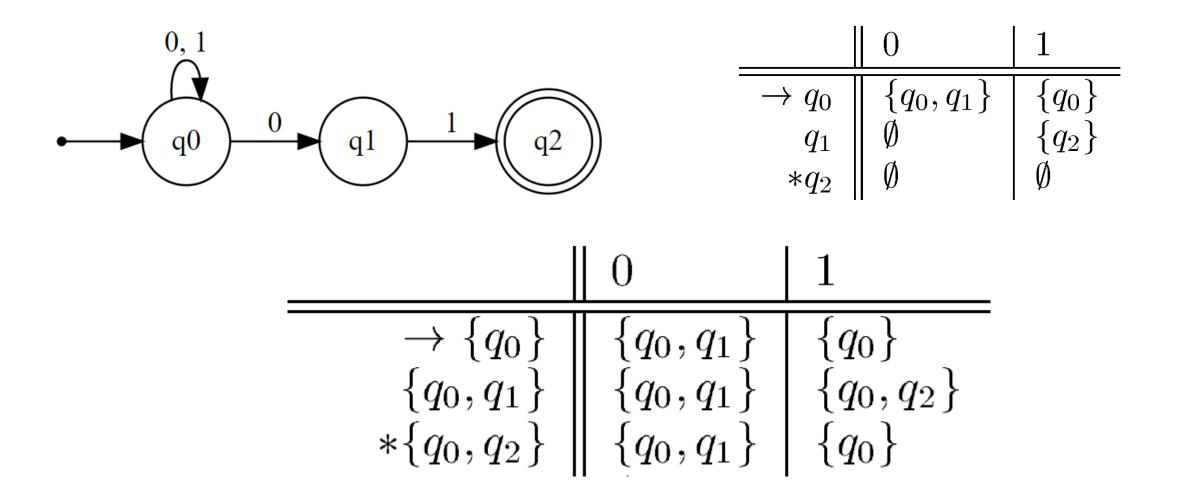
$$\delta_D(S,a) = \bigcup_{p \text{ in } S} \delta_N(p,a)$$

- Start state of D is a set that contains only the start state of N
- $F_D \subseteq P(Q_N)$ and for each $S \in F_D$, $S \cap F_N \neq \emptyset$

Subset Construction:



Can we improve NFA to DFA conversion?



	0	1
$\rightarrow \{q_0\}$	$\{q_0,q_1\}$	$\{q_0\}$
$\{q_0,q_1\}$	$\left\{q_0,q_1\right\}$	$\{q_0,q_2\}$
$*\{q_0,q_2\}$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0\}$

