

# §1.1 Regular Languages, DFAs

## §1.2. NFAs

Idea: Alphabet  $\Sigma$  (symbols), Here a "long string", element of  $\Sigma^*$ , want a simple notion of an algorithm

Formalism: A deterministic finite automaton is a 5 tuple  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  where

$Q$  = set of "states",  $\Sigma$  = alphabet,  $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$

$q_0$  = "start" or "initial" state,  $F$  = accepting or final states.

Each machine  $M$  gives rise to the language  $L(M)$  of strings over  $\Sigma^*$  that it accepts in the following way--

$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$ , let  $ENDS\_IN\_0 = \{s \in \{0, 1\}^* \mid s \text{ ends in } 0\}$



$[S = 11101011...01]$

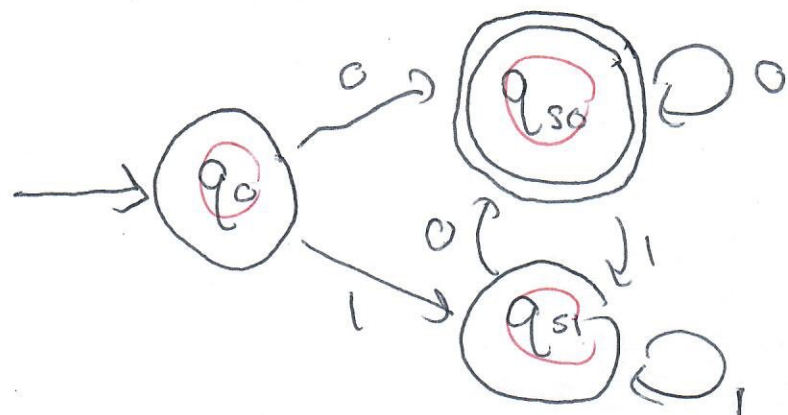
We "accept"  $s$  if it ends in

Simpler (?)

we could combine and get a machine with fewer states

Let's introduce some simplifying notation

(2)



$q_0 = \text{start}$   
 $q_{50} = \text{just saw 0}$   
 $q_{51} = \text{" " 1}$

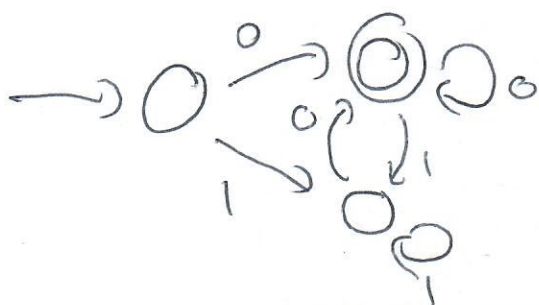
names needed?

Formally:

$$Q = \{q_0, q_{50}, q_{51}\}$$

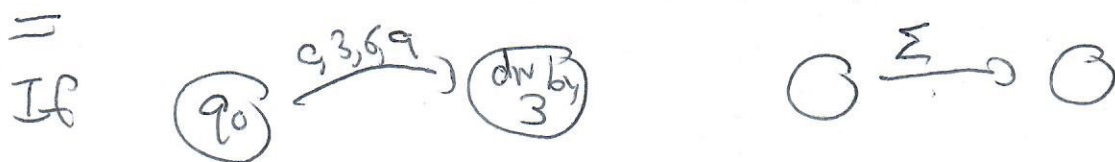
$$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$$

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



So...  $\delta(q_0, 0) = q_{50}$ ,  $\delta(q_0, 1) = q_{51}$ ,  $\delta(q_{50}, 0) = q_{50}$ ,  $\delta(q_{50}, 1) = q_{51}$   
 $\delta(q_{51}, 0) = q_{50}$ ,  $\delta(q_{51}, 1) = q_{51}$ . Start  $q_0$ . Accepting  $F = \{q_{50}\}$

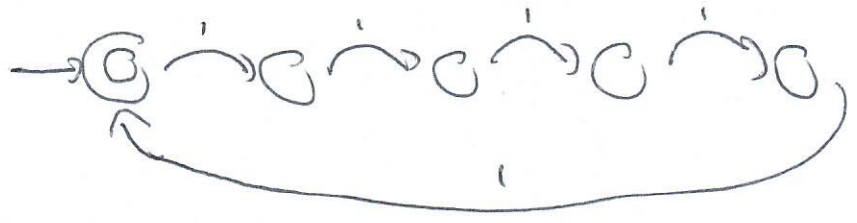
Formalism given  $s = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3 \dots \sigma_n$  we start at initial state,  $q_0$   
 based on  $\sigma_1$  we transition to  $\delta(q_0, \sigma_1) = q_1$ ,  $\delta(q_1, \sigma_2) = q_2$ , ...  
 we "accept  $s$ " if  $q_n = \delta(q_{n-1}, \sigma_n) \in F$ .



Let  $\Sigma = \{1\}$ , let  $L_3 = \{1^m = \underbrace{11\dots1}_m \text{ s.t. } m \text{ is divisible by } 3\}$



$$L_5 = \{ 1^m \mid m \text{ is divisible by } 5 \}$$



We say a language is regular if there is DFA that accepts that language.

?  
easy

Fact: If  $L$  is regular, and  $L'$  is regular (over same  $\Sigma$ ) then  $LL'$  is also regular.

$$LL' = \{ s \mid s = s_1 s_2 \text{ with } s_1 \in L, s_2 \in L' \}$$

Example: What is  $L_3 L_5$  with  $L_3, L_5$  as above?

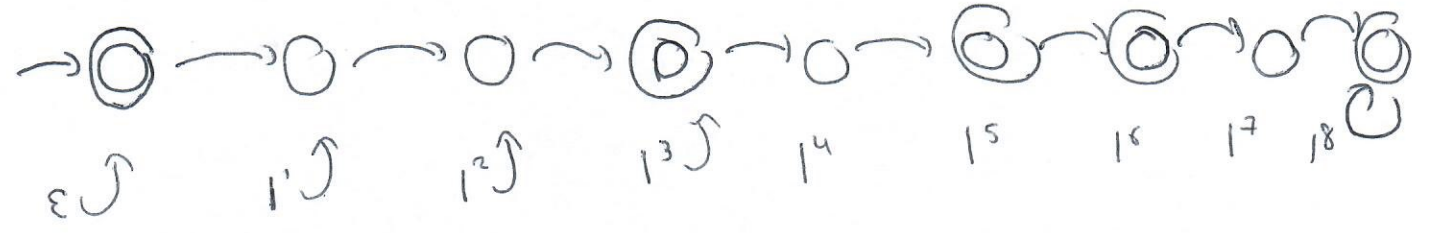
$$L_3 L_5 = \{ 1^a 1^b \mid a \text{ divis by } 3, b \text{ divis by } 5 \}$$

$1^a$  a divis by 3       $1^b$  b divis by 5

Fact: ...  $L \cap L'$  is regular,  $L \cup L'$  is regular,  $L^*$

$$L_3 L_5 = \{ 1^n \mid n = a+b, a \text{ divis } 3, b \text{ by } 5 \}$$

$$= \{ \epsilon, 1^3, 1^5, 1^6, 1^8, 1^9, 1^{10}, 1^{11}, \dots \}$$



What is minimum # of states?