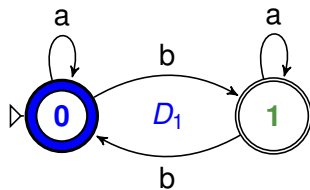


CS250: Discrete Math for Computer Science

L30: Intro to Finite Automata and Regular Expressions

Deterministic Finite Automaton (DFA)

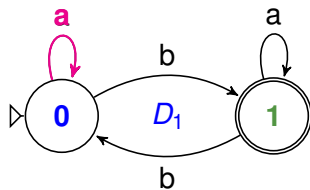


input string

state

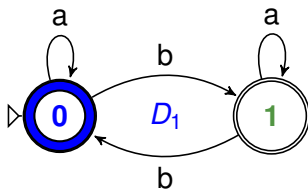
0

Deterministic Finite Automaton (DFA)



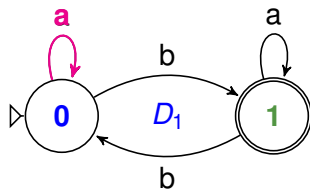
input string	a
state	0

Deterministic Finite Automaton (DFA)



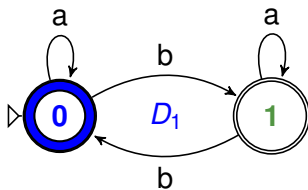
input string	a
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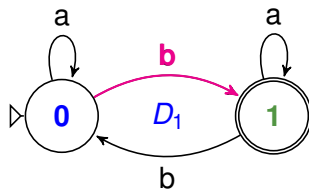
input string	a a
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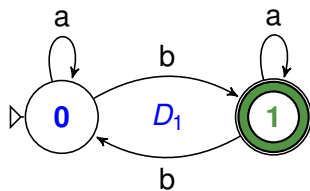
input string	a a
state	0 0 0

Deterministic Finite Automaton (DFA)



input string	a a b
state	0 0 0

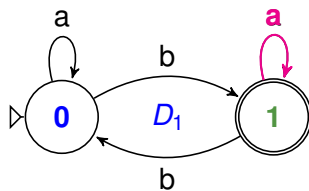
Deterministic Finite Automaton (DFA)



input string	a a b
state	0 0 0 1

$$\mathcal{L}(D_1) = \{\mathbf{aab},$$

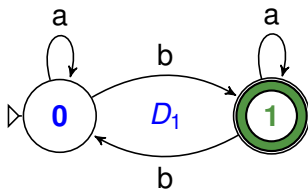
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input string	a a b a
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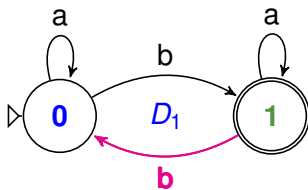
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input string	a a b a
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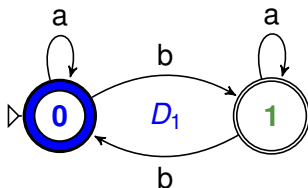
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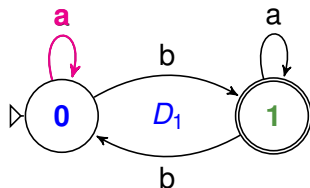
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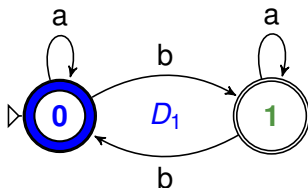
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input string	a	a	b	a	b	a
state	0	0	0	1	1	0

$$\mathcal{L}(D_1) = \{\mathbf{aab}, \mathbf{aaba},$$

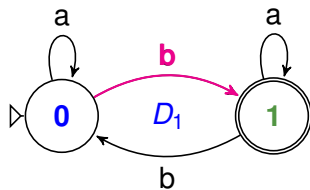
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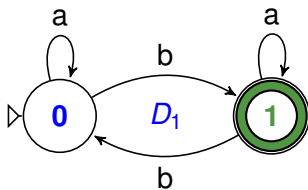
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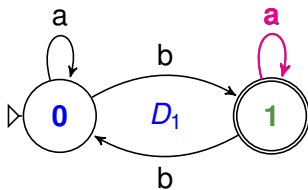
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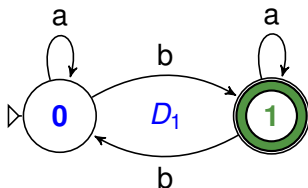
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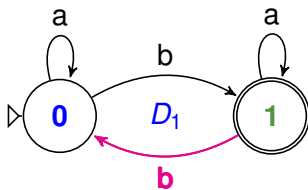
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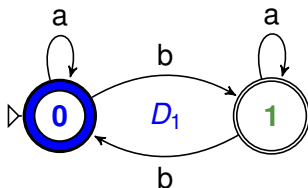
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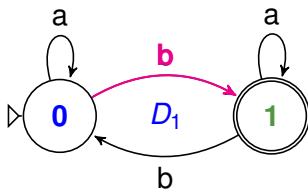
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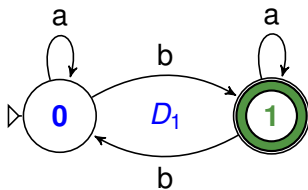
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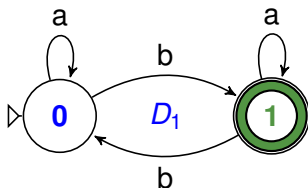
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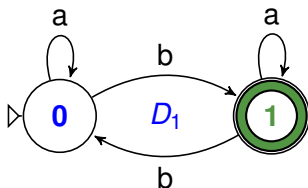


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$$\mathcal{L}(D_1) = \{w \in \{a, b\}^* \mid \#_b(w) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}\}$$

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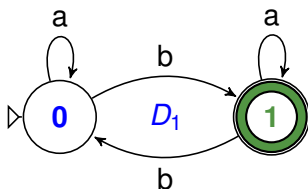
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D_1 ignores **a's** and **counts b's mod 2**

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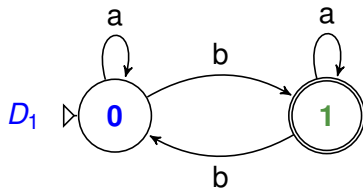
D_1 has **2 states** aka **1 bit of memory**

Deterministic Finite Automaton DFA

Q finite set of **states**
 Σ finite **alphabet**
 $\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$ **transition function**
 $s \in Q$ **start state**
 $F \subseteq Q$ **final (accept) states**

$$D = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F)$$

$$D_1 = (\{0, 1\}, \{a, b\}, \delta_1, 0, \{1\})$$



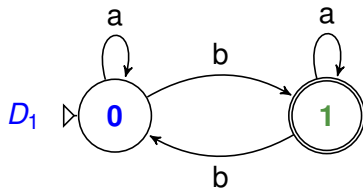
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Deterministic Finite Automaton DFA

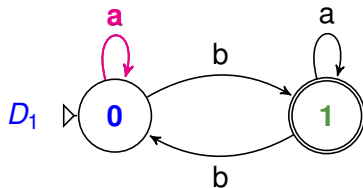
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$$\delta_1(\mathbf{0}, a) = \mathbf{0}$$



Deterministic Finite Automaton DFA

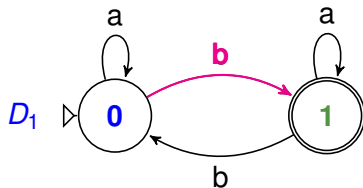
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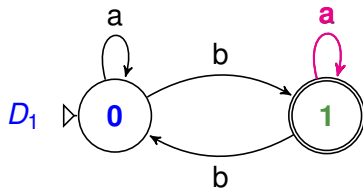
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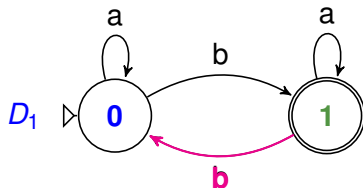
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Kleene Star *

alphabets are finite sets of **letters**

$$\Sigma_{\text{bin}} = \{0, 1\}, \quad \Sigma_a = \{a\}, \quad \Sigma_{ab} = \{a, b\}, \quad \Sigma_{abc} = \{a, b, c\}$$

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Use a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h to denote letters

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Kleene Star *

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Use u, v, w, x, y, z to denote strings

Kleene Star *

concatenation is the multiplication operation for strings.

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Kleene Star $*$

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$$|aba| = 3$$

Kleene Star $*$

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$$|aba| = 3$$

$$|ab| = 2$$

Kleene Star $*$

$$S^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} S^i = S^0 \cup S^1 \cup S^2 \cup \dots$$

S^* is the **set of all strings** from S . $|w| \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{length}$ of string w

$$|aba| = 3$$

$$|ab| = 2$$

$$|a| = 1$$

Kleene Star $*$

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S^* is the **set of all strings** from S . $|w| \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{length}$ of string w

$$|aba| = 3$$

$$|ab| = 2$$

$$|a| = 1$$

$$|\epsilon| = 0$$

Kleene Star $*$

$$S^* \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} S^i = S^0 \cup S^1 \cup S^2 \cup \dots$$

S^* is the **set of all strings** from S . $|w| \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{length}$ of string w

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$$w^n = \underbrace{w \cdot w \cdot \dots \cdot w}_n$$

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$$0^5 = 00000$$

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$$(ab)^3 = ababab$$

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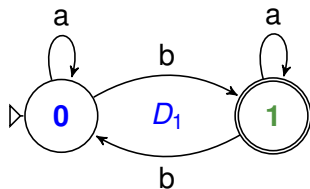
$$0^5 = 00000$$

$$(ab)^3 = ababab$$

$$a^0 = \epsilon$$

$$D = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F) \quad \delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$$

extend δ to: $\delta^* : Q \times \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$

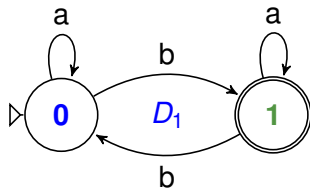


$$D_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma_{ab}, \delta_1, 0, \{1\})$$

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extend δ to: $\delta^* : Q \times \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$

base: $\delta^*(q, \epsilon) = q$



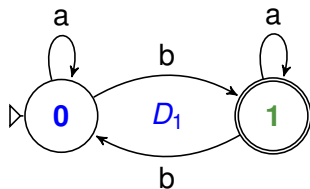
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inductive: $\delta^*(q, wa) = \delta(\delta^*(q, w), a)$



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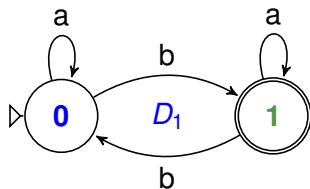
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$$D_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma_{ab}, \delta_1, 0, \{1\})$$

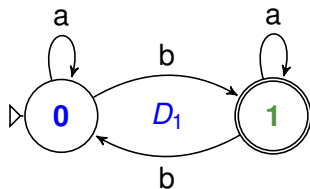
$$D = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F) \quad \delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$$

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inductive: $\delta^*(q, wa) = \delta(\delta^*(q, w), a)$

start at q , **read** w , thus at $\delta^*(q, w)$



$$D_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma_{ab}, \delta_1, 0, \{1\})$$

iClicker 30.1 What is $\delta_1^*(0, \epsilon)$?

A: 0 **B: 1**

$$D = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F) \quad \delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$$

extend δ to: $\delta^* : Q \times \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$

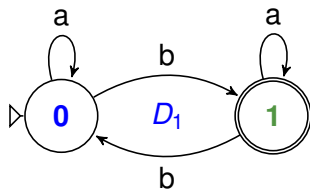
base: $\delta^*(q, \epsilon) = q$

inductive: $\delta^*(q, wa) = \delta(\delta^*(q, w), a)$

start at q , **read** w , thus at $\delta^*(q, w)$

iClicker 30.2 What is $\delta_1^*(0, aba)$?

A: 0 B: 1



$$D_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma_{ab}, \delta_1, 0, \{1\})$$

$$D = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F) \quad \delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$$

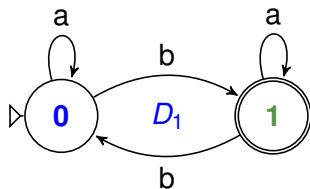
extend δ to: $\delta^* : Q \times \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$

base: $\delta^*(q, \epsilon) = q$

inductive: $\delta^*(q, wa) = \delta(\delta^*(q, w), a)$

start at q , **read** w , thus at $\delta^*(q, w)$

Def. (language accepted by D) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \delta^*(s, w) \in F\}$



$$D_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma_{ab}, \delta_1, 0, \{1\})$$

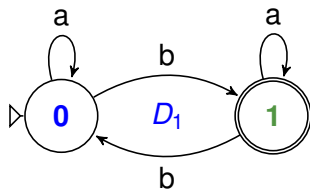
$$D = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F) \quad \delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$$

extend δ to: $\delta^* : Q \times \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$

base: $\delta^*(q, \epsilon) = q$

inductive: $\delta^*(q, wa) = \delta(\delta^*(q, w), a)$

start at q , **read** w , thus at $\delta^*(q, w)$



$$D_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma_{ab}, \delta_1, 0, \{1\})$$

Def. (language accepted by D) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \delta^*(s, w) \in F\}$

$\mathcal{L}(D) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{set of strings taking } D \text{ from } s \text{ to } F.$

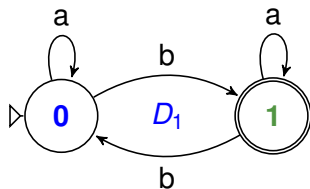
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inductive: $\delta^*(q, wa) = \delta(\delta^*(q, w), a)$

start at q , **read** w , thus at $\delta^*(q, w)$



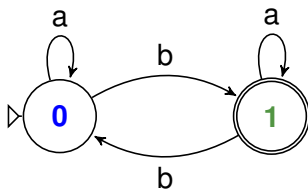
$$D_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma_{ab}, \delta_1, 0, \{1\})$$

Def. (language accepted by D) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \delta^*(s, w) \in F\}$

$\mathcal{L}(D) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{set of strings taking } D \text{ from } s \text{ to } F.$

iClicker 30.3 Is $aba \in \mathcal{L}(D_1)$?

A: yes **B:** no

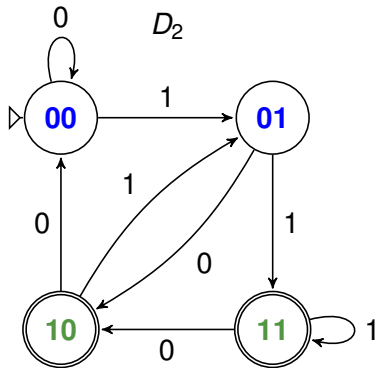


input string	a a b a b a b a b b
state	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1

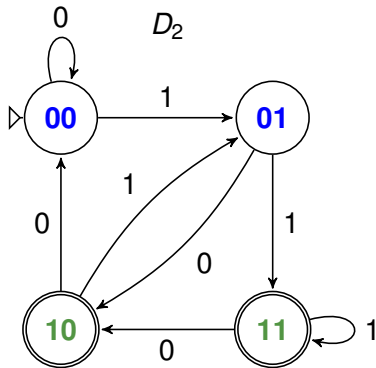
$$\mathcal{L}(D_1) = \{\mathbf{aab}, \mathbf{aaba}, \mathbf{aababab}, \mathbf{aabababa}, \mathbf{aababababb}, \dots\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(D_1) = \{w \in \{a, b\}^* \mid \#_b(w) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}\}$$

$$D_2 = (\Sigma_{\text{bin}}^2, \Sigma_{\text{bin}}, \delta_2, 00, \{10, 11\})$$

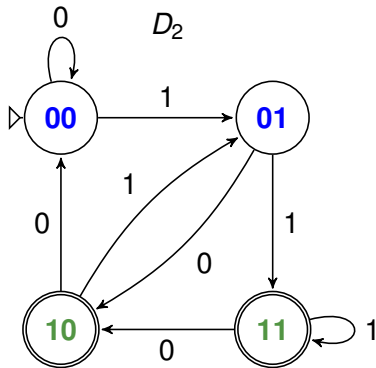


$$D_2 = (\Sigma_{\text{bin}}^2, \Sigma_{\text{bin}}, \delta_2, 00, \{10, 11\})$$



$$\mathcal{L}(D_2) = \{w \in \Sigma_{\text{bin}}^* \mid \text{next to last letter of } w \text{ is } 1\}$$

$$D_2 = (\Sigma_{\text{bin}}^2, \Sigma_{\text{bin}}, \delta_2, 00, \{10, 11\})$$

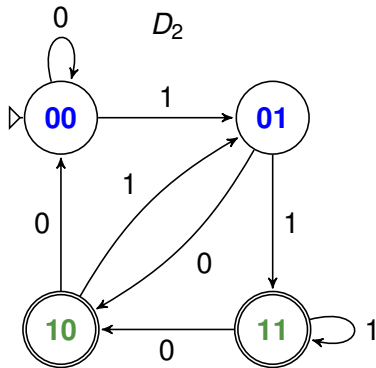


$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(D_2) &= \{w \in \Sigma_{\text{bin}}^* \mid \text{next to last letter of } w \text{ is } 1\} \\ &= \Sigma_{\text{bin}}^* \cdot \{1\} \cdot \Sigma_{\text{bin}} = \mathcal{L}((0 \cup 1)^* 1 (0 \cup 1)) \end{aligned}$$

$$D_2 = (\Sigma_{\text{bin}}^2, \Sigma_{\text{bin}}, \delta_2, 00, \{10, 11\})$$

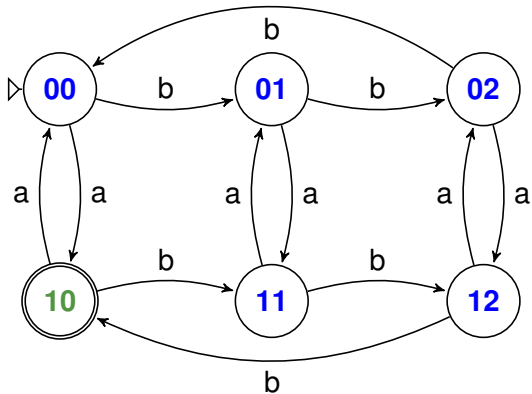
$$\delta_2(ab, c) = bc$$

D_2 remembers the last two bits it has seen.

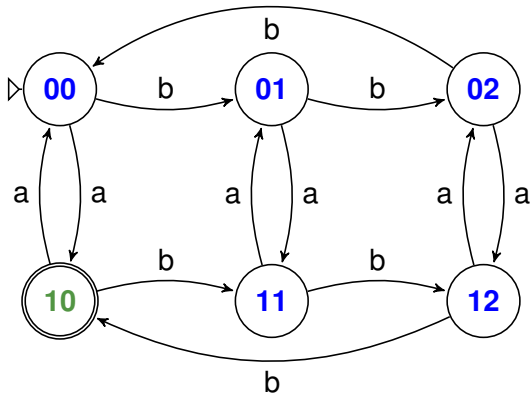


$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(D_2) &= \{w \in \Sigma_{\text{bin}}^* \mid \text{next to last letter of } w \text{ is } 1\} \\ &= \Sigma_{\text{bin}}^* \cdot \{1\} \cdot \Sigma_{\text{bin}} = \mathcal{L}((0 \cup 1)^* 1 (0 \cup 1)) \end{aligned}$$

$$D_3 = (\Sigma_{\text{bin}} \cdot \{0, 1, 2\}, \Sigma_{ab}, \delta_3, 00, \{10\})$$

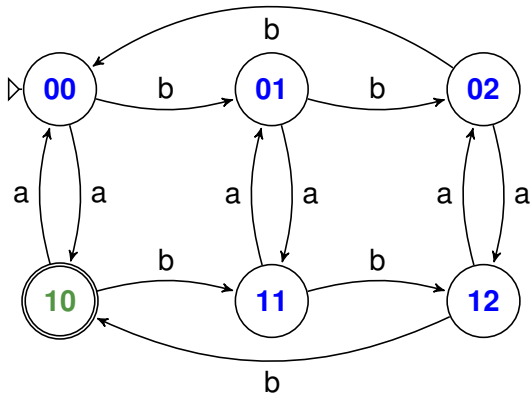


$$D_3 = (\Sigma_{\text{bin}} \cdot \{0, 1, 2\}, \Sigma_{ab}, \delta_3, 00, \{10\})$$



$$\mathcal{L}(D_3) = \{w \in \Sigma_{ab}^* \mid \#_a(w) \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \wedge \#_b(w) \equiv 0 \pmod{3}\}$$

$$D_3 = (\Sigma_{\text{bin}} \cdot \{0, 1, 2\}, \Sigma_{ab}, \delta_3, 00, \{10\})$$



$$\mathcal{L}(D_3) = \{w \in \Sigma_{ab}^* \mid \#_a(w) \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \wedge \#_b(w) \equiv 0 \pmod{3}\}$$

$$\delta_3^*(00, w) = \#_a(w) \% 2 \cdot \#_b(w) \% 3$$