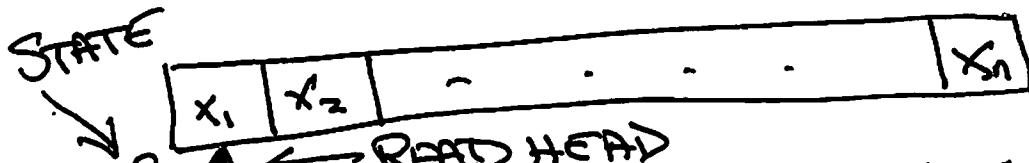


# FINITE STATE AUTOMATON

## DFA vs NFA



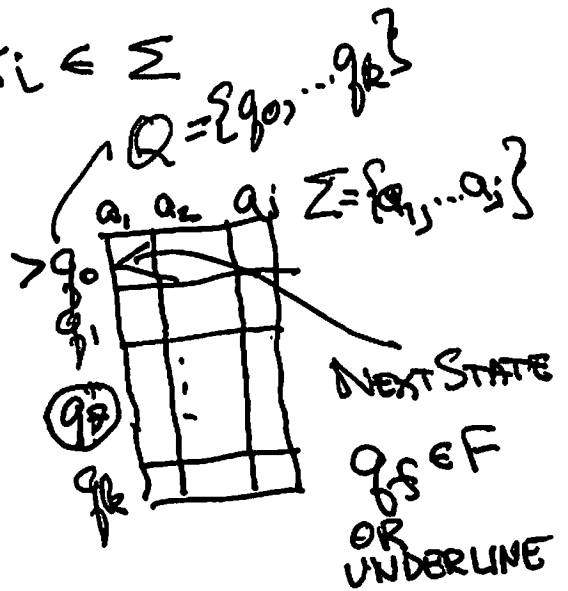
INPUT IS  $w = x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$ ,  $x_i \in \Sigma$

$q_0 \in Q$  IS START STATE

ACTIONS ARE:

- LOOK UP IN STATE TABLE

ENTRY IS AT ROW  $q_m$  COL  $a_i$   
 WHERE STATE IS  $q_m$   
 INPUT SYMBOL IS  $a_i$



- CHANGE STATE TO ENTITY AT  $q_m, a_i$

- MOVE READ HEAD ONE CELL ON TAPE (RIGHT)

- IF FALL OFF END THEN DONE

ACCEPT IF IN ACCEPTING STATE, REJECT OTHERWISE

- IF NOT OFF END (MORE TO READ), ITERATE PROCESS

DFA HAS ONE STATE FOR EACH PAIR  $q_m, a_i$

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

PROCESS ALWAYS HALTS WITH ACCEPT OR REJECT

## FORMAL MODEL OF DFA

②

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

$Q$  IS FINITE SET OF STATES

$\Sigma$  IS FINITE ALPHABET FOR INPUT STRINGS

$\delta$  IS TRANSITION (NEXT STATE) FUNCTION

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

$q_0 \in Q$  IS START STATE

$F \subseteq Q$  IS SET OF FINAL (ACCEPTING) STATES

## TRANSITIONS AND LANGUAGE

$\delta^*: Q \times \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$  IS REFLEXIVE, TRANSITIVE  
CLOSURE OF  $\delta$

$$\delta^*(q, \lambda) = q$$

$$\delta^*(q, ax) = \delta^*(\delta(q, a), x) \quad a \in \Sigma, x \in \Sigma^*$$

NOTE:  $\delta^*(q, a) = \delta(q, a)$

$$\delta^+(q, w) = \delta^*(q, w) \text{ WHEN } |w| > 0$$

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

$$L(A) = \{w \mid \delta^*(q_0, w) \in F\}$$

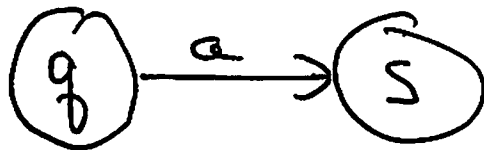
$L(A)$  IS CALLED A FINITE STATE OR  
A REGULAR LANGUAGE

THE CLASS OF REGULAR LANGUAGES  
IS DEFINED AS THE SET OF ALL  
LANGUAGES ACCEPTED BY DFAs.

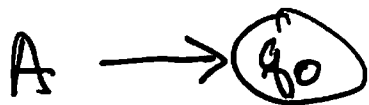
# TRANSITION TABLES VS STATE DIAGRAMS

TRANSITION TABLES ARE GREAT FOR COMPUTERS AND AWFUL FOR HUMANS

STATE DIAGRAMS ARE ROOTED GRAPHS THAT HAVE DIRECTED ARCS FROM STATE  $q$  TO STATE  $s$ , LABELLED  $a$ , WHENEVER  $\delta(q, a) = s$



THE ROOT IS THE START STATE AND MUST HAVE AN ENTERING ARC WITH NO PRIOR NODE (CAN THINK OF ITS BEING LABELLED WITH  $\lambda$ )



ALL FINAL STATES HAVE A DOUBLE CIRCLE



# SAMPLES

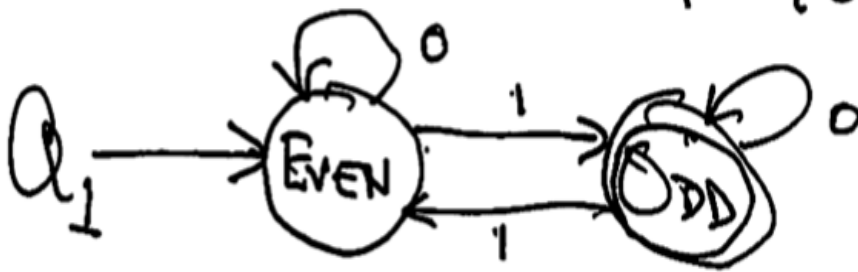
ODD PARITY

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

$$Q = \{\text{EVEN}, \text{ODD}\}$$

$$F = \{\text{ODD}\}$$

$$q_0 = \text{EVEN}$$



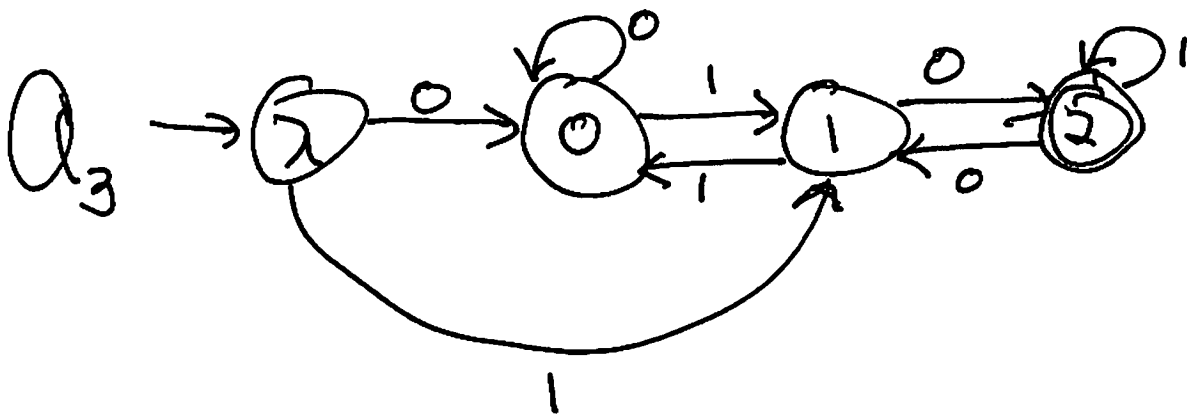
WEEK #1

# ANOTHER SAMPLE

⑥

ACCEPT BINARY STRING (MSB TO LSB)  
THAT, WHEN INTERPRETED AS DECIMAL  
NUMBERS, ARE  $2 \pmod 3$

$$Q = \{\lambda, 0, 1, 2\} \quad q_0 = \lambda \quad F = \{2\}$$
$$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$$

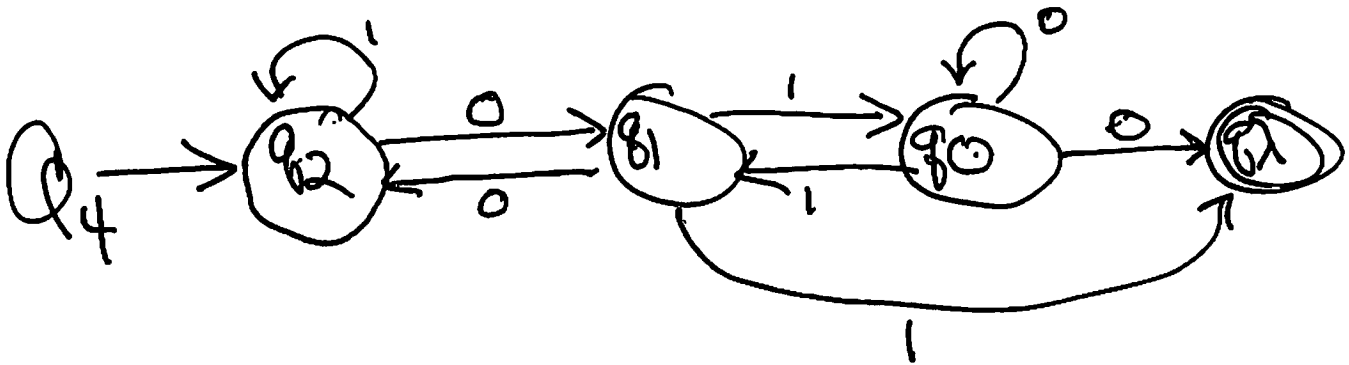


NOTE :

$$\begin{aligned} 2 * 0 + 0 &= 0 \\ 2 * 0 + 1 &= 1 \\ 2 * 1 + 0 &= 2 \\ 2 * 1 + 1 &= 3 = 0 \pmod 3 \\ 2 * 2 + 0 &= 4 = 1 \pmod 3 \\ 2 * 2 + 1 &= 5 = 2 \pmod 3 \end{aligned}$$

SAMPLE Q<sub>3</sub> READ LSB TO MSB

(7)



THIS REVERSES EARLIER MACHINE

(WILL SHOW REVERSE OF REGULAR IS  
REGULAR IN A BIT)

BUT NOW WE ARE NON-DETERMINISTIC

$$\delta(q_1, 1) = \{q_0, q_\lambda\}$$

$$\delta(q_\lambda, 0) = \delta(q_\lambda, 1) = \{ \}$$

$$\delta(q_0, 0) = \{q_0, q_\lambda\}$$