BILL AND NATHAN RECORD LECTURE!!!!

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BILL RECORD LECTURE!!!

Nondeterministic Finite Automata (NFA): Closure Properties

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Terminology: Reg Langs

Def A lang L is **reg** if there exists a DFA M such that L = L(M).

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We will keep track of number-of-states.

How do you complement a reg lang (not a joke)?

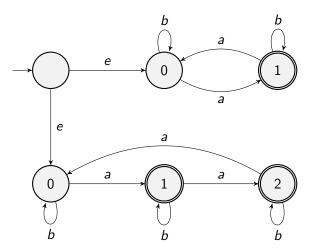
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How do you complement a reg lang (not a joke)? Caution Swapping the final and non-final states DOES NOT WORK for an NFA.

How do you complement a reg lang (not a joke)? **Caution** Swapping the final and non-final states DOES NOT WORK for an NFA.

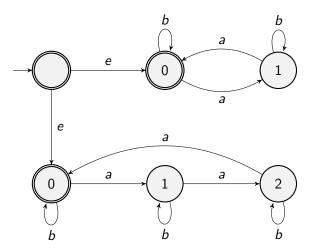
See next slide.

 $\{a^n:n\not\equiv 0 \pmod{6}\}$



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Final and Non-final States Swapped



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Upshot It is not possible (or very clunky) to prove closure under complementation using JUST NFA's. **Can Use NFA-DFA equivalence**:

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No. There are langs *L* where:

- there is an NFA for L is size n.
- any NFA for \overline{L} is of size $\geq \sim 2^n$.

Reg Langs Closed Under Union-Intuition

IF L_1, L_2 are reg we want to show that $L_1 \cup L_2$ is reg.

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IF L_1, L_2 are reg we want to show that $L_1 \cup L_2$ is reg. Informally Create an NFA that branches both ways with *e*-transitions.

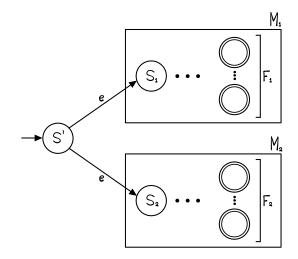
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See next slide.

Reg Langs Closed Under Union-Picture



Formally If L_1 is reg via NFA

 $(Q_1, \Sigma, \Delta_1, s_1, F_1)$. We will take $|Q_1| = n_1$.

and L_2 is reg via NFA

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where for i = 1 or 2, If $q \in Q_i$, $\sigma \in \Sigma \cup \{e\}$ then $\Delta'(q, \sigma) = \Delta_i(q, \sigma)$.

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Note When we did closure using DFA's, we got n_1n_2 .

IF L_1, L_2 are reg we want to show that $L_1 \cap L_2$ is reg.

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- 3. One CAN do this with NFAs and we get $< n_1 n_2$ states.

Answer Option 2: Can do with NFAs but gets n_1n_2 states. It is a cross product construction. Next Slide.

Let $M_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma, \Delta_1, s_1, F_1)$ be an NFA for L_1 Let $M_2 = (Q_2, \Sigma, \Delta_2, s_2, F_2)$ be an NFA for L_2 From M_1 and M_2 construct an NFA M for $L_1 \cap L_2$.

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Reg Langs Closed Under Intersection: Proof

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 $M = (Q_1 \times Q_2, \Sigma, \Delta, (s_1, s_2), F_1 \times F_2)$ where

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$$egin{aligned} &\mathcal{M}=(\mathcal{Q}_1 imes\mathcal{Q}_2,\Sigma,\Delta,(s_1,s_2),\mathcal{F}_1 imes\mathcal{F}_2) ext{ where}\ &\Delta((q_1,q_2),\sigma)=\ &\{(p_1,p_2):p_1\in\Delta_1(q_1,\sigma)\wedge p_2\in\Delta_2(q_2,\sigma)\} \end{aligned}$$

Reg Langs Closed Under Concat-Intuitively

Have an *e*-transition from final state of M_1 to start state of M_2 .

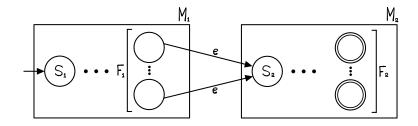
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Reg Langs Closed Under Concat-Intuitively

Have an *e*-transition from final state of M_1 to start state of M_2 . Generic picture on next slide.

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Reg Langs Closed Under Concat-Picture



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Reg Langs Closed Under *?-Intuition-1st Try

Have an e-transition from final states of M to start state of M.

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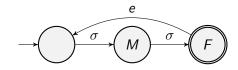
Reg Langs Closed Under *?-Intuition-1st Try

Have an *e*-transition from final states of M to start state of M. Next slide has a generic picture of this approach.

Reg Langs Closed Under *?-Intuition-1st Try

Have an *e*-transition from final states of M to start state of M. Next slide has a generic picture of this approach. **Spoiler Alert** This will not work.

Reg Langs Closed Under *?-Picture-1st Try



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What Goes Wrong with 1st Try?

What goes wrong?



What Goes Wrong with 1st Try?

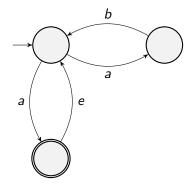
What goes wrong?

We want *e* to be accepted.

Next slide has an NFA where this does not work.

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What Goes Wrong with 1st Try?-Picture



Reg Langs Closed Under *?-Intuition-2nd Try

Have an *e*-transition from final states of M to start state of M AND make s a final state.

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Reg Langs Closed Under *?-Intuition-2nd Try

Have an *e*-transition from final states of M to start state of M AND make s a final state.

Next slide has a generic picture of this approach.

Reg Langs Closed Under *?-Intuition-2nd Try

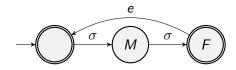
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Next slide has a generic picture of this approach.

Spoiler Alert This will not work.

Reg Langs Closed Under *?-Picture-2nd Try



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What Goes Wrong with 2nd Try

What goes wrong?



What Goes Wrong with 2nd Try

What goes wrong? Might accept too much.



What Goes Wrong with 2nd Try

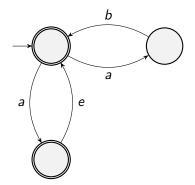
What goes wrong?

Might accept too much.

Next slide has an NFA where this does not work.

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What Goes Wrong with 2nd Try-Picture



Reg Langs Closed Under *?-Intuition-3rd Try

Have an *e*-transition from final states of M to a NEW start state of M. That NEW start state is a final state and has an *e*-trans to old start state.

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Reg Langs Closed Under *?-Intuition-3rd Try

Have an *e*-transition from final states of M to a NEW start state of M. That NEW start state is a final state and has an *e*-trans to old start state.

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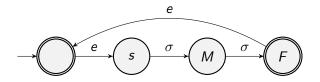
Next slide has a generic picture of this approach.

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Next slide has a generic picture of this approach.

Spoiler Alert This will work.

Reg Langs Closed Under *?-Picture-3rd Try



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Reg Langs Closed Under *?-Formally

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Might be a HW or exam question.

Summary of Closure Properties and Proofs

X means can't prove easily

 $n_1 + n_2$ (and similar) is number of states in new machine if L_i reg via n_i -state machine.

Closure Property	DFA	NFA
$L_1 \cup L_2$	<i>n</i> ₁ <i>n</i> ₂	$n_1 + n_2 + 1$
$L_1 \cap L_2$	<i>n</i> ₁ <i>n</i> ₂	$n_1 n_2$
$L_1 \cdot L_2$	X	$n_1 + n_2$
Ī	n	X
L*	X	n+1

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BILL AND NATHAN STOP RECORDING LECTURE!!!!

BILL AND NATHAN STOP RECORDING LECTURE!!!

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