

NFAs to DFAs Examples

Lecture 8 Section 2.3

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Outline

- 1 Examples
- 2 Creating M^R from M
- 3 Programming Assignment
- 4 Assignment

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- 1 Examples
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Example

Example (Even Number of **a**'s and **b**'s)

- Let $\Sigma = \{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}\}$.
- Let $L_1 = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \text{ contains an even number of } \mathbf{a}\text{'s}\}$.
- Let $L_2 = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \text{ contains an even number of } \mathbf{b}\text{'s}\}$.
- Convert the NFA that accepts $L_1 \cup L_2$ to a DFA.

Example

Example (Even Number of **a**'s and **b**'s)

- Let $\Sigma = \{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}\}$.
- Let $L_1 = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \text{ contains an even number of } \mathbf{a}\text{'s}\}$.
- Let $L_2 = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \text{ contains an even number of } \mathbf{b}\text{'s}\}$.
- Convert the NFA that accepts $L_1 \cup L_2$ to a DFA.
- Convert the NFA that accepts $L_1 L_2$ to a DFA.

Example

Example (Even Number of **a**'s and **b**'s)

- Let $\Sigma = \{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}\}$.
- Let $L_1 = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \text{ contains an even number of } \mathbf{a}'\text{s}\}$.
- Let $L_2 = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \text{ contains an even number of } \mathbf{b}'\text{s}\}$.
- Convert the NFA that accepts $L_1 \cup L_2$ to a DFA.
- Convert the NFA that accepts $L_1 L_2$ to a DFA.
- In the last example, process **ababb**, **abaabb**, and **aababb**.

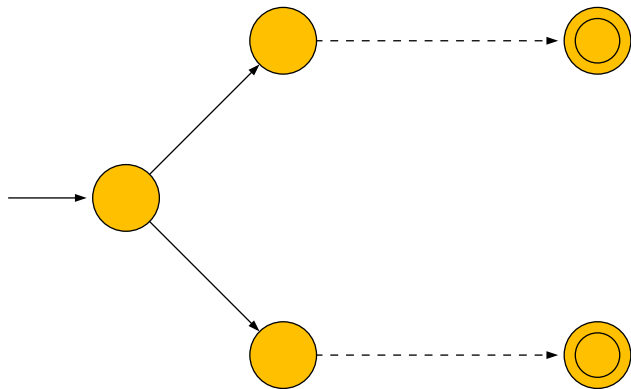
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Creating M^R from M

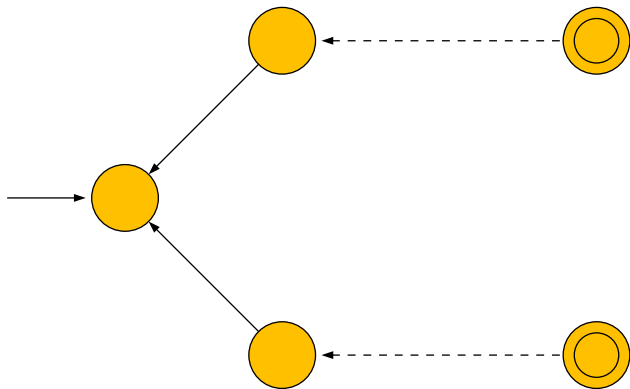
- Given a machine M that accepts a language L , we can construct a machine M^R that accepts the language L^R as follows.
 - Reverse all the arrows in the transition diagram for M .
 - Create a new start state q'_0 .
 - Create λ -moves from q'_0 to each of M 's final states.
 - Make all of M 's final states nonfinal.
 - Make M 's start state final.

Creating M^R from M



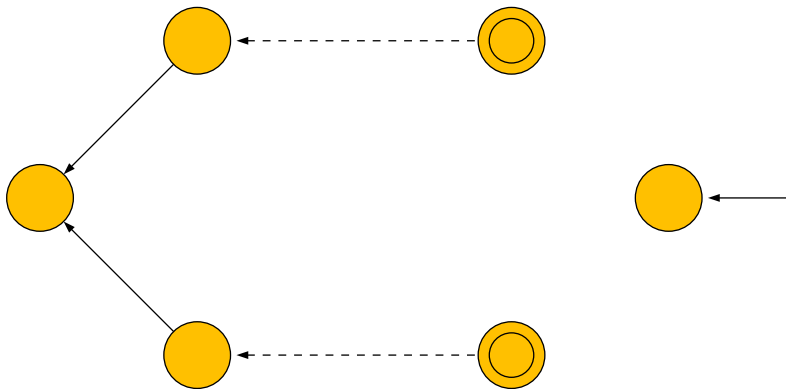
A generic DFA

Creating M^R from M



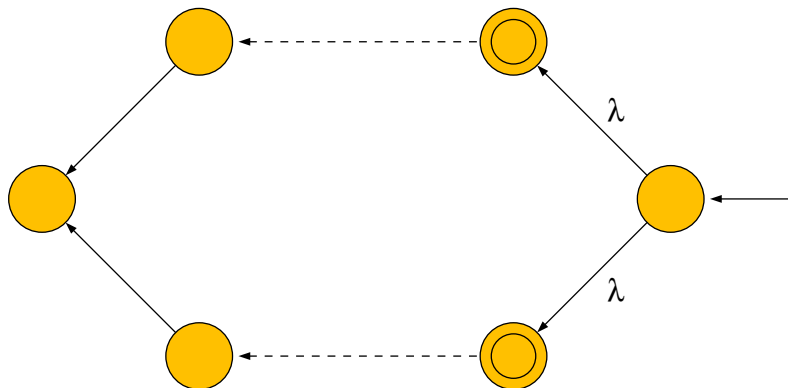
Reverse all the arrows

Creating M^R from M



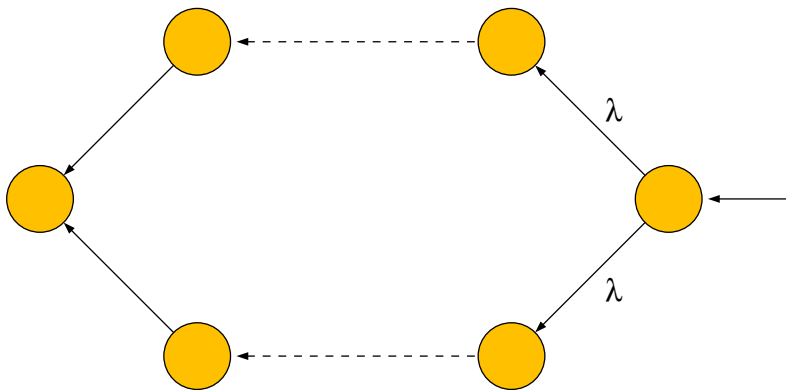
Create a new start state

Creating M^R from M



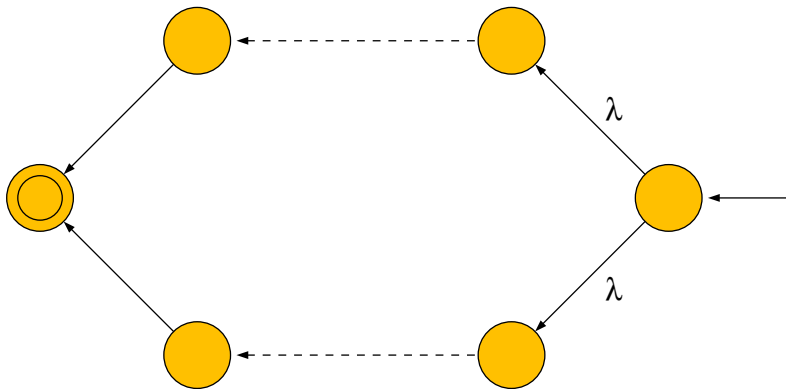
Add λ -moves to the final states

Creating M^R from M



Make the final states non-final

Creating M^R from M



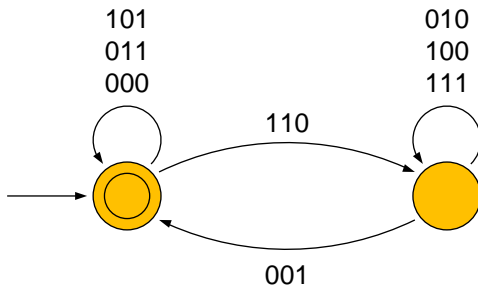
Make the original start state the final state

Example

Example (Binary Adder)

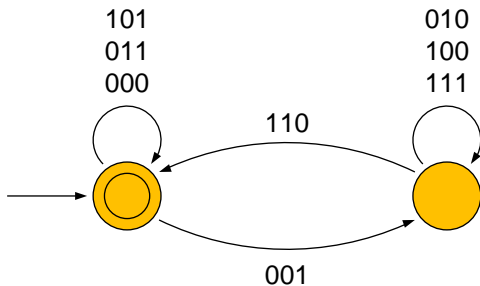
- Build a DFA that will recognize a correct binary addition by reading the columns from left to right.

Creating M^R from M



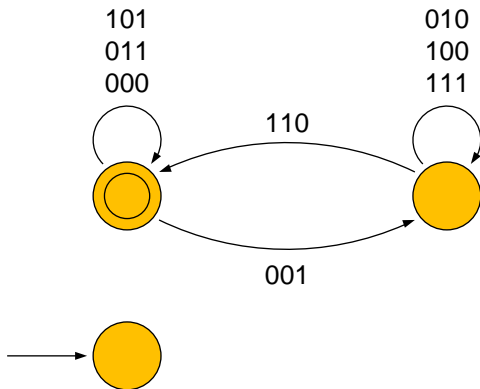
The original DFA

Creating M^R from M



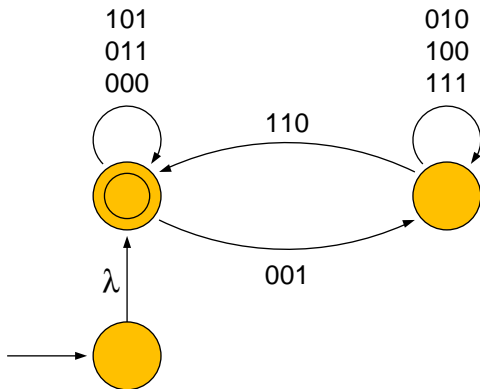
Reverse all the arrows

Creating M^R from M



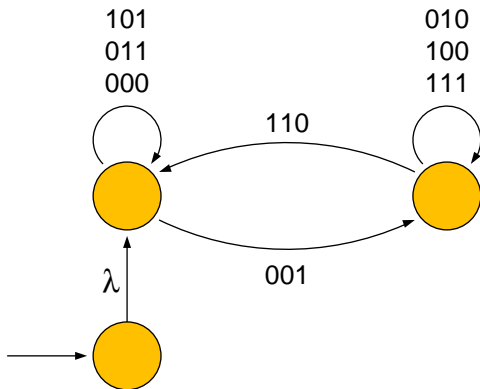
Create a new start state

Creating M^R from M



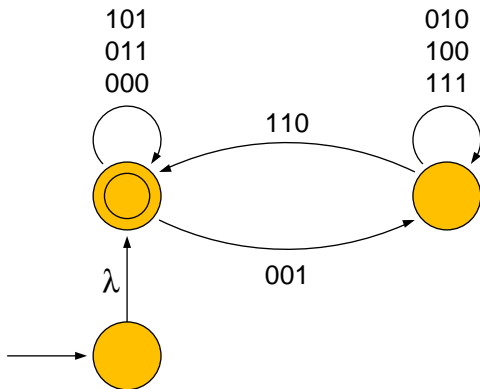
Add λ -moves to the final states

Creating M^R from M



Make the final states non-final

Creating M^R from M

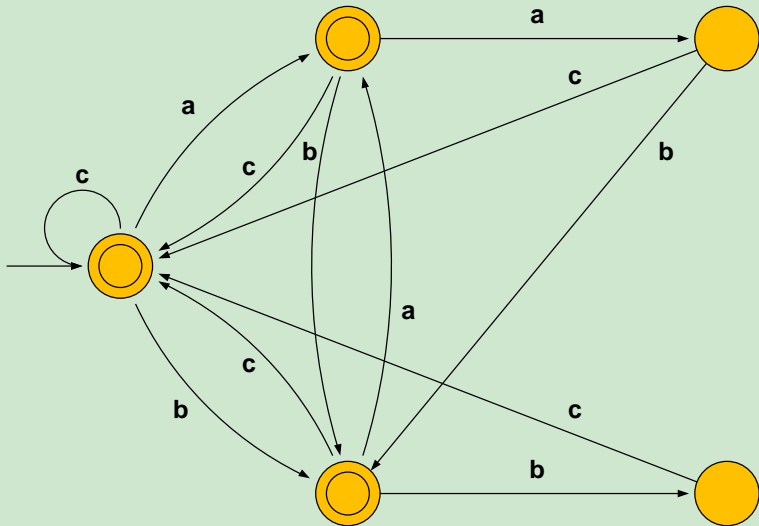


Make the original start state the final state

Example

- Let $\Sigma = \{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}\}$.
- Build a DFA that will recognize strings in which **aa** is always followed immediately by either **b** or **c** and **bb** is always followed immediately by **c**.

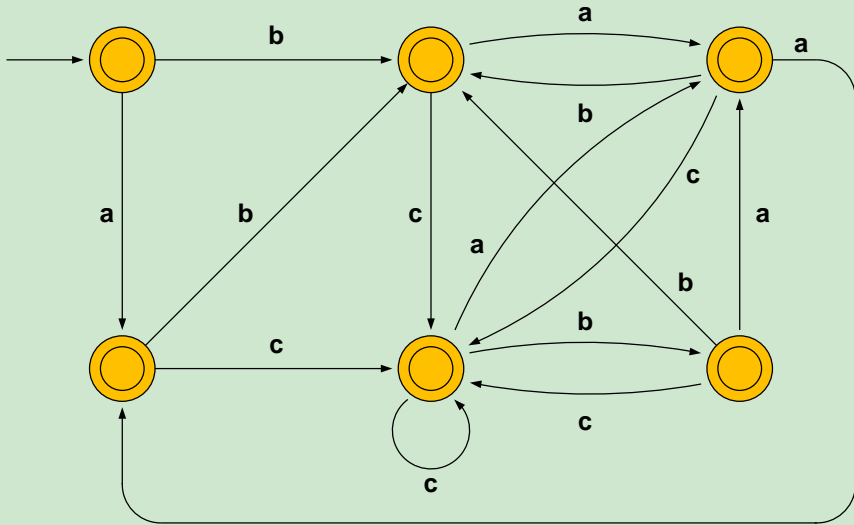
Example



Example

- Build a DFA that will accept the reverse of the language of the previous example.

Example



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Programming Assignment

Programming Assignment

- To be collected Wednesday, September 14.
- Use JFLAP to build the following automata.
 - (1) A DFA that will accept $L = \{\mathbf{a}^n \mid n \geq 1\} \cup \{\mathbf{b}^n\mathbf{a} \mid n \geq 1\}$.
 - (2) An NFA that will accept L^* , where L is as in the previous problem.
 - (3) A DFA that will validate base-3 addition problems, reading the columns from left to right.

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Assignment

Assignment

- Section 2.2 Exercises 19, 23
- Section 2.3 Exercises 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 16.