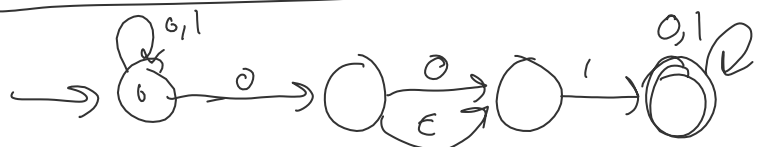
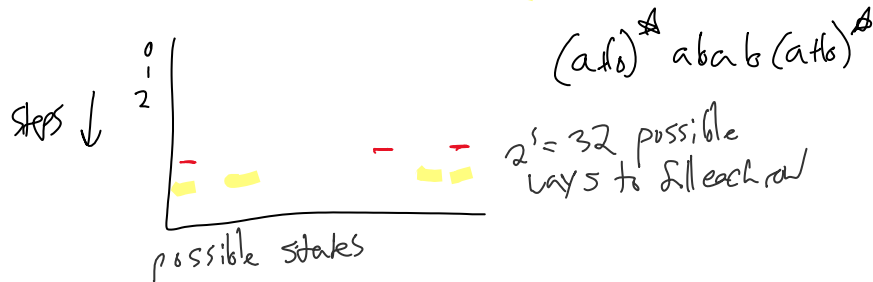


$\sqrt{(0+1)^A \mid (0+1)^A}$  ?

- "take any possible transition for the next symbol. And  $\epsilon$  is a free move"

- "An NFA "accepts" a string iff ~~all~~ any?  
Some path following above rule ends in an accepting state.



$(0+1)^A 0 (0+\epsilon) \mid (0+1)^A$

### Interpretations of Nondeterminism



many threads/cores interpretation

how many? there could be a lot

→ (at least for finite automata).....

How many states could he be in?

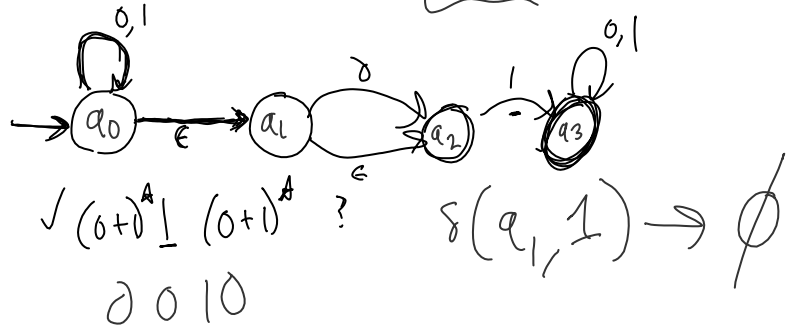
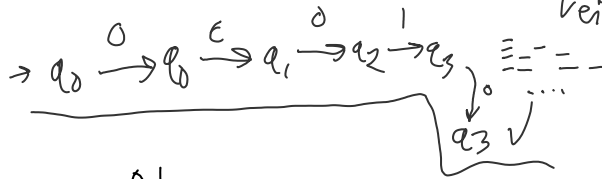
$$|P(Q)| = 2^{|Q|}$$

$P(Q)$  also written as  $2^Q$

$2^{|Q|}$  may be very large compared to  $|Q|$   
but it's still finite

→ prove and verify

Prover: "N accepts 'adabab'..."  
Verifier: "I'll show you..."



→ ... many more...

Are all DFAs also NFAs?

Yes

Are  $\epsilon$ -transitions necessary?

No

Formal notation

$$DFA_s = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, A)$$

$$NFAs = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, A)$$

for dfa,  $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$

for nfa,  $\delta: Q \times (\Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\}) \rightarrow P(Q)$

for dfa:  $\delta^*: Q \times \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$  a subset of states

$\delta^*: Q \times \Sigma^* \rightarrow P(Q)$

$\delta^*$ :  $P(Q) \times \Sigma^* \rightarrow P(Q)$

$\epsilon$ -reach:  $Q \rightarrow P(Q)$  "all states reachable by  $\epsilon$ -transitions"

$\epsilon$ -reach( $q$ ) =  $\delta(q, \epsilon)$

$\epsilon$ -reach:  $P(Q) \rightarrow P(Q)$  "all states reachable from any of the states in  $S$  taking  $\epsilon$  transitions"

$\epsilon$ -reach( $S$ ) =  $\left( \bigcup_{q \in S} \epsilon\text{-reach } q \right) \cup \{q\}$  equiv  $\bigcup S$

a set of states

$\bigcup_{P \in \epsilon\text{-reach}(q)} \epsilon\text{-reach}(P)$

$\delta^*$  = .... to fill in see course notes

# Thompson's Alg.

Regular language to an NFA.

Regex:

$\emptyset$

$\rightarrow \bigcirc \checkmark$

$\epsilon$

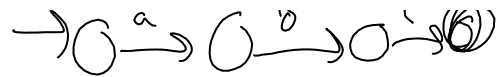
$\rightarrow \bigcirc \checkmark$

.....  $\checkmark$

$$\frac{\{abc\}}{R_1 \cup R_2}$$

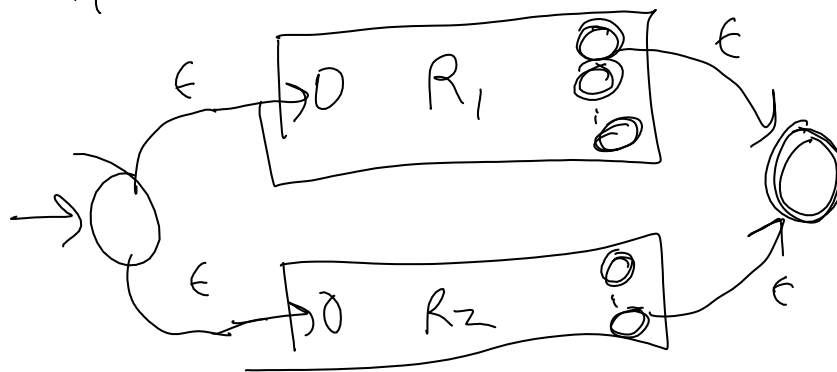
$$\frac{\quad}{R_1}$$

$$R_1 \circ R_2$$



$R_1 \cap R_2$  by prod. construction.

$R_1 \cup R_2$



$R_1 \circ R_2$



$R^A$

