$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { T2 papers - after (some) FSAS } \\
& \text { A3 - up tonight. } \\
& \text { CSC 236 fall } 2012 \\
& \text { automate and languages }
\end{aligned}
$$

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Using Introduction to the Theory of Computation, Chapter 7

## Outline

## formal languages

FSAs
notes

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## some definitions

alphabet: finite, non-empty set of symbols, e.g. $\{a, b\}$ or $\{0,1,-1\}$. Conventionally denoted $\Sigma$.
string: finite (including empty) sequence of symbols over an alphabet: abba is a string over $\{a, b\}$. Convention: $\varepsilon$ is the empty string, never an allowed symbol, $\Sigma^{*}$ is set of all strings over $\Sigma$.
language: Subset of $\Sigma^{*}$ for some alphabet $\Sigma$. Possibly empty, possibly infinite subset. E.g. \{\}, $\{a a, a a a, a a a a, \ldots\}$.
N.B.: $\} \neq\{\varepsilon\}$.

Many problems can be reduced to languages: logical formulas, identifiers for compilation, natural language processing. Key question is recognition:

Given language $L$ and string $s$, is $s \in L$ ?

Languages may be described either by descriptive generators (for example, regular expressions) or procedurally (e.g. finite state automata)

## more notation

string length: denoted $|s|$, is the number of symbols in $s$, e.g. $|b b a|=3$.

$$
s=t: \text { if and only if }|s|=|t| \text {, and } s_{i}=t_{i} \text { for } 1 \leq i \leq|s|
$$

$s^{R}$ : reversal of $s$ is obtained by reversing symbols of $s$, e.g. $1011^{R}=1101$.
$s t$ or $s \circ t$ : contcatenation of $s$ and $t$ - all characters of $s$ followed by all those of $t$, e.g. $b b a \circ b b=b b a b b$.
$s^{k}$ : denotes $s$ concatenated with itself $k$ times. E.g., $a b^{3}=a b a b a b, 101^{0}=\varepsilon$.
$\Sigma^{n}$ : all strings of length $n$ over $\Sigma, \Sigma^{*}$ denotes all strings over $\Sigma$.

## language operations

$\bar{L}$ : Complement of $L$, i.e. $\Sigma^{*}-L$. If $L$ is language of strings over $\{0,1\}$ that start with 0 , then $\bar{L}$ is the language of strings that begin with 1 plus the empty string.
$L \cup L^{\prime}$ : union
$L \cap L^{\prime}$ : intersection
$L-L^{\prime}:$ difference

$$
\operatorname{Rev}(L):=\left\{s^{R}: s \in L\right\}
$$

concatenation: $L L^{\prime}$ or $L \cdot L^{\prime}=\left\{r t \mid r \in L, t \in L^{\prime}\right\}$. Special cases

$$
L\{\varepsilon\}=L=\{\varepsilon\} L, \text { and } L\}=\{ \}=\{ \} L
$$

## more language operations

exponentiation: $L^{k}$ is concatenation of $L k$ times. Special case, $L^{0}=\{\varepsilon\}$, including $L=\{ \}$ !

Kleene star: $L^{*}=L^{0} \cup L^{1} \cup L^{2} \cup \ldots$

## states needed to classify a string

what state is a stingy vending machine in based on coins?
accepts only nickles (a), dimes (b), and quarters (c), no change given, and everything costs 30 cents useful toy (you'll need JRE)

| $\delta$ | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | $\geq 30$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| n | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | $\geq 30$ | $\geq 30$ |
| d | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | $\geq 30$ | $\geq 30$ | $\geq 30$ |
| q | 25 | $\geq 30$ | $\geq 30$ | $\geq 30$ | $\geq 30$ | $\geq 30$ | $\geq 30$ |

## build an automaton with formalities...

quintuple: $\left(Q, \Sigma, q_{0}, F, \delta\right)$
$Q$ is set of states, $\Sigma$ is finite, non-empty alphabet, $q_{0}$ is start state
$F$ is set of accepting states, and $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \mapsto Q$ is transition function

We can extend $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \mapsto Q$ to a transition function that tells us what state a string $s$ takes the automaton to:

$$
\delta^{*}: Q \times \Sigma^{*} \mapsto Q \quad \delta^{*}(q, s)= \begin{cases}q & \text { if } s=\varepsilon \\ \delta\left(\delta^{*}\left(q, s^{\prime}\right), a\right) & \text { if } s^{\prime} \in \Sigma^{*}, a \in \Sigma, s=\end{cases}
$$

String $s$ is accepted if and only iff $\delta^{*}\left(q_{0}, s\right) \in F$, it is rejected otherwise.
example - an odd machine
devise a machine that accepts strings over $\{a, b\}$ with an odd number of $a$ s


Formal proof requires inductive proof of invariant:

$$
\delta^{*}(E, s)=\left\{\begin{array} { l } 
{ E } \\
{ O }
\end{array} \left[\begin{array}{l}
\text { if } \\
\text { if }
\end{array} \begin{array}{l}
\text { has even number of } a s \\
s h a s \text { odd number of } a s
\end{array}\right.\right.
$$

induction on $|S|$
Structural induction on $S$ s $\sum=\{a, b\}$ def $\Sigma^{*}$ : (1) Smallest set such that
(1) bases
(2) (induction step) if $y^{\prime} \in \Sigma^{*}$, than $y^{\prime} c \in \Sigma^{*}$, for $c \in \Sigma$
float machine

$$
\begin{aligned}
& L_{1}=\{0, \ldots, 9\} \\
& \left.L_{2}=\{+,-\}, L_{3}=\{\cdot\} \quad\right\urcorner \cup \mathcal{L}_{1}^{\prime} \\
& L_{F}=\left\{s \in L_{2}^{j} L_{1}^{m} L_{3}^{k} L_{1}^{n} \mid j, k \leq 1, m, n \geq 1\right\}
\end{aligned}
$$

Devise a machine that accepts $L_{F}$


## more odd/even

$L$ is the language of binary strings
with an odd number of as, but even length
Devise a machine for $L$
$\equiv \quad \equiv \quad \square Q \subset$

## notes

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