

Math 322

Qs/ 13.1 #11 example #7

$S \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow OCAB, C \rightarrow \lambda, BA \rightarrow AB$
 $OA \rightarrow OI, IA \rightarrow II, IB \rightarrow IZ, ZB \rightarrow ZZ$

$$\text{Set} = \{ 0^n 1^n 2^n \mid n=0,1,2,\dots \}$$

$$= \{ \lambda, 012, 001122, 000111222, \dots \}$$

$$S \Rightarrow C \Rightarrow \lambda$$

$$S \Rightarrow C \Rightarrow OCAB \Rightarrow OARB \Rightarrow OIB \Rightarrow OI2$$

#11

$$\left[\begin{aligned} S \Rightarrow C \Rightarrow OCAB \Rightarrow OOCABAB \Rightarrow OOABAB \\ \Rightarrow OOIABAB \Rightarrow OOIABB \Rightarrow OOIIBB \\ \Rightarrow OOIIZB \Rightarrow OOIIZZ \end{aligned} \right.$$

Show

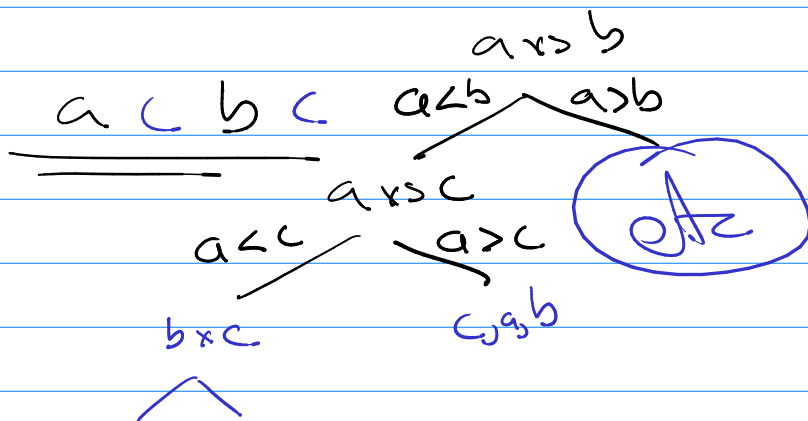
$$0 = 1$$

$$1 = X \vee \bar{X}$$

$$1 = 0 \vee \bar{0} = \bar{0}$$

a, b, c

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parenthesis:

0 ops. (A) $C_0 = 1$
1 ops (A+B) $C_1 = 1$

n ops: $(a_0) + (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n)$
 $C_0 \quad \quad C_{n-1}$
or

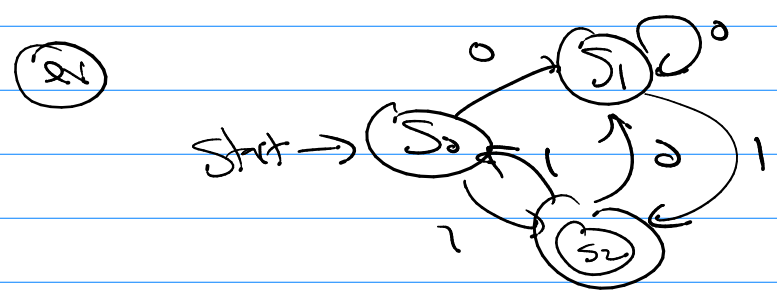
$(a_0 + a_n) + (a_1 + \dots + a_{n-1})$
 $C_1 \quad \quad C_{n-2}$

$$C_n = C_0 \cdot C_{n-1} + C_1 \cdot C_{n-2} + \dots + C_{n-1} \cdot C_0$$

$C_1 = 1$
 $C_2 = 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 = 2$
 $C_3 = 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 = 5$
⋮

13.3 F.S.A. (Finite State Automata)

$$M = (S, I, f, s_0, F)$$



	I	
	0	1
S ₀	S ₁	S ₂
S ₁	S ₀	S ₂
S ₂	S ₁	S ₀

$f: S \times I \rightarrow S$ transition function.

$f: (S_0, 0) \rightarrow S_1 \quad (S_1, 0) \rightarrow S_2 \quad (S_2, 0) \rightarrow S_1$
 $(S_0, 1) \rightarrow S_2 \quad (S_1, 1) \rightarrow S_0 \quad (S_2, 1) \rightarrow S_0$

$(S_0, 0) \rightarrow S_1$

$(S_0, 1) \rightarrow S_2$

$(S_1, 0) \rightarrow S_1$

$(S_1, 1) \rightarrow S_2$

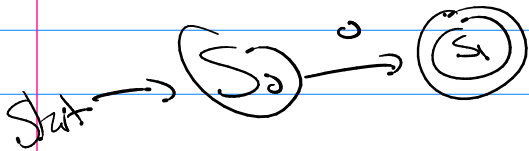
$(S_2, 0) \rightarrow S_1$

$(S_2, 1) \rightarrow S_0$

$f: S \times I \rightarrow S$

M is a Deterministic F.S.A.

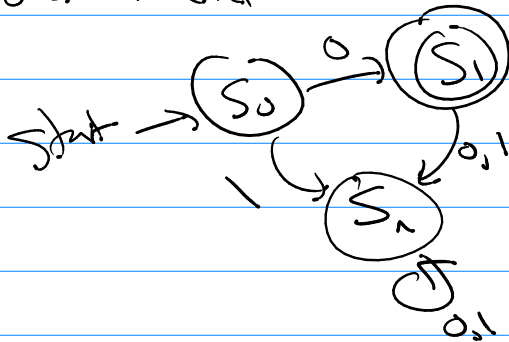
Short-hand / Lazy version of F.S.A (State diagram)



know $I = \{0, 1\}$

	0	1
S0	S1	
S1		

the "actual" machine



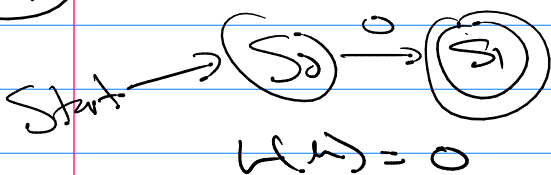
	0	1
S0	S1	S2
S1	S1	S2
S2	S1	S0

Language Recognition

M recognizes x an input string if it takes S_0 to a final state

$L(M) =$ set of all recog. strings

(a)



(b)



if $L(M_1) = L(M_2)$ we say M_1, M_2 are equivalent.

$L(M) =$ set of all strings that take S_0 to a final state

Notation for strings

$$A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$$

$A^n =$ set of all strings that concatenate n elements of A .

$$\text{ex } \{01, 001\}^3 = \{010101, 001001001, \\ 0101001, 0100101, 0010101, \\ \dots\}$$

$$A^0 = \{\epsilon\}$$

$$A^* = A^0 \cup A^1 \cup A^2 \cup \dots \quad (\text{Kleene closure})$$

ex all bit strings $\{0, 1\}^*$

ex all strings with a 11 $\{0, 1\}^* 11 \{0, 1\}^*$

ex $1^* = \{\epsilon, 1, 11, 111, \dots\} = \{1^n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

ex same amount of 1's before the exact same amount of 0's
 $1^n 0^n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$L(M) = ?$

Final States

