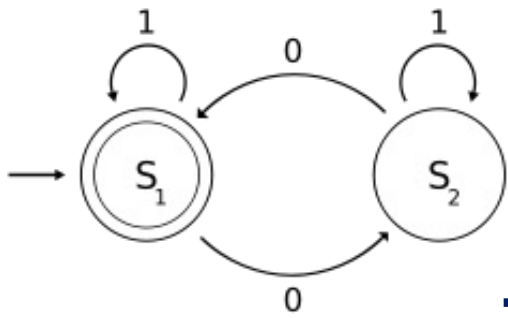


Finite State Machines



Course Information

CS235

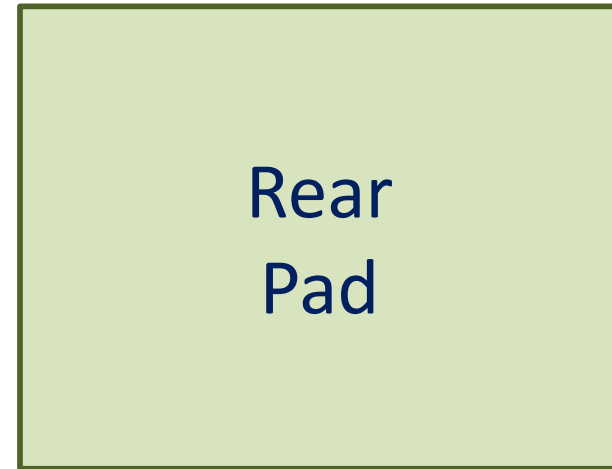
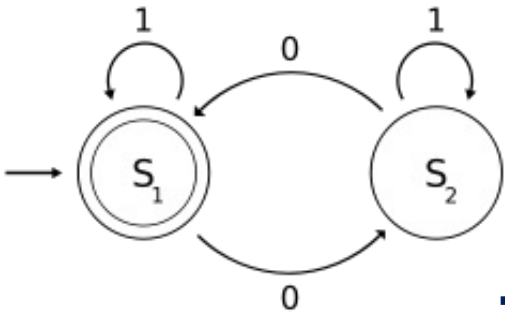
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CS235

Welcome to **CS235**, an introduction to **the theory of computation**

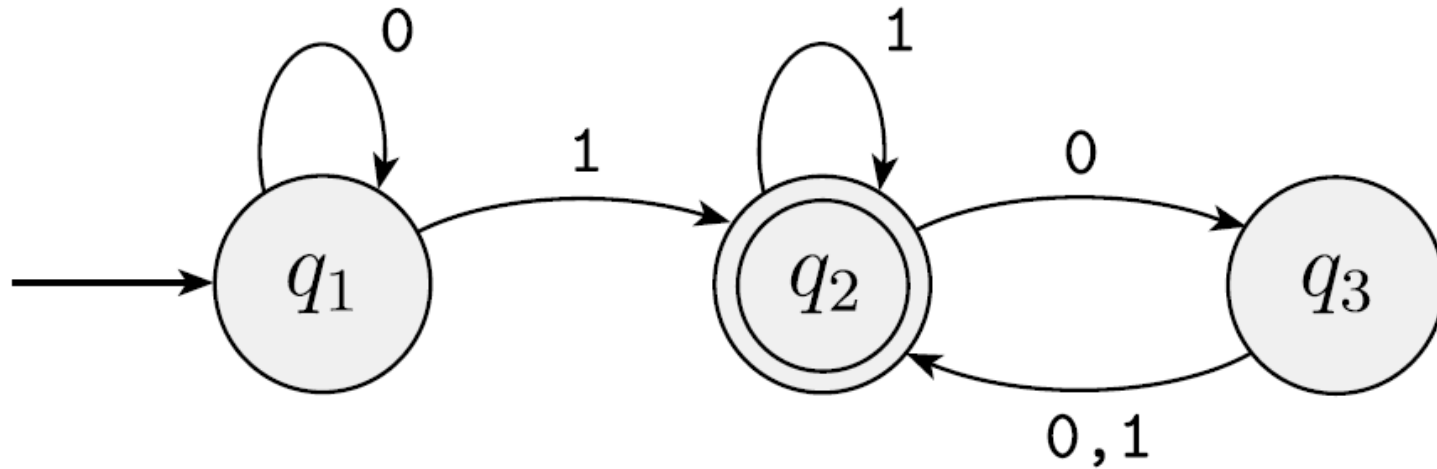
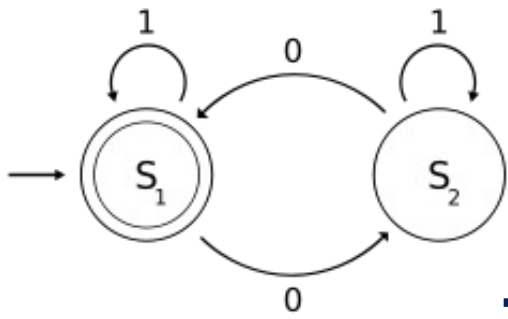
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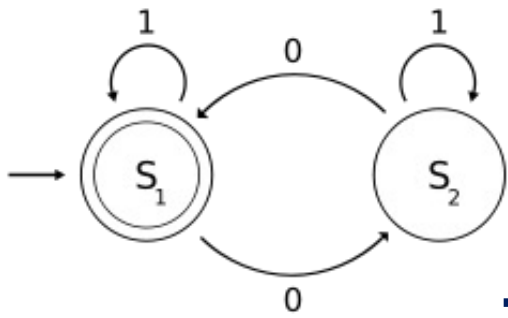
Finite Automata



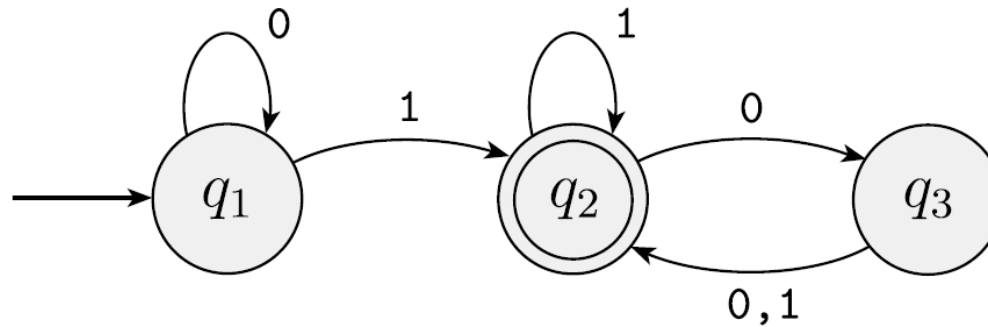
Door

Language Recognition Devices



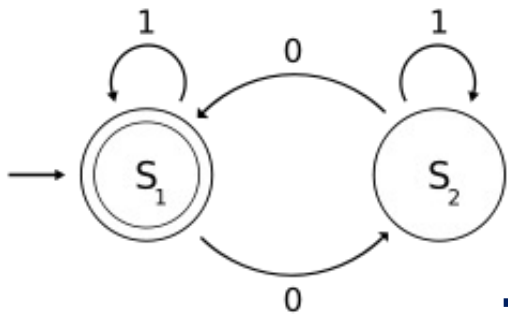


Finite Automaton



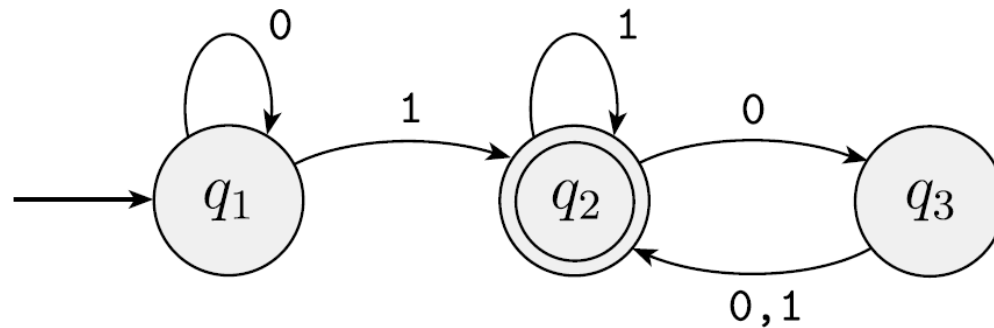
A finite automaton is a 5-tuple $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$, where

1. Q is a finite set called the **states**,
2. Σ is a finite set called the **alphabet**,
3. $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$ is the **transition function**,
4. $q_0 \in Q$ is the **start state**, and
5. $F \subseteq Q$ is the **set of accept states**.

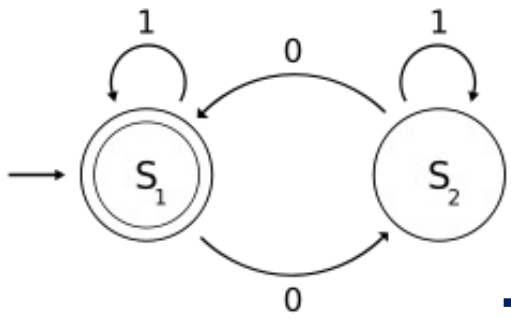


Languages

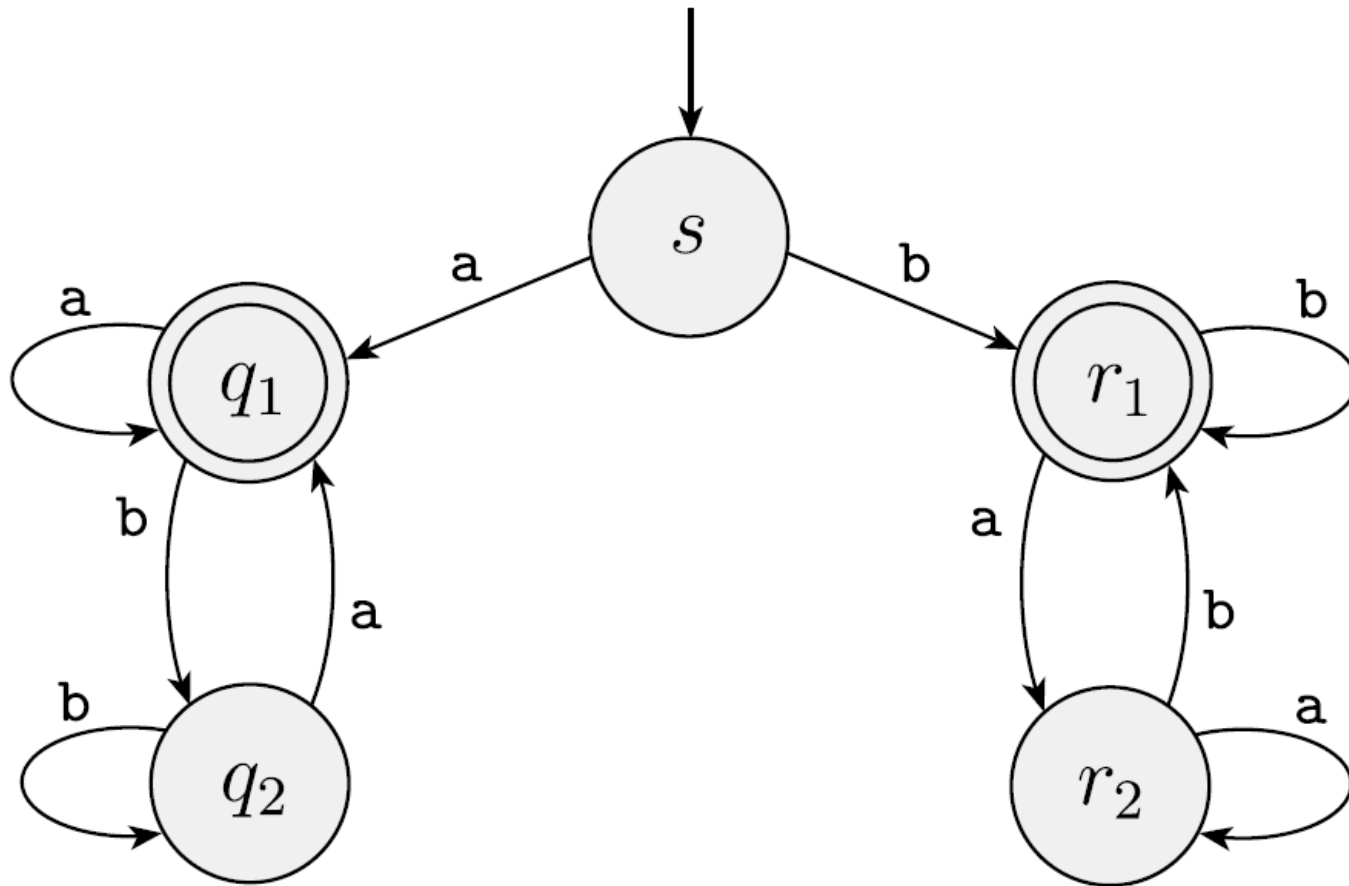
The set of all strings accepted by a finite automaton M is called the language of machine M , and is written $L(M)$.

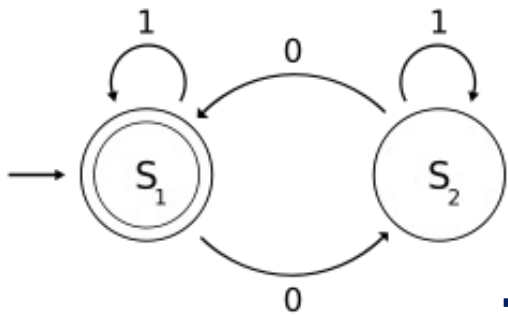


We say that M recognizes the language $L(M)$.

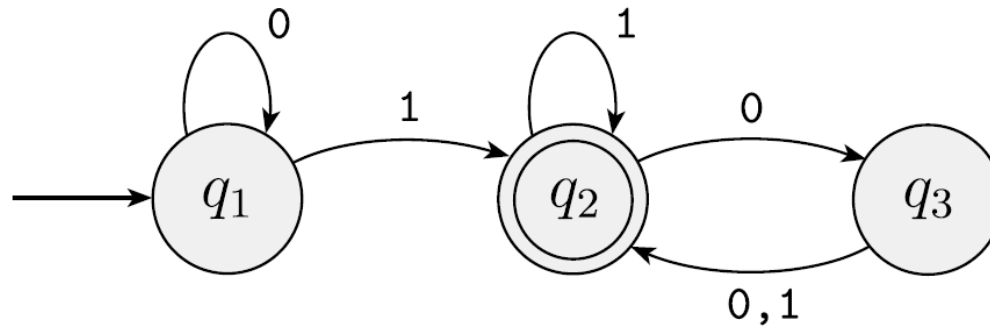


What language?



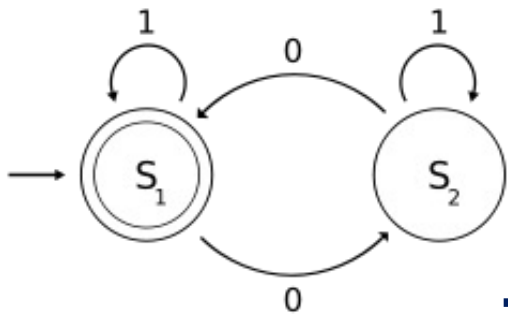


Automata Computation



Let $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ be a finite automaton and let $w = w_1w_2 \cdots w_n$ be a string where each w_i is a member of the alphabet Σ . Then M accepts w if a sequence of states r_0, r_1, \dots, r_n in Q exists with three conditions:

1. $r_0 = q_0$,
2. $\delta(r_i, w_{i+1}) = r_{i+1}$, for $i = 0, \dots, n-1$, and
3. $r_n \in F$.

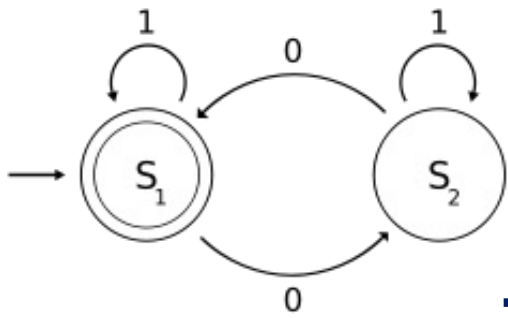


Regular Languages

A language is called a regular language if some finite automaton recognizes it.

$L(M_1) = \{w \mid w \text{ contains at least one } 1 \text{ and}$
 $\text{an even number of } 0\text{s follow the last } 1 \}$

$L(M_4) = \{w \mid w \text{ is a string over } \{a, b\} \text{ that starts}$
 $\text{and ends with the same symbol } \}$



Designing Your Own

Is $\{w \mid w \text{ is a string of 0s and 1s containing an even number of 0s}\}$ a regular language?

How about $\{w \mid w \text{ is a string of } a\text{s and } b\text{s containing the substring } aba\}$?