

Miscellaneous topics
for
regular languages

Exam 7-9 pm Thursday

116 RAL

Lecture: review / Q/A

- Regular \Rightarrow PL holds
but not $\text{PL holds} \Rightarrow$ Regular
 \equiv
- Unique minimal DFA
- different varieties of automata

$$L = \{a^i b^n c^n : i, n \geq 0\}$$

Satisfies PL

$$P = 1$$

\forall string w st. $|w| \geq 1$

let $w = xyz$ where

$$x = \varepsilon \quad y = a$$

$$z = \text{rest} = a^j b^n c^n$$

$$|xy| \leq 1 \quad \checkmark \quad |y| \geq 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$w = xyz \quad \checkmark$$

$$xy^i z = a^i a^j b^n c^n$$

$$L \cap b^* c^*$$

$$= \{ b^n c^n : n \geq 0 \}$$

L is not regular

because $b^n c^n$ is not



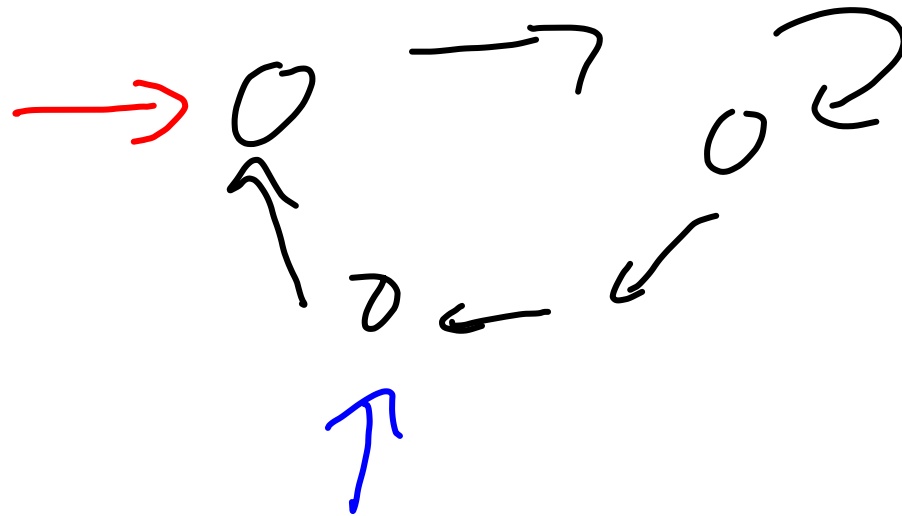
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Suffix languages

q a state L recognized by
DFA M

$L_q =$ Language of M if start
state changed to q



$$L_q = \{w : q \xrightarrow{w} q_f, q_f \in f\}$$

\rightsquigarrow $\textcircled{3}$ $\overset{a,b}{\curvearrowright}$

$$L_3 = (a+b)^*$$

$$= \Sigma^*$$

\rightsquigarrow $\textcircled{2}$ $\overset{b}{\curvearrowright}$ \xrightarrow{a} $\textcircled{3}$ $\overset{a,b}{\curvearrowright}$

$$L_2 = b^* a (a+b)^*$$

$$= L_5$$

Equivalence classes

q, r are states

$q \sim r$ iff $L_q = L_r$

$$2 \sim 5 \quad [2] = \{2, 5\}$$

$$3 \sim 6 \quad [3] = \{3, 6\}$$

$$[1] = \{1\}$$

Equivalence classes are states of
minimal DFA

Minimal DFA depends only
on L = set of strings

Let $w \in \Sigma^*$

$$S_L(w) = \{x : wx \in L\}$$

$$L = (a+bb) b^* a (a+b)^*$$

$$= a b^* a (a+b)^*$$

$$w = a \quad + \quad bb b^* a (a+b)^*$$

$$S_L(w) = b^* a (a+b)^*$$

$$w = ab$$

$$S_L(w) = b^* a (a+b)^*$$

$$w = b$$

$$S_L(w) = b^+ a (a+b)^*$$

not kosher, but group

$$b^+ = b b^*$$

$$= b b^* a (a+b)^*$$

$$w = bb$$

$$S_L(w) = b^* a (a+b)^*$$

Equivalent strings

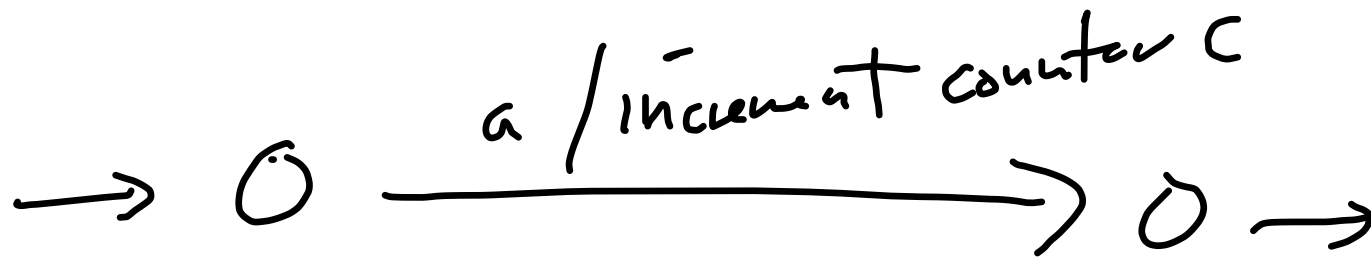
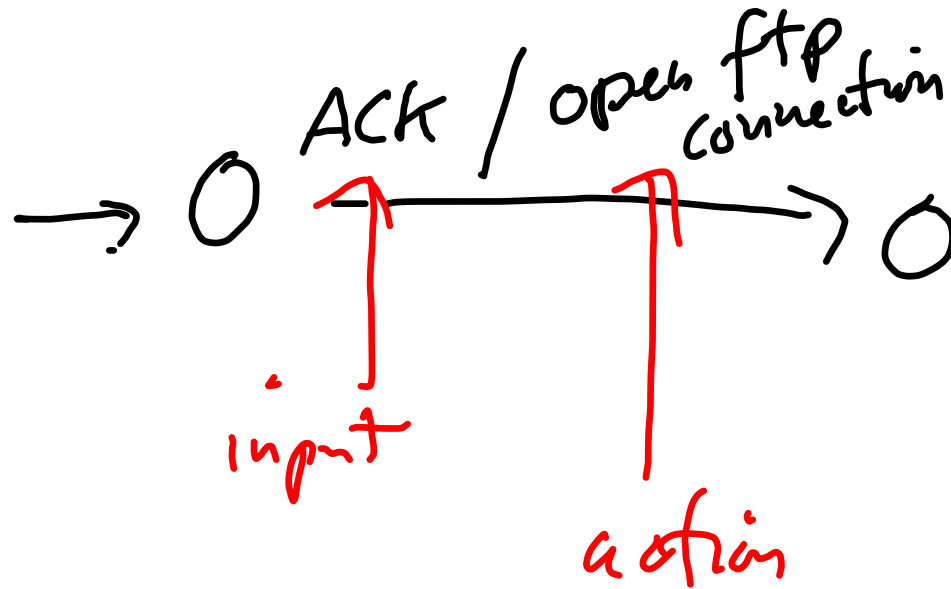
w, z are strings in Σ^*

$w \sim z$ iff $S_L(w) = S_L(z)$

Fun Mods to Automate

- transducer add output
- probabilities on transitions
- actions on transitions

Actions

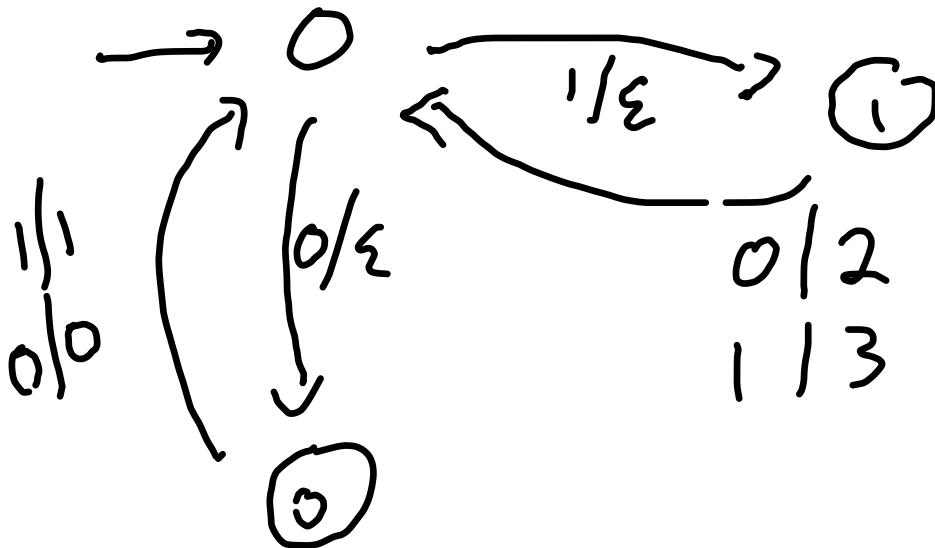


Output

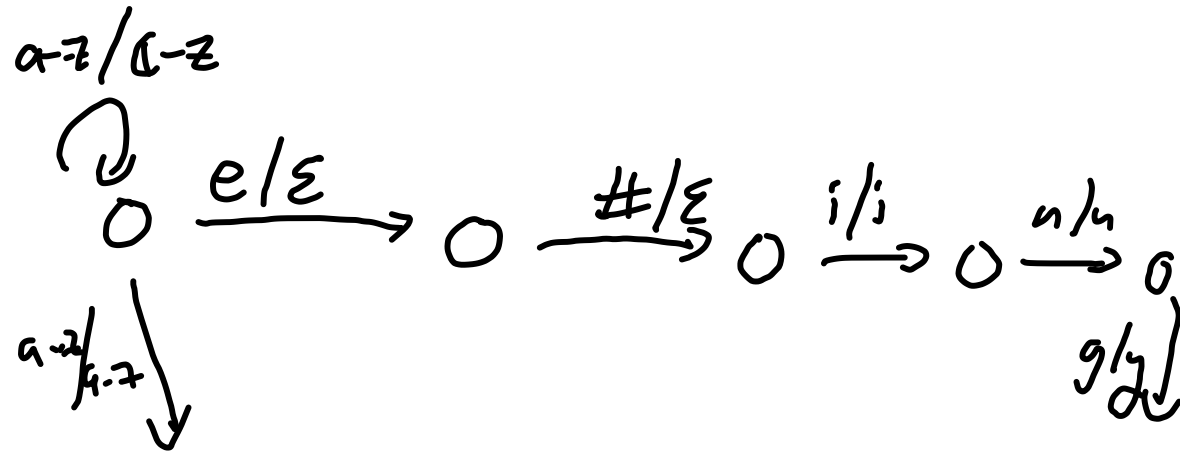
Finite-state Transducers FSTs

binary #'s into base-4 #'s

011120..... \rightarrow 132.....



bake #ing
 → baking

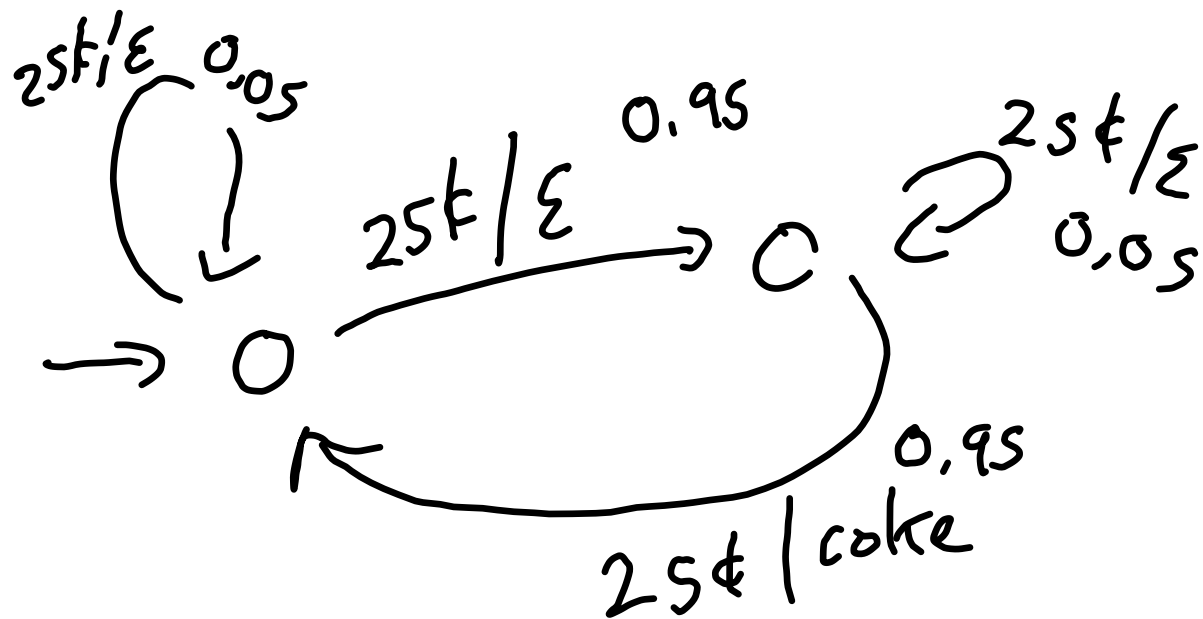


e → ε / — #ing

statistical NFAs / FSTs

add probabilities

coke machine



Types for δ

GNFAs + above

$$\text{NFA} : \delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow P(Q)$$

FST: Sipson: one char output
per input char
deterministic

$$\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma$$

↑
output char

outputs strings on transitions

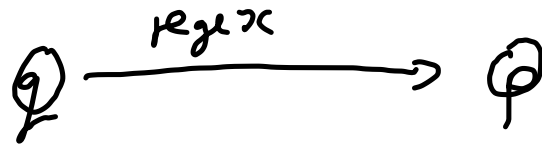
$$\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma^*$$

stochastic FST

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

[0, 1]

GNFA



$$\delta: Q \times R(\Sigma) \rightarrow Q$$

$\exists!$ There is exactly one
Transition from p to q
 $\forall p, q$ states

$$\delta: Q \times Q \rightarrow R(\Sigma)$$

↑ source ↑ destination ↑ regexes over Σ