Discussion of Common Problems – 2

Kleene Star Paths in DFA Challenge Problem 1

Kleene Star



• 1*

- Does NOT mean an infinite long string of 1's
- L(1*)={ε,1,11,111,111,...}
- Each element in L(1*) has finite length

Infiniteness

 Infinite objects are important in mathematics (set of integers, a line containing infinite number of points)

- In a computational model, you can never read such object into a computer
 - Unless you can represent it in finite form
 - Regular expression for a regular language
 - Triple (a,b,c) for a line ax+by+c=0

What is "Last"

- A DFA which accepts all strings of 0's and 1's except those whose last character is 1
- What about the string 1?
- The last character of any string a₁a₂...a_n is just a_n (n≥1).
- So 1 is not accepted by this DFA

Convert DFA into RE



- k-Path Induction
- Let R_{ij}^k be the regular expression for the set of labels of k-paths from state i to j

k-Path Inductive Case

A k-path from i to j either: 1. Never goes through state k, or 2. Goes through k one or more times. $R_{ij}^{k} = R_{ij}^{k-1} + R_{ik}^{k-1}(R_{kk}^{k-1}) R_{kj}^{k-1}$ f Goes from Then, from Doesn't go i to k the k to j Zero or through k first time more times from k to k



L is a language with alphabet {0, 1, 2}
L contains no strings that have any three consecutive 0's, any three consecutive 1's, or any three consecutive 2's.

• e.g. 11000220 is not in L

 Prove that L is regular and give a DFA for L.

The complement of L has a regular expression: (0+1+2)*(000+111+222)(0+1+2)*

 All strings that DO contain three consecutive 0's or 1's or 2's.

 Regular languages are closed under complement

DFA for L

- The state represents the run of the same symbol that appears at the end of the string
 - Start state S
 - State a₀, a₀₀, a₁, a₁₁, a₂, a₂₂
 - Dead state D

Example:

012011 should get to a₁₁

	0	1	2
→*S	a ₀	a ₁	a ₂
*a ₀	a ₀₀	a ₁	a ₂
*a ₁	a ₀	a ₁₁	a ₂
*a ₂	a ₀	a ₁	a ₂₂
*a ₀₀	D	a ₁	a ₂
*a ₁₁	a ₀	D	a ₂
*a ₂₂	a ₀	a ₁	D
D	D	D	D