

Lecture #4

- Formalizing the product construction
- Regular expressions

Formalizing the product construction

$$M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$$

$$M' = (Q', \Sigma, \delta', q'_0, F')$$

A product automaton of M_1 and M_2

is $N = (Q \times Q', \Sigma, \delta_N, (q_0, q'_0), F_N)$

where $\forall (q, q') \in Q \times Q', a \in \Sigma$

$$\delta_N((q, q'), a) = \begin{pmatrix} \delta(q, a) \\ \delta'(q', a) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_N \subseteq (Q \times Q')$$

- Intersection automaton of M and M' is the product automaton of M and M' :

$$N = (Q \times Q', \Sigma, \delta_N, (q_0, q_0'), F_N)$$
where $F_N = F \times F'$
- Union automaton of M and M' is where $F_N = (F \times Q') \cup (Q \times F')$

More notation

$$M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$$

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

Extend this function: $\delta: Q \times \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$

$$\delta(q, \epsilon) = q \quad \forall q \in Q$$

$$\delta(q, wa) = \delta(\delta(q, w), a)$$

M accepts w iff $\delta(q_0, w) \in F$

Back to the product construction.

$$\text{Let } M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$$

$$M' = (Q', \Sigma, \delta', q'_0, F')$$

and let N be a product automaton

$$N = (Q \times Q', \Sigma, \delta_N, (q_0, q'_0), F_N)$$

$$\text{where } \delta_N((q, q'), a) = (\delta(q, a), \delta'(q', a))$$

$$\forall q, q' \in Q, a \in \Sigma.$$

Lemma For every $w \in \Sigma^*$

$$\delta_N((q_0, q'_0), w) = (\delta(q_0, w), \delta'(q'_0, w))$$

Proof. (by induction on $|w|$)

Base case $|w|=0$; $w = \epsilon$

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_N((q_0, q'_0), \epsilon) &= (q_0, q'_0) \\ &= (\delta(q_0, \epsilon), \delta'(q'_0, \epsilon))\end{aligned}$$

Induction step $|w| > 0$, Let $w = w'a$

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_N((q_0, q'_0), w) &= \delta_N((q_0, q'_0), w'a) \\ &= \delta_N(\delta_N((q_0, q'_0), w'), a) \\ &= \delta_N(\underbrace{(\delta(q_0, w'))}_{\text{by ind hypo}}, \underbrace{\delta'(q'_0, w')}_{\text{by ind hypo}}), a)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\delta(\delta(q_0, w'), a), \delta'(\delta'(q'_0, w'), a)) \\ &= (\delta(q_0, w'a), \delta'(q'_0, w'a)) \\ &= (\delta(q_0, w), \delta'(q'_0, w)) \end{aligned}$$

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Let $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$
 $M' = (Q', \Sigma, \delta', q'_0, F')$
 $T \& N = (Q \times Q', \delta_N(q_0, q'_0), F \times F')$
 where $\delta_N((q, q'), a) = (\delta(q, a), \delta'(q', a))$

$$L(N) = L(M_1) \cap L(M_2)$$

Let $w \in \Sigma^*$. $w \in L(N)$
 iff $\delta_N(q_0, q'_0, w) \in F \times F'$
 iff $(\delta(q_0, w), \delta'(q'_0, w)) \in F \times F'$
 iff $\delta(q_0, w) \in F$ and $\delta'(q'_0, w) \in F'$
 iff $w \in L(M)$ and $w \in L(M')$
 iff $w \in L(M) \cap L(M')$

Three operations of interest:

$L_1 \cup L_2$ union

$L_1 \cdot L_2$ concatenation

L^* recursion.

$$L_1 \cdot L_2 = \{w_1 \cdot w_2 \mid w_1 \in L_1, w_2 \in L_2\}$$

Eg. $L_1 = \{a, b\}$; $L_2 = \{bc, ca\}$

$$L_1 \cdot L_2 = \{abc, aca, bbc, bca\}.$$

$$L_1 \cdot L_2 = \{w \mid \exists w_1, w_2 : w = w_1 \cdot w_2, w_1 \in L_1, w_2 \in L_2\}$$

* - Kleene-*

$$L^* = \left\{ w \mid w = w_1 \dots w_k \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{where } k \geq 0 \\ \text{and each } w_i \in L \end{array} \right\}$$

Eg. $\{a, bb\}^* = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon, a, bb, \\ abb, bba, \\ aa, bbbb, \\ abba, abbbb, \\ \dots \end{array} \right\}$

$\{a,b\}^*$ = set of all words with letters a, b

This is why we call Σ^* the set of all words over Σ .

Regular expressions

$\forall a \in \Sigma$ a is a regexp. $\mapsto L(a) = \{a\}$
 ϵ is a regexp $\mapsto L(\epsilon) = \{\epsilon\}$
 ϕ is a regexp $\mapsto L(\phi) = \phi$

Combine regular expressions
 $R + S, R \cup S$ is a regexp $\mapsto L(R \cup S) = L(R) \cup L(S)$
 $R \cdot S$ is a regexp $\mapsto L(R \cdot S) = L(R) \cdot L(S)$
 R^* is a regexp $\mapsto L(R^*) = (L(R))^*$

How do I write Σ^* $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$

$(a \cup b)^*$

$(a + b)^*$

$$(aa)^* = \{w \in \{a^+\} \mid |w| \text{ is even}\}$$
$$= \{\epsilon, aa, aaaa, \dots\}$$

$$(a+b)^* aab (a+b)^* = \{w \in \{a, b\}^* \mid w = w_1 aab w_2\}$$

$$(a+b)^* aab (a+b)^* = L_1$$

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

$$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$$

$$(a+b) \cdot (a+b)^* = \Sigma^* \setminus \{\epsilon\}$$