

NFA

$$L(\delta \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \textcircled{0}) = \Sigma^*$$

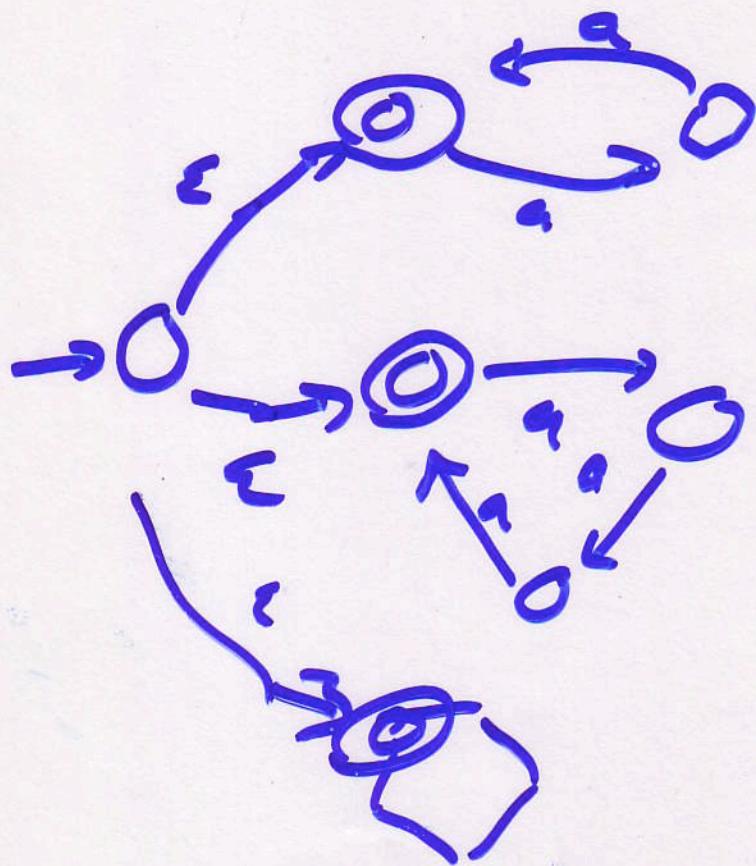
or 5

$$L = \{a^n \mid n \text{ is a multiple of } 2 \text{ or } 3\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{a\}$$

$$L = L_2 \cup L_3$$

$$\{a \in \Sigma^* \mid K \mid n\}$$



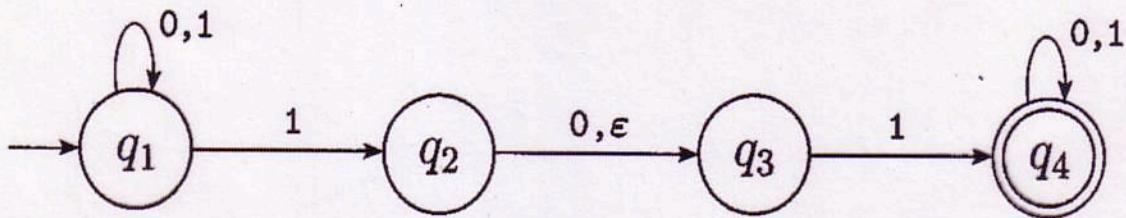


FIGURE 1.27

Symbol read
 0
 1
 Non-deterministic
 Finite
 Automaton
 NFA

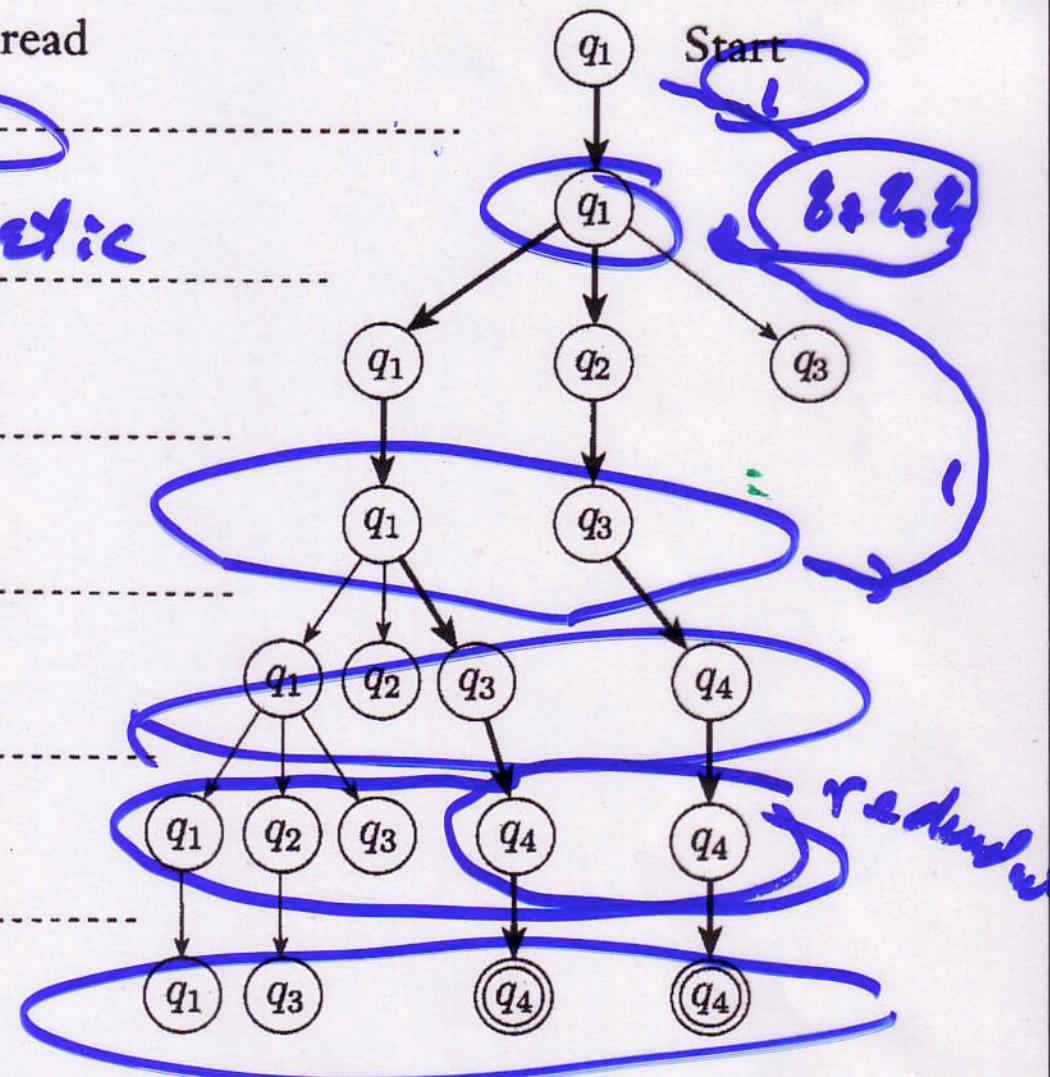
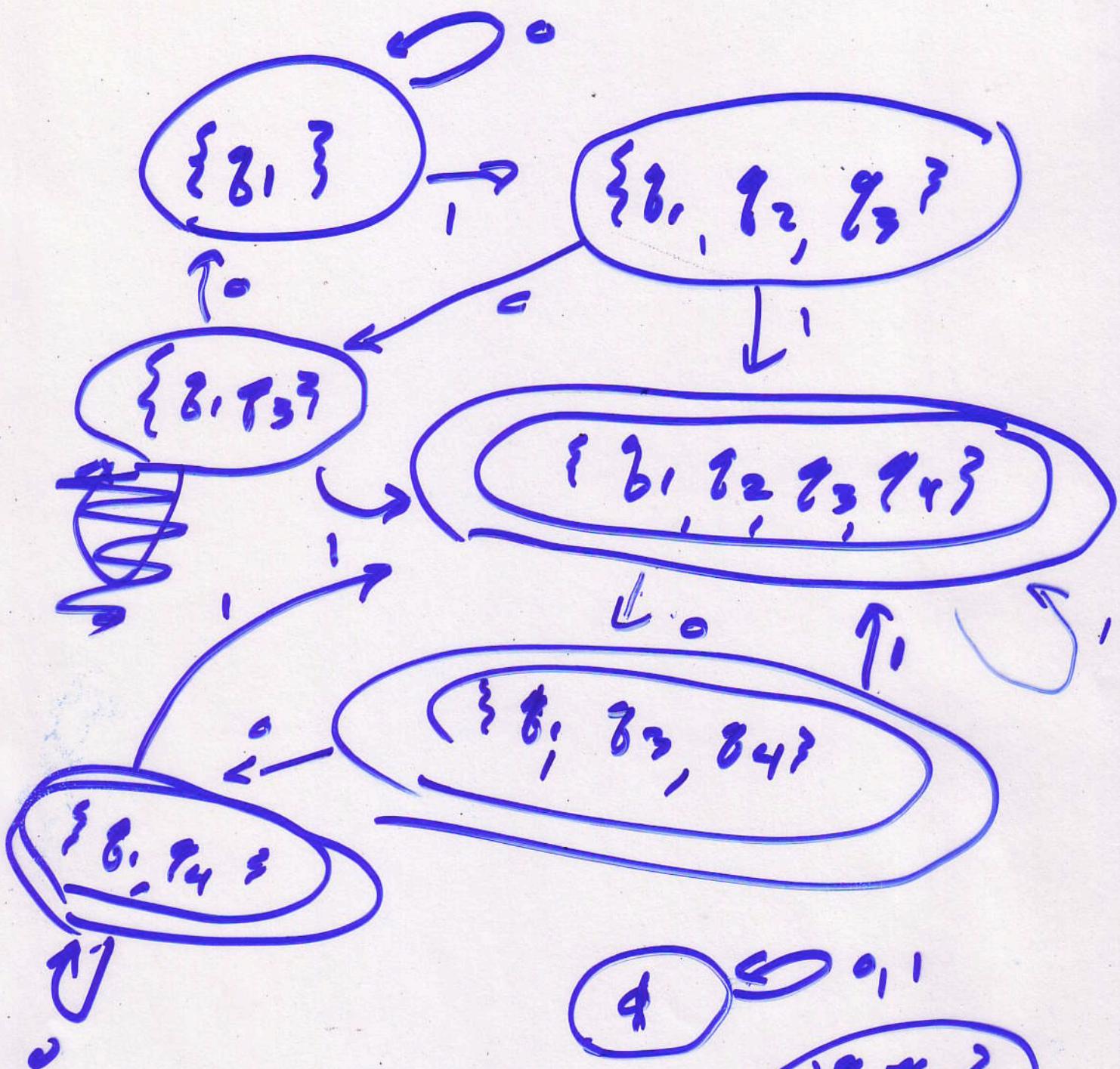


FIGURE 1.29



and 8 more: $2^4 = 16$

M_1 is equivalent to M_2 if

$$L(M_1) = L(M_2)$$

Theorem 1.39 If N is an equivalent DFA to M .

$$N = \langle Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F \rangle$$

$$M = \langle Q; \Sigma, \delta; q_0', F' \rangle$$

no ϵ -moves $Q' = 2^Q$ with. Σ

$$q_0' = \{q_0\} \quad q_0' = E(\{q_0\})$$

$$F' = \{R \subseteq Q \mid R \cap F \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$\forall a \in \Sigma, \forall R \subseteq Q$$

$$\delta'(R, Q) = \bigcup_{r \in R} \delta(r, a)$$

$$R \subseteq Q$$

$$E(R) = \{g \mid g \text{ reachable from some } r \in R \text{ by one or more } \epsilon\text{-moves}\}$$