

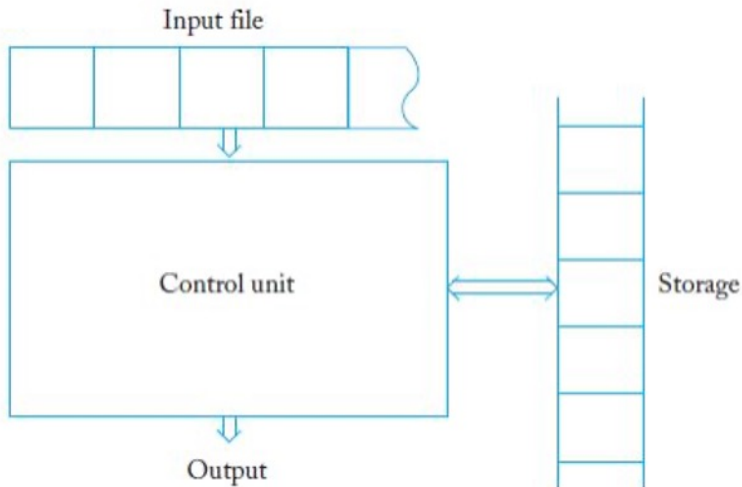
# Foundations of Computing

## Lecture 1

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January 16, 2024

# Modeling Computation



- 1 Strings, Languages, and Automata
- 2 Deterministic Finite Automata (DFA)

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  - Ex:  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ ,  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

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  - ex:  $v = 001$ ,  $w = 11001$
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  - Length of a string:  $|v| = 3$  and  $|\lambda| = 0$
- Operations on Strings
  - Concatenation:  $vw = abaabaaa$
  - Reverse:  $w^R = aaaba$
  - Repeat:  $v^2 = abaaba$  and  $v^0 = \lambda$

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# Languages

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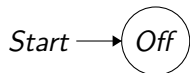
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Ex: If  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$  then  $\Sigma^* =$  the set of all binary strings, including  $\lambda$

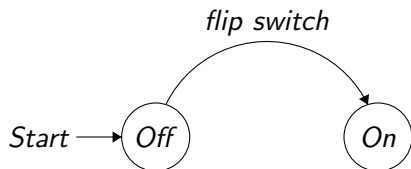
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We will often be interested in languages recognized by a particular “computer”.

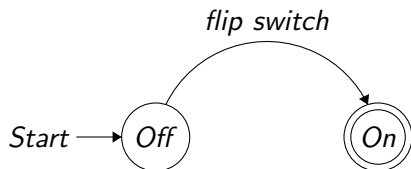
# A Simple Example: A Light Switch



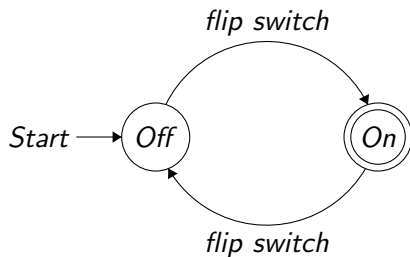
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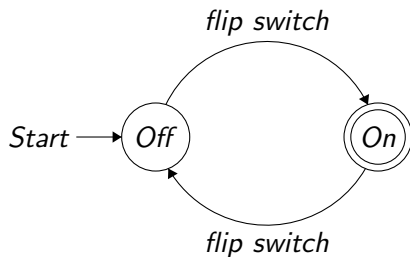


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## Viewing this as a language

$L_{light} = \{\text{set of all flip sequences resulting in the light being on}\}$

$L_{light} = \{1 \text{ flip, 3 flips, 5 flips, ...}\}$

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## A note of input size

An automaton must be able to accept input of arbitrary length. The length of the input may be much larger than the number of states.



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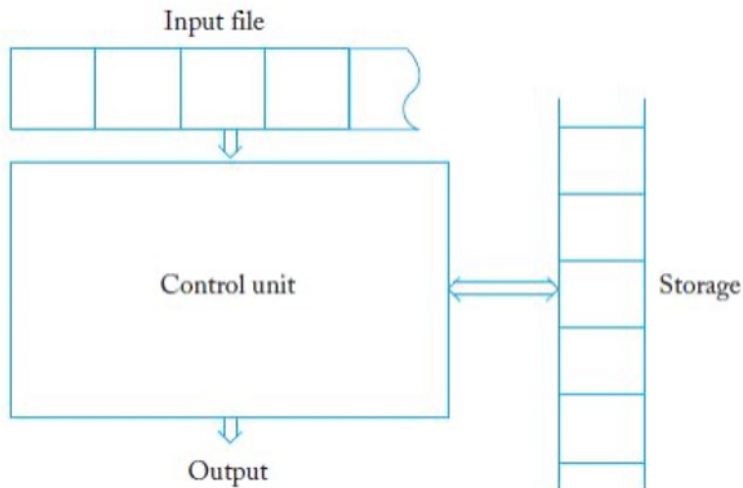
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- Finite Automata (Deterministic and Non-deterministic)
  - These model Finite State Machines with no memory
- Pushdown automata
  - Add the simplest form of memory to a Finite State Machine
- Turing Machines
  - Add unrestricted memory to a Finite State Machine
  - Believed to be as powerful as any other model of computation
  - This will be the main model of computation used in computability and complexity theory

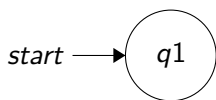
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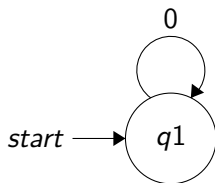
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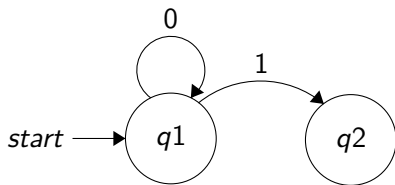
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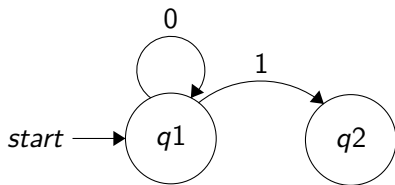


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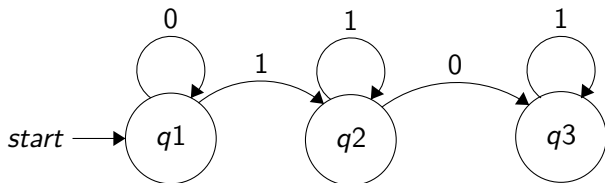




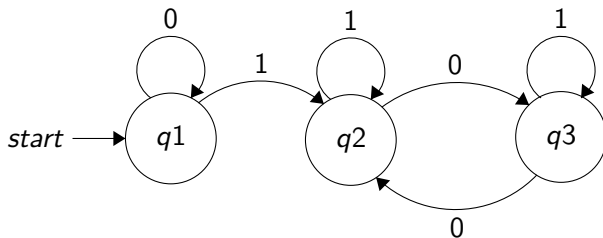
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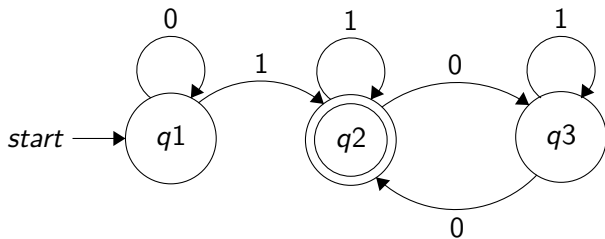
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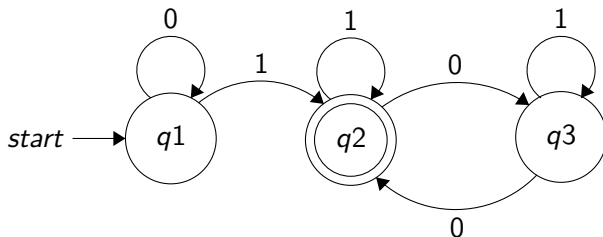
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## Computation on string $x = 1101$

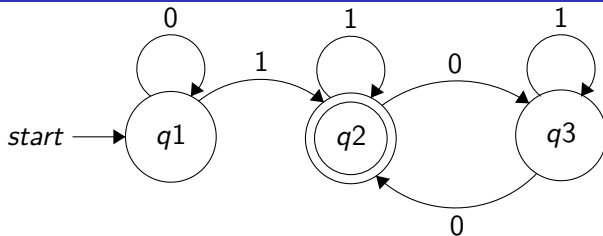
- 1 Start in state  $q1$
- 2 read 1, follow transition to  $q2$
- 3 read 1, follow transition to  $q2$
- 4 read 0, follow transition to  $q3$
- 5 read 1, follow transition to  $q3$
- 6 “reject” (output 0) because  $q3$  is not an accept state

## Finite Automaton

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

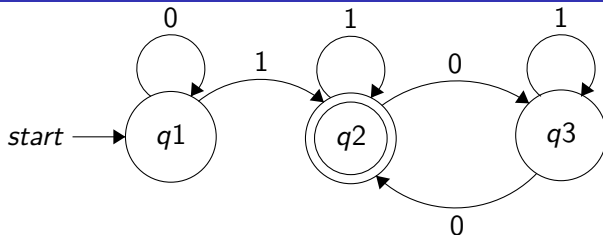
- $Q$  is a finite set of states
- $\Sigma$  is a finite input alphabet
- $\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$  is the transition function
- $q_0 \in Q$  is the start state
- $F \subseteq Q$  is the set of accept states

# Example Automaton



Defining this formally:  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_1, F)$

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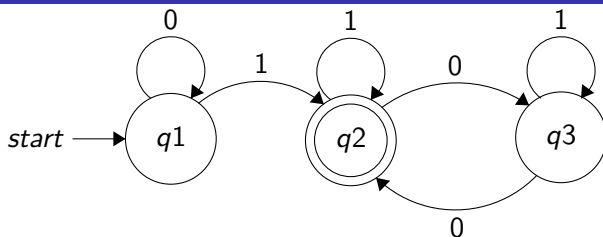


Defining this formally:  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_1, F)$

- $Q = \{q_1, q_2, q_3\}$



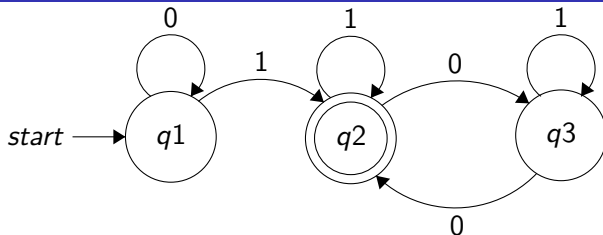
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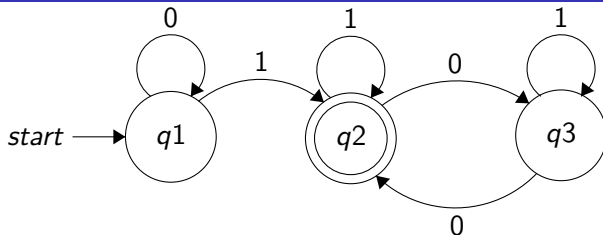
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	0	1
q1	q1	q2

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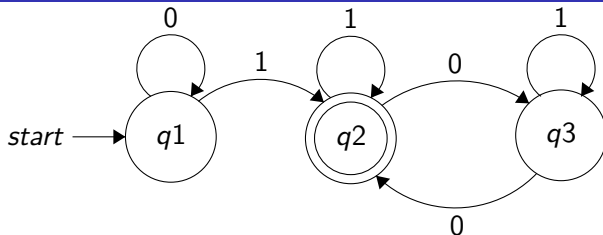
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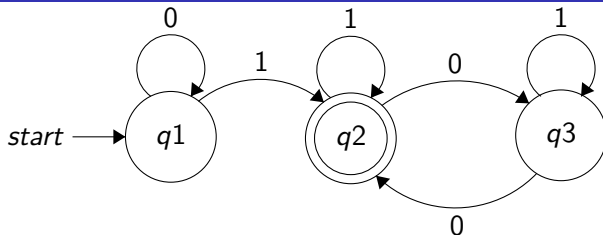
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- $q_1$  is the start state
- $F = \{q_2\}$