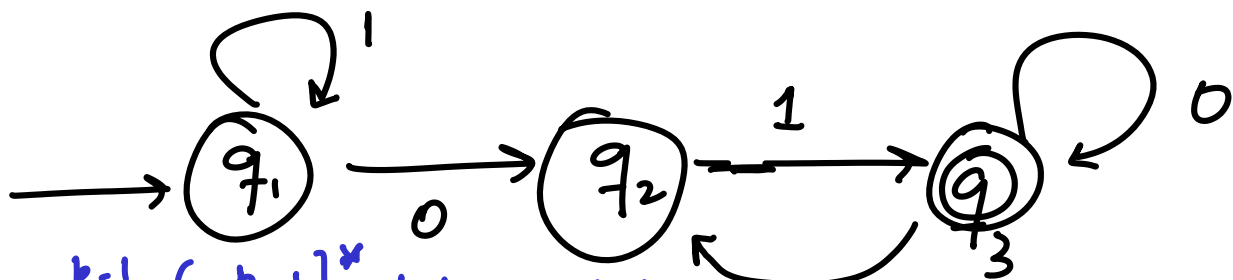


4



$$R_{ij}^{(k)} = R_{ik}^{(k-1)} \begin{bmatrix} R_{kk}^{(k-1)} \end{bmatrix}^* R_{kj}^{(k-1)} + R_{ij}^{(k-1)}$$

$$1^* 0 1 (0 + 11)^*$$

	R_{11}	R_{12}	R_{13}	R_{21}	R_{22}	R_{23}	R_{31}	R_{32}	R_{33}
$k=0$	$1 + \epsilon$	0	\emptyset	\emptyset	ϵ	1	\emptyset	1	$0 + \epsilon$
q_1 is allowed	$R_{11}^{(0)}$ $(R_{11}^{(0)})^*$ $R_{11}^{(0)}$ $(1 + \epsilon) \cdot 1^*$ $\cdot (1 + \epsilon)$ $= 1^*$	R_{11}^0 $(R_{11}^0)^*$ $R_{12}^0 + R_{11}^0$ $(1 + \epsilon) \cdot$ $(1 + \epsilon)^* \cdot 0$ $+ 0$ $= 1^* 0$	\emptyset	\emptyset	ϵ	1	\emptyset	1	$0 + \epsilon$
2	1^*	$1^* 0$	$1^* 0 1$	\emptyset	ϵ	1	\emptyset	1	$0 + \epsilon + 11$

$$(1+\varepsilon)^x = \varepsilon + (1+\varepsilon) + (1+\varepsilon)(1+\varepsilon) + \dots + (1+\varepsilon)^i$$

$$= \varepsilon + 1 + \varepsilon + 1 + \varepsilon + \varepsilon + \underbrace{\varepsilon^2}_{\varepsilon} + \dots$$

$$= 1^x$$

Summary

1. Defined DFA / NFA
Regular Language
DFA \sim NFA

2. R.e.

R.e. \sim DFA

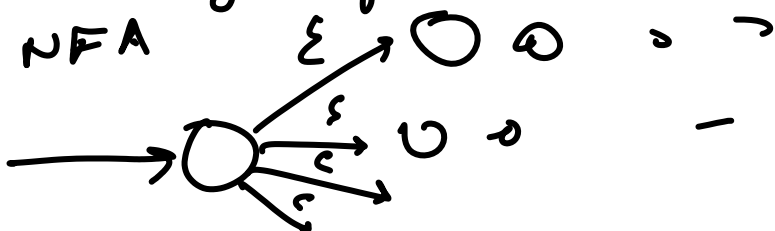
What languages are not regular?

1. There exists languages that are not regular.

$$L = \{ 0^i 1^i \mid i \geq 0 \}$$

$$\{ \epsilon + 01 + 0011 + 000111 + \dots + 0^{100} 1^{100} \}$$

Claim Any finite language is regular



Claim : If L_1 is regular and L_2 is regular so is $L_1 \cup L_2$

$\pi_1 + \pi_2$ is regular

$\pi_1 \downarrow$

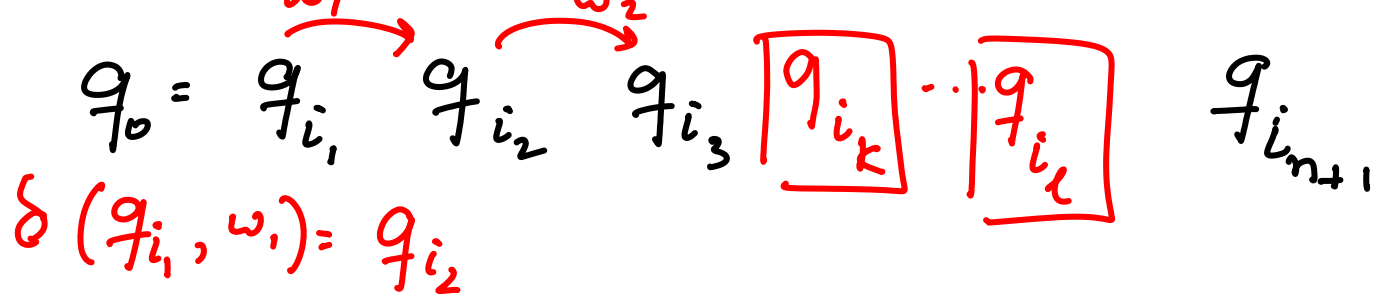
$\uparrow \pi_2$

$(L_1) \cup (L_2 \cup L_3 \cup \dots \cup L_k)$

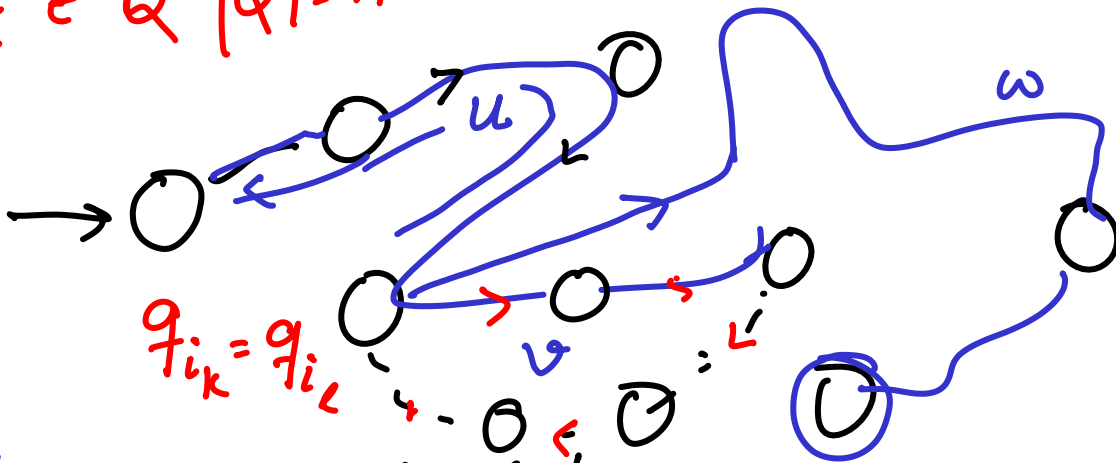
Claim If L_1, L_2 are regular so is $L_1 \cdot L_2$

Claim If L is regular, so is L^*

Suppose we have a DFA M for a regular language L with n states. Given a string η (including initial state) $w_1 w_2 w_3 \dots w_n$ length n , we have sequence of state transitions $w_i \in \Sigma$



$q_{i_j} \in Q \quad |Q| = n$



$x = w_1 w_2 \dots w_n \in L$

s.t. $u v^i w \in L \quad i \geq 0$ s.t. $x \in L$

Pumping Lemma

Given any string x of length $\geq n$ (# states) we can partition $x = uvw$ s.t. $u v^i w \in L$ for $i \geq 0$. $|v| \geq 1$ $|u \cdot v| \leq n$