

**Example 2.6**  $(0+1)^*$ .

**Example 2.7** The set of all binary strings beginning with prefix 01.

$01(0+1)^*$ .

**Example 2.8** The set of all binary strings having a substring 00.

$(0+1)^*00(0+1)^*$ .

**Example 2.9** The set of all binary strings having a substring 00101.

$(0+1)^*00101(0+1)^*$ .

**Example 2.10** The set of all binary strings ending with 00.

$(0+1)^*00$ .

1. Binary strings **beginning** with  $a_1 \dots a_k$ .      (**prefix**  $a_1 \dots a_k$ )

regular expression       $a_1 \dots a_k \Sigma^*$ .

Consider  $(k+2)$  states  $q_0, \dots, q_k$ , and  $d$ .

$q_i$  stands for “prefix  $a_1 \dots a_i$  of  $a_1 \dots a_k$  is **found**”,  $0 \leq \forall i \leq k$ .

$d$  stands for “found **no** prefix  $a_1 \dots a_k$ ”

$0 \leq \forall i < k$ ,

$\forall a \in \Sigma, \delta(q_i, a) = q_{i+1}$ , if  $a = a_{i+1}$ ;

$\delta(q_i, a) = d$ , if  $a \neq a_{i+1}$  (otherwise).

$\forall a \in \Sigma, \delta(d, a) = d$ .      *dead state*

$\forall a \in \Sigma, \delta(q_k, a) = q_k$ .      *final state (prefix is already found)*

$M = (\{q_0, \dots, q_k, d\}, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \{q_k\})$

2. Binary strings having a **substring**  $a_1 \dots a_k$ . (**substring**  $a_1 \dots a_k$ )

regular expression  $\Sigma^* a_1 \dots a_k \Sigma^*$ .

Consider  $(k+1)$  states

$q_i$  stands for “prefix  $a_1 \dots a_i$  of  $a_1 \dots a_k$  is found”,  $0 \leq \forall i \leq k$ .

$0 \leq \forall i < k$ ,

$\forall a \in \Sigma, \delta(q_i, a) = q_{i+1}$ , if  $a = a_{i+1}$ ;

$\delta(q_i, a) = q_j$ , if  $a \neq a_{i+1}$  (otherwise).

where  $j$  is the **maximum** index  $\exists. a_1 \dots a_j = a_{i-j+1} \dots a_{i-1} a_i a$ .

Note that  $|a_{i-(j-1)} \dots a_{i-1} a_i a| = j-1 + 1 = j$ .

$\forall a \in \Sigma, \delta(q_k, a) = q_k$ . *final state (substring is already found)*

$M = (\{q_0, \dots, q_k\}, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \{q_k\})$

### 3. Binary strings **ending** with $a_1 \dots a_k$ (suffix $a_1 \dots a_k$ )

regular expression  $\Sigma^* a_1 \dots a_k$ .

Consider  $(k+1)$  states  $q_0, \dots, q_k$  with  $q_i$  standing for “found  $a_1 \dots a_i$ ”

$$0 \leq \forall i \leq k,$$

$$\forall a \in \Sigma, \delta(q_i, a) = q_{i+1}, \text{ if } a = a_{i+1};$$

$$\delta(q_i, a) = q_j, \text{ if } a \neq a_{i+1} \text{ (otherwise).}$$

where  $j$  is the **maximum** index  $\exists. a_1 \dots a_j = a_{i-j+1} \dots a_{i-1} a_i a$ .

Note that  $|a_{i-(j-1)} \dots a_{i-1} a_i a| = j$ .

$q_k$  final state (Suffix found but search for the next **suffix**, if any)

$$M = (\{q_0, \dots, q_k\}, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, \{q_k\})$$

**Example 2.11** The set of binary expressions of positive integer which are congruent to  $m$  modulo  $k$  ( $0 \leq m < k$ ).

Consider  $k$ -states  $q_0, \dots, q_{k-1}$ ,

$q_i$  stands for “ $y \equiv i \pmod{k}$ ”,  $0 \leq i < k$ .

basis:  $\delta(q_0, \varepsilon) = q_0$  and  $\varepsilon \equiv 0 \pmod{k}$ .

ind: Suppose  $\delta(q_0, x) = q_i$  and  $\delta(q_0, xa) = \delta(\delta(q_0, x), a) = \delta(q_i, a) = q_j$ .

$j \equiv xa \pmod{k} \equiv 2i + a \pmod{k}$  for  $a \in \{0, 1\}$

Final states =  $\{q_m\}$

Special case  $m=0$  and no leading zeros

new start state  $q_0'$  and dead state  $d$ ,

$\delta(q_0', 0) = d, \delta(q_0', 1) = q_{2*0+1 \pmod{k}} = q_{1 \pmod{k}} = q_1$ .

$\delta(d, 0) = \delta(d, 1) = d$ .

If no leading zeros except 0.

$\delta(q_0', 0) = f, \delta(q_0', 1) = q_1, \delta(f, 0) = \delta(f, 1) = d, \delta(d, 0) = \delta(d, 1) = d$ .

**Example 2.15** *The set of binary strings in which every block of four consecutive symbols contains a substring 01.*

*Consider the complement  $\bar{L}$  contains a substring 0000, 1000, 1100, 1110 or 1111.*