

CSE-217: Theory of Computation

NON-DETERMINISM

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NON-DETERMINISM

- 1 **Nondeterminism** has had great impact on the theory of computation.
- 2 When the machine is in a given state and reads the next input symbol, we know what the next state will be—it is determined. We call this **deterministic computation**.



- 3 In a **nondeterministic machine**, several choices may exist for the next state at any point.



NON-DETERMINISM

- 3 In a **nondeterministic machine**, several choices may exist for the next state at any point.
- 4 Nondeterminism is a generalization of determinism, so every deterministic finite automaton is automatically a nondeterministic finite automaton.



Example - 1

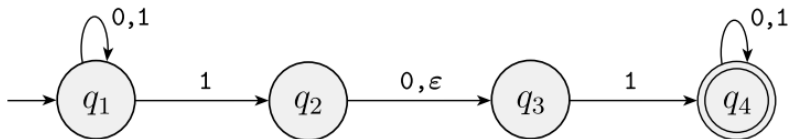


FIGURE 1.27

The nondeterministic finite automaton N_1



- 1 Every state of a DFA always has exactly one exiting transition arrow for each symbol in the alphabet.
- 2 In an NFA, a state may have zero, one, or many exiting arrows for each alphabet symbol.



- 3 In a DFA, labels on the transition arrows are symbols from the alphabet.
- 4 An NFA may have arrows labeled with members of the alphabet or ϵ . Zero, one, or many arrows may exit from each state with the label ϵ .



How does an NFA compute?



Example - 2

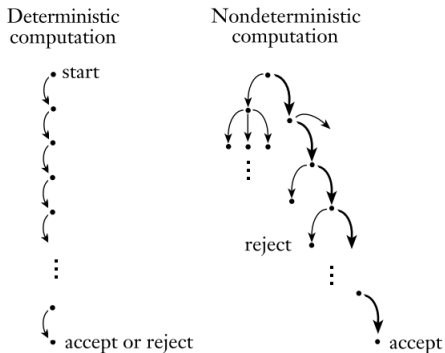


FIGURE 1.28

Deterministic and nondeterministic computations with an accepting branch



Example - 1

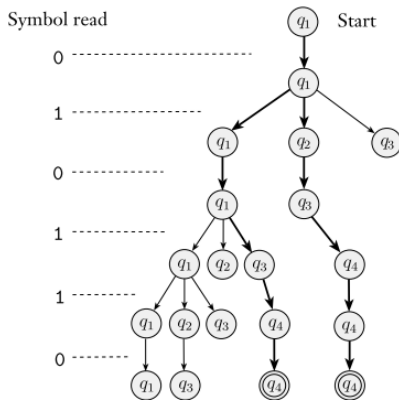


FIGURE 1.29
The computation of N_1 on input 010110



Why NFA

- 1 Every NFA can be converted into an equivalent DFA
- 2 Constructing NFAs is sometimes easier than directly constructing DFAs
- 3 An NFA may be much smaller than its deterministic counterpart.
- 4 Its functioning may be easier to understand



Example 3

Let A be the language consisting of all strings over $\{0,1\}$ containing a 1 in the third position from the end (e.g., 000100 is in A but 0011 is not).



Example - 3

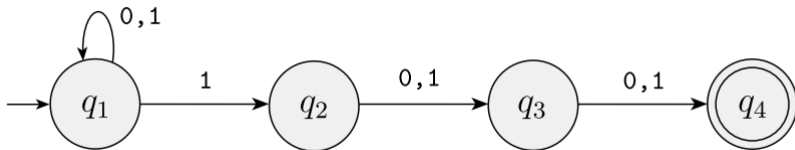
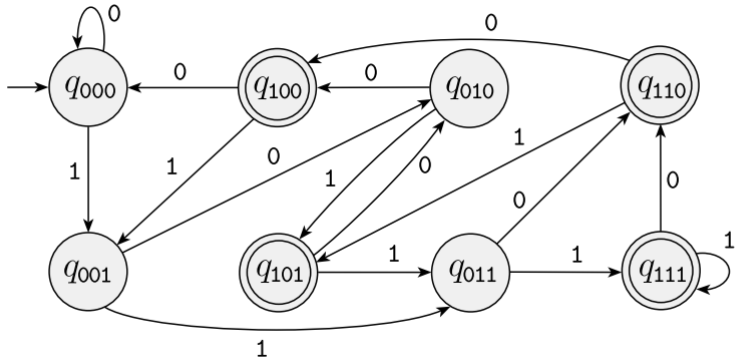


FIGURE 1.31
The NFA N_2 recognizing A



Example - 3



Example 4

Design an NFA, N_3 which has an input alphabet $\{0\}$, accepts all strings of the form 0^k where k is a multiple of 2 or 3. (Remember that the superscript denotes repetition, not numerical exponentiation.) For example, N_3 accepts the strings ϵ , 00, 000, 0000, and 000000, but not 0 or 00000.



Example - 4

