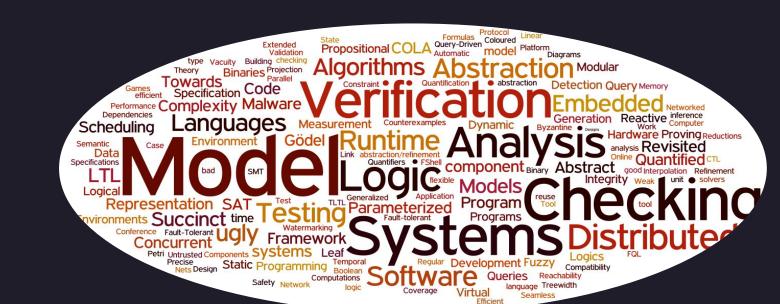
Tutorial 3 : ω-Regular Languages & NBA

CS60030 Formal Systems

PALLAB DASGUPTA,

FNAE, FASc, A K Singh Distinguished Professor in Al, Dept of Computer Science & Engineering Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur Email: pallab@cse.iitkgp.ac.in Web: http://cse.iitkgp.ac.in/~pallab





INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KHARAGPUR

Equivalence of ω -Regular Languages

For each of the following pairs, determine if they are equivalent. If the two are found to be not equivalent provide a string to distinguish between the two languages:

- **1.** $(E_1 + E_2).F^{\omega} \equiv E_1.F^{\omega} + E_2.F^{\omega}$
- **2.** $E.(F_1 + F_2)^{\omega} \equiv E.F_1^{\omega} + E.F_2^{\omega}$
- **3.** E.(F.F*) $^{\omega} \equiv$ E.F $^{\omega}$
- **4.** $(E^*.F)^{\omega} \equiv E^*.F^{\omega}$

NBA

Construct NBA for the following properties/expressions

- **1.** Between two neighboring **A**'s there are odd no. of **B**'s
- 2. Between two neighboring A's there are odd no. of B's and odd no. of C's
- **3.** If A occurs, it occurs consecutively in multiples of three
- **4.** $(A*CA + BB)*(A + CC)^{\omega}$

LTL to GNBA

Consider the LTL formulas over the set of atomic propositions AP = { p }. Construct an equivalent GNBA G (that is, $L_{\omega}(G) = Words(\phi)$) according to the algorithm discussed in the class.

- φ₁ = p U (Xp)
- $\phi_1 = p U (Gp)$