Definition 1 (Alphabet) A \textit{alphabet} is a finite set of objects called symbols.

Definition 2 (String) A \textit{string} is a finite list of symbols from an alphabet.

Definition 3 (Length) If $w$ is a string over $\Sigma$, the \textit{length} of $w$, written $|w|$, is the number of symbols that it contains.

Definition 4 (Empty string) The string of length zero is called the \textit{empty string} and is written $\epsilon$.

Definition 5 (Reverse) The \textit{reverse} of $w$, written $w^R$, is the string obtained by writing $w$ in the opposite order (i.e., $w_nw_{n-1}\ldots w_1$).

Definition 6 (Substring) String $z$ is a \textit{substring} of $w$ if $z$ appears consecutively within $w$.

Definition 7 (Prefix, Suffix) String $z$ is a \textit{prefix} of $w$ if for all $1 \leq i \leq |z|$ we have that $z_i = w_i$. ( $z$ is a substring of $w$ “starting” with $w_1$).

String $z$ is a \textit{suffix} of $w$ if for all $0 \leq i \leq |z| - 1$ we have that $z_{|z| - i} = w_{|w| - i}$. ( $z$ is a substring of $w$ “ending” with $w_{|w|}$).

Definition 8 (Concatenation) \textit{Concatenation} is an operation that sticks two or more strings together, producing a string.
Definition 9 (Lexicographic ordering) The lexicographic ordering of strings is the same as the familiar dictionary ordering, except that shorter strings precede longer strings.

Definition 10 (Language) A language over an alphabet $\Sigma$ is a set of strings with all their symbols from $\Sigma$.

Definition 11 (Complement) The complement of a language $A$ over an alphabet $\Sigma$ is denoted by $\bar{A}$, and is the set of all the strings over $\Sigma$ that are not in $A$.

Definition 12 (Definition 1.5, page 35) A finite automaton (also called DFA) is a 5-tuple $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$, where

1. $Q$ is a finite set called the states,
2. $\Sigma$ is a finite set called the alphabet,
3. $\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$ is the transition function,
4. $q_0 \in Q$ is the start state and
5. $F \subseteq Q$ is the set of accept states.

Definition 13 (M accepts $\omega$) When machine $M$ receives an input string $\omega$, it processes that string and produces an output. The output is either accept or reject. The processing begins in $M$’s start state. The automaton receives the symbols from the input string one by one from left to right. After reading each symbol, $M$ moves from one state to another along the transition that has that symbol as its label. When it reads the last symbol, $M$ produces its output. If the output is accept, then $M$ accepts $\omega$.

More formal: Let $M$ be the DFA $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ and $w$ be a string over the alphabet $\Sigma$. Then we say that $M$ reaches state $q$ after processing $w = a_1a_2\cdots a_m$, where each $a_i$ is a member of $\Sigma$, if a sequence of states $r_0, r_1, \ldots, r_m$ exists in $Q$ with the following three conditions:
1. \( r_0 = q_0 \),

2. \( r_{i+1} = \delta(r_i, a_{i+1}) \), and

3. \( r_m = q \).

We say that \( M \) accepts \( w = a_1a_2\cdots a_m \) if \( M \) reaches state \( q \) after processing \( w \) and \( q \in F \).

**Definition 14** \((M \text{ recognizes language } A)\) If \( A \) is the set of all strings that machine \( M \) accepts, we say that \( A \) is the **language of machine** \( M \) and write \( L(M) = A \). We say that \( M \) recognizes \( A \).

**Definition 15** \((\text{Definition 1.16, page 40})\) A language is called a **regular language** if some finite automaton recognizes it.

**Definition 16** \((\text{Definition 1.23, page 44})\) Let \( A \) and \( B \) be languages. We define the regular operations **union**, **concatenation**, and **star** as follows.

- **Union**: \( A \cup B = \{ x \mid x \in A \text{ or } x \in B \} \).

- **Concatenation**: \( A \circ B = \{ xy \mid x \in A \text{ and } y \in B \} = \{ w \mid \exists x \in A \exists y \in B \ w = xy \} \).

- **Star**: \( A^* = \{ x_1x_2\cdots x_k \mid k \geq 0 \text{ and each } x_i \in A \} = \{ w \mid \exists k \geq 0 \exists x_1 \in A \exists x_2 \in A \cdots \exists x_k \in A \ w = x_1x_2\cdots x_k \} \). Note that when \( k = 0 \), we obtain that \( \epsilon \in A^* \) (for any language \( A \)).

**Theorem 17** \((\text{Theorem 1.25, page 45})\) The class of regular languages is closed under the union operation. In other words, if \( A_1 \) and \( A_2 \) are regular languages, so is \( A_1 \cup A_2 \).

**Theorem 18** \((\text{Theorem 1.26, page 47})\) The class of regular languages is closed under the concatenation operation. In other words, if \( A_1 \) and \( A_2 \) are regular languages, so is \( A_1 \circ A_2 \).
Definition 19 (Definition 1.37, page 53) A \textit{nondeterministic finite automaton} (also called NFA) is a 5-tuple \((Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)\), where

1. \(Q\) is a finite set of states,
2. \(\Sigma\) is a finite alphabet,
3. \(\delta : Q \times \Sigma \epsilon \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q)\) is the transition function,
4. \(q_0 \in Q\) is the start state, and
5. \(F \subseteq Q\) is the set of accept states.

Here \(\Sigma \epsilon = \Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\}\).

Definition 20 (page 54) Let \(N\) be the NFA \((Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)\) and \(w\) be a string over the alphabet \(\Sigma\). Then we say that \(N\) \textit{can reach state} \(q\) \textit{after processing} \(w \in \Sigma^*\) if there exist a way to write \(w = a_1a_2\cdots a_m\), where each \(a_i\) is a member of \(\Sigma \epsilon\) and there exists a sequence of states \(r_0, r_1, \ldots, r_m\) exists in \(Q\) with the following three conditions:

1. \(r_0 = q_0\),
2. \(r_{i+1} \in \delta(r_i, a_{i+1})\), and
3. \(r_m = q\).

Then we say that \(N\) \textit{accepts} \(w\) if \(N\) can reach state \(q\) after processing \(w\) and \(q \in F\).

Theorem 21 (Theorem 1.39, page 55) Every nondeterministic finite automaton has an equivalent deterministic finite automaton.

Corollary 22 (Corollary 1.40, page 56) A language is regular if and only if some nondeterministic finite automaton recognizes it.

Theorem 23 (Theorem 1.45, page 59) The class of regular languages is closed under the union operation.
Theorem 24 (Theorem 1.47, page 60) The class of regular languages is closed under the concatenation operation.

Theorem 25 (Theorem 1.49, page 62) The class of regular languages is closed under the star operation.

Definition 26 (Definition 1.52, page 64) Say that $R$ is a regular expression if $R$ is
1. $a$ for some $a$ in the alphabet $\Sigma$,
2. $\epsilon$,
3. $\emptyset$,
4. $(R_1 \cup R_2)$, where $R_1$ and $R_2$ are regular expressions,
5. $(R_1 \circ R_2)$, where $R_1$ and $R_2$ are regular expressions, or
6. $(R_1^*)$, where $R_1$ is a regular expressions.

In item 1 and 2, the regular expressions $a$ and $\epsilon$ represent the languages \{a\} and \{\epsilon\}, respectively. In item 3, the regular expression $\emptyset$ represents the empty language. In items 4, 5, and 6, the expressions represent the languages obtained by taking the union or concatenation of the languages $R_1$ and $R_2$, or the star of the language $R_1$, respectively.

Theorem 27 (Theorem 1.54, page 66) A language is regular if and only if some regular expression describes it.

Lemma 28 (Lemma 1.55, page 67) If a language is described by a regular expression, then it is regular.

Lemma 29 (Lemma 1.60, page 69) If a language is regular, then it is described by a regular expression.
Definition 30 (Definition 1.64, page 73) A generalized nondeterministic finite automaton (GNFA), $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_{\text{start}}, q_{\text{accept}})$, is a 5-tuple where

1. $Q$ is the finite set of states,
2. $\Sigma$ is the input alphabet,
3. $\delta : (Q - \{q_{\text{accept}}\}) \times (Q - \{q_{\text{start}}\}) \rightarrow R$ is the transition function,
4. $q_{\text{start}}$ is the start state, and
5. $q_{\text{accept}}$ is the accept state.

A GNFA accepts a string $w$ in $\Sigma^*$ if $w$ can be written as $w_1w_2 \cdots w_m$, where each $w_i$ is a member of $\Sigma^*$, and a sequence of states $r_0, r_1, \ldots, r_m$ exists such that

1. $r_0 = q_{\text{start}},$
2. $r_m = q_{\text{accept}},$ and
3. for each $i$, we have $w_i \in L(R_i)$, where $R_i = \delta(q_{i-1}, q_i)$.

Claim 31 (Claim 1.65, page 74) For any GNFA $G$, CONVERT($G$) is equivalent to $G$.

Theorem 32 (Theorem 1.70, page 78) Pumping lemma If $A$ is a regular language, then there is a number $p$ (the pumping length) where, if $s$ is any string in $A$ of length at least $p$, then $s$ may be divided into three pieces, $s = xyz$, satisfying the following conditions:

1. for each $i \geq 0$, $xy^iz \in A$,
2. $|y| > 0$, and
3. $|xy| \leq p$.

Recall the notation where $|s|$ represents the length of string $s$, $y^i$ means that $i$ copies of $y$ are concatenated together, and $y^0$ equals $\epsilon$. 