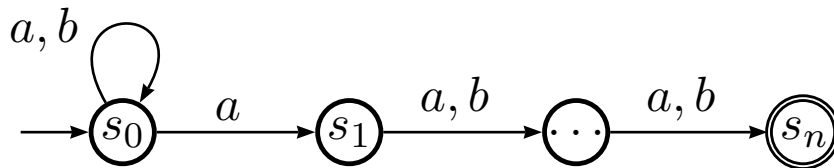


# An example of exponential blow-up in determinization

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We fix the alphabet  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ . Consider the problem of recognizing strings where the  $n$ th character from the *end* is an  $a$ . The following NFA does the job.



Any deterministic automaton will take at least  $2^n$  states. Suppose that a DFA  $M$  has fewer than  $2^n$  states. Consider all possible strings of length  $n$ : there are  $2^n$  such strings. Thus if we see where the machine ends up after processing each of these strings *there must be two strings that end up with the machine in the same state*; let these two strings be called  $x$  and  $y$ . Suppose that they are the same up to position  $k$  and in position  $k$ ,  $x$  has an  $a$  whereas  $y$  has a  $b$ . Consider the new strings  $x' = xa^{k-1}$ ,  $y' = ya^{k-1}$ . Now clearly  $x'$  should be accepted whereas  $y'$  should be rejected. But at the end of processing either  $x$  or  $y$  the machine is in the same state and then both strings  $x'$  and  $y'$  are identical there after. Since it is a DFA the transitions must be identical so it has to treat the two strings  $x'$  and  $y'$  the same way. This is a contradiction.