

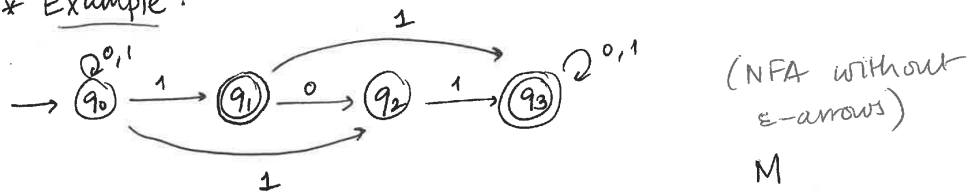
\* Rmk about calculation tree for NFA

If  $w = \epsilon$ , and  $M$  is an NFA then  $w$  is accepted by  $M$  if and only if there is a path from the start state to some accept state, which follows only  $\epsilon$ -labelled arrows.

\* Yesterday + Today: Convert NFAs to equivalent DFAs

- Step 1: Eliminate any  $\epsilon$ -arrows
- Step 2: (Main step): Construct a DFA whose state set is the power set of the original set of states; the transition function is read off using the same process as in the calculation tree.

\* Example:



Let's construct a DFA  $M'$ , which is equivalent.

- State set of  $M' = \mathcal{P}(Q)$ , where  $Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$
- Start state of  $M' = \{q_0\}$
- Accepting states of  $M' = \{\text{any subset of } Q \text{ that contains any of the accepting states of } M'\}$

E.g (in our example):  $\{q_1\}$ ,  $\{q_3\}$ ,  $\{q_1, q_3\}$ ,  $\{q_0, q_1\}$ ,  $\{q_0, q_3\}$ ,  $\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$ , ... etc

Non-accepting:  $\emptyset$ ,  $\{q_0\}$ ,  $\{q_2\}$ ,  $\{q_0, q_2\}$ .

- Transition function:

$$\delta': \mathcal{P}(Q) \times \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q)$$

[Let  $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q)$  be the transition fn of  $M$ .]

$$\delta'(B, x) = \bigcup_{b \in B} \delta(b, x)$$

Let  $B \in \mathcal{P}(Q)$ , i.e.  $B \subseteq Q$ . Let  $x \in \Sigma$ .

$$\delta'(B, x) = \bigcup_{b \in B} \delta(b, x)$$

[Read  $x$  at each state in  $B$ , and combine all outputs together.]

• Resulting machine  $M'$  is a DFA ✓

• Can check that  $w$  is accepted by  $M$  if and only if  $w$  is also accepted by  $M'$ .

[Running a word  $w$  through  $M'$  is the same process as running the calculation tree of  $w$  on  $M$ .]

⇒ Every NFA has an equivalent DFA!

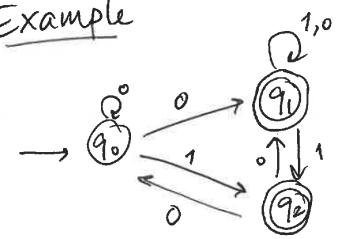
③

⇒ Each regex has an equivalent ~~NFA~~ NFA and hence an equivalent DFA!

[Downside: NFA → DFA construction gives an exponential blow-up in terms of size.]

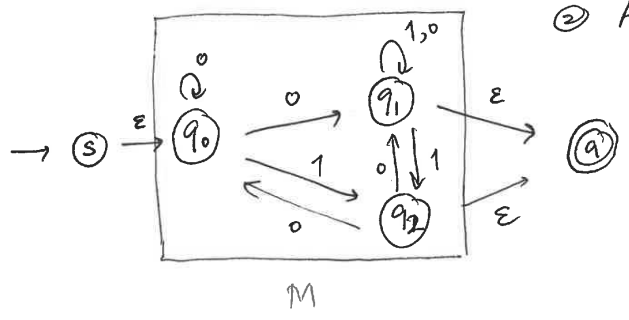
\* Next goal: Go backwards [NFA → regex]  
DFA

Example



Pre-step: clean up

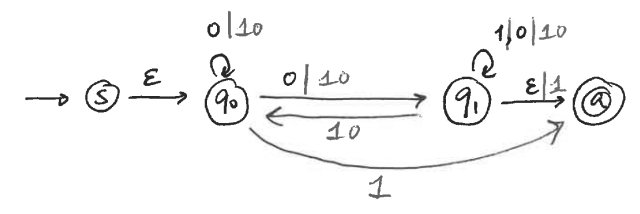
- ① Make a new start state  $s$ , with an  $\epsilon$ -arrow to the original start
- ② A new accept state  $a$ , and  $\epsilon$ -arrows from all old accept states to  $a$ .



Main algorithm: Successively remove one state at a time from inside the box, updating arrows as you go.

④

E.g.: Let us remove  $q_2$  (+ all arrows to/from  $q_2$ )



[Generalised NFA]

[Continue on Monday!]