

CS-320

Computer Language Processing

Exercise Session 1

October 4, 2018

Overview

We will talk about and do exercises on the following topics:

1. Regular languages,
2. Finite state machines,
3. how to *determinize* them, and
4. how to *minimize* them.

Regular languages

Alphabet Σ is a set of symbols $\{a, b, c, \dots\}$.

A word w is a sequence of symbols $s_i \in \Sigma$.

We denote the empty word by ϵ .

A language L is a set of words.

Operations on regular languages

We define several operations on regular languages:

- ▶ Concatenation $L_1 \cdot L_2$,
- ▶ Union $L_1 \cup L_2$, and
- ▶ Kleene closure L^* .

Other operations such as \cdot^+ , $\cdot^?$ can be expressed using the above.

Finite-state automata

A deterministic finite-state automaton (DFA) is defined by a quintuple $\langle \Sigma, Q, s_0, \delta, F \rangle$ where

- ▶ Σ is a (finite) set of symbols called the alphabet,
- ▶ Q is the finite set of states,
- ▶ $s_0 \in Q$ is the initial state,
- ▶ $\delta : (Q \times \Sigma) \rightarrow Q$ is called the transition function, and
- ▶ $F \subseteq Q$ is the set of accepting states.

For nondeterministic finite-state automata (NFAs) δ is not necessarily a function, i.e., in general we only have $\delta \subseteq Q \times \Sigma \times Q$.

A simple regular language

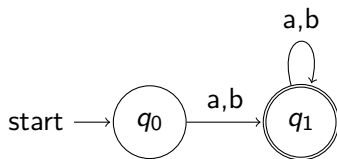
Exercise 1

- ▷ Find a finite-state automaton that accepts the language given by $(a \mid b)^+$.

A simple regular language

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Even binary numbers

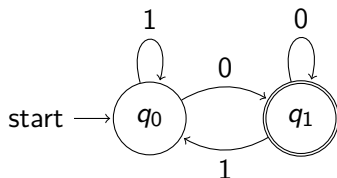
Exercise 2

- ▷ Find a finite-state automaton that accepts the even binary numbers (e.g., 0, 10, 100, 110, ...).

Even binary numbers

Exercise 2

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Binary numbers divisible by three

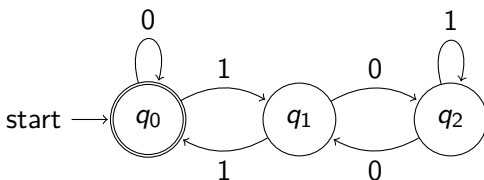
Exercise 3

- ▷ Find a finite-state automaton that accepts all binary numbers divisible by three.

Binary numbers divisible by three

Exercise 3

- Find a finite-state automaton that accepts all binary numbers divisible by three.



All but one

Exercise 4

- ▷ Find a regular expression that describes the language of all words over alphabet $\{a, b, c\}$ which contain at most two of the three symbols (e.g., a , $acac$, $ccccbbbbbb$, ...).

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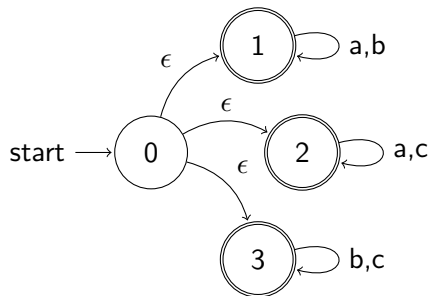
$$(a \mid b)^* \mid (a \mid c)^* \mid (b \mid c)^*$$

- ▷ Find an NFA which accepts the language.

All but one: NFA

Exercise 4

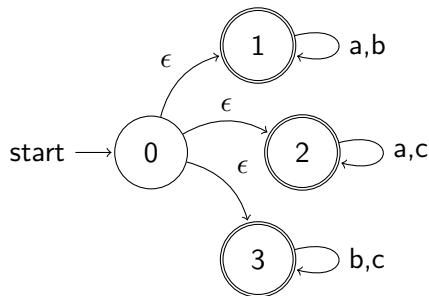
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All but one: NFA

Exercise 4

$$(a \mid b)^* \mid (a \mid c)^* \mid (b \mid c)^*$$



▷ What does an equivalent DFA look like?

Recap: Determinization

For each NFA $\langle \Sigma, Q, q_0, \delta, F \rangle$ there is an equivalent DFA $\langle \Sigma, 2^Q, q'_0, \delta', F' \rangle$ with

$$\begin{aligned} q'_0 &= E(q_0), \\ \delta'(q', a) &= \bigcup_{\exists q_1 \in q'} E(\delta(q_1, a)), \text{ and} \\ F' &= \{q' \mid q' \in 2^Q \wedge q' \cap F \neq \emptyset\}. \end{aligned}$$

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Note that for undefined transitions on symbol a in state q we get

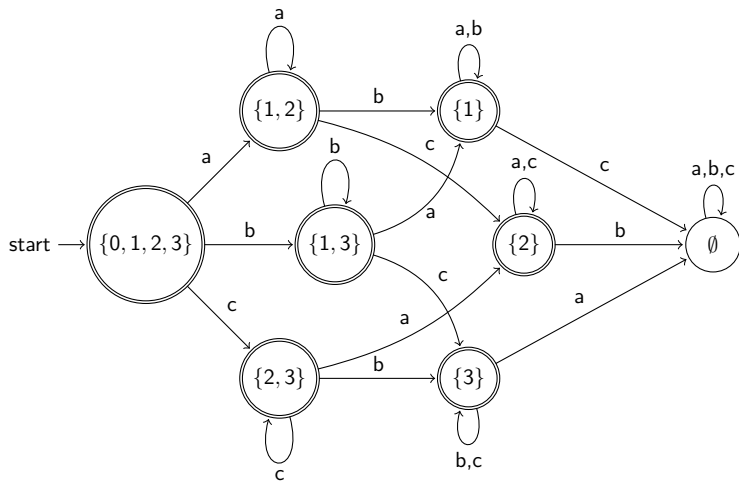
$$\delta'(\{q\}, a) = \emptyset,$$

and similarly for the trap state \emptyset we get

$$\delta'(\emptyset, a) = \emptyset.$$

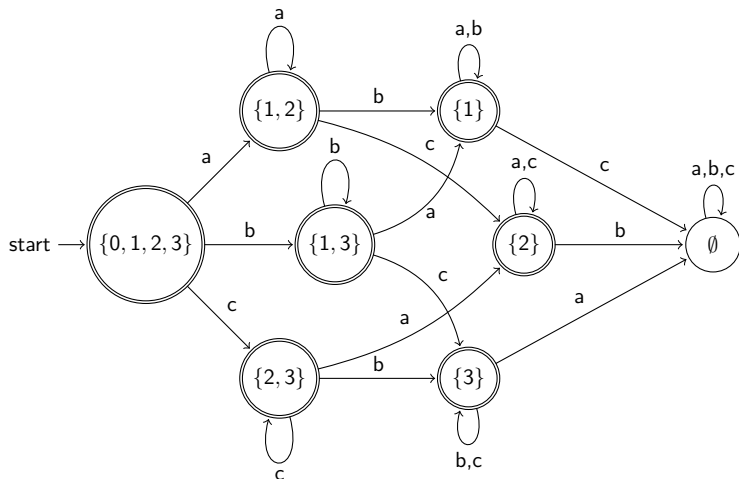
All but one: DFA

Exercise 4



All but one: DFA

Exercise 4



▷ What is the significance of the intermediate states?

Minimization

We can *minimize* DFAs by collapsing *equivalent* states.

We will consider two states s_1 and s_2 equivalent, if they are indistinguishable wrt. acceptance.

That is, s_1 is equivalent to s_2 , if, for any word w , following the automaton's transitions from state s_1 , respectively s_2 , we end up in two accepting or two rejecting states.

Minimization

One simple algorithm for minimizing DFAs:

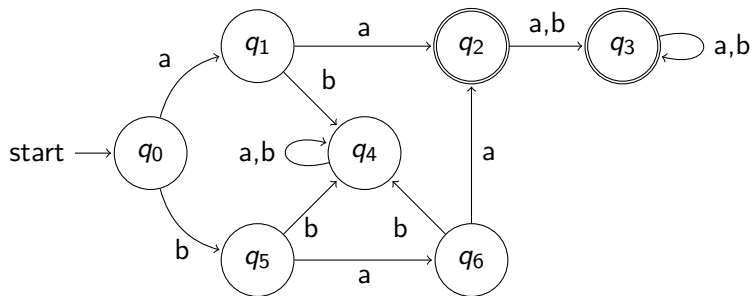
Use a table (with one column and one row per state) to gradually mark all non-equivalent pairs of states.

1. *Initialize* the table by marking all pairs of states where one is accepting and the other is not.
2. For every symbol a and for every pair of states s_1 and s_2 , mark the pair, if $\delta(s_1, a)$ is not equivalent to $\delta(s_2, a)$.
3. *Repeat* the second step until no more additional non-equivalent pairs are found.

Minimization

Exercise 5

▷ Minimize the following DFA.



Minimization

Exercise 5

Minimized:

