



MUST
Wisdom & Virtue

MIRPUR UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MUST), MIRPUR
DEPARTMENT OF SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

Formal Methods in Software Engineering

Lecture [12]: Minimization of DFA

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(Lecturer)

Topics discussed in Today's Lectures

- Minimization of DFA
- Examples of Minimization of DFA

Minimization of DFA

- Minimization of DFA means reducing the number of states from given FA
- We get the FSM with redundant states after minimizing FSM.



Minimization of DFA - Steps

- Step 1: Remove all the states that are **unreachable from the initial state** via any set of the transition of DFA
- Step 2: Draw the transition table for all pair of states
- Step 3: Now split the transition table into two tables T1 and T2
 - T1 contains all **final** states, and T2 contains **non-final** states.
- Step 4: Find similar rows from T1 such that:
 - 1. $\delta(q, a) = p$
 - 2. $\delta(r, a) = p$
 - That means, find the two states which have the **same value** of a and b and remove one of them.

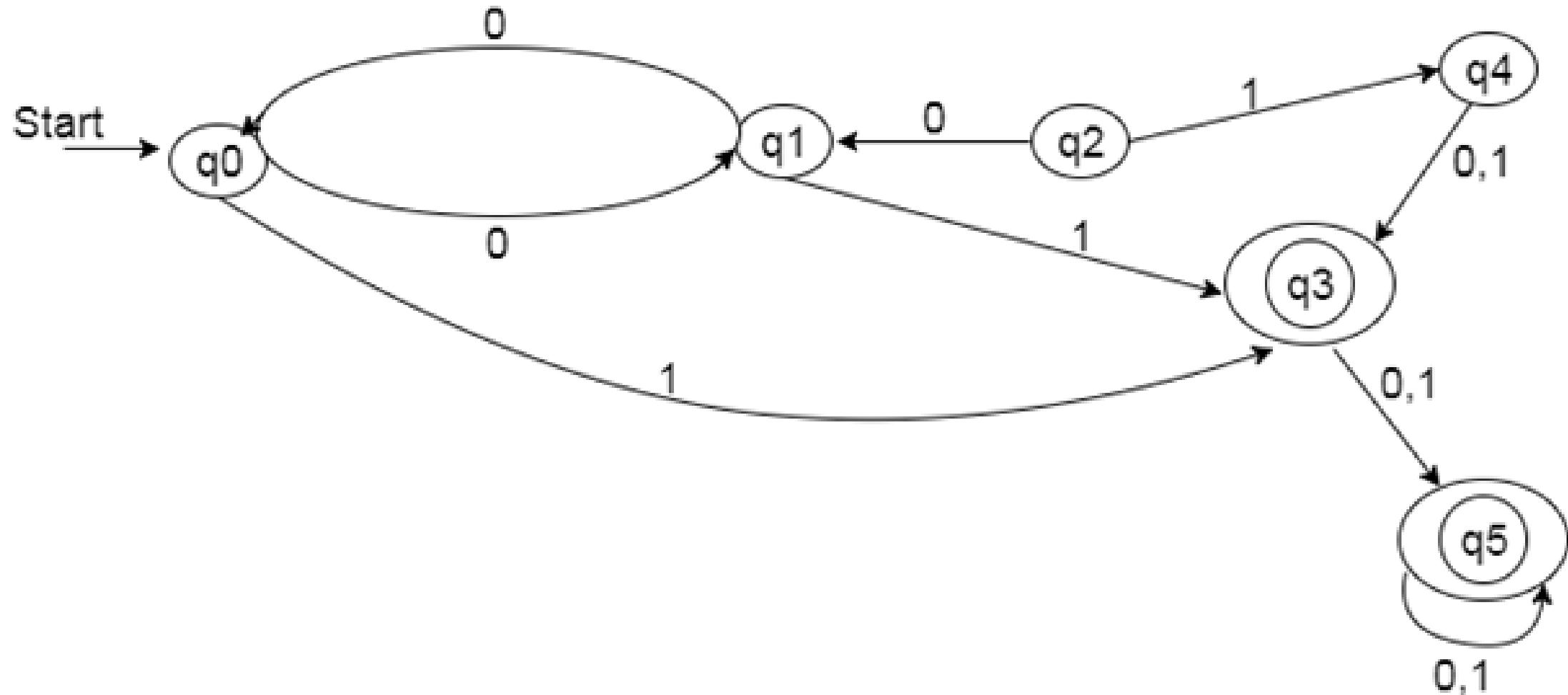


Minimization of DFA – Steps (Contd...)

- Step 5: Repeat step 3 until we find no similar rows available in the transition table T1.
- Step 6: Repeat step 3 and step 4 for table T2 also.
- Step 7: Now combine the reduced T1 and T2 tables
 - The combined transition table is the transition table of minimized DFA.



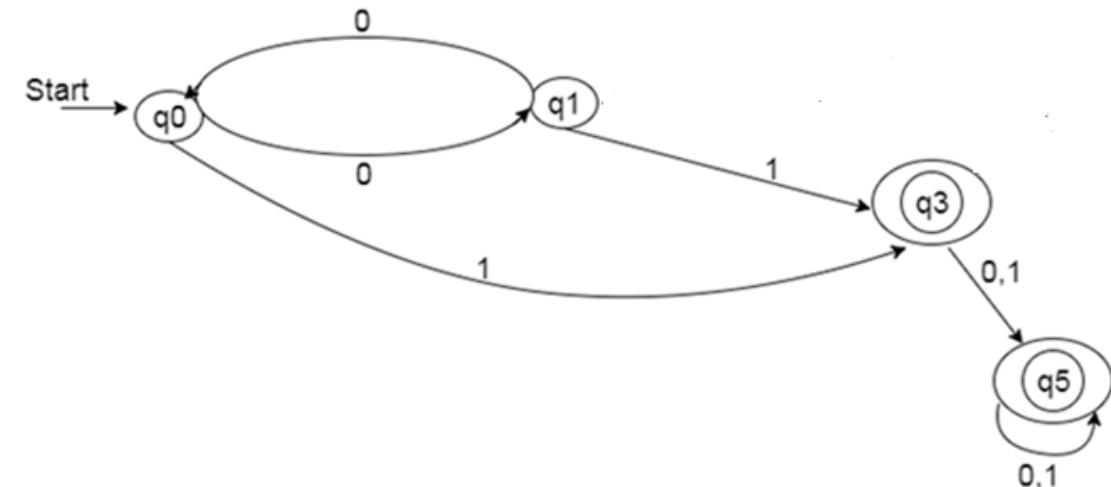
Minimization of DFA – Example



Minimization of DFA – Example

Step 1: In the given DFA, q2 and q4 are the unreachable states so remove them.

Step 2: Draw the transition table for the rest of the states.



State	0	1
$\rightarrow q_0$	q_1	q_3
q_1	q_0	q_3
$*q_3$	q_5	q_5
$*q_5$	q_5	q_5



Minimization of DFA – Exam

Step 3: Now divide rows of transition table into two sets as:

1. One set contains those rows, which start from non-final states:

State	0	1
q0	q1	q3
q1	q0	q3

2. Another set contains those rows, which starts from final states.

State	0	1
q3	q5	q5
q5	q5	q5



Minimization of DFA – Example

Step 4: Set 1 has no similar rows so set 1 will be the same.

Step 5: In set 2, row 1 and row 2 are similar since q_3 and q_5 transit to the same state on 0 and 1. So skip q_5 and then replace q_5 by q_3 in the rest.

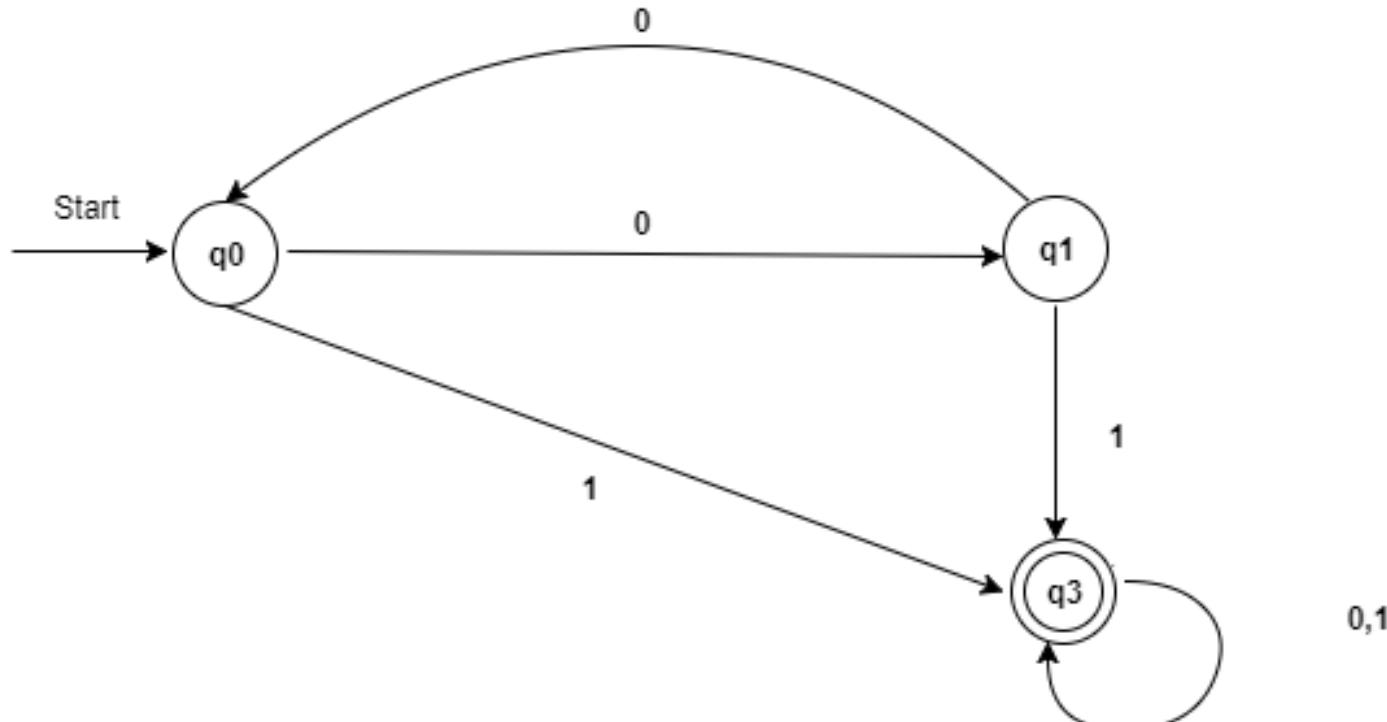
State	0	1
q_3	q_3	q_3

Step 6: Now combine set 1 and set 2 as:

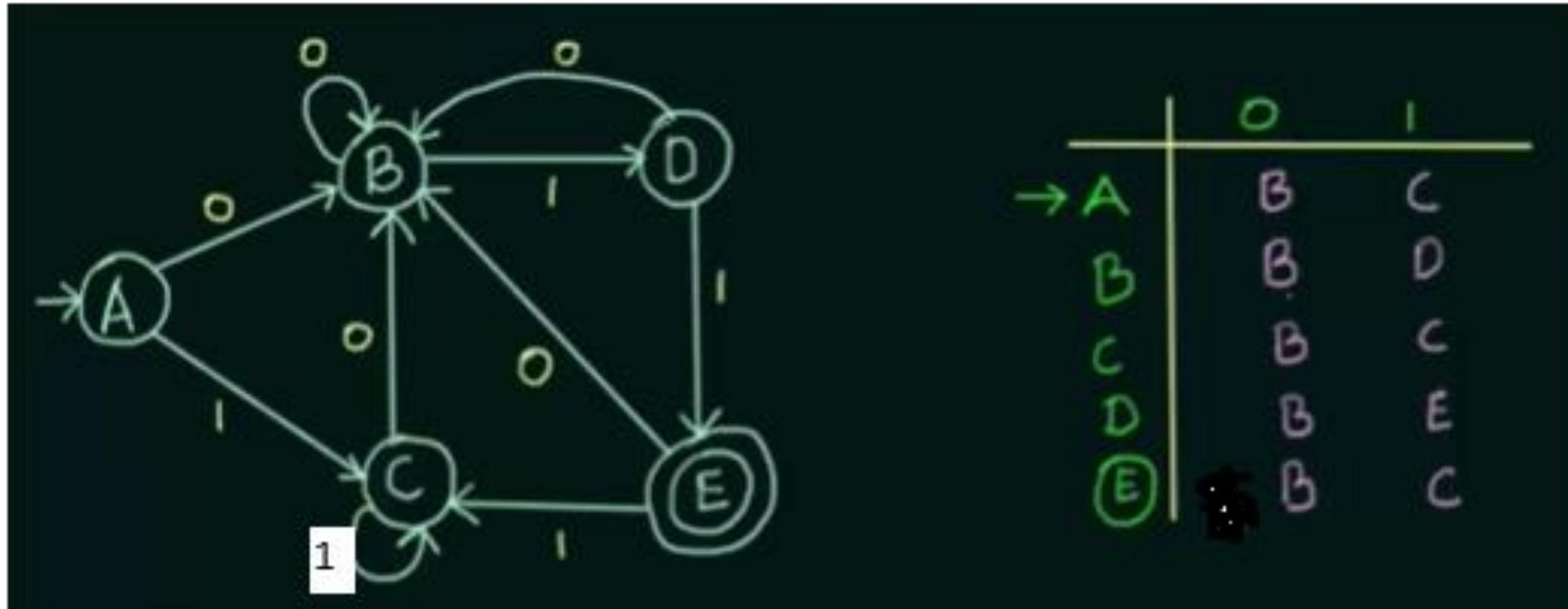
State	0	1
$\rightarrow q_0$	q_1	q_3
q_1	q_0	q_3
$*q_3$	q_3	q_3

Minimization of DFA – Example

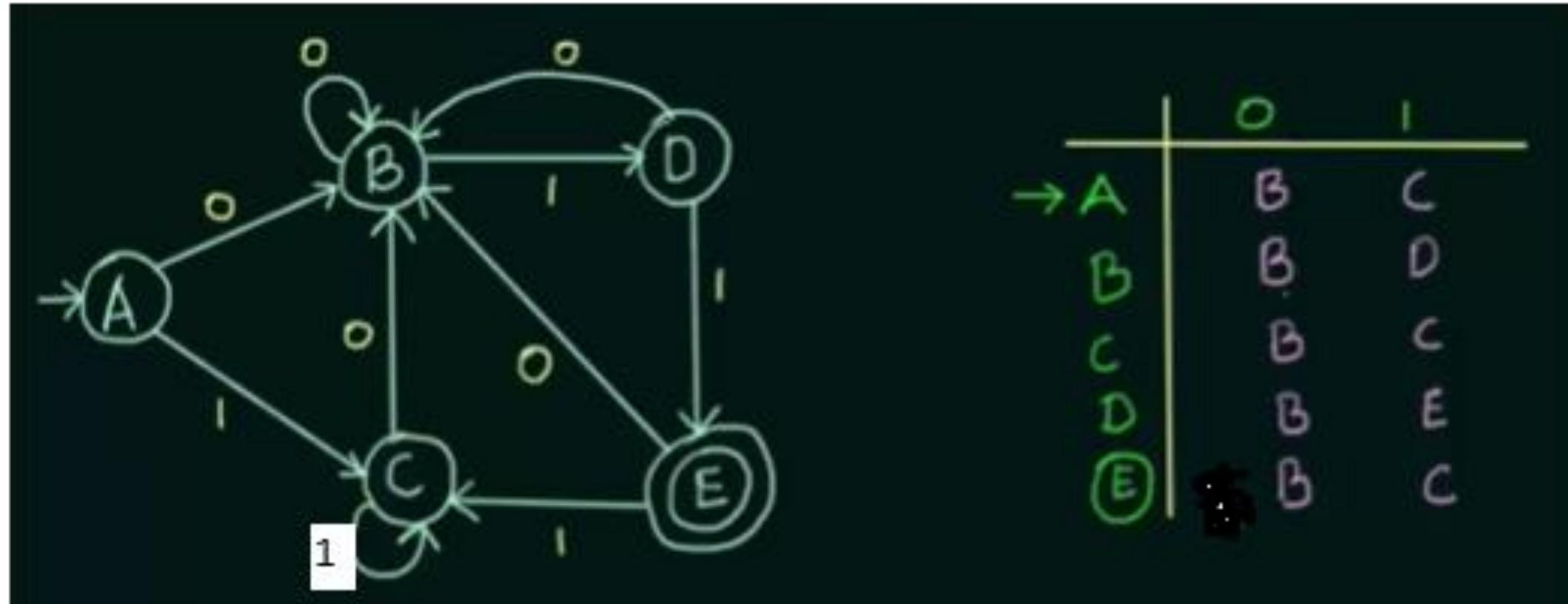
State	0	1
$\rightarrow q_0$	q_1	q_3
q_1	q_0	q_3
$*q_3$	q_3	q_3



Minimization of DFA – Example 2



Minimization of DFA – Example 2



Step 1: In the given DFA, there is no unreachable states to remove

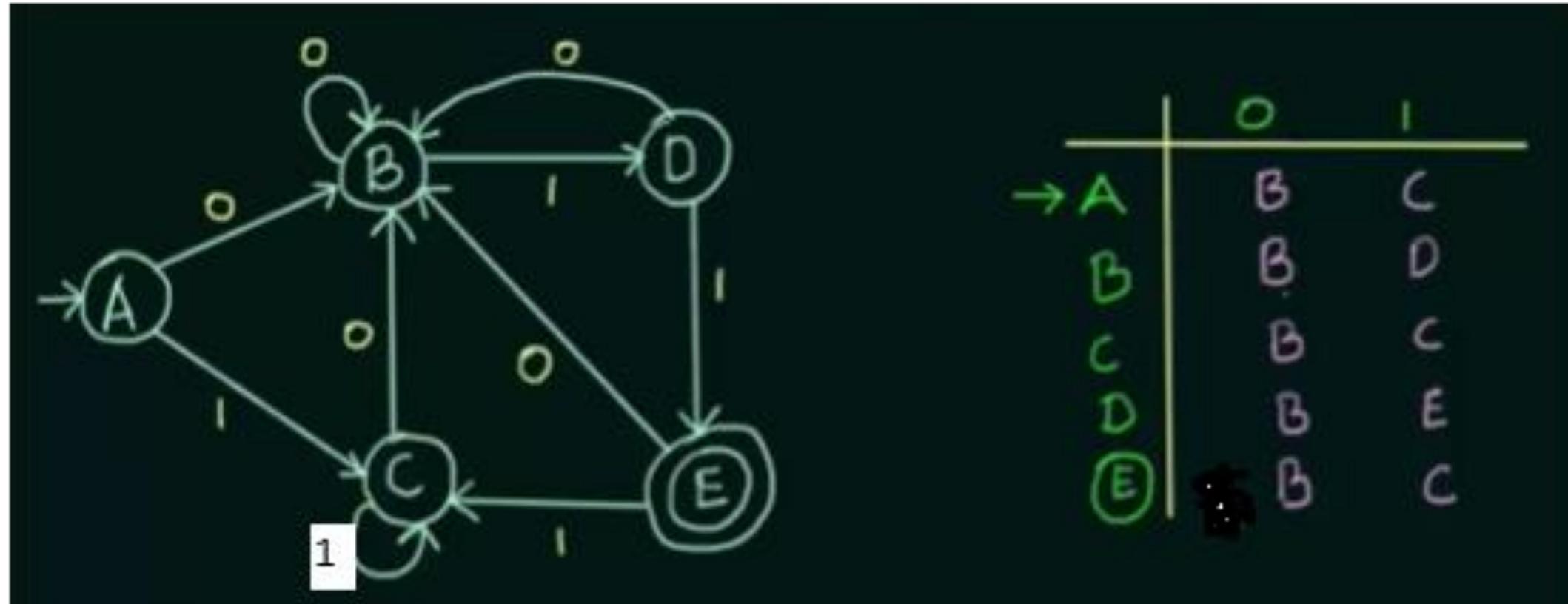
Step 2: Draw the transition table for all pair of states

Step 3: Now split the transition table into two tables T1 and T2

- T1 contains non-final states $\{A, B, C, D\}$, and T2 contains the final state $\{E\}$



Minimization of DFA – Example 2

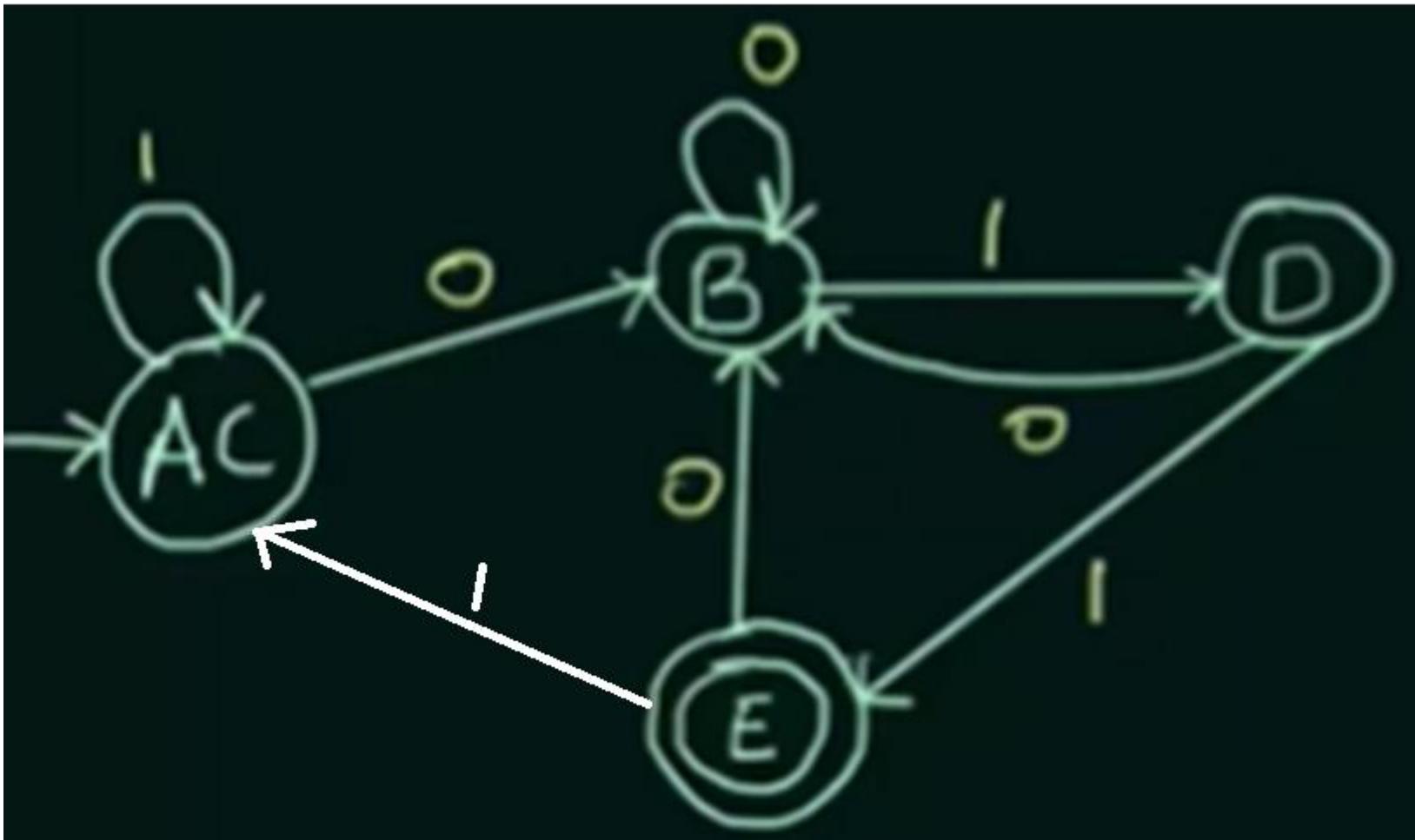


Step 4: Step 4: Find similar rows from T1 such that:

1. $\delta(A, 0) = B, \delta(A, 1) = C$
2. $\delta(C, 0) = B, \delta(C, 1) = C$

That means, find the two states which have the same value of B and C and remove C 14

Minimization of DFA – Example 2



	0	1	
→ A	B		AC
B	B		D
C			E
D	B		E
E	B		A



THANKS