

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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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.

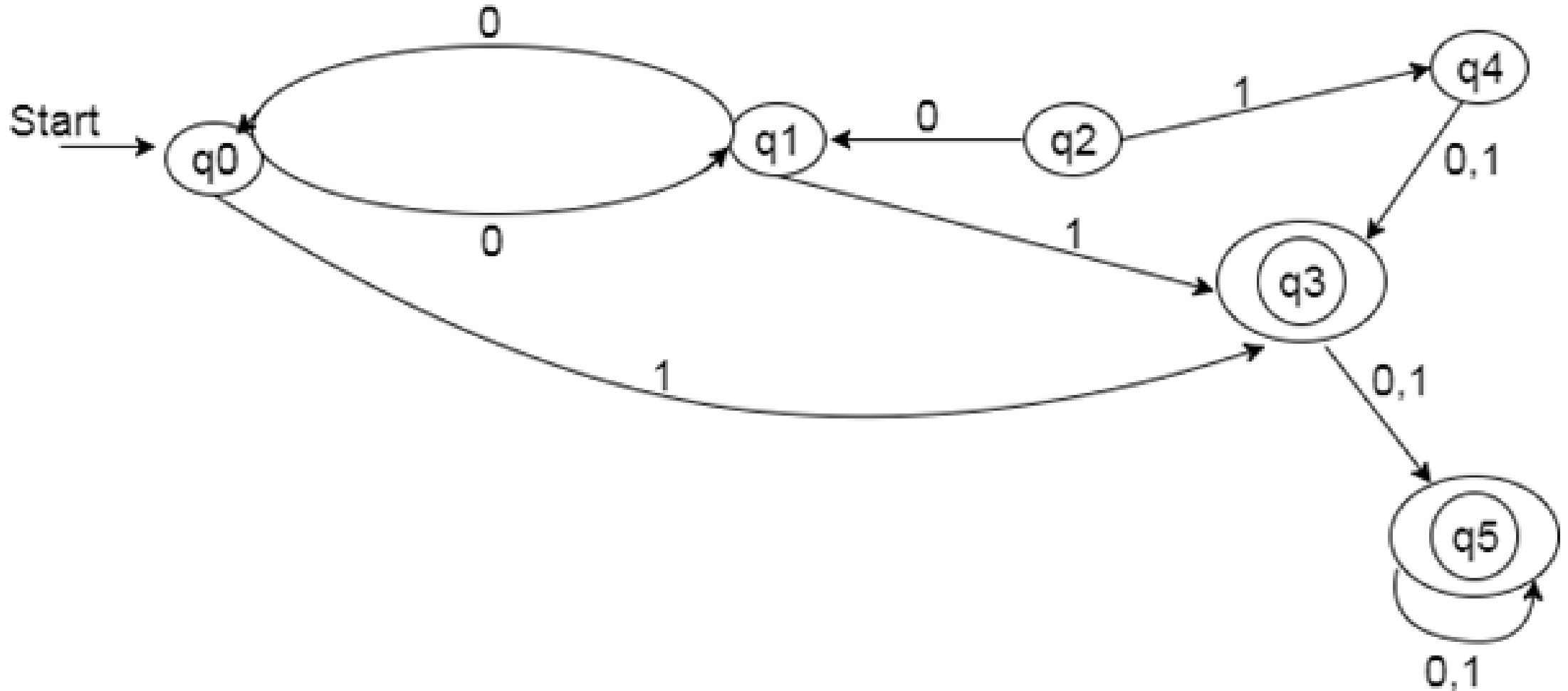


Minimization of DFA – Steps (Contd...)

- 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.



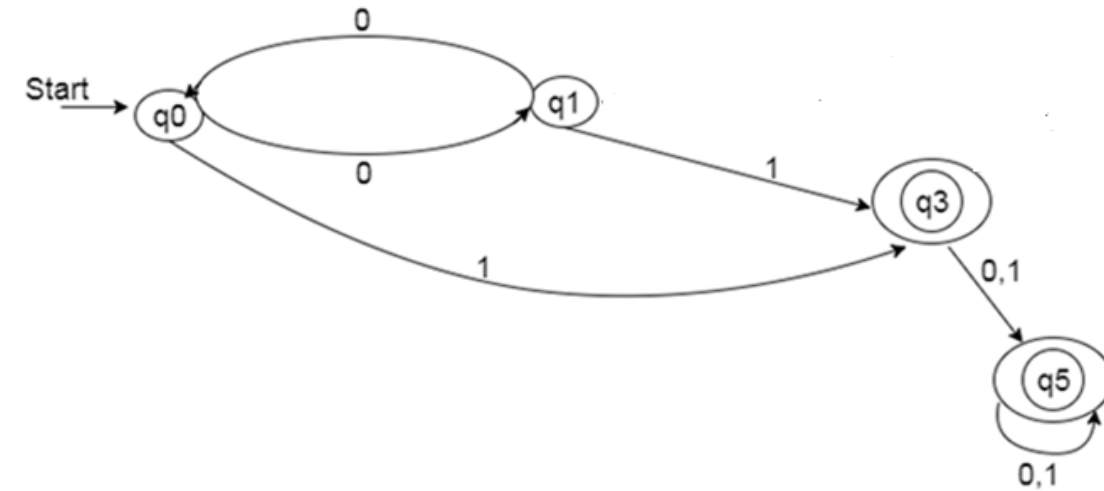
Minimization of DFA – Example



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 |
|-------|----|----|
| →q0 | q1 | q3 |
| q1 | q0 | q3 |
| *q3 | q5 | q5 |
| *q5 | q5 | q5 |

Minimization of DFA – Example

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 |

| State | 0 | 1 |
|-------|----|----|
| →q0 | q1 | q3 |
| q1 | q0 | q3 |
| *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 q3 and q5 transit to the same state on 0 and 1. So skip q5 and then replace q5 by q3 in the rest.

| State | 0 | 1 |
|-------|----|----|
| q3 | q3 | q3 |

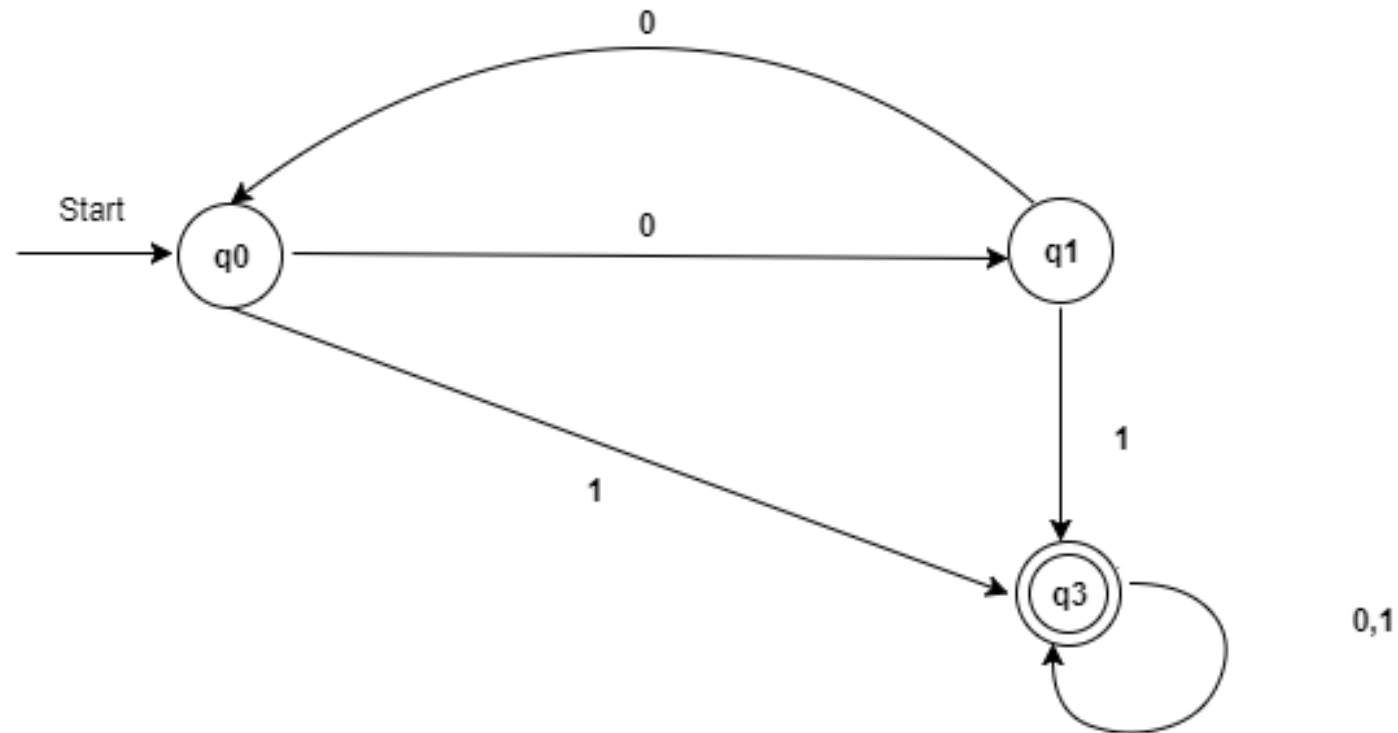
Step 6: Now combine set 1 and set 2 as:

| State | 0 | 1 |
|-------|----|----|
| →q0 | q1 | q3 |
| q1 | q0 | q3 |
| *q3 | q3 | q3 |

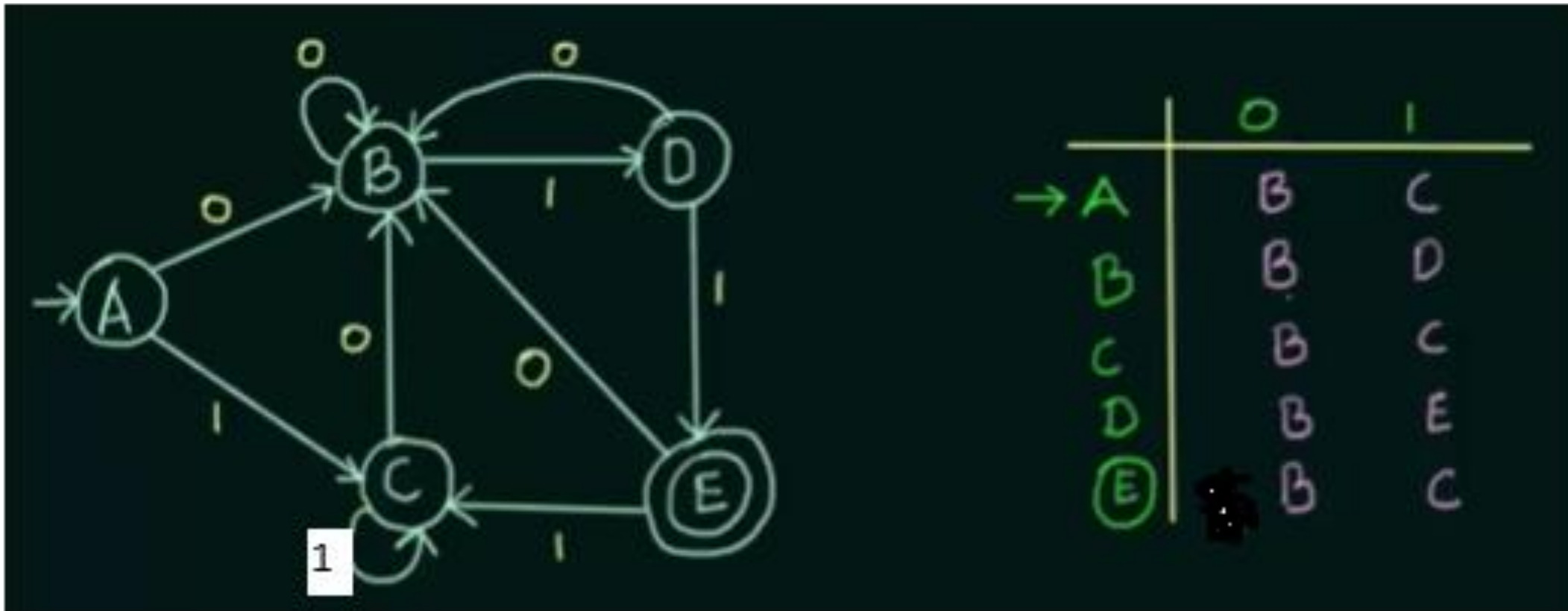
Now it is the transition table of minimized DFA.

Minimization of DFA – Example

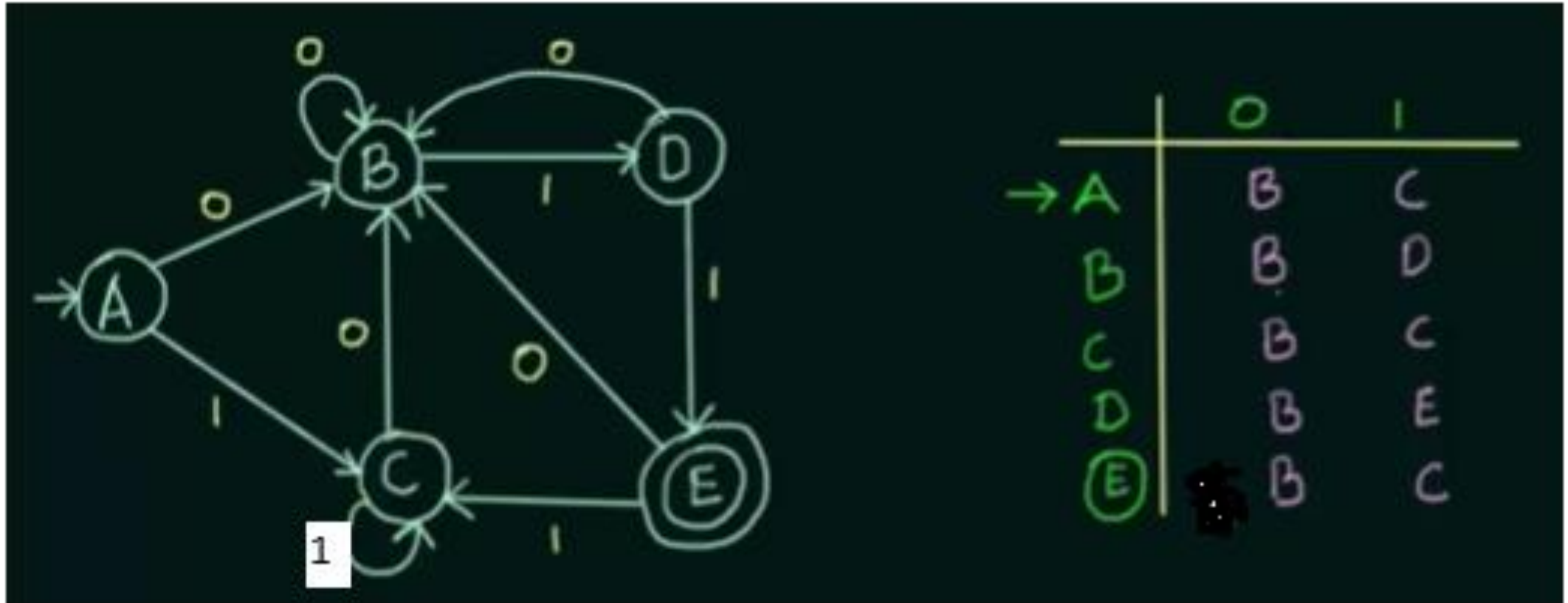
| State | 0 | 1 |
|-------|----|----|
| →q0 | q1 | q3 |
| q1 | q0 | q3 |
| *q3 | q3 | q3 |



Minimization of DFA – Example 2



Minimization of DFA – Example 2



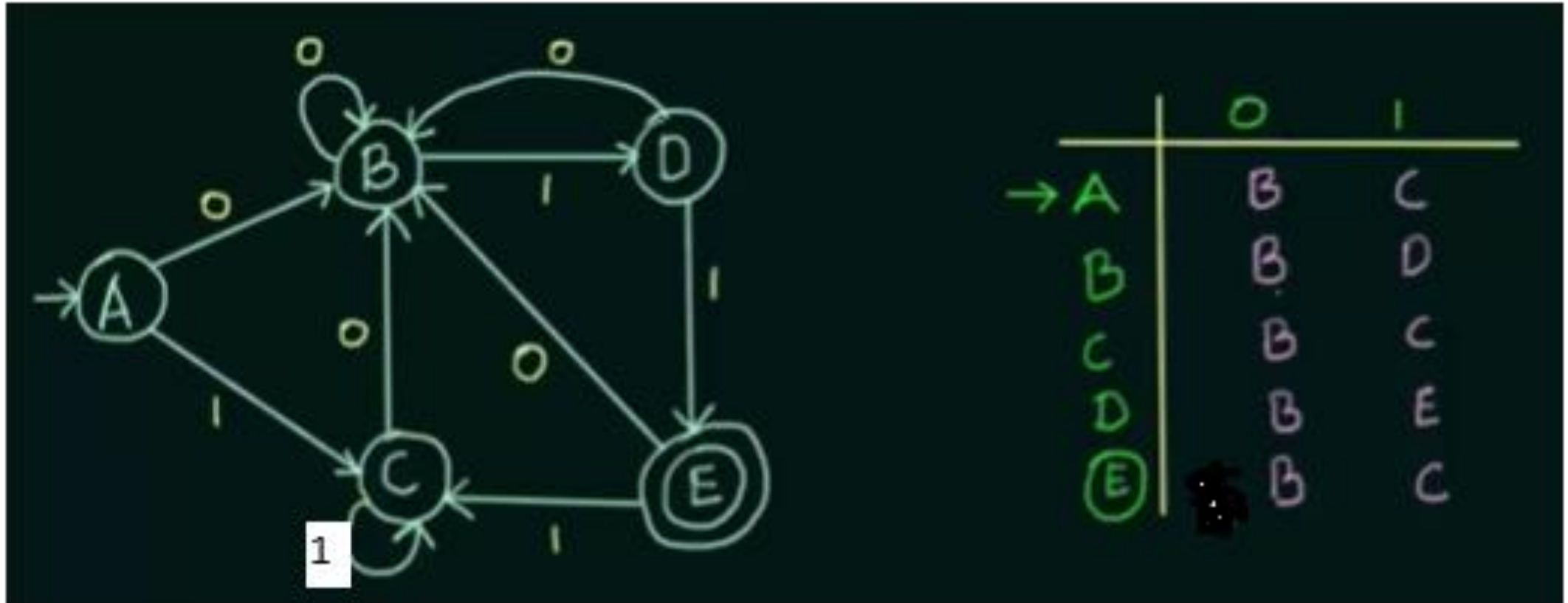
Step 1: In the given DFA, there is no unreachable states to remove

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

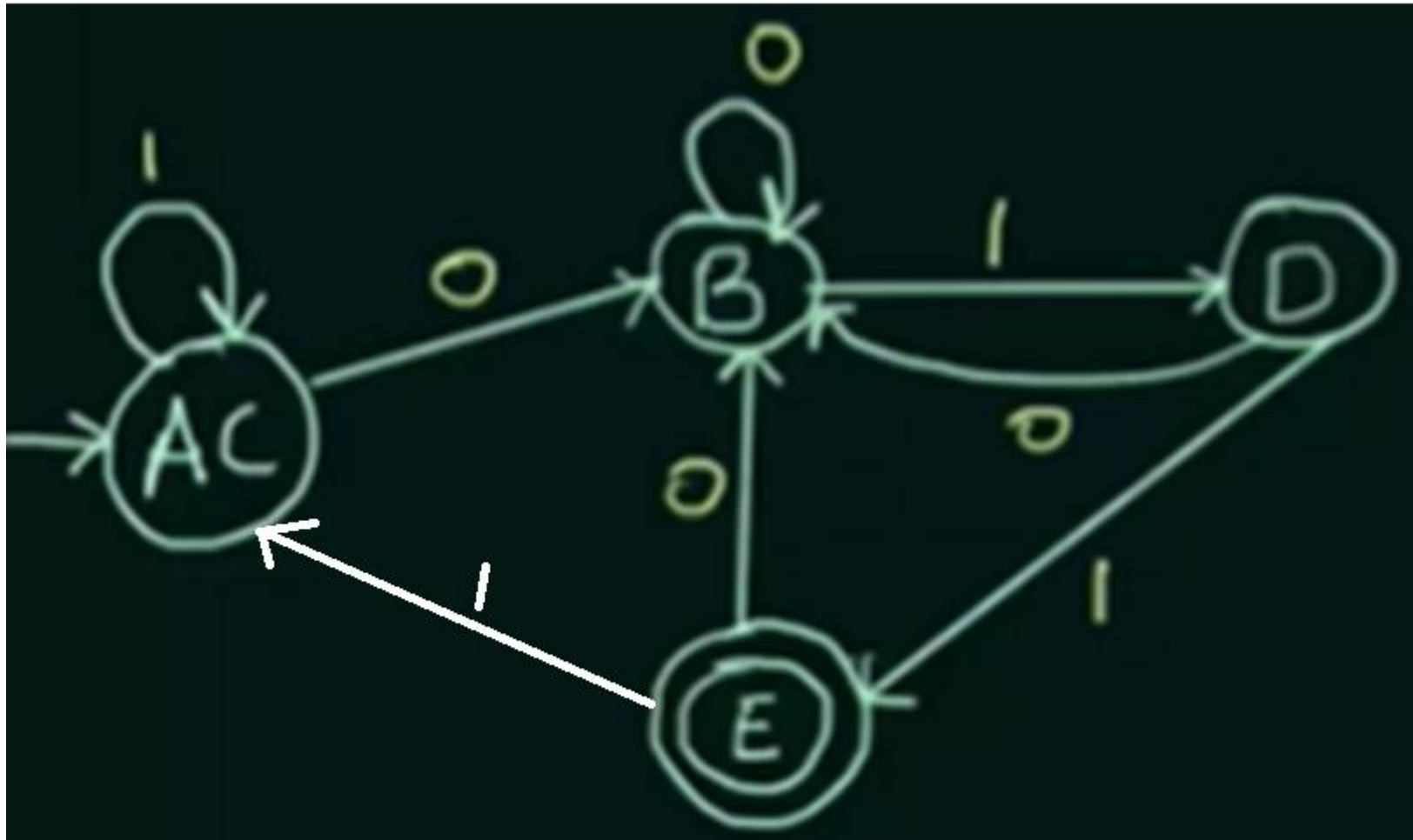


Step 4: Step 4: Find similar rows from T1 such that:

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

Minimization of DFA – Example 2



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

THANKS