

Chapter 4

Finite Automata

Another way of characterizing regular languages are finite automata (FA)[18]. We will show that the languages of finite automata are exactly the regular languages. Furthermore, we will also derive a decision procedure for equivalence of regular expressions.

4.1 Definition

A finite automaton consists of

1. finite set of states Q ,
2. a starting state $s \in Q$,
3. a set of final states $F \subseteq Q$
4. and a state-transition relation δ .

We define a **run** of a word $w \in \Sigma^*$ on an automaton $A = (Q, s, F, \delta)$ as a sequence of states σ such that for every two consecutive positions $i, i + 1$ in σ there is $(\sigma_i, w_i, \sigma_{i+1}) \in \delta$. A word w is **accepted** by A in state x if and only if there exists a run σ of w on A such that $\sigma_0 = x \wedge \sigma_{|\sigma|-1} \in F$. The resulting set of accepted words is denoted by $\mathcal{L}_x(A)$. The **language** of A is exactly $\mathcal{L}_s(A)$ and is denoted $\mathcal{L}(A)$.

4.1.1 Non-Deterministic Finite Automata

Finite automata can be **non-deterministic** (NFA) in the sense that there exist multiple distinct runs for a word. This is the case if and only if δ is not functional.

Listing 4.1: Non-Deterministic Finite Automata

```
Record nfa : Type :=  
{ nfa_state := finType;
```

```

nfa_s : nfa_state ;
nfa_fin : pred nfa_state ;
nfa_step : nfa_state -> char -> pred nfa_state }.

```

Fixpoint nfa_accept (x: A) w :=

match w **with**

```

| [] => nfa_fin A x
| a :: w => [ exists y, (nfa_step A x a y) && nfa_accept y w ]

```

end.

Definition nfa_lang := [pred w | nfa_accept (nfa_s A) w].

The acceptance criterion given here avoids the matter of runs. In many cases, this will help us with proofs by induction on the accepted word. However, we will need runs in some of the proofs. Due to the fact that runs are not unique on NFAs, we give a predicate that decides if a run on A is valid for a word w . We then show that the acceptance criterion given above corresponds to the mathematical definition in terms of runs.

Fixpoint nfa_run x (xs : seq A) (w: word) {struct xs} :=

match xs, w **with**

```

| y :: xs', a :: w' => nfa_step A x a y && nfa_run y xs' w'
| [], [] => true
| -, - => false

```

end.

Lemma nfa_run_accept x w:

```

reflect (exists2 xs, nfa_run x xs w & last x xs \in nfa_fin A)
(nfa_accept x w).

```

4.1.2 Deterministic Finite Automata

For functional δ , we speak of **deterministic** finite automata (DFA). In this case, we write δ as a function in our COQ development.

Listing 4.2: Deterministic Finite Automata

Record dfa : Type :=

```

{ dfa_state :> finType;
  dfa_s : dfa_state ;
  dfa_fin : pred dfa_state ;
  dfa_step : dfa_state -> char -> dfa_state }.

```

Fixpoint dfa_accept x w :=

match w **with**

```

| [] => dfa_fin A x
| a :: w => dfa_accept (dfa_step A x a) w

```

end.

Definition dfa_lang := [pred w | dfa_accept (dfa_s A) w].

Again, we avoid runs in our formalization of the acceptance criterion in favor of a acceptance criterion that is easier to work with in proofs. In this case, however, we can give a function that computes the unique run of a

word on A . This allows us to give an alternative acceptance criterion that is closer to the mathematical definition. We also prove that both criteria are equivalent.

Fixpoint $\text{dfa_run}' (x: A) (w: \text{word}) : \text{seq } A :=$
match w **with**
 | $[:]$ $\Rightarrow [:]$
 | $a :: w \Rightarrow (\text{dfa_step } A \times a) :: \text{dfa_run}' (\text{dfa_step } A \times a) w$
end.

Lemma $\text{dfa_run_accept } x \ w: \text{last } x \ (\text{dfa_run}' \ x \ w) \setminus \text{in } \text{dfa_fin } A = (w \setminus \text{in } \text{dfa_accept } x).$

Equivalence of Automata

Definition 4.1.1. We say that two automata are **equivalent** if and only if their languages are equal.

Equivalence between DFA and NFA

Deterministic and non-deterministic finite automata are equally expressive. One direction is trivial since every DFA can be seen as a NFA. We prove the other direction using the powerset construction. Given NFA A , we construct an equivalent DFA A_{det} in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{det} &:= 2^Q \\ s_{det} &:= \{s\} \\ F_{det} &:= \{P \mid P \in Q_{det} \wedge P \cap F \neq \emptyset\} \\ \delta_{det} &:= \{(P, a, \bigcup_{p \in P} \{q \mid q \in Q, (p, a, q) \in \delta\}) \mid P \in Q_{det}, a \in \Sigma\}. \\ A_{det} &:= (Q_{det}, s_{det}, F_{det}, \delta_{det}). \end{aligned}$$

The formalization of A_{det} is straight-forward. We leave the set of states $\{\text{set } A\}$ implicit.

Definition $\text{nfa_to_dfa} :=$
 $\{ \mid \text{dfa_s} := \text{set1 } (\text{nfa_s } A);$
 $\text{dfa_fin} := [\text{pred } X: \{\text{set } A\} \mid [\text{exists } x: A, (x \setminus \text{in } X) \ \&\& \ \text{nfa_fin } A \ x]];$
 $\text{dfa_step} := [\text{fun } X \ a \Rightarrow \setminus \text{bigcup_}(x \mid x \setminus \text{in } X) \ \text{finset } (\text{nfa_step } A \ x \ a)] \mid \}$
 $.$

Lemma 4.1.2. For all powerset states X and for all states x with $x \in X$ we have that

$$\mathcal{L}_x(A) \subseteq \mathcal{L}_X(A_{det}).$$

Proof. Let $w \in \mathcal{L}_x(A)$. We proof by induction on w that $w \in \mathcal{L}_X(A_{det})$.

- For $w = \varepsilon$ and $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_x(A)$ we get $x \in F$ from $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_x(A)$. From $x \in X$ we get $X \cap F \neq \emptyset$ and therefore $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_X(A_{det})$.
- For $w = aw'$ and $aw' \in \mathcal{L}_x(A)$ we get y such that $w' \in \mathcal{L}_y(A)$ and $(x, a, y) \in \delta$. The latter gives us $y \in Y$ where Y is such that $(X, a, Y) \in \delta_{det}$. With $y \in Y$ and $w' \in \mathcal{L}_y(A)$ we get which gives us $w' \in \mathcal{L}_Y(A_{det})$ by inductive hypothesis. With $(X, a, Y) \in \delta_{det}$ we get $aw' \in \mathcal{L}_X(A_{det})$.

□

Lemma 4.1.3. *For all powerset states X and all words $w \in \mathcal{L}_X(A_{det})$ there exists a state x such that*

$$x \in X \wedge w \in \mathcal{L}_x(A).$$

Proof. By induction on w .

- For $w = \varepsilon$ and $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_X(A_{det})$ we get $X \cap F \neq \emptyset$. Therefore, there exists x such that $x \in X$ and $x \in F$. Thus, we have $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_x(A)$.
- For $w = aw'$ and $aw' \in \mathcal{L}_X(A_{det})$ we get Y such that $w' \in \mathcal{L}_Y(A_{det})$ and $(X, a, Y) \in \delta_{det}$. From the inductive hypothesis we get y such that $y \in Y$ and $w' \in \mathcal{L}_y(A)$. From $y \in Y$ and $(X, a, Y) \in \delta_{det}$ we get x such that $x \in X$ and $(x, a, y) \in \delta$. Thus, $aw' \in \mathcal{L}_x(A)$.

□

Theorem 4.1.4. *The powerset automaton A_{det} accepts the same language as A , i.e.*

$$\mathcal{L}(A) = \mathcal{L}(A_{det}).$$

Proof. “ \subseteq ” This follows directly from lemma 4.1.2 with $x = s$ and $X = s_{det}$.

“ \supseteq ” From lemma 4.1.3 with $X = s_{det}$ we get $\mathcal{L}_{s_{det}}(A_{det}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}_s(A)$, which proves the claim. □

The formalization of this proof is straight-forward and follows the plan laid out above. The corresponding Lemmas are:

Lemma `nfa_to_dfa_complete` (`x`: `A`) `w` (`X`: `nfa_to_dfa`):

`x \in X -> nfa_accept A x w -> dfa_accept nfa_to_dfa X w.`

Lemma `nfa_to_dfa_sound` (`X`: `nfa_to_dfa`) `w`:

`dfa_accept nfa_to_dfa X w -> [exists x, (x \in X) && nfa_accept A x w].`

Lemma `nfa_to_dfa_correct` : `nfa_lang A =i dfa_lang nfa_to_dfa .`

4.2 Connected Components

Finite automata can have isolated subsets of states that are not reachable from the starting state. Removing these states does not change the language. It will later be useful to have automata that only contain reachable states. Therefore, we define a procedure to extract the connected component containing the starting state from a given automaton.

Definition 4.2.1. Let $A = (Q, s, F, \delta)$ be a DFA. We define `reachable1` such that for all x and y , $(x, y) \in \text{reachable1} \iff \exists a, (x, a, y) \in \delta$. We define `reachable` $:= \{y \mid (s, y) \in \text{reachable1}^*\}$, where `reachable1*` denotes the transitive closure of `reachable1`. With this, we can define the connected automaton A_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_c &:= Q \cap \text{reachable} \\ s_c &:= s \\ F_c &:= F \cap \text{reachable} \\ \delta_c &:= \{(x, a, y) \mid (x, a, y) \in \delta \wedge x, y \in Q_c\} \\ A_c &:= (Q_c, s_c, F_c, \delta_c). \end{aligned}$$

We make use of SSREFLECT's `connect` predicate to extract a sequence of all states reachable from s . From this, we construct a finite type and use that as the new set of states. These new states carry a proof of reachability. We also have to give a transition function that ensures transitions always end in reachable states.

Definition `reachable1` $:=$ [fun $x \ y \Rightarrow$ [**exists** a , `dfa_step A1 x a == y`]].

Definition `reachable` $:=$ enum (`connect reachable1 (dfa_s A1)`).

Lemma `reachable0` : `dfa_s A1 \in reachable`.

Lemma `reachable_step` $x \ a$: $x \in \text{reachable} \rightarrow \text{dfa_step } A1 \ x \ a \in \text{reachable}$.

Definition `dfa_connected` $:=$

```
{| dfa_s := SeqSub reachable0;
  dfa_fin := fun x => match x with SeqSub x _ => dfa_fin A1 x end;
  dfa_step := fun x a => match x with
    | SeqSub _ Hx => SeqSub (reachable_step _ a Hx)
  end |}.
```

Make
this
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able

Lemma 4.2.2. For every state $x \in \text{reachable}$ we have that

$$\mathcal{L}_x(A_c) = \mathcal{L}_x(A).$$

Proof. “ \subseteq ” Trivial. “ \supseteq ” We do an induction on w .

- For $w = \varepsilon$ we have $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_x(A)$ and therefore $x \in F$. With $x \in \text{reachable}$ we get $x \in F_c$. Thus, $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_x(A_c)$.

- For $w = aw'$ we have have $y \in Q$ such that $(x, a, y) \in \delta$ and $w' \in \mathcal{L}_y(A)$. From $x \in \text{reachable}$ we get $y \in \text{reachable}$ by transitivity. Therefore, $(x, a, y) \in \delta_c$. The inductive hypothesis gives us $w' \in \mathcal{L}_y(A_c)$. Thus, $aw' \in \mathcal{L}_x(A_c)$.

□

Theorem 4.2.3. *The language of the connected automaton A_c is identical to that of the original automaton A , i.e.*

$$\mathcal{L}(A) = \mathcal{L}(A_c).$$

Proof. By reflexivity, we have $s \in \text{reachable}$. We use lemma 4.2.2 with $x = s$ to prove the claim. □

The formalization of lemma 4.2.2 and theorem 4.2.3 is straight-forward.

Lemma `dfa_connected_correct' × (Hx: x \in reachable) :`
`dfa_accept dfa_connected (SeqSub Hx) =i dfa_accept A1 x.`

Lemma `dfa_connected_correct: dfa_lang dfa_connected =i dfa_lang A1.`

To make use of the fact that A_c is fully connected, we will proof a characteristic property of A_c . We will need this property of A_c in chapter 5.

Definition 4.2.4. *A **representative** of a state x is a word w such that the unique run of w on A_c ends in x .*

Lemma 4.2.5. *We can compute give a representative for every state $x \in Q_c$.*

Proof. x carries a proof of reachability. From this, we get a path through the graph of `reachable1` that ends in x . We build the representative by extracting the edges of the path and building a word from those. □

Choice?

Lemma `dfa_connected_repr x :`
`exists w, last (dfa_s dfa_connected) (dfa_run dfa_connected w) = x.`

4.3 Emptiness

Given an automaton A , we can check if $\mathcal{L}(A) = \emptyset$. We simply obtain the connected automaton of A and check if there are any final states left.

Theorem 4.3.1. *The language of the connected automaton A_c is empty if and only if its set of final states F_c is empty, i.e.*

$$\mathcal{L}(A) = \emptyset \iff F_c = \emptyset.$$

Proof. By theorem 4.2.3 we have $\mathcal{L}(A) = \mathcal{L}(A_c)$. Therefore, it suffices to show

$$\mathcal{L}(A_c) = \emptyset \iff F_c = \emptyset.$$

“ \Leftarrow ” We have $\mathcal{L}(A_c) = \emptyset$ and have to show that for all $x \in Q_c$, $x \notin F_c$. Let $x \in Q_c$. By lemma 4.2.5 we get w such that the unique run of w on A_c ends in x . We use $\mathcal{L}(A_c) = \emptyset$ to get $w \notin \mathcal{L}(A_c)$, which implies that the run of w on A_c ends in a non-final state. By substituting the last state of the run by x we get $x \notin F_c$. “ \Rightarrow ” We have $F_c = \emptyset$ and have to show that for all words w , $w \notin \mathcal{L}(A_c)$. We use $F_c = \emptyset$ to show that the last state of the run of w on A_c is non-final. Thus, $w \notin \mathcal{L}(A_c)$.

Thus, emptiness is decidable. \square

Definition `dfa_lang_empty` := `#|dfa_fin dfa_connected| == 0`.

Lemma `dfa_lang_empty_correct`:

`reflect (dfa_lang A1 =i pred0)`
`dfa_lang_empty.`

4.4 Deciding Equivalence of Finite Automata

Given finite automata A_1 and A_2 , we construct DFA A such that the language of A is the symmetric difference of the languages of A_1 and A_2 , i.e.,

$$\mathcal{L}(A) := \mathcal{L}(A_1) \ominus \mathcal{L}(A_2) = \mathcal{L}(A_1) \cap \neg \mathcal{L}(A_2) \cup \mathcal{L}(A_2) \cap \neg \mathcal{L}(A_1).$$

Theorem 4.4.1. *The equivalence of A_1 and A_2 is decidable, i.e.*

$$\mathcal{L}(A_1) = \mathcal{L}(A_2) \text{ if and only if } \mathcal{L}(A) \text{ is empty.}$$

Proof. The correctness of this procedure follows from the properties of the symmetric difference operator, i.e.

$$\mathcal{L}(A_1) \ominus \mathcal{L}(A_2) = \emptyset \iff \mathcal{L}(A_1) = \mathcal{L}(A_2).$$

Thus, equivalence is decidable. \square

Definition `dfa_sym_diff` :=

`dfa_disj (dfa_conj A1 (dfa_compl A2)) (dfa_conj A2 (dfa_compl A1)).`

Lemma `dfa_sym_diff_correct`:

`dfa_lang_empty dfa_sym_diff <-> dfa_lang A1 =i dfa_lang A2.`

4.5 Regular Expressions and Finite Automata

We prove that there is a finite automaton for every extended regular expression and vice versa. In fact, we can give a standard regular expression for every finite automaton. With this, we will prove that extended regular expressions are equivalent to standard regular expressions, thereby proving closure under intersection and negation.

4.5.1 Regular Expressions to Finite Automata

We prove that there exists an equivalent automaton for every extended regular expression. The structure of this proof is given by the inductive nature of regular expressions.

Depending on the constructor of the regular expression, we will construct an equivalent DFA or NFA. Void, Eps, Dot, Atom, Plus, And and Not are very easy to implement on DFAs, whereas Star and Conc lend themselves well to NFAs.

Void

Definition 4.5.1. *We define an empty DFA with a single, non-accepting state, i.e.*

$$A_\emptyset := (\{t\}, t, \emptyset, \{(t, a, t) \mid a \in \Sigma\}).$$

Lemma 4.5.2. *The language of the empty DFA is empty, i.e.*

$$\mathcal{L}(E) = \emptyset.$$

Proof. A_\emptyset has no final states, i.e. no run can end in a final state. \square

Definition `dfa_void` :=

```
{| dfa_s := tt;
   dfa_fin := pred0;
   dfa_step := [fun x a => tt] |}.
```

Lemma `dfa_void_correct` $x\ w$: $\sim\sim$ `dfa_accept dfa_void` $x\ w$.

Eps

Definition 4.5.3. *We define an automaton that accepts only the empty word, i.e.*

$$A_\varepsilon := (\{t, f\}, t, \{f\}, \{(x, a, f) \mid x \in \{t, f\}, a \in \Sigma\}).$$

Lemma 4.5.4. A_ε accepts no word in state f , i.e. for all w ,

$$w \notin \mathcal{L}_f(A_\varepsilon).$$

Proof. Let $w \in \Sigma^*$. We do an induction on w . For $w = \varepsilon$ we get $\varepsilon \notin \mathcal{L}_f(A_\varepsilon)$ by $f \notin F_\varepsilon$. For $w = aw'$ we have $w' \notin \mathcal{L}_f(A_\varepsilon)$. Furthermore, $(f, a, f) \in \delta_\varepsilon$. Therefore, $aw' \notin \mathcal{L}_f(A_\varepsilon)$. \square

Lemma 4.5.5. *The language of A_ε is exactly the singleton set containing the empty word, i.e.*

$$\mathcal{L}(A_\varepsilon) = \{\varepsilon\}.$$

Proof. Let $w \in \Sigma^*$. We do an induction on w . For $w = \varepsilon$ we have $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}(A_\varepsilon)$ and $\varepsilon \in \{\varepsilon\}$. Therefore, both directions are trivial. For $w = aw'$ we consider both directions independently.

“ \Rightarrow ” We have $(t, a, f) \in \delta_\varepsilon$ and $w' \in \mathcal{L}_f(A_\varepsilon)$. By lemma 4.5.4, this is a contradiction.

“ \Leftarrow ” We get a straight-forward contradiction from $aw' \in \{\varepsilon\}$. \square

Definition `dfa_eps` :=

```
{| dfa_s := true;
   dfa_fin := pred1 true;
   dfa_step := [fun x a => false] |}.
```

Lemma `dfa_eps_correct`: `dfa_lang dfa_eps =i pred1 [::]`.

reflect?

Dot

Definition 4.5.6. We define an automaton that accepts the set of all singleton words, i.e.

$$A_{Dot} := (\{s, t, f\}, s, \{t\}, \{(s, a, t) \mid a \in \Sigma\} \cup \{(x, a, f) \mid x \in \{t, f\}, a \in \Sigma\}).$$

Lemma 4.5.7. A_{Dot} does not accept any word in state f , i.e. $\mathcal{L}_f(A_{Dot}) = \emptyset$.

Proof. We prove this by induction on $w \in \Sigma^*$. For $w = \varepsilon$ we have $\varepsilon \notin \mathcal{L}_f(A_{Dot})$ by $f \notin F_{Dot}$. For $w = aw'$ we have $(f, a, f) \in \delta_{Dot}$ and $w' \notin \mathcal{L}_f(A_{Dot})$ by inductive hypothesis. Thus, $aw' \notin \mathcal{L}_f(A_{Dot})$. \square

Lemma 4.5.8. A_{Dot} accepts exactly the empty word in state t , i.e. $\mathcal{L}_t(A_{Dot}) = \{\varepsilon\}$.

Proof. Let $w \in \Sigma^*$. We do a case distinction on w . For $w = \varepsilon$ we have $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_t(A_{Dot})$ by $t \in F_{Dot}$. We also have $\varepsilon \in \{\varepsilon\}$. For $w = aw'$ we get $(t, a, f) \in \delta_{Dot}$. Since $aw' \notin \{\varepsilon\}$ it suffices to show that $w' \notin \mathcal{L}_f(A_{Dot})$, which we have by lemma 4.5.7. \square

Definition `dfa_dot` :=

```
{| dfa_s := None;
   dfa_fin := pred1 (Some true);
   dfa_step := [fun x b => if x == None then Some true else Some false] |}.
```

Lemma `dfa_dot_correct''` w : $\sim\sim$ `dfa_accept dfa_dot (Some false)` w .

Lemma `dfa_dot_correct'` w : `dfa_accept dfa_dot (Some true)` $w = (w == [::])$.

Lemma `dfa_dot_correct` w : `dfa_lang dfa_dot w = (size w == 1)`.

reflect?

Not

Definition 4.5.9. Given DFA $A = (Q, s, F, \delta)$, the complement automaton A_{\neg} is constructed by switching accepting and non-accepting states, i.e.

$$A_{\neg} := (Q, s, Q \setminus F, \delta).$$

Lemma 4.5.10. For every state $x \in Q$, we have that $w \in \Sigma^*$ is accepted in x by A_{\neg} if and only if it is not accepted in x by A , i.e. $\mathcal{L}_x(A_{\neg}) = \Sigma^* \setminus \mathcal{L}_x(A)$

Proof. We do an induction on w . For $w = \varepsilon$ we have $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_x(A_{\neg}) \iff \varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_x(A)$ from $x \in F \iff x \notin Q \setminus F$. For $w = aw'$ we get $(y, a, x) \in \delta$. By inductive hypothesis, $w' \in \mathcal{L}_x(A_{\neg}) \iff w' \notin \mathcal{L}_x(A)$. Thus, $aw' \in \mathcal{L}_y(A_{\neg}) \iff aw' \notin \mathcal{L}_y(A)$. \square

Lemma 4.5.11. A_{\neg} accepts the complement language of A , i.e. $\mathcal{L}(A_{\neg}) = \Sigma^* \setminus \mathcal{L}(A)$.

Proof. This follows directly from lemma 4.5.10 with $x = s$. \square

Plus

Definition 4.5.12. Given DFAs $A_1 = (Q_1, s_1, F_1, \delta_1)$ and $A_2 = (Q_2, s_2, F_2, \delta_2)$ we construct the disjunction automaton in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\vee} &:= Q_1 \times Q_2 \\ s_{\vee} &:= (s_1, s_2) \\ F_{\vee} &:= \{(x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 \in F_1 \vee x_2 \in F_2\} \\ \delta_{\vee} &:= \{((x_1, x_2), a, (y_1, y_2)) \mid a \in \Sigma, (x_1, a, y_1) \in \delta_1, (x_2, a, y_2) \in \delta_2\} \\ A_{\vee} &:= (Q_{\vee}, s_{\vee}, F_{\vee}, \delta_{\vee}). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.5.13. For every state $(x_1, x_2) \in Q_{\vee}$, we have that

$$\mathcal{L}_{(x_1, x_2)}(A_{\vee}) = \mathcal{L}_{x_1}(A_1) \cup \mathcal{L}_{x_2}(A_2).$$

Proof. We do a proof by induction on $w \in \Sigma^*$. For $w = \varepsilon$ we have, by definition of F_{\vee} , $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_{(x_1, x_2)}(A_{\vee}) \iff \varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_{x_1}(A_1) \vee \varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_{x_2}(A_2)$. For $w = aw'$ we get $(x_1, a, y_1) \in \delta_1$ and $(x_2, a, y_2) \in \delta_2$. By inductive hypothesis, we also have $w' \in \mathcal{L}_{x_1}(A_1) \vee w' \in \mathcal{L}_{x_2}(A_2)$. Thus, we get $aw' \in \mathcal{L}_{y_1}(A_1) \vee aw' \in \mathcal{L}_{y_2}(A_2)$. \square

Lemma 4.5.14. $\mathcal{L}(A_{\vee}) = \mathcal{L}(A_1) \cup \mathcal{L}(A_2)$.

Proof. This follows directly from lemma 4.5.13 with $x = (s_1, s_2)$. \square

Definition `dfa_disj` :=

```
{| dfa_s := (dfa_s A1, dfa_s A2);
  dfa_fin := (fun q => let (x1,x2) := q in dfa_fin A1 x1 || dfa_fin A2 x2);
  dfa_step := [fun x a => (dfa_step A1 x.1 a, dfa_step A2 x.2 a)] |}.
```

Lemma `dfa_disj_correct'` `x`:

```
[ predU dfa_accept A1 x.1 & dfa_accept A2 x.2 ]
=i dfa_accept dfa_disj x.
```

Lemma `dfa_disj_correct`:

```
[ predU dfa_lang A1 & dfa_lang A2 ]
=i dfa_lang dfa_disj .
```

And

Definition 4.5.15. Given DFAs $A_1 = (Q_1, s_1, F_1, \delta_1)$ and $A_2 = (Q_2, s_2, F_2, \delta_2)$ we construct the conjunction automaton in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\wedge} &:= Q_1 \times Q_2 \\ s_{\wedge} &:= (s_1, s_2) \\ F_{\wedge} &:= \{(x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 \in F_1 \wedge x_2 \in F_2\} \\ \delta_{\wedge} &:= \{((x_1, x_2), a, (y_1, y_2)) \mid a \in \Sigma, (x_1, a, y_1) \in \delta_1, (x_2, a, y_2) \in \delta_2\} \\ A_{\wedge} &:= (Q_{\wedge}, s_{\wedge}, F_{\wedge}, \delta_{\wedge}). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.5.16. For every state $(x_1, x_2) \in Q_{\wedge}$, we have that

$$\mathcal{L}_{(x_1, x_2)}(A_{\wedge}) = \mathcal{L}_{x_1}(A_1) \cup \mathcal{L}_{x_2}(A_2).$$

Proof. This proof is very similar to lemma 4.5.13. We do a proof by induction on $w \in \Sigma^*$. For $w = \varepsilon$ we have, by definition of F_{\wedge} , $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_{(x_1, x_2)}(A_{\wedge}) \iff \varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_{x_1}(A_1) \wedge \varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_{x_2}(A_2)$.

For $w = aw'$ we get $(x_1, a, y_1) \in \delta_1$ and $(x_2, a, y_2) \in \delta_2$. By inductive hypothesis, we also have $w' \in \mathcal{L}_{x_1}(A_1) \wedge w' \in \mathcal{L}_{x_2}(A_2)$. Thus, we get $aw' \in \mathcal{L}_{y_1}(A_1) \wedge aw' \in \mathcal{L}_{y_2}(A_2)$. \square

Lemma 4.5.17. $\mathcal{L}(A_{\wedge}) = \mathcal{L}(A_1) \cap \mathcal{L}(A_2)$.

Proof. This follows directly from lemma 4.5.16 with $x = (s_1, s_2)$. \square

Definition `dfa_conj` :=

```
{| dfa_s := (dfa_s A1, dfa_s A2);
  dfa_fin := (fun x => dfa_fin A1 x.1 && dfa_fin A2 x.2);
  dfa_step := [fun x a => (dfa_step A1 x.1 a, dfa_step A2 x.2 a)] |}.
```

Lemma `dfa_conj_correct'` `x1 x2` :

```
[ predI dfa_accept A1 x1 & dfa_accept A2 x2 ]
=i dfa_accept dfa_conj (x1, x2).
```

Lemma `dfa_conj_correct`:

```
[ predI dfa_lang A1 & dfa_lang A2 ]
=i dfa_lang dfa_conj .
```

Conc

We do not allow ε -transitions in our automata. In order to build the concatenation automaton, we duplicate edges from the starting state of the second automaton and add them to all final states of the first automaton.

Definition 4.5.18. *Given two NFAs $A_1 = (Q_1, s_1, F_1, \delta_1)$ and $A_2 = (Q_2, s_2, F_2, \delta_2)$ we construct the concatenation automaton in the following way:*

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{Conc} &:= Q_1 \cup Q_2 \\
 s_{Conc} &:= s_1 \\
 F_{Conc} &:= \begin{cases} F_2 & \text{if } s_2 \notin F_2 \\ F_2 \cup F_1 & \text{if } s_2 \in F_2 \end{cases} \\
 \delta_{Conc} &:= \delta_1 \cup \delta_2 \cup \{(x, a, y) \mid x \in Q_1, y \in Q_2, (s_2, a, y) \in \delta_2\} \\
 A_{Conc} &:= (Q_{Conc}, s_{Conc}, F_{Conc}, \delta_{Conc}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Definition `nfa_conc : nfa :=`
`{| nfa_s := inl _ (nfa_s A1);`
`nfa_fin := [fun x =>`
`match x with`
`| inl x => nfa_fin A1 x && nfa_fin A2 (nfa_s A2)`
`| inr x => nfa_fin A2 x`
`end];`
`nfa_step := fun x a y =>`
`match x,y with`
`| inl x, inl y => nfa_step A1 x a y`
`| inl x, inr y => nfa_fin A1 x && nfa_step A2 (nfa_s A2) a y`
`| inr x, inr y => nfa_step A2 x a y`
`| inr x, inl y => false`
`end |}`.

Before we prove the correctness of A_{Conc} , we need a number of auxiliary lemmas.

Lemma 4.5.19. *Every run of A_2 can be mapped to a run in A_{Conc} .*

Proof. Let σ be a run starting in x for $w \in \Sigma^*$ on A_2 . We do an induction on σ .

1. For $\sigma = x$ we have $w = \varepsilon$. Therefore, we have that σ is also a run starting in x for ε on A_{Conc} .
2. For $\sigma = xy\sigma'$ we have $w = aw'$, $(x, a, y) \in \delta_2$. By definition of δ_{Conc} we also have $(x, a, y) \in \delta_{Conc}$. By inductive hypothesis, we have that $y\sigma'$ is a run for w' starting in y on A_{Conc} . Thus, $xy\sigma'$ is a run for aw' starting in x on A_{Conc} .

□

Lemma `nfa_conc_cont x xs w:`

```
nfa_run A2 x xs w
-> nfa_run nfa_conc (inr _ x) (map (@inr A1 A2) xs) w.
```

The next lemma shows that, in A_{Conc} , the final states of A_1 have all transitions that the starting state of A_2 also has. Consequently, they accept the same words.

Lemma 4.5.20. *Let $x \in F_1$. Let $w \in \mathcal{L}(A_2)$. Then $w \in \mathcal{L}_x(A_{Conc})$.*

Proof. By induction on w .

1. For $w = \varepsilon$ we have get $s \in F_2$ by $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}(A_2)$ and, thus, $x \in F_{Conc}$ by definition.
2. For $w = aw'$ we have $y \in Q_2$ such that $(s, a, y) \in \delta_2$ and thus $(x, a, y) \in \delta_{Conc}$. We also have $w' \in \mathcal{L}_y(A_2)$ and thus, by lemma 4.5.19, $w' \in \mathcal{L}_y(A_{Conc})$. Thus, $aw' \in \mathcal{L}_x(A_{Conc})$.

□

Lemma `nfa_conc_fin1 x1 w:`

```
nfa_fin A1 x1 ->
nfa_lang A2 w ->
nfa_accept nfa_conc (inl _ x1) w.
```

The following lemma is one direction of the proof of correctness of A_{Conc} .

Lemma 4.5.21. *Let $x \in Q_1$, $w_1 \in \mathcal{L}_x(A_1)$, and $w_2 \in \mathcal{L}(A_2)$. Then $w_1w_2 \in \mathcal{L}_x(A_{Conc})$.*

Proof. By induction on w_1 .

1. For $w_1 = \varepsilon$ we get $x \in F_1$ and thus, by lemma 4.5.20, the claim follows.
2. For $w_1 = aw'_1$ we get $(x, a, y) \in \delta_1$ and thus $(x, a, y) \in \delta_{Conc}$. By inductive hypothesis, the claim follows.

□

Lemma `nfa_conc_complete x w1 w2:`

```
nfa_accept A1 x w1 ->
nfa_lang A2 w2 ->
nfa_accept nfa_conc (inl _ x) (w1 ++ w2).
```

The next lemma constitutes the other direction. Its statement is very general, even though we will only need one of the two cases for the proof of correctness of A_{Conc} . However, with the second case, there is no straightforward inductive proof.

Lemma 4.5.22. *Let $x \in Q_{Conc}$. Let $w \in \mathcal{L}_x(A_{Conc})$. Then, either*

$$x \in Q_1 \wedge \exists w_1. \exists w_2. w = w_1 w_2 \wedge w_1 \in \mathcal{L}_x(A_1) \wedge w_2 \in \mathcal{L}(A_2), \quad (*)$$

or

$$x \in Q_2 \wedge w \in \mathcal{L}_x(A_2). \quad (**)$$

Proof. By induction on w .

1. For $w = \varepsilon$ we get either $x \in F_1$ and $s_2 \in F_2$ or $x \in F_2$. In the first case, we need to prove (*), which we do by choosing $w_1 := \varepsilon$ and $w_2 := \varepsilon$. In the second case, we need to prove $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{L}_x(A_2)$ and thus $x \in F_2$ which we have by assumption.
2. For $w = aw'$ we get y such that $(x, a, y) \in \delta_{Conc}$ and $w' \in \mathcal{L}_y(A_{Conc})$. We are left with four cases, depending on the origin of x and y .
 - (a) For $x, y \in Q_2$ we have $(x, a, y) \in Q_2$ and claim (**) follows.
 - (b) For $x, y \in Q_1$ we prove (*). By inductive hypothesis we get w_1 and w_2 such that (*) holds for y .
 - (c) For $x \in Q_1$ and $y \in Q_2$ the claim follows with $w_1 := \varepsilon$ and $w_2 := aw'$ by inductive hypothesis.
 - (d) For $x \in Q_2$ and $y \in Q_1$ we have $(x, a, y) \in \delta_{Conc}$, which is a contradiction.

□

Lemma `nfa_conc_sound` $X w :$

`nfa_accept nfa_conc` $X w \rightarrow$

match X **with**

| `inl` $x \Rightarrow$ **exists** w_1 , **exists** w_2 , $(w == w_1 ++ w_2) \ \&\& \ (\text{nfa_accept } A_1 \ x \ w_1) \ \&\& \ \text{nfa_lang } A_2 \ w_2$

| `inr` $x \Rightarrow \text{nfa_accept } A_2 \ x \ w$

end.

Corollary 4.5.23. *The language of A_{Conc} is the concatenation of the languages of A_1 and A_2 , i.e. $\mathcal{L}(A_{Conc}) = \mathcal{L}(A_1) \cdot \mathcal{L}(A_2)$.*

Proof. Follows directly from lemma 4.5.21 and lemma 4.5.22. □

Lemma `nfa_conc_correct`: `nfa_lang nfa_conc =i conc (nfa_lang A1) (nfa_lang A2)`.

Star

Include
all
proofs

4.5.2 Deciding Equivalence of Regular Expressions

Based on our procedure to construct an equivalent automaton from a regular expression, we can decide equivalence of regular expressions. Given r_1 and r_2 , we construct equivalent DFA A_1 and A_2 as above.

4.5.3 Finite Automata to Regular Expressions

We prove that there is an equivalent standard regular expression for every finite automaton. There are three ways to prove this.

The first one is a method called “**state removal**” [11] (reformulated in [17]), which works by sequentially building up regular expressions on the edges between states. In every step, one state is removed and its adjacent states’ edges are updated to incorporate the missing state into the regular expression. Finally, only two states remain. The resulting edges can be combined to form a regular expression that recognizes the language of the initial automaton.

The second method is known as “**Brzowski’s method**” [12] and builds upon Brzowski derivatives of regular expressions. This method is algebraic in nature and arrives at a regular expression by solving a system of linear equations on regular expressions. Every state is assigned an unknown regular expression. The intuition of these unknown regular expressions is that they recognize the words accepted in their associated state. The system is solved by substitution and Arden’s lemma [3]. The regular expressions associated with the starting state recognizes the language of the automaton.

The third method, which we chose for our development, is due to Kleene [22]. It is known as the “**transitive closure method**”. This method recursively constructs a regular expression that is equivalent to the given automaton. We now give a detailed For the remainder of the chapter, we assume that we are given a DFA $A = (Q, s, F, \delta)$.

The idea of the transitive closure method is that we can give a regular expression to describe the path between any two states x and y . This regular expression accepts every word whose run σ on A starts in x ends in y . In fact, we can even give such a regular expression if we limit the set of paths through which the run is allowed to pass. We will call this set X . Passing through, here, means that the restriction applies only to states that are traversed, i.e. not to the beginning or end of the run.

If we take X to be the empty set, we only consider two types of runs. First, if $x \neq y$, every transition from x to y constitutes one (singleton) word. Conversely, if there is a word which does not pass through a state and whose run on A starts in x and ends in y , it can only be a singleton word consisting of one of the transitions from x to y . Therefore, the corresponding regular expression is the disjunction of all transitions from x to y . These transitions

constitutes all possible words that lead from x to y without passing through any state.

Otherwise, if $x = y$, we also have to consider the empty word, since its run on A starts in x and ends in y . Thus, the corresponding regular expression is the disjunction of all transitions from x to y and ε .

In the case of a non-empty X , we make the following observation. If we pick an element $z \in X$, then any run σ from x to y either passes through z , or does not pass through z . If it does, we can split it into three parts.

- (i) The first part contains the prefix of σ which contains all states up to the first occurrence of z that is not the starting state.
- (ii) The second part contains that part of the remainder of σ which contains all further occurrences of z , though not the last state if that is z .
- (iii) The third part contains the remainder.

Parts (i) and (iii) can easily be expressed in terms of $X \setminus \{z\}$. Part (ii) can be further decomposed into runs from z to z that do not pass through z . Thus, part (ii) can also be expressed in terms of $X \setminus \{z\}$ with the help of the $*$ operator.

If σ does not pass through z , it is covered by the regular expression for paths from x to y restricted to $X \setminus \{z\}$.

Definition 4.5.24. Let $X \subseteq Q$. Let $x, y \in Q$. We define R recursively on $|X|$:

correct?

$$R_{x,y}^X := \begin{cases} \sum_{\substack{a \in \Sigma \\ (x,a,y) \in \delta}} a & \text{if } X = \emptyset \wedge x \neq y; \\ \sum_{\substack{a \in \Sigma \\ (x,a,y) \in \delta}} a + \varepsilon & \text{if } X = \emptyset \wedge x = y; \\ R_{x,z}^{X \setminus \{z\}} (R_{z,z}^{X \setminus \{z\}})^* R_{z,y}^{X \setminus \{z\}} + R_{x,y}^{X \setminus \{z\}} & \text{if } \exists z \in X. \end{cases}$$

The formalization of R is more involved than its mathematical definition. We give some auxiliary definitions to keep the definition of R as compact and readable as possible. `nPlus` is \sum on regular expressions. `dfa_step_any` is the list of transitions from x to y . `R0` covers the case of $X = \emptyset$.

explain
measure

Definition `nPlus rs := foldr (@Plus char) (Void _) rs`.

Definition `dfa_step_any x y := enum ([pred a | dfa_step A x a == y])`.

Definition `R0 x y := let r := nPlus (map (@Atom _) (dfa_step_any x y)) in if x == y then Plus r (Eps _) else r`.

Function R (X : {set A }) (x y : A) {measure [fun $X \Rightarrow \#|X|$] X } :=
match [pick z in X] **with**
 | None \Rightarrow $R0 \times y$
 | Some $z \Rightarrow$ let $X' := X \setminus z$ in
 Plus (Conc ($R X' \times z$) (Conc (Star ($R X' z z$)) ($R X' z y$))) ($R X' \times y$)
end.

Following the intuition given above, we try to express $\mathcal{L}(A)$ by R . Based on the observation that every accepted word has a run from s to some state $f \in F$, we only have to combine the corresponding regular expressions $R_{s,f}^Q$ to form a regular expression for $\mathcal{L}(A)$. The goal of this chapter is to prove the following theorem.

Theorem 4.5.25. $\mathcal{L}(A)$ is recognizable by a regular expression, i.e.

$$\mathcal{L}\left(\sum_{f \in F} R_{s,f}^Q\right) = \mathcal{L}(A).$$

In order to prove this theorem, we will first define a predicate on words that corresponds to $\mathcal{L}(R_{x,y}^X)$. We call this predicate $L_{x,y}^X$ and define it such that it includes those words whose runs on A starting in x only pass through states in X and end in y . This is a direct implementation of the idea behind $R_{x,y}^X$. Then, we show that $L^{X \cup \{z\}}$ can be expressed in terms of L^X . We prove that we can express $\mathcal{L}(A)$ by $\bigcup_{f \in F} L_{s,f}^Q$. Finally, we show that $R_{x,y}^X = L_{x,y}^X$, thus proving theorem 4.5.25.

Definition 4.5.26. Let $w \in \Sigma^*$. Let $X \subseteq Q$, and $x, y \in X$. Let σ be the run of w on A starting in x . We define $L_{x,y}^X$ such that

$$w \in L_{x,y}^X \iff \sigma_{|\sigma|-1} = y \wedge \forall i \in [1, |\sigma| - 2]. \sigma_i \in X.$$

The formalization of L requires some infrastructure. To check the second condition of L , we want to be able to state properties of all but the last items in a run. We define a function `belast` to remove the last element from a sequence. Note that, mathematically, runs include the starting state. In our formalization, this is not the case. Thus, we do not need to remove the first state from a run to retrieve all states the run passes through.

Fixpoint `belast` (xs : seq X) :=
match xs **with**
 | $[:]$ \Rightarrow $[:]$
 | $[: x]$ \Rightarrow $[:]$
 | $x :: xs$ \Rightarrow $x :: (\text{belast } xs)$
end.

Definition `allbutlast` $xs :=$ all p (`belast` xs).

Definition L (X : {set A }) (x y : A) :=
 [pred w | (last x (`dfa_run'` A x w) == y)
 && allbutlast (`mem` X) (`dfa_run'` A x w)].

We now prove properties of L that we will need for our proof of theorem 4.5.25.

is this word correct?

Lemma 4.5.27. L is monotone in X , i.e.

$$\forall X \subseteq Q, z \in X, x, y \in Q. L^X xy \subseteq L^{X \cup \{z\}} xy.$$

Proof. This follows directly from $X \subset X \cup \{z\}$. \square

Lemma $L_monotone (X: \{set A\}) (x y z: A): \{subset L^X x y \leq L^{(z \mid X)} x y\}$.

Lemma 4.5.28. The empty word is contained in $L_{x,y}^X$ if and only if $x = y$.

Proof. This follows immediately from the definition of L . \square

Lemma $L_nil X \times y: reflect (x = y) ([::] \setminus in L^X x y)$.

Next, we will prove that words whose run passes through a state z can be split into two words. The run of the first word will end in z , i.e. not pass through z .

notation for membership in runs?

Lemma 4.5.29. Let $w \in \Sigma^*$. Let $x, z \in Q$. Let σ be the run of w on A starting in x . Let $z \in \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{|\sigma|-1}$. Then there exist $w_1, w_2 \in \Sigma^*$ such that

$$w = w_1 w_2 \wedge |w_2| < |w| \wedge z \notin \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{|w_1|-1} \wedge \sigma_{|w_1|} = z.$$

Proof. Let i be the first occurrence of z in $\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{|\sigma|-1}$ such that $\sigma_i = z$ and $i > 0$. Let $w_1 := w_0 \dots w_{i-1}$ and $w_2 := w_i \dots w_{|w|-1}$. The claim follows. \square

Lemma $run_split x z w: z \setminus in dfa_run' A x w \rightarrow$
 $exists w1, exists w2,$
 $w = w1 ++ w2 /\$
 $size w2 < size w /\$
 $z \setminus notin belast (dfa_run' A x w1) /\$
 $last x (dfa_run' A x w1) = z.$

We will make use of this fact in the next lemma, which splits words in L^X into two parts, the first of which is again in L^X . This will be quintessential later, when we split words in L^X into three parts that correspond to the recursive definition of R^X .

Lemma 4.5.30. Let $X \subseteq Q$ and $x, y, z \in Q$. Let $w \in L_{x,y}^{X \cup \{z\}}$. We have that either

$$w \in L_{x,y}^X,$$

or there exist w_1 and w_2 such that

$$w = w_1 w_2 \wedge |w_2| < |w| \wedge w_1 \in L_{x,z}^X \wedge w_2 \in L_{z,y}^{X \cup \{z\}}.$$

Proof. We first eliminate the case of $z \in X$, which is solved trivially. Let σ be the run of w on A starting in x . We do a case distinction on $z \in \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{|\sigma|-1}$.

1. For $z \notin \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{|\sigma|-1}$ we can easily show $w \in L_{x,y}^X$.
2. For $z \in \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{|\sigma|-1}$ we use lemma 4.5.29 to split w in w_1 and w_2 . From $w \in L_{x,y}^{X \cup \{z\}}$ and $\sigma_{|w_1|} = z$ we immediately get $w_2 \in L_{z,y}^{X \cup \{z\}}$. We have $z \notin \sigma_1 \dots \sigma_{|\sigma|-1}$. We also have that $X = (X \cup \{z\}) \setminus \{z\}$ from $z \notin X$. Thus, we get $w_1 \in L_{x,z}^X$. The remainder of the claim follows directly from lemma 4.5.29.

□

Before we show that L^X respects the defining equation of R^X , we have to show that we can combine words from $L_{x,z}^X$, $(L_{z,z}^X)^*$, and $L_{z,y}^X$ to form a word in $L_{x,y}^{X \cup \{z\}}$. We prove a general concatenation lemma for L^X .

Lemma 4.5.31. *Let $X \subseteq Q$, $x, y \in Q$, and $z \in X$. Let $w_1 \in L_{x,z}^X$ and $w_2 \in L_{z,x}^X$. Then we have*

$$w_1 w_2 \in L_{x,y}^X.$$

Proof. By $z \in X$, $w_1 \in L_{x,y}^X$, and $\sigma_{|w_1|} = z$ we get $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{|w_1|} \in X$. We also have $\sigma_{|w_1|+1}, \dots, \sigma_{|\sigma|-2} \in X$ and $\sigma_{|\sigma|-1} = y$. Thus, $w_1 w_2 \in L_{x,y}^X$. □

Lemma L_cat ($X: \{\text{set } A\} \times y \ z \ w_1 \ w_2$:

$z \setminus \text{in } X \rightarrow$
 $w_1 \setminus \text{in } L^X \times z \rightarrow$
 $w_2 \setminus \text{in } L^X \ z \ y \rightarrow$
 $w_1 ++ w_2 \setminus \text{in } L^X \times y$.

With this, we can prove that a sequence of n words $w_0, \dots, w_{n-1} \in L_{z,z}^X$ forms a word $w = w_1 \dots w_{n-1}$ with $w \in L_{z,z}^{X \cup \{z\}}$.

Lemma 4.5.32. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $w_0, \dots, w_{n-1} \in L_{z,z}^X$. We have that*

$$w_0 \dots w_{n-1} \in L_{z,z}^{X \cup \{z\}}.$$

Proof. By induction on n .

1. For $n = 0$ we have to prove $\varepsilon \in L_{z,z}^{X \cup \{z\}}$ which holds by lemma 4.5.28.
2. For $n = n' + 1$ we have $w_0 \dots w_{n-2} \in L_{z,z}^{X \cup \{z\}}$ by inductive hypothesis. We also have $w_0, \dots, w_{n-1} \in L_{z,z}^X$ by assumption, and, thus, $w_{n-1} \in L_{z,z}^X$. By lemma 4.5.31 we get $w_0 \dots w_{n-1} \in L_{z,z}^{X \cup \{z\}}$.

□

Lemma $L_flatten(X: \{set A\}) z \ vv: \quad all \ (L^X z \ z) \ vv \ \rightarrow$
 $flatten \ vv \ \backslash in \ L^X(z \ |: \ X) \ z \ z.$

Finally, we can show that L^X respects the defining equation of R^X . This lemma is quite involved as it is a combination of many different results. There is, however, a very clear intuition behind the strategy to prove it. Lemma 4.5.30 allows us to cut off a non-empty prefix from a word $w \in L_{x,y}^X$. This prefix is in $L_{x,z}^X$. By size induction, the remainder of w can be cut into three parts, one in $L_{z,z}^X$, one in $(L_{z,z}^X)^*$ and one in $L_{z,y}^X$. We only have to merge the first two parts to prove this direction of the lemma.

The other direction is easily solved by lemma 4.5.31.

Lemma 4.5.33. *Let $X \subseteq Q$, $x, y \in Q$, and $z \in X$. We have that*

$$L_{x,y}^{X \cup \{z\}} = L_{x,z}^X (L_{z,z}^X)^* L_{z,y}^X + L_{x,y}^X.$$

Proof. “ \Rightarrow ” By induction on $|w|$.

1. For $|w| = 0$ we get $w \in L_{x,y}^X$ by lemma 4.5.28.
2. For $|w| > 0$ we get w_1 and w_2 such that $w = w_1 w_2$, $w_1 \in L_{x,z}^X$ and $w_2 \in L_{z,y}^{X \cup \{z\}}$. By inductive hypothesis we get

$$w_2 \in L_{z,z}^X (L_{z,z}^X)^* L_{z,y}^X \vee w_2 \in L_{z,y}^X$$

The latter gives us $w \in L_{x,y}^{X \cup \{z\}}$ by lemma 4.5.31. With the former, we have w_3, w_4 , and w_5 such that $w_2 = w_3 w_4 w_5$, $w_3 \in L_{z,z}^X$, $w_4 \in (L_{z,z}^X)^*$ and $w_5 \in L_{z,y}^X$. We merge w_3 and w_4 such that $w_3 w_4 \in (L_{z,z}^X)^*$. This gives us with $w_2 \in (L_{z,z}^X)^* L_{z,y}^X$. Thus, $w_1 w_2 \in L_{x,z}^X (L_{z,z}^X)^* L_{z,y}^X$.

“ \Leftarrow ” We have $w_1 \in L_{x,z}^X$, $w_2 \in (L_{z,z}^X)^*$, and $w_3 \in L_{z,y}^X$. By lemma 4.5.32 we get $w_2 \in L_{z,z}^{X \cup \{z\}}$. Thus, $w_1 w_2 w_3 \in L_{x,y}^{X \cup \{z\}}$ by lemma 4.5.31. \square

Lemma $L_rec(X: \{set A\}) x \ y \ z:$

$$L^X(z \ |: \ X) \times y = i \ plus \ (conc \ (L^X x \ z) \ (conc \ (star \ (L^X z \ z)) \ (L^X z \ y))) \\ (L^X x \ y).$$

All that remains to complete the proof of lemma 4.5.25 is a proof of $L_{x,y}^X = \mathcal{L}(R_{x,y}^X)$.

Lemma 4.5.34. *Let $X \subseteq Q$. Let $x, y \in Q$. We have that*

$$L_{x,y}^X = R_{x,y}^X.$$

Proof. By induction on $|X|$.

1. For $|X| = 0$, the claim follows immediately from the definitions of L and R .

2. For $|X| = n + 1$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we get $\exists z \in X$ and thus

$$R_{x,y}^X = R_{x,z}^{X \setminus \{z\}} (R_{z,z}^{X \setminus \{z\}})^* R_{z,y}^{X \setminus \{z\}} + R_{x,y}^{X \setminus \{z\}}.$$

By lemma 4.5.33 we also know that

$$L_{x,y}^X = L_{x,z}^{X \setminus \{z\}} (L_{z,z}^{X \setminus \{z\}})^* L_{z,y}^{X \setminus \{z\}} + L_{x,y}^{X \setminus \{z\}}.$$

The claim follows by inductive hypothesis.

□

Lemma $L \cdot R^n (X: \{\text{set } A\}) \times y: \#|X| = n \rightarrow L^X \times y = i R^X \times y.$

This concludes the proof of theorem 4.5.25.

Lemma `dfa_to_regex`: **exists** `r`: `regular_expression` `char`, `dfa_lang A = i r`.