

# Turning NFAs into Regular Expressions

$$N = N(Q, \Sigma, \Delta, S, F)$$

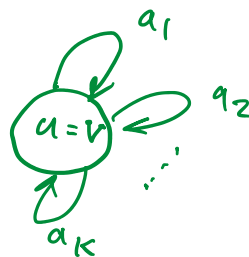
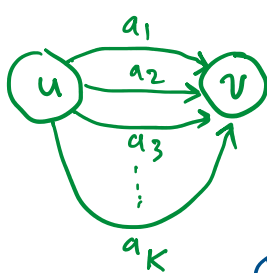
$A_{u,v}^R$  : all strings that take us from state  $u$  to  $v$  by only passing through states in  $R$  on our way (even if  $u \notin R$ , we can still start from it, but we should never go back to it. (before) (end up in) (have visited))

$\alpha_{u,v}^R$  : a regular expression such that

$$L(\alpha_{u,v}^R) = A_{u,v}^R$$

Base case :  $R = \emptyset = \{\}$

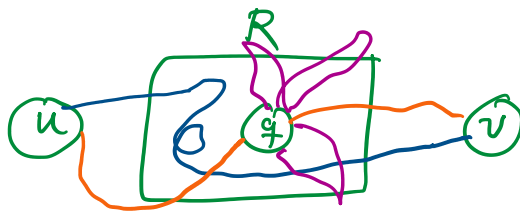
Let  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k$  be those symbols in  $\Sigma$  that  $v \in \Delta(u, a_i)$ .



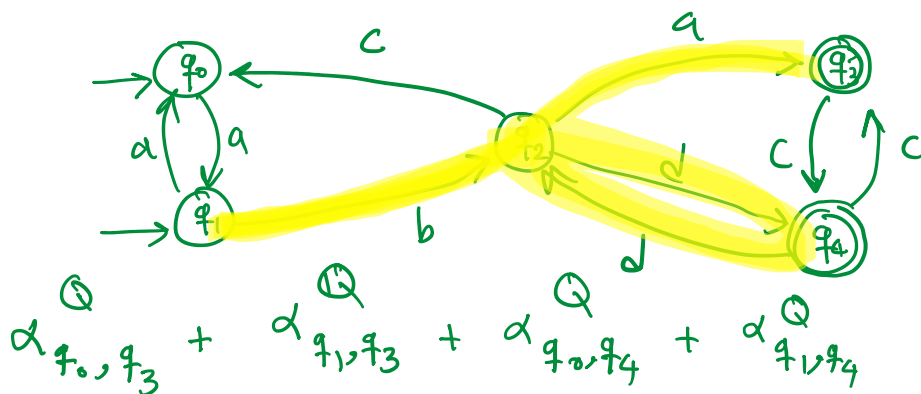
$$\alpha_{u,v}^{\emptyset} = \begin{cases} \epsilon & u=v, k=0 \\ \emptyset & u \neq v, k=0 \\ \epsilon + a_1 + \dots + a_k & u=v, k > 0 \\ a_1 + \dots + a_k & u \neq v, k > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_{u,v}^k = \begin{cases} \epsilon & u=v, k=0 \\ \emptyset & u \neq v, k=0 \\ \epsilon + a_1 + \dots + a_k & u=v, k > 0 \\ a_1 + \dots + a_k & u \neq v, k > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_{u,v}^R = \alpha_{u,v}^{R-\{q\}} + \alpha_{u,q}^{R-\{q\}} \left( \alpha_{q,q}^{R-\{q\}} \right)^* \alpha_{q,v}^{R-\{q\}}$$



How do we write a regular expression for the NFA?

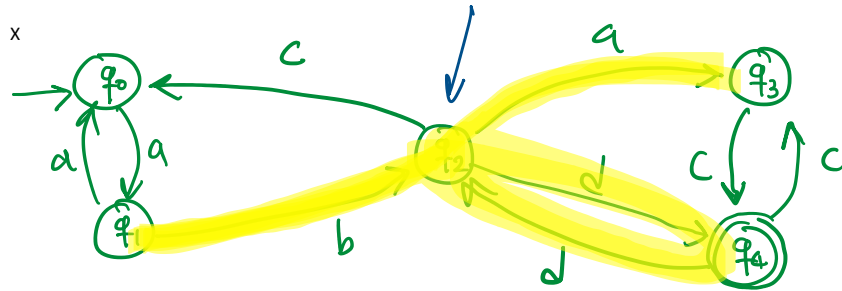


In general,  $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_m\}$  and

$F = \{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$  then

$$\alpha_{s_1, f_1}^Q + \alpha_{s_1, f_2}^Q + \dots + \alpha_{s_1, f_n}^Q +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot s_1, f_1 \quad \cdot s_2, f_2 \quad \dots \\
 & + \alpha_{s_2, f_1}^Q + \dots + \alpha_{s_2, f_n}^Q + \\
 & \vdots \\
 & + \alpha_{s_m, f_1}^Q + \dots + \alpha_{s_m, f_n}^Q
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_{q_0, q_4}^Q &= \alpha_{q_0, q_4}^{Q - \{q_2\}} + \alpha_{q_0, q_2}^{Q - \{q_2\}} \left( \alpha_{q_2, q_2}^{Q - \{q_2\}} \right)^* \alpha_{q_2, q_4}^{Q - \{q_2\}} \\
 &= \emptyset + a(a)^* b \left( \alpha_{q_2, q_2}^{Q - \{q_2\}} \right)^* \alpha_{q_2, q_4}^{Q - \{q_2\}}
 \end{aligned}$$

do one more step of recursion  
to make these simpler.

## Simplifying Regular Expressions

$$(i) \quad \alpha + \emptyset \equiv \alpha \equiv \alpha + \alpha \equiv \alpha \epsilon \equiv \epsilon \alpha$$

$$(ii) \quad \alpha(\beta \gamma) \equiv (\alpha \beta) \gamma \equiv \alpha \beta \gamma$$

$$(iii) (\alpha + \beta)\gamma \equiv \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma$$

$$(iv) \alpha\emptyset \equiv \emptyset \equiv \emptyset\alpha$$

$$(v) \varepsilon + \alpha\alpha^* \equiv \alpha^*$$

Exercise:

Recall  $\alpha \leq \beta \iff L(\alpha) \subseteq L(\beta)$

$$(i) \beta + \alpha\gamma \leq \gamma \implies \alpha^*\beta \leq \gamma$$

$$(ii) \beta + \gamma\alpha \leq \gamma \implies \beta\alpha^* \leq \gamma$$

(structural induction)

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$\{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$  not regular