



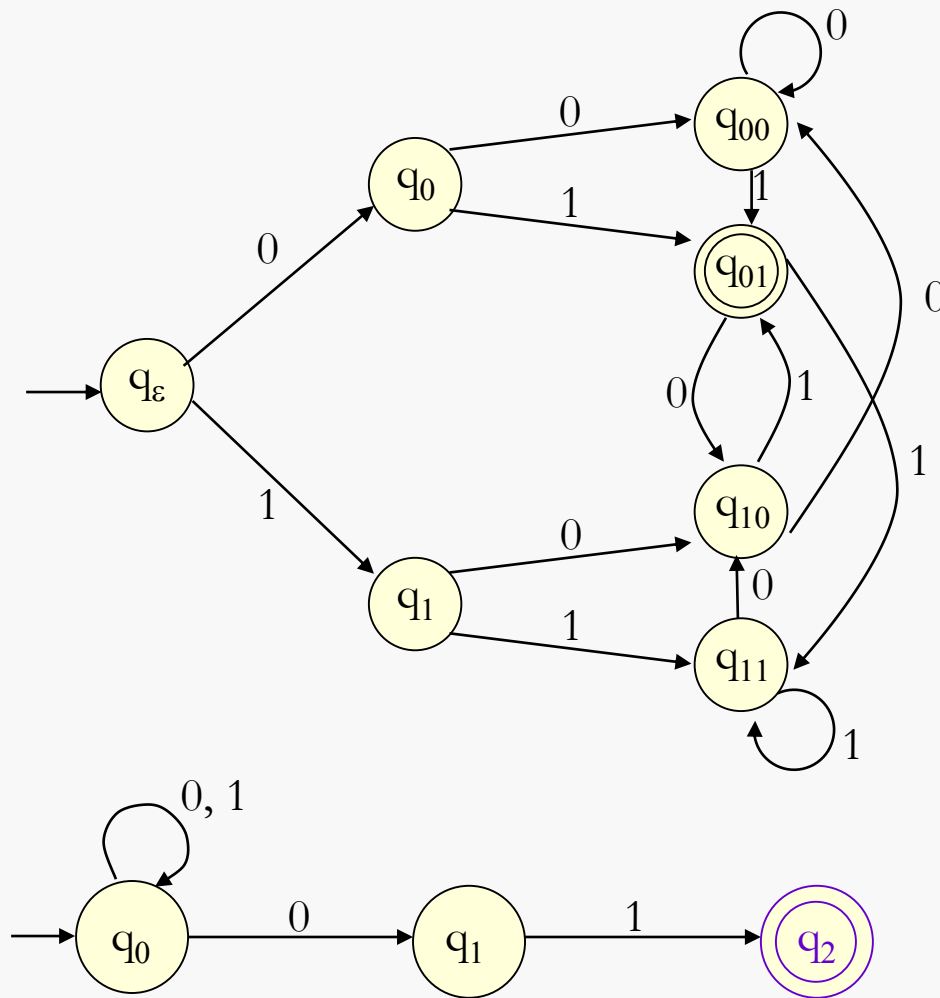
第二章 (NFA) 2024

김민준



NFA与DFA在定义语言能力上是否等价?

➤ 是否定义了同样的语言?



定义语言L的
DFA只有一个
还是多个?

定义语言L的
NFA只有一个
还是多个?

那么, 不管多
少, 定义语言
L的DFA和NFA
都是彼此相互
等价的。



- **定理2.12：语言L为某个DFA接受当且仅当它为某个NFA接受**
- 字母表 Σ 相同
- 无论 $w \in \Sigma^*$ 是为DFA所接受还是为NFA接受，当且仅当它们都有一条标记为 w 的、始端为初始状态、末端为接受状态的路径存在。
- 证明：
 - 当且：构造性证明任一个NFA都能被等价地转换为DFA。
 - 仅当：显然，任一DFA都是NFA特例。



$\text{NFA}(Q, \Sigma, v, q_0, F) \Rightarrow \text{DFA}$

思路：将 Q 的子集作为DFA的状态，求转移弧（子集构造法）

对于 $S, T \subseteq Q$ ，如果 $\forall p \in T \cdot \exists q \in S \cdot p \in v(q, a)$ ，那么 $T = v'(S, a)$ ，意味着 S, T 是DFA的状态， v' 是DFA的转移函数。从而，

$$v' = \{((S, a), T) \mid S \subseteq Q, a \in \Sigma, T = \bigcup_{q \in S} v(q, a)\}$$

$$F' = \{S \subseteq Q \mid S \cap F \neq \varnothing\}$$

$$\text{DFA}(2^Q, \Sigma, v', \{q_0\}, F')$$

最后，去除可达性①和②的状态（无用状态）得到 Q_D 。即有，

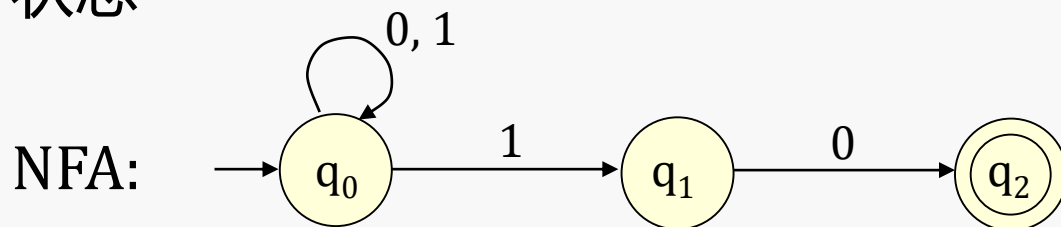
$$2^Q \Rightarrow Q_D ; \quad v' \Rightarrow v_D ; \quad \text{同时}, \quad F' \Rightarrow F_D = \{S \in Q_D \mid S \cap F \neq \varnothing\}$$

最终构造出：DFA $(Q_D, \Sigma, v_D, \{q_0\}, F_D)$ 。

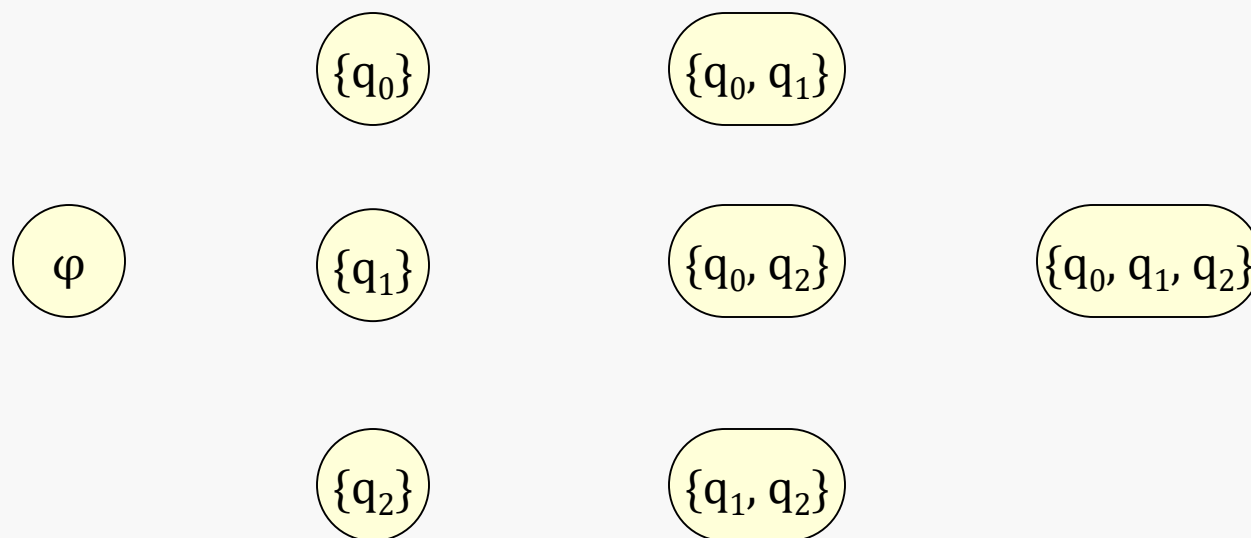


NFA \Rightarrow DFA 子集构造法

状态



DFA:

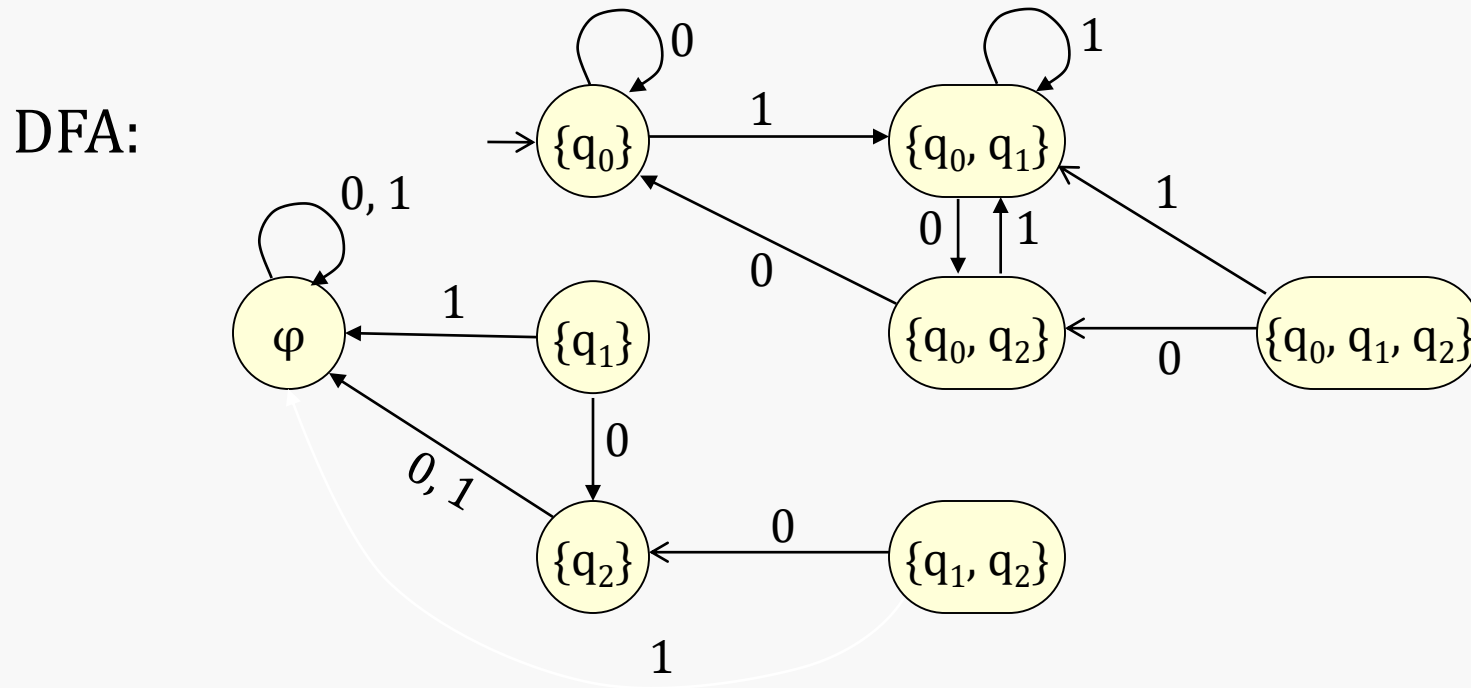
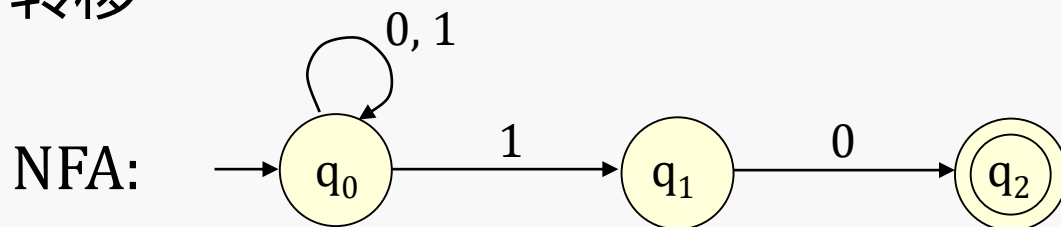


对每一个NFA状态的子集DFA都有一个状态与之对应。



NFA \Rightarrow DFA 子集构造法

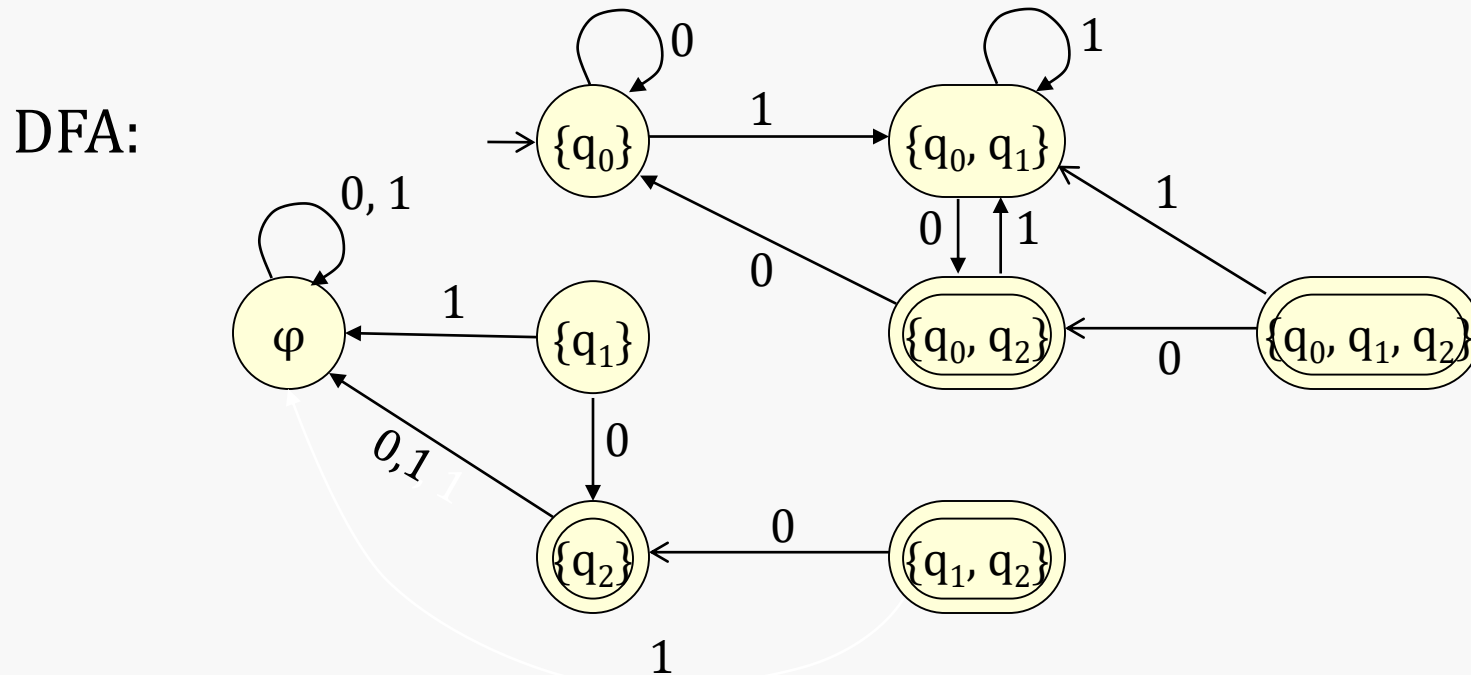
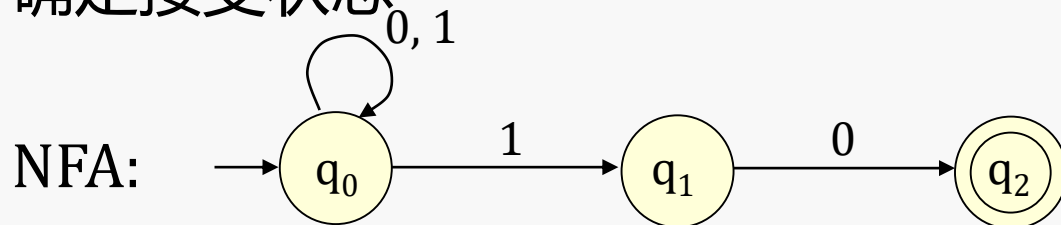
转移





NFA \Rightarrow DFA子集构造法

确定接受状态

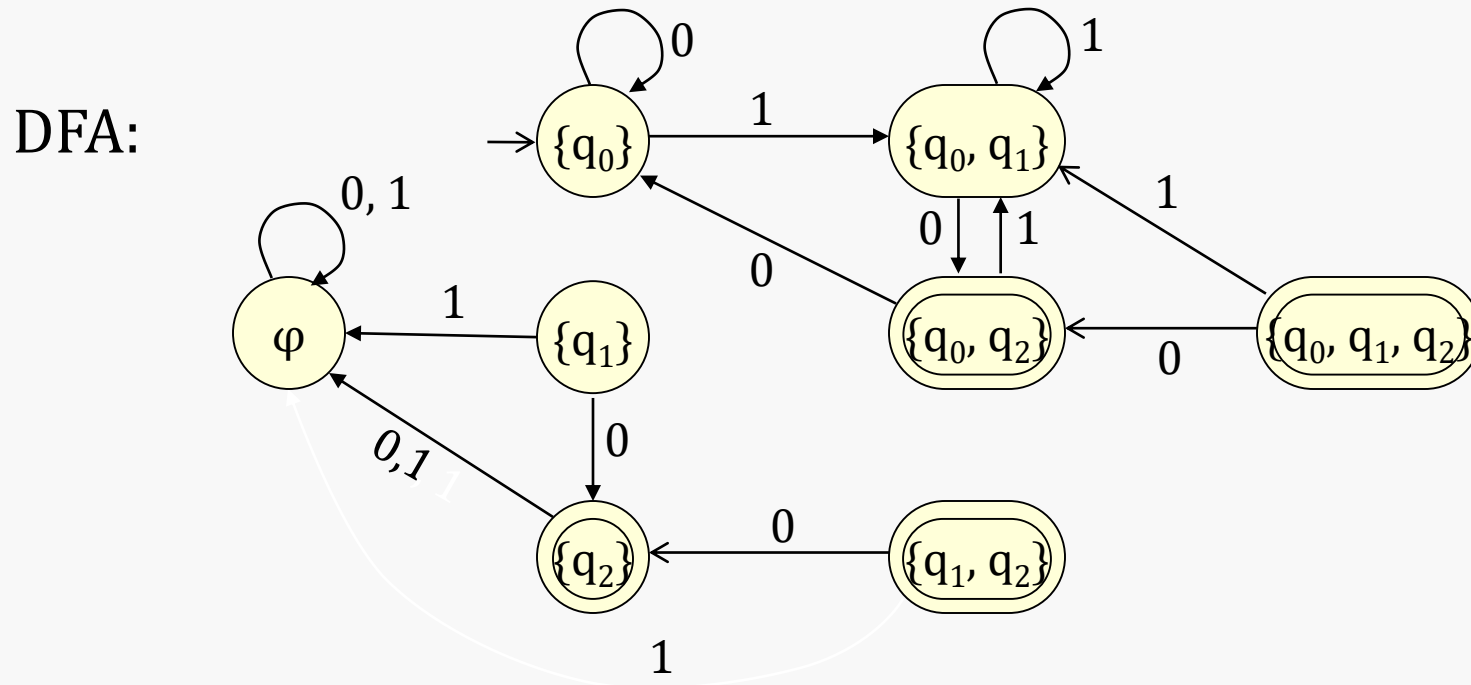
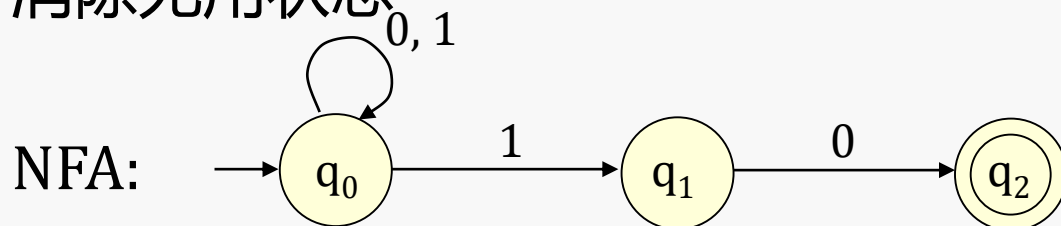


含有NFA接受状态的集合作为DFA接受状态。



NFA \Rightarrow DFA子集构造法

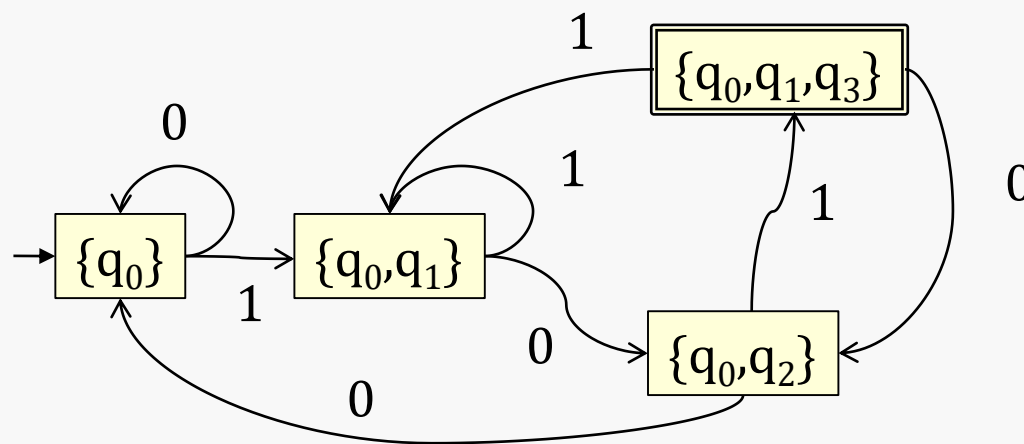
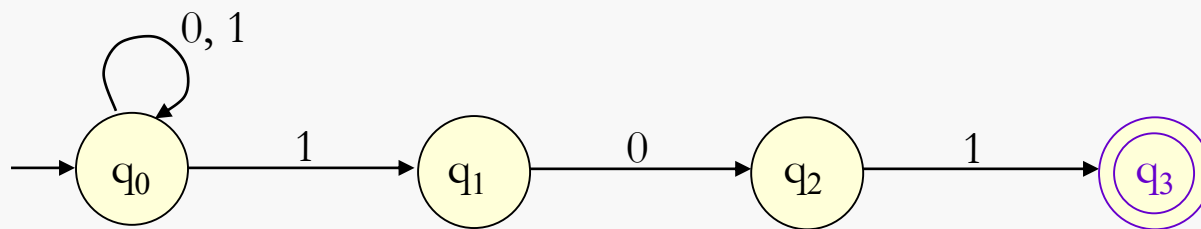
消除无用状态



最后, 删除不可达和不能到接受状态的那些状态。

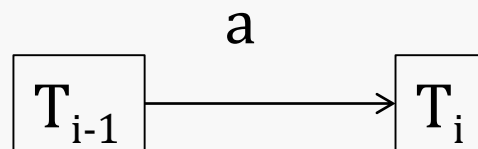


基于活动状态集的优化构造方法



已读前缀 x ,
 剩余串 ay ;
 当前输入符号 a ;
 当前状态集合 T_{i-1} ;
 $T_i = \tilde{u}(q_0, xa)$

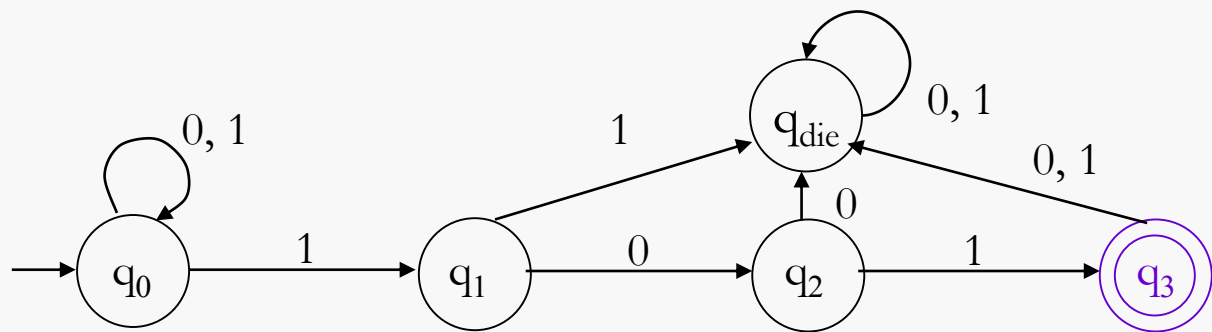
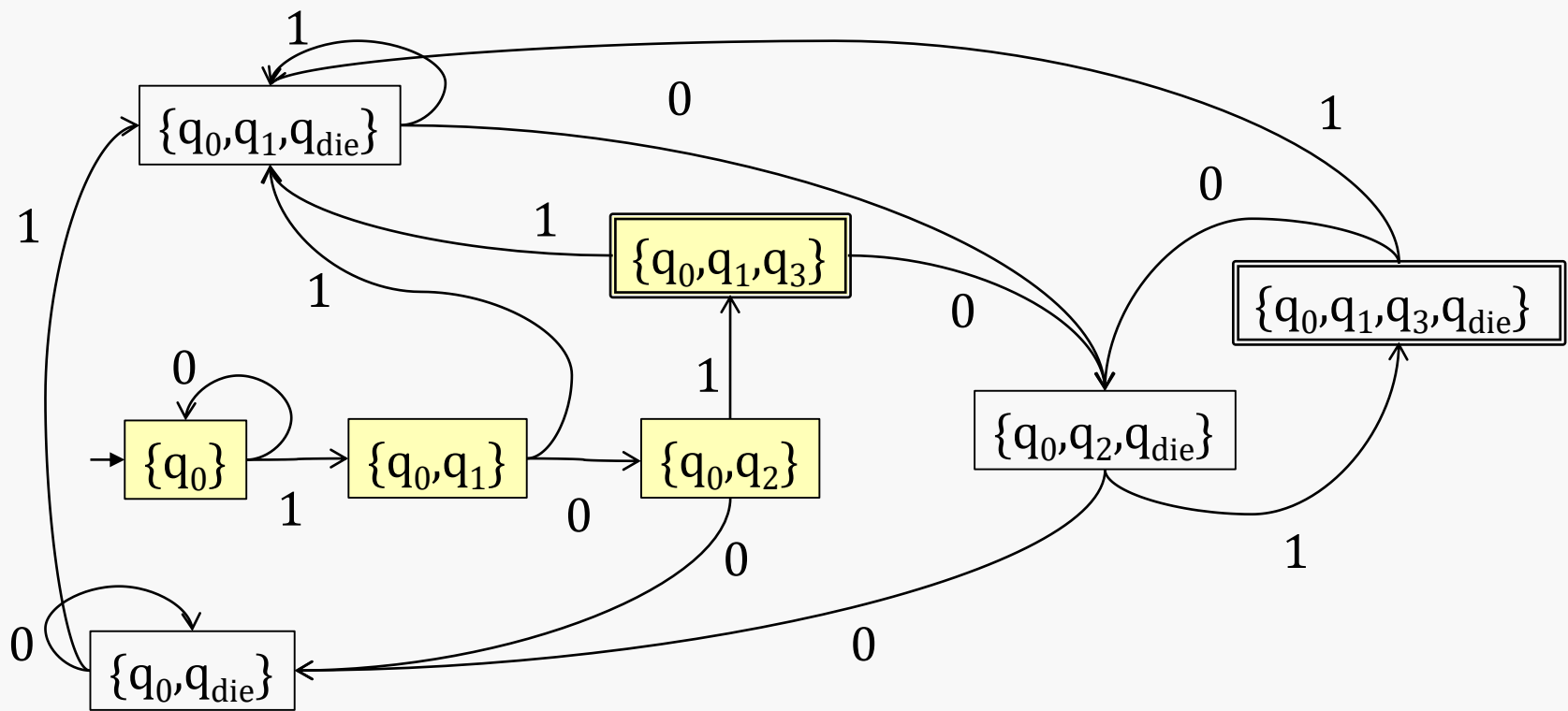
输入串 xay



已读前缀 xa ,
 剩余串 y ;
 当前状态集合 T_i ;
 $T_i = \tilde{u}(q_0, xa)$



例：基于活动状态集的NFA转DFA





NFA 到 DFA 的子集构造算法

输入：NFA (Q, Σ, v, q_0, F)

输出：DFA $(\mathbb{Q}, \Sigma, \text{move}[], \{q_0\}, \{S \in \mathbb{Q} \mid S \cap F \neq \varnothing\})$

$\mathbb{Q} = \varnothing;$

$\text{move}[] = \text{NULL};$

将 $\{q_0\}$ 加入 \mathbb{Q} 且未标记;

while (\mathbb{Q} 中存在一个未标记元素 S) {

 标记 S ;

 for ($a \in \Sigma$) {

$T = \bigcup_{q \in S} v(q, a);$

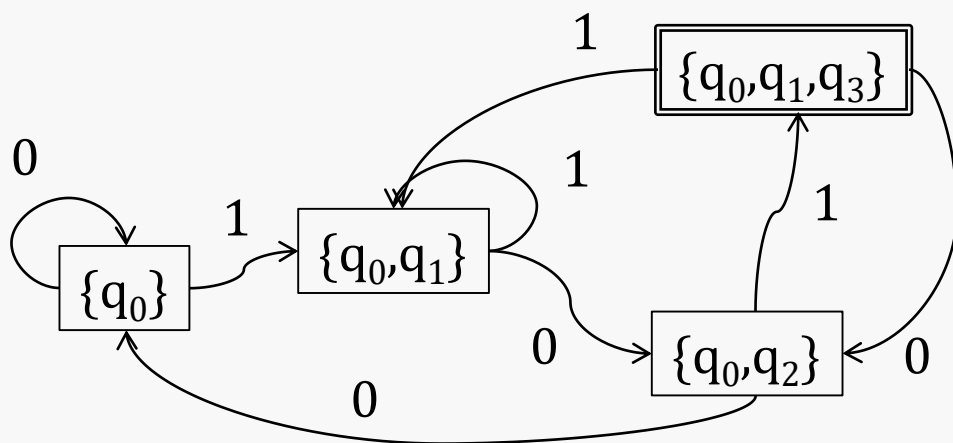
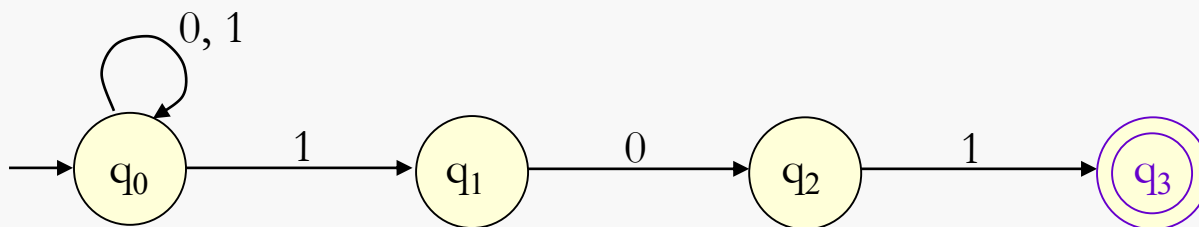
 if ($T \notin \mathbb{Q}$) 将 T 加入 \mathbb{Q} 中且未标记;

$\text{move}[S, a] = T$ }

} 2024/3/5



子集法示例

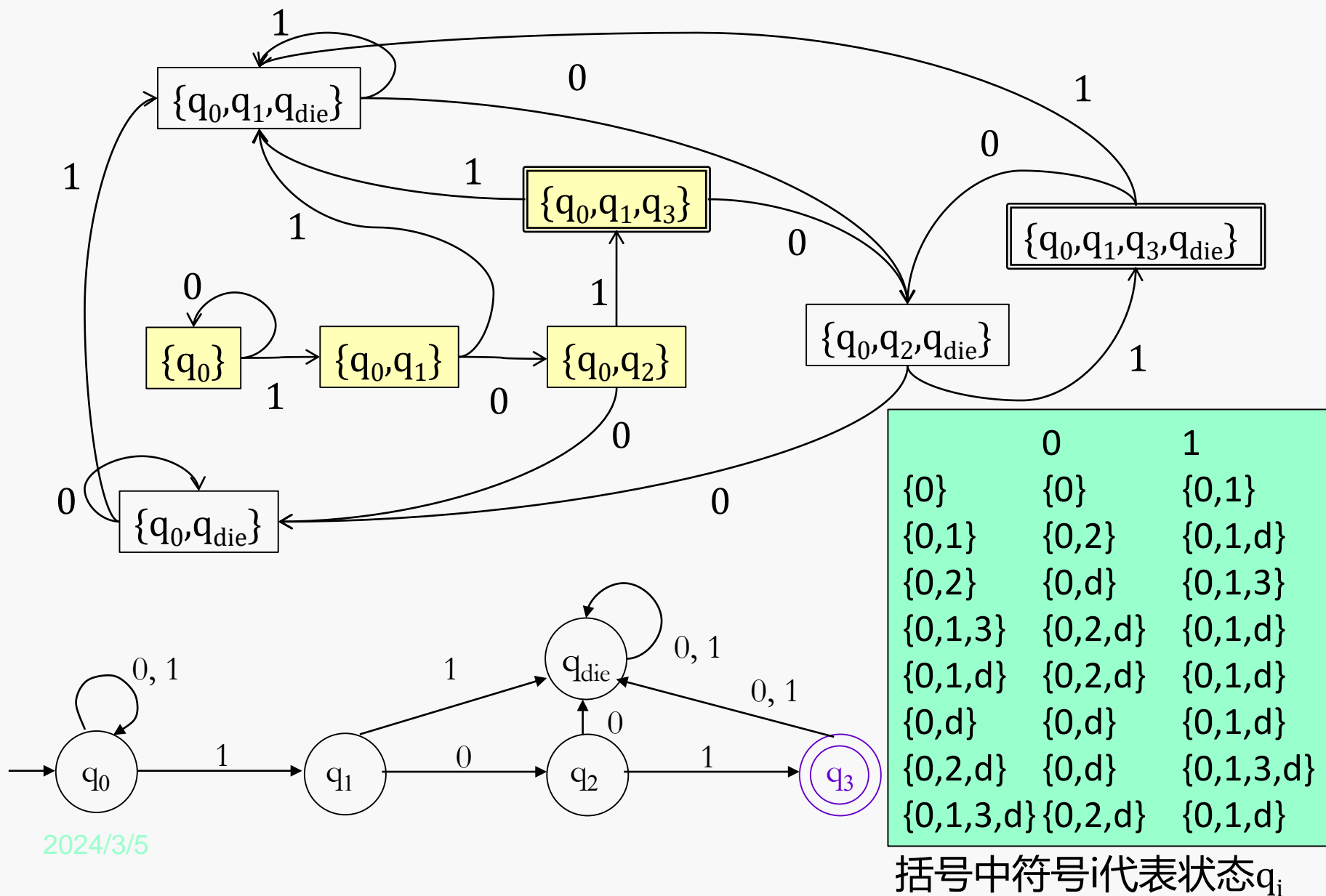


	0	1
{0}	{0}	{0,1}
{0,1}	{0,2}	{0,1}
{0,2}	{0}	{0,1,3}
{0,1,3}	{0,2}	{0,1}

括号中数字*i*代表状态 q_i



子集法示例



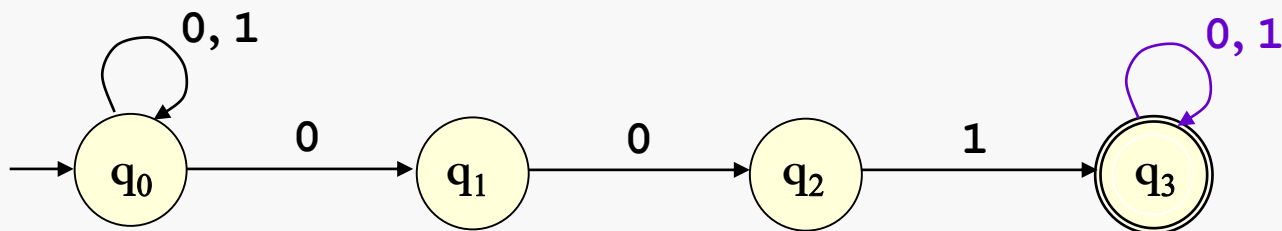


- **定理2.11:** 若 DFA D 是从 NFA N 通过子集构造法构造而成, 则 $L(D) = L(N)$ 。
- 依照 w 长度归纳 $\tilde{v}_N(q_0, w) = \tilde{v}_D(\{q_0\}, w)$
- 基础: 对于 $w = \varepsilon$, $\tilde{v}_N(q_0, \varepsilon) = \tilde{v}_D(\{q_0\}, \varepsilon) = \{q_0\}$ 。
 - 归纳步: 假定归纳假设 (IH) 是对短于 w 的串成立。
令 $w = xa$, 则 IH 对于 x 成立。
 - 那么, 令 $\tilde{v}_N(q_0, x) = \tilde{v}_D(\{q_0\}, x) = S$
 - 令 $T = \cup p \in S \cdot v_N(p, a)$
 - 则根据子集构造法知 $\tilde{v}_D(\{q_0\}, w) = v_D(\tilde{v}_D(\{q_0\}, x), a) = v_D(S, a) = \cup p \in S \cdot v_N(p, a) = T$
 - 同时根据定义知 $\tilde{v}_N(q_0, w) = \cup p \in \tilde{v}_N(q_0, x) \cdot v_N(p, a) = T$
 - 得证。



子集法举例

- 识别包含11子串的0-1串，NFA转换为DFA

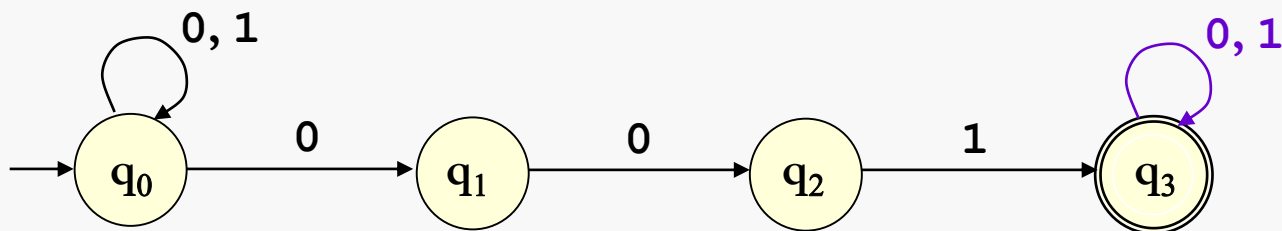


	0	1
{q ₀ }		



子集法举例

- 识别包含001子串的0-1串，NFA转换为DFA

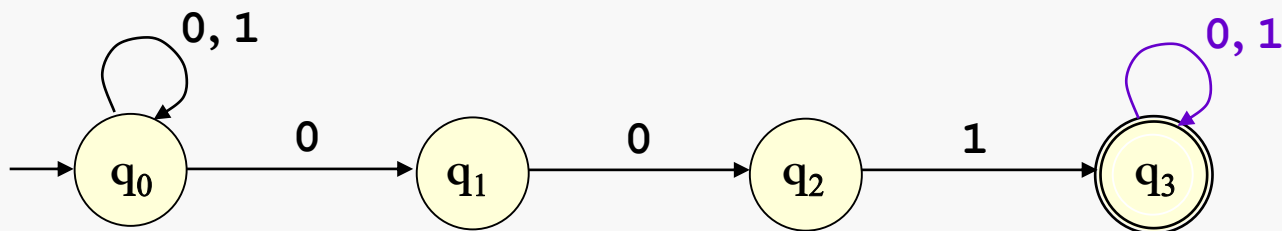


	0	1
{q ₀ }	{q ₀ ,q ₁ }	{q ₀ }



子集法举例

- 识别包含001子串的0-1串，NFA转换为DFA

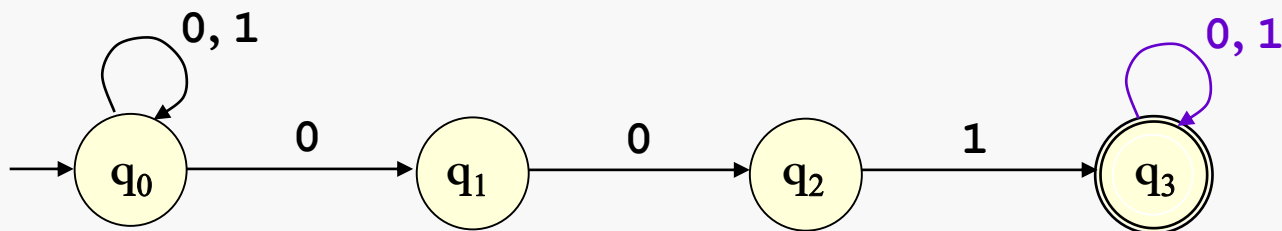


	0	1
$\{q_0\}$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0\}$
$\{q_0, q_1\}$		



子集法举例

- 识别包含001子串的0-1串，NFA转换为DFA

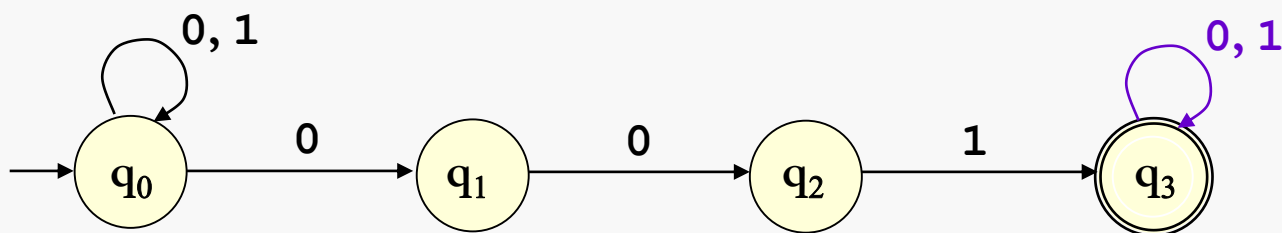


	0	1
$\{q_0\}$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0\}$
$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$	$\{q_0\}$



子集法举例

- 识别包含001子串的0-1串，NFA转换为DFA

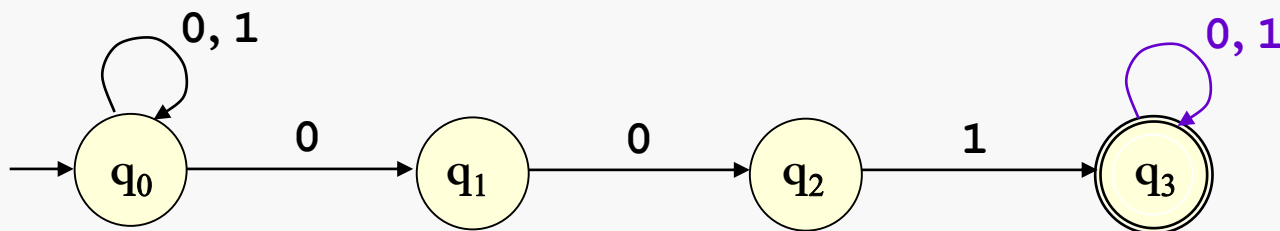


	0	1
$\{q_0\}$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0\}$
$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$	$\{q_0\}$
$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$		



子集法举例

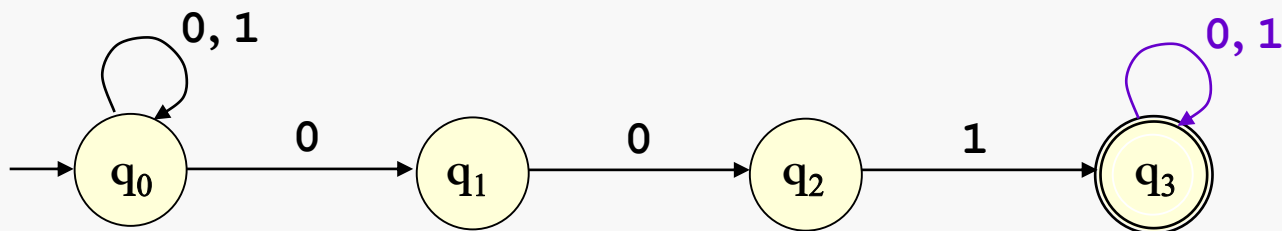
- 识别包含001子串的0-1串，NFA转换为DFA



	0	1
$\{q_0\}$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0\}$
$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$	$\{q_0\}$
$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$	$\{q_0, q_3\}$
$\{q_0, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_3\}$
$\{q_0, q_1, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_3\}$
$\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_3\}$



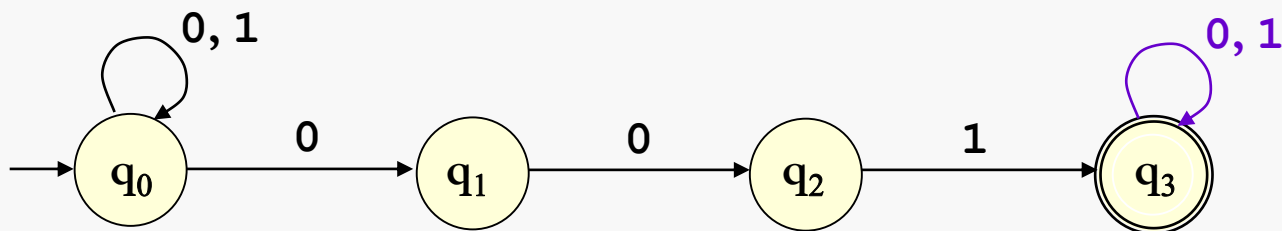
- 识别包含001子串的0-1串，NFA转换为DFA



	0	1
$\rightarrow\{q_0\}$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0\}$
$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$	$\{q_0\}$
$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$	$\{q_0, q_3\}$
$*\{q_0, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_3\}$
$*\{q_0, q_1, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_3\}$
$*\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_3\}$



- 识别包含001子串的0-1串，NFA转换为DFA

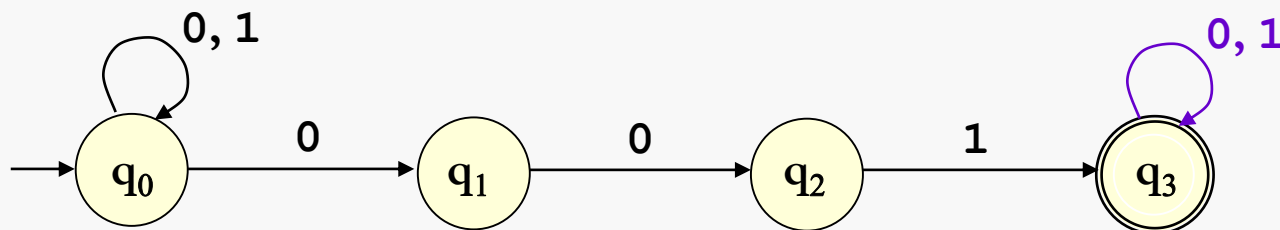


	0	1
$\rightarrow\{q_0\}/p_0$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0\}$
$\{q_0, q_1\}/p_1$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$	$\{q_0\}$
$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}/p_2$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$	$\{q_0, q_3\}$
$\ast\{q_0, q_3\}/p_3$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_3\}$
$\ast\{q_0, q_1, q_3\}/p_4$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_3\}$
$\ast\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}/p_5$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_3\}$



子集法NFA转DFA结果

➤ 识别包含001子串的0-1串，NFA转换为DFA



Command:

List of States:

State[0]
State[1]
State[2]
State[3] - Final state
State[4] - Final state
State[5] - Final state

List of Transitions:

State[0] --> 0 --> State[1]
State[0] --> 1 --> State[0]

State[1] --> 0 --> State[2]
State[1] --> 1 --> State[0]

State[2] --> 0 --> State[2]
State[2] --> 1 --> State[3]

State[3] --> 0 --> State[4]
State[3] --> 1 --> State[3]

State[4] --> 0 --> State[5]
State[4] --> 1 --> State[3]

	0	1
→p ₀	p ₁	p ₀
p ₁	p ₂	p ₀
p ₂	p ₂	p ₃
*p ₃	p ₄	p ₃
*p ₄	p ₅	p ₃
*p ₅	p ₅	p ₃

Automata Design

Input sentence: 010011

Execute

> Input= 010011
> Executed Transitions:

State[0] --> 0 --> State[1]
State[1] --> 1 --> State[0]
State[0] --> 0 --> State[1]
State[1] --> 0 --> State[2]
State[2] --> 1 --> State[3]
State[3] --> 1 --> State[3]

> Results:

- State[3] is a Final State
- Input ACCEPTED

Input sentence: 0101011

Execute

> Input= 0101011
> Executed Transitions:

State[0] --> 0 --> State[1]
State[1] --> 1 --> State[0]
State[0] --> 0 --> State[1]
State[1] --> 1 --> State[0]
State[0] --> 0 --> State[1]
State[1] --> 1 --> State[0]
State[0] --> 1 --> State[0]

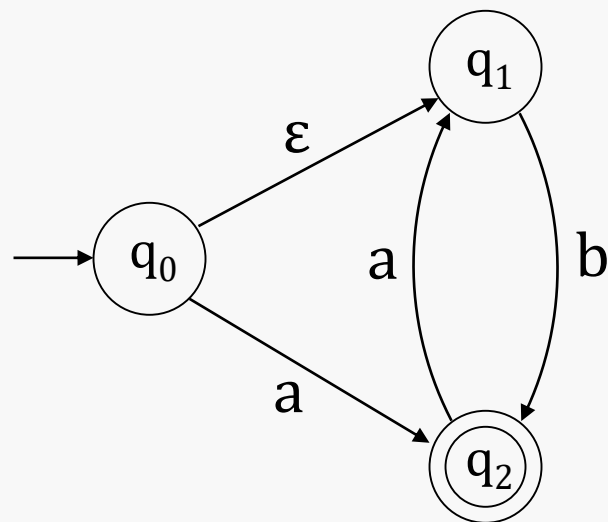
> Results:

- State[0] is NOT a Final State
- Input REJECTED



ϵ -转移与 ϵ -NFA

- ϵ -转移：不消耗输入符号发生状态转移
- 用符号 ϵ 标记 ϵ -转移。含有 ϵ -转移的NFA就是 ϵ -NFA



接受：

a, b, aab, bab, aabab, ...

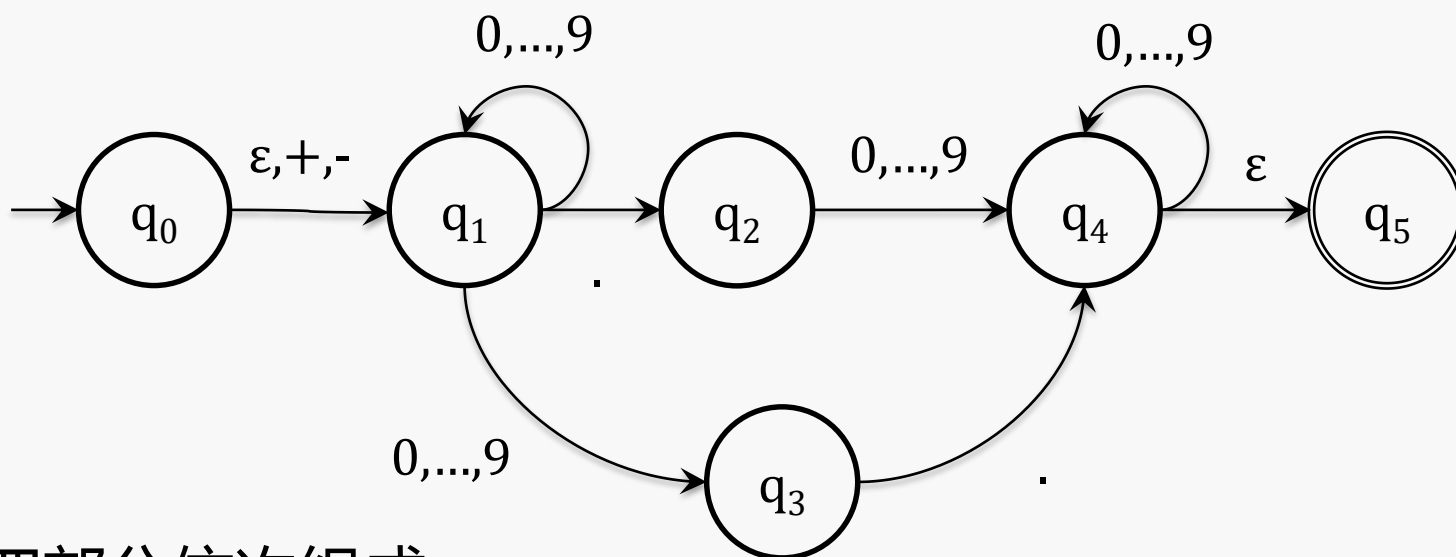
拒绝：

ϵ , aa, ba, bb, ...

观察活动状态集变化情况：初始为 $\{q_0, q_1\}$ ；遇到a或b都转移到 $\{q_2\}$ ； $\{q_2\}$ 遇到a转移到 $\{q_1\}$ 。



例：十进制定点数



由四部分依次组成：

- (1) +号, -号或空;
- (2) 数字串或空;
- (3) 小数点;
- (4) 数字串或空。

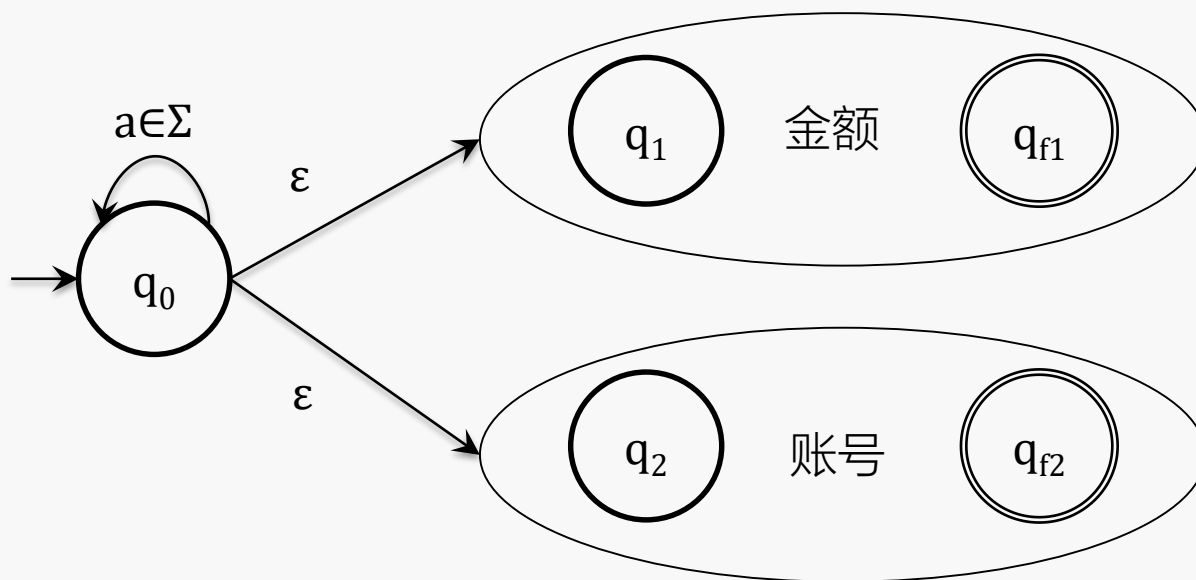
限定 (2) 和 (4) 不能同时为空。

精化：

- 1) 无前0、后0
- 2) 可无小数点



例：识别金额和账号的NFA



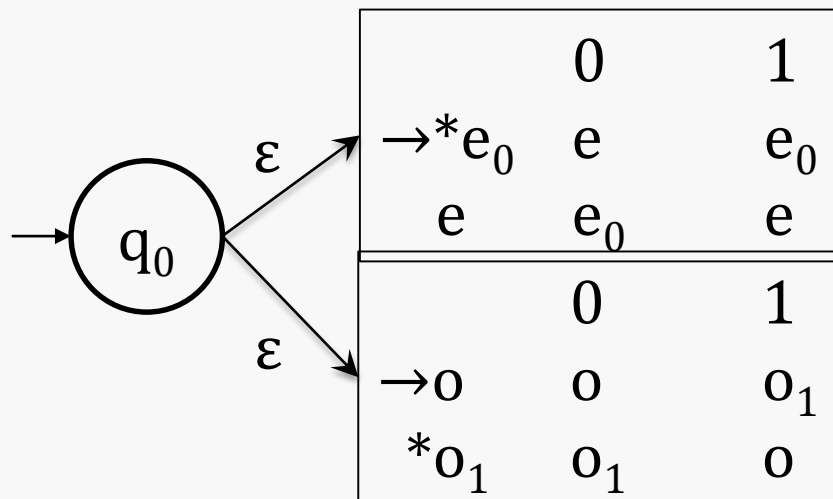
识别的这个符号串可能是金额，也可能是账号。
类似地：识别这样的0-1符号串，它或者包含偶数个0或者包含奇数个1

	0	1
$\rightarrow^* e_0$	e	e_0
e	e_0	e

	0	1
$\rightarrow 0$	0	0_1
$* 0_1$	0_1	0



例：识别串含有偶数个0或者奇数个1



	0	1	ϵ
$\rightarrow q_0$	φ	φ	$\{e_0, o\}$
$*e_0$	$\{e\}$	$\{e_0\}$	φ
e	$\{e_0\}$	$\{e\}$	φ
o	$\{o\}$	$\{o_1\}$	φ
$*o_1$	$\{o_1\}$	$\{o\}$	φ

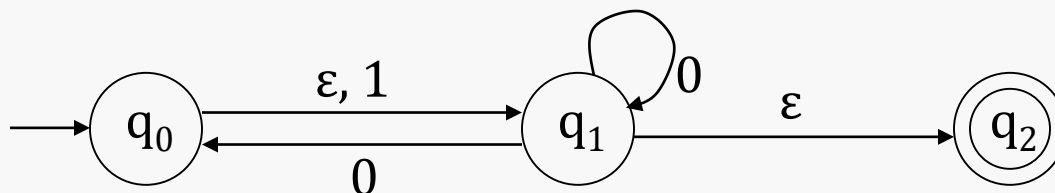


状态的 ε -闭包

- 状态 q 的 ε -闭包，记为 $\omega(q)$ ，指自身以及经过连续 ε -转移所能到达的状态的集合（不消耗输入）

	0	1	ε
$\rightarrow q_0$	\varnothing	$\{q_1\}$	$\{q_1\}$
q_1	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	\varnothing	$\{q_2\}$
$*q_2$	\varnothing	\varnothing	\varnothing

	$\omega()$
q_0	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$
q_1	$\{q_1, q_2\}$
q_2	$\{q_2\}$





ε -闭集

- ε -NFA中状态 q 的 ε -闭包: $\omega(q)$
- 状态集合的 ε -闭包: $\omega(S) = \bigcup_{q \in S} \omega(q)$
- ε -闭集: 状态集合 S 为 ε -闭集当且仅当 $S = \omega(S)$
- 对任意状态集合 S , $\omega(S)$ 是 ε -闭集
- ε -闭集概念扩展了活动状态集概念用于实现 ε -NFA判定性质

	0	1	ε
$\rightarrow q_0$	\varnothing	$\{q_1\}$	$\{q_1\}$
q_1	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	\varnothing	$\{q_2\}$
$*q_2$	\varnothing	\varnothing	\varnothing

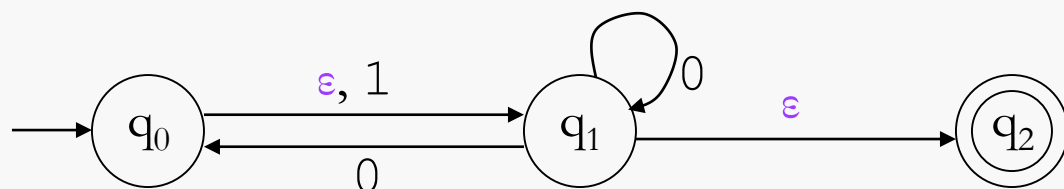
给定 ε -NFA

S	求 ε -闭包 $\omega(S)$
\varnothing	\varnothing
$\{q_0\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$
$\{q_1\}$	$\{q_1, q_2\}$
$\{q_2\}$	$\{q_2\}$
$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$
$\{q_0, q_2\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$
$\{q_1, q_2\}$	$\{q_1, q_2\}$
$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$



ε -闭集与 ε -NFA判定性质

输入串: ε ; 00; 001; 101; 11



	0	1	ε
$\rightarrow q_0$	\varnothing	$\{q_1\}$	$\{q_1\}$
q_1	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	\varnothing	$\{q_2\}$
$*q_2$	\varnothing	\varnothing	\varnothing

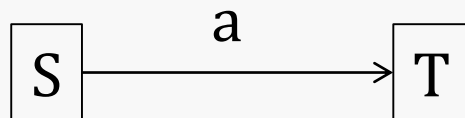
	$\omega()$
\varnothing	\varnothing
$\{q_0\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$
$\{q_1\}$	$\{q_1, q_2\}$
$\{q_2\}$	$\{q_2\}$
$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$
$\{q_0, q_2\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$
$\{q_1, q_2\}$	$\{q_1, q_2\}$
$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$

已读前缀x; 剩余串ay;

当前输入符号a;

当前状态集合 $S = \tilde{v}(q_0, x)$

输入串 xay



已读前缀xa; 剩余串y;

转移状态集合:

$$T = \omega(\cup_{p \in S} \cdot v(p, a))$$



扩展的转移函数

- 基础: $\tilde{v}(q, \varepsilon) = \omega(q)$
- 归纳: $\tilde{v}(q, xa) = ?$
 - 令: $\tilde{v}(q, x) = S$
 - 令: $T = \cup_{p \in S} v(p, a)$
 - 则: $\tilde{v}(q, xa) = \cup_{p \in T} \omega(p)$, 或者,
 $\tilde{v}(q, xa) = \omega(T)$
- $\tilde{v}(q, w)$ 是始端为 q , 标记为 w 的路径的末端之集合。

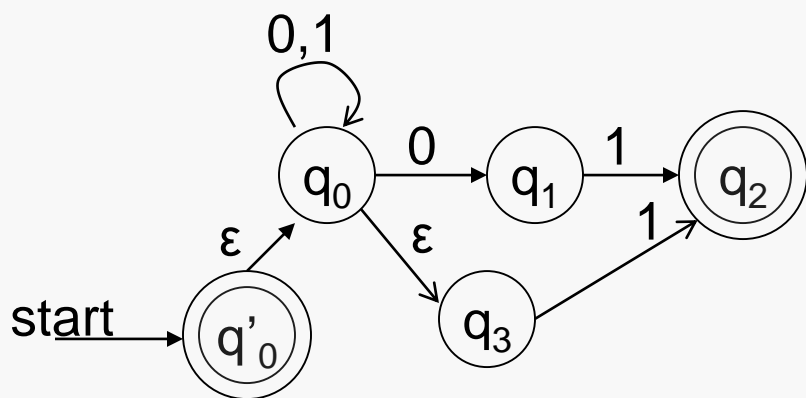
ε -NFA语言:

对于 ε -NFA $N = (Q, \Sigma, v, q_0, F)$, 其中 $v : Q \times \Sigma \cup \{\varepsilon\} \rightarrow 2^Q$,
语言为 $L(N) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \tilde{v}(q_0, w) \cap F \neq \varphi\}$



扩展转移函数的例子

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{v}(q, \varepsilon) &= \omega(q); \\ \tilde{v}(q, xa) &= \omega(\cup_{r \in \tilde{v}(q, x)} v(r, a))\end{aligned}$$



	0	1	ε
$\rightarrow^* q'_0$	\varnothing	\varnothing	$\{q_0\}$
q_0	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0\}$	$\{q_3\}$
q_1	\varnothing	$\{q_2\}$	\varnothing
$^* q_2$	\varnothing	\varnothing	\varnothing
q_3	\varnothing	$\{q_2\}$	\varnothing

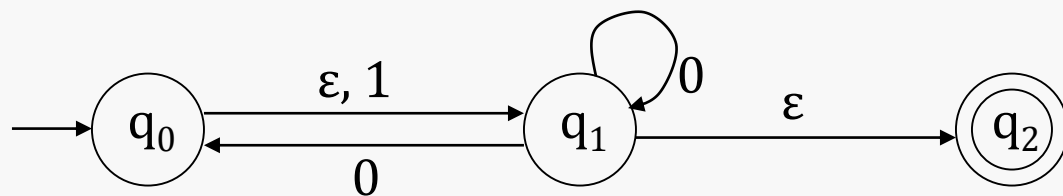
➤ 模拟 $w = 101$? 式中 ω 为求 ε -闭包函数

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{v}(q'_0, 101) &= \cup_{x \in \tilde{v}(q'_0, 10)} \omega v(x, 1) \\ &= \cup_{x \in (\cup_{y \in \tilde{v}(q'_0, 1)} \omega v(y, 0))} \omega v(x, 1) \\ &= \cup_{x \in (\cup_{y \in (\cup_{z \in \tilde{v}(q'_0, \varepsilon)} \omega v(z, 1)))} \omega v(y, 0))} \omega v(x, 1) \\ &= \cup_{x \in (\cup_{y \in (\cup_{z \in \{q'_0, q_0, q_3\}} \omega v(z, 1))} \omega v(y, 0))} \omega v(x, 1) \\ &= \cup_{x \in (\cup_{y \in \{q_0, q_2, q_3\}} \omega v(y, 0))} \omega v(x, 1) \\ &= \cup_{x \in \{q_0, q_1, q_3\}} \omega v(x, 1) = \{q_0, q_2, q_3\}\end{aligned}$$



消除 ε -转移 (转为NFA)

- ε -NFA $(Q, \Sigma, v, q_0, F) \Rightarrow$ NFA $(Q, \Sigma, \text{move}[], q_0, F)$
- $\text{move}[q, a] = \omega(\cup p \in \omega(q) \cdot v(p, a)), q \in Q, a \in \Sigma$
- 消除NFA中不可达情形①和②即得结果。



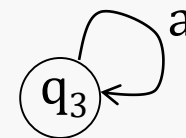
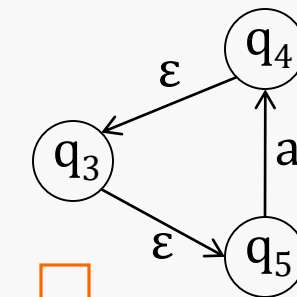
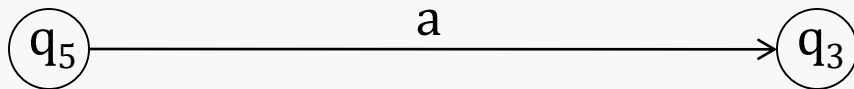
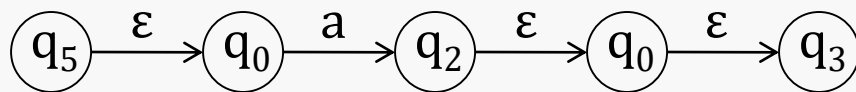
	0	1	ε
$\rightarrow q_0$	\varnothing	$\{q_1\}$	$\{q_1\}$
q_1	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	\varnothing	$\{q_2\}$
$*q_2$	\varnothing	\varnothing	\varnothing

	0	1
$\rightarrow q_0$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$	$\{q_1, q_2\}$
q_1	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$	\varnothing
$*q_2$	\varnothing	\varnothing

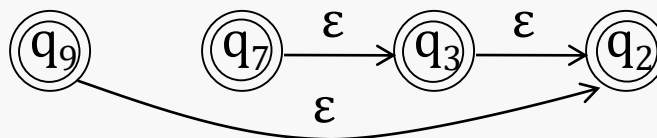


减少 ϵ -转移

- 带有 ϵ 弧的路径用单一的转移替代



- 经 ϵ 弧到达原终结状态的所有状态都是结束状态





ε -NFA 到 DFA 的子集构造法

输入: ε -NFA (Q, Σ, v, q_0, F)

输出: DFA $(\mathbb{Q}, \Sigma, \text{move}[], \omega(q_0), \{S \in \mathbb{Q} \mid S \cap F \neq \varphi\})$

$\mathbb{Q} = \varphi; \text{move}[] = \text{NULL};$

$\omega(\{q_0\})$ 加入 \mathbb{Q} 且未标记;

while \mathbb{Q} 中存在一个未标记元素 S {

 标记 S ;

 for $(a \in \Sigma)$ {

$T = \omega(\bigcup_{q \in S} v(q, a));$

 if $(T \notin \mathbb{Q})$ T 加入 \mathbb{Q} 中且未标记;

$\text{move}[S, a] = T$

 }

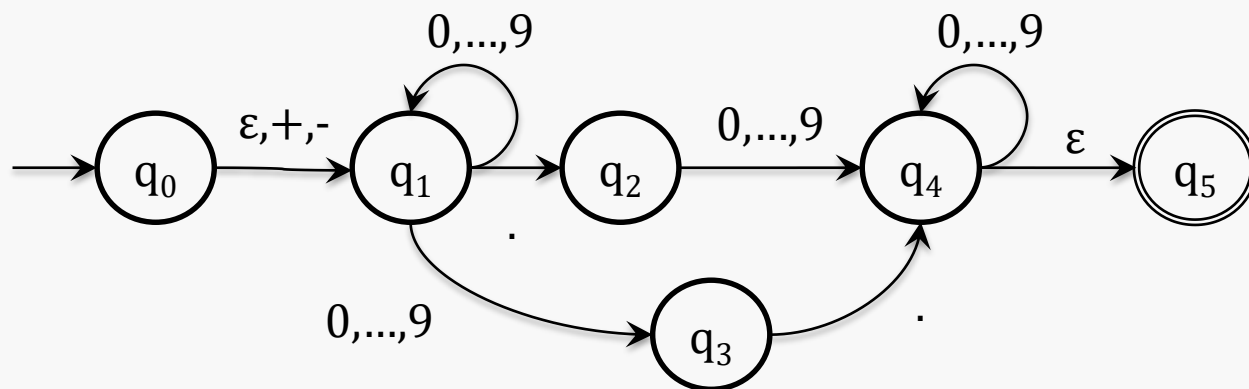
} 2024/3/5

	0	1	ε
$\rightarrow q_0$	φ	$\{q_1\}$	$\{q_1\}$
q_1	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	φ	$\{q_2\}$
$*q_2$	φ	φ	φ

	0	1
$\rightarrow *$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$	$\{q_1, q_2\}$
$*$	$\{q_1, q_2\}$	φ



子集法举例



	0-9	+, -	.
→ {q ₀ , q ₁ }	{q ₁ , q ₃ }	{q ₁ }	{q ₂ }
{q ₁ , q ₃ }	{q ₁ , q ₃ }	φ	{q ₂ , q ₄ , q ₅ }
{q ₁ }	{q ₁ , q ₃ }	φ	{q ₂ }
{q ₂ }	{q ₄ , q ₅ }	φ	φ
*{q ₂ , q ₄ , q ₅ }	{q ₄ , q ₅ }	φ	φ
*{q ₄ , q ₅ }	{q ₄ , q ₅ }	φ	φ



➤ **定理2.22:** 语言L 被某个 ε -NFA接受当且仅当L 为某个DFA接受。

➤ 依照w 长度归纳 $\tilde{v}_N(q_0, w) = \tilde{v}_D(\omega(\{q_0\}), w)$ 。

- 基础：对于 $w = \varepsilon$, $\tilde{v}_N(q_0, \varepsilon) = \tilde{v}_D(\omega(\{q_0\}), \varepsilon) = \omega(\{q_0\})$ 。

- 归纳：归纳假设IH对所有短于w 的串成立。

令 $w = xa$, 已知IH对于x 成立。令,

$$\tilde{v}_N(q_0, x) = \tilde{v}_D(\omega(\{q_0\}), x) = S。$$

- 那么有如下推导：

① 根据定义 $\tilde{v}_N(q_0, xa) = \bigcup p \in S \cdot \omega(v_N(p, a)) = \omega(\bigcup p \in S \cdot v_N(p, a))$, 令为T;

② 则根据子集构造法有 $v_D(S, a) = \bigcup p \in S \cdot \omega(v_N(p, a)) = T$;

③ 那么 $\tilde{v}_D(\omega(\{q_0\}), xa) = v_D(\tilde{v}_D(\omega(\{q_0\}), x), a) = v_D(S, a) = T = \tilde{v}_N(q_0, w)$ 。 得证。

2024/3/5 • 结论：DFA \equiv NFA \equiv ε -NFA, 都接受正则语言



小结

- 知识点：NFA（包括 ϵ -NFA）转DFA的子集构造法、状态的 ϵ -闭包、状态集合的 ϵ -闭包、 ϵ -闭集、扩展转移函数、NFA语言、NFA三种表示
- 形式化记号：转移函数 $v()$ 、扩展转移函数 $\tilde{v}()$ 、 ϵ -闭包 $\omega()$ 、集合运算 $\bigcup_{q \in S} v(q, a)$
- 作业：p50-51：2.5~2.7