



- Study an algorithm to:
 - Translate a regular expression into a DFA via NFA.



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- From a Regular Expression to an NFA (中文课本3.6.3节)
- From an NFA to a DFA (中文课本3.6.1节)
- Minimizing the Number of States in a DFA (中文课本3.6.2节)



(1)From regular expression to NFA

McMaughton-Yamada-Thompson algorithm

i. Construct the NFA of basic REs



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iv. The NFA of r*

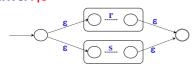
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Regular Expression ⇒ NFA

<u>.r.</u>

iii. The NFA of r|s

ii. The NFA of rs

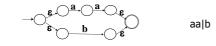


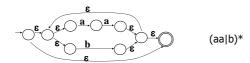
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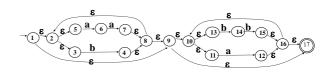
v. Connect together the NFAs of all subexpressions

Regular Expression ⇒ NFA

Example: (aa|b)*(a|bb)*







(aa|b)*(a|bb)*

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NFA ⇒ DFA

(2)NFA $N \Rightarrow DFA D$

DFA is a special NFA.

For any NFA N, we can find a DFA D with L(N)=L(D).

Get DFA by using subset construction

用<mark>子集构造法</mark>,构造DFA D的状态转换表Dtran

NFA ⇒ DFA

需要用到的几个定义:

• ε-closure(s)

The set of states reachable from state \boldsymbol{s} on zero or more $\underline{\epsilon\text{-transitions}}$

ε-closure(T)

状态集T的 ϵ -闭包,可由0次或 δ 次 ϵ -转换 Λ T中的状态到达的所有状态的集合

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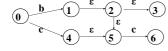
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ε-closure(T)的计算:

- \triangleright If $s \in T$, then $s \in \epsilon$ -closure(T);
- ▶If s∈T, 则从s出发经任意条ε边能达到的所有状态都属于ε-closure(T)

Example: T={0,1,4}



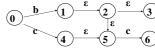
 ϵ -closure(T) ={0, 1, 4, 2, 3, 5}

NFA ⇒ DFA

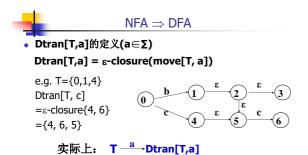
• move[T, a]的定义(a∈Σ)

是一个状态集,它是所有可以从T中的某一状态出发,经过一条a边(跳过a边前的任意条 ϵ 边)所能到达的状态组成的集合。

e.g. T={0,1,4} move[T, c]={4, 6}



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NFA \Rightarrow DFA

Example:

a 5 ϵ 6

a 4 ϵ 7 Ξ T={1},

Dtran[T, a] = ϵ -closure(move[T, a])
= ϵ -closure({5,3,4})
={5,3,4,2,6,8,7}



Construct the DFA D

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Step 1: Construct the transition table

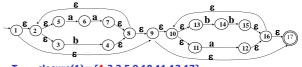
i. 确定表头:表列数=Σ中字符数+1;

例:设 $\Sigma=\{a,b\}$,则表有3列,第1列为T(状态集),第2、3列分别为Dtran[T,a]、Dtran[T,b]。

T	Dtran[T,a]	Dtran[T,b]
•••••		



ii.填表: 第1行第1列元素为 $T=\epsilon$ -closure(s_0),然后求Dtran[T,a]和Dtran[T,b];



 $T = \epsilon\text{-closure}(1) = \{1,2,3,5,9,10,11,13,17\}$ $Dtran[T,a] = \{6,12,16,17,10,11,13\},$ $Dtran[T,b] = \{4,14,8,9,10,11,13,17,2,3,5\}$

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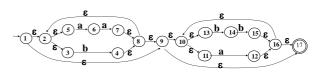
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iii. 填表: 检查Dtran[T,a]和Dtran[T,b]是否在第1列出现过,把凡未在第1列出现过的Dtran[T,a]和Dtran[T,b]分别填在后面空行的第1列上,分别又求出相应的Dtran[T,a]和Dtran[T,b]。 直到所有Dtran[T,a]和Dtran[T,b]都在第1列上出现过为止。



Т	Dtran[T,a]	Dtran[T,b]
{ <mark>1</mark> ,2,3,5,9,10,11,13,17}	{ <mark>6,12</mark> ,16,17,10,11,13}	{4,14,8,9,10,11,13,17,2,3,5}
{ <mark>6,12</mark> ,16,17,10,11,13}	{ <mark>7,12</mark> ,8,2,3,5,9,10,11,13,16,17}	{ <mark>14</mark> }
{4,14,8,9,10,11,13,17,2,3,5}	{ <mark>6,12</mark> ,16,17,10,11,13}	{ <mark>4,14,15</mark> ,8,2,3,5,9,10,11,13,16,17}
{ <mark>7,12</mark> ,8,2,3,5,9,10,11,13,16,17}	{ <mark>6,12</mark> ,16,17,10,11,13}	{ <mark>4,14,</mark> 8,9,10,11,13,17,2,3,5}
{ 14 }	Φ	{15,16,17,10,11,13}
{ <mark>4,14,15</mark> ,8,2,3,5,9,10,11,13,16,17}	{ <mark>6,12</mark> ,16,17,10,11,13}	{ <mark>4,14,15</mark> ,8,2,3,5,9,10,11,13,16,17}
{15,16,17,10,11,13}	{ <mark>12</mark> ,16,17,10,11,13}	{14}
{12,16,17,10,11,13}	{12,16,17,10,11,13}	{14}



Step 2: 把上述的转换表看做DFA D的状态转换表,并把每行每列的子集都作为状态重新命名(编号): 把第1行第1列的子集作为初态,以1代表,凡含有原终态的状态子集都作为终态,其余为非初非终态。

_	$NFA \Rightarrow DFA$	

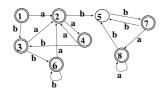
Т	Dtran[T,a]	Dtran[T,b]
{1,2,3,5,9,10,11,13,17} <mark>1</mark>	{6,12,16,17,10,11,13}	{4,14,8,9,10,11,13,17,2,3,5}
{6,12,16,17,10,11,13} 2	$\{7,12,8,2,3,5,9,10,11,13,16,17\}$	{14}
{4,14,8,9,10,11,13,17,2,3,5}3	{6,12,16,17,10,11,13}	{4,14,15,8,2,3,5,9,10,11,13,16,17}
{7,12,8,2,3,5,9,10,11,13,16,17} <mark>4</mark>	{6,12,16,17,10,11,13}	{4,14,8,9,10,11,13,17,2,3,5}
{14}5	Φ	{15,16,17,10,11,13}
$\{4,14,15,8,2,3,5,9,10,11,13,16,17\}{\color{red}6}$	{6,12,16,17,10,11,13}	{4,14,15,8,2,3,5,9,10,11,13,16,17}
{15,16,17,10,11,13} <mark>7</mark>	{12,16,17,10,11,13}	{14}
{12,16,17,10,11,13} 8	{12,16,17,10,11,13}	{14}

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 $\mathsf{NFA} \Rightarrow \mathsf{DFA}$

Step 3: 根据转换表画出状态转换图



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Minimizing a DFA

(1)Concepts

- Minimizing: Given any DFA M, there is an equivalent DFA M' containing a minimum number of states, and this minimum-state DFA M' is unique.
- 等价状态,对于一个DFA M,如果从状态S出发能够读出某字α,从状态t出发也能读出同样的字α,反之亦然,则称状态S和状态t等价。
- 可区别状态,对于一个DFA M的两个状态t和s,如果不等价,则是可区别状态。

显然终态和非终态是可区别状态。

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Minimizing a DFA

(2)**化简过程,**将状态集分割成一些不相交的子集,要求不同子集间的状态是**可区别的**,而子集内的状态是**等价的**。最后,每个子集用一个状态代表,得到最简状态。



Minimizing a DFA

对于那些在某个字符a上没有转换的状态,引入一个状态d,表示一个在a上的错误转换。

- ① 首先把S分成终态组I和非终态组J,此时 Π = $\{I, J\}$ 。然后拆分状态集。
- ② 若有 $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbf{\Sigma}$,使得 $\mathbf{move}(\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{a})$ 中的状态分布在 \mathbf{k} 个不同的子集中,则将 \mathbf{I} 分为 \mathbf{k} 个组 $\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{I}},\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{J}},\dots,\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{k}}$,划分的原则是: $\mathbf{move}(\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{j}}, \mathbf{a})$ ($\mathbf{j} = 1,\dots,\mathbf{k}$)中的状态分布在相同的子集中。

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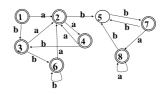
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Minimizing a DFA

③对各个状态子集重复执行②,直到各个子集不可再分。

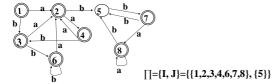
④ 各子集分别用一个状态Si代表,若子集中有原来的初态或终态,则Si为新的初态或终态。



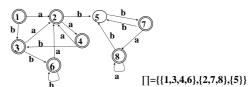
首先把DFA M分成终态组I={1,2,3,4,6,7,8}和非终态组J={5}。然后拆分状态集。

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由于move(I,a)={2,4,8},move(I,b)={3,5,6,7}, 将I分为2组:{2,7,8}和{1,3,4,6}。



曲于move({1,3,4,6},a)={2}, move({1,3,4,6},b)={3,6}, {1,3,4,6}不可分。 由于move({2,7,8},a)={4,8},

与于Inove({2,7,8},a)={4,8}, 将{2,7,8}分为{2}、{7,8}。

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