

NFA with ϵ -transitions

↪ null string

Extension of NFAs where transitions labelled with symbol ϵ are allowed; this means that the automaton can change state **without consuming** any of its input

They accept all and only the regular languages

Easier to design than NFAs

ϵ -NFA widely used in compilers and for search of patterns in a text

Example

A fractional number consists of

- + or - sign, optional
- a first string of digits
- one decimal point
- a second string of digits

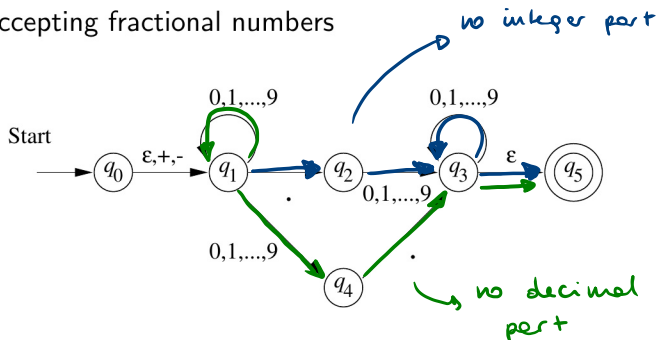
with the first or the second strings **optional**, but not both

 (XOR)

This example comes from a lexical analyser in compiler theory

Example

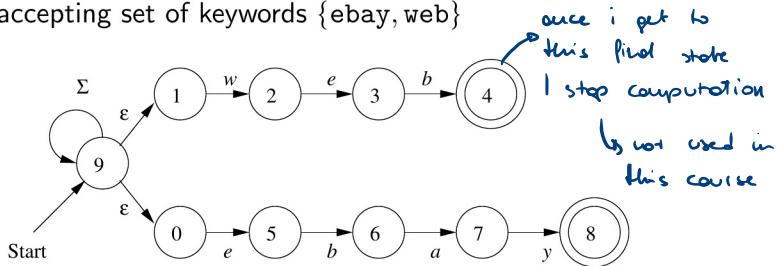
ϵ -NFA accepting fractional numbers



The ϵ -transition makes operators $+$ and $-$ optional

Example

ϵ -NFA accepting set of keywords {ebay, web}



The ϵ -transition makes it easy to combine several automata

NFA with ϵ -transitions

A nondeterministic finite automaton with ϵ -transitions (ϵ -NFA) is a 5-tuple

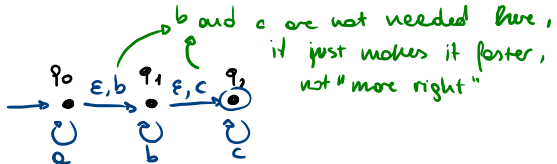
$$\underline{A = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)}$$

where

- Q, Σ, q_0 , and F are defined as for NFAs
- δ is a **transition** function $Q \times (\Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\}) \rightarrow 2^Q$, with 2^Q denoting the class of subsets of Q

Test

Specify an ϵ -NFA accepting the language of strings over $\{a, b, c\}$ with zero or more a 's, followed by zero or more b 's, followed by zero or more c 's



ϵ -closure

Let us compute the ϵ -closure of a state q , written $ECLOSE(q)$, adding all the states reachable from q itself through a sequence of one or more symbols ϵ

Needed later in the definition of $\hat{\delta}$ function

Base $q \in ECLOSE(q)$

Induction $(p \in ECLOSE(q) \wedge r \in \delta(p, \epsilon)) \Rightarrow r \in ECLOSE(q)$

Extension to set of states S

$$ECLOSE(S) = \bigcup_{q \in S} ECLOSE(q)$$

Extended transition function $\hat{\delta}$

Base $\hat{\delta}(q, \epsilon) = \text{ECLOSE}(q)$

Induction $\hat{\delta}(q, xa)$ is computed as

- $\{p_1, \dots, p_k\} = \hat{\delta}(q, x)$ \rightarrow states I am in after reading x
- $\{r_1, \dots, r_m\} = \bigcup_{i=1}^k \delta(p_i, a)$ \rightarrow states I am in after reading xa
- $\hat{\delta}(q, xa) = \text{ECLOSE}(\{r_1, \dots, r_m\})$ \rightarrow close (ϵ) all those states

Note that processing of ϵ symbols is accounted for after the processing of each symbol in Σ

Accepted language for ϵ -NFA

The language **accepted** by ϵ -NFA $E = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ is

$$\underline{L(E) = \{w \mid \hat{\delta}(q_0, w) \cap F \neq \emptyset\}}$$

From ϵ -NFA to DFA

Given the ϵ -NFA

$$E = (Q_E, \Sigma, \delta_E, q_0, F_E)$$

we construct a DFA

$$D = (Q_D, \Sigma, \delta_D, q_D, F_D)$$

such that $L(D) = L(E)$

Construction details :

- $Q_D = \{S \mid S \subseteq Q_E, S = \text{ECLOSE}(S)\}$
- $q_D = \text{ECLOSE}(q_0)$
- $F_D = \{S \mid S \in Q_D, S \cap F_E \neq \emptyset\}$

From ϵ -NFA to DFA

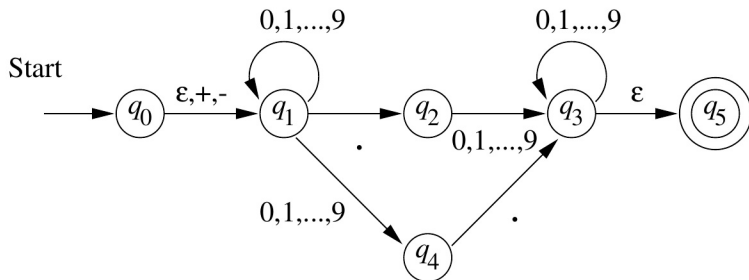
Construction details (cont'd)

Computation of $\delta_D(S, a)$, $a \in \Sigma$ and $S \in Q_D$

- $S = \{p_1, \dots, p_k\}$
- $\{r_1, \dots, r_m\} = \bigcup_{i=1}^k \delta_E(p_i, a)$
- $\delta_D(S, a) = \text{ECLOSE}(\{r_1, \dots, r_m\})$

Example

ϵ -NFA E



Example

Computation of some of the values of δ_D

- $\delta_D(\{q_0, q_1\}, +) = \text{ECLOSE}(\delta_E(q_0, +) \cup \delta_E(q_1, +)) = \text{ECLOSE}(\{q_1\}) = \{q_1\}$
- $\delta_D(\{q_1\}, 0) = \text{ECLOSE}(\delta_E(q_1, 0)) = \text{ECLOSE}(\{q_1, q_4\}) = \{q_1, q_4\}$
- $\delta_D(\{q_1, q_4\}, \cdot) = \text{ECLOSE}(\delta_E(q_1, \cdot) \cup \delta_E(q_4, \cdot)) = \text{ECLOSE}(\{q_2, q_3\}) = \{q_2, q_3, q_5\}$
- $\delta_D(\{q_2, q_3, q_5\}, 0) = \text{ECLOSE}(\delta_E(q_2, 0) \cup \delta_E(q_3, 0) \cup \delta_E(q_5, 0)) = \text{ECLOSE}(\{q_3\} \cup \{q_3\} \cup \emptyset) = \text{ECLOSE}(\{q_3\}) = \{q_3, q_5\}$
- ...

Example

DFA D constructed from E ; the DFA has been further simplified, omitting the trap state and all transitions leading to that state (✓)

