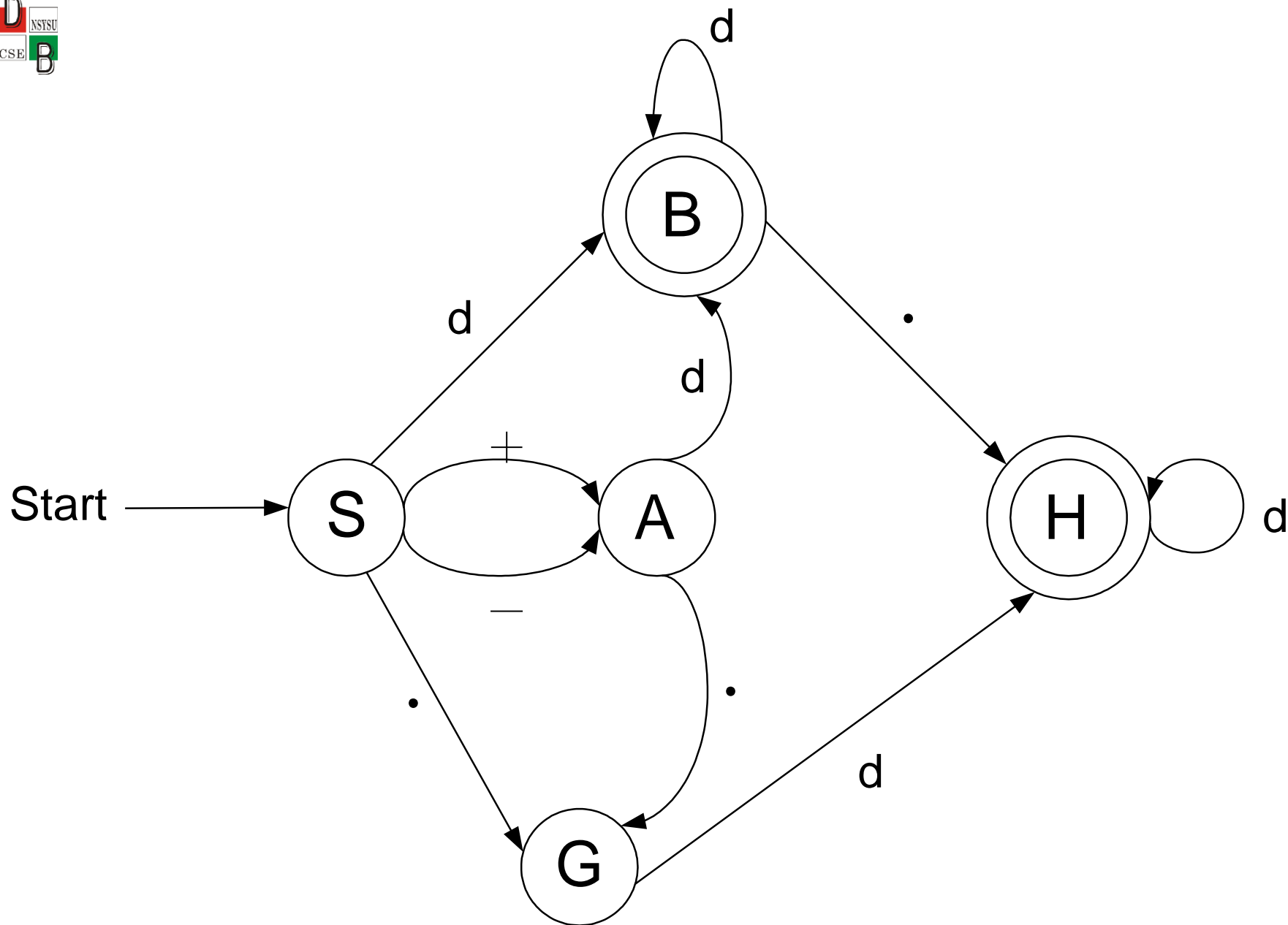


Automation

<<Automation1.ppt>>



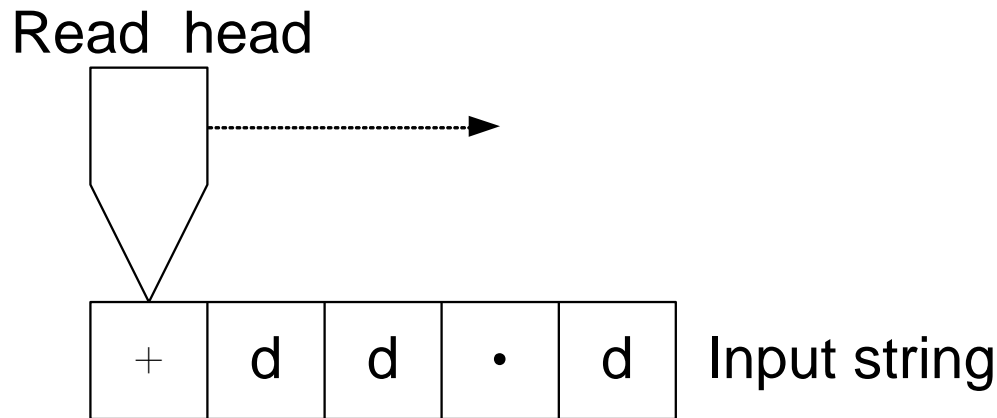


Figure 3.1. A finite-state automaton.

■ From NFA \rightarrow DFA:

- (1) the case with the empty string.
- (2) the case without the empty string.
- (3) remove the empty string, and then ...

		Input token				
		δ	+	—	•	d
States	S		A	A	G	B
	A				G	B
	B				H	B
	G					H
	H					H

Figure 3.2. Finite-state automaton of figure 3.1 as a table, expressing the transition function δ .

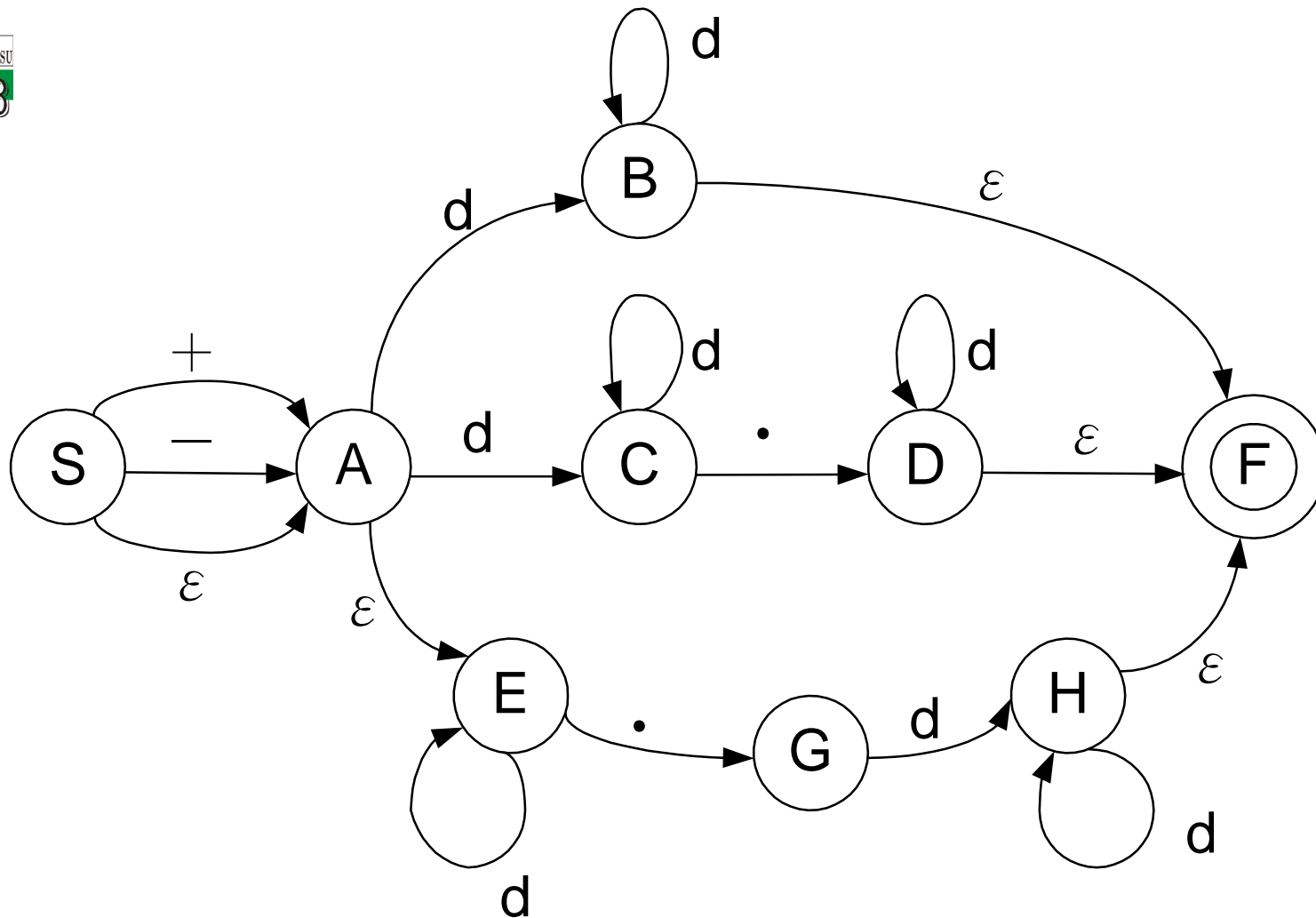


Figure 3.3. A non-deterministic machine equivalent to the machine in figure 3.1.

$(+|-|\epsilon) (d+|d+.d^*|d^*.d+)$ \rightarrow signed real number

		Input Symbols				
δ		+	−	•	d	ε
States	S	A	A			A
	A				B, C	E
	B				B	F
	C			D	C	
	D				D	F
	E			G	E	
	F					
	G				H	
	H				H	F

Figure 3.4. Tabular form of the non-deterministic finite automaton of figure 3.3.

1 2 3

-	3	.	
---	---	---	--

Input list

Current symbol: .

Current state: B

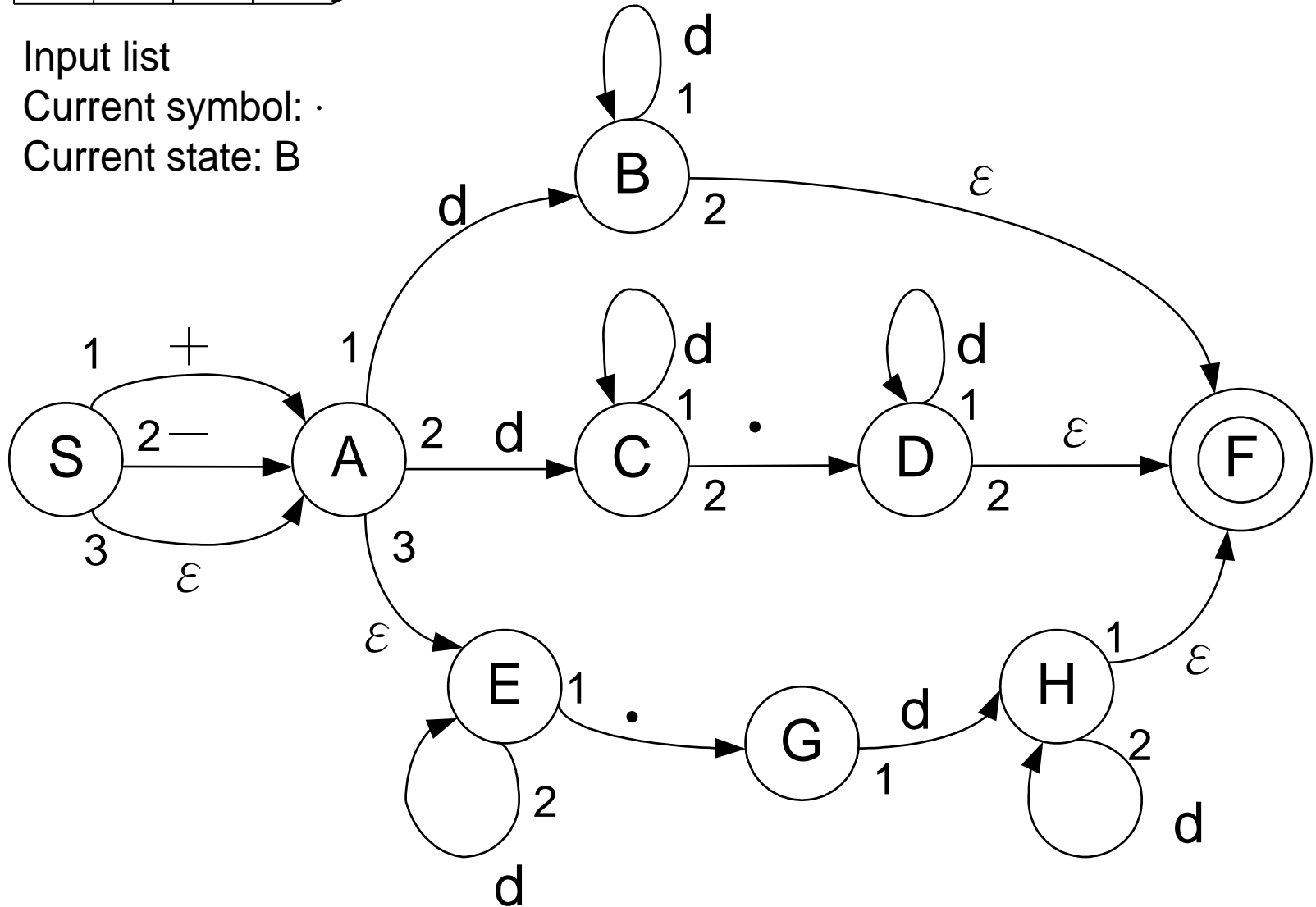


Figure 3.5.

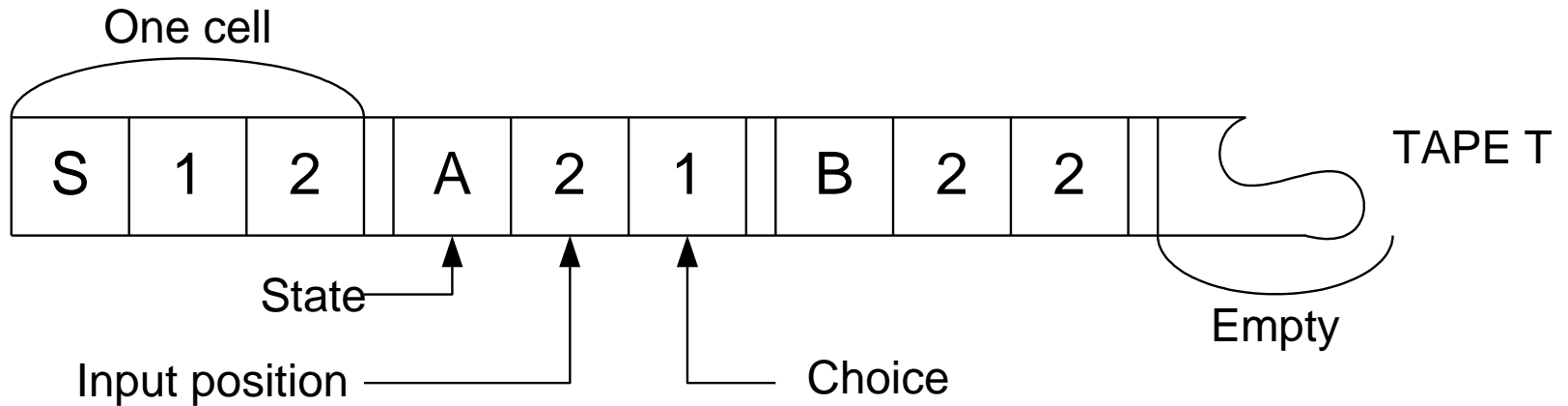


Figure 3.5. Backtracking machine M and its tape T, shown in one configuration. Input string: "-3."

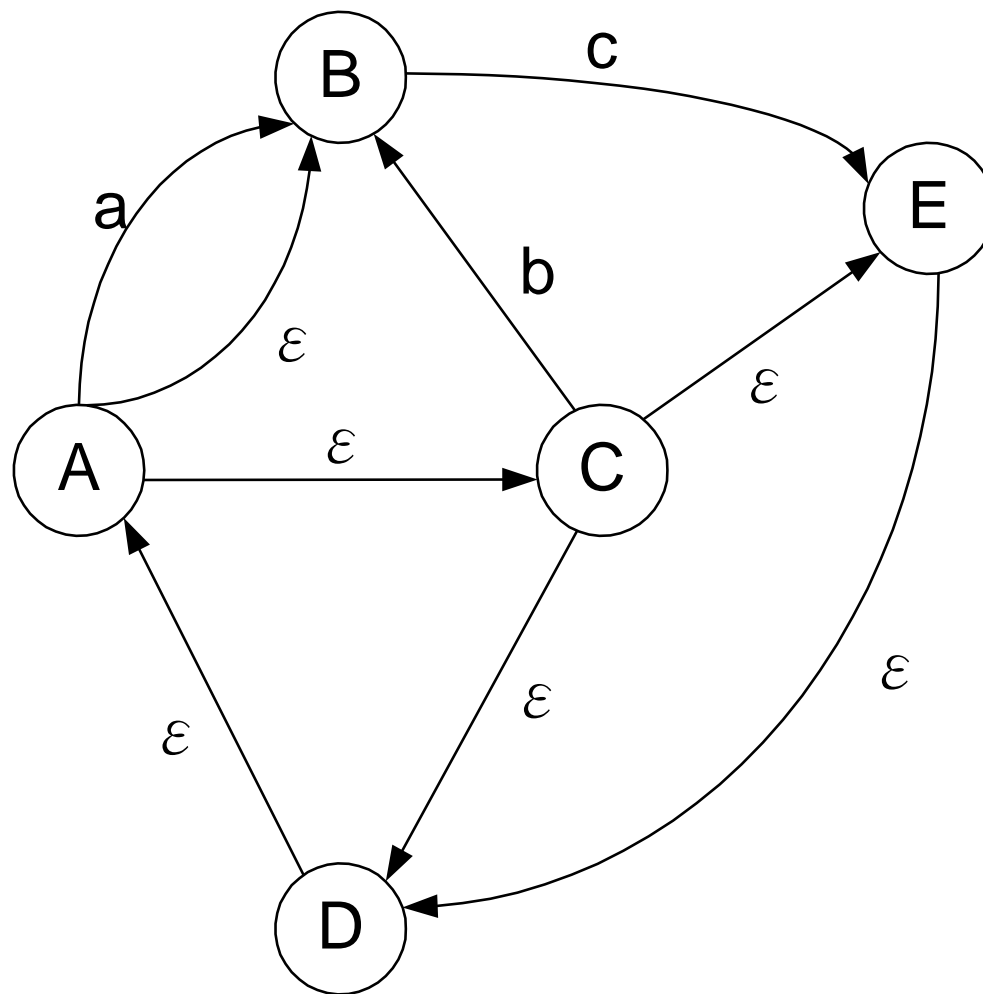


Figure 3.6. A finite-state automaton with several empty cycles.

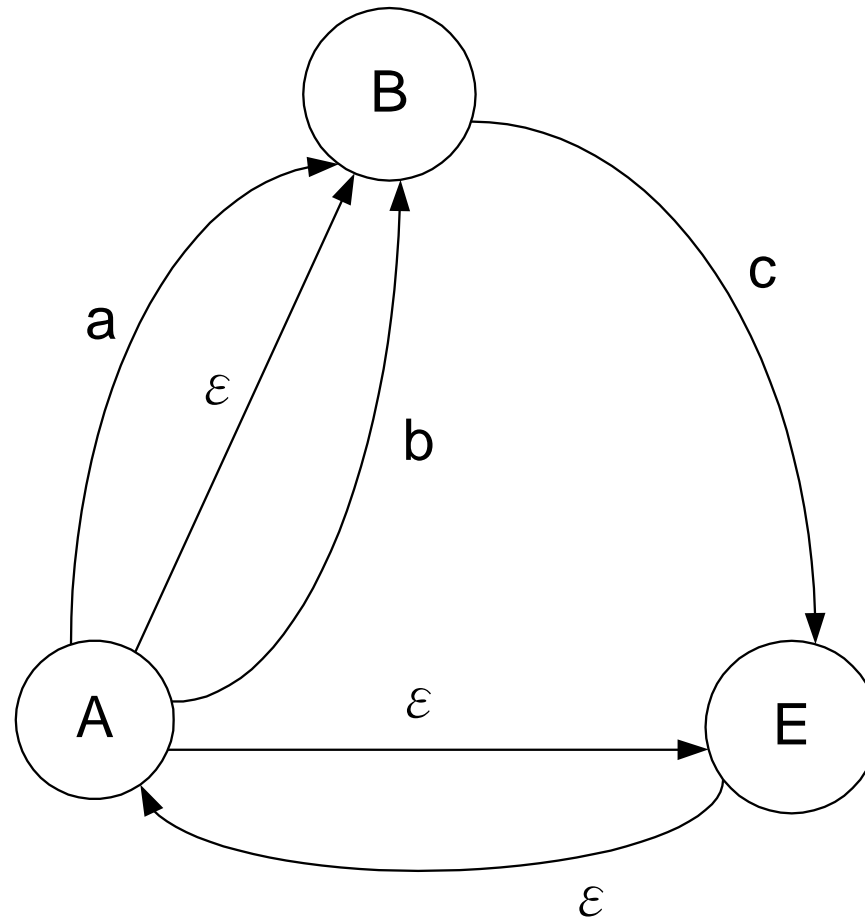


Figure 3.7. The finite-state automaton of figure 3.6 with the ACD empty cycle removed by merging states A, C, and D.

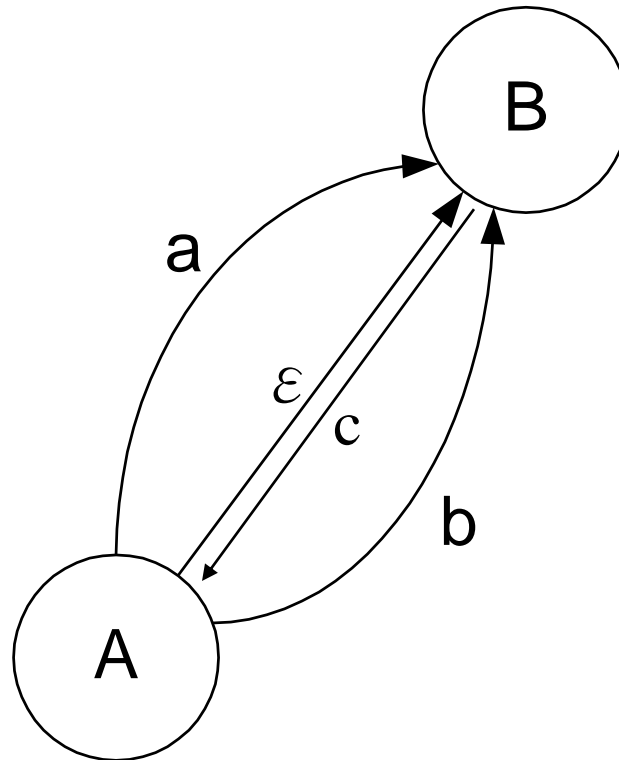


Figure 3.8. The finite-state automaton of figure 3.7 with all empty cycles removed by merging states.

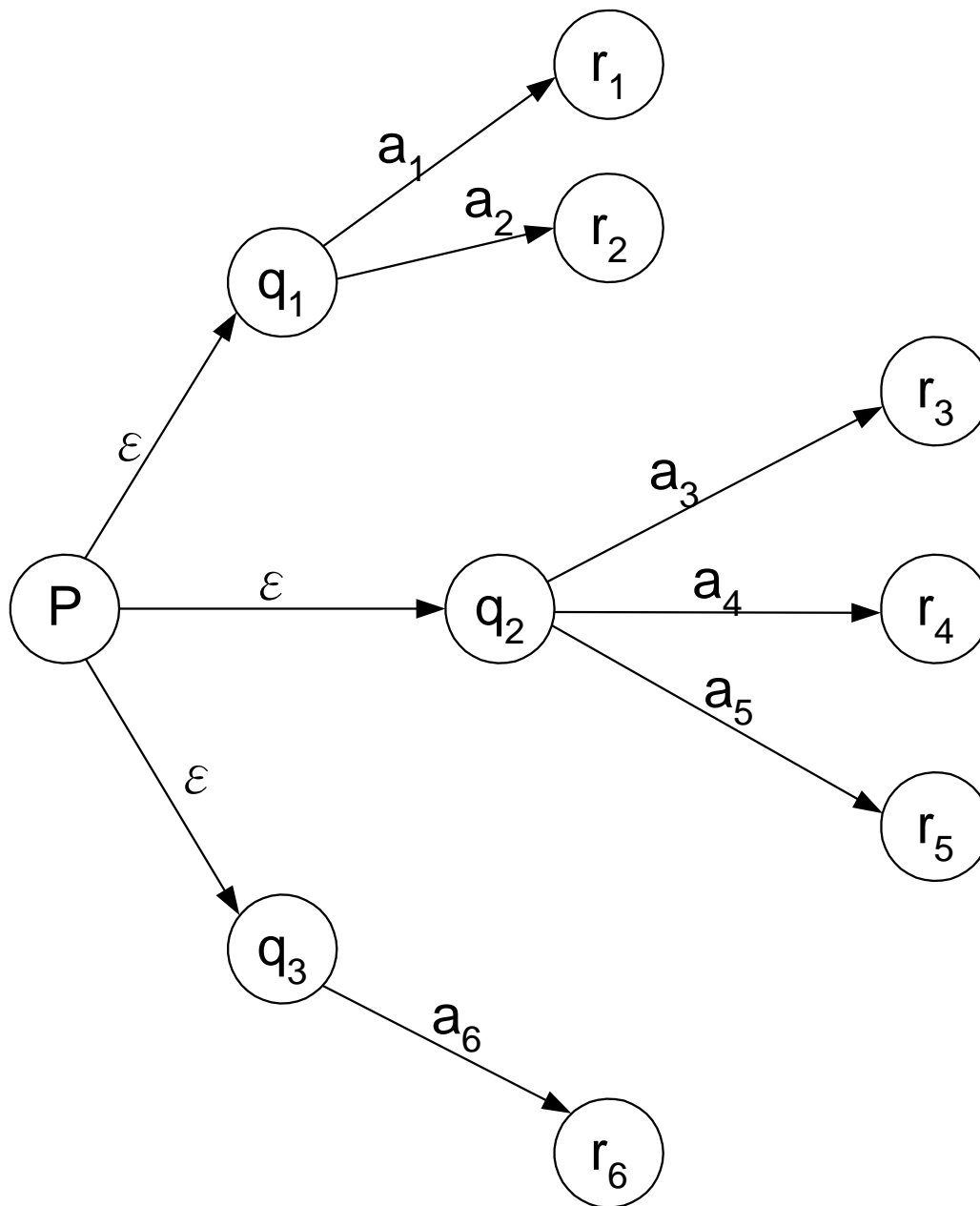
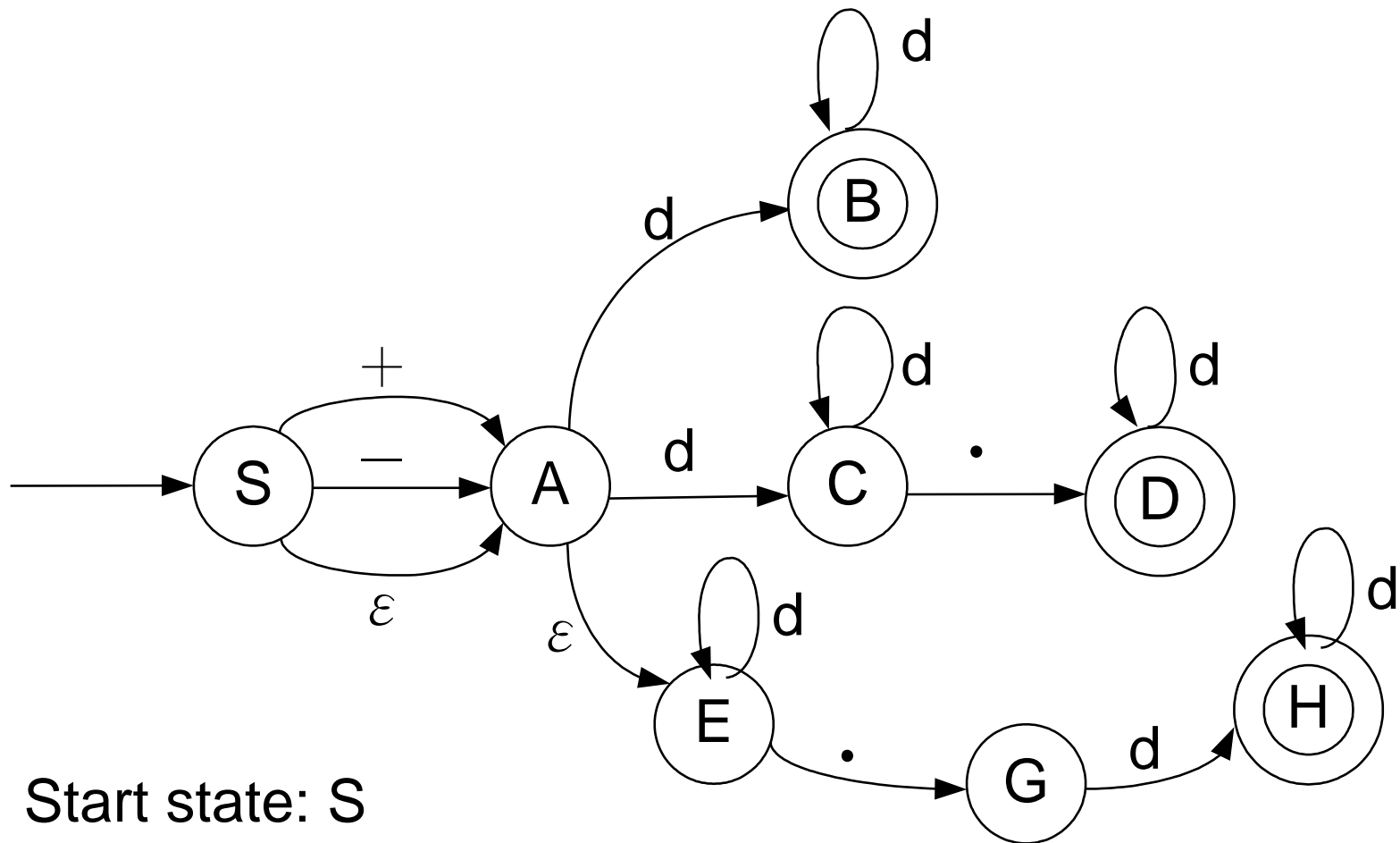


Figure 3.9. A state p with empty moves to state q_1, q_2, \dots



Start state: S

Halt states: B, D, H

Figure 3.10. The finite-state automaton of figure 3.3 with empty moves to F removed.

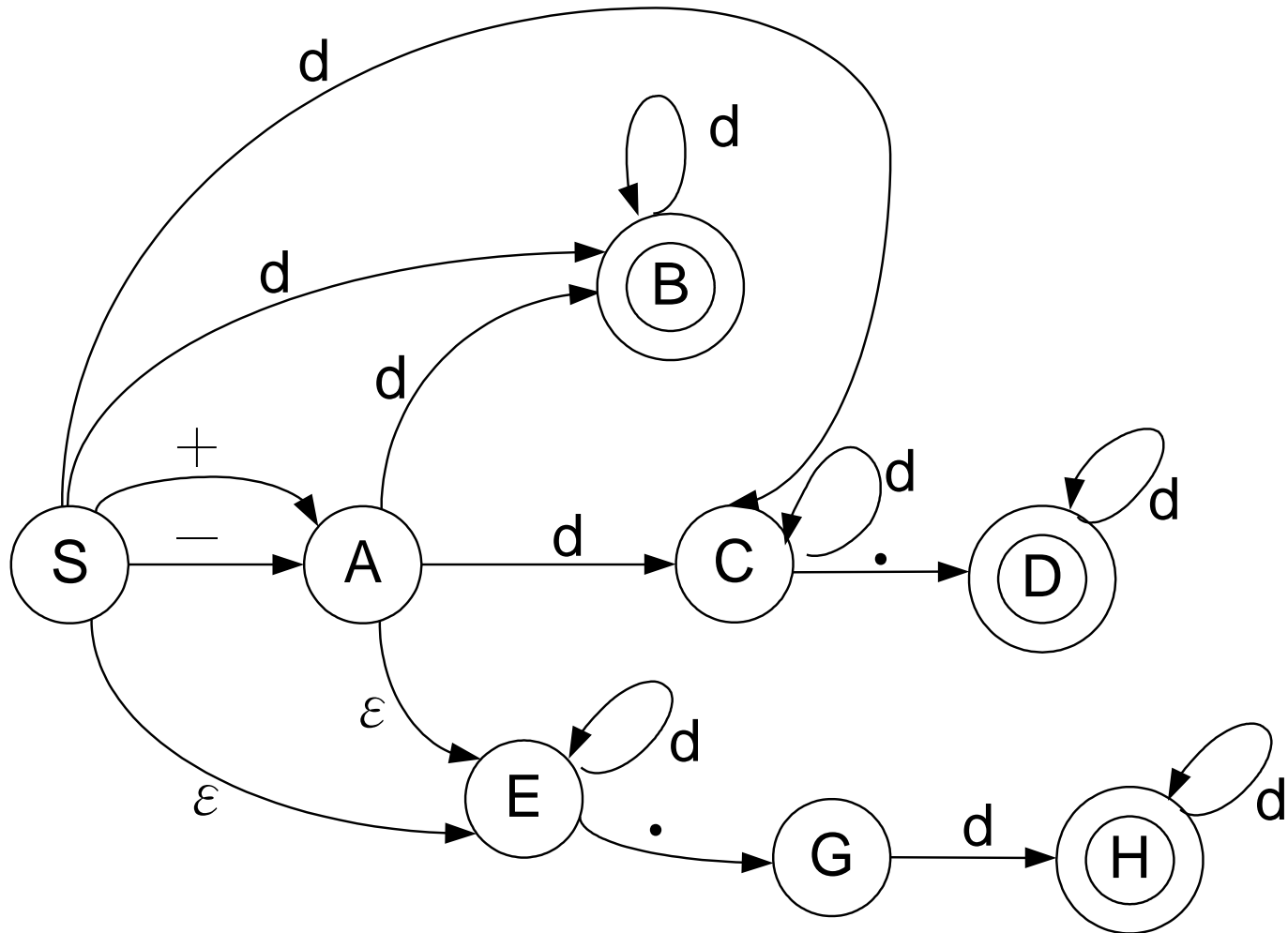


Figure 3.11. The finite-state automaton of figure 3.10 with the S to A empty moves removed.

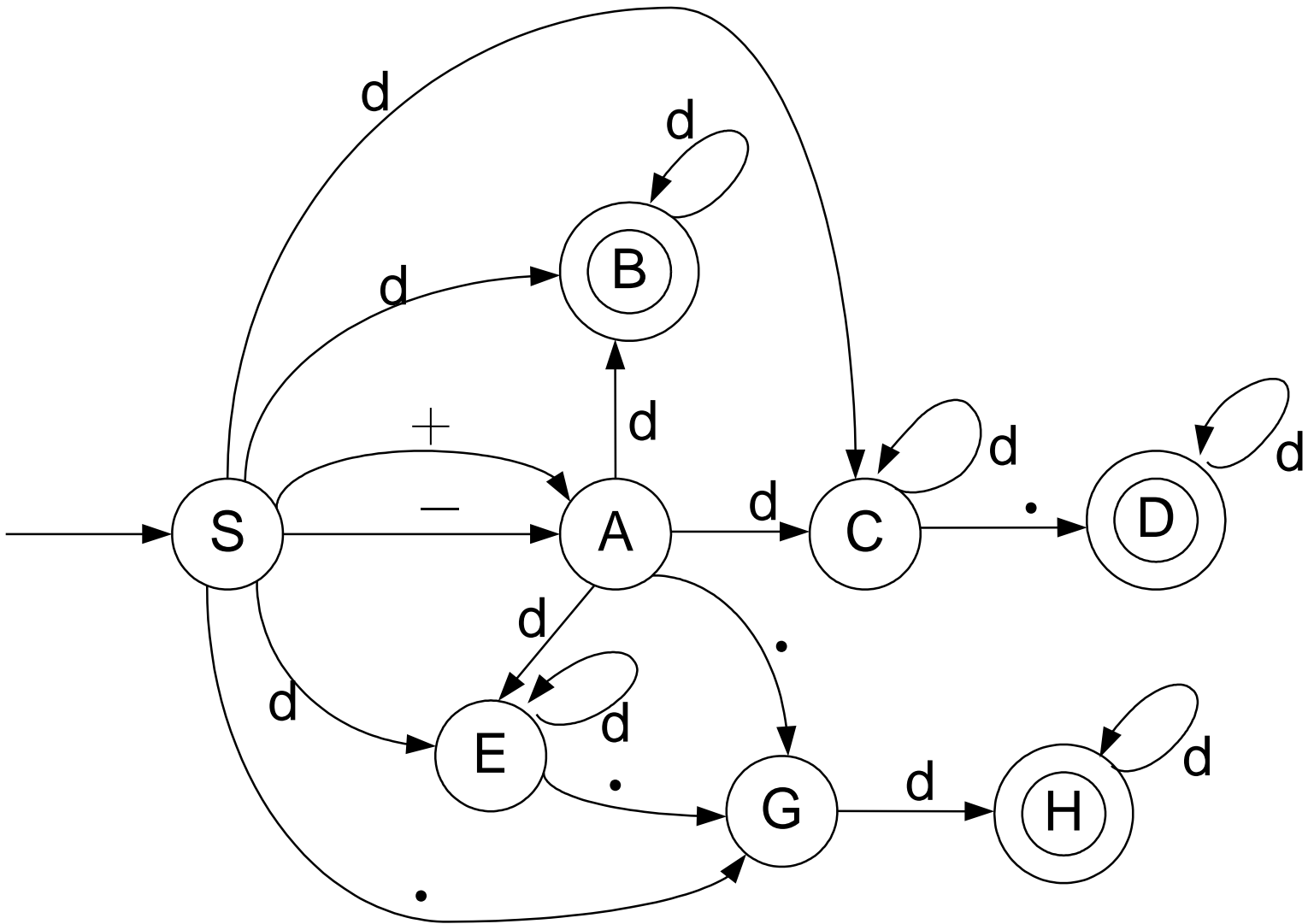


Figure 3.12. The finite-state automaton of figure 3.11 with all empty moves removed.

		Input symbols					
		δ	+	—	•	d	ε
States	S	A	A				A
	A					B, C	E
	B					B	F
	C				D	C	
	D					D	F
	E				G	E	
	F						
	G					H	
	H					H	F

Figure 3.13. Tabular form of the non-deterministic finite-state automaton of figure 3.5, with the halt states marked.

		Input symbols				
δ		+	—	•	d	ε
States	S	A	A	G	B,C,E	A
	A			G	B,C,E	E
	B				B	F
	C			D	C	
	D				D	F
	E			G	E	
	F					
	G				H	
	H				H	F

Figure 3.14. Empty move removal. The ε column may be deleted.

		Input symbols			
δ		+	—	•	d
States	S	A	A	G	B,C,E
	A			G	B,C,E
	B				B
	C			D	C
	D				D
	E			G	E
	F				
	G				H
	H				H
B,C,E		D,G	B,C,E	New states	

Figure 3.15. New composite state {B, C, E} created.

		Input symbols				
δ		+	−	•	d	
States	S	A	A	G	B,C,E	
	A			G	B,C,E	
	B				B	
	C			D	C	
	D				D	
	E			G	E	
	F					
	G				H	
	H				H	
B,C,E		{D,G} {B,C,E}				New states
D,G		{D,H}				
D,H		{D,H}				

{B}{C}{D}{E}{F}
are inaccessible.

Figure 3.16. Completion of new state creation.

		Input symbols			
δ		+	—	•	d
States	S	A	A	G	B,C,E
	A			G	B,C,E
	G				H
	H				H
	B,C,E			D,G	B,C,E
	D,G				D,H
	D,H				D,H

$\{H\}\{D,G\}\{D,H\}$ are merged

Figure 3.17. Inaccessible states removed.

δ	0	1	a
A	B	C	
B	E	D	C
C	E	D	B
D	F		
E		D	
F			

$\{B\}\{C\}$ are merged

Figure 3.18. A machine to be reduced.

δ	0	1	a
A	B	B	
B	E	D	B
D	F		
E		D	
F			

{B} {C} are merged.

Figure 3.19. Machine of figure 3.18 reduced.

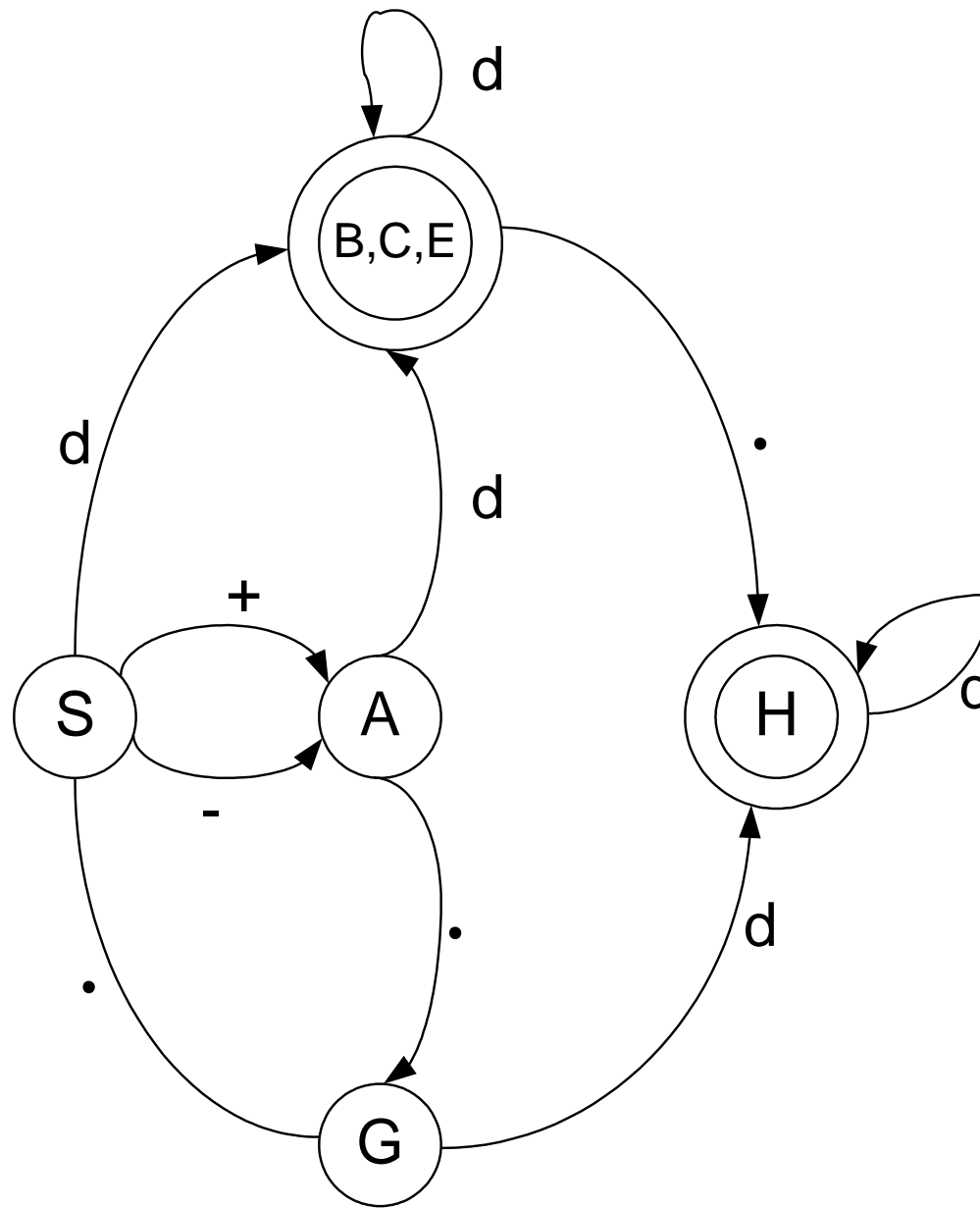


Figure 3.20. The machine of figure 3.12 made deterministic and reduced.

		Input			
		δ	a	b	
States	1	2	5		
	2	3	4	1	
	3	5	2		
	4	3	2	1	$\{1,2,3,5,6,7,\}\{4\}$
	5	1	4	1	$\{2,5\}\{1,3,6,7\}\{4\}$
	6	1		1	$\{1,3\}\{6,7\}\{2,5\}\{4\}$
	7	3	6	3	$\{6,7\}\{1,3\}\{2,5\}\{4\}$
					$\{6\}\{7\}\{1,3\}\{2,5\}\{4\}$

Figure 3.21. Another machine to be reduced.

(a) Unmarked

		Input		
		a	b	c
Feasible state pairs	(1,3)	(2,5)	(2,5)	
	(2,5)	(1,3)	(4,4)	(1,1)
	(2,7)	(3,3)	(4,6)	(1,3)
	(5,7)	(1,3)	(4,6)	(1,3)

(b) Marked

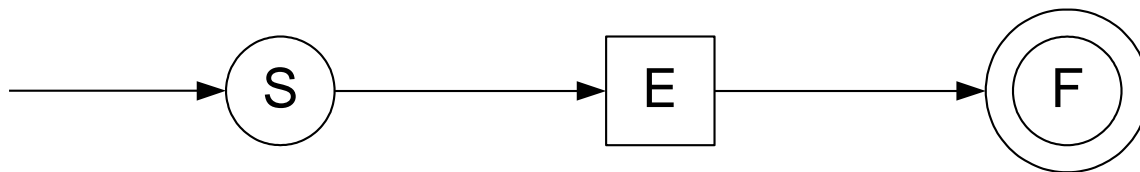
		Input		
		a	b	c
Feasible state pairs	(1,3)	(2,5)	(2,5)	
	(2,5)	(1,3)	(4,4)	(1,1)
	(2,7)	✓ (3,3)	(4,6)	(1,3)
	(5,7)	✓ (1,3)	(4,6)	(1,3)

{2,7}. {5,7} are not mergeable.

{4}{123567}=> {13}{2567} => {257}{6}

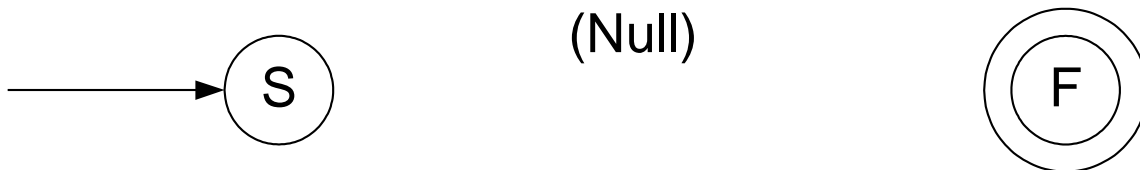
Try {13}{25}{27}{57}

(a)



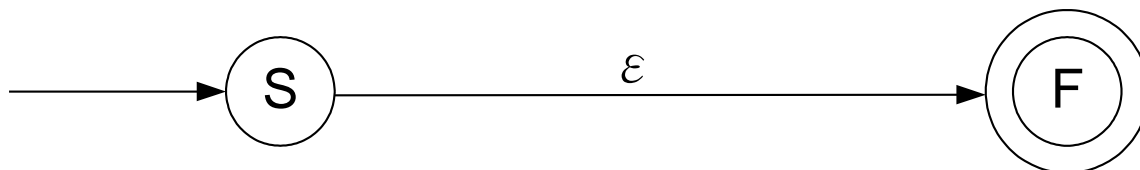
General
machine

(b)



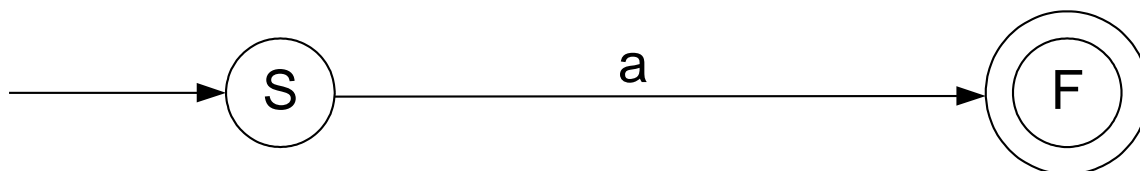
Empty
set

(c)



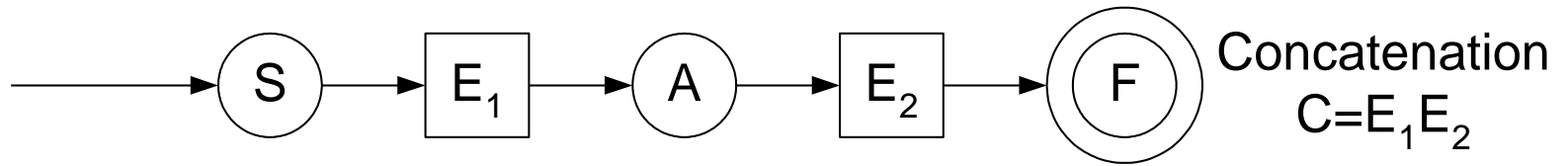
Empty
string

(d)

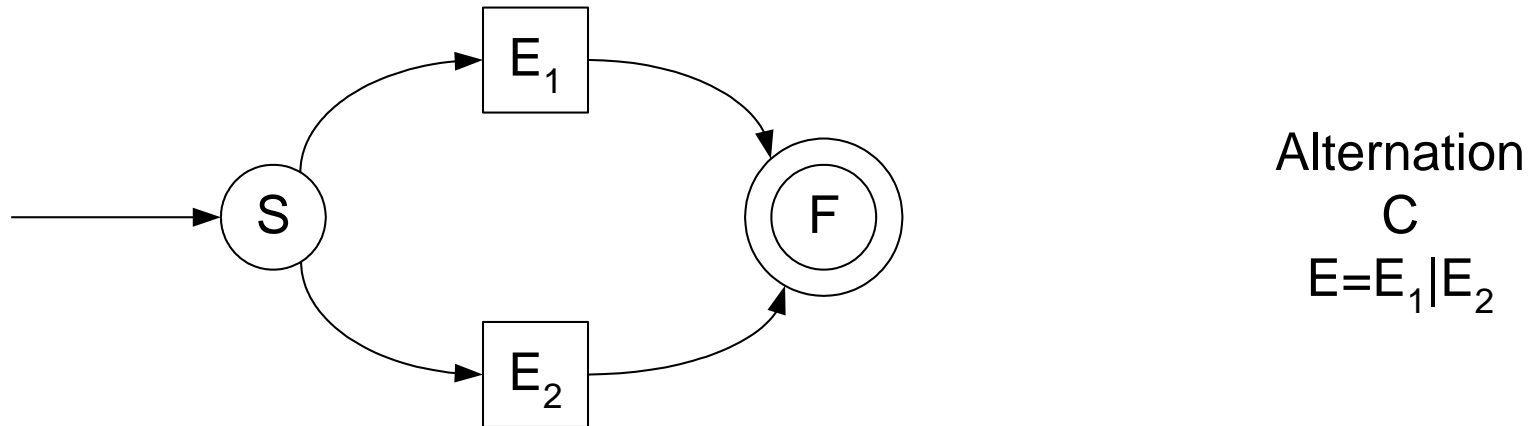


Alphabet
symbol

(e)



(f)



(g)

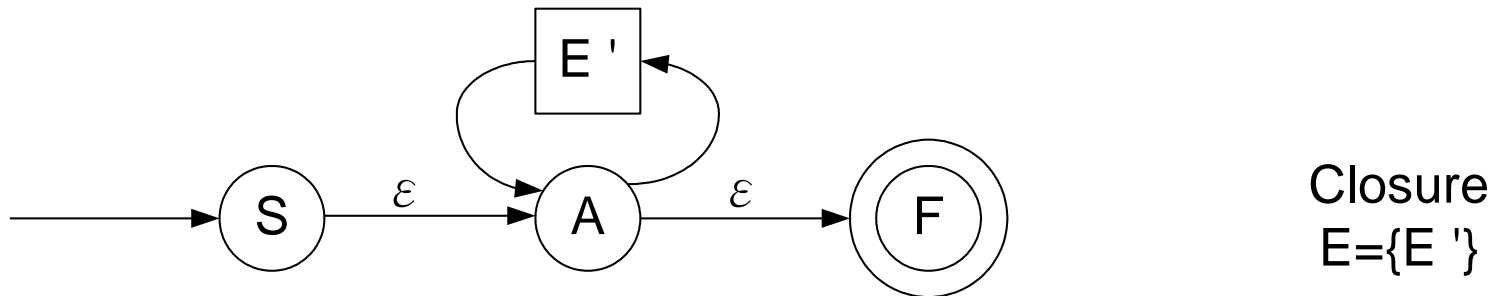
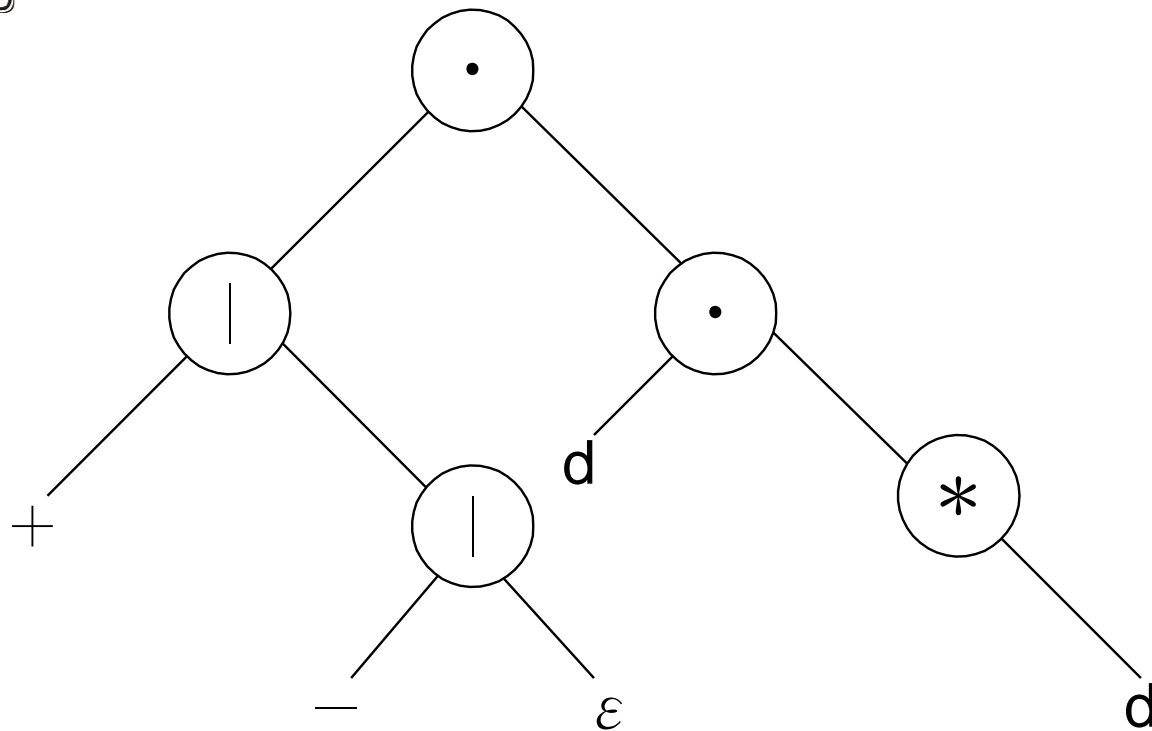


Figure 3.23. Generation of a non-deterministic finite-state automaton from components of a regular expression.



• Concatenation
(binary)

| Alternation
(binary)

* Closure
(unary)
Expression:
 $(+|-|\epsilon)d\{d\}$

Figure 3.24. The regular expression " $(+|-|\epsilon)d\{d\}$ " as a tree.

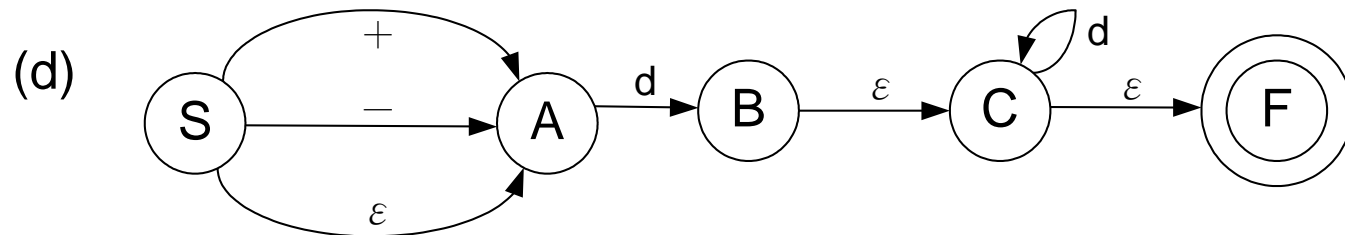
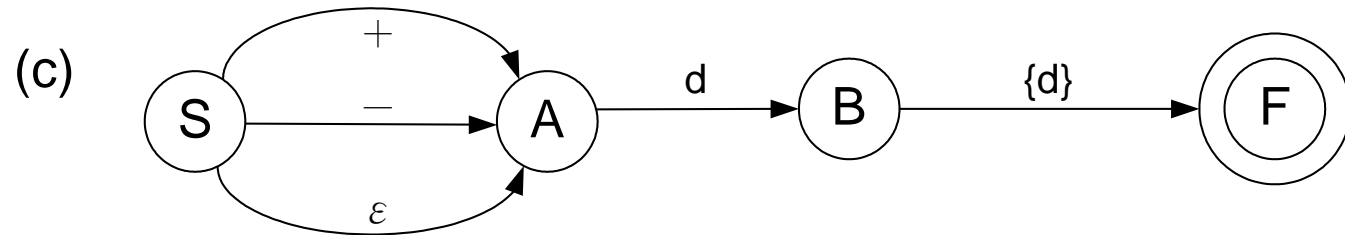
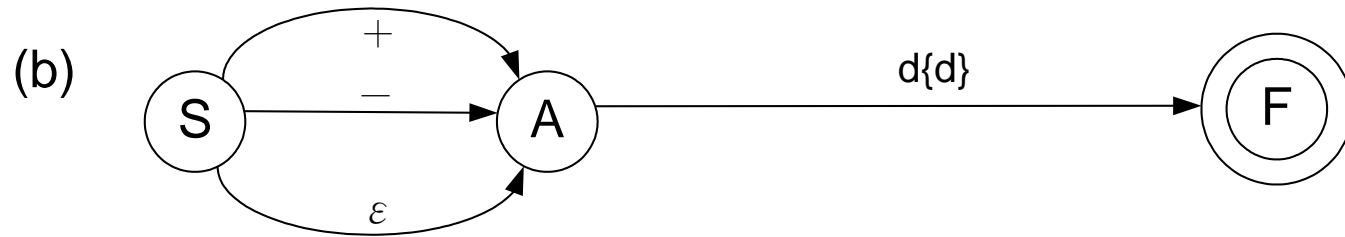
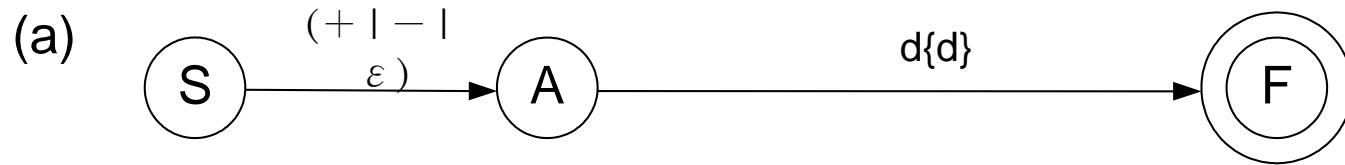


Figure 3.25. Development of a finite-state automaton from the regular expression " $(+ | - | \epsilon)d\{d\}$ ".

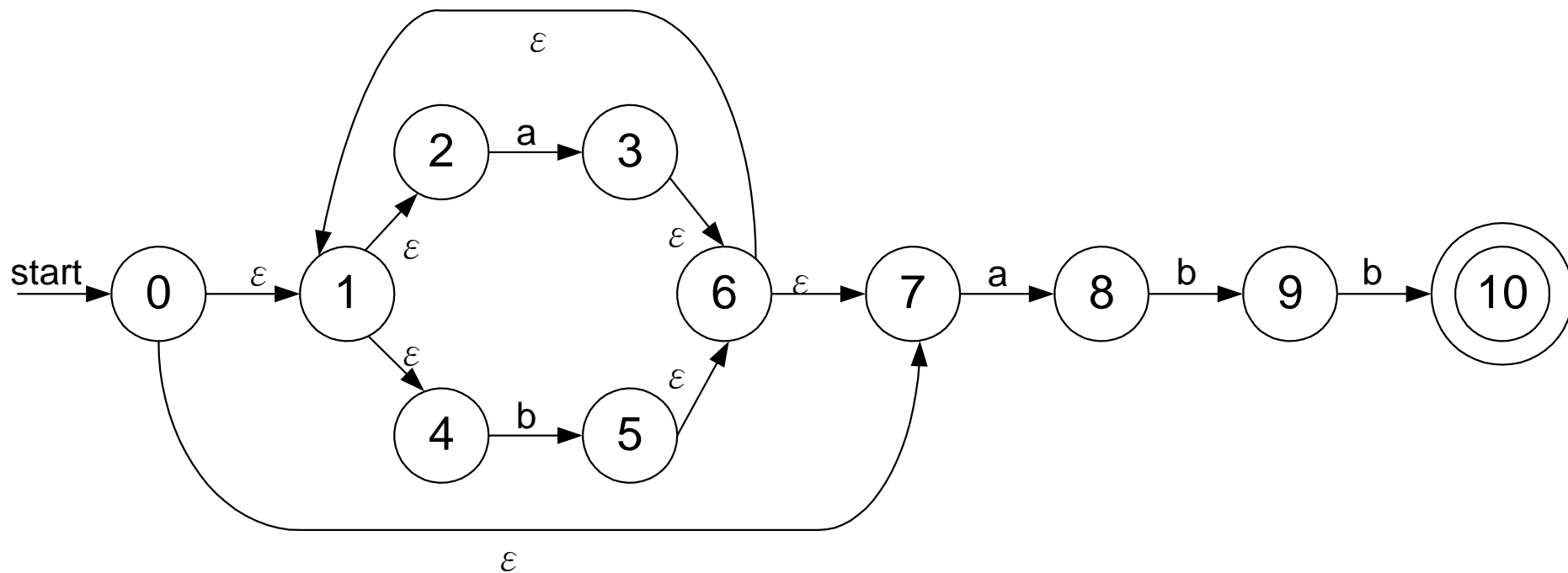


Fig.3.27. NFA for $(a|b)^*abb$.

STATE	INPUT SYMBOL	
	a	b
A	B	C
B	B	D
C	B	C
D	B	E
(E)	B	C

$(a|b)^*abb$

Fig. 3.28. Transition table for DFA.

$(a|b)^*abb$

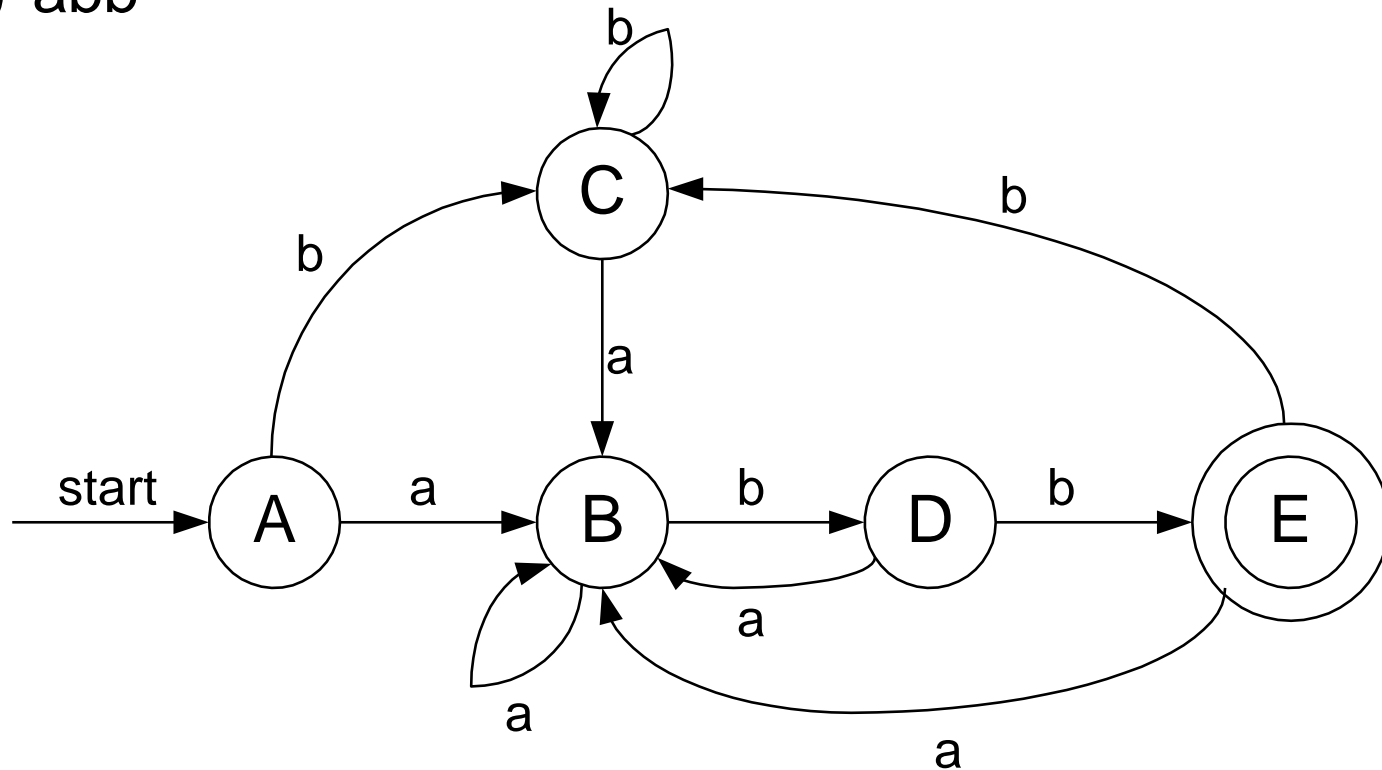


Fig.3.29. Result of applying the subset construction to Fig. 3.27.

STATE	INPUT SYMBOL	
	a	b
A	B	A
B	B	D
D	B	E
(E)	B	A

Fig. 3.46. Transition table of reduced DFA.