Chapter 1

automata abstract

1.1 Finite automata

Definition 1.1 (Finite automation). A finite automaton(an FA) is a 6-tuple (Q,V,T,E,S,F) where

- Q is a finite set of states,
- V is an alphabet,
- $T \in \mathbb{P}(Q \times V \times Q)$ is a transition relation,
- $E \in \mathbb{P}(Q \times Q)$ is an ε-transition relation
- $S \subseteq Q$ is a set of start states, and
- $F \subseteq Q$ is a set of final states.

□

```
class FA:virtual public FAabs {
        // Q is a finite set of states
        StatePool Q;
        // S is a set of start states, F is a
            set of final states
        StateSet S, F;
        // Transitions maps each State to its
            out-transitions.
        TransRel Transitions;
```

```
        // E is the epsilon transition
           relation.
        StateRel E;
}
```

StatePool:All states in an automaton are allocated from a StatePool. StatePool's can be merged together to form a larger one. (Care must be taken to rename any relations or sets (during merging) that depend on the one StatePool.) State is in [0,next)

```
class StatePool {
        int next; // The next one to be
           allocated.
}
```

StateSet:The StateSet is normally associated (implicitly) with a particular StatePool; whenever a StuteSet is to interact with another (from a different StatePool), its States must be renamed (to avoid a name clash). The capacity of a StateSet must be explicitly managed; many set operations are not bounds-checked when assert() is turned off.

```
class StateSet :protected BitVec {
        // How many States can this set
           contain?
        // [O, domain()) can be contained in
           *this.
        inline int domain() const;

        // set How many States can this set
           contain.
        // [O, r) can be contained in *this.
        inline void set_domain(const int r);
}
class BitVec {
```

```
        // uesd max number bits in data,
           denote width(domain),[0,
           bits_in_use) ==> [0,width)
        int bits_in_use;
        // number of words, 1,2,3,...
        int words;
        // save bytes of words,[0,1,2,...
           width(domain)]
        unsigned int *data;
}
```

transition relation: $T \in Q \to \mathbb{P}(V \times Q), T(p) = \{(a,q)|(p,a,q) \in T\}$, 表示状态 p 的 out-transitions. see Fig 1.1

```
// V --> Q
struct TransPair {
CharRange transition_label;
State transition_destination;
}
class TransImpl { TransPair *data; }
class Trans:protected TransIml { }

// map: state(r) --> (T=Trans) out-
   transitions of r
// SteteTo::data[r] = out-transitions of
   state r
class TransRel:public StateTo<Trans> {}

// map: state(r) --> T
// data[r] = T
template <class T> class SteteTo {
T *data; // 动态数组的index(即状态的index)状
   态的out-transitions
}
```

```
class FA:virtual public FAabs {
TransRel Transitions;// maps each State to
    its out-transitions.
}
```

ε-relation: $E \in \mathbb{P}(Q \times Q) \Rightarrow E \in Q \to \mathbb{P}(Q), E(p) = \{q|(p,q) \in E\}$, 表示 ε 连接状态 p 和状态 q.

```
// Implement binary relations on States. This
     is most often used for epsilon
    transitions.
// map: state(r) --> {StateSet}
// StateTo::data[r] = {StateSet}, 表示状态r与
    {StateSet}的二元关系
class StateRel :protected StateTo<StateSet> {
}

class FA:virtual public FAabs {
// E is the epsilon transition relation.
StateRel E;
}
```

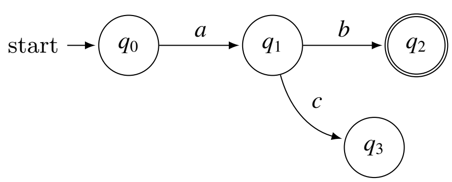


图 1.1: q_1 in-transition: $\{(q_0,a,q_1)\}$; q_1 out-transition: $\{(q_1,b,q_2),(q_1,c,q_3)\}$

[WATSON93a, p6] **the signatures of the transition relations:**

$T \in \mathbb{P}(Q \times V \times Q)$

$T \in V \to \mathbb{P}(Q \times Q)$

$T \in Q \times Q \to \mathbb{P}(V)$

$T \in Q \times V \to \mathbb{P}(Q)$

$T \in Q \to \mathbb{P}(V \times Q)$

for example, the function $T \in Q \to \mathbb{P}(V \times Q)$ is defined as $T(p) = \{(a,q) : (p,a,q) \in T\}$

$T \in \mathbb{P}(Q \times V \times Q), T = \{(s,a,q)\}$
$T(p) \in Q \to \mathbb{P}(V \times Q), T(p) = \{(a,q) : (s,a,q) \in T\}$

$p,q \in Q, a \in V$
$T : Q \times V \to Q$
$T(p,a) = q$

$Q_{map} : \mathbb{P}(Q \times V), Q_{map} = \{(q,a) : (s,a,q) \in T\}$
$Q_{map}(q) = \{a : (s,a,q) \in T\}$
${Q_{map}}^{-1} : V \nrightarrow \mathbb{P}(Q), {Q_{map}}^{-1} = \{(a,q) : (s,a,q) \in T\}$

1.2 Properties of finite automata

$M = (Q,V,T,E,S,F), M_0 = (Q_0,V_0,T_0,E_0,S_0,F_0), M_1 = (Q_1,V_1,T_1,E_1,S_1,F_1)$

Definition 1.2 (Size of an FA). Define the size of an FA as $|M| = |Q|$

Definition 1.3 (Isomorphism 同构 ($\cong$) of $FA's$). We define isomorphism ($\cong$) as an equivalence relation on FA's. M_0 and M_1 are isomorphic (written $M_0 \cong M_1$) if and only if $V_0 = V_1$ and there exists a bijection 双射 $g \in Q_0 \to Q_1$ such that

- $T_1 = \{(g(p),a,g(q)) | (p,a,q) \in T_0\}$
- $E_1 = \{(g(p),g(q)) | (p,q) \in E_0\}$
- $S_1 = \{g(s) | s \in S_0\}$ and
- $F_1 = \{g(f) | f \in F_0\}$

(see Fig 1.2). □

Definition 1.4 (Extending the transition relation T). We extend transition relation $T \in V \to \mathbb{P}(Q \times Q)$ to $T^* \in V^* \to \mathbb{P}(Q \times Q)$ as follows:

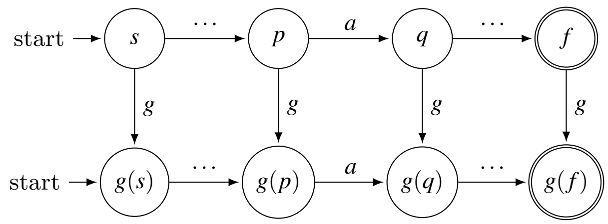


图 1.2: Isomorphism$M_0 \cong M_1$ if and only if $V_0 = V_1$ and there exists a bijection $g \in Q_0 \to Q_1$

$T^*(\varepsilon) = E^*$

and (for $a \in V, w \in V^*$)

$T^*(aw) = E^* \circ T(a) \circ T^*(w)$

Operator $\circ$ (composition is defined in Convention 1).

This definition could also have been presented symmetrically. □

Note 1.1. $s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4 \in Q, a \in V, w \in V^*$

$E = T(\varepsilon) = \{(s_1, s_2)\}, T(a) = \{(s_2, s_3)\}, T^*(w) = \{(s_3, s_4)\}$

$$T^*(aw) = E^* \circ T(a) \circ T^*(w)$$
$$= \{(s_1,s_2)\} \circ \{(s_2,s_3)\} \circ \{(s_3,s_4)\} \quad = \{(s_1,s_3)\} \circ \{(s_3,s_4)\} = \{(s_1,s_4)\}$$

Note 1.2. $T \in Q \times V \to \mathbb{P}(Q)$, extend to: $T^* \in Q \times V^* \to \mathbb{P}(Q)$

$\forall q \in Q, w \in V^*, a \in V$，

1. $T^*(q, \varepsilon) = q$
2. $T^*(q, wa) = T(T^*(q, w), a)$

$$\begin{aligned} T^*(q,a) &= T^*(q, \varepsilon a) \\ &= T(T^*(q,\varepsilon), a) \\ &= T(q,a) \end{aligned}$$

两值相同，不用区分这两个符号。

Convention 1 (Relation composition) *Given sets A, B, C (not necessarily different) and two relations, $E \subseteq A \times B$ and $F \subseteq B \times C$, we define relation composition (infix operator* 中缀操作符 $\circ$*) as:*

$E \circ F = \{(a,c) | (\exists b \in B), (a,b) \in E \wedge (b,c) \in F)\}$ □

Note 1.3. if $\exists b \in B, (a,b) \in E, (b,c) \in F$, then

$E : A \to B \Rightarrow E(a) = b$

$F : B \to C \Rightarrow F(b) = c$

$E \circ F = \{(a,b)\} \circ \{(b,c)\} = \{a,c\}$

$$\begin{aligned}(E \circ F)(a) &= F(E(a)) \\ &= F(b) = c\end{aligned}$$

Remark 1.1. We also sometimes use the signature $T^* \in Q \times Q \to \mathbb{P}(V^*)$ □

Note 1.4. $T(p,q) = \{w | p,q \in Q, w \in V^*\}$

Remark 1.2. if $E = \emptyset$ then $E^* = \emptyset^* = I_Q$ where I_Q is the identity relation 单位关系 on the states of M.

Definition 1.5 (The language between states). The language between any two states $q_0, q_1 \in Q$ is $T^*(q_0, q_1)$. □

Definition 1.6 (Left and right languages). The left language of a state (in M) is given by function, $\overleftarrow{L}_M \in Q \to \mathbb{P}(V^*)$,where

$\overleftarrow{L}_M(q) = (\cup s : s \in S : T^*(s,q))$

The right language of a state (in M) is given by function $\overrightarrow{L}_M \in Q \to \mathbb{P}(V^*)$, where

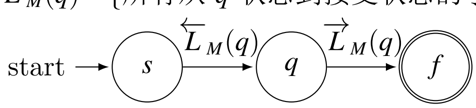
$\overrightarrow{L}_M(q) = (\cup f : f \in F : T^*(q,f))$

The subscript M is usually dropped when no ambiguity can arise. □

Example 1.1. $T^* \in Q \times Q \to \mathbb{P}(V^*), \overleftarrow{L}_M, \overrightarrow{L}_M \in Q \to \mathbb{P}(V^*)$.

$\overleftarrow{L}_M(q)$ ={所有开始状态到 q 状态的字符串集合}, (从 q 往左看)

$\overrightarrow{L}_M(q)$ ={所有从 q 状态到接受状态的字符串集合}, (从 q 往右看)



see Fig 1.3.

$$\begin{aligned}\overleftarrow{L}_M(q_2) &= (s \to q_1 \to q_2) \cup (s \to (q_1 \to q_3)^* \to q_1 \to q_2) \cup (s \to (q_1 \to q_3)^* \to q_3 \to q_2) \\ &= [(s \to q_1 \to q_2) \cup (s \to (q_1 \to q_3)^* \to q_1 \to q_2)] \cup (s \to (q_1 \to q_3)^* \to q_3 \to q_2) \\ &= (s \to (q_1 \to q_3)^* \to q_1 \to q_2) \cup (s \to (q_1 \to q_3)^* \to q_3 \to q_2) \\ &= \{1(10)^*0, 1(10)^*1\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\overrightarrow{L}_M(q_2) = \{01^*0, 10^*1(001^*0 + (10)^*1)\}$$

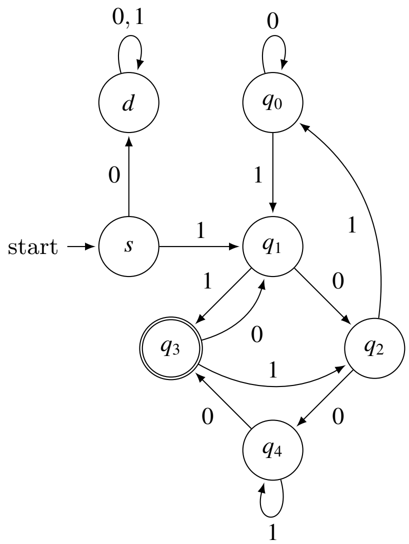


图 1.3: $\{x|x \in \{0,1\}^+$且当把 x 看成二进制数时，x 模 5 与 3 同余，要求当 x 为 0 时，$|x| = 1$, 且当 $x \neq 0$ 时，x 的首字符为 1} 语言对应的 *DFA*

Definition 1.7 (Language of an *FA*). The language of a finite automaton (with alphabet V) is given by the function $L_{FA} \to \mathbb{P}(V^*)$ defined as:

$L_{FA}(M) = (\cup s, f : s \in S \wedge f \in F : T^*(s, f))$ (所有从开始状态到接受状态的字符串集合) □

Property 1.1 (Language of an FA). From the definition of left and right languages (of a state), we can also write:

$L_{FA}(M) = (\cup f : f \in F : \overleftarrow{L}(f))$ (所有从 s 到 f 的字符串集合，从 f 向左看)

and

$L_{FA}(M) = (\cup s : s \in S : \overrightarrow{L}(s))$ (所有从 s 到 f 的字符串集合，从 s 向右看) □

Definition 1.8 (ε-*free* 无 ε 转移). Automaton M is ε-*free* if and only if $E = \emptyset$. □

Remark 1.3. Even if M is $\varepsilon\text{-}free$ it is still possible that $\varepsilon \in L_{FA}(M)$: $inthiscase S \cap F \neq \emptyset$. (开始状态也是接受状态) □

Form [WATSON93a, Convention A.4] (Tuple projection).

Convention 2 (Tuple projection) *For an n-tuple $t = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$ we use the notation $\pi_i(t)(1 \leq i \leq n)$ to denote tuple element x_i; we use the notation $\bar{\pi}_i(t)(1 \leq i \leq n)$ to denote the $(n-1)$-tuple $(x_1, \ldots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, \ldots, x_n)$. Both π and $\bar{\pi}$ extend naturally to sets of tuples.* □

Form [WATSON93a, Definition A.20] (Tuple and relation reversal).

Definition 1.9 (Tuple and relation reversal). For an n-tuple $(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$ define reversal as (postfix and superscript) function R:

$(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)^R = (x_n, x_n - 1, \ldots, x_2, x_1)$

Given a set A of tuples, we define $A^R = \{x^R : x \in A\}$. □

Definition 1.10 (Reachable states). For M we can define a reachability relation $Reach(M) \subseteq (Q \times Q)$ defined as

$Reach(M) = (\bar{\pi}_2(T) \cup E)^*$ see[1]

Functions π and $\bar{\pi}$ are defined in Convention 2. Similarly the set of start-reachable states is defined to be:

$SReachable(M) = Reach(M)(S)$ see[2]

and the set of final-reachable states is defined to be:

$FReachable(M) = (Reach(M))^R(F)$ see[3]

Reversal of a relation is defined in Definition 1.9. The set of useful states is: $Reachable(M) = SReachable(M) \cap FReachable(M)$ □

Remark 1.4. For FA $M = (Q, V, T, E, S, F)$,function $SReachable$ satisfies the following interesting property:

$q \in SReachable(M) \equiv \overleftarrow{L}_M(q) \neq \emptyset$

$FReachable$ satisfies a similar property:

$q \in FReachable(M) \equiv \overrightarrow{L}_M(q) \neq \emptyset$ □

---

[1] $\{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2), \ldots\}$

[2] 从 start state 可以到达的状态集合

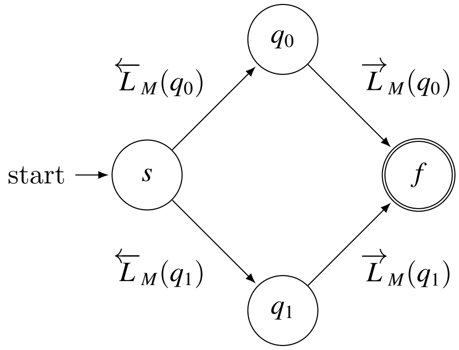
[3] 可以到达 final state 的状态集合

Example 1.2. $T \in \mathbb{P}(Q \times V \times Q), T = \{(p,a,q) | p,q \in Q, a \in V\}$,

$\bar{\pi}_2(T) = \{(p,q) | (p,a,q) \in T\}$

$Q_{map} = (\bar{\pi}_1(T))^R, Q_{map} = \{(a,q) | (p,a,q) \in T\}^R = \{(q,a) | (p,a,q) \in T\}$

□



e.g. $p = \{1,2\} \in Q_1 \subseteq \mathbb{P}(Q_0), \overrightarrow{L}_{M_1}(p) = \overrightarrow{L}_{M_0}(1) \cup \overrightarrow{L}_{M_0}(2)$

$$\begin{tikzcd} Q \arrow[r, "subset"] \arrow[dr, "f"'] & P(Q) \arrow[d, "useful_s"] \\ & D \end{tikzcd}$$

图 1.4: $subset \circ usefus_s = usefus_s(subset(Q,V,\emptyset,S,F)) = (D,V,T',\emptyset,S',F')$

1.3 Σ-algebras and regular expressions

X 集合中的元素与有序集 S 中的元素一一对应，称 X 是 S-sorted.

$S = \{1,3,7,9\}, X = \{d,a,c,f\}, s \in S, X_s \in X$

S 是有序的,$S_{s_1} = 1, S_{s_2} = 3, S_{s_3} = 7, S_{s_4} = 9$

X 与 S 中的元素一一对应。$X_{s_1} = d, X_{s_2} = a, X_{s_3} = c, X_{s_4} = f$

Σ-homomorphism

Σ-同态: $(V,F) \Leftrightarrow (W,G)$, 载体 (V,W) 和操作 (F,G) 一一对应。
$V := \{re_1, re_2\}$ RE(正则表达式), $W := \{fa_1, fa_2\}$ FA(有限自动机)
F :RG 运算,二元: union(or),concat; 一元: star,plus,question; 常量:epsilon,empty,symbol
G :FA 运算, 同上
$V_{s_1} = re_1, V_{s_2} = re_2; W_{s_1} = fa_1, W_{s_2} = fa_2$

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
re_1 & re_2 & RE_{concat}(re_1, re_2) \\
\Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle h_{s_1}} & \Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle h_{s_2}} & \Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle h_s} \\
fa_1 & fa_2 & FA_{concat}(fa_1, fa_2)
\end{array}
$$

```
//Sigma.h
template<class T>
class Reg :public T {
// Helper for constructing the homomorphic
   image of a regular expression.
// T is carrier set: RE,FA,RFA,
// 各自的操作, 分别在Sig-RE.cpp,Sig-FA.cpp,
   Sig-RFA.cpp中定义
inline void homomorphic_image(const RE& r);
Reg<T>& epsilon();
Reg<T>& empty();
Reg<T>& symbol(const CharRange r);
Reg<T>& Or(const Reg<T>& r);
Reg<T>& concat(const Reg<T>& r);
Reg<T>& star();
Reg<T>& plus();
Reg<T>& question();
}
```

1.4 Others

Definition 1.11 (Prefix-closure[Chrison2007]). Let $L \subseteq V^*$,then

$$\overline{L} := \{s \in V^* : (\exists t \in V^*)[st \in L]\}$$

In words, the prefix closure of L is the language denoted by $\overline{L}$ and consisting of all the prefixes in L. In general, $L \subseteq \overline{L}$.

L is said to be prefix-closed if $L = \overline{L}$. Thus language L is prefix-closed if any prefix of any string in L is also an element of L.

$L_1 = \{\varepsilon, a, aa\}, L_1 = \overline{L_1}, L_1$ is prefix-closed.

$L_2 = \{a, b, ab\}, \overline{L_2} = \{\varepsilon, a, b, ab\}, L_2 \subset \overline{L_2}, L_2$ is not prefix closed.

Definition 1.12 (Post-closure[Chrison2007]). Let $L \subseteq V^*$ and $s \in L$. Then the post-language of L after s, denoted by L/s, is the language

$$L/s := \{t \in V^* : st \in L\}$$

By definition, $L/s = \emptyset$ if $s \notin \overline{L}$.

Definition 1.13 (Left derivatives[WATSON93a]). Given language $A \subseteq V^*$ and $w \in V^*$ we define the left derivative of A with respect to w as:

$$w^{-1}A = \{x \in V^* : wx \in A\}$$

A 关于 w 的左导数，就是 A 中：$\{w$ 的后缀组成的字符串集合$\}$。

Sometimes derivatives are written as $D_w A$ or as $\frac{dA}{dw}$. Right derivatives are analogously defined. Derivatives can also be extended to $B^{-1}A$ where B is also a language.

Example 1.3. $A = \{a, aab, baa\}, a^{-1}A = D_a A = \frac{dA}{da} = \{\varepsilon, ab, \emptyset\} = \{\varepsilon, ab\}$ □

Example 1.4. $L = \{ba, baa, baab, ca\}, w = \{ba\}$,

$w^{-1}L = \{\varepsilon, a, ab, \emptyset\} = \{\varepsilon, a, ab\}$

$(wa)^{-1}L = (baa)^{-1}L = \{\emptyset, \varepsilon, b, \emptyset\} = \{\varepsilon, b\}$

$a^{-1}(w^{-1}L) = a^{-1}\{\varepsilon, a, ab\} = \{\emptyset, \varepsilon, b\} = \{\varepsilon, b\}$

$w \in L \equiv \varepsilon \in w^{-1}L, and (wa)^{-1}L = a^{-1}(w^{-1}L)$ □

Example 1.5. $a^{-1}\{a\} = \{\varepsilon\}; \quad a^{-1}\{b\} = \emptyset, \quad \Leftarrow if(a \neq b)$ □

Example 1.6. $L_0 = \{ab\}, L_1 = \{ac\}, L_0L_1 = \{abac\}$

$a^{-1}(L_0L_1) = \{bac\}$

$a^{-1}(L_0L_1) = (a^{-1}L_0)L_1 \cup \emptyset \quad \Leftarrow (\varepsilon \notin L_0)$

$= \{b\}L_1 = \{bac\}$ □

Example 1.7. $L_0 = \{\varepsilon, ab\}, L_1 = \{ac\}, L_0L_1 = \{ac, abac\}$

$a^{-1}(L_0L_1) = \{c, bac\}$

$a^{-1}(L_0L_1) = (a^{-1}L_0)L_1 \cup a^{-1}L_1 \quad \Leftarrow (\varepsilon \in L_0)$

$= \{\emptyset, b\}L_1 \cup \{c\} = \{c, bac\}$ □

证明. $a^{-1}(L_0L_1)$

$1. if(\varepsilon \in L_0) \Rightarrow a^{-1}(L_0L_1) = (a^{-1}L_0)L_1 \cup a^{-1}L_1$

$L_0 = (L_0 \backslash \{\varepsilon\}) \cup \{\varepsilon\}$

$a^{-1}(L_0L_1) = a^{-1}(((L_0 \backslash \{\varepsilon\}) \cup \{\varepsilon\})L_1)$

$= a^{-1}(L_0L_1 \cup L_1)$

$a^{-1}L_0 = a^{-1}((L_0 \backslash \{\varepsilon\}) \cup \{\varepsilon\})$

$= a^{-1}(L_0 \ \backslash \{\varepsilon\}) \cup a^{-1}\{\varepsilon\}$

$= a^{-1}L_0 \cup \emptyset = a^{-1}L_0$

From [Hopcroft2008, p99]

(1) 如果 L 是一个语言，a 是一个符号，则 L/a(称作 L 和 a 的商) 是所有满足如下条件的串 w 的集合：wa 属于 L。例如，如果 $L=\{a,aab,baa\}$, 则 $L/a=\{\varepsilon,ba\}$, 证明：如果 L 是正则的，那么 L/a 也是。提示：从 L 的 DFA 出发，考虑接受状态的集合。

(2) 如果 L 是一个语言，a 是一个符号，则 $a\backslash L$ 是所有满足如下条件的串 w 的集合: aw 属于 L。例如，如果 $L=\{a,aab,baa\}$, 则 $a\backslash L=\{\varepsilon,ab\}$, 证明：如果 L 是正则的，那么 $a\backslash L$ 也是。提示：记得正则语言在反转运算下是封闭的，又由 (1) 知，正则语言的商运算下是封闭的。

Definition 1.14 (Kleene-closure[Chrison2007]). Let $L\subseteq V^*$, then

$$L^* := \{\varepsilon\}\cup L\cup LL\cup LLL\cup\cdots$$

This is the same operation that we defined above for the set V, except that now it is applied to set L whose elements may be strings of length greater than one. An element of L^* is formed by the concatenation of a finite (but possibly arbitrarily large) number of elements of L; this includes the concatenation of "zero" elements, that is the empty string ε. Note that $*$ operation is idempotent: $(L^*)^*=L^*$.

$$\begin{aligned}L^* &= \{\varepsilon\}+L^+\\ &= \{\varepsilon\}\cup(L\backslash\{\varepsilon\})L^*\\ &= \{\varepsilon\}+L+LL+LLL+\cdots\end{aligned}$$

1.5 Linear equation

see [Jean2018, 5.3,p64].

We give an algorithm to covert an automaton to a rational(regular) expression. The algorithm amounts to solving a system of linear equations on languages. We first consider an equation of the form

$$X = KX + L \tag{1.1}$$

Proposition 1.1 (Arden's Lemma). *if K does not contain the empty word, then $X=K^\star L$ is the unique solution of the equation $X=KX+L$.*

where K and L are languages and X is the unknown. When K does not contain the empty word, the equation admits a unique solution.

证明. Replacing X by K^*L in the expression $KX+L$,one gets

$$K(K^*)L+L = K^+L+L = (K^+L+L) = K^*L,$$

and hence $X = K^*L$ is a solution of (1.1). see[1]

To Prove uniqueness, consider two solutions X_1 and X_2 of (1.1). By symmetry,it suffices to show that each word u of X_1 also belongs to X_2. Let us prove this result by induction on the length of u.

If $|u| = 0$, u is the empty word[2] and if $u \in X_1 = KX_1 + L$, then necessarily $u \in L$ since $\varepsilon \notin K$. But in this case, $u \in KX_2 + L = X_2$. see[3]

For the induction step, consider a word u of X_1 of length $n+1$. Since $X_1 = KX_1 + L, u$ belongs either to L or to KX_1. if $u \in L$, then $u \in KX_2 + L = X_2$. If $u \in KX_1$ then $u = kx$ for some $k \in K$ and $x \in X_1$. Since k is not the empty word, one has necessarily $|x| \leq n$ and hence by induction $x \in X_2$.[see[4]] It follows that $u \in KX_2$ and finally $u \in X_2$. This conclude the induction and the proof of the proposition. □

From [Wonham2018, p74] The *length* $|s|$ of a string $s \in \Sigma^*$ is defined according to

$$|\varepsilon| = 0; |s| = k, \text{if } s = \sigma_1\sigma_2\cdots\sigma_k \in \Sigma^+$$

Thus $|cat(s,t)| = |s| + |t|$.

[1]

$$\begin{aligned} K^* &= \{\varepsilon\} + K^+ \\ &= \{\varepsilon\} + (K \backslash \{\varepsilon\})K^* \\ &= \{\varepsilon\} + K + KK + KKK + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

[2] The empty word $= \varepsilon, |\varepsilon| = 0$; if a language $M = \{\varepsilon\}, |M| = 1$, The empty language $M = \emptyset, |M| = 0$. 文献 [Jean2018] 用 1 表示 ε, 因为 $\varepsilon K = K\varepsilon = K$, 因此,$\varepsilon$ 是连接运算的单位元，正是 1 表示的用意。0 表示 $\emptyset$, 它是并运算的单位元,$K \cup \emptyset = \emptyset \cup K = K$.

[3] In this case,$|u| = 0, X = \{\varepsilon\}, |X| = 1$. *i.e.* $\varepsilon = K\varepsilon + L, \varepsilon = K + L$

[4] $u = kx, |u| = |kx| = n+1, \varepsilon \notin K, |k| \geq 1, |x| \leq n$, 由假设知，$u$ 属于 X_1, 归纳 $|x| = 0, |x| = 1, \cdots, n, x \in X_2$.

A *language* over Σ is any subset of Σ^*, i.e. an element of the power set $Pwr(\Sigma^*)$; thus the definition includes both the empty language $\emptyset$, and Σ^* itself.

Note the distinction between $\emptyset$ (the language with no strings) and ε (the string with no symbols). For instance the language $\{\varepsilon\}$ is nonempty, but contains only the empty string.

From [Wonham2018, p78]

Proposition 1.2 ([Wonham2018]).

1. If $L = M^*N$ then $L = ML + N$
2. If $\varepsilon \notin M$ then $L = ML + N$ implies $L = M^*N$ $\square$

Part(2) is Known as Arden's rule. Taken with Part(1) it says that if $\varepsilon \notin M$ then $L = M^*N$ is the unique solution of $L = ML + N$; in particular if $L = ML$ (with $\varepsilon \notin M$) then $L = \emptyset$

Exercise 1.1. Show by counterexample that the restriction $\varepsilon \notin M$ in Arden's rule cannot be dropped.

Solution 1.1. Examples text goes here.

Exercise 1.2. Prove Arden's rule. Hint: If $L = ML + N$ then for every $k \geq 0$

$$L = M^{k+1}L + (M^k + M^{k-1} + \cdots + M + \varepsilon)N$$

Solution 1.2.

Preliminaries :

$$
\begin{aligned}
M^* &= M^k + M^{k-1} + \cdots + M^1 + M^0 \qquad (k \geq 0)\\
&= M^k + M^{k-1} + \cdots + M^1 + \varepsilon\\
&= M^+ + \varepsilon\\
&= MM^* + \varepsilon\\
&= (M \backslash \{\varepsilon\})M^* + \varepsilon\\
M^+ &= M^k + M^{k-1} + \cdots + M^1 \qquad (k > 0)\\
&= M(M^k + M^{k-1} + \cdots + M^1 + M^0)\\
&= MM^*\\
M^0 &= \{\varepsilon\} = 1\\
M\varepsilon &= \varepsilon M = M\\
\varepsilon + \varepsilon &= \varepsilon\\
M + M &= M
\end{aligned}
$$

证明.

$$L = ML + N \Rightarrow$$

$$M^0L = M^1L + M^0N \tag{1.2}$$
$$M^1L = M^2L + M^1N \tag{1.3}$$
$$M^2L = M^3L + M^2N \tag{1.4}$$
$$\tag{1.5}$$

$$\cdots$$

$\Rightarrow$

$(M^0 + M^1 + M^2 + \cdots)L = (M^1 + M^2 + M^3 + \cdots)L + (M^0 + M^1 + M^2 + \cdots)N$

$\Rightarrow$

so,if $L = ML + N$,then for every $k \geq 0$
$L = M^{k+1}L + (M^k + M^{k-1} + \cdots + M + M^0)N$

$\Rightarrow$

$$L = M^{k+1}L + (M^k + M^{k-1} + \cdots + M + \varepsilon)N \tag{1.6}$$

(1) $k=0$

$L=ML+(\varepsilon)N=ML+N$

$\Rightarrow (1-M)L=N$

$(\varepsilon-M)L=N$

由于 $\varepsilon \notin M$, 左端不会消去 $\{\varepsilon\}$. 因此, 只能在 N 中找 L, 仅有唯一解: $L=\{\varepsilon\}=\{\text{empty word}\}\subseteq N$.

From [R.Su and Wonham2004, definition 2.3]

Definition 1.15. Let

$G_A=(X_A,\Sigma,\xi_A,x_{A,0},X_{A,m})$

$G_A=(X_B,\Sigma,\xi_B,x_{B,0},X_{B,m})$

G_B is a DES-epimorphic image(满射像) of G_A under DES-epimorphism $\theta : X_A \to X_B$ if

1. $\theta : X_A \to X_B$ is surjective(满射)
2. $\theta(x_{A,0})=x_{B,0}$ and $\theta(X_{A,m})=X_{B,m}$
3. $(\forall x\in X_A)(\forall \sigma\in\Sigma)\xi_A(x,\sigma)!\Rightarrow[\xi_B(\theta(x),\sigma)!\&\xi_B(\theta(x),\sigma)=\theta(\xi_A(x,\theta))]$
4. $(\forall x\in X_B)(\forall \sigma\in\Sigma)\xi_B(x,\sigma)!\Rightarrow[(\exists x'\in X_A)\xi_A(x',\sigma)!\&\theta(x')=x]$

In particular,G_B is DES-isomorphic(同构) to G_A if $\theta : X_A \to X_B$ is bijective(双射).

see figure 1.5.

$\theta(x_{A,0})=x_{B,0}$ and $\theta(X_{A,m})=X_{B,m}$

$\theta(x_A)=x_B$ and $\theta(x'_A)=x'_B$

$\xi_A(x_A,\sigma)=x'_A$ and $\xi_B(x_B,\sigma)=x'_B \Rightarrow$ definition 1.15 (3,4)

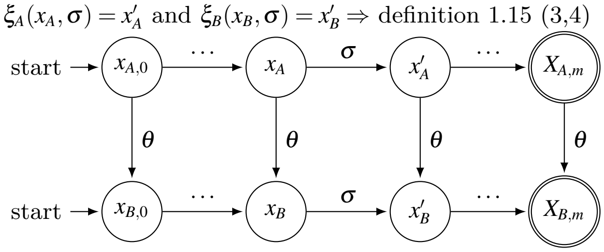


图 1.5: definition 1.15, G_B is a DES-epimorphic image(满射像) of G_A under DES-epimorphism $\theta : X_A \to X_B$

References

[Hopcroft2008] John E. Hopcroft,Rajeev Motwani,Jeffrey D. Ullman 著, 孙家骕等译, 自动机理论、语言和计算机导论,Third Edition, 机械工业出版社,2008.7

[WATSON93a] WATSON, B. W. *A taxonomy of finite automata construction algorithms*, Computing Science Note 93/43, Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands, 1993. Available by ftp from ftp.win.tue.nl in pub/techreports/pi.

[WATSON93b] WATSON, B. W. *A taxonomy of finite automata minimization algorithms*, Computing Science Note 93/44, Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands, 1993. Available by ftp from ftp.win.tue.nl in pub/techreports/pi.

[WATSON94a] WATSON, B. W. *An introduction to the FIRE engine: A C++ toolkit for FInite automata and Regular Expressions*, Computing Science Note 94/21, Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands, 1994. Available by ftp from ftp.win.tue.nl in pub/techreports/pi

[WATSON94b] WATSON, B.W. *The design. and implementation of the FIRE engine: A C++ toolkit for FInite automata and Regular Expressions*, Computing Science Note 94/22, Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands, 1994. Available by ftp from ftp.win.tue.nl in pub/techreports/pi.

[Chrison2007] Christos G. Cassandras and Stéphane Lafortune, *Introduction to Discrete Event Systems*,Second Edition,New York,Springer,2007

[Wonham2018] W. M. Wonham and Kai Cai,*Supervisory Control of Discrete-Event Systems*, Revised 2018.01.01

[Jean2018] Jean-Éric Pin, *Mathematical Foundations of Automata Theory*,Version of June 15,2018

[蒋宗礼 2013] 蒋宗礼, 姜守旭, 形式语言与自动机理论（第 3 版）, 清华大学出版社,2013.05

[Lipschutz2007] S. Lipschutz and M. L. Lipson, *Schaum's Outline of Theory and Problems of Discrete Mathematics*, Third Edition, New York: McGraw-Hill, 2007.

[Rosen2007] K. H. Rosen, *Discrete Mathematics and Its Applications*, Seventh Edition, New York: McGraw-Hill, 2007.

[R.Su and Wonham2004] R. Su and W. M. Wonham, *Supervisor reduction for discrete-event systems*, Discrete Event Dyn. Syst., vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 31–53, Jan. 2004.

1. S. Maclane and G. Birkhoff, *Algebra*, Third Edition, New York: Bchelsea Publishing Company, 1988.