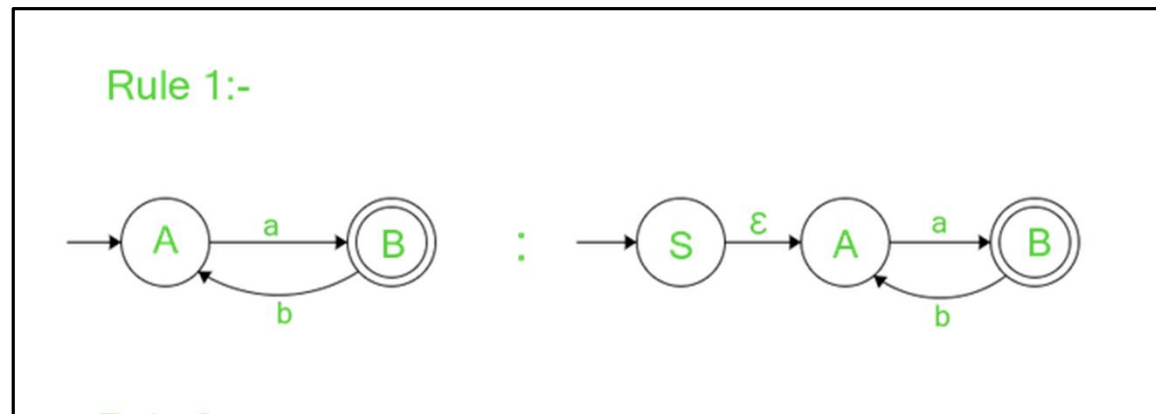


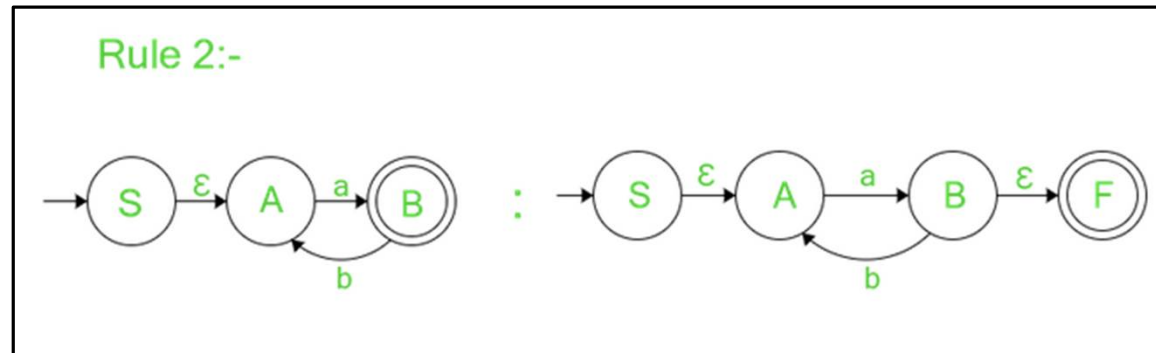
## **State elimination method**

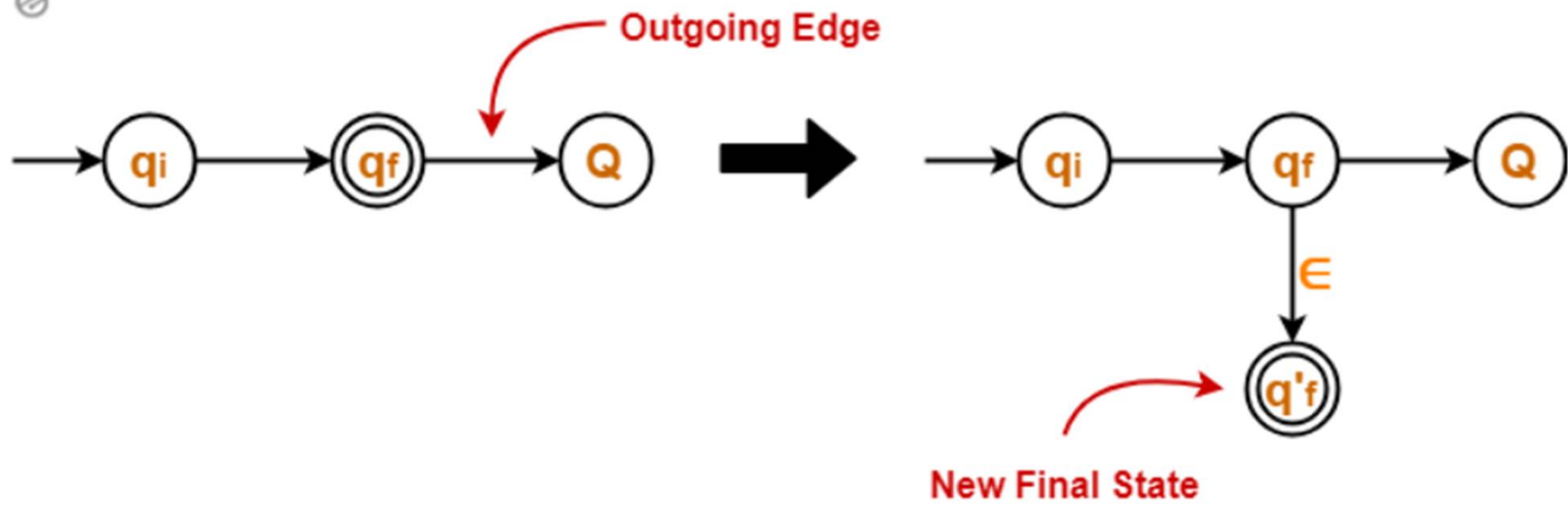
- Rules to convert a DFA/NFA/ $\epsilon$ -NFA into corresponding Regular Expression.
- [Arden's Method](#) is not capable of converting  $\epsilon$ -NFA. By state elimination method you can conveniently and quickly find RE without writing anything just by imagination.

**Rule-1** : If there are no incoming edges to the start state proceed further to check other rules. But, **If there are incoming transitions to the initial state, to get rid of incoming edges make new start with no incoming edges** and an outgoing edge to the old start state with  $\epsilon$ -transition. the initial state before is now normal state with added incoming  $\epsilon$ -transition.

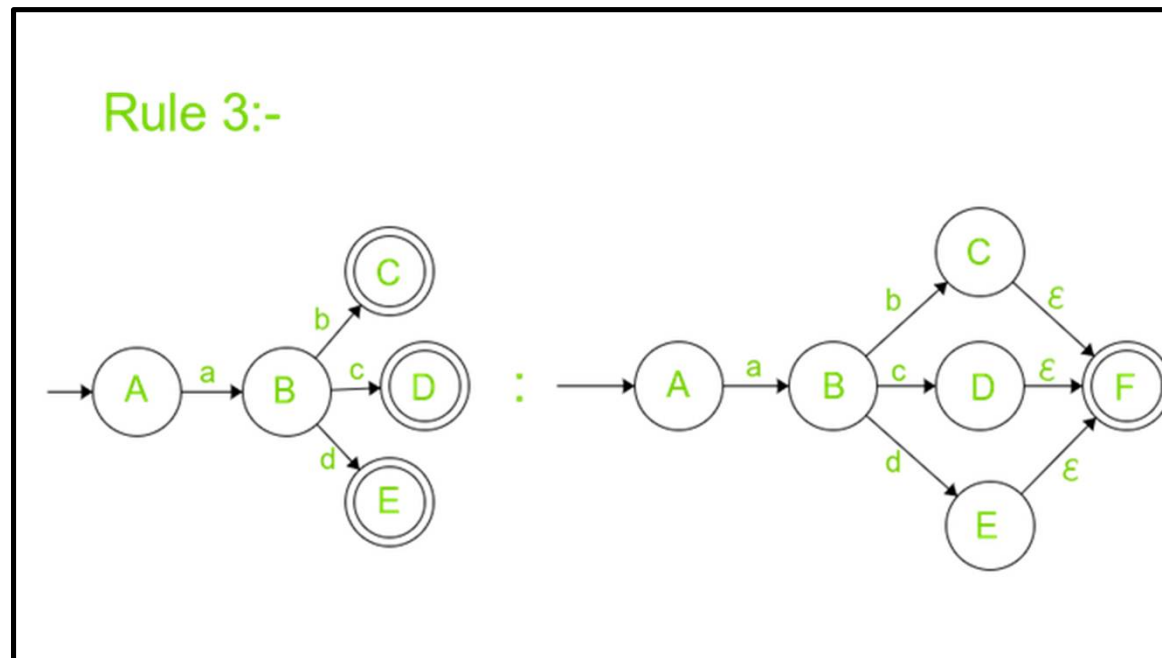


Rule-2 : If there are no outgoing edges from final state proceed further to check the last rule. **If there are outgoing transitions from final state, to get rid of outgoing edges make new final state with no outgoing edges and an incoming edge from old final state of  $\epsilon$ -transition.** Old final state is transformed into normal state with the added transition of  $\epsilon$ .



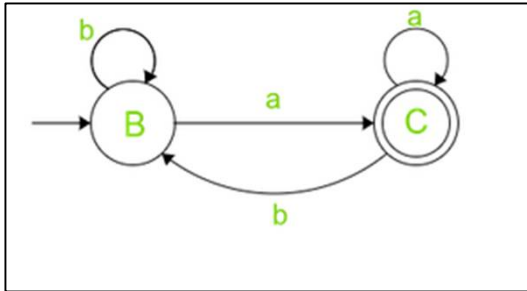


Rule-3 : If there are no multiple final states **proceed to elimination** (except final and initial) of normal states. If the Automata have multiple final states it is recommended to strip their status of being final states and add outgoing  $\epsilon$ -transition to new and only final state with no outgoing transitions.

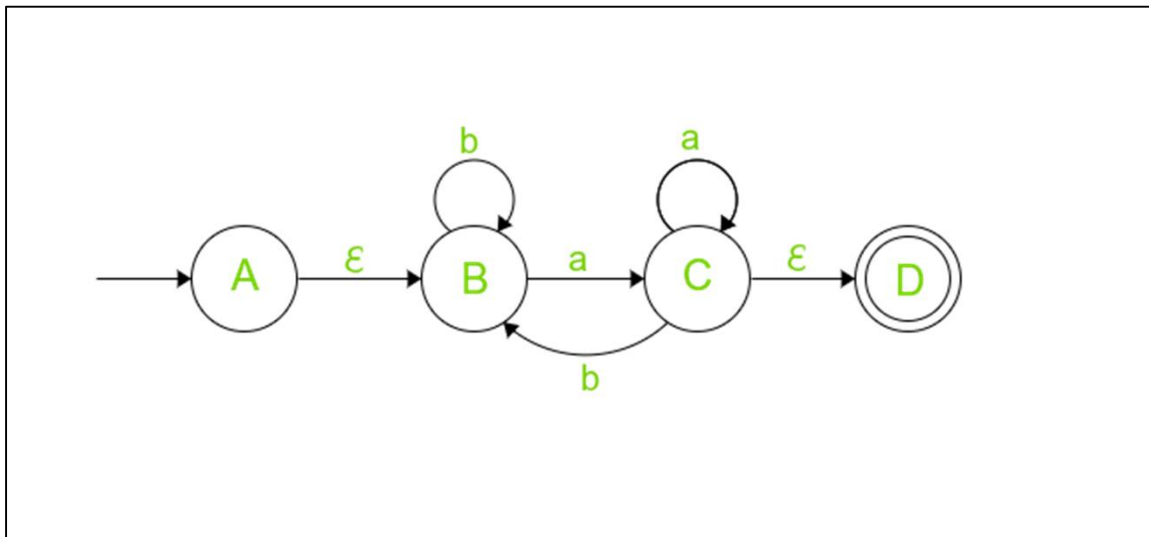


**Elimination of Normal States :** Let's take an example of DFA, and try to find RE by State Elimination method.

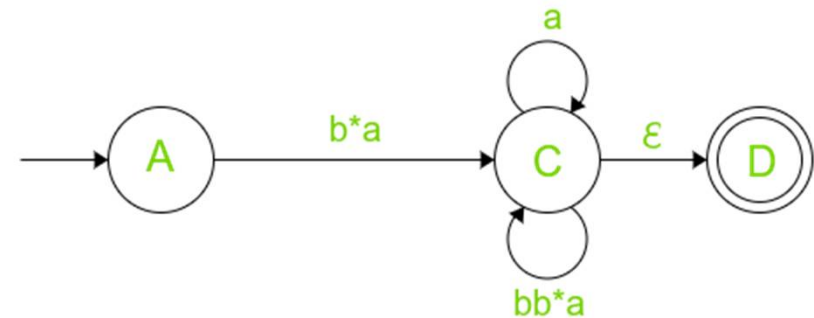
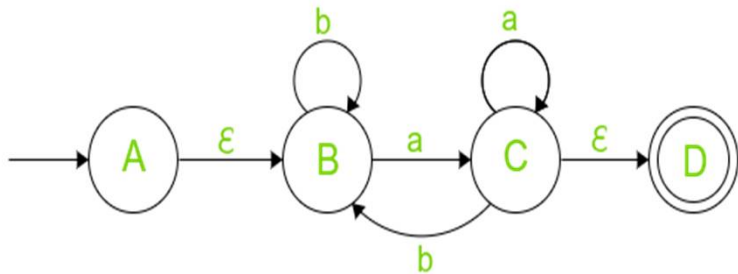
DFA Ending with a



Now Rule 1, 2 is violated to satisfy them to make a new final state and new initial state with incoming  $\epsilon$ -transition and outgoing  $\epsilon$ -transition respectively.

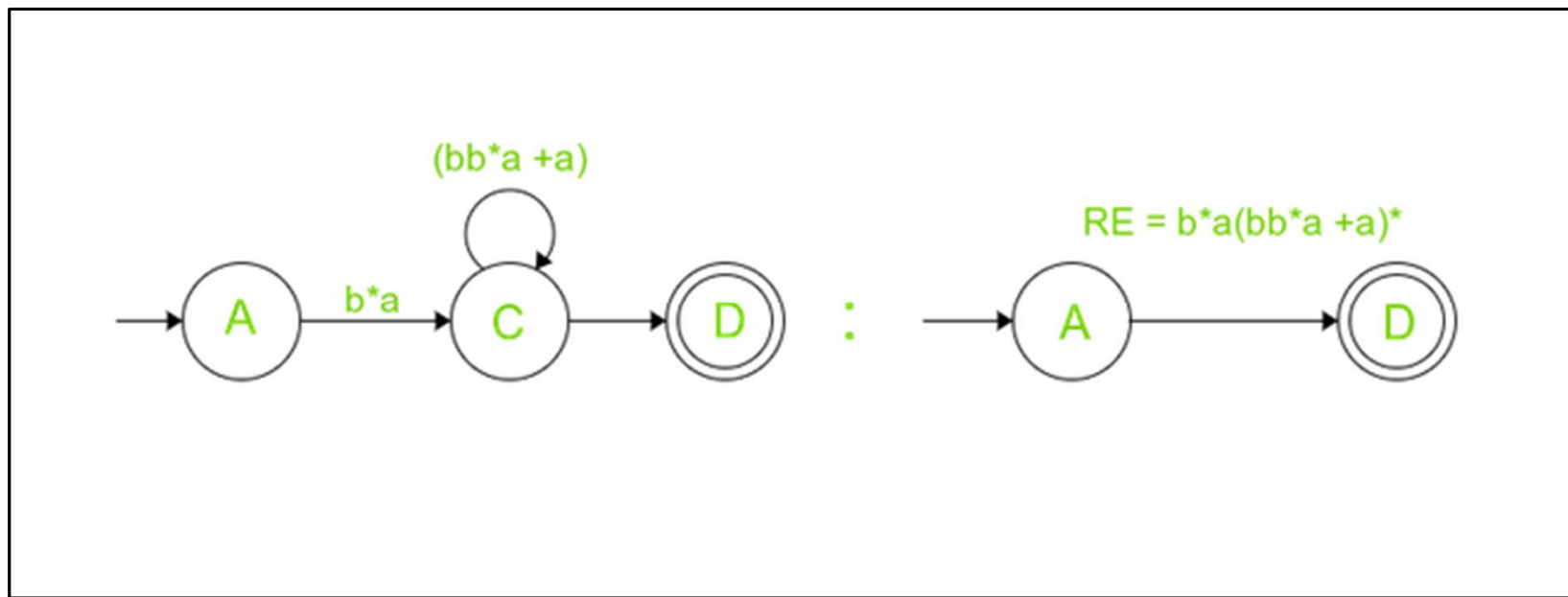


- Eliminate State B and C in any order as you wish answer will be the same in both cases, now let's eliminate B first. Eliminate B and imagine if there wouldn't have been any State B then we reach State C directly from Start state A with the input symbol of ' $\epsilon b^*a$ ' we can neglect  $\epsilon$  then input symbol will be ' $b^*a$ ' from A to C. Outgoing edge from State C to B is now become self Loop since State B is not there, compare images above and below after removal of B state. Edge from C is going to B, taking  $b^*$  and returning to C with 'a' this can happen infinite time hence self-loop of  $b(b)^*a$ . We can the two self-loops 'a' and ' $bb^*a$ ' as  $(bb^*a + a)$  meaning we can traverse one loop at a time. Either a or  $bb^*a$  as resultant  $(bb^*a + a)$  is a closure on C state =  $(bb^*a + a)^*$ .

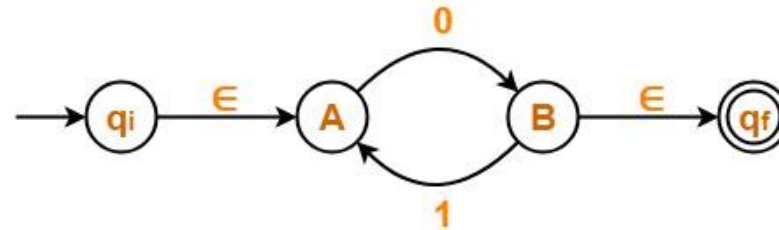
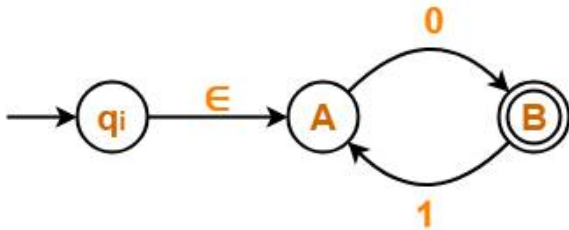
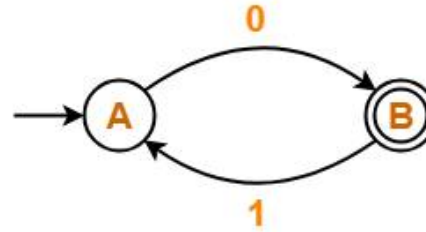




Now after eliminating C state, We would reach final State D directly from initial state A, now we were reaching State C by input of 'b\*a' on C state we are taking infinite loops on  $(bb^*a + a)$  and with  $\epsilon$  reaching final state D. hence Finally no normal states remaining we got a stream of input symbols directly from initial to final which is  $b^*a(bb^*a + a)^*$



Find regular expression for the following DFA-



We start eliminating the intermediate states.

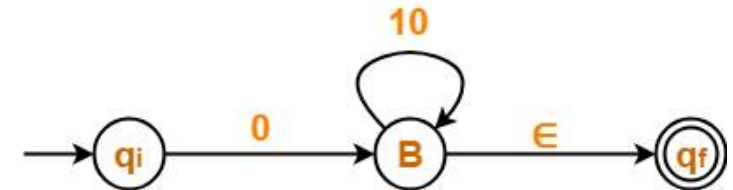
First, let us eliminate state A.

There is a path going from state qi to state B via state A.

So, after eliminating state A, we put a direct path from state qi to state B having cost  $\epsilon.0 = 0$

There is a loop on state B using state A.

So, after eliminating state A, we put a direct loop on state B having cost  $1.0 = 10$ .

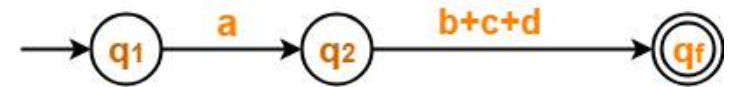
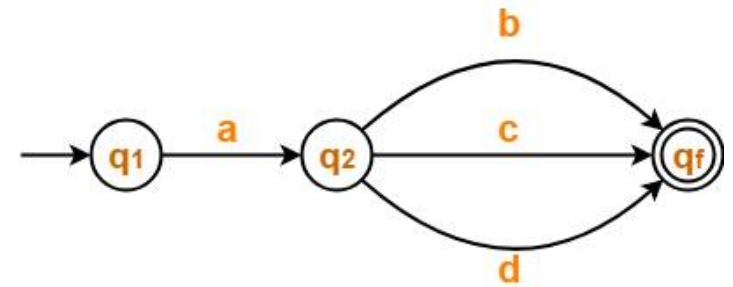
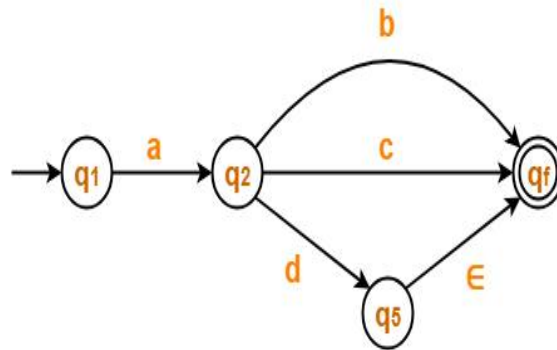
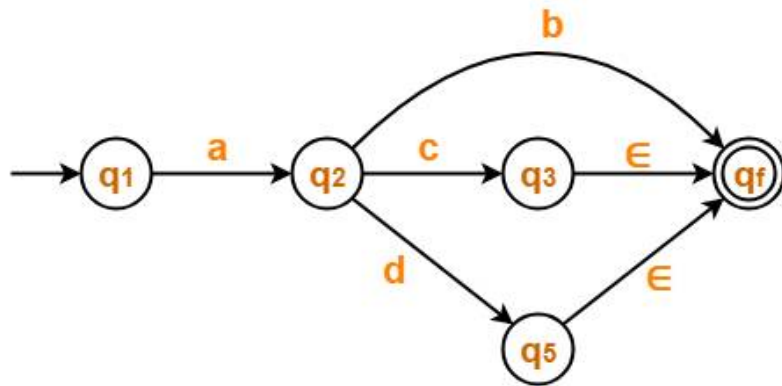
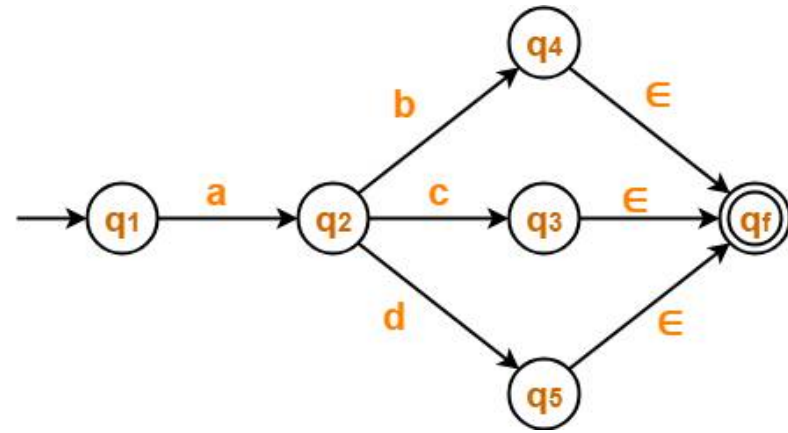
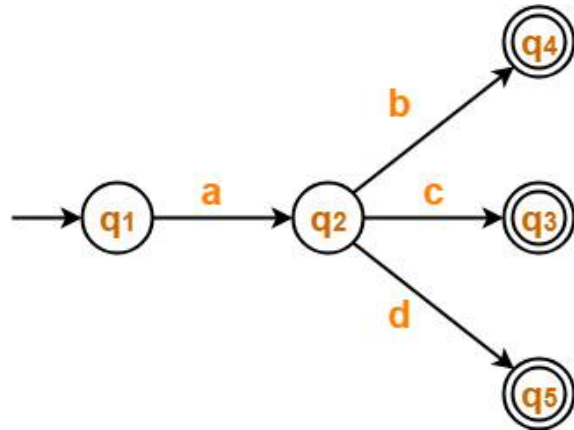


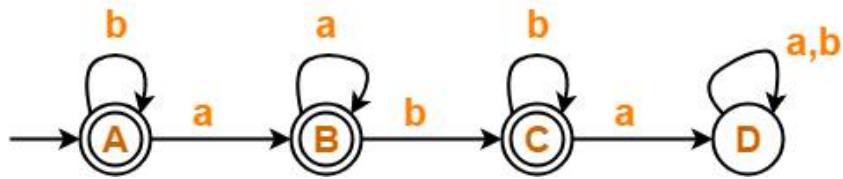
let us eliminate state B.

There is a path going from state qi to state qf via state B.

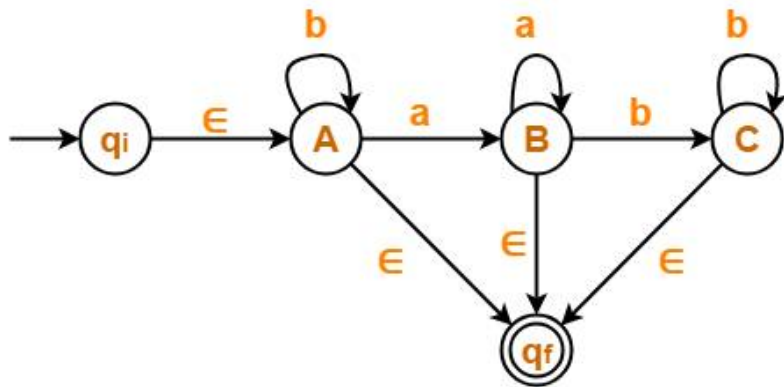
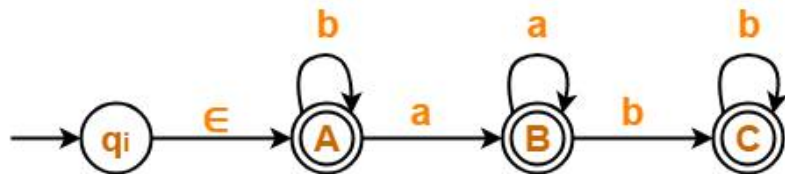
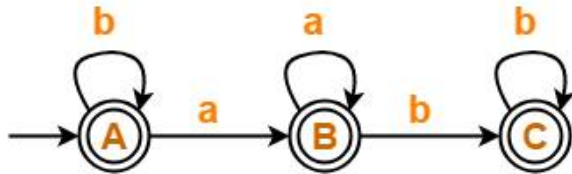
So, after eliminating state B, we put a direct path from state qi to state qf having cost  $0.(10)^*.\epsilon = 0(10)^*$





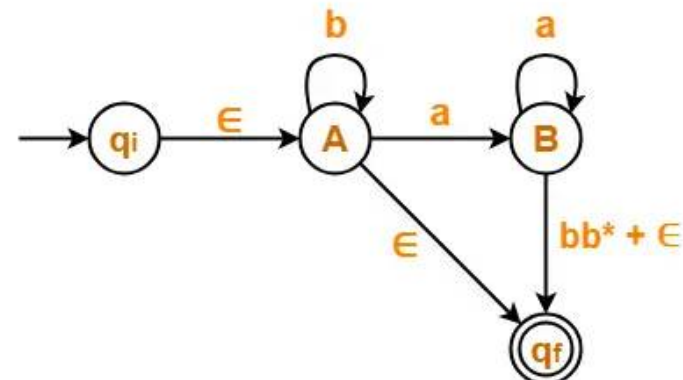
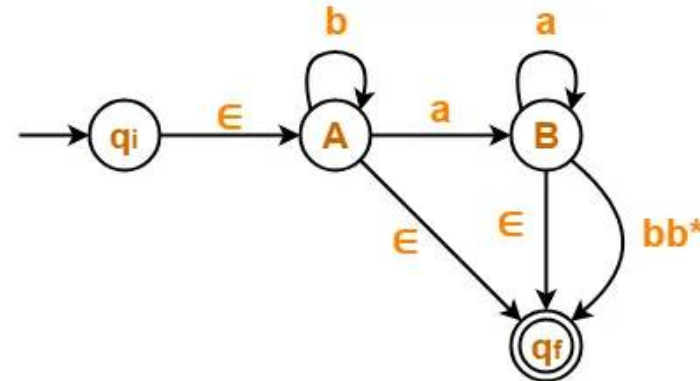


Since D is a dead state as it does not reach to any final state. So, we eliminate state D and its associated edges.



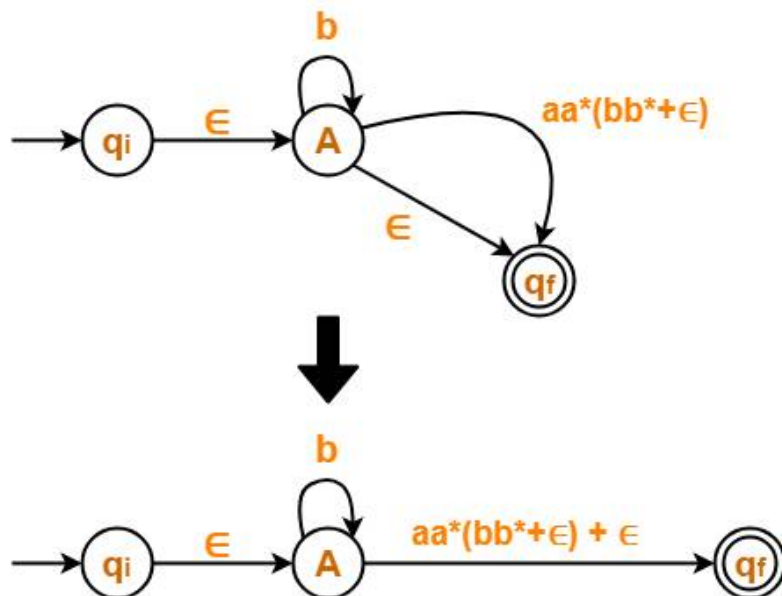
Now eliminate state C.

There is a path going from state B to state qf via state C. So, after eliminating state C, we put a direct path from state B to state qf having cost  $b.b^*.\epsilon = bb^*$



Let us eliminate state B.

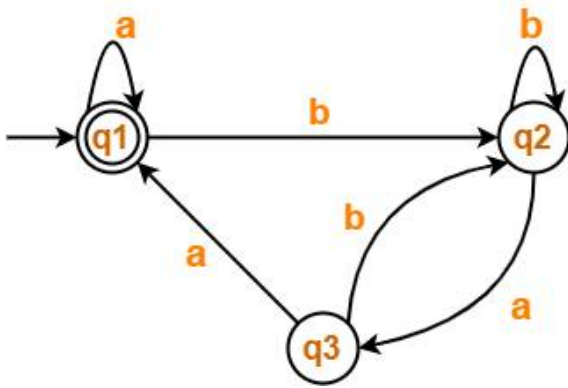
There is a path going from state A to state qf via state B.  
 So, after eliminating state B, we put a direct path from state A to state qf having cost  $a.a^*. (bb^* + \epsilon) = aa^*(bb^* + \epsilon)$



Let us eliminate state A.

There is a path going from state  $q_i$  to state  $q_f$  via state A.  
 So, after eliminating state A, we put a direct path from state  $q_i$  to state  $q_f$  having cost  $\epsilon.b^*. (aa^*(bb^* + \epsilon) + \epsilon) = b^*(aa^*(bb^* + \epsilon) + \epsilon)$





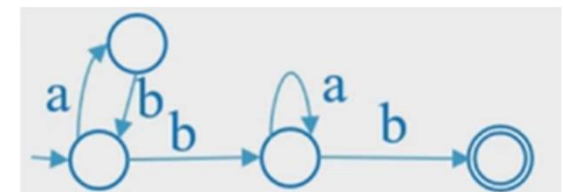
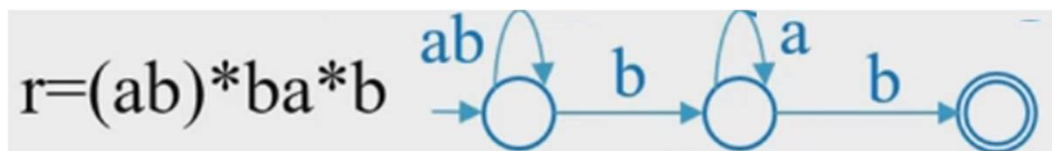
Regular Expression for the given DFA =  $(a + b(b + ab)^*aa)^*$

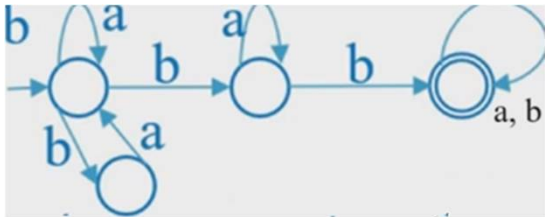
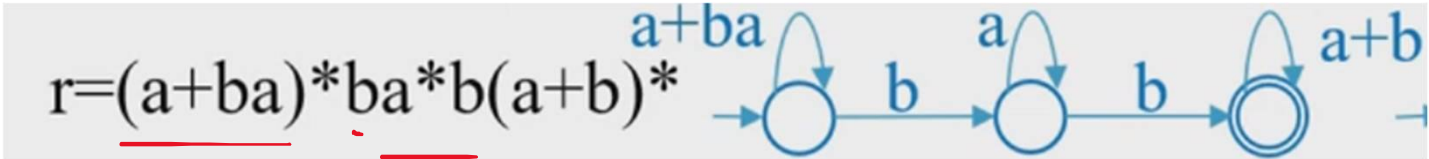
## State Decomposition Method (State Creation Method)

Write RE  $r$  as an edge level for the NFA with two state.

Spilt  $r$  into symbol and create the state.

Continue the state creation process until RE is divided into symbols.







$$r = (0+1)^2 1 (0+1)^* = (0+1)(0+1)1(0+1)^*$$

