



# Automata Formal Languages & Logic

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**Preet Kanwal**

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

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## Unit 2

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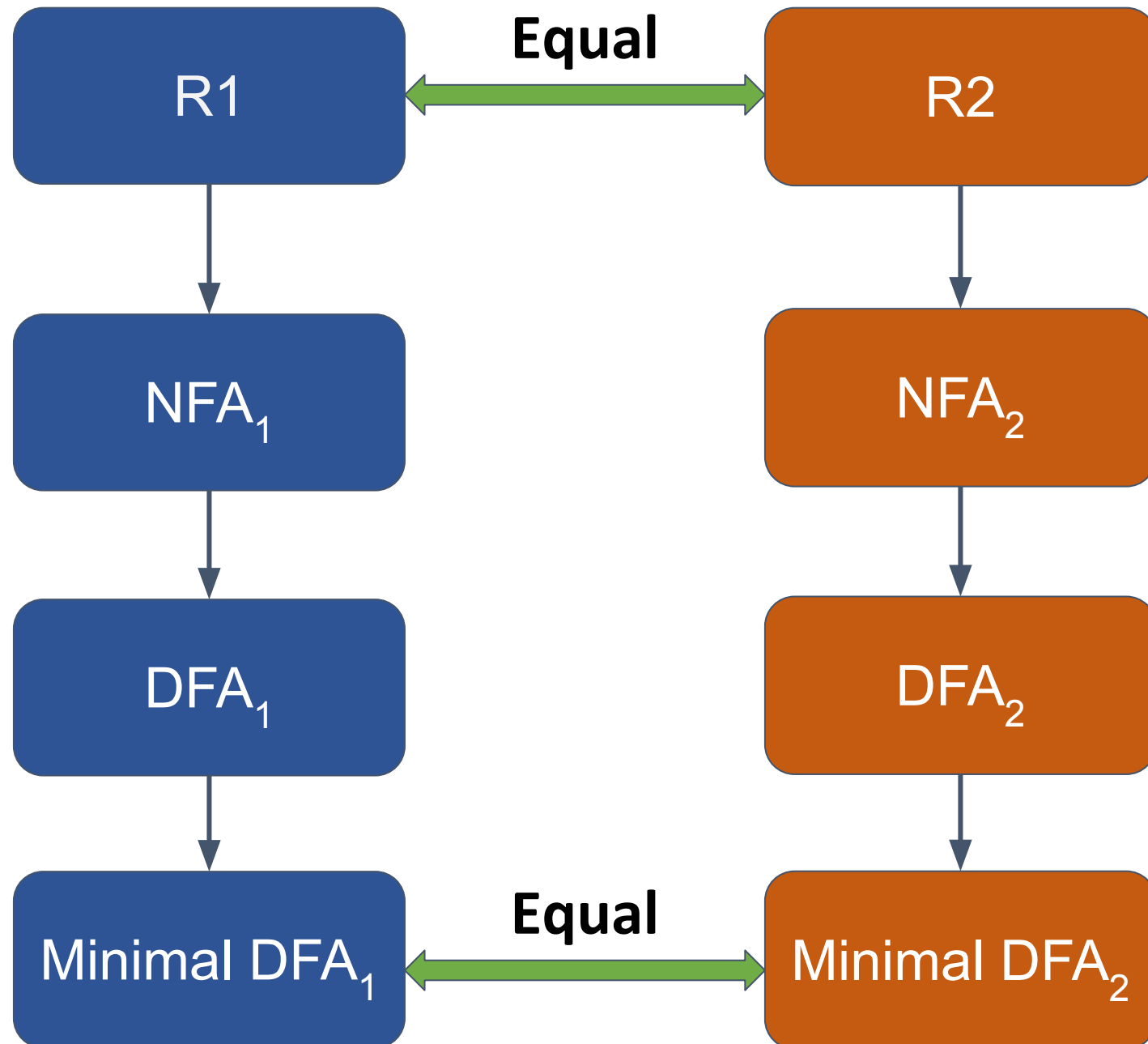
Two regular expressions( $R_1$  and  $R_2$ ) are equivalent(  $R_1 = R_2$ ) iff:

$$L(R_1) = L(R_2)$$

We can determine the equivalence using:

- 1) A Formal method
- 2) An Informal method:

### Formal method to prove Equivalence of two Regex



### Informal Method -

We try proving  $R_1 \neq R_2$

- Find a string that can be matched with only one of the regex hence proving that the two regex are not equivalent.
- Faster
- But, based on hit and trail.
- Can only be used to prove inequality!!

**Let us look at examples and find out whether two regex are equivalent or not??**

### Example 1:

$(0+1)^*(0+\lambda)$

$(1+\lambda)(1+0)^*$

**Example 1:**

$(0+1)^*(0+\lambda)$

**Formal  
Method**

$(1+\lambda)(1+0)^*$



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Unit 2 - Equivalence of two regular expression

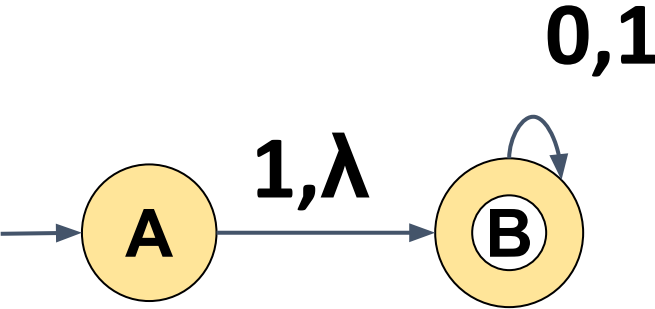
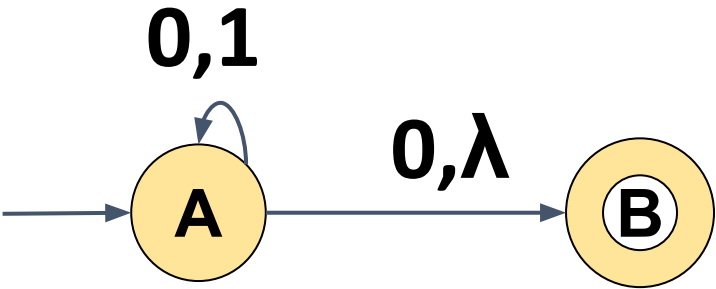
Example 1:

Formal  
Method

$(0+1)^*(0+\lambda)$

$(1+\lambda)(1+0)^*$

NFA



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Unit 2 - Equivalence of two regular expression

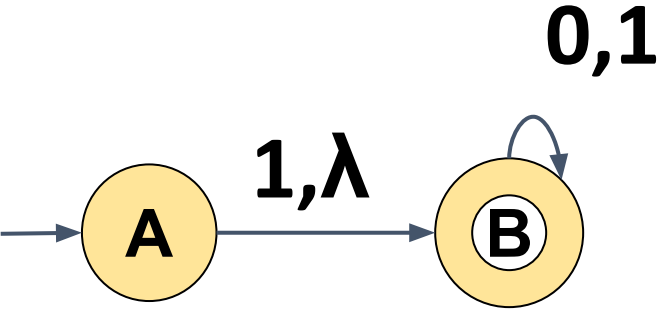
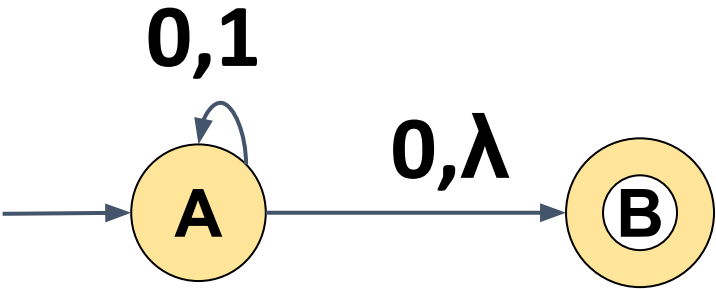
Example 1:

Formal  
Method

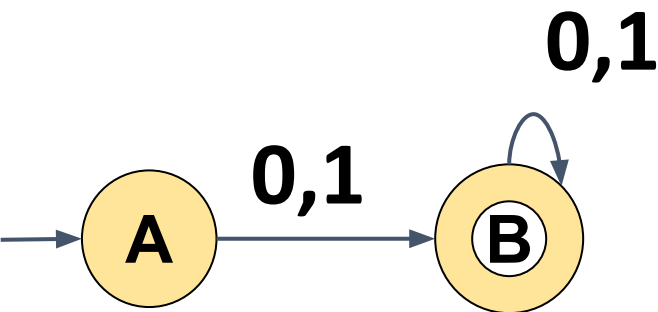
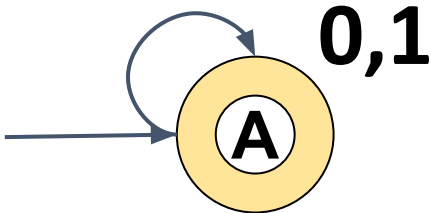
$(0+1)^*(0+\lambda)$

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NFA



DFA



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Unit 2 - Equivalence of two regular expression

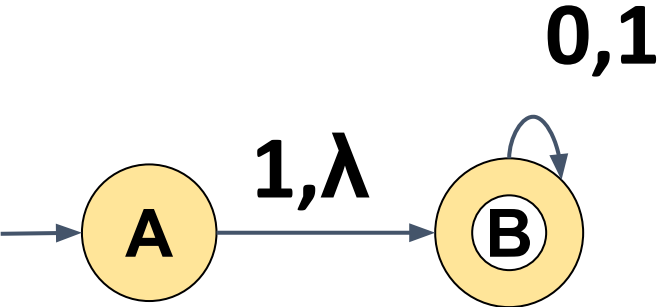
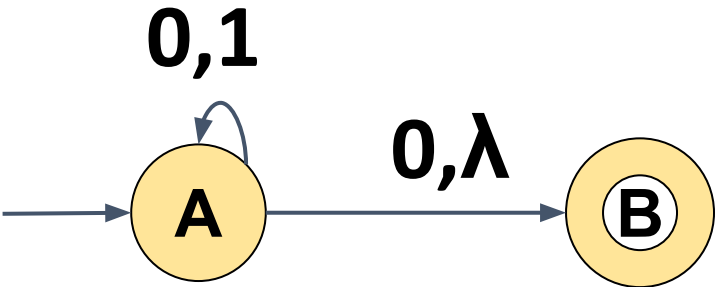
Example 1:

Formal  
Method

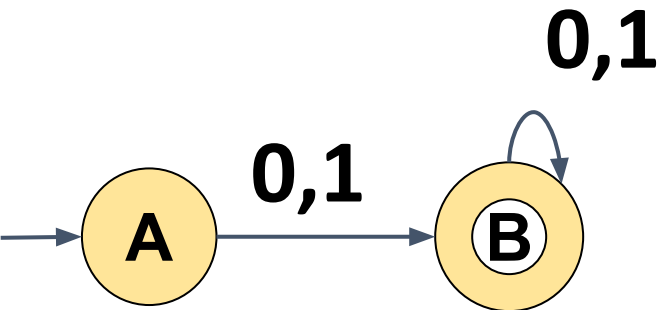
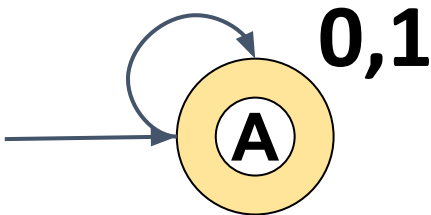
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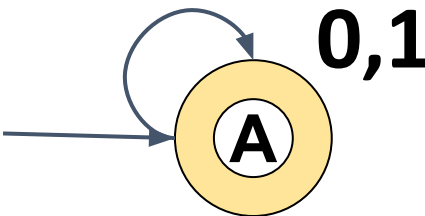
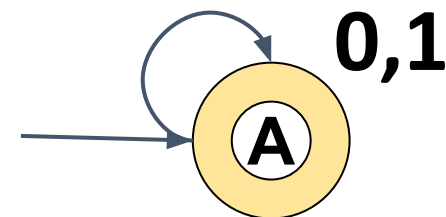
NFA



DFA



Minimal  
DFA



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Unit 2 - Equivalence of two regular expression

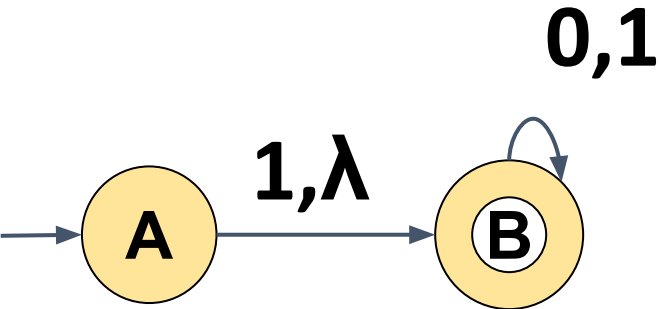
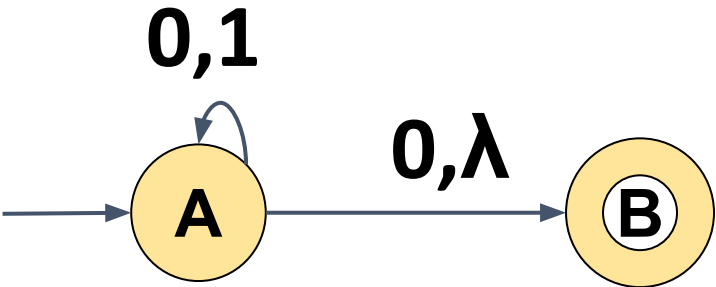
Example 1:

Formal  
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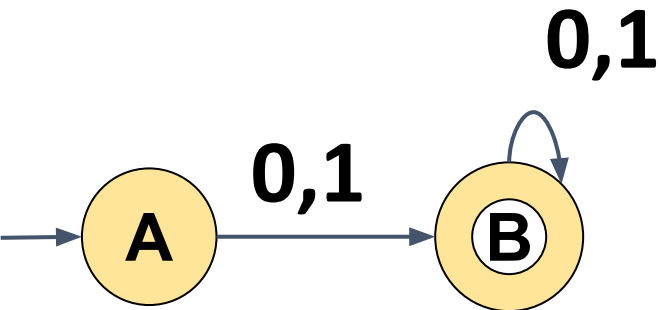
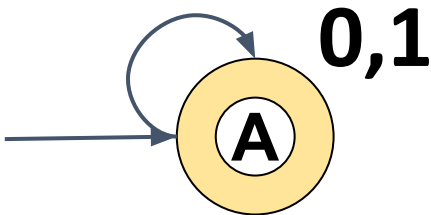
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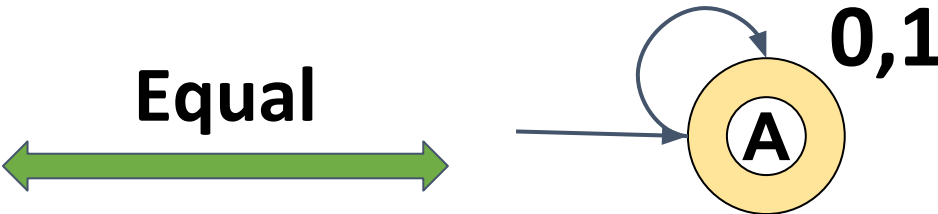
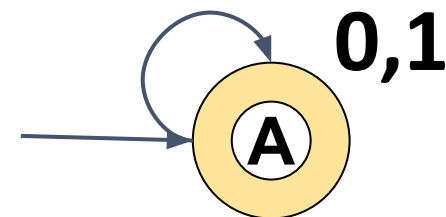
NFA



DFA

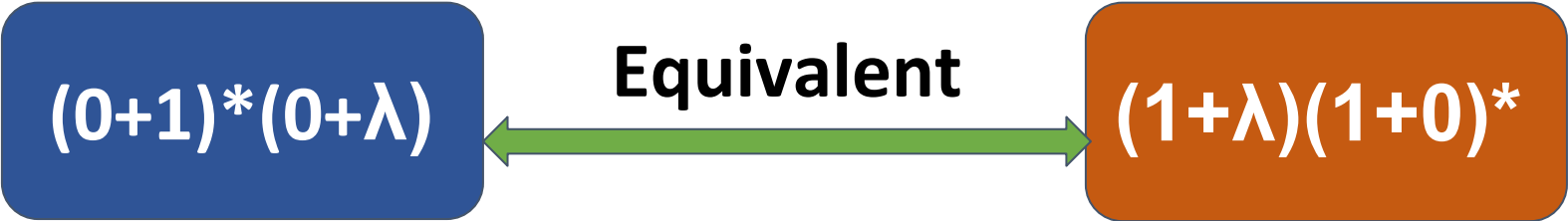


Minimal  
DFA



Example 1. Equivalence of two regular expression

Formal  
Method



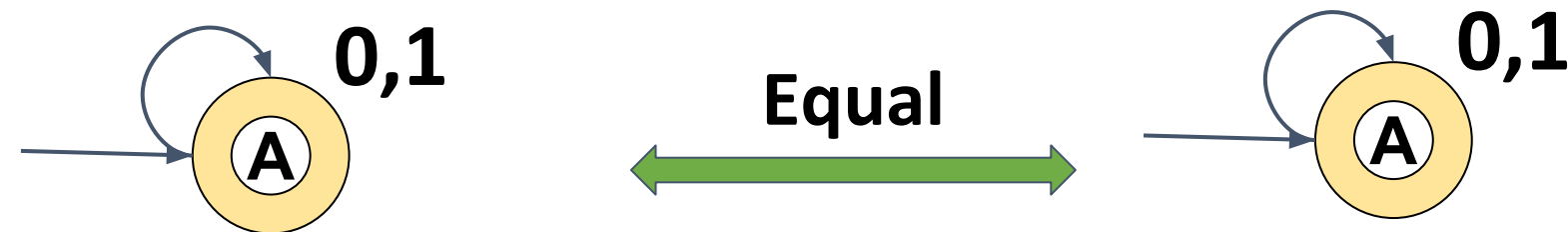
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DFA



Minimal  
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### Example 2:

$$(0+\lambda)(11^*0)^*(1+\lambda)$$
$$(1+\lambda)(011^*)(0+\lambda)$$

**Example 2:**

$(0+\lambda)(11^*0)^*(1+\lambda)$

**Informal  
Method**

$(1+\lambda)(011^*)(0+\lambda)$

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**Find a string belongs to only one of the regex**



**Example 2:**

**Informal  
Method**

$(0+\lambda)(11^*0)^*(1+\lambda)$

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**Find a string belongs to only one of the regex**

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**Example 2:**

$(0+\lambda)(11^*0)^*(1+\lambda)$

**Informal  
Method**

$(1+\lambda)(011^*)(0+\lambda)$

**Find a string belongs to only one of the regex**

$(1+\lambda)(011^*)(0+\lambda)$

**011**

### Example 2:

### Informal Method

$(0+\lambda)(11^*0)^*(1+\lambda)$

$(1+\lambda)(011^*)(0+\lambda)$

Find a string belongs to only one of the regex

$(0+\lambda)(11^*0)^*(1+\lambda)$

$(1+\lambda)(011^*)(0+\lambda)$

011

### Example 2:

### Informal Method

$(0+\lambda)(11^*0)^*(1+\lambda)$

$(1+\lambda)(011^*)(0+\lambda)$

Find a string belongs to only one of the regex

$(0+\lambda)(11^*0)^*(1+\lambda)$

$(1+\lambda)(011^*)(0+\lambda)$

011 cannot be  
generated

011

$(0+\lambda)(11^*0)^*(1+\lambda)$

$\neq$

$(1+\lambda)(011^*)(0+\lambda)$

Find a string belongs to only one of the regex

$(0+\lambda)(11^*0)^*(1+\lambda)$

$(1+\lambda)(011^*)(0+\lambda)$

011 cannot be  
generated

011

Can you answer whether the two regex are equivalent or not??

1)  $(1+\lambda) (00^*1)^* 0^*$       and       $(0+\lambda) (11^*0)1^*$

2)  $0^*(10^*)^*$       and       $(1^*0)^*1^*$



# THANK YOU

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