

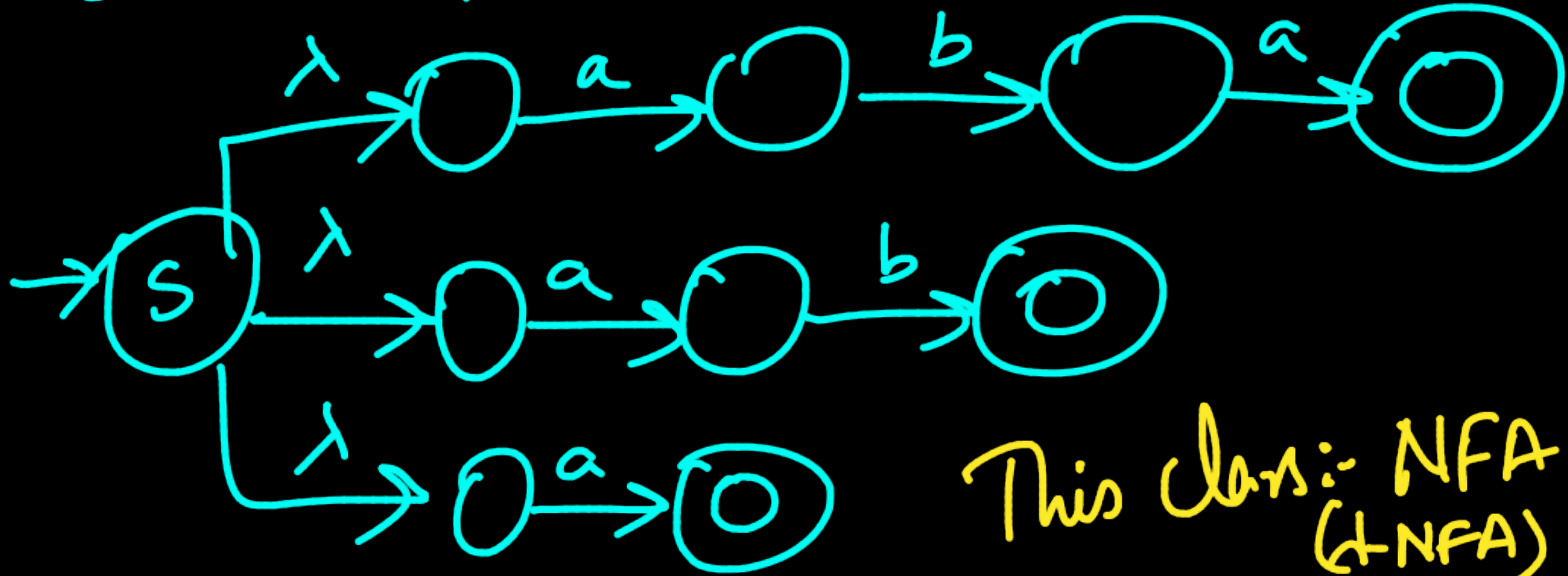
Date :- Aug 24, 2020

AFL

Last Class :-

NFA, λ -NFA \Leftrightarrow DFA

$L = \{ aba, ab, a \}$



This class :- NFA \rightarrow DFA
(λ -NFA)

Subset- construction Method

1) Construct a NFA where the second symbol from RHS is always 'a'. Convert this NFA to DFA. (last)

$$L = \{ \dots \underline{a} \dots \} \quad L = (a+b)^* \underline{a} \boxed{(a+b)}$$

NFA:



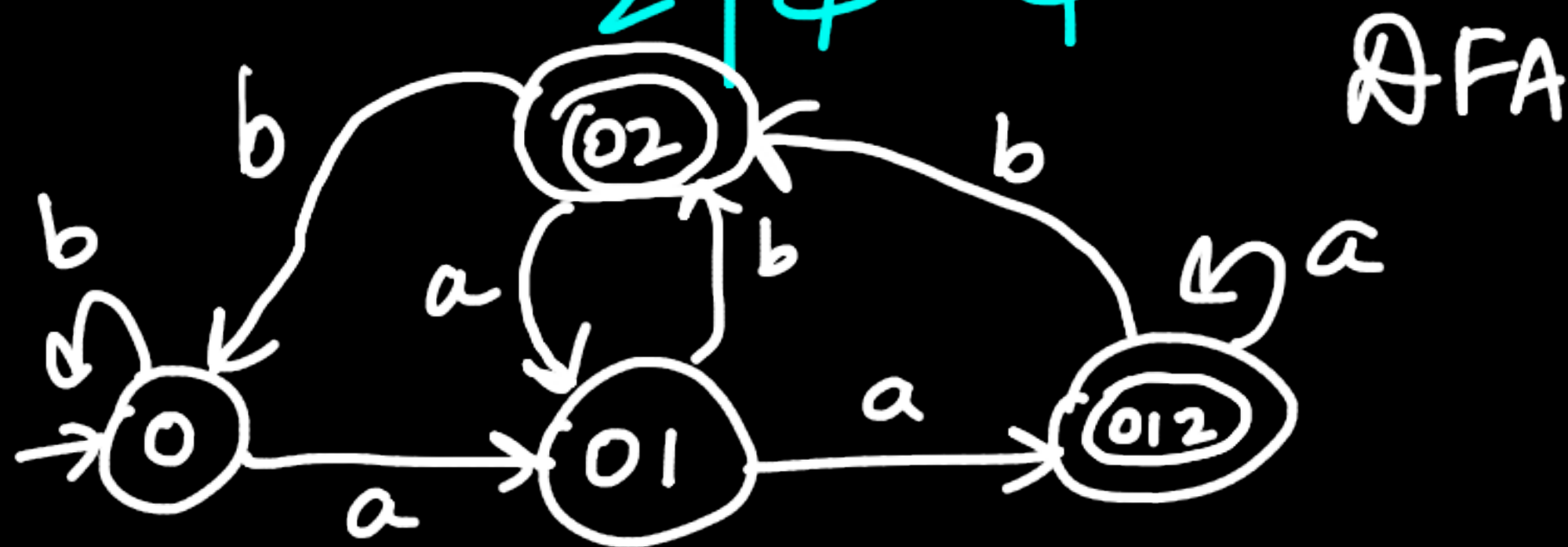
$$\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow 2^Q$$

Transition Table of NFA

	a	b
→ 0	{0, 1}	0
1	2	2
* 2	∅	∅

Tⁿ table of DFA

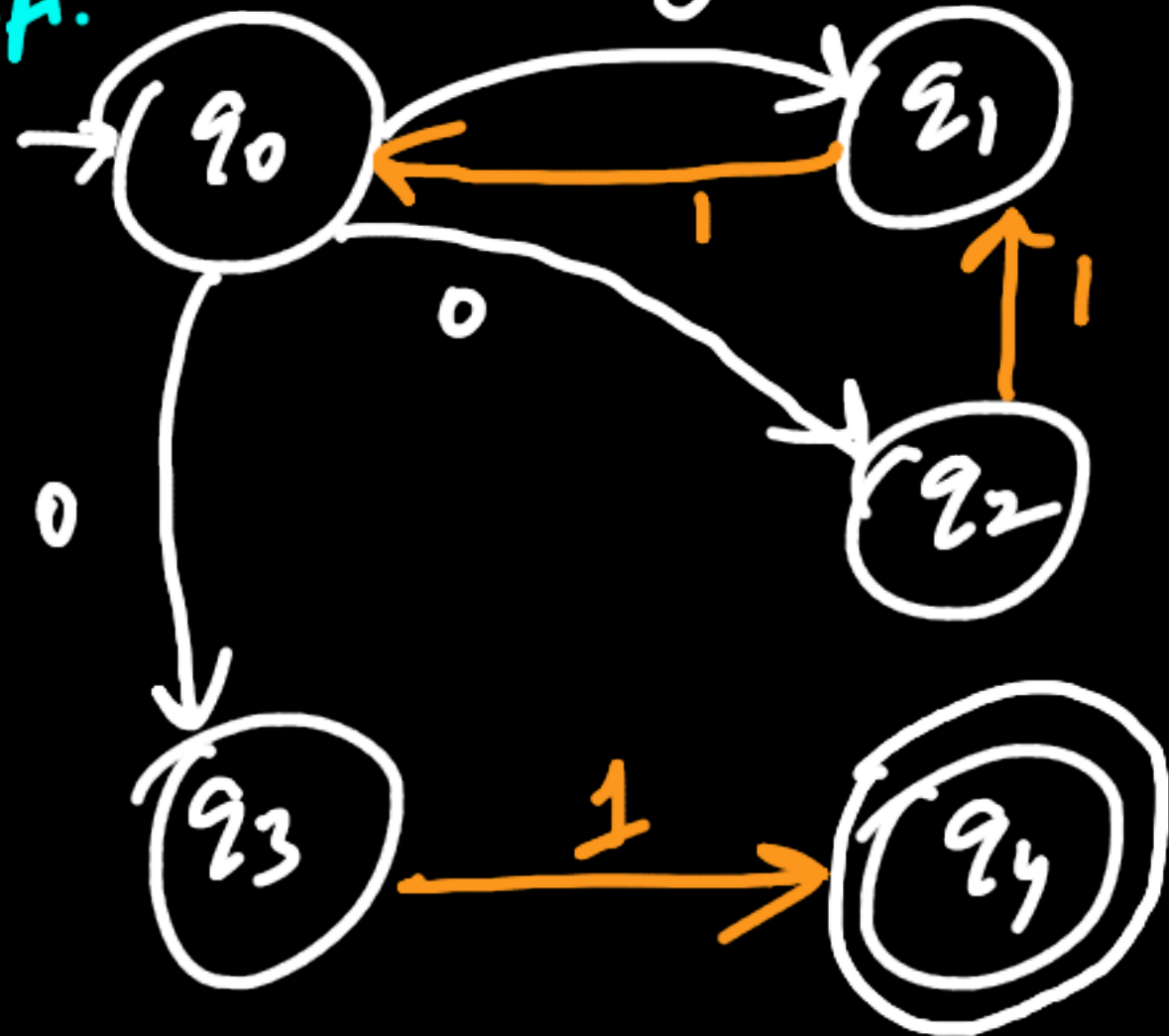
	a	b
→ 0	{0, 1}	0
{0, 1}	{0, 1, 2}	{0, 2}
* {0, 1, 2}	{0, 1, 2}	{0, 2}
* {0, 2}	{0, 1}	0



DFA

2) Convert the following NFA to DFA

NFA:-



NFA to DFA

Transition table for NFA DFA

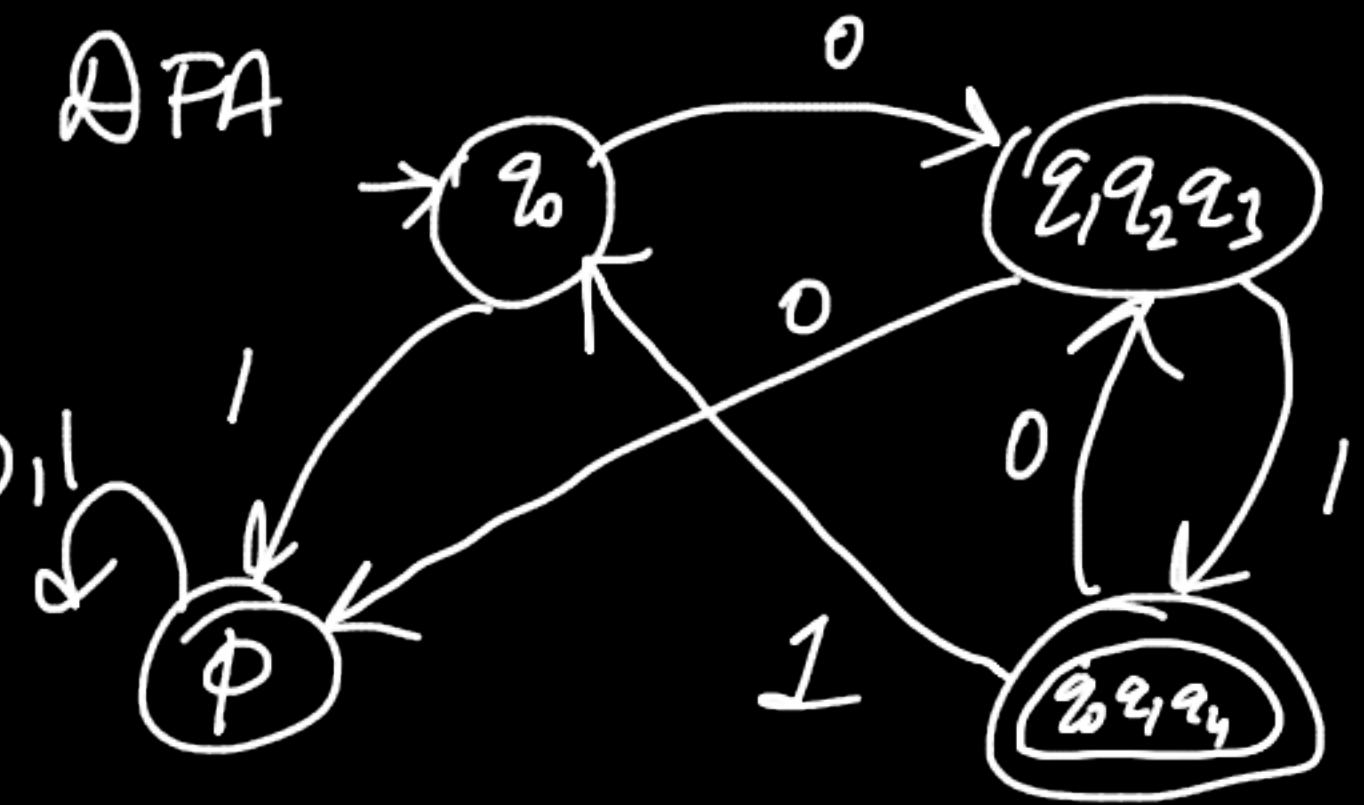
	0	1
→ q ₀	q ₁ q ₂ q ₃	∅
q ₁	∅	q ₀
q ₂	∅	q ₁
q ₃	∅	q ₄
* q ₄	∅	∅

	0	1
→ S	A	D
A	D	B
D	D	D
* B	A	S

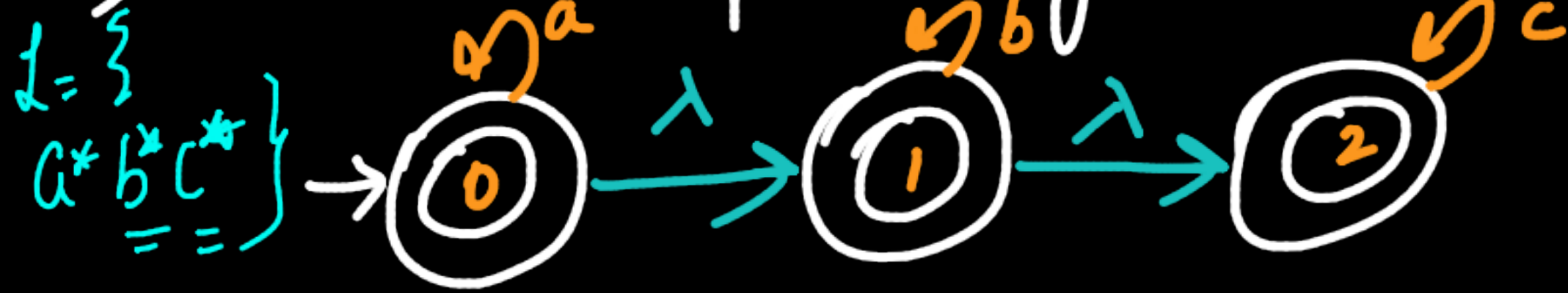
Transition table for DFA

	0	1
→ q ₀ (S)	q ₁ q ₂ q ₃ (A)	∅ (D)
(A) q ₁ q ₂ q ₃	∅ (D)	q ₀ q ₁ q ₄ (B)
(D) ∅	∅ (D)	∅ (D)
(B) * q ₀ q ₁ q ₄	q ₁ q ₂ q ₃ A	q ₀ (S)

DFA



3) Convert the following λ -NFA to DFA



which states can 0 reach without consuming any γ symbol (λ) :- 0, 1, 2 (λ -closure)

λ -closure(0) = 0, 1, 2 λ -closure(2) = 2

T^n table of DFA

	a	b	c
$\rightarrow^* \{0, 1, 2\}$	λ -closure(0) <u>$\{0, 1, 2\}$</u>	λ -closure(1) <u>$\{1, 2\}$</u>	λ -closure(2) <u>$\{2\}$</u>
* 1, 2	ϕ	<u>$\{1, 2\}$</u>	<u>$\{2\}$</u>
* 2	ϕ	ϕ	<u>$\{2\}$</u>
ϕ	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ

T^n table of λ -NFA

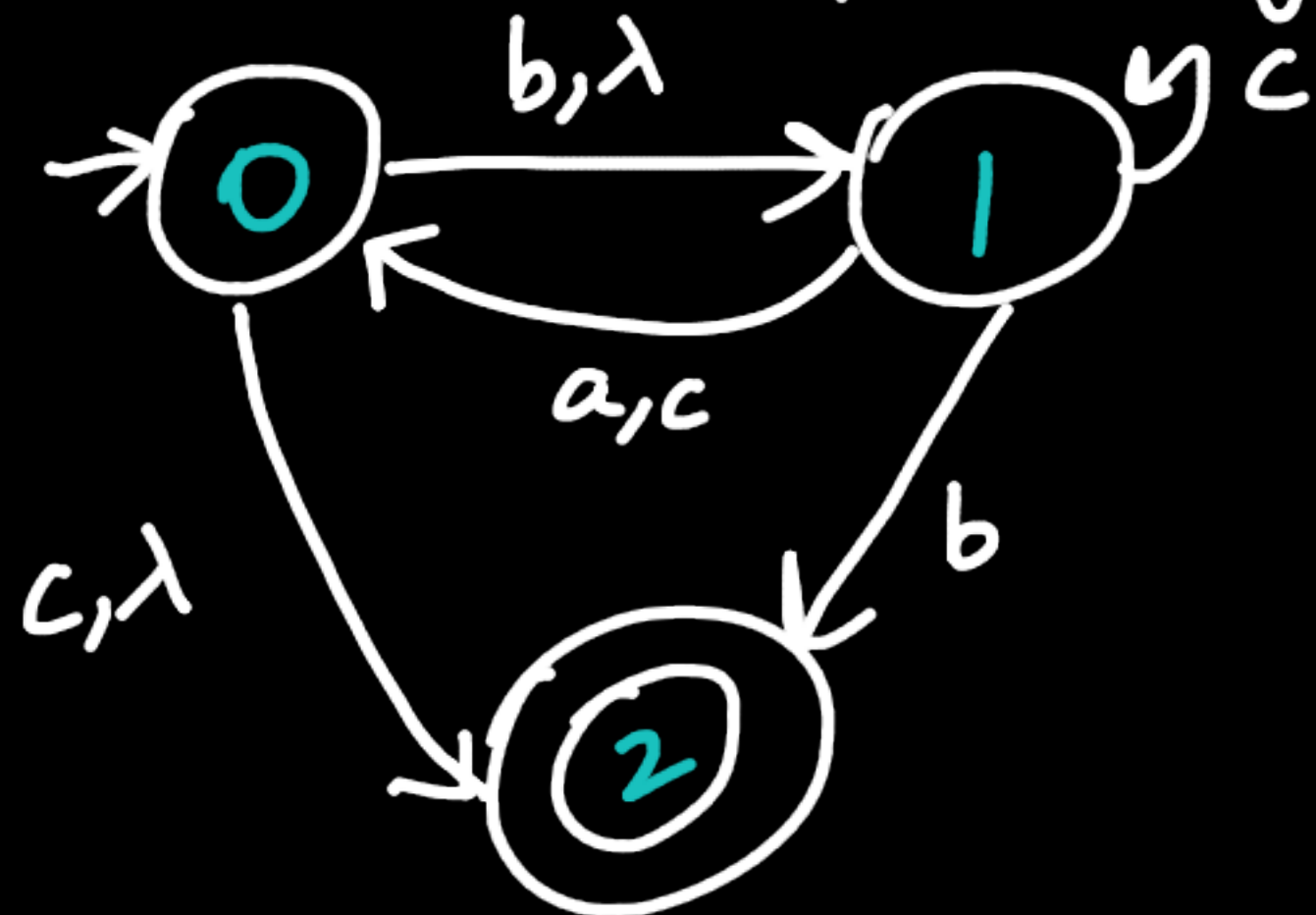
	a	b	c	λ -closure
$\rightarrow^* 0$	0	ϕ	ϕ	$\{0, 1, 2\}$
* 1	ϕ	1	ϕ	$\{1, 2\}$
* 2	ϕ	ϕ	2	$\{2\}$

Note :-

Start state of DFA
= λ -closure(Start state of NFA)

λ -closure(ϕ)
= ϕ

4) Convert the following λ -NFA to DFA



T^n table of λ -NFA

	a	b	c	λ -closure
$\rightarrow 0$	ϕ	1	2	$\{0, 1, 2\}$
1	0	2	$\{0, 1\}$	$\{1\}$
* 2	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ	2

T^n table of DFA

	a	b	c
$\rightarrow^* 012$	012	12	012
* 12	012	2	012
* 2	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ

$$\{2\} \cup \{0, 1\} \cup \phi$$

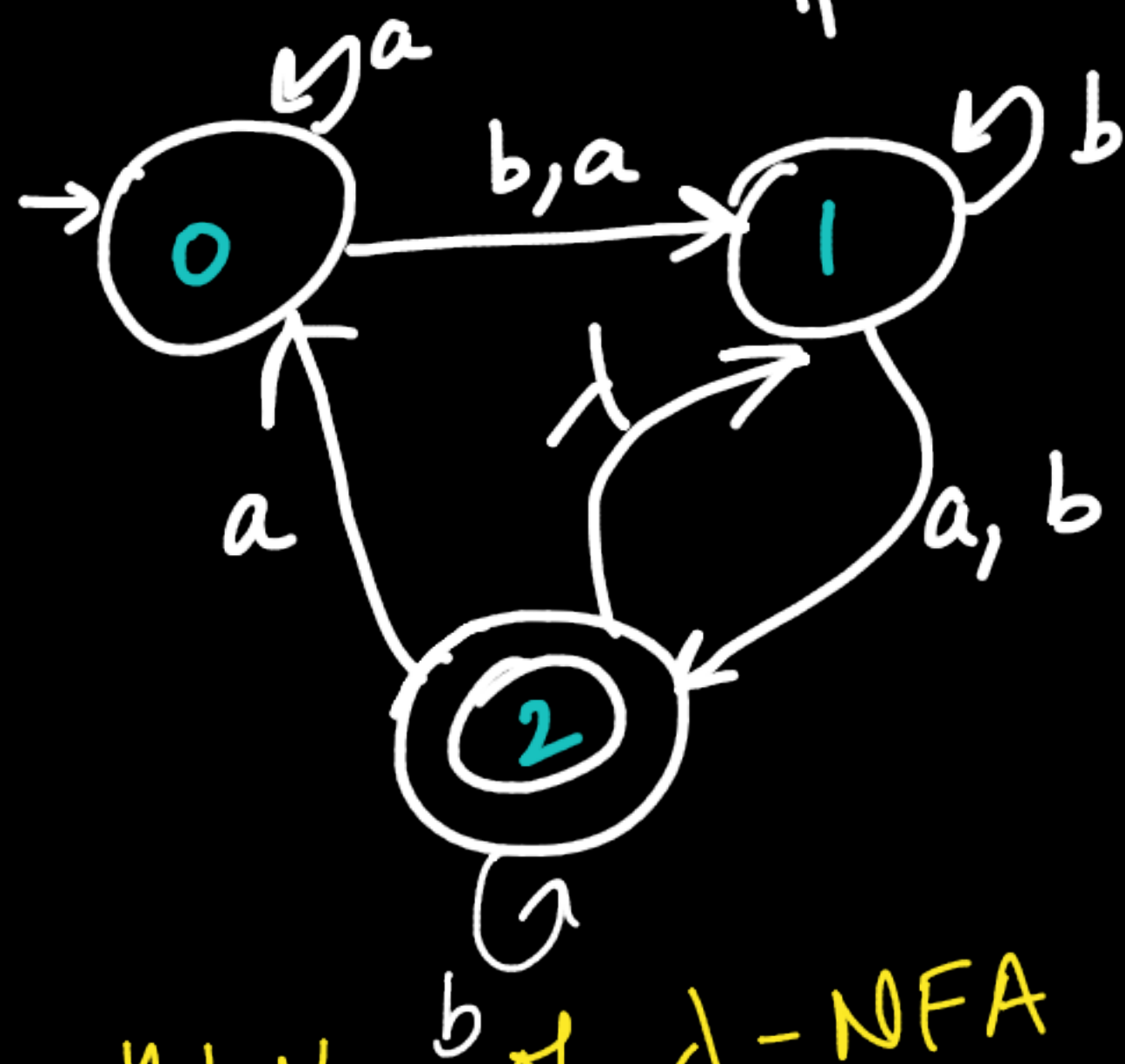
$$= \{0, 1, 2\}$$

$$\lambda\text{-closure } \{0, 1, 2\}$$

$$= \lambda\text{-closure}(0) \cup \lambda\text{-closure}(1) \cup \lambda\text{-closure}(2)$$

$$= \{0, 1, 2\} \cup \{1\} \cup \{2\} = \{0, 1, 2\}$$

5) Convert the following λ -NFA to DFA



Transition table of DFA

	a	b
→ 0	01	1
01	012	12
1	12	12
*012	012	12
*12	012	12

T^N table of λ -NFA

	a	b	λ -closure
→ 0	01	1	0 2
1	2	12	1 2
*2	0	2	12

Q:- what happens if we apply
subset construction method to a DFA?
(NFA to DFA)

