

Single Final State for NFAs

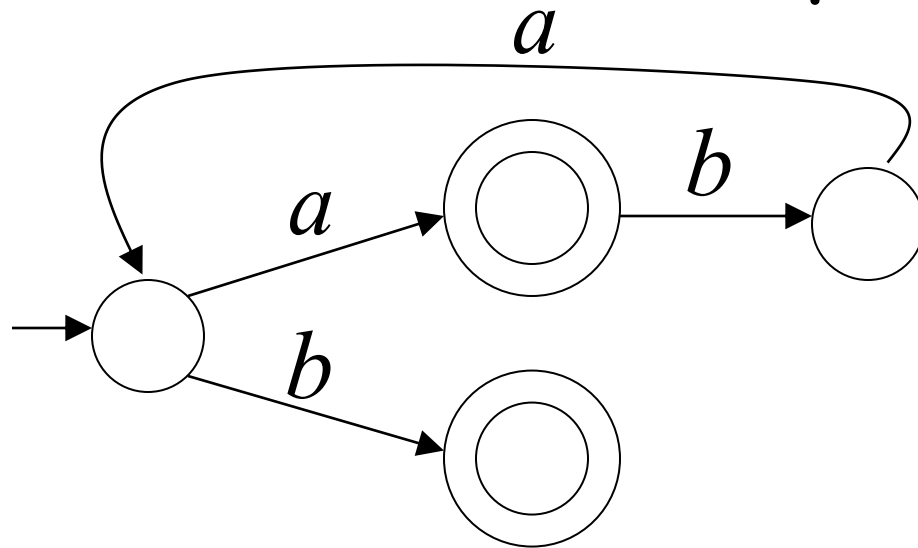
Any NFA can be converted

to an equivalent NFA

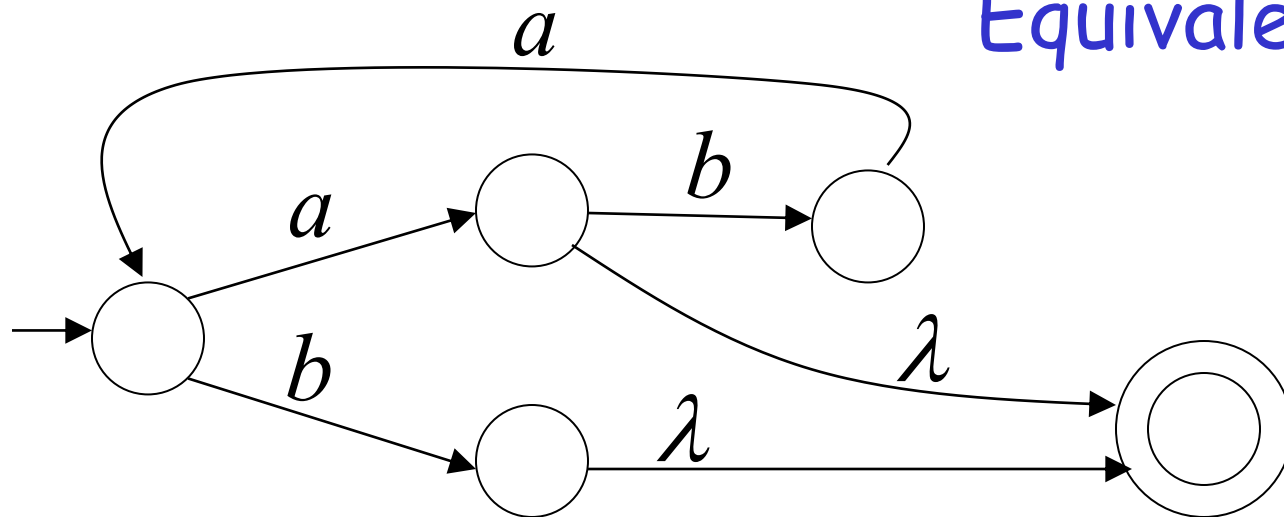
NFA ที่อาจมีหลาย state สามารถแปลงเป็น NFA ที่มี 1 state final ได้

with a single final state

Example



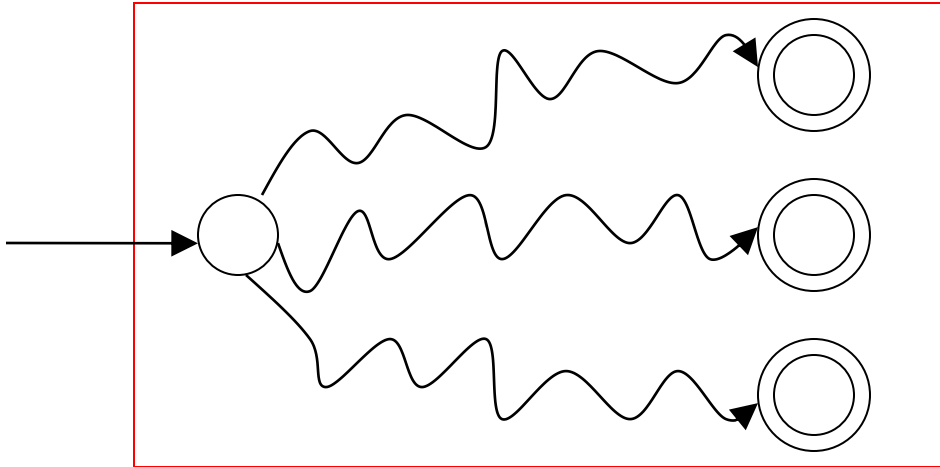
NFA



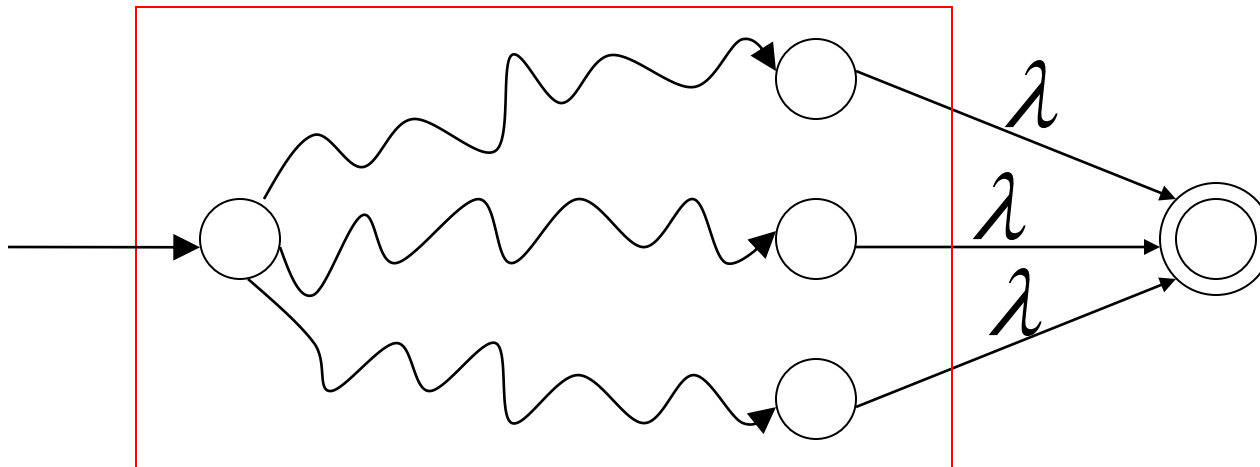
Equivalent NFA

In General

NFA



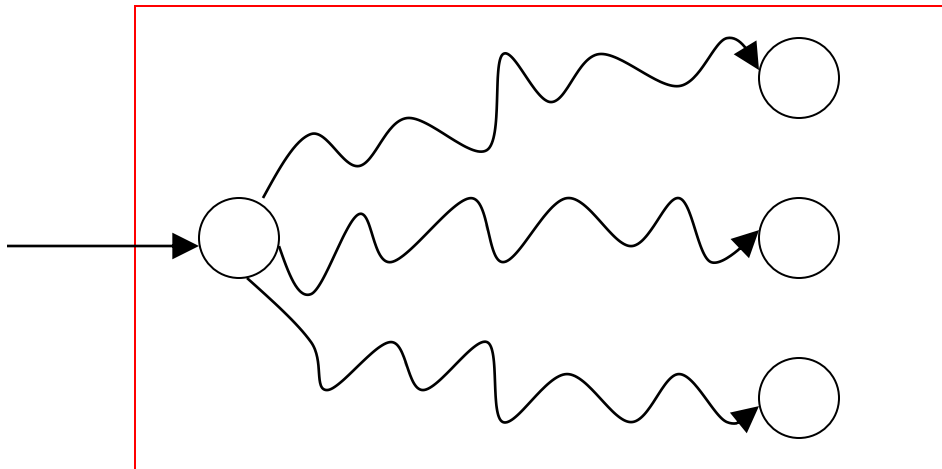
Equivalent NFA



Single
final state

Extreme Case

NFA without final state



Add a final state
Without transitions

Properties of Regular Languages

ဂရမ်မာရ် $I + J = J$
 $I - J = J$

For regular languages L_1 and L_2
we will prove that:

Union: $L_1 \cup L_2$

Concatenation: $L_1 L_2$

Star: L_1^*

Reversal: L_1^R

Complement: $\overline{L_1}$

Intersection: $L_1 \cap L_2$

Are regular
Languages

We say: Regular languages are closed under

నిమగ్నత

Union: $L_1 \cup L_2$

Concatenation: $L_1 L_2$

Star: L_1^*

Reversal: L_1^R

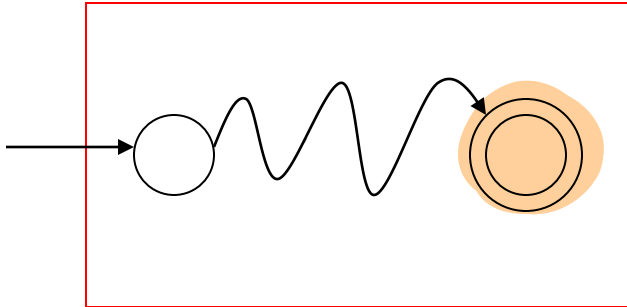
Complement: $\overline{L_1}$

Intersection: $L_1 \cap L_2$

Regular language L_1

$$L(M_1) = L_1$$

NFA M_1

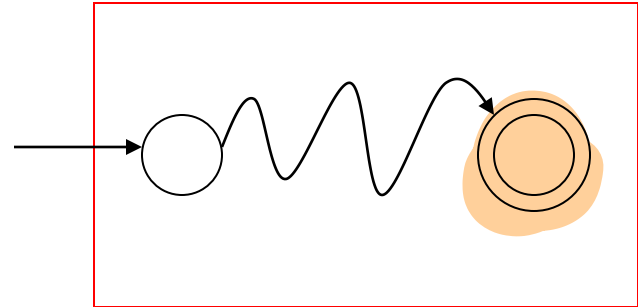


Single final state

Regular language L_2

$$L(M_2) = L_2$$

NFA M_2

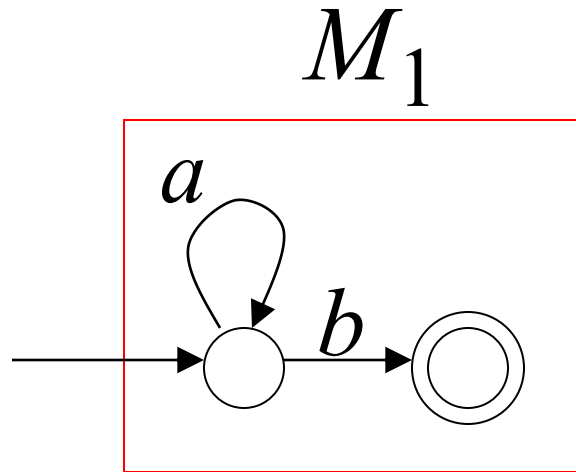


Single final state

Example

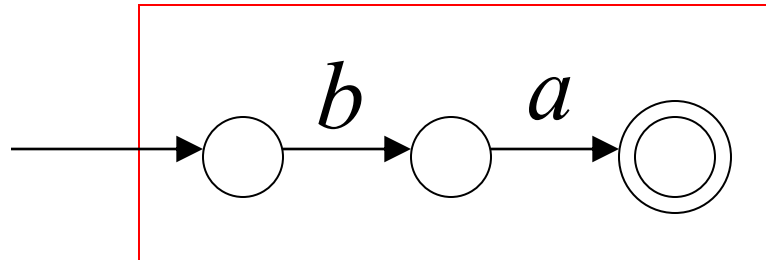
$$n \geq 0$$

$$L_1 = \{a^n b\}$$



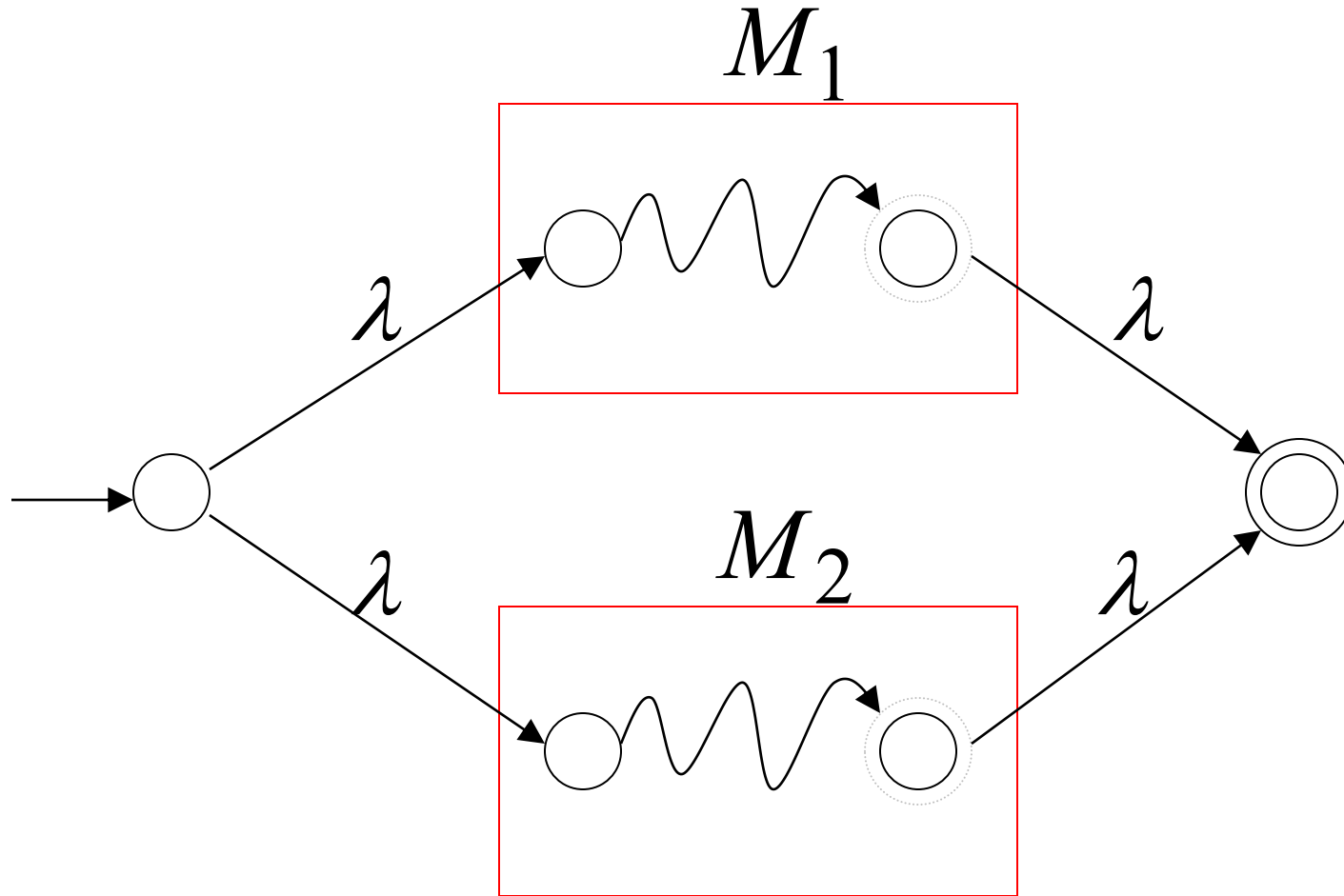
$$M_2$$

$$L_2 = \{ba\}$$



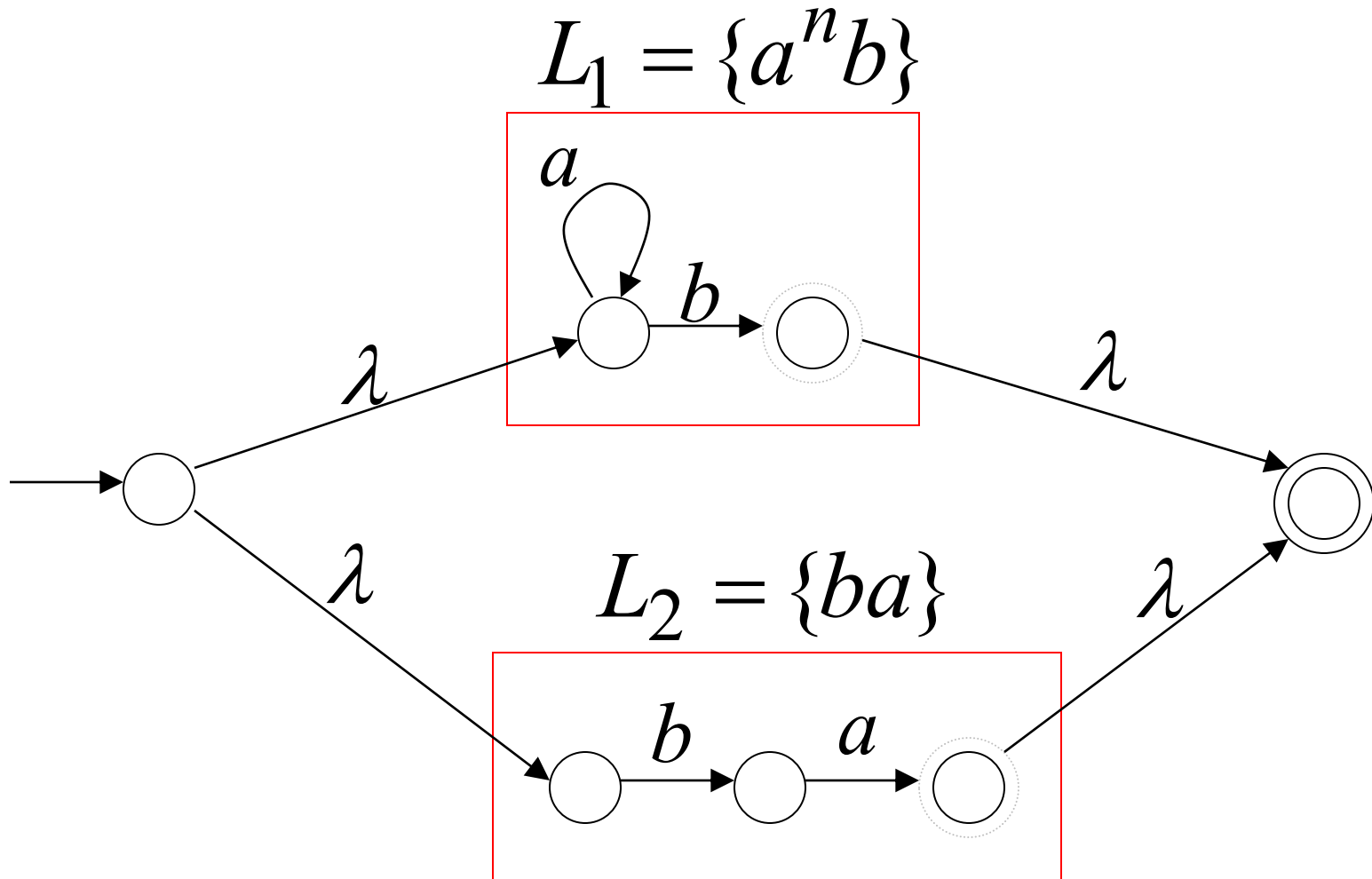
Union

NFA for $L_1 \cup L_2$



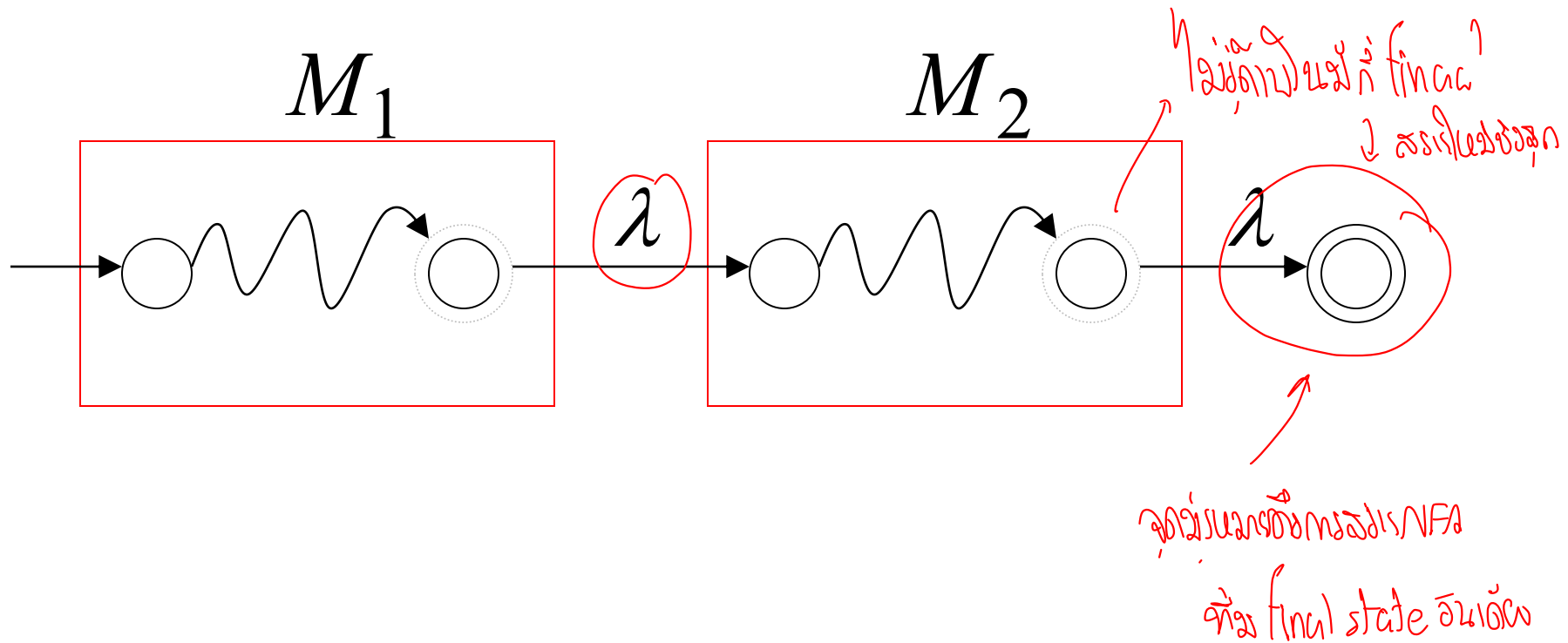
Example

NFA for $L_1 \cup L_2 = \{a^n b\} \cup \{ba\}$



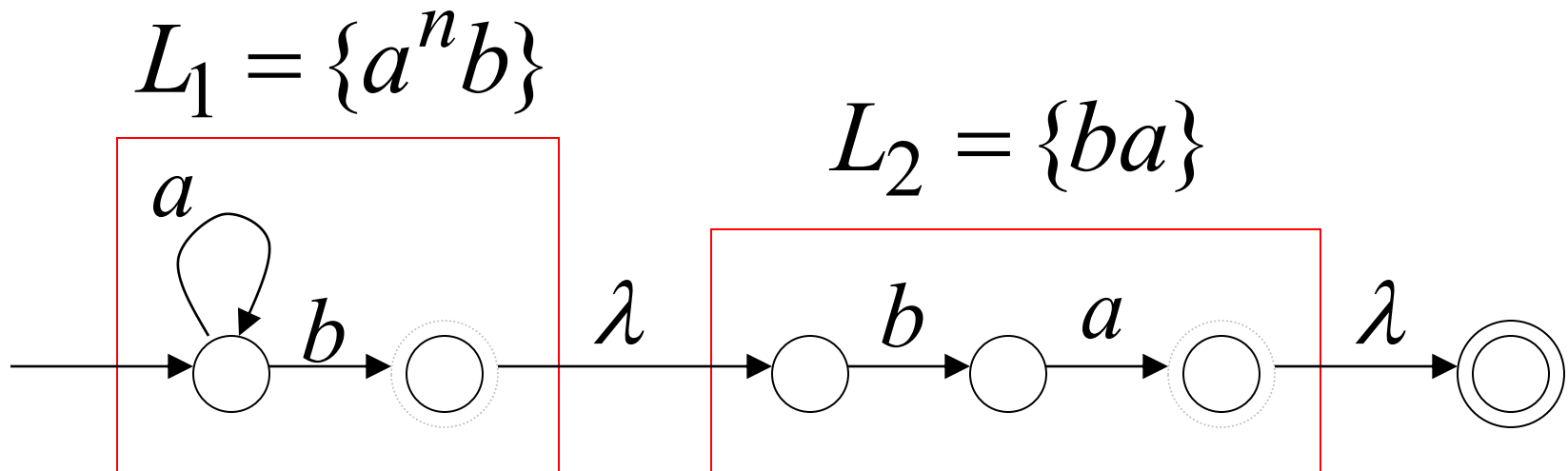
Concatenation

NFA for L_1L_2



Example

NFA for $L_1L_2 = \{a^n b\} \{ba\} = \{a^n bba\}$

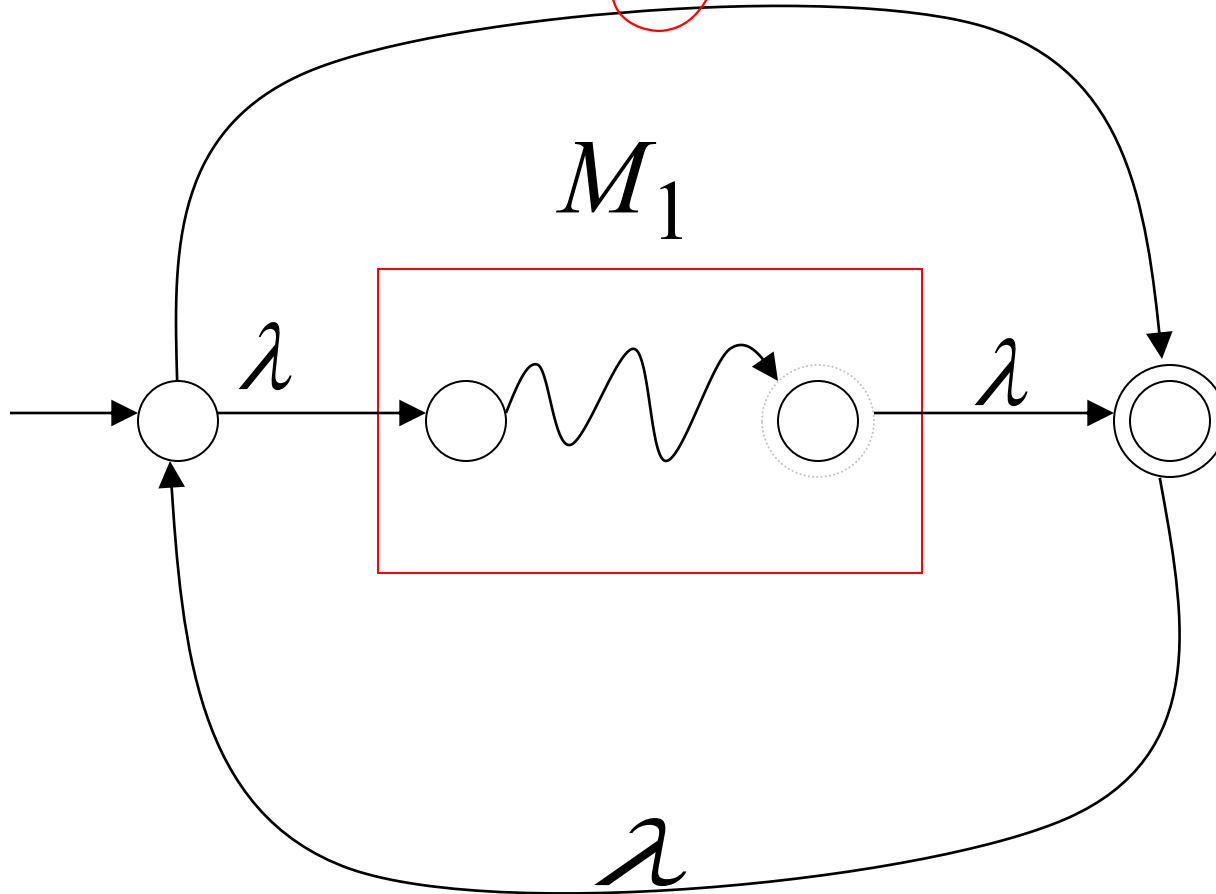


Star Operation

NFA for L_1^* *ကန့်သတ်ချက် $n=0, \dots, \infty$*

λ *လျှပ် ဝတ်ရုံရုံ*

$\lambda \in L_1^*$

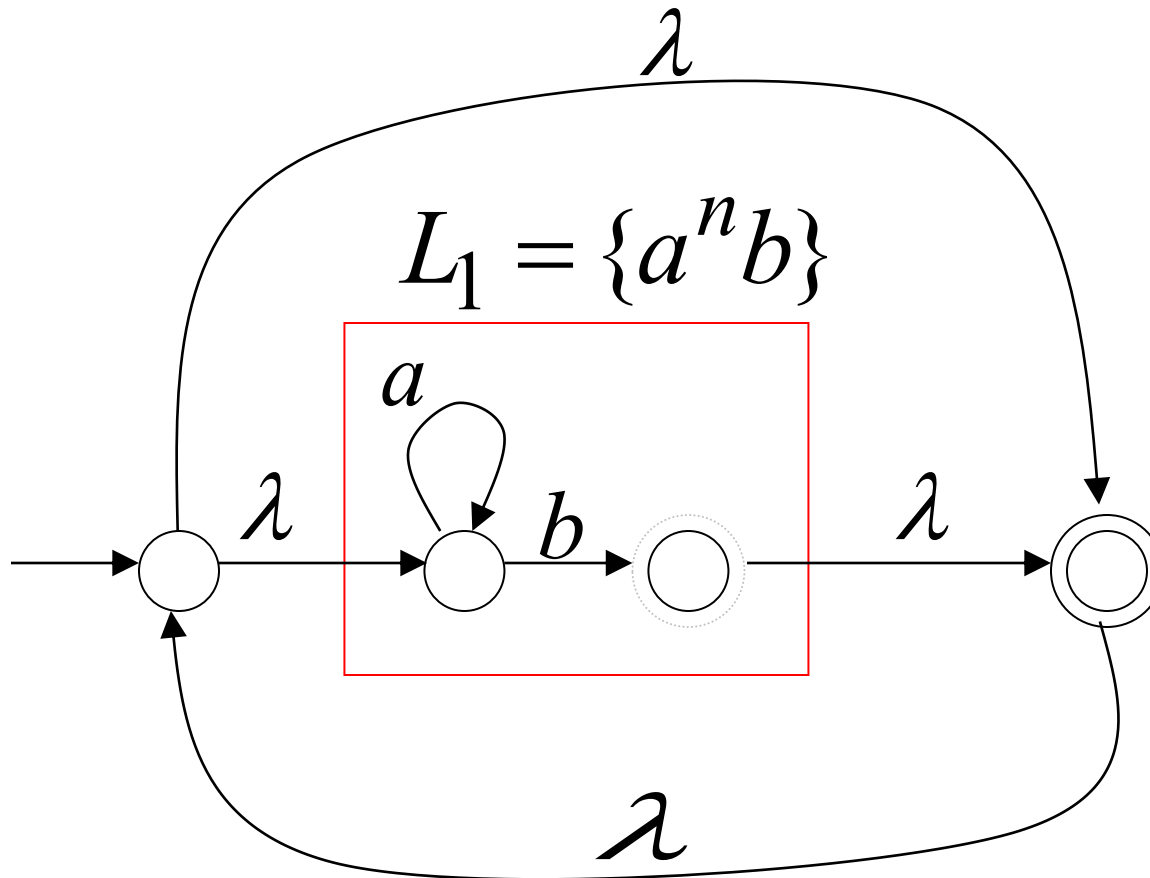


Example

NFA for $L_1^* = \{a^n b\}^*$

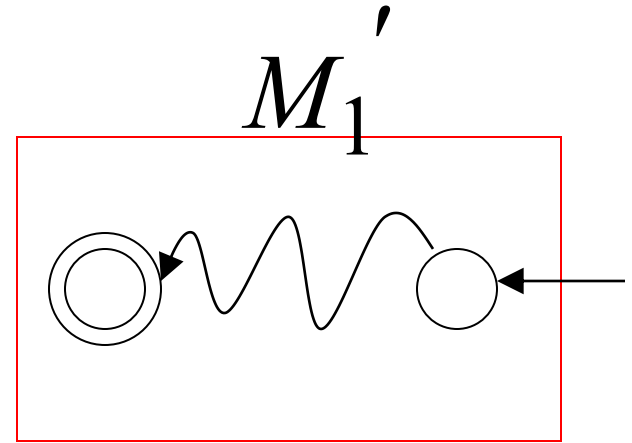
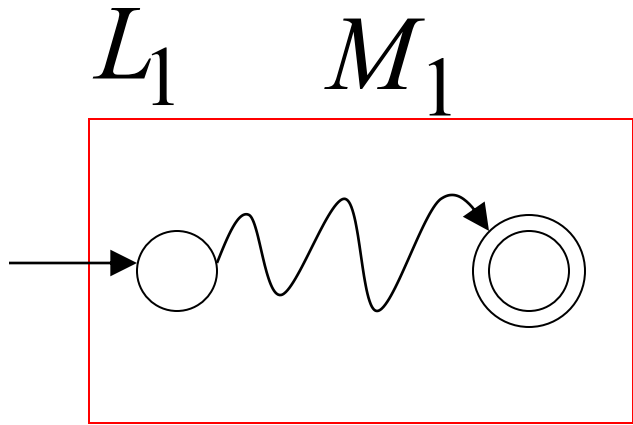
$$w = w_1 w_2 \cdots w_k$$

$$w_i \in L_1$$



Reverse

NFA for L_1^R



အစ



1. Reverse all transitions

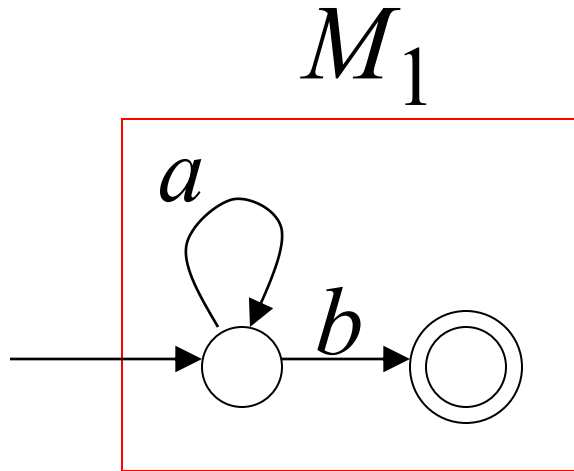
2. Make initial state final state
and vice versa

ရက်သော final? → တစ်ခုခုလုပ်
သ 1 final လုပ်

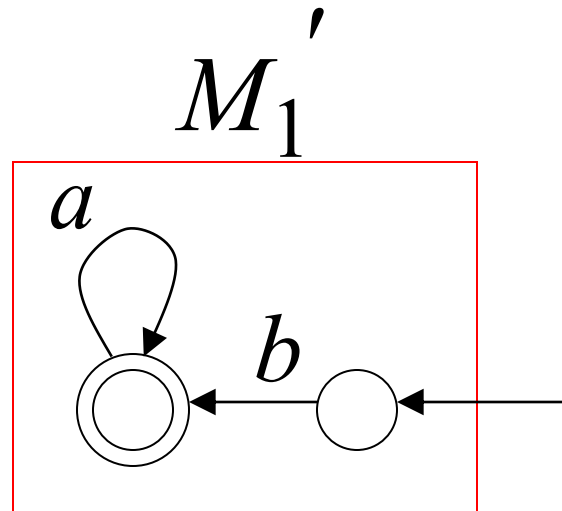
သစ် initial ကို final

Example

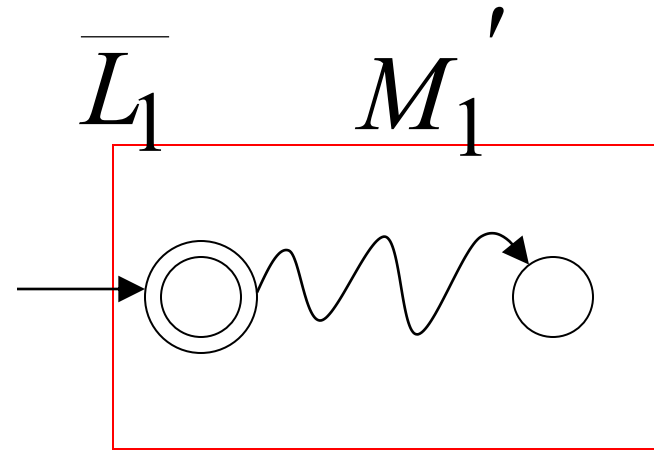
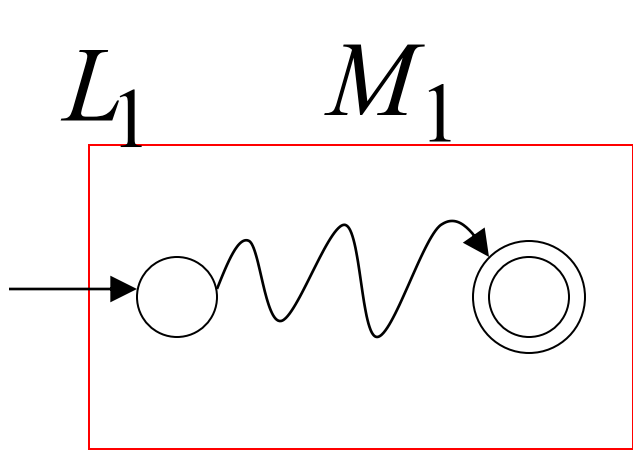
$$L_1 = \{a^n b\}$$



$$L_1^R = \{b a^n\}$$



Complement



1. Take the **DFA** that accepts L_1

666 DFA

↓
เปลี่ยน final state เป็น start state

2. Make final states non-final,
and vice-versa

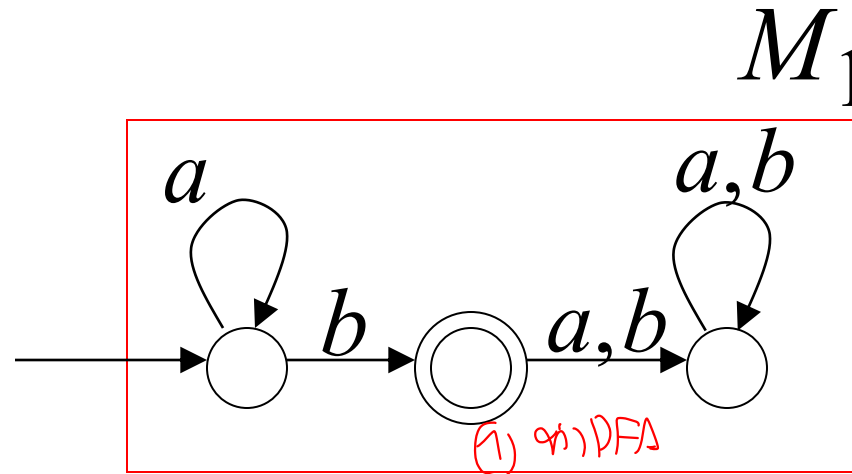
↓
สลับ state ทั่วทั้ง

↓
complement คือการ
เปลี่ยน final เป็น non-final

↓
non-final → final

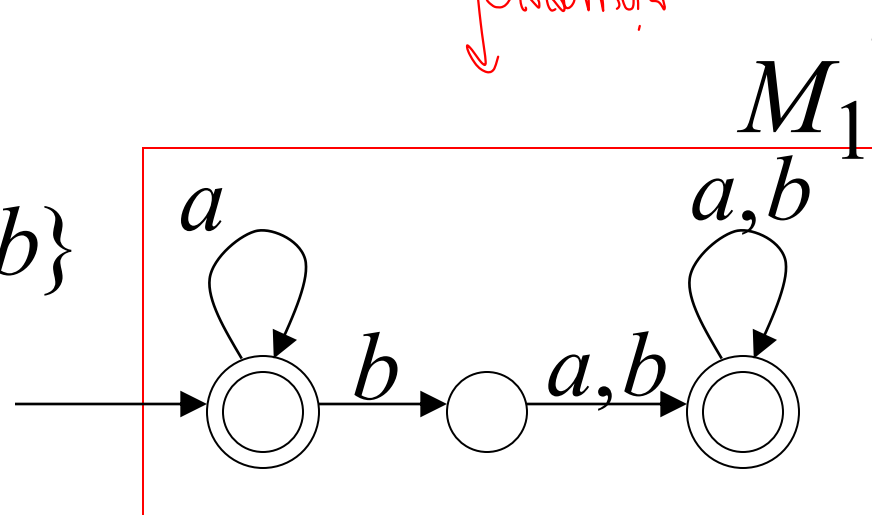
Example

$$L_1 = \{a^n b\}$$



↓
ଉଦାହରଣ

$$\overline{L_1} = \{a, b\}^* - \{a^n b\}$$



Intersection

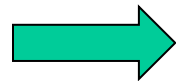
DeMorgan's Law:

$$L_1 \cap L_2 = \overline{\overline{L_1} \cup \overline{L_2}}$$

$\text{Reg} \cup \text{Reg} = \text{Reg}$ $\overline{\overline{\text{Reg}}} = \text{Reg}$

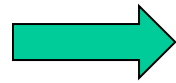
L_1, L_2

regular



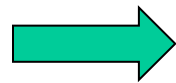
$\overline{L_1}, \overline{L_2}$

regular



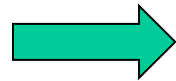
$\overline{L_1} \cup \overline{L_2}$

regular



$\overline{\overline{L_1} \cup \overline{L_2}}$

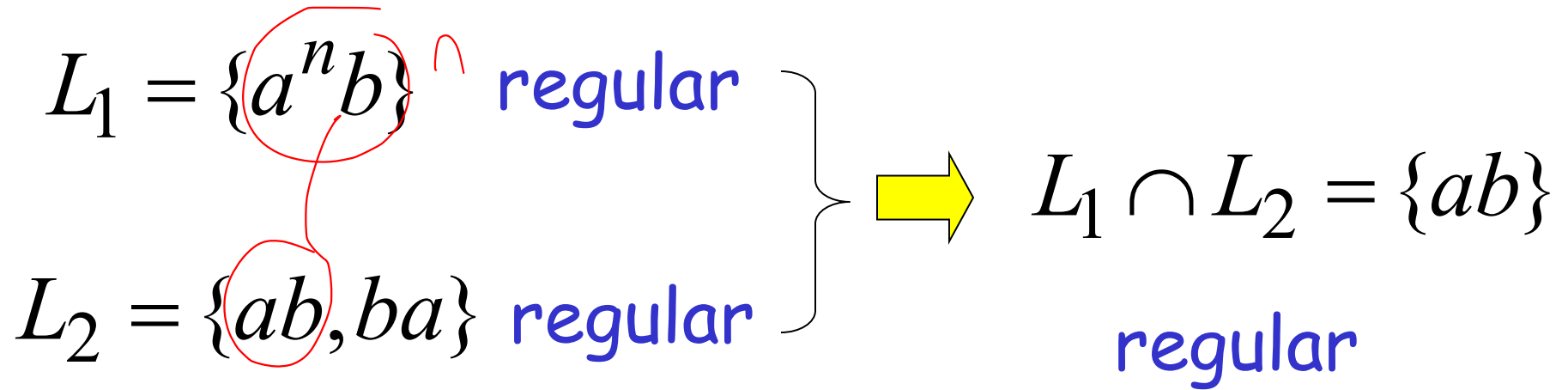
regular



$L_1 \cap L_2$

regular

Example

$$\begin{array}{l} L_1 = \{a^n b\} \text{ regular} \\ L_2 = \{ab, ba\} \text{ regular} \end{array} \bigg\} \Rightarrow L_1 \cap L_2 = \{ab\} \text{ regular}$$


Regular Expressions

Regular Expressions

Regular expressions → វិធីសាស្ត្រសរសេរ regular
describe regular languages

Example: $(a + b \cdot c)^*$

ឈាត្រួតសរសេរ set
describes the language

$$\{a, bc\}^* = \{\lambda, a, bc, aa, abc, bca, \dots\}$$

set notation

Why do we need Regular Expressions ? <<Click>>

Recursive Definition

Primitive regular expressions: \emptyset , λ , α

↳ base case = ၂အခြေခံကိစ္စများလေးများလေး

↓
alphabet ကို
↓
ကိစ္စလေး?

Given regular expressions r_1 and r_2

union

$r_1 \oplus r_2$ union

$r_1 \cdot r_2$ concat

r_1^* rep

(r_1)

Are regular expressions

Examples

A regular expression: $(a + b \cdot c)^* \cdot (c + \emptyset)$

Not a regular expression: $(a + b +)$? wtf

Languages of Regular Expressions

$L(r)$: language of regular expression r

Example

another regular expression

$$L((a + b \cdot c)^*) = \{\lambda, a, bc, aa, abc, bca, \dots\}$$

$\{a, bc\}^*$

Definition

For primitive regular expressions:

$$L(\emptyset) = \emptyset$$

$$L(\lambda) = \{\lambda\}$$

ได้ string ที่ ไม่ ว่าง เริ่มและจบที่ ตัวเดียว
← คล้ายกับ

$$L(a) = \{a\}$$

Definition (continued)

gibt es r_1 an operation für r_2

For regular expressions r_1 and r_2

$$L(r_1 + r_2) = L(r_1) \cup L(r_2)$$

bestimmung L von r_1

$$L(r_1 \cdot r_2) = L(r_1) L(r_2)$$

$$L(r_1^*) = (L(r_1))^*$$

$$L((r_1)) = L(r_1)$$

Example

Regular expression: $(a + b) \cdot a^*$

வழங்குதல்

$$\begin{aligned} L((a + b) \cdot a^*) &= L((a + b)) L(a^*) \\ &= L(a + b) L(a^*) \\ &= (L(a) \cup L(b)) (L(a))^* \\ &= (\{a\} \cup \{b\}) (\{a\})^* \\ &= \{a, b\} \{\lambda, a, aa, aaa, \dots\} \\ &= \{a, aa, aaa, \dots, b, ba, baa, \dots\} \end{aligned}$$

Example

Regular expression $r = (a + b)^*(a + bb)$

$$L(r) = \{a, bb, aa, abb, ba, bbb, \dots\}$$

substrings

Example

Regular expression $r = (aa)^*(bb)^*b$

$$L(r) = \{a^{2n}b^{2m}b : \overset{\text{အညွှန်းကိန်း}}{n, m \geq 0}\}$$

Example

Regular expression

$$r = (0 + 1)^* \textcircled{00} (0 + 1)^*$$

any string of 0 and 1's

any string of 0 and 1's

$$L(r) = \{ \text{all strings with at least} \\ \text{two consecutive 0} \}$$

at least

110011 11000011

Example

Regular expression $r = (1 + 01)^* (0 + \lambda)$

ក្រាមរង្វង់នៃ L គឺស្រប brute force ឆ្លើយតប

$\{\lambda, 1, 0, 1, 11, 101, 0101, \dots\} \cdot \{0, \lambda\}$

ឆ្លើយតប $\{\lambda, 0, 1, 10, 01, 010$

$L(r) = \{ \text{all strings without} \\ \text{two consecutive 0} \}$

ឆ្លើយតបដែល 0 តំណាង

Equivalent Regular Expressions

Definition:

Regular expressions r_1 and r_2 តើជាអក្សរកំណត់ L ត្រូវគ្នាដែរ \rightarrow យើងហៅ LFA & DFA
ដែលទទួលបានអក្ខរកំណត់ដូចគ្នា

are **equivalent** if $L(r_1) = L(r_2)$

Example

$L = \{ \text{all strings without} \\ \text{two consecutive 0} \}$

$$r_1 = (1 + 01)^* (0 + \lambda)$$

นี่คือแบบ

ง่าย ๆ

$$r_2 = (1^* 0 1 1^*)^* (0 + \lambda) + 1^* (0 + \lambda)$$

r_1 กับ $r_2 \rightarrow$ 2 version simplify

$L(r_1) = L(r_2) = L \quad \longrightarrow \quad r_1 \text{ and } r_2 \\ \text{are equivalent} \\ \text{regular expr.}$

Regular Expressions and ကျခံသော Regular Languages

Theorem

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Languages} \\ \text{Generated by} \\ \text{Regular Expressions} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Regular} \\ \text{Languages} \end{array} \right\}$$

Theorem - Part 1

Handwritten note: $A \subseteq B \rightarrow$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Languages} \\ \text{Generated by} \\ \text{Regular Expressions} \end{array} \right\} \subseteq \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Regular} \\ \text{Languages} \end{array} \right\}$$

1. For any regular expression r
the language $L(r)$ is regular

Theorem - Part 2

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Languages} \\ \text{Generated by} \\ \text{Regular Expressions} \end{array} \right\} \supseteq \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Regular} \\ \text{Languages} \end{array} \right\}$$

2. For any regular language L there is a regular expression r with $L(r) = L$

Proof - Part 1

1. For any regular expression r
the language $L(r)$ is regular

Proof by induction on the size of r

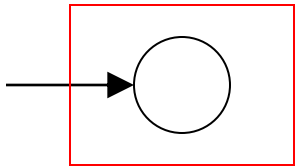
Induction Basis

Primitive Regular Expressions: \emptyset , λ , a

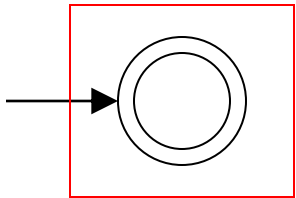
regular expression ที่เล็กที่สุด "primitive"

NFAs

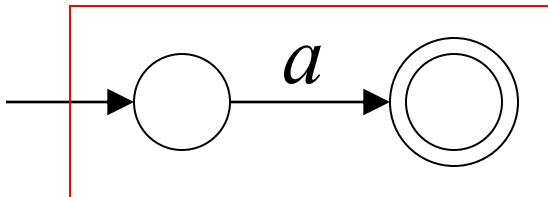
นิยาม NFA $M_i \rightarrow$ regular language



$$\underline{L(M_1) = \emptyset = L(\emptyset)}$$



$$L(M_2) = \{\lambda\} = L(\lambda)$$



$$L(M_3) = \{a\} = L(a)$$

regular
languages

Inductive Hypothesis

Assume

ရောသေးသမျှအား

for regular expressions r_1 and r_2

that

$L(r_1)$ and $L(r_2)$ are regular languages

Inductive Step

We will prove:

$$L(r_1 + r_2)$$

$$L(r_1 \cdot r_2)$$

$$L(r_1^*)$$

$$L((r_1))$$

closure operation กับ

ถ้าสมมติว่า regular yes!

Are regular
Languages

By definition of regular expressions:

$$L(r_1 + r_2) = L(r_1) \cup L(r_2)$$

Handwritten notes: အပေါင်း (above $+$), yes (above $L(r_1)$), yes (above $L(r_2)$), အားလုံးပါဝင် (to the right)

$$L(r_1 \cdot r_2) = L(r_1) L(r_2)$$

Handwritten note: ပြီးပါးရဲ့နိဂဏ (to the right)

$$L(r_1^*) = (L(r_1))^*$$

$$L((r_1)) = L(r_1)$$

By inductive hypothesis we know:

$L(r_1)$ and $L(r_2)$ are regular languages

We also know:

as

Regular languages are closed under:

Union $L(r_1) \cup L(r_2)$

Concatenation $L(r_1) L(r_2)$

Star $(L(r_1))^*$

Therefore:

$$L(r_1 + r_2) = L(r_1) \cup L(r_2)$$

$$L(r_1 \cdot r_2) = L(r_1) L(r_2)$$

$$L(r_1^*) = (L(r_1))^*$$

Are regular
languages

And trivially:

$L((r_1))$ is a regular language

Proof - Part 2

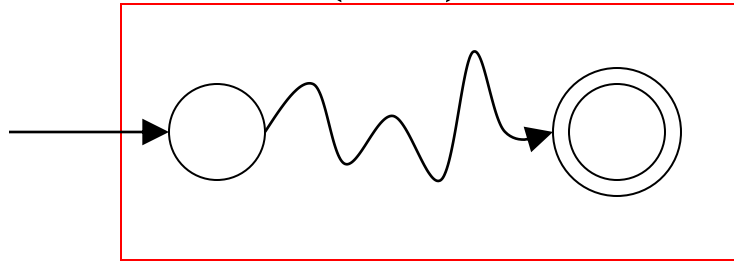
2. For any regular language L there is a regular expression r with $L(r) = L$

มรทำนิยามตัวจริง \rightarrow สร้าง algo จํานวนเต็มของกฎจนทำได้

Proof by construction of regular expression

Since L is regular take the NFA M that accepts it

$$L(M) = L$$

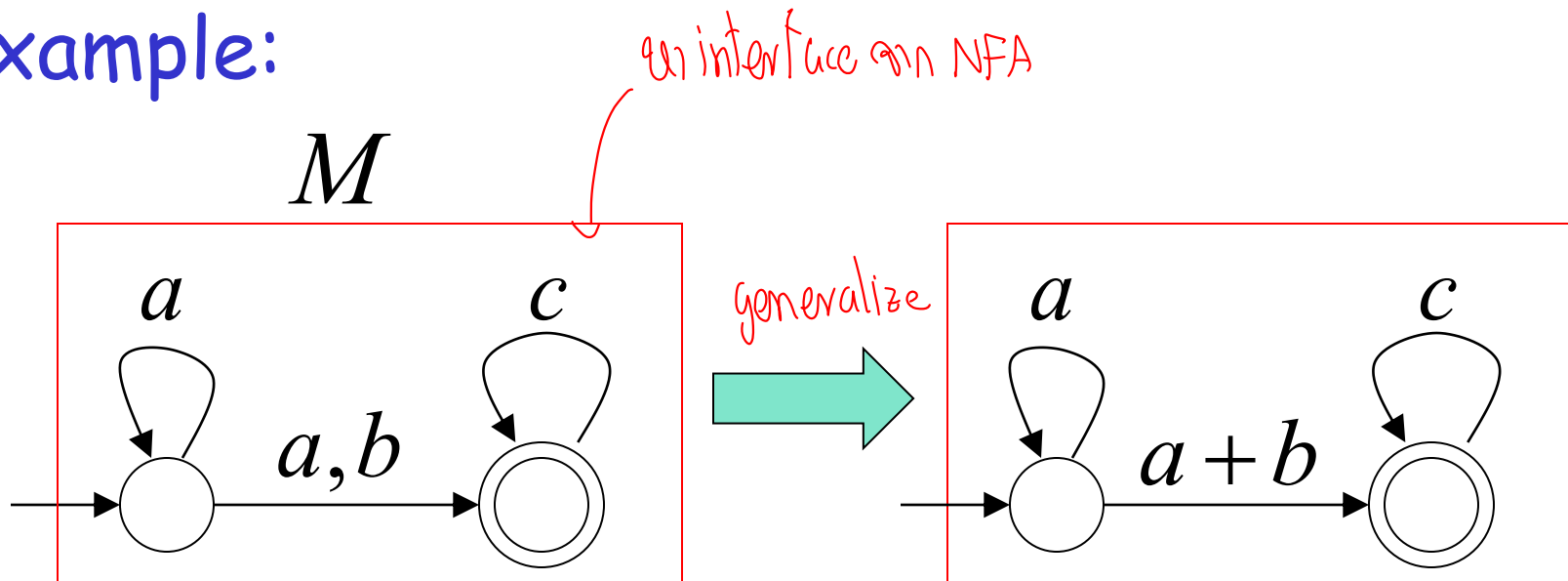


Single final state

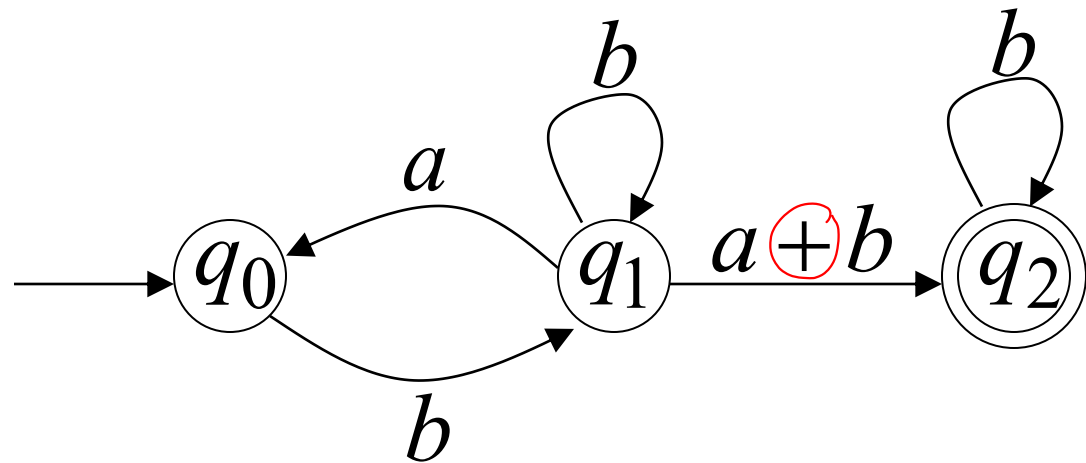
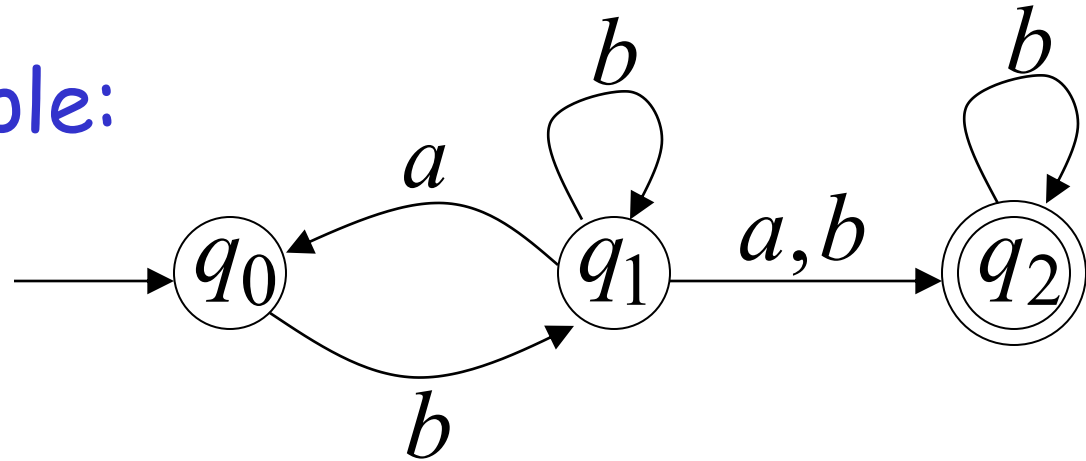
From M construct the equivalent
Generalized Transition Graph

in which transition labels are regular expressions

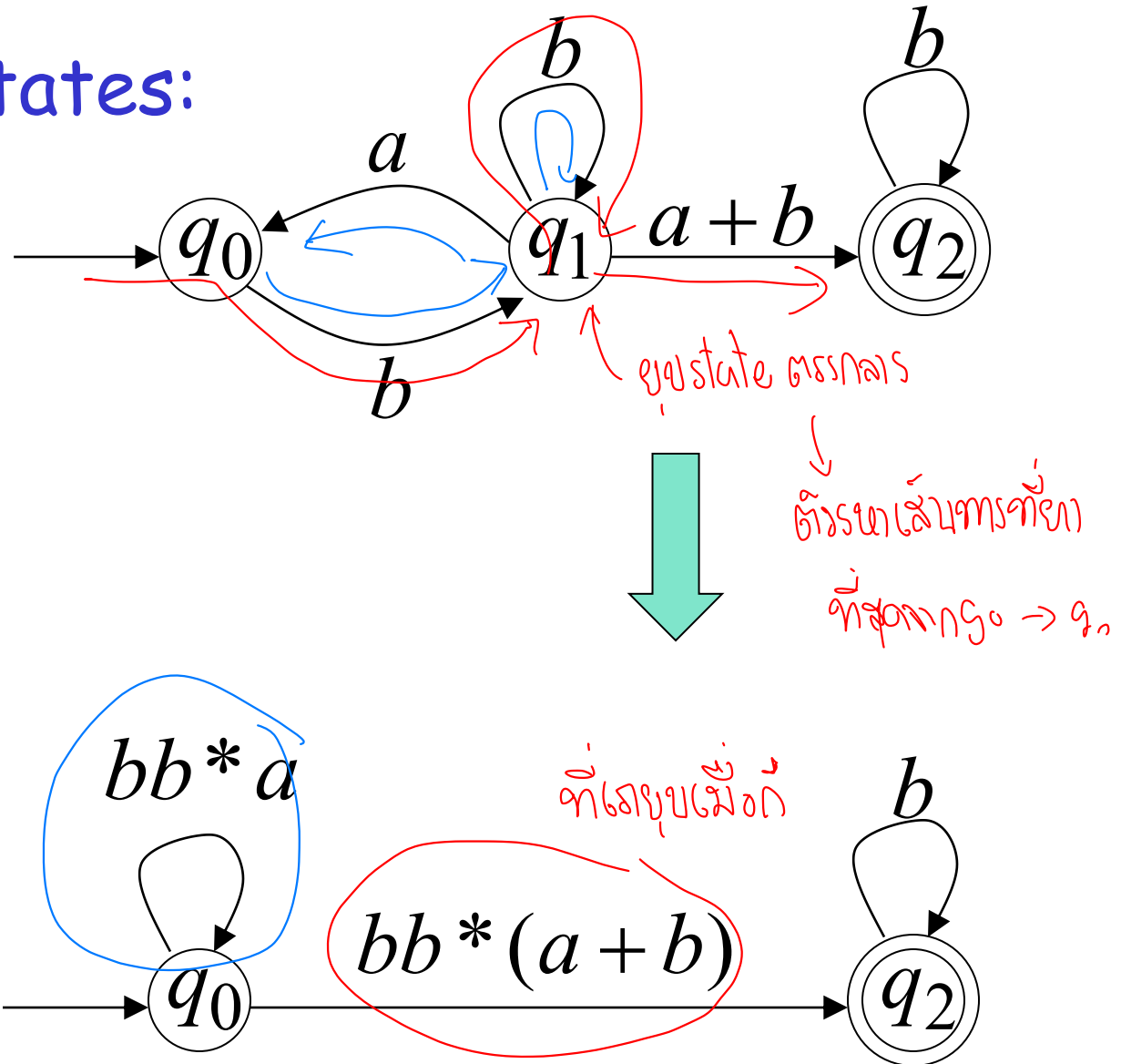
Example:



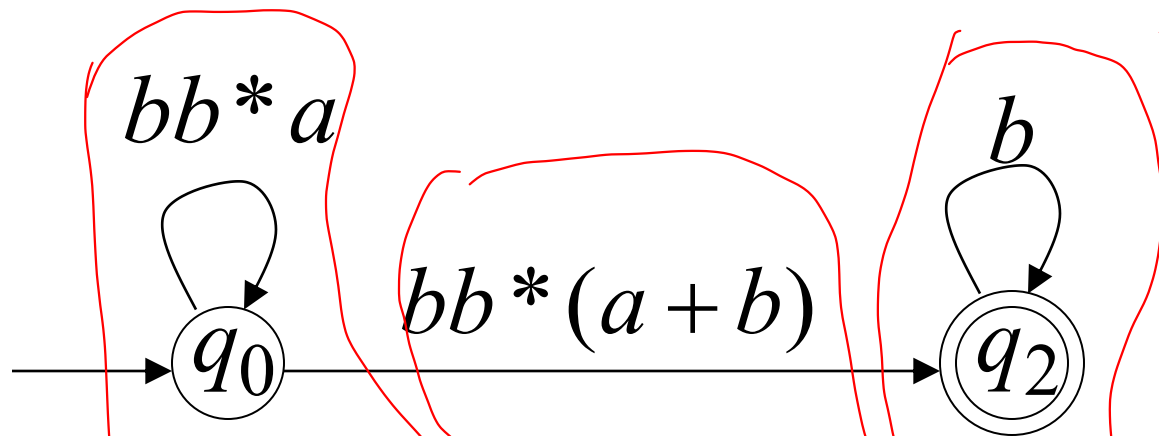
Another Example:



Reducing the states:



Resulting Regular Expression: ถ้าได้ regular expression
NFA ได้ แล้วหา
gen reg exp

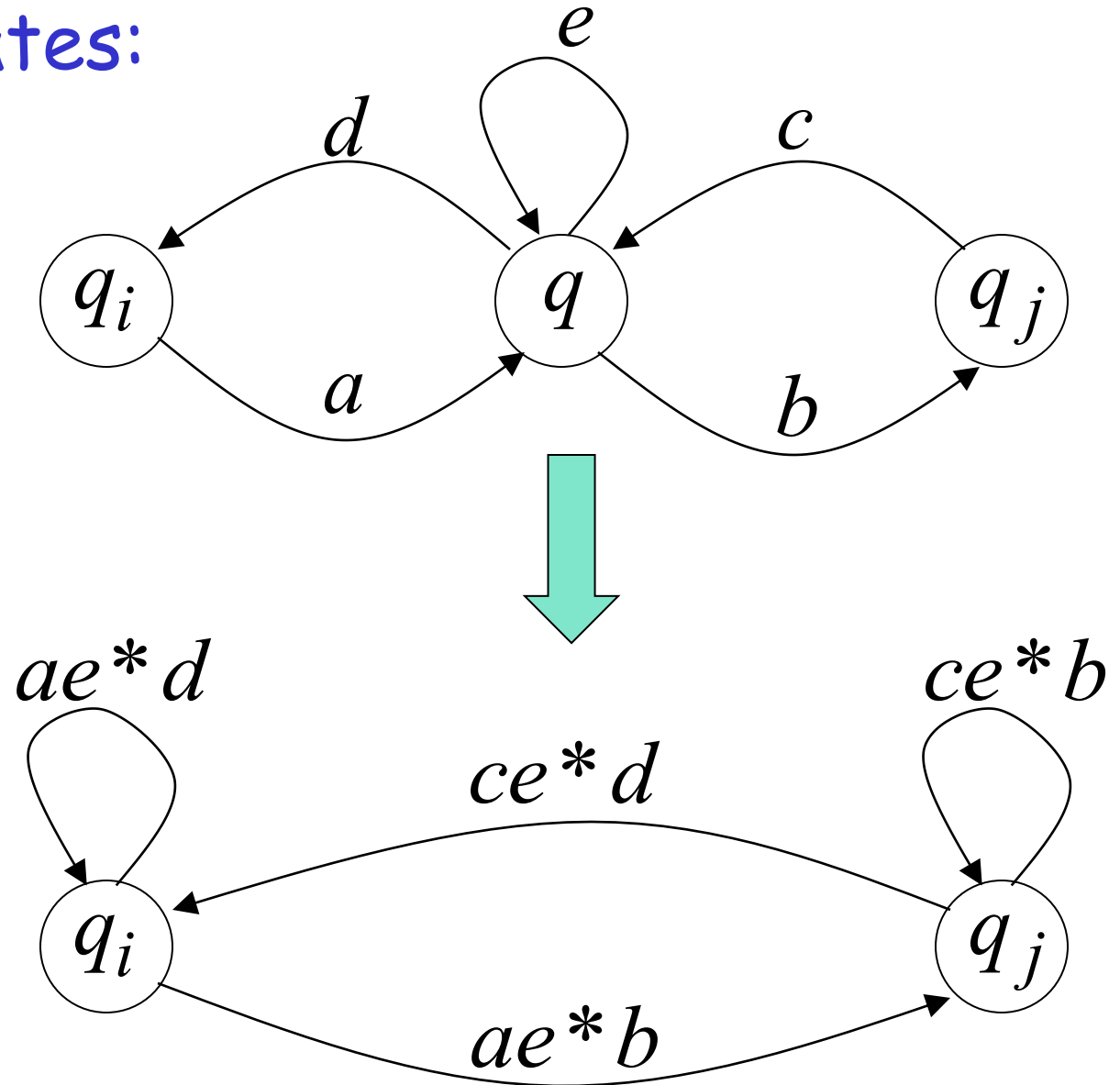


$$r = (bb^*a)^*bb^*(a+b)b^*$$

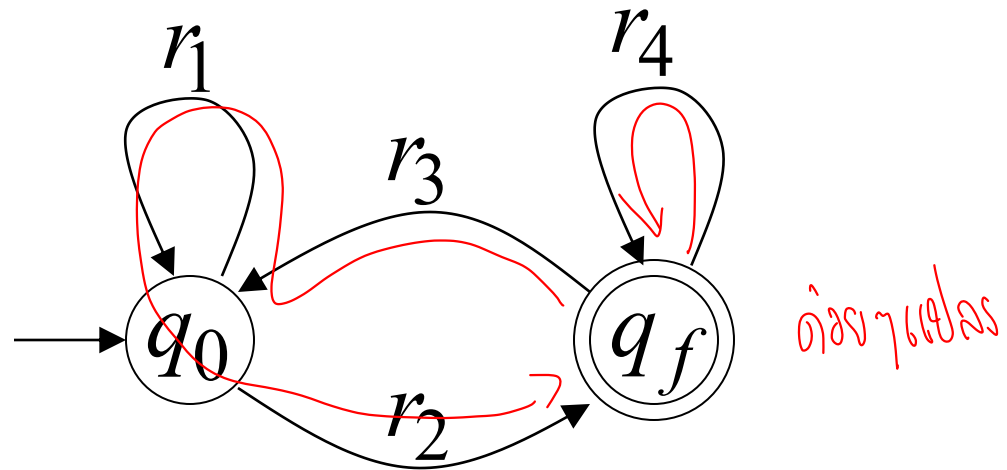
$$L(r) = L(M) = L$$

In General

Removing states:



The final transition graph:



The resulting regular expression:

$$r = r_1 * r_2 (r_4 + r_3 r_1 * r_2) *$$

$$L(r) = L(M) = L$$

Why do we need Regular Expressions ?

Let's say you want to find a phone number in a string. You know the pattern: three numbers, a hyphen, three numbers, a hyphen, and four numbers.

Here's an example: 415-555-4242.

ถ้า text คือ 415-555-4242 → ออกรูปแบบที่เรารู้จัก

Without RE, your Python code may look lengthy like this.

sub string ที่เรารู้จัก

```
def isPhoneNumber(text):
    if len(text) != 12:
        return False
    for i in range(0, 3):
        if not text[i].isdecimal():
            return False
    if text[3] != '-':
        return False
    for i in range(4, 7):
        if not text[i].isdecimal():
            return False
    if text[7] != '-':
        return False
    for i in range(8, 12):
        if not text[i].isdecimal():
            return False
    return True
```

ไม่ครบแบบ
ถูก

Why do we need Regular Expressions ?

With Regular Expression, your Python code will be compact.

regex

```
import re
phoneNumRegex = re.compile(r'\d\d\d-\d\d\d-\d\d\d\d')
mo = phoneNumRegex.search('My number is 415-555-4242.')
print('Phone number found: ' + mo.group())
```

Output:

Phone number found: 415-555-4242

<<Back>>