

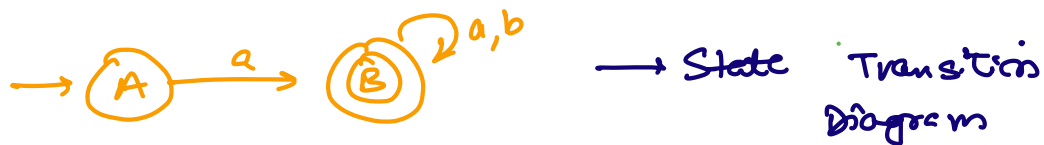
Conversion of NFA to DFA:

Both DFA & NFA equally powerful.

by default DFA is NFA

But NFA is not DFA.

Eg.: NFA starts with 'a' $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$

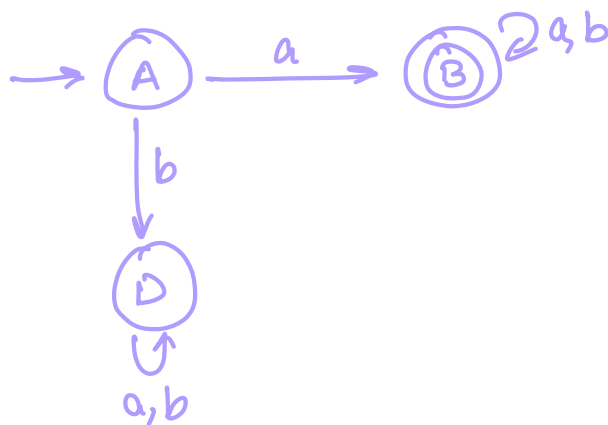


State Transition Table:
(NFA)

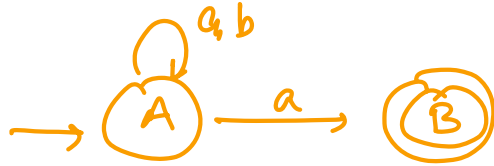
	a	b
→ A	B	ϕ → no move available
* B	B	B

State Transition Table:
(DFA)

	a	b
→ A	B	D (Dead state)
* B	B	B
D	D	D



Eg: NFA Ends with a



STT (NFA)

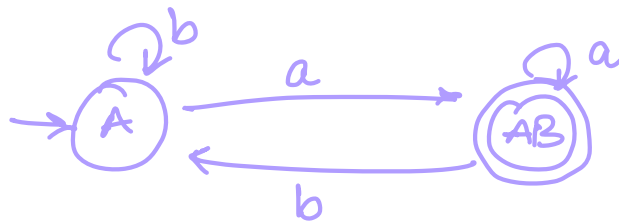
	a	b
→ A	AB	A
* B	∅	∅

no transition

STT (DFA)

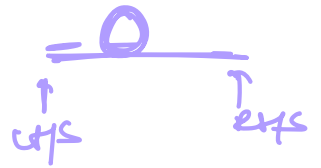
	a	b
→ A	AB	A
* AB	AB	A

STD (DFA)



Eg: NFA: 2nd symbol from LHS is 'a'

STD (NFA)



STT (NFA)

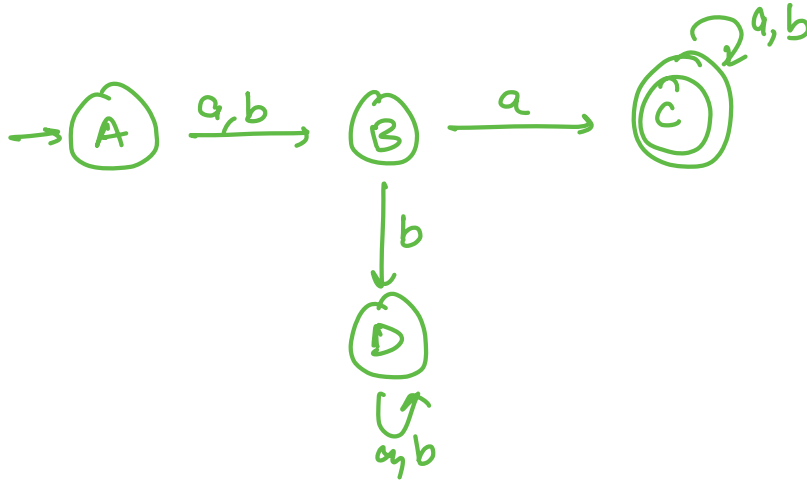
	a	b
→ A	B	B
B	C	∅
* C	C	C

$\phi \rightarrow$ Dead State

STT
(DFA)

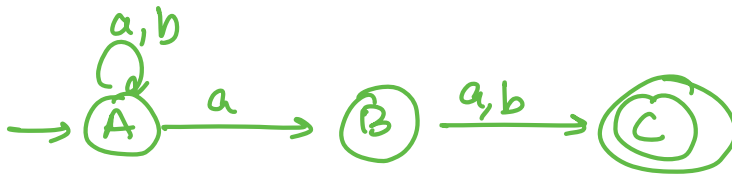
	a	b
\rightarrow A	B	B
B	C	D
\rightarrow C	C	C
D	D	D

STD
(DFA)



eg: Second symbol from RHS is 'a'

NFA
(STD)



NFA
(STT)

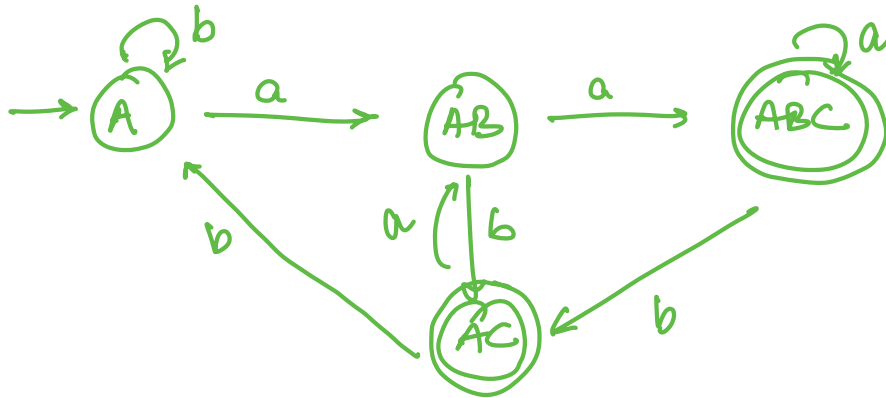
	a	b
\rightarrow A	AB	A
B	C	C
\rightarrow C	ϕ	ϕ

DFA
(STT)

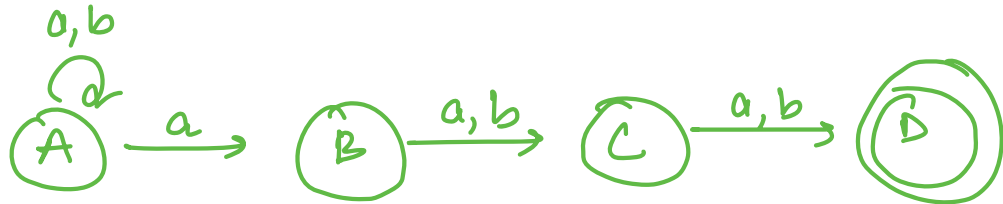
	a	b
\rightarrow A	AB	A
AB	ABC	AC

* ABC ABC AC

* AC AB A



Ex: 3rd symbol from RHS is 'a'



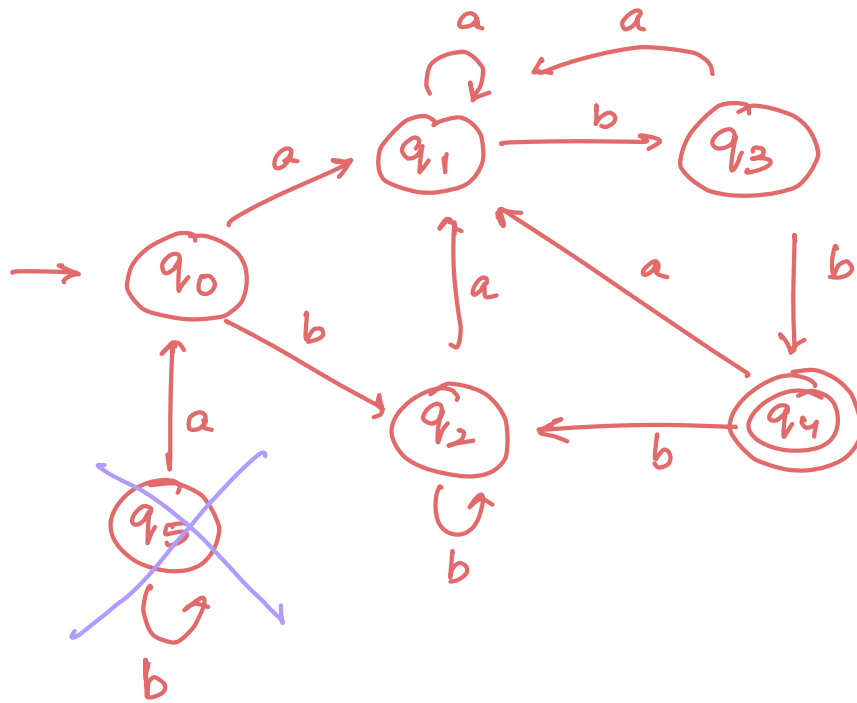
	a	b
→ A	AB	A
B	C	C
C	D	D
* D	∅	∅

	a	b
→ A	AB ✓	A ✓
AB	ABC ✓	AC ✓
ABC	ABCD ✓	ACD ✓
AC	ABD ✓	AD ✓
* ABCD	ABCD ✓	ACD ✓
* ACD	ABD ✓	AD ✓

* ADD	ABC ✓	AC ✓
* AD	AB ✓	A ✓

Minimization of DFA:

Eq:



1. Unreachable states remove (q_5 remove)

2.

	a	b
→ q_0	q_1	q_2
q_1	q_1	q_2
q_2	q_1	q_2
q_3	q_1	q_4
* q_4	q_1	q_2

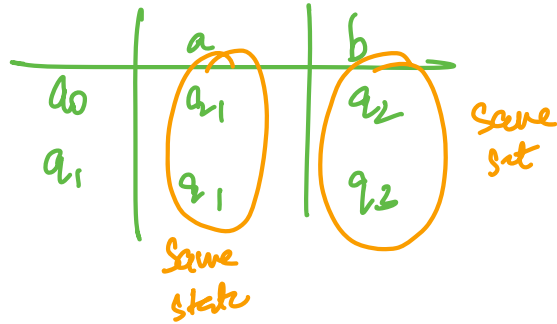
3- find out 0 Equivalent states
(find & remove separately)

Equivalent States:

$[q_0 \ q_1 \ q_2 \ q_3] \ [q_4]$

Find out 1 equivalent States:

$q_0 \ q_1 ?$



$[q_0 \ q_1] \ [q_4]$

$q_2 ?$
 $q_3 ?$

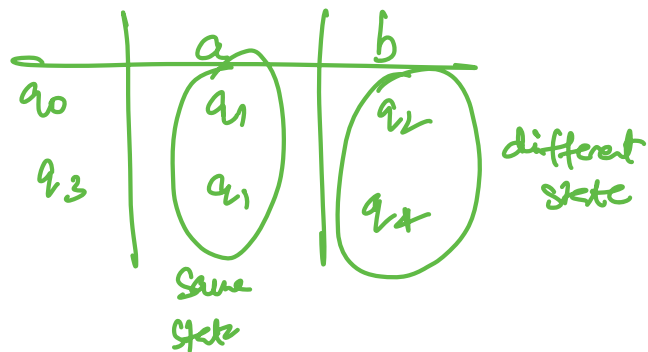
$q_0 \ q_2 ?$



$[q_0 \ q_1 \ q_2] \ [q_4]$

$q_3 ?$

$q_0 \ q_3 ?$

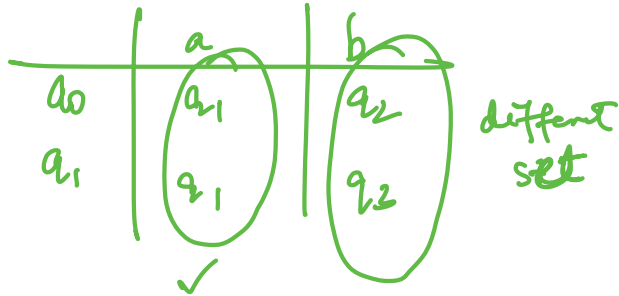


$[q_0 \ q_1 \ q_2] \ [q_4] \ [q_3]$

① 2 Equivalence

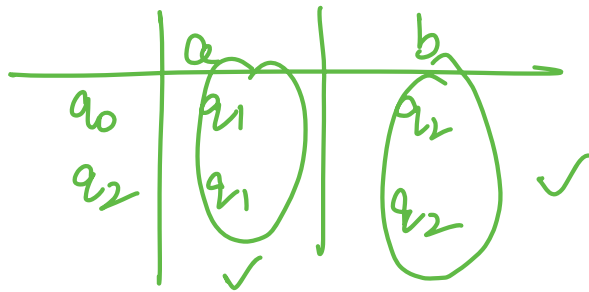
$[q_0 q_1 q_2]$ $[q_4]$ $[q_3]$

$q_0 q_1$



$[q_0]$ $[q_1]$ $[q_4]$ $[q_3]$ $q_2 ?$

$q_0 q_2$

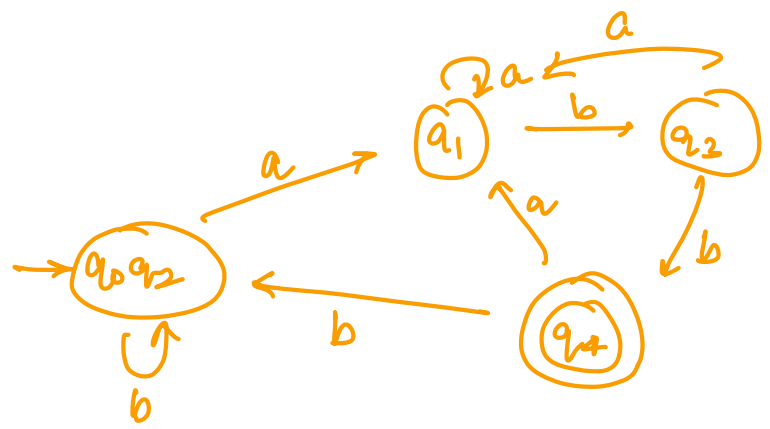
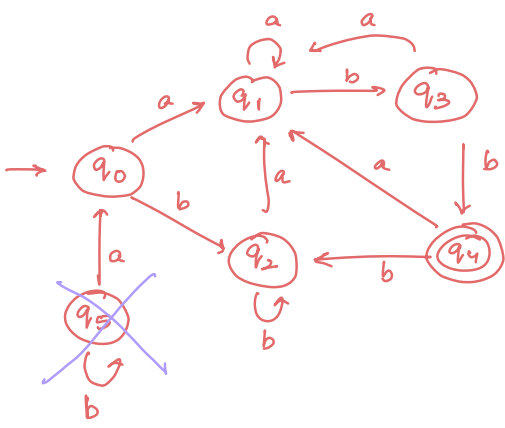


$[q_0 q_2]$ $[q_1]$ $[q_4]$ $[q_3]$

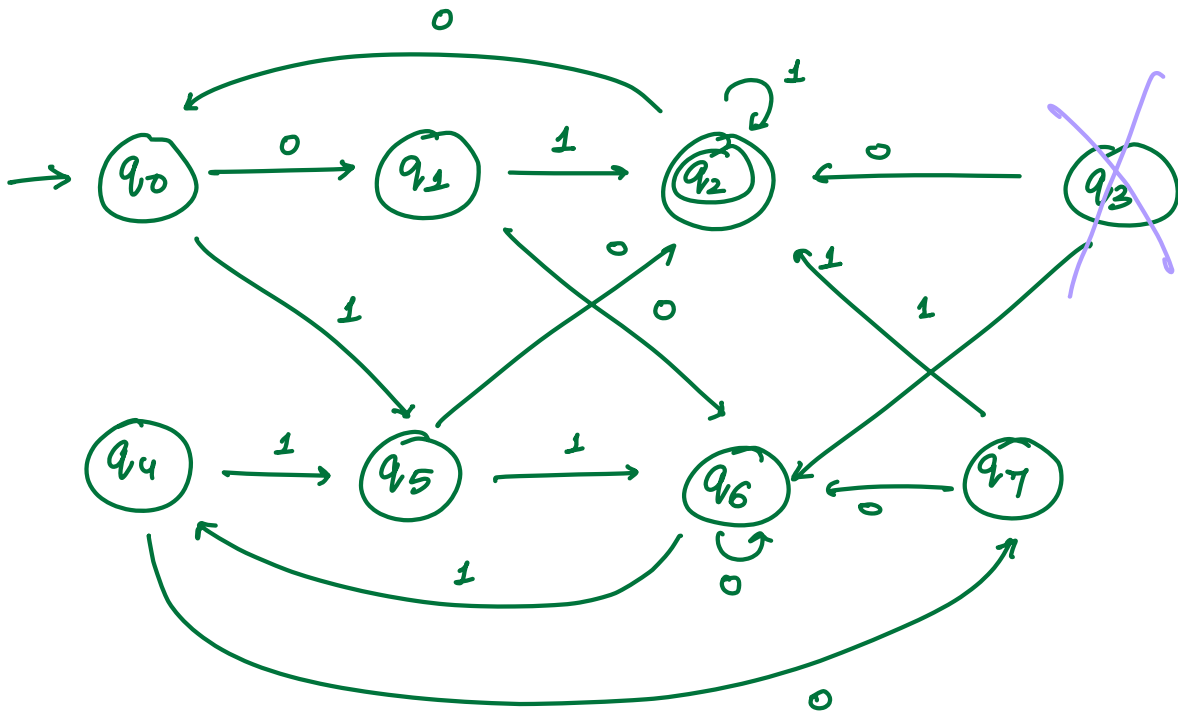
② 3 Equivalence



$[q_0 q_2]$ $[q_1]$ $[q_4]$ $[q_3]$



Ex:

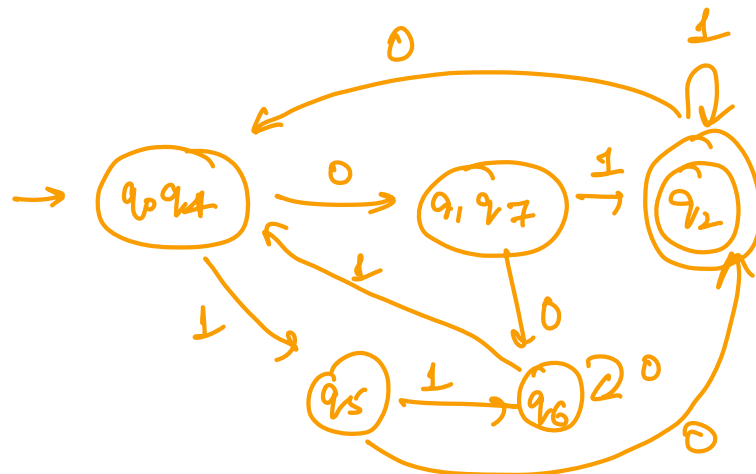
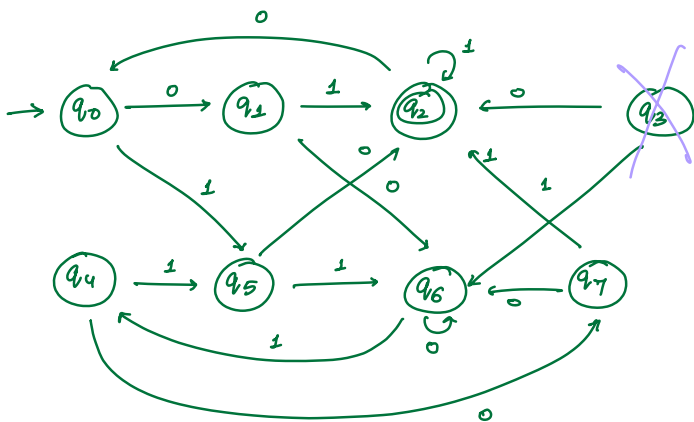


	0	1
→ q0	q1	q5
q1	q6	q2*
* q2	q0	q2*
q4	q7	q5
q5	q2*	q6
q6	q6	q4
q7	q6	q2*

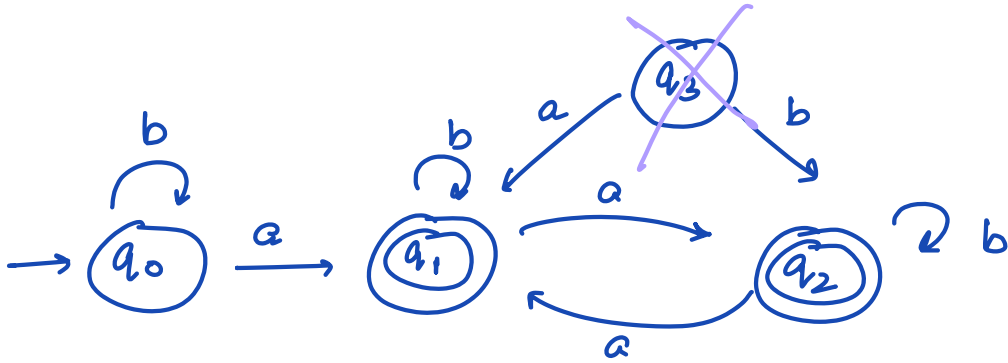


	0	1
→ q_0	$q_1 q_7$	q_5
$q_1 q_7$	q_6	q_2^*
* q_2	q_0	q_2^*
q_4	$q_1 q_7$	q_5
q_5	q_2^*	q_6
q_6	q_6	q_4

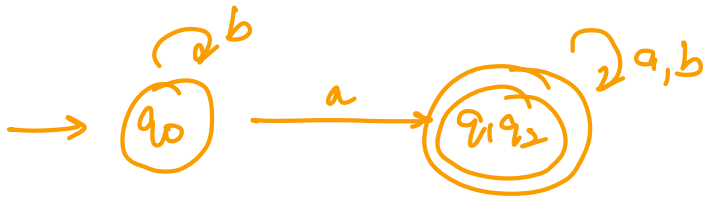
	0	1
→ $q_0 q_4$	$q_1 q_7$	q_5
$q_1 q_7$	q_6	q_2^*
* q_2	$q_0 q_4$	q_2^*
q_5	q_2^*	q_6
q_6	q_6	$q_0 q_4$



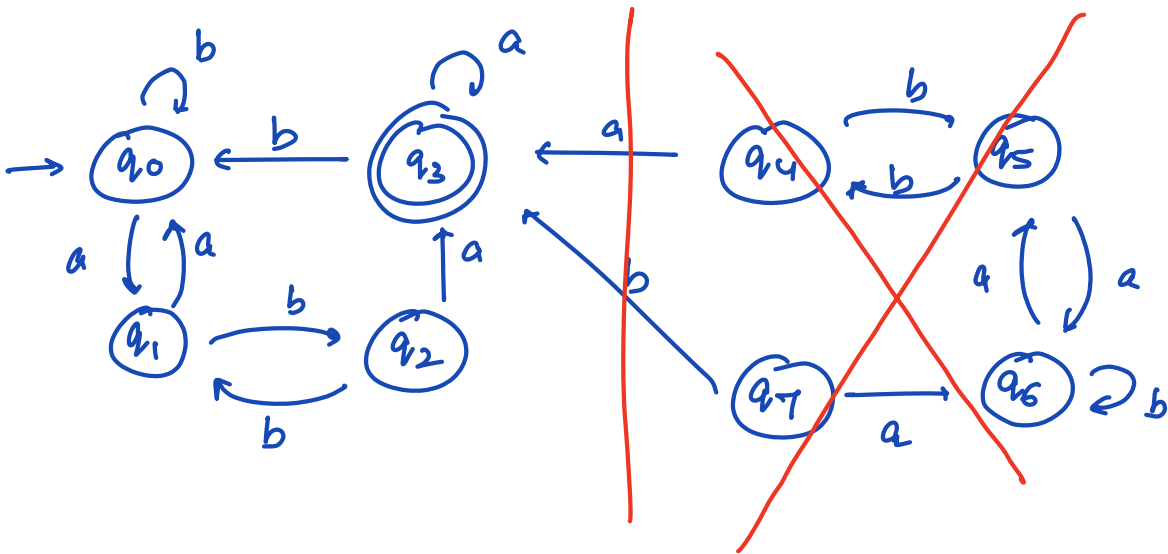
eg:



	a	b
→ q ₀	q ₁ *	q ₀
* q ₁	q ₂ *	q ₁ *
* q ₂	q ₁ *	q ₂ *



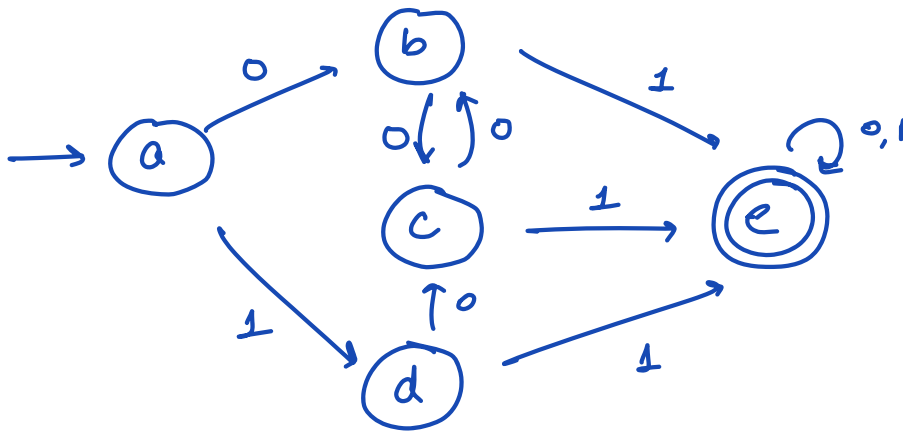
Q:



	a	b
→ q ₀	q ₁	q ₀
q ₁	q ₀	q ₂

q_2 q_3^* q_1
 $*q_3$ q_3^* q_0

Req: f



	0	1
→ a	b	d
b	c	e^*
c	b	e^*
d	c	e^*
* e	e^*	e^*

	0	1
→ a	bd	bd
bd	c	e^*
c	bd	e^*
* e	e^*	e^*

	0	1
→ a	bcd	bcd
bcd	bcd	e^*
* e	e^*	e^*

Epsilon NFA

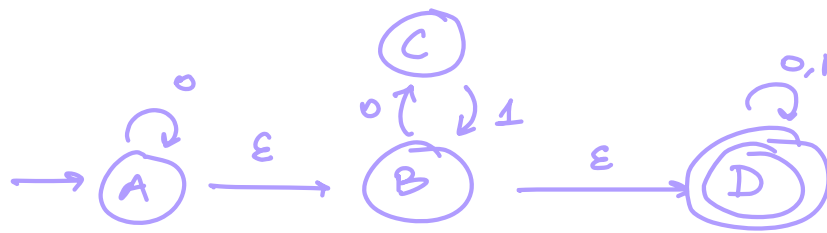
↳ NFA with epsilon moves

$\epsilon \rightarrow$ length 0

NFA: $Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, f$

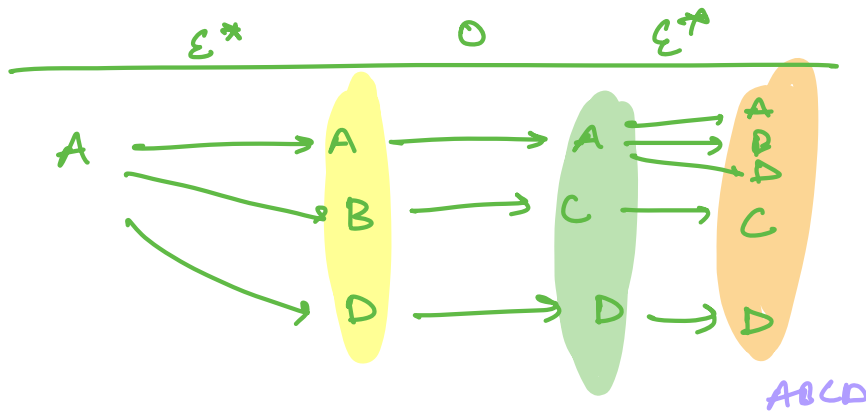
Convert ϵ -NFA to NFA?

Ex:



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

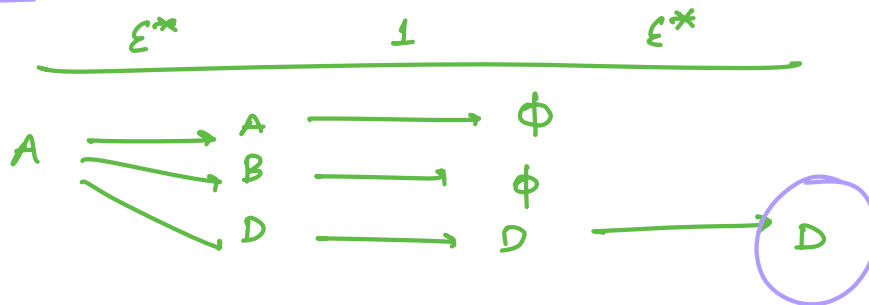
Where does A goes on 0?



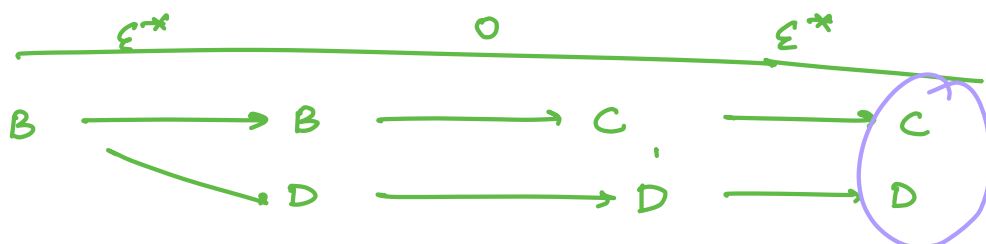
- ϵ -closure(A) = ABD
- ϵ -closure(B) = BD
- ϵ -closure(D) = D
- ϵ -closure(C) = C

$$\epsilon\text{-closure}(B(\epsilon\text{-closure}(A), 0))$$

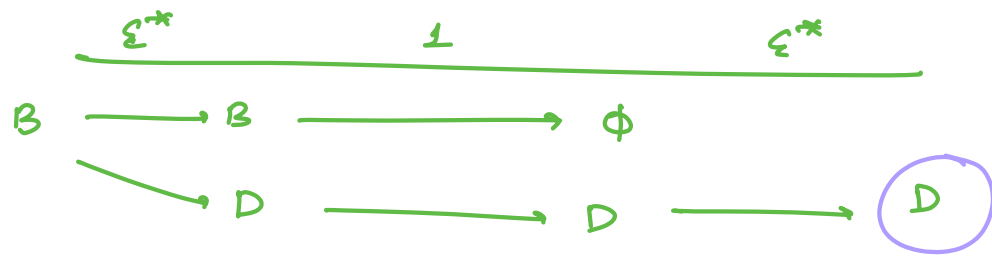
State A, 1



State B, 0



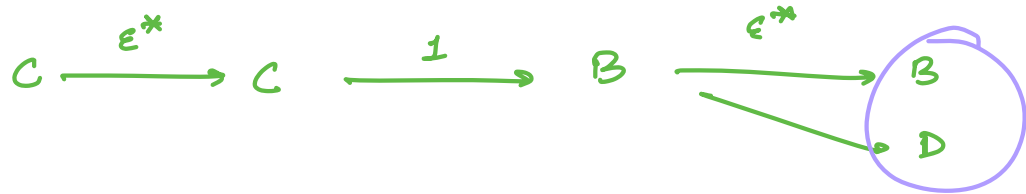
State B, 1



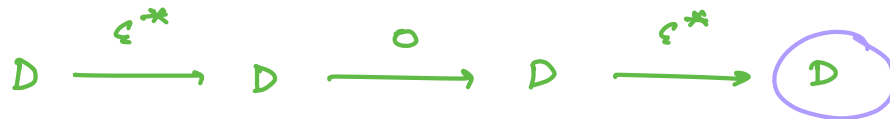
State C, 0



State C, 1



State D, 0



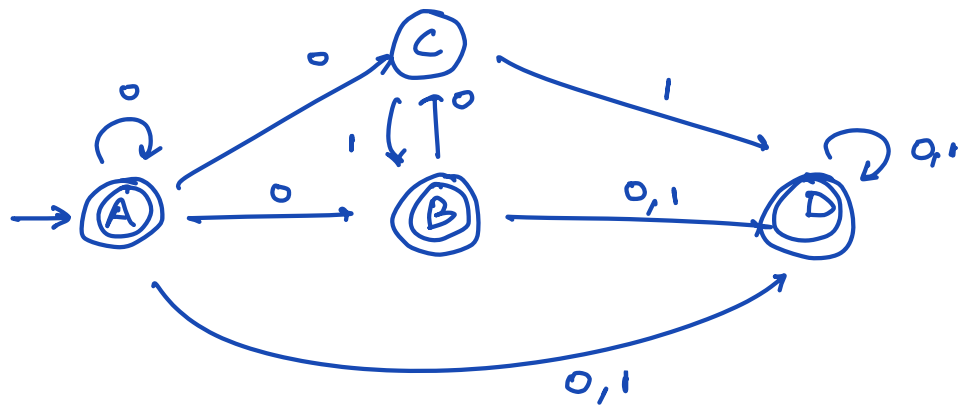
State D, 1



State
Transition
Table
(NFA)

	0	1
\rightarrow A	ABCD	D
B	CD	D
C	ϕ	BD
D	D	D

State
Transition
Diagram



States in whose ϵ -closure D was present : all those states will be your new final state.

NFA \rightarrow DFA

no. of states same/increase

ENFA \rightarrow NFA

states same

(final states will increase)