

Finite-State Automata and Regular Languages

Theorem 3.3. *Every language generated by a regular expression can be recognized by an NFA.*

- proof idea
 - definition of regular expression is recursive, so utilize proof by induction
- proof sketch
 - simplest regular expressions are Φ , ϵ , a
build an NFA for each of these
 - regular expression operators are $|$, \cdot , $*$
build an NFA for each of these

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- simplest regular expressions are Φ , ϵ , a

Consider the regular expression Φ . $L(\Phi) = \{\}$. Here is a machine that accepts $\{\}$:



Consider the regular expression ϵ . $L(\epsilon) = \{\epsilon\}$. Here is a machine that accepts $\{\epsilon\}$:



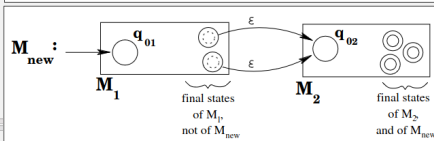
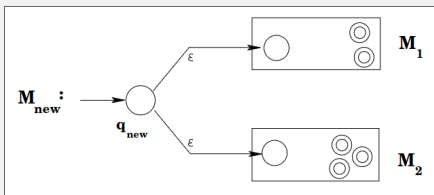
Consider the regular expression a . $L(a) = \{a\}$. Here is a machine that accepts $\{a\}$:



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- regular expression operators are $|$, \cdot , $*$



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Complete the proof of Theorem 3.3 by showing how to modify a machine that accepts $L(r)$ into a machine that accepts $L(r^*)$.

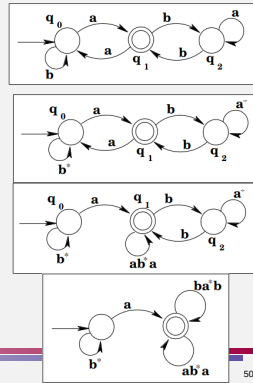
Using the construction described in Theorem 3.3, build an NFA that accepts $L((ab|a)^*(bb))$.

Show that for any DFA or NFA, there is an NFA with exactly one final state that accepts the same language.

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Theorem 3.4. Every language that is accepted by a DFA or an NFA is generated by a regular expression.

- a strategy (not a proof)
 - if the DFA/NFA has more than one final state, build an equivalent NFA with a single final state
 - repeatedly
 - replace cycles with self-loops
 - replace simple paths with transitions
- labeling the self-loops/transitions with the string corresponding to the transitions along the cycle/path, dropping no-longer-needed transitions and states
- read the final result



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