

Algorithms & Models of Computation

CS/ECE 374, Fall 2020

18.6

DFA to Regular Expression

Back to Regular Languages

We saw the following two theorems previously.

Theorem 18.1.

For every NFA N over a finite alphabet Σ there is DFA M such that $L(M) = L(N)$.

Theorem 18.2.

For every regular expression r over finite alphabet Σ there is a NFA N such that $L(N) = L(r)$.

We claimed the following theorem which would prove equivalence of NFAs, DFAs and regular expressions.

Theorem 18.3.

For every DFA M over a finite alphabet Σ there is a regular expression r such that $L(M) = L(r)$.

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DFA to Regular Expression

Given DFA $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_1, F)$ want to construct an equivalent regular expression r .

Idea:

- Number states of DFA: $Q = \{q_1, \dots, q_n\}$ where $|Q| = n$.
- Define $L_{i,j} = \{w \mid \delta(q_i, w) = q_j\}$. Note $L_{i,j}$ is regular. Why?
- $L(M) = \bigcup_{q_i \in F} L_{1,i}$.
- Obtain regular expression $r_{i,j}$ for $L_{i,j}$.
- Then $r = \sum_{q_i \in F} r_{1,i}$ is regular expression for $L(M)$ – here the summation is the or operator.

Note: Using q_1 for start state is intentional to help in the notation for the recursion.

A recursive expression for $L_{i,j}$

Define $L_{i,j}^k$ be set of strings w in $L_{i,j}$ such that the highest index state visited by M on walk from q_i to q_j (not counting end points i and j) on input w is at most k .

Claim:

$$L_{i,i}^0 = \{a \in \Sigma \mid \delta(q_i, a) = q_i\}^*$$

$$L_{i,j}^0 = L_{i,i}^0 \{a \in \Sigma \mid \delta(q_i, a) = q_j\} L_{j,j}^0 \quad \text{if } i \neq j$$

$$L_{i,j}^k = L_{i,j}^{k-1} \cup \left(L_{i,k}^{k-1} \cdot L_{k,k}^{k-1} \cdot L_{k,j}^{k-1} \right) \quad i \neq j$$

$$L_{i,i}^k = \left(L_{i,i}^{k-1} \cup L_{i,k}^{k-1} \cdot L_{k,k}^{k-1} \cdot L_{k,i}^{k-1} \right)^*$$

$$L_{i,j} = L_{i,j}^n.$$

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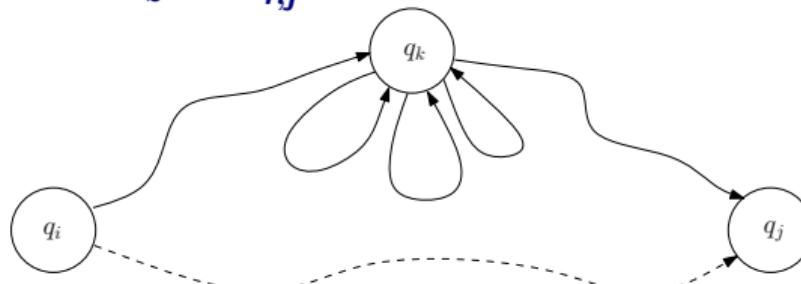
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Proof: by picture



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The desired language is

$$L(M) = \bigcup_{q_i \in F} L_{1,i} = \bigcup_{q_i \in F} L_{1,i}^n$$

A regular expression for $\mathbf{L}(\mathbf{M})$

$$r_{i,i}^0 = \left(\sum_{a \in \Sigma : \delta(q_i, a) = q_i} a \right)^*$$

$$r_{i,j}^0 = r_{i,i}^0 \left(\sum_{a \in \Sigma : \delta(q_i, a) = q_j} a \right) r_{j,j}^0 \quad \text{if } i \neq j$$

$$r_{i,j}^k = r_{i,j}^{k-1} + r_{i,k}^{k-1} r_{k,k}^{k-1} r_{k,j}^{k-1} \quad i \neq j$$

$$r_{i,i}^k = \left(r_{i,i}^{k-1} + r_{i,k}^{k-1} \cdot r_{k,k}^{k-1} \cdot r_{k,i}^{k-1} \right)^*$$

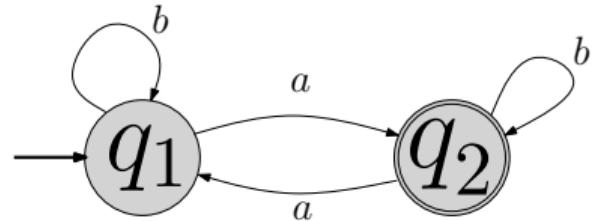
$$r_{i,j} = r_{i,j}^n \cdot$$

The desired regular expression is: $\text{reg-expression}(\mathbf{M}) = \sum_{q_i \in F} r_{1,i} = \sum_{q_i \in F} r_{1,i}^n \cdot$

Example

$$r_{1,1}^0 = r_{2,2}^0 = b^*$$

$$r_{1,2}^0 = r_{2,1}^0 = b^* ab^*$$



$$r_{1,1}^1 = (r_{1,1}^0 + r_{1,1}^0 r_{1,1}^0 r_{1,1}^0)^* = b^*$$

$$r_{2,2}^1 = (r_{2,2}^0 + r_{2,1}^0 r_{1,1}^0 r_{1,2}^0)^* = (b^* + b^* ab^* b^* b^* ab^*)^* = (b^* + ab^* a)^*$$

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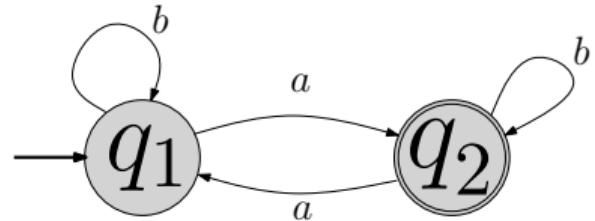
$$r_{1,1}^2 = (r_{1,1}^1 + r_{1,2}^1 r_{2,2}^1 r_{2,1}^1)^* = \dots$$

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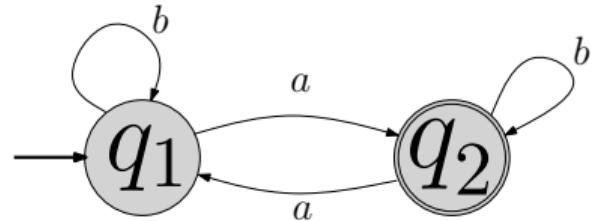
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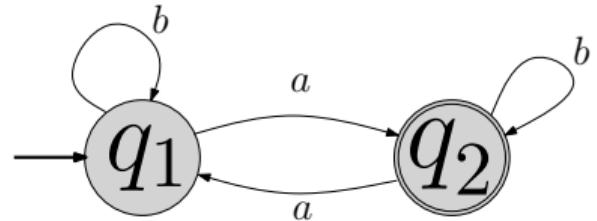
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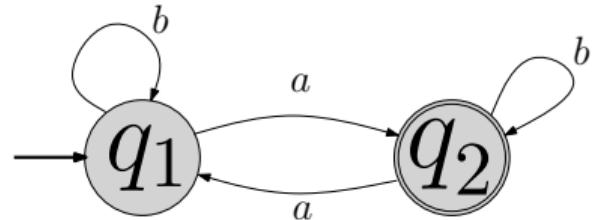
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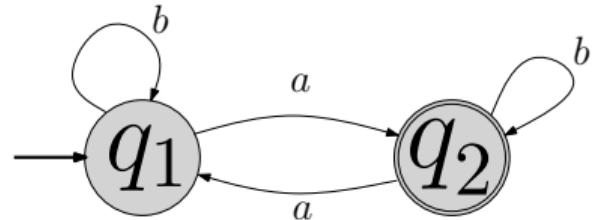
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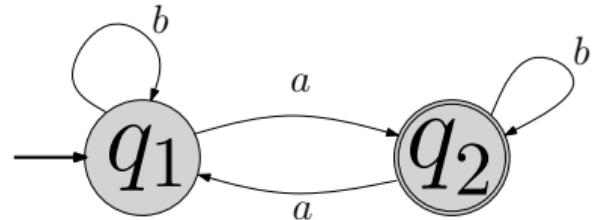
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Correctness

Similar to that of Floyd-Warshall algorithms for shortest paths via induction.

The length of the regular expression can be exponential in the size of the original DFA.

THE END

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(for now)