

Lecture 9 - June 3

Lexical Analysis

Subset Construction: Algorithm
 ϵ -NFA: Motivation, Example, δ Function
Regular Expression to ϵ -NFA

Announcements/Reminders

- **Assignment 1** released

→ RE,
ε-NFA

- Review Slides on Math posted

- Optional, if you want to pre-study for A2 and Project:
ANTLR4 tutorial videos

Subset Construction: Algorithmic Specification

Given an **NFA** $N = (Q_N, \Sigma_N, \delta_N, q_0, F_N)$:

Q of input NFA: $\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$
 $\rightarrow Q$: Max # of states in the

ALGORITHM: **ReachableSubsetStates**

INPUT: $q_0 : Q_N$

OUTPUT: $Reachable \subseteq \mathbb{P}(Q_N)$

PROCEDURE:

$Reachable := \{\{q_0\}\}$

$ToDiscover := \{\{q_0\}\}$

while ($ToDiscover \neq \emptyset$)

* choose $S \in \mathbb{P}(Q_N)$ such that $S \in ToDiscover$
 remove S from $ToDiscover$

** $NotYetDiscovered := \{ \{ \delta_N(s, 0) \mid s \in S \} \cup \{ \delta_N(s, 1) \mid s \in S \} \} \setminus Reachable$

$Reachable := Reachable \cup NotYetDiscovered$

$ToDiscover := ToDiscover \cup NotYetDiscovered$

return $Reachable$

output DFA

$\rightarrow$ # subsets from Q_N

state \ input	0	1
$\{q_0\}$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0\}$
$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0, q_2\}$
$\{q_0, q_2\}$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_0\}$

* 1st iteration: choose $S = \{q_0\}$. $ToDiscover$ becomes $\emptyset$
 ** $NotYetDiscovered: \{\{q_0, q_1\}\} \cup \{\{q_0\}\} \setminus \{\{q_0\}\} = \{\{q_0, q_1\}\}$

$$\underbrace{\{f_0, f_1\}}_{\text{proc. 0}} \cup \underbrace{\{f_0\}}_{\text{proc. 1}} = \{f_0, f_1\}$$

NB.

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \underbrace{\{f_0, f_1\}} \} \cup \{ \underbrace{\{f_0\}} \} \\ &= \{ \{f_0, f_1\}, \{f_0\} \} \end{aligned}$$

Q_{NFA}

$$= \{f_0, f_1, f_2\}$$

$|Q_{DFA}| \leq 2^{|Q_N|}$

theoretical upper bound

practically, may not reach there

instead, use lazy evaluation.

0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1
	0	1	0
6	1	1	0
7	1	1	1

$\emptyset$

$\{f_2\}$

$\{f_1\}$

variable

$\{f_0, f_1\}$

$\{f_0, f_1, f_2\}$

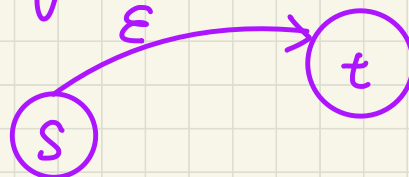
not reachable.

epsilon-NFA: Motivation

allows an ϵ transition to another state without reading any input

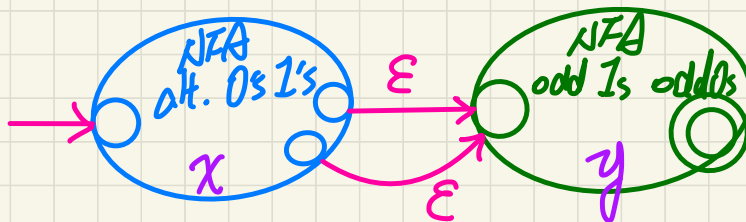
Draw NFA

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} xy \\ \wedge x \in \{0,1\}^* \\ \wedge y \in \{0,1\}^* \\ \wedge x \text{ has alternating 0's and 1's} \\ \wedge y \text{ has an odd \# 0's and an odd \# 1's} \end{array} \right\}$$



w

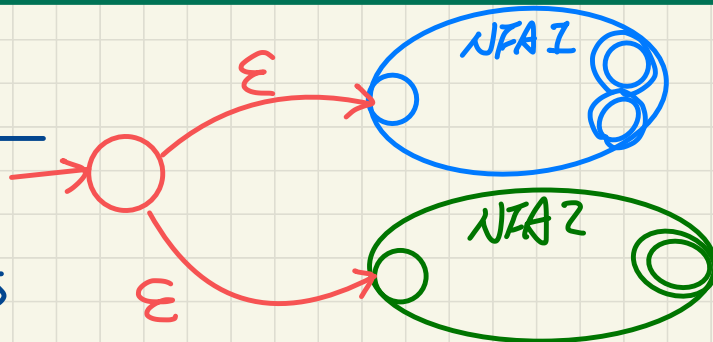
$\overbrace{\text{alt. 0s 1s}}^x \quad \overbrace{\text{odd 0s, odd 1s}}^y$



$$\left\{ w: \{0,1\}^* \mid \begin{array}{l} w \text{ has alternating 0's and 1's} \\ \vee w \text{ has an odd \# 0's and an odd \# 1's} \end{array} \right\}$$

w

$\overbrace{\text{alt 0s 1s}}^{\vee \text{ odd 0s \& odd 1s}}$

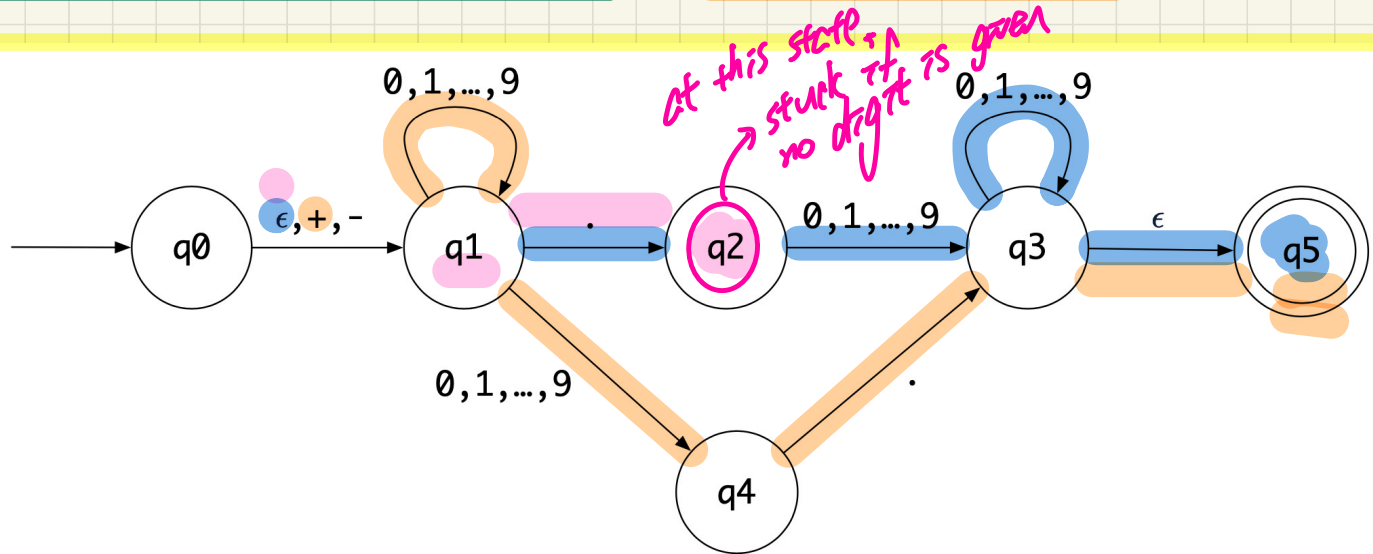


epsilon-NFA: Example

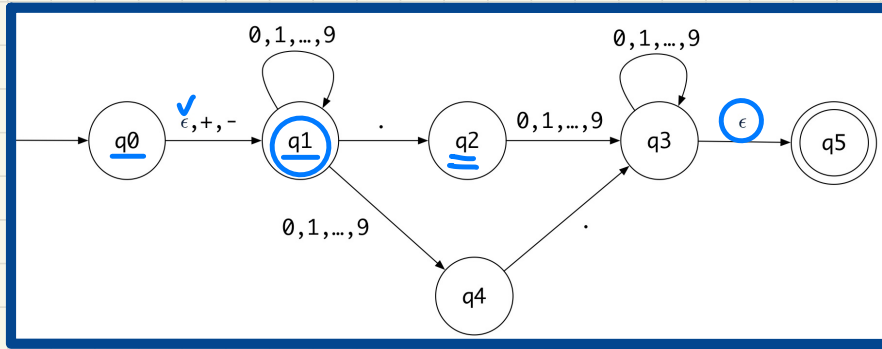
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} sx.y \\ \wedge x \in \Sigma_{dec}^* \\ \wedge y \in \Sigma_{dec}^* \\ \wedge \neg(x = \epsilon \wedge y = \epsilon) \end{array} \right\}$$

Is this a DFA? *N.*
Is this an NFA? *N.*
Is this an ϵ -NFA? *Y*

.23 ✓
+46. ✓
. X



epsilon-NFA: Formulation (1)



An ϵ -NFA is a 5-tuple

$$M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$$

Draw the transition table.

$$(Q \times \Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\}) \rightarrow TPQ$$

$\epsilon \notin \Sigma$

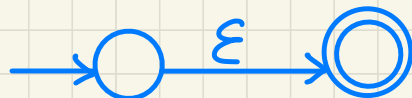
	ϵ	$+, -$	$.$	$0..9$
<u>q_0</u>	$\{q_1\}$	$\{q_1\}$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$
q_1	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\{q_2\}$	$\{q_1, q_4\}$
q_2	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\{q_3\}$
q_3	$\{q_5\}$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\{q_3\}$
q_4	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\{q_3\}$	$\emptyset$
q_5	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$

Regular Expression to epsilon-NFA

Base Cases

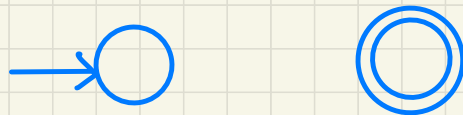
ϵ

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



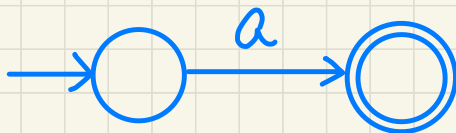
$\emptyset$

$L(\emptyset) = \emptyset$



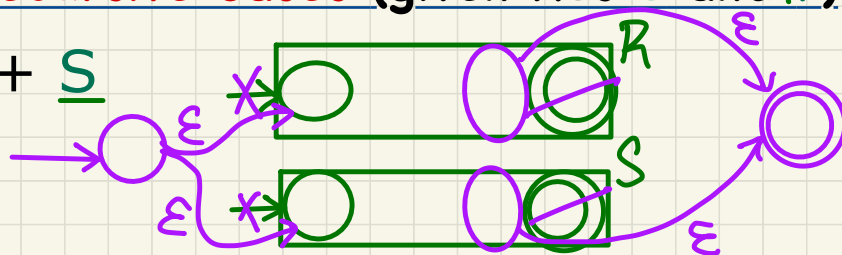
a

$(a \in \Sigma)$

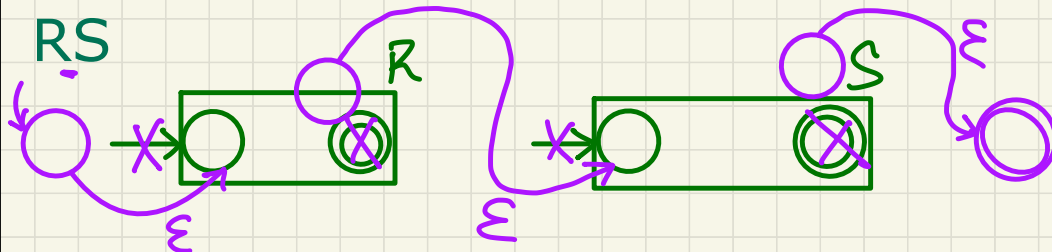


Recursive Cases (given REs R and S)

$R + S$

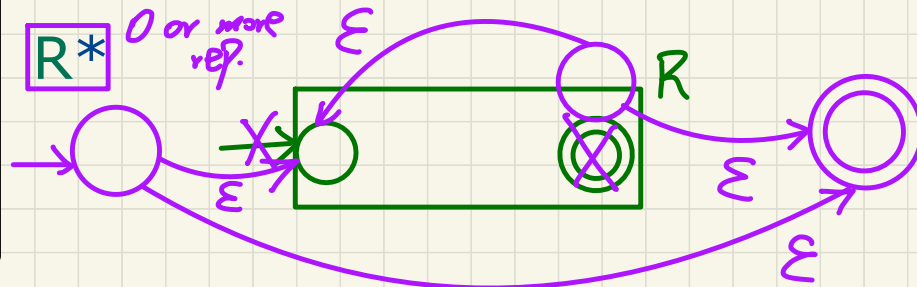


RS



R^*

0 or more rep.



Regular Expression to epsilon-NFA: Example

$(0 + 1)^* 1(0+1)$

