

CSCE 355

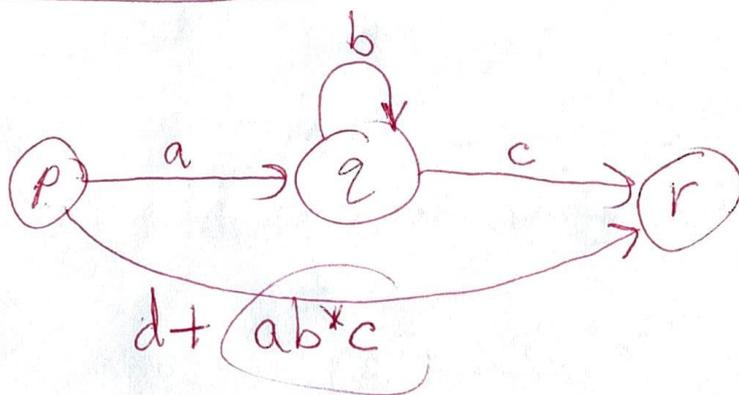
2/9/2026

(ϵ -NFA \rightarrow regex

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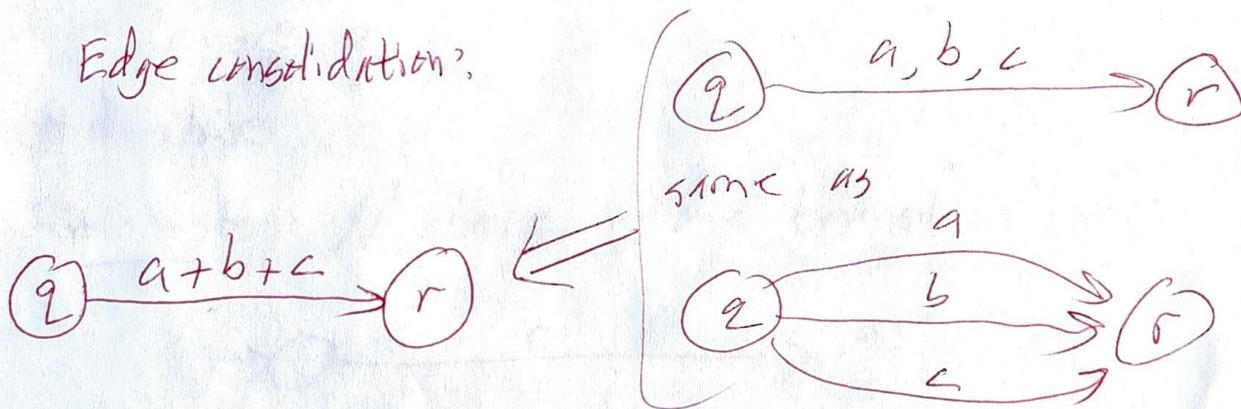
conclude: regex $\Leftrightarrow \epsilon$ -NFA \Leftrightarrow NFA \Leftrightarrow DFA
all describe the regular langs

State elimination method



Can now eliminate q

Edge consolidation?

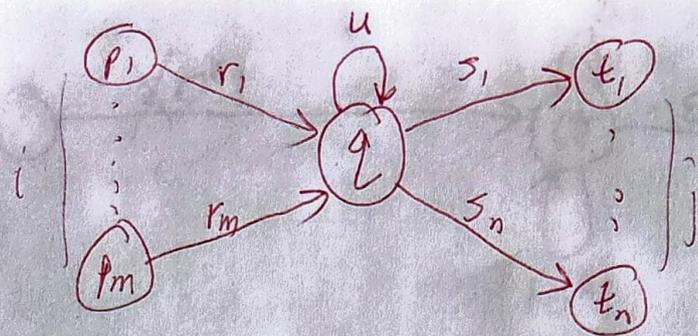


Method: Input: a clean ϵ -NFA ~~for~~

~~for~~ Output: An equivalent regex

Step 0: Do edge consolidation, $\xrightarrow{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \xrightarrow{\phi^*}$

while there is an intermediate state q , do
not the start state
" " accept "

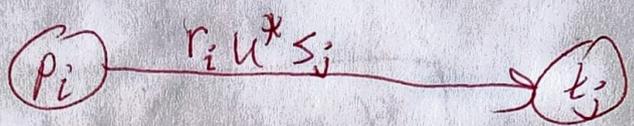


For every $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $1 \leq j \leq n$

a) create a bypass;

add an edge ~~with~~

~~mn~~
many
bypasses

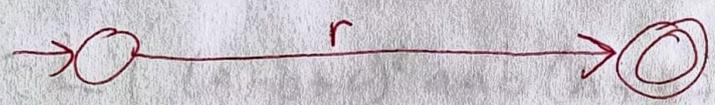


b) edge consolidation

Remove q

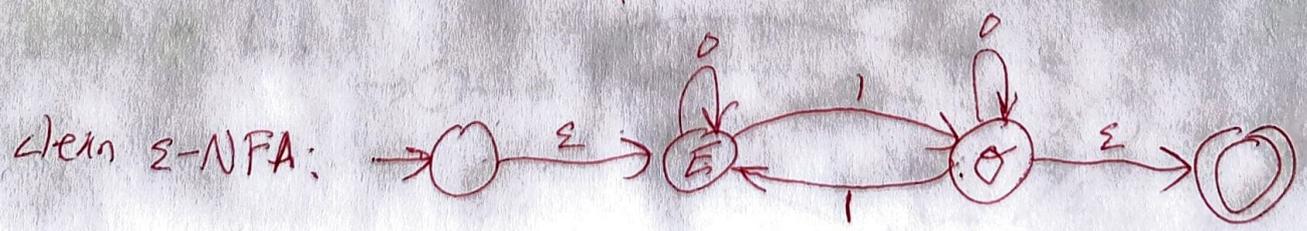
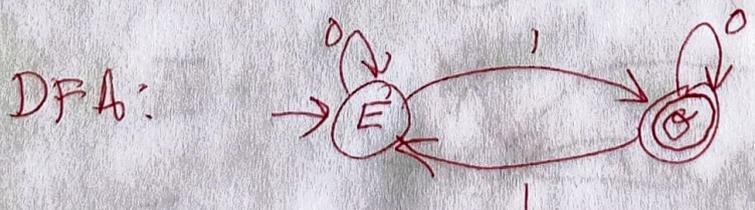
end-while

Finish step; // there is one transition left

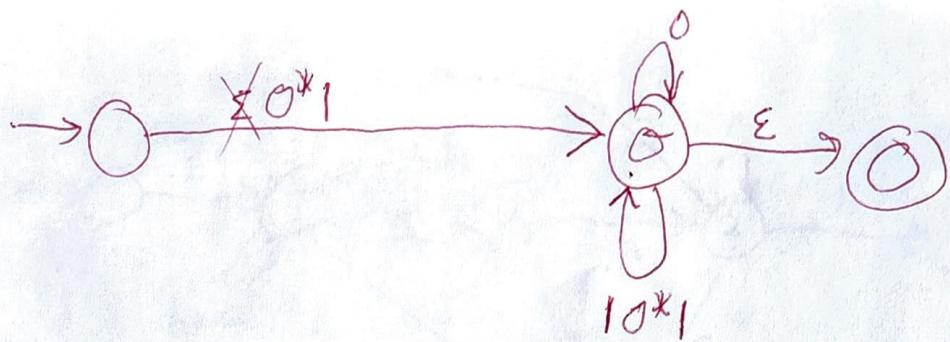


Return r

Examples: $L = \{ w \in \{0,1\}^* : w \text{ has an odd \# of 1's} \}$

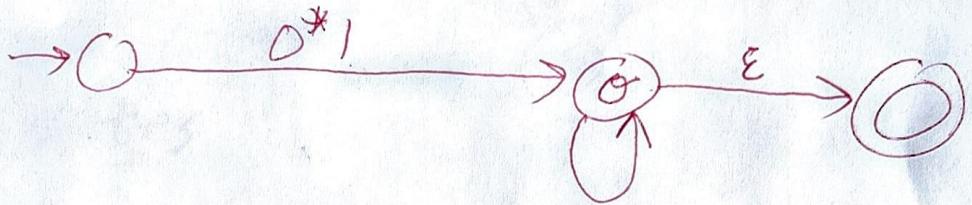


Eliminate ϵ :

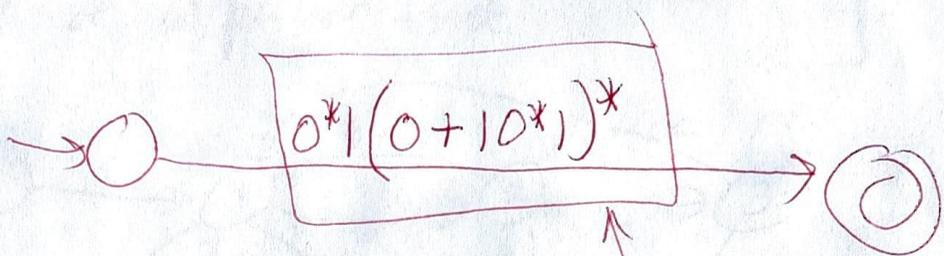


(3)

Edge consolidate:



Eliminate \emptyset :



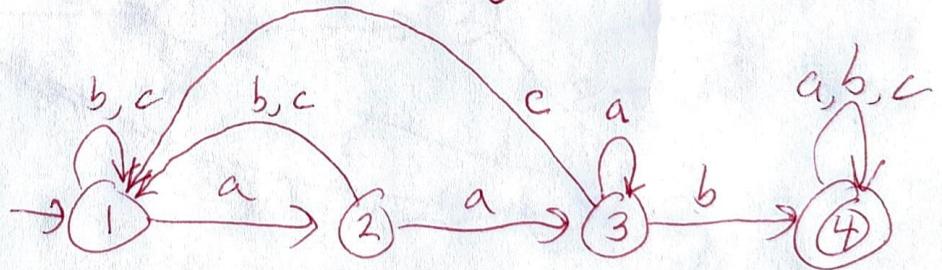
Answer

Ex: $L = \{w \in \{a,b,c\}^* : w \text{ has } aab \text{ as a substring}\}$

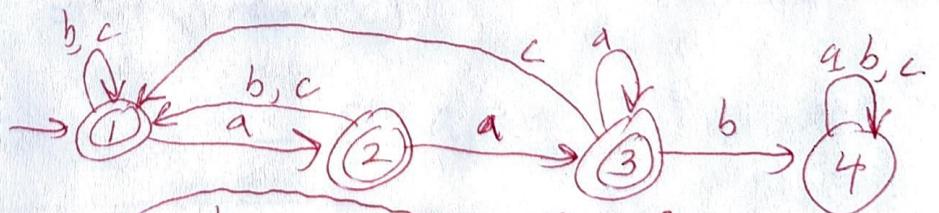
$$L = L((a+b+c)^* aab (a+b+c)^*)$$

what about \bar{L} ?

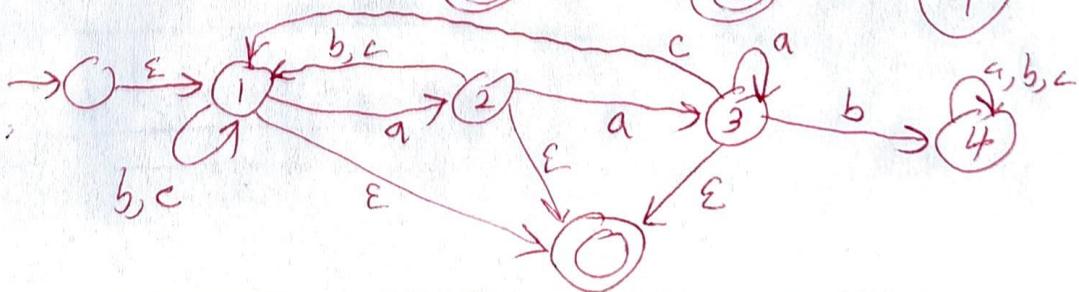
DFA for L :



DFA for \bar{L} :

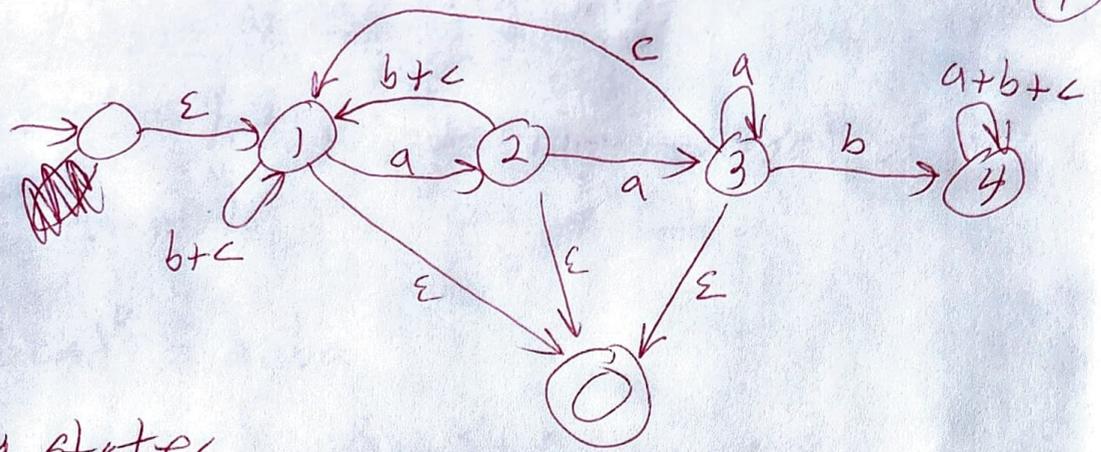


clean ϵ -NFA for \bar{L} :



~~consolidate~~ edges;

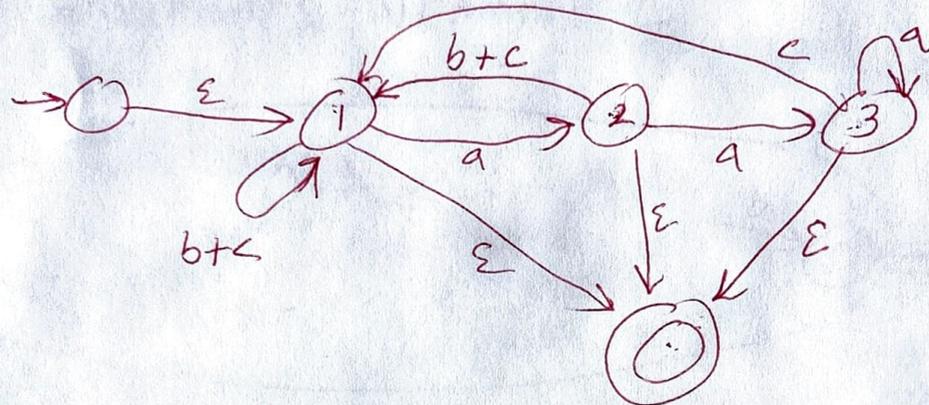
(4)



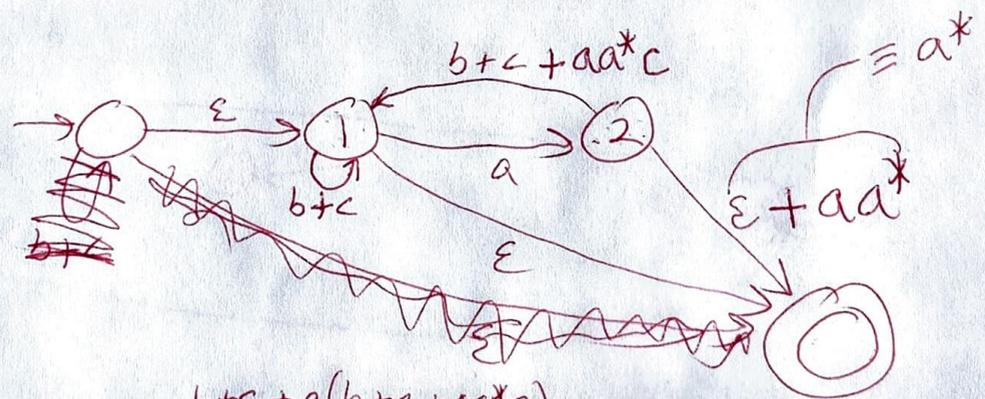
Start eliminating states

Rule: Eliminate the state that triggers the least # of bypasses first

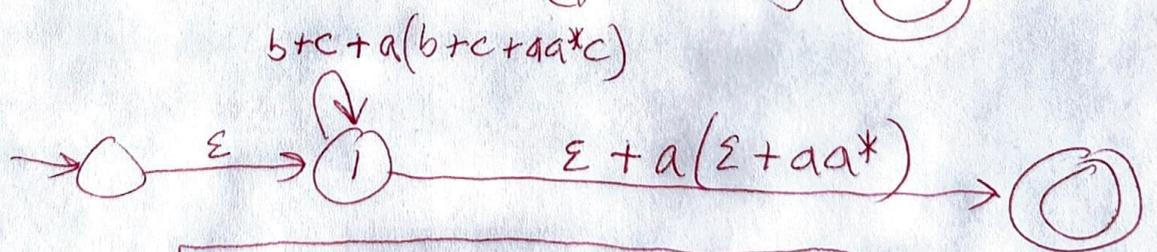
Elim 4
(no bypasses!)



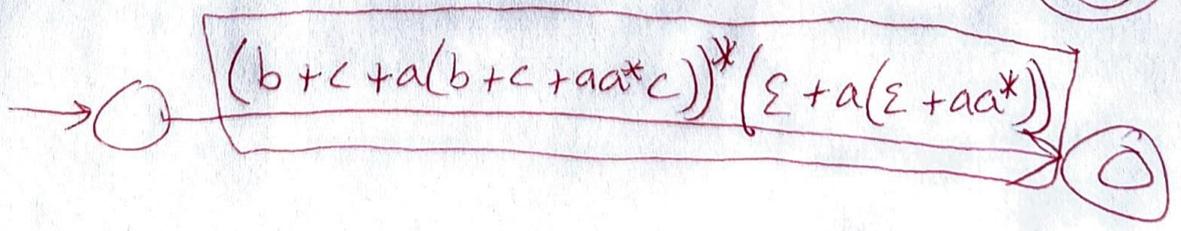
Elim 3
(2 bypasses)



Elim 2
(2 bypasses)



Elim 1
(1 bypass)



More closure properties of the reg. langs.

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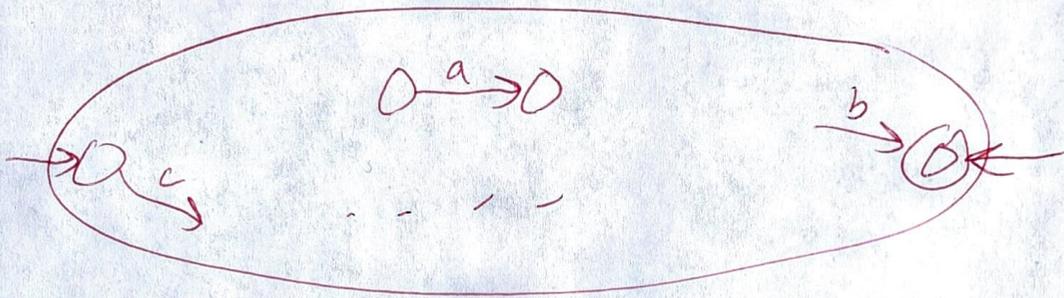
Def: Given $w \in \Sigma^*$, let w^R be the reversal of w
(symbols in reverse)

Ex: $(abca)^R = acba$

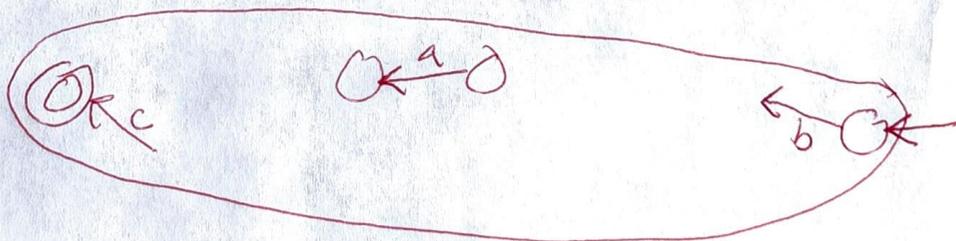
Given $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$, define $L^R := \{w^R : w \in L\}$

Prop: If L is regular then so is L^R .

Proof: Given a clean ϵ -NFA for L ,



make this ϵ -NFA:



- swap start & accept states
- reverse all arrows

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