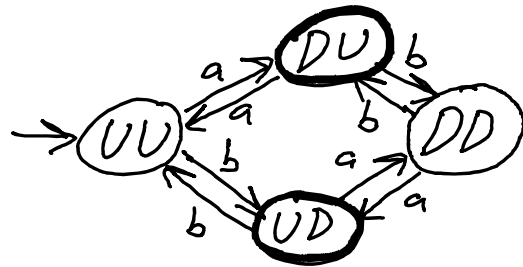


Lecture 8 : DFA minimisation example 1

Example DFA from Lec. 1 : a light controlled by two switches. Both switches are initially in the up position and the light is off.



position and the light is off. Either switch can toggle the light on/off.

$$L = \{ w \in \{a,b\}^* : \text{len}(w) \text{ is odd} \}$$

Can we find the suffix equivalence classes?

Consider this partition of the set of states :

$$\{ \{UU, DD\}, \{DU, UD\} \}$$

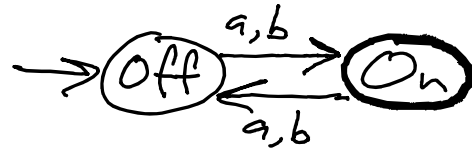
Are there distinguishing extensions for words leading to UU and DD?

What about DU and UD?

Or $\{UU, DD\}$ and $\{DU, UD\}$?

How many suffix-equivalence classes do we have?

The minimal automata for this system:



The Myhill-Nerode theorem would construct state Off as $[ε]_{\sim_{\text{suffix}}}$ and On as $[a]_{\sim_{\text{suffix}}}$

where $[ε]_{\sim_{\text{suffix}}} = \{w \in \{a, b\}^* : \text{len}(w) \text{ is even}\}$

and $[a]_{\sim_{\text{suffix}}} = \{w \in \{a, b\}^* : \text{len}(w) \text{ is odd}\}$

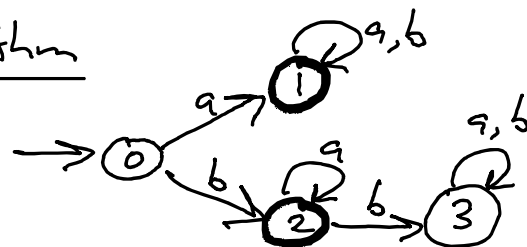
We can also see that

$$[ε]_{\sim_{\text{suffix}}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{words leaving orig. DFA in } UU \\ \text{words leaving orig. DFA in } DD \end{array} \right\} \cup$$

$$[a]_{\sim_{\text{suffix}}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{words leaving orig. DFA in } DU \\ \text{words leaving orig. DFA in } UD \end{array} \right\} \cup$$

A DFA minimisation algorithm

Consider the DFA :

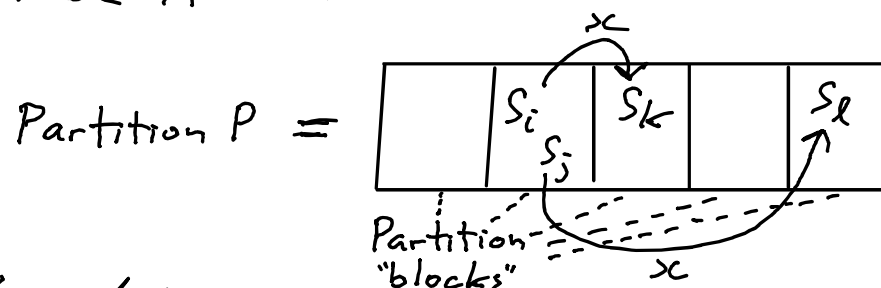


Initial coarse partition of states :

1) Accepting : $\{1, 2\}$

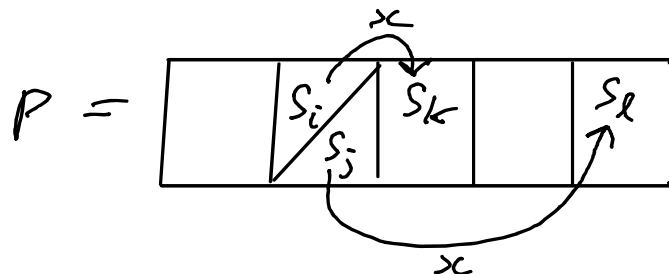
2) Non-accepting : $\{0, 3\}$

Is the partition "stable" under the transition function? It is unstable if this occurs:



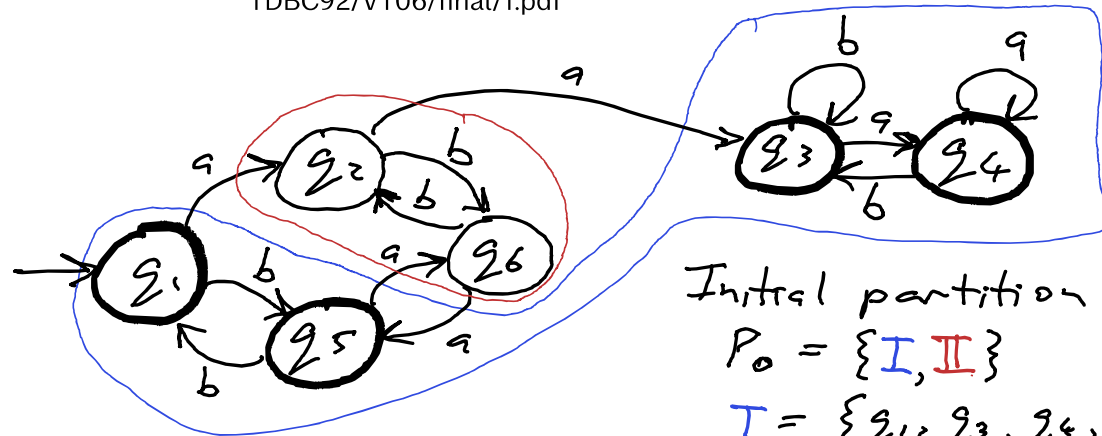
If P is stable, we're done.

If not, split the part containing s_i and s_j into multiple parts that each agree on the destination block under each input character.



Example of DFA minimisation

<https://web.archive.org/web/20150621004621/http://www8.cs.umu.se/kurser/TDBC92/VT06/final/1.pdf>



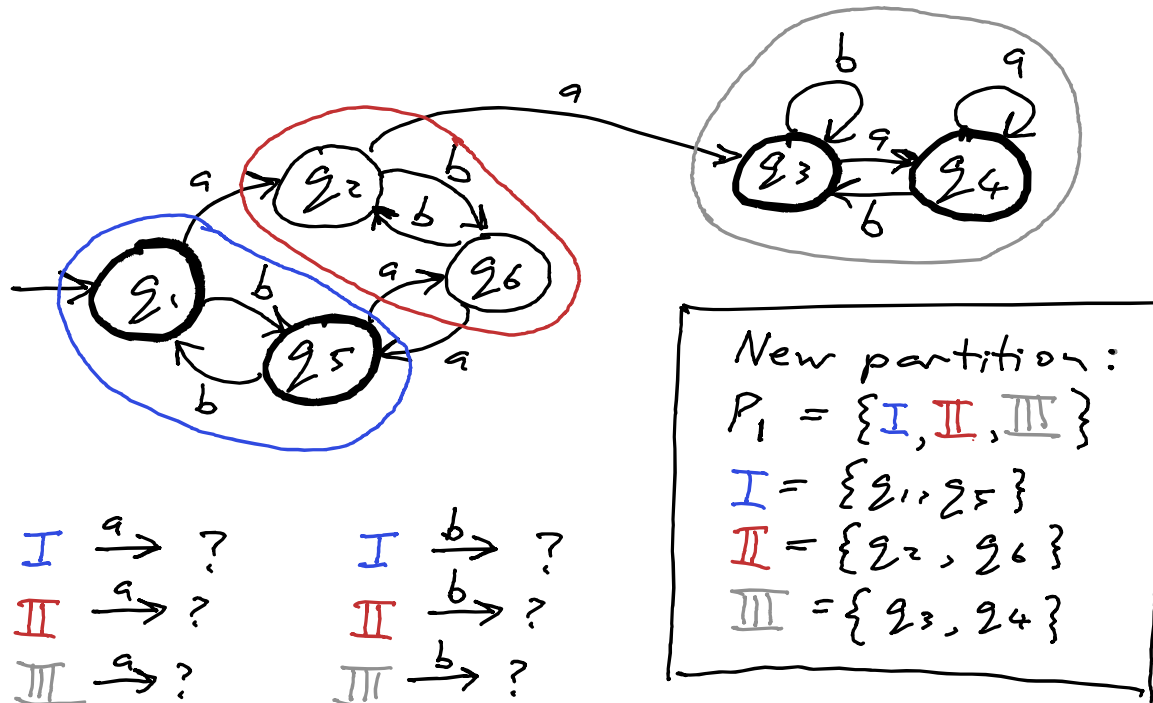
Initial partition :

$$P_0 = \{I, II\}$$

$$I = \{q_1, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$$

$$II = \{q_2, q_6\}$$

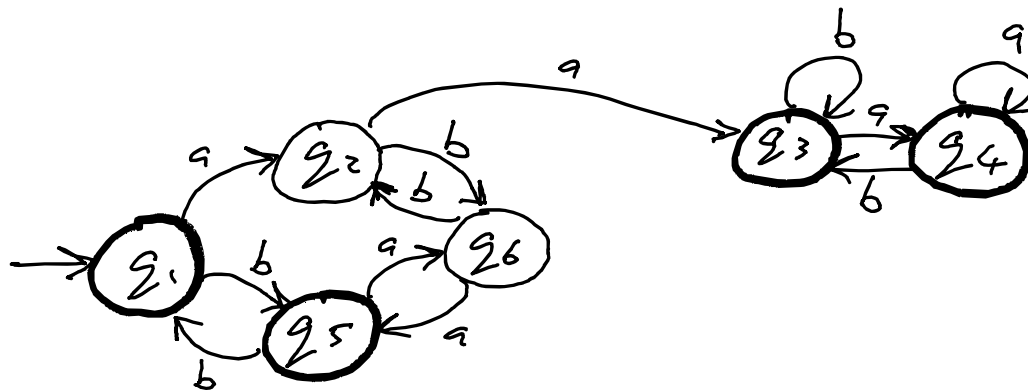
$$\begin{array}{ll} I \xrightarrow{a} \{I, II\} & I \xrightarrow{b} \{I\} \\ II \xrightarrow{a} \{I\} & II \xrightarrow{b} \{II\} \end{array}$$



What is the next split?

Exercise: complete this process
(See URL on previous slide if you get stuck)

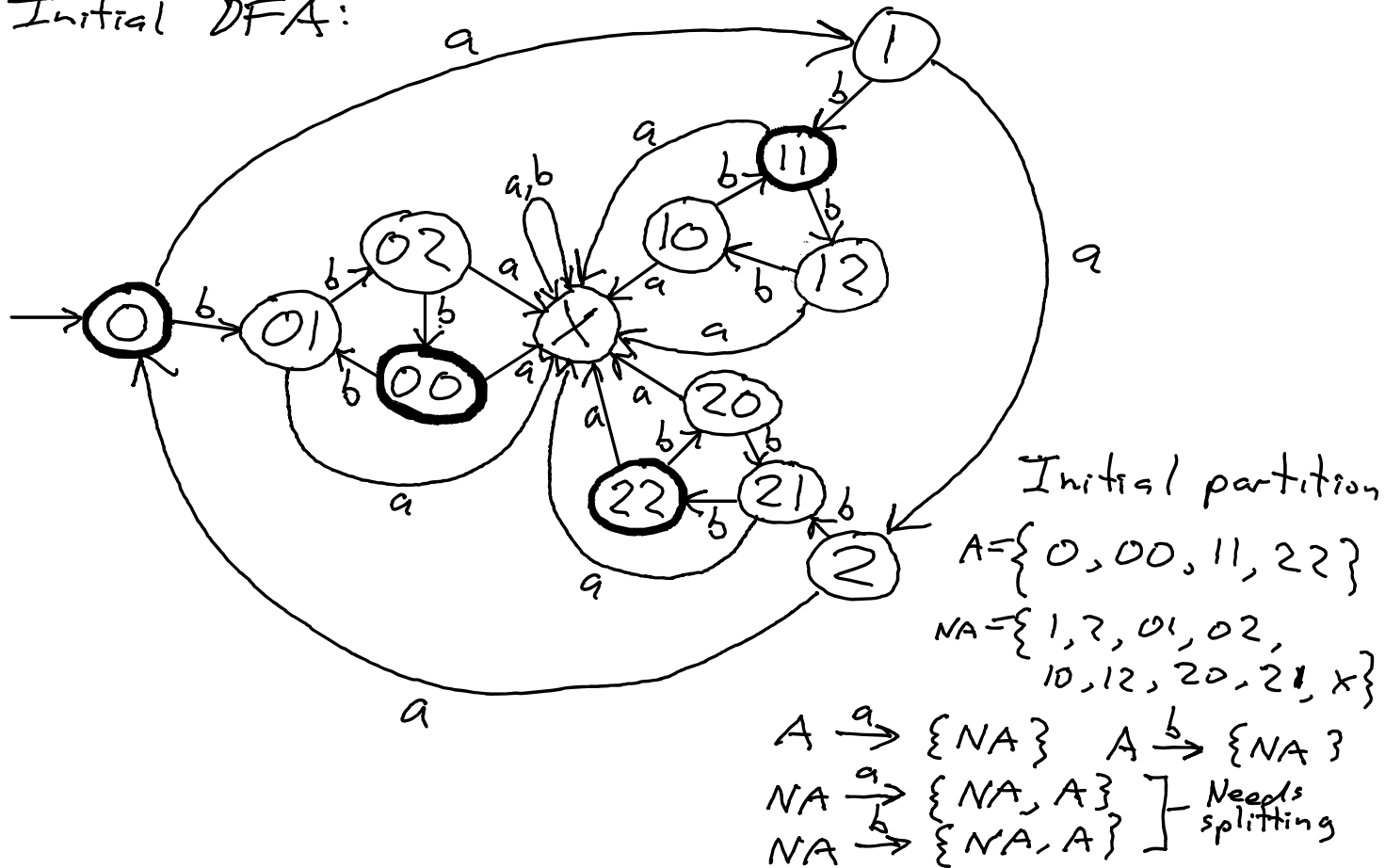
Original diagram for copying & pasting



Another DFA minimisation example

$L = \{a^n b^k : k-n \text{ is a multiple of } 3\}$

Initial DFA:



Partition transitions for NA:

State	a	b	
1	NA	A	$\{1, 02, 10, 21\} : B$
2	A	NA	
01	NA	NA	
02	NA	A	
10	NA	A	$\{2\} : C$
12	NA	NA	
20	NA	NA	$\{01, 12, 20, X\} : D$
21	NA	A	
X	NA	NA	

still the accepting states

New partition: A, B, C, D

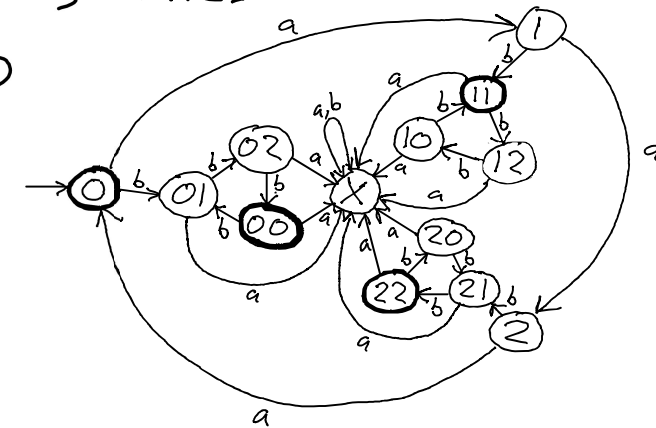
Next iteration

$A \xrightarrow{a} \{B, D\}$ $A \xrightarrow{b} \{D\}$

$B \xrightarrow{a} \{C, D\}$ $B \xrightarrow{b} \{A\}$

Need to split A and B!

State	a	b	
0	B	D	$\{0\} : E$
00	D	D	$\{00, 11, 22\} : F$
11	D	D	
22	D	D	
	D	D	



State	a	b	
1	C	A	$\{1\} : G$
02	D	A	$\{02, 10, 21\} : H$
10	D	A	
21	D	A	
	D	A	

The partition is now:

C, E & G can't be split

$D \xrightarrow{a} \{D\}$ $D \xrightarrow{b} \{D, H\}$

$F \xrightarrow{a} \{D\}$ $F \xrightarrow{b} \{D\}$

$H \xrightarrow{a} \{D\}$

$\{2\} : C$
 $\{01, 12, 20, X\} : D$
 $\{0\} : E$
 $\{00, 11, 22\} : F$
 $\{1\} : G$
 $\{02, 10, 21\} : H$

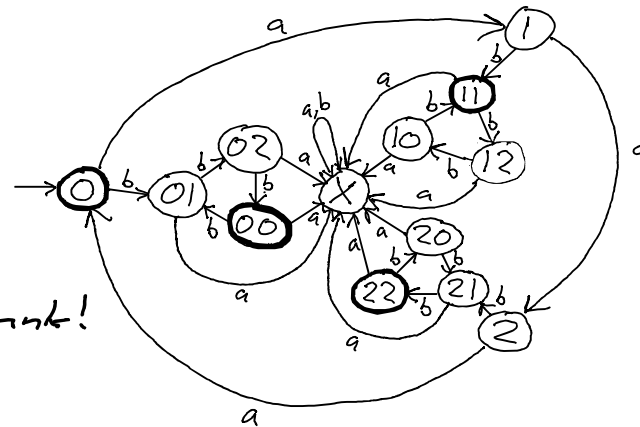
Need to split D

State	a	b
01	D	H
12	D	H
20	D	H
X	D	D

$\{01, 12, 20\} : I$
 $\{X\} : J$ for junk!

New partition:

$\{2\} : C$ $\{0\} : E$
 $\{00, 11, 22\} : F$ $\{1\} : G$
 $\{02, 10, 21\} : H$
 $\{01, 12, 20\} : I$ $\{X\} : J$



C, E, G & J can't be split

$F \xrightarrow{a} \{J\}$ $F \xrightarrow{b} \{I\}$

$H \xrightarrow{a} \{J\}$ $H \xrightarrow{b} \{F\}$

$I \xrightarrow{a} \{J\}$ $I \xrightarrow{b} \{H\}$

The partition is stable, so we are done!

The minimal DFA:

