

Collapsing Non-deterministic Automata

E0 222: ATC - Seminar

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Introduction

Isomorphism

NFAs are *not* necessarily unique up to isomorphism.

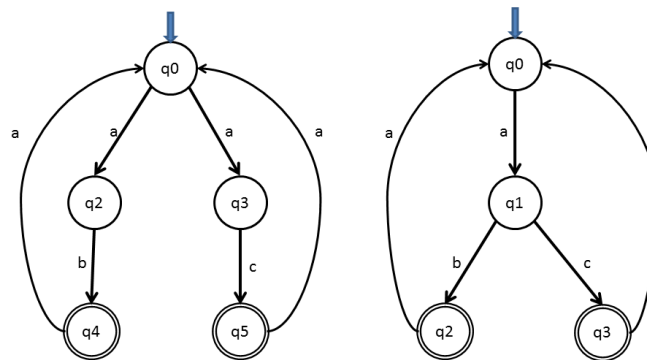


Figure : Two NFAs accepting same language

Both the NFA above cannot be further collapsed, but they are *not* isomorphic. Therefore, collapsing procedures of DFA cannot be applied

Binary Relation

Consider two NFAs,

$$M = (Q_M, \Sigma, \Delta_M, S_M, F_M)$$

$$N = (Q_N, \Sigma, \Delta_N, S_N, F_N)$$

Then,

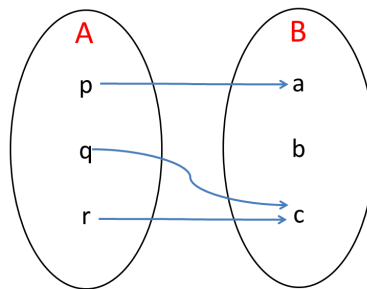
$$\approx \stackrel{\text{def}}{\subseteq} Q_M \times Q_N$$

Binary Relation

For, $B \subseteq Q_N$,

$$C_{\approx}(B) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{p \in Q_M \mid \exists q \in B, p \approx q\}$$

and , similarly defining $C_{\approx}(A), A \in Q_M$



(Here $C_{\approx}(B) = \{p, q, r\}$ and $C_{\approx}(A) = \{a, c\}$ from the above definition)

Figure : Binary Relation between two NFA

Extending this relation to the subsets of Q_M and Q_N

$$A_{\approx} B \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} A \subseteq C_{\approx}(B) \text{ and } B \subseteq C_{\approx}(A)$$

Bisimulation

The same relation can be called *Bisimulation* if it satisfies following properties:-

1. $S_M \approx S_N$
2. If $p \approx q$, then $\forall a \in \Sigma, \Delta_M(p, a) \approx \Delta_N(q, a)$
3. If $p \approx q$, then $p \in F_M \iff q \in F_N$

Properties of Bisimulation

- 1 Bisimulation is Symmetric
- 2 Bisimulation is Transitive
- 3 Union of nonempty family of bisimulations between M and N is bisimulation between M and N

Bi-similar Automata accepts same set

Let \approx be the bisimulation between M and N . Then if $A \approx B$ then

$$\forall x \in \Sigma^*, \hat{\Delta}_M(A, x) \approx \hat{\Delta}_N(B, x)$$

Then we can say,

$$\forall x \in \Sigma^*, \hat{\Delta}_M(A, x) \cap F_M \neq \emptyset \iff \hat{\Delta}_N(B, x) \cap F_N \neq \emptyset$$

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- Lemma: A state of M is in support of all bisimulations of M iff it is accessible.
- We can, hence remove all inaccessible states in an NFA

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- For any $A \subset Q$, define $A' = \{[p] \mid p \in A\}$

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 - $A \equiv B \Leftrightarrow A' = B'$

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- For $p \in Q$, let $[p]$ denote the \equiv -equivalence class of p and \gtrsim be the relation relating p to its equivalent class
- For any $A \subset Q$, define $A' = \{[p] \mid p \in A\}$
- Lemma: For all $A, B \subset Q$,
 - $A \subseteq C \equiv B \Leftrightarrow A' \subseteq B'$
 - $A \equiv B \Leftrightarrow A' = B'$
 - $A \gtrsim A'$

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- For any $A \subset Q$, define $A' = \{[p] \mid p \in A\}$
- Lemma: For all $A, B \subset Q$,
 - $A \subseteq C \equiv B \Leftrightarrow A' \subseteq B'$
 - $A \equiv B \Leftrightarrow A' = B'$
 - $A \gtrsim A'$
- Define Quotient automaton

$$M' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (Q', \Sigma, \Delta', S', F')$$

Where,

$$\Delta'([p], a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Delta(p, a)'$$

Minimality of M'

- The relation \gtrsim is a bisimulation between M and M' . So, M' accepts the same set as M .
- The only *autobisimulation* on M' is the *identity* relation. So, M' cannot be collapsed further.

Autobisimulation

Theorem

Let M be an *NFA* with no inaccessible states and let \equiv_M be the maximal autobisimulation on M . The quotient automaton M' is the minimal automaton bisimilar to M and is unique upto isomorphism.

Reference

[1] Dexter C Kozen, *Automata Theory and Computability*, pg 100 - 107.