

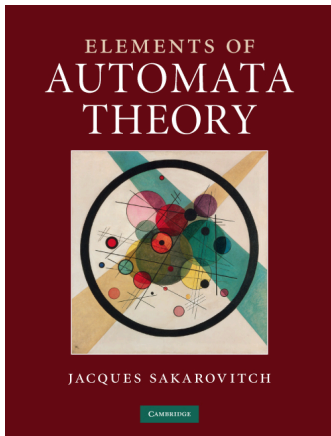
# Automata and expressions

*Jacques Sakarovitch*

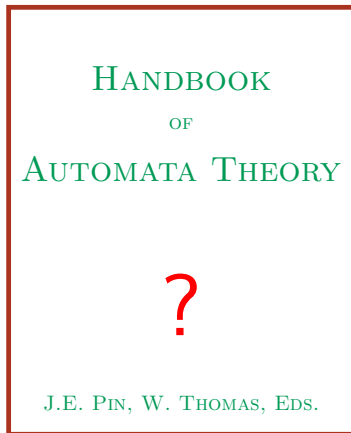
*CNRS / Université Paris-Diderot and Telecom ParisTech*

Lecture given at Tokyo Institute of Technology  
28 February 2018

Based on



Chapter 1



Chapter 2

... much inspired by joint works with

*Sylvain Lombardy* (Univ. Bordeaux)

- *How expressions can code for automata?, RAIRO-TIA 2005, Corr. 2010*
- *The validity of weighted automata, CIAA 2012 & IJAC 2013*

and especially by the work on

- **AWALI** (formerly **VAUCANSON**, **VAUCANSON2**),  
a platform for computing with weighted automata

## *Chapter I*

### *A Platonic view of Kleene Theorem*

## Notation

- ▶  $A$      *alphabet*, i.e. a finite set of *letters*

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- ▶  $L \subseteq A^*$     *language*
- ▶  $\text{Reg} E A^*$     set of *regular expressions* over  $A^*$   
   $\text{Reg} A^*$       set of *regular languages* over  $A^*$



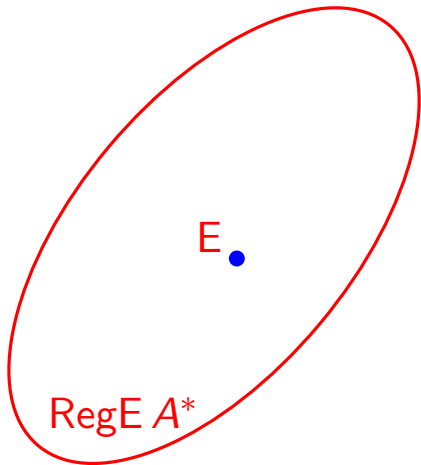
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   $\text{Reg} A^*$       set of *regular languages* over  $A^*$
- ▶  $\text{Aut} A^*$     set of *finite automata* over  $A^*$   
   $\text{Rec} A^*$      set of *recognizable languages* over  $A^*$

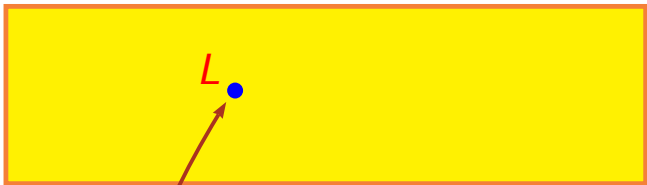
$\mathfrak{P}(A^*)$



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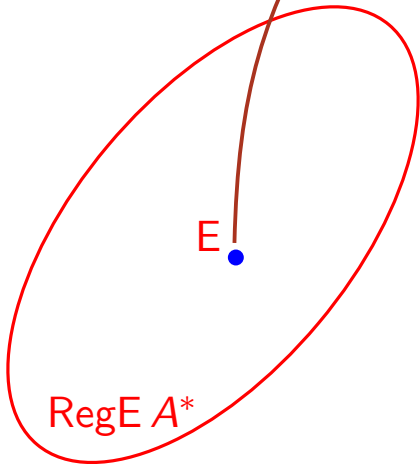
$L$



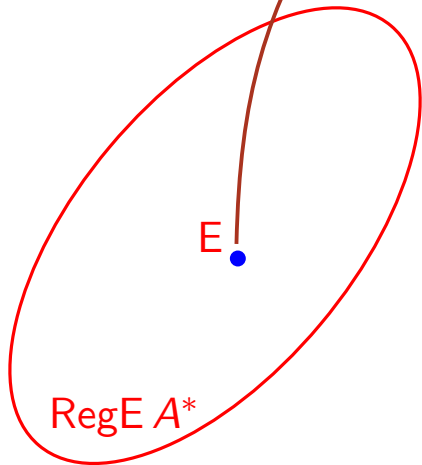
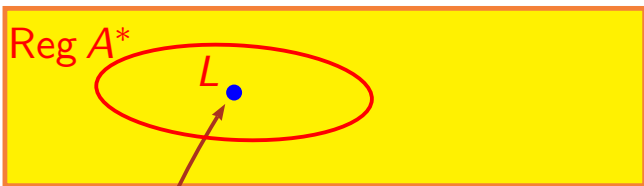
$E$



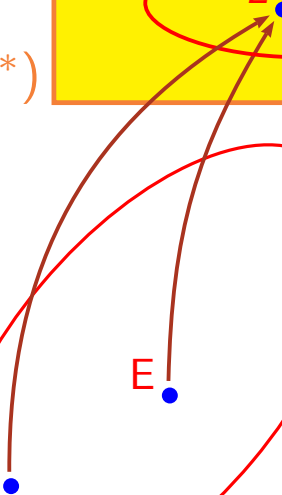
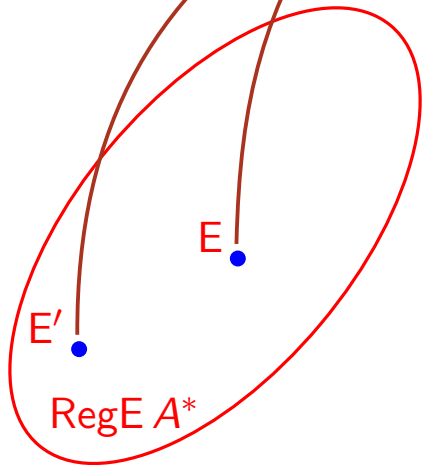
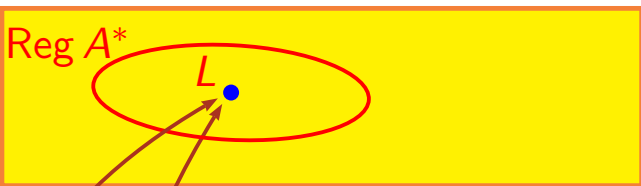
$\text{RegE } A^*$



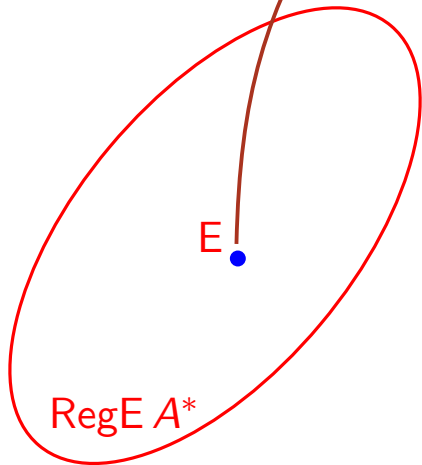
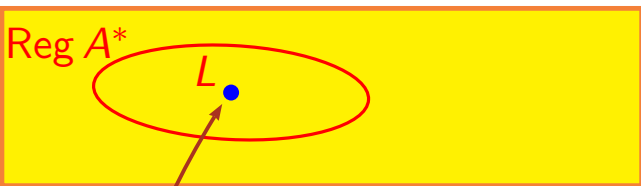
$\mathfrak{P}(A^*)$



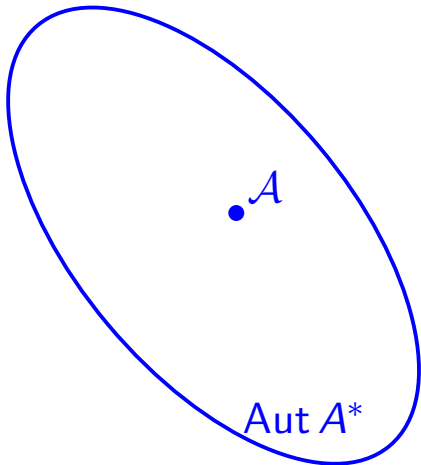
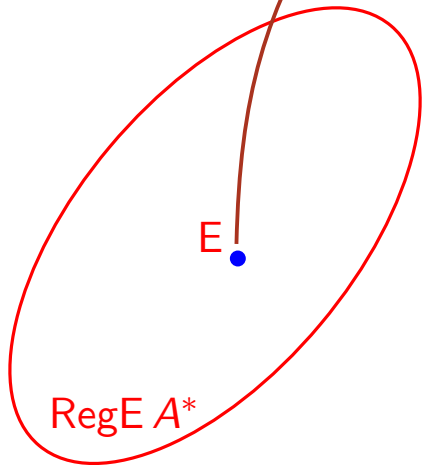
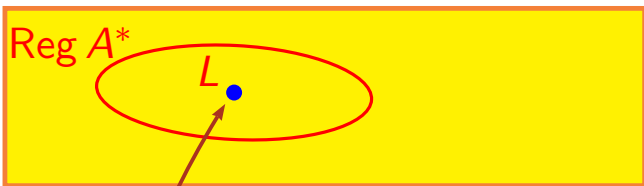
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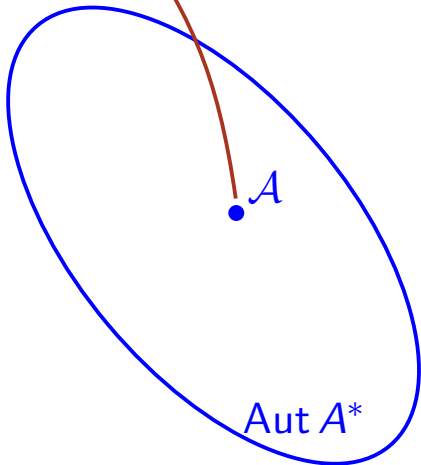
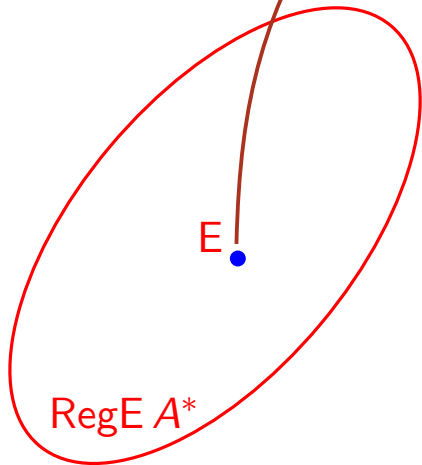
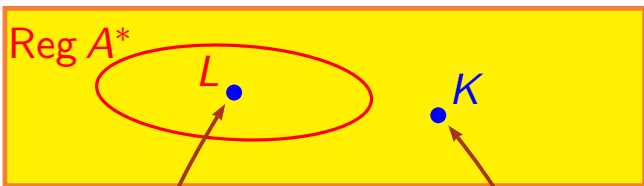


$\mathfrak{P}(A^*)$

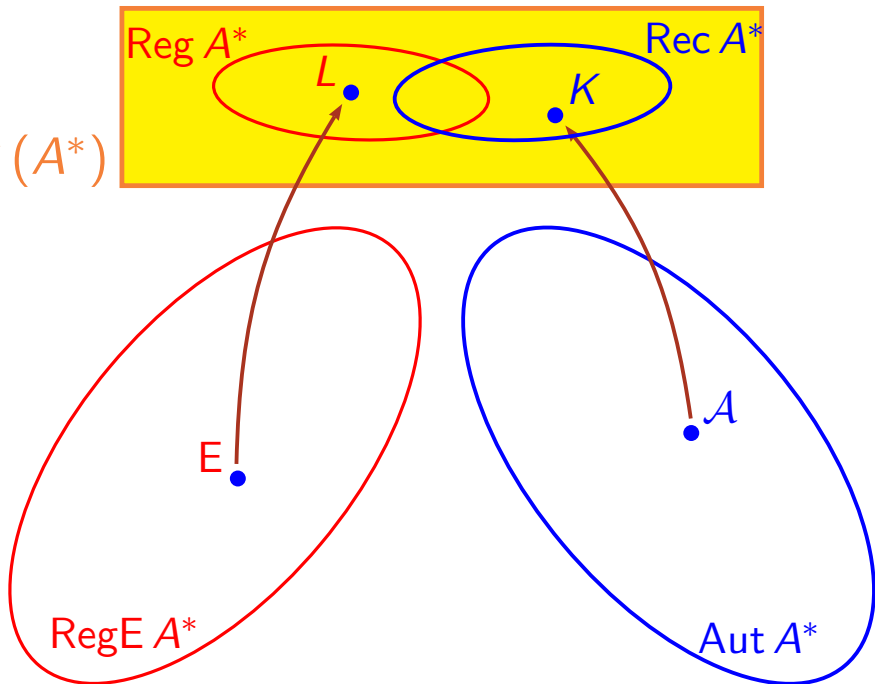




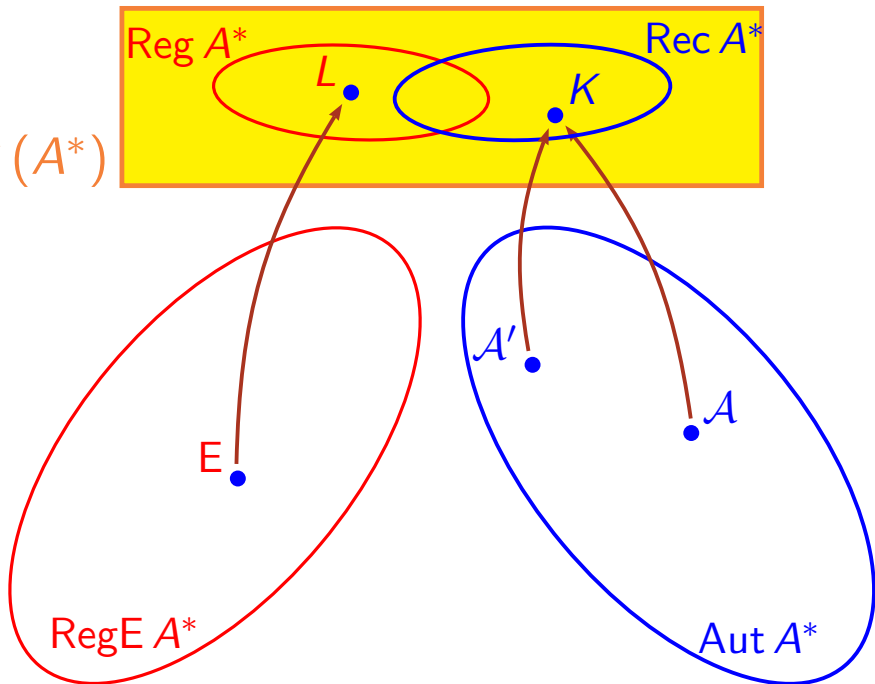
$\mathfrak{P}(A^*)$



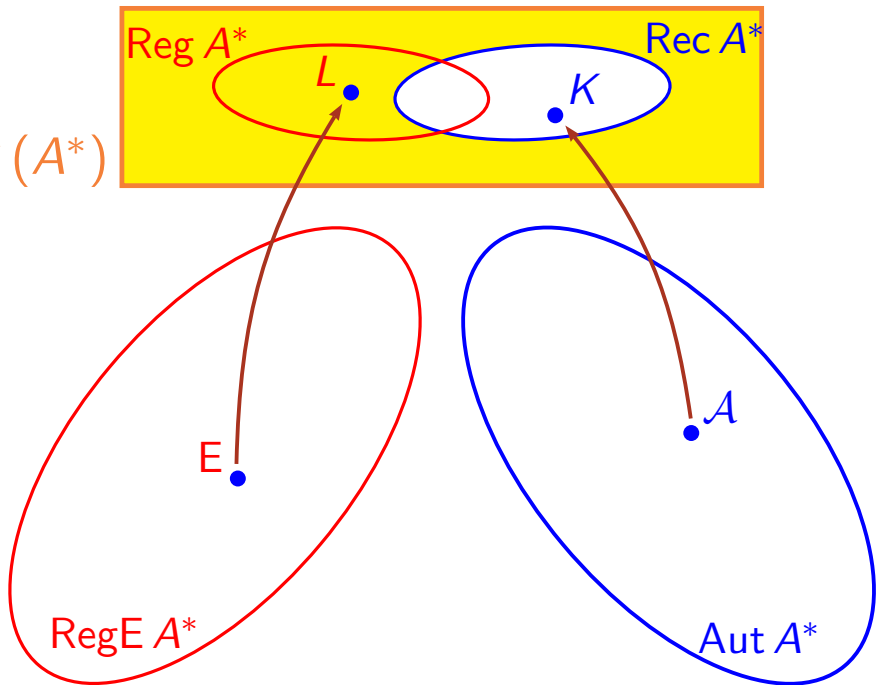
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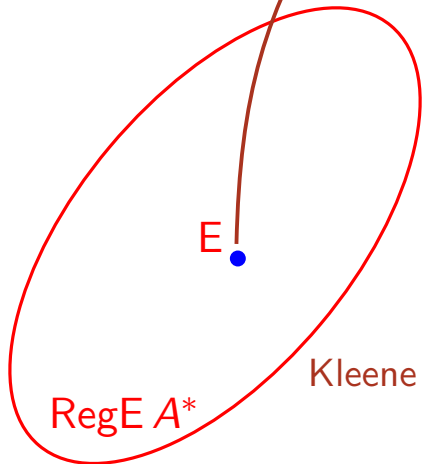
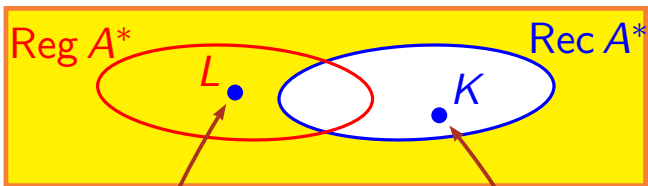
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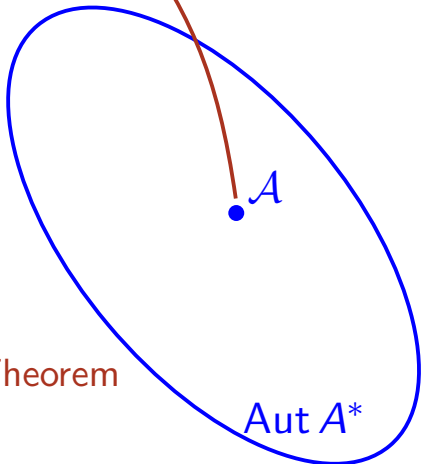
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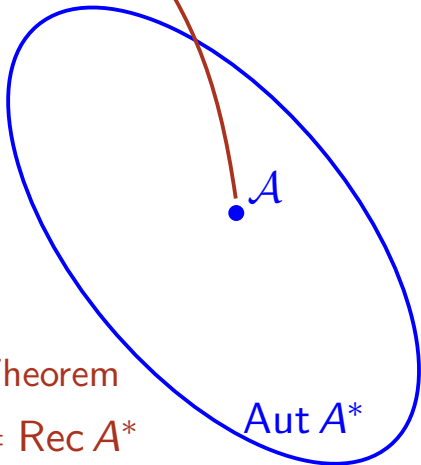
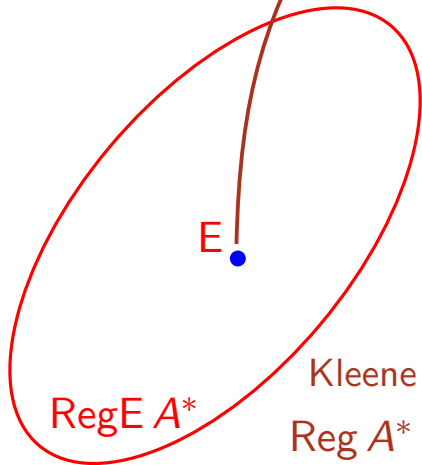
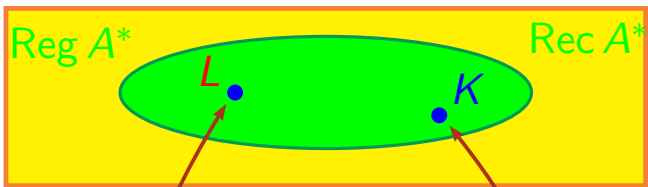
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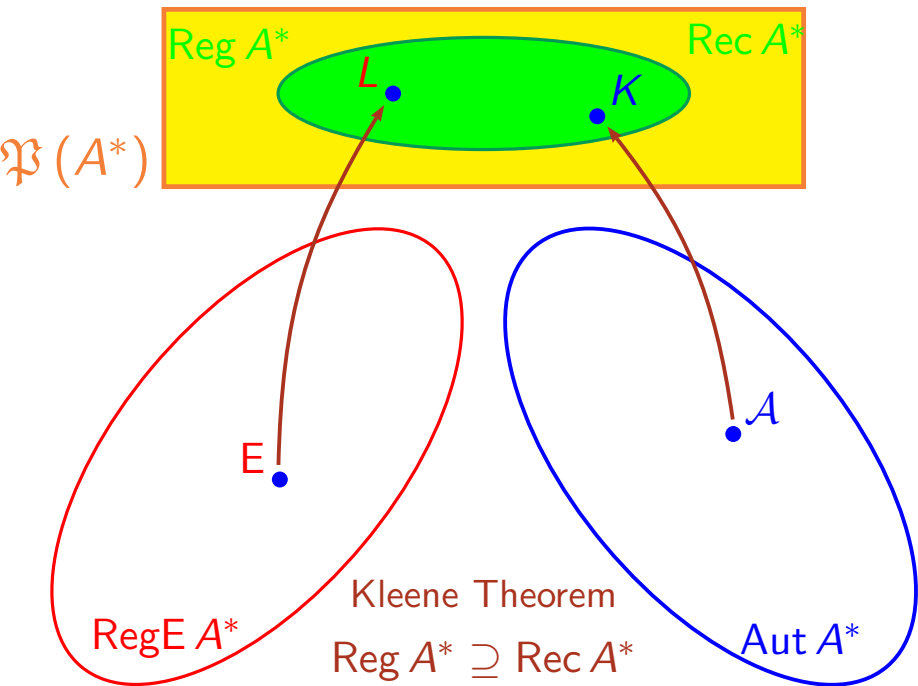
Kleene Theorem

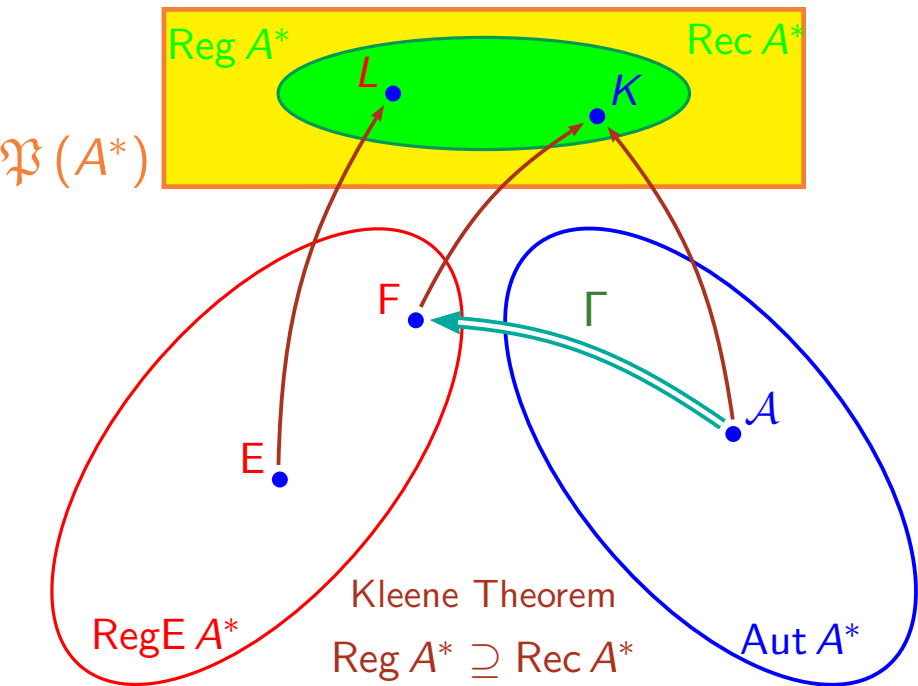


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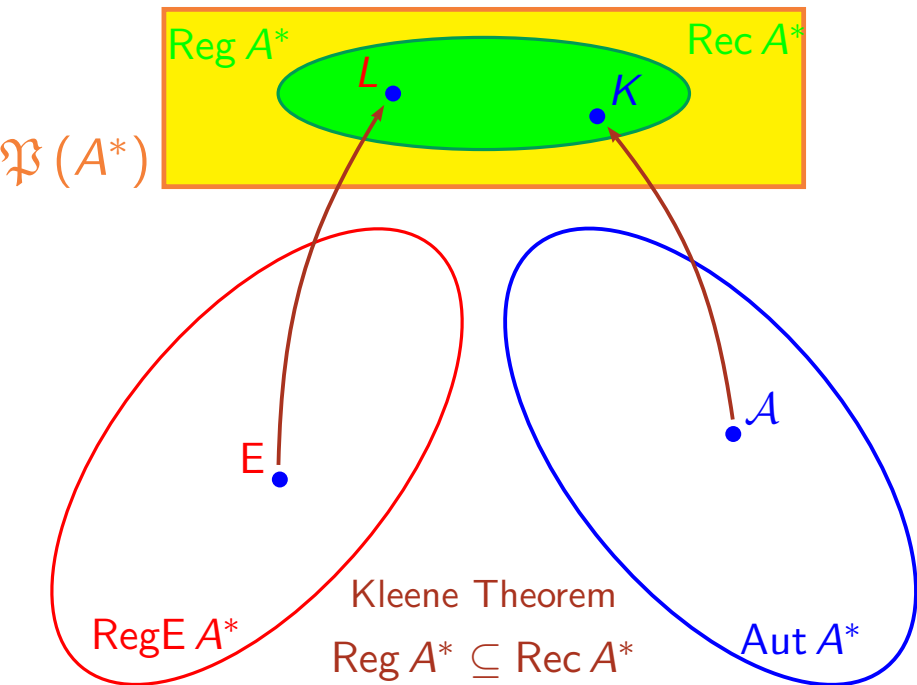


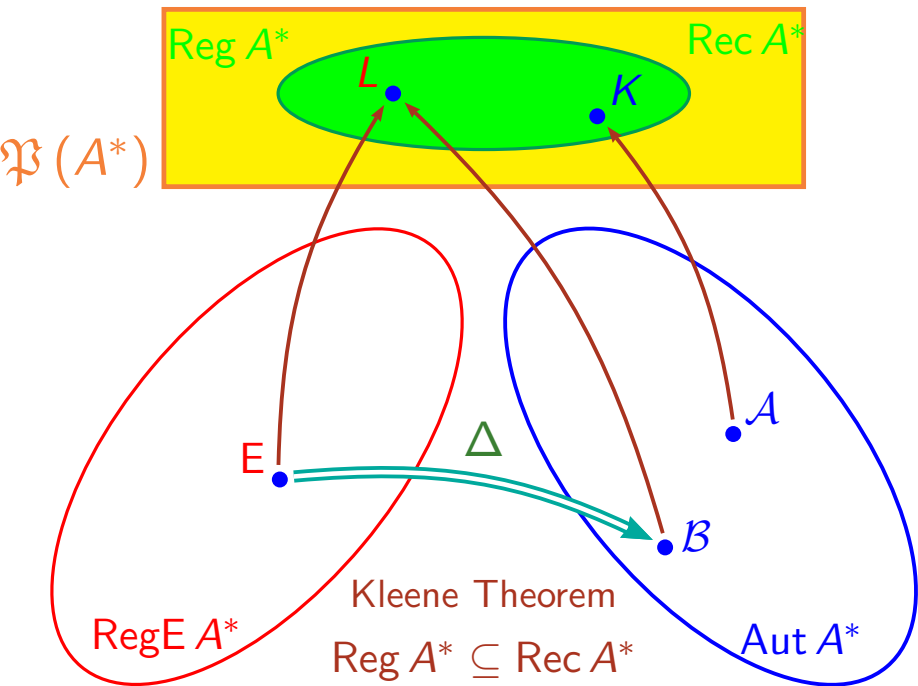
Kleene Theorem  
 $\text{Reg } A^* = \text{Rec } A^*$

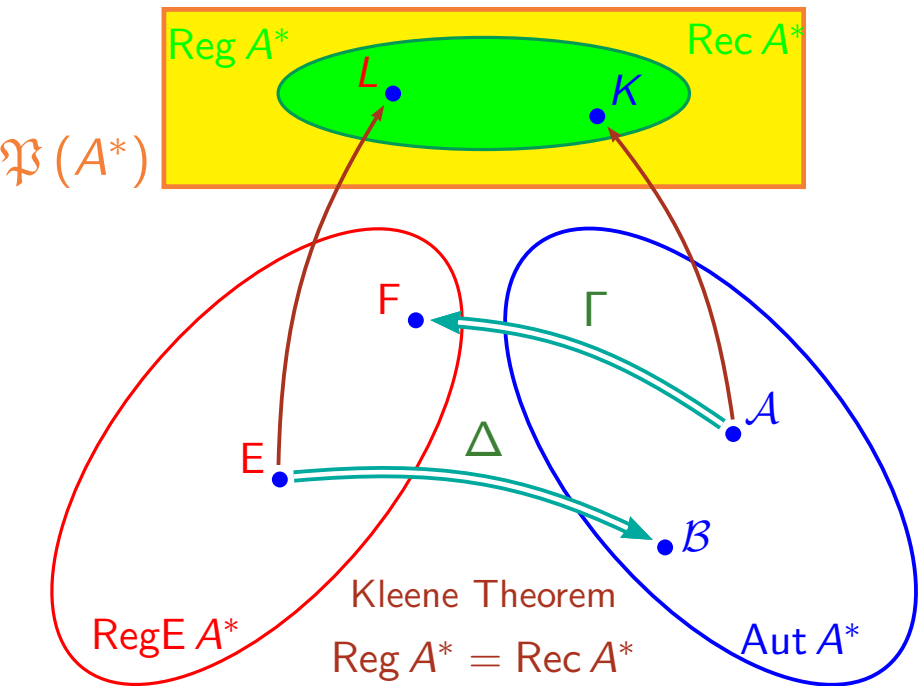


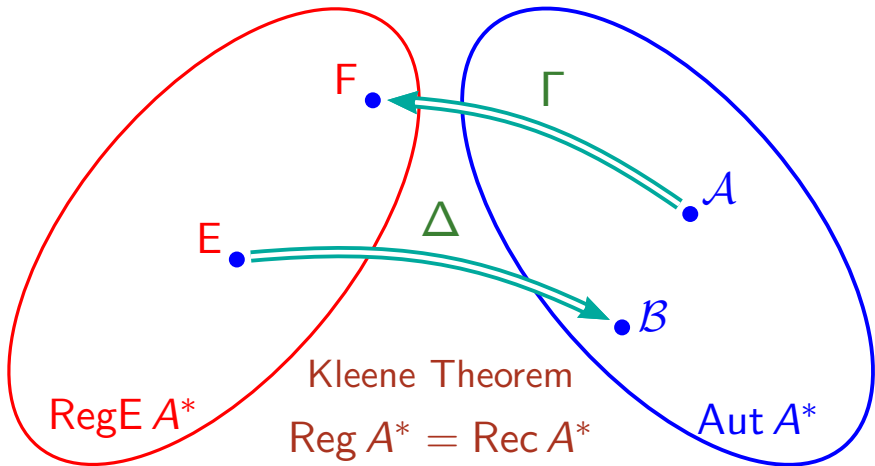












## *Chapter II*

*From automata to expressions*

## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Computing an expression from an automaton

# The $\Gamma$ algorithms

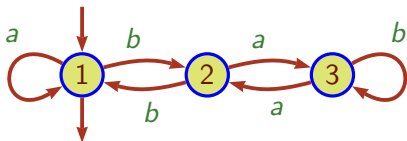
Computing an expression from an automaton

- ▶ Problem seen from a theoretical point of view
- ▶ Problem seen from an experimental point of view

# The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Computing an expression from an automaton

- ▶ Problem seen from a theoretical point of view
- ▶ Problem seen from an experimental point of view

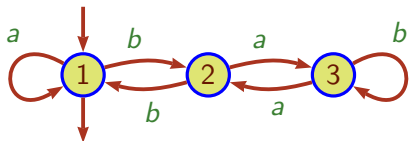




# The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Computing an expression from an automaton

- ▶ Problem seen from a theoretical point of view
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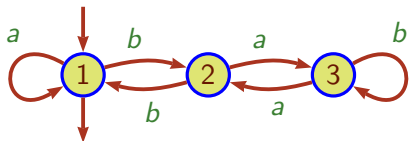


$$\left\langle (1 \ 0 \ 0), \begin{pmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ b & 0 & a \\ 0 & a & b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

# The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Computing an expression from an automaton

- ▶ Problem seen from a theoretical point of view
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$$\left\langle (1 \ 0 \ 0), \begin{pmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ b & 0 & a \\ 0 & a & b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

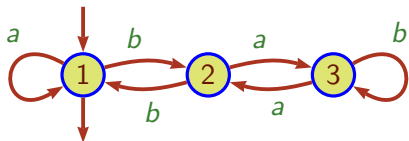
$$\mathcal{A} = \langle I, X, T \rangle$$

$$L(\mathcal{A}) = I \cdot X^* \cdot T$$

# The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Computing an expression from an automaton

- ▶ Problem seen from a theoretical point of view
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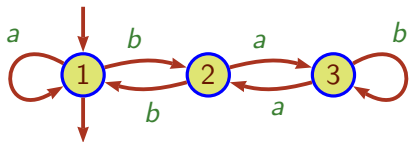
$$L(\mathcal{A}) = I \cdot X^* \cdot T$$

Computing the *star* of a matrix with entries in  $\mathfrak{P}(A^*)$

## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Computing an expression from an automaton

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Computing the *star* of a matrix with entries in  $\mathfrak{P}(A^*)$

Computing the *quasi-inverse* of a matrix with entries in  $\mathfrak{P}(A^*)$

## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Theoretical point of view : methods of computations

## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Theoretical point of view : methods of computations

1. Direct computation of the entries of  $X^*$  :
2. Computation of  $X^* \cdot T$  as a fixed point:
3. Iterative computation of  $X^*$  :
4. Recursive computation of  $X^*$  :

## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Theoretical point of view : methods of computations

1. Direct computation of the entries of  $X^*$  :  
state elimination method (Brzozowski–McCluskey)
2. Computation of  $X^* \cdot T$  as a fixed point:  
solution of a system of linear equations
3. Iterative computation of  $X^*$  :  
McNaughton–Yamada algorithm
4. Recursive computation of  $X^*$  : Conway(?) algorithm

## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Theoretical point of view : methods of computations

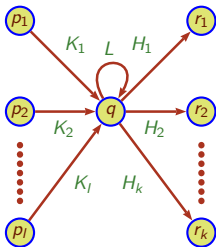
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Theoretical point of view : methods of computations

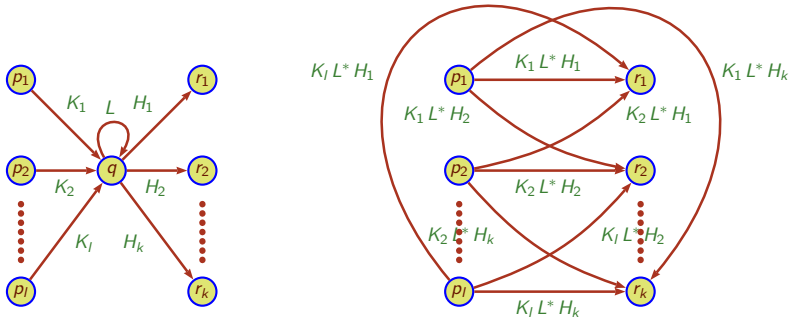
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# The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Theoretical point of view : methods of computations

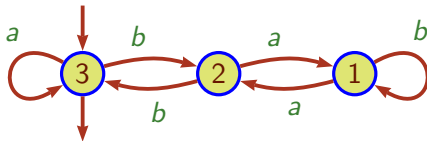
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# The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Theoretical point of view : methods of computations

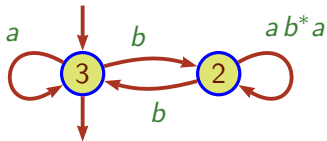
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Theoretical point of view : methods of computations

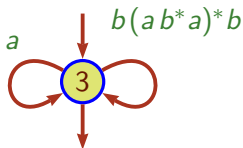
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# The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Theoretical point of view : methods of computations

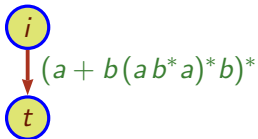
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# The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Theoretical point of view : methods of computations

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## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Theoretical point of view : methods of computations

1. Direct computation of the entries of  $X^*$
2. Computation of  $X^* \cdot T$  as a fixed point
3. Iterative computation of  $X^*$
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## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Theoretical point of view : methods of computations

1. Direct computation of the entries of  $X^*$
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### Problem 1

Comparison between the expressions obtained with each method



## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Theoretical point of view : methods of computations

1. Direct computation of the entries of  $X^*$
2. Computation of  $X^* \cdot T$  as a fixed point
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### Problem 1

Comparison between the expressions obtained with each method

For each method, the actual computation

depends on **an order** on the set of states

# The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Theoretical point of view : methods of computations

1. Direct computation of the entries of  $X^*$
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## Problem 1

Comparison between the expressions obtained with each method

For each method, the actual computation

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## Problem 2

Comparison between the expressions obtained

in each method with distinct orders

# The $\Gamma$ algorithms

Theoretical point of view : methods of computations

1. Direct computation of the entries of  $X^*$
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## Problem 1

Comparison between the expressions obtained with each method

For each method, the actual computation

depends on an order on the set of states

## Problem 2

Comparison between the expressions obtained

in each method with distinct orders

# Axiomatisation of regular expressions

## Axiomatisation of regular expressions

### Trivial and natural identities

$$E + 0 \equiv 0 + E \equiv E, \quad E \cdot 0 \equiv 0 \cdot E \equiv 0, \quad E \cdot 1 \equiv 1 \cdot E \equiv E \quad (\mathbf{T})$$

$$(E + F) + G \equiv E + (F + G), \quad (E \cdot F) \cdot G \equiv E \cdot (F \cdot G) \quad (\mathbf{A})$$

$$E \cdot (F + G) \equiv E \cdot F + E \cdot G, \quad (E + F) \cdot G \equiv E \cdot G + F \cdot G \quad (\mathbf{D})$$

$$E + F \equiv F + E \quad (\mathbf{C})$$

# Axiomatisation of regular expressions

## Trivial and natural identities

$$E + 0 \equiv 0 + E \equiv E, \quad E \cdot 0 \equiv 0 \cdot E \equiv 0, \quad E \cdot 1 \equiv 1 \cdot E \equiv E \quad (\mathbf{T})$$

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$$E \cdot (F + G) \equiv E \cdot F + E \cdot G, \quad (E + F) \cdot G \equiv E \cdot G + F \cdot G \quad (\mathbf{D})$$

$$E + F \equiv F + E \quad (\mathbf{C})$$

## Aperiodic identities.

$$E^* \equiv 1 + E \cdot E^*, \quad E^* \equiv 1 + E^* \cdot E \quad (\mathbf{U})$$

$$(E + F)^* \equiv E^* \cdot (F \cdot E^*)^*, \quad (E + F)^* \equiv (E^* \cdot F)^* \cdot E^* \quad (\mathbf{S})$$

$$(E \cdot F)^* \equiv 1 + E \cdot (F \cdot E)^* \cdot F \quad (\mathbf{P})$$

# Axiomatisation of regular expressions

## Trivial and natural identities

$$E + 0 \equiv 0 + E \equiv E, \quad E \cdot 0 \equiv 0 \cdot E \equiv 0, \quad E \cdot 1 \equiv 1 \cdot E \equiv E \quad (\mathbf{T})$$

$$(E + F) + G \equiv E + (F + G), \quad (E \cdot F) \cdot G \equiv E \cdot (F \cdot G) \quad (\mathbf{A})$$

$$E \cdot (F + G) \equiv E \cdot F + E \cdot G, \quad (E + F) \cdot G \equiv E \cdot G + F \cdot G \quad (\mathbf{D})$$

$$E + F \equiv F + E \quad (\mathbf{C})$$

## Aperiodic identities.

$$E^* \equiv 1 + E \cdot E^*, \quad E^* \equiv 1 + E^* \cdot E \quad (\mathbf{U})$$

$$(E + F)^* \equiv E^* \cdot (F \cdot E^*)^*, \quad (E + F)^* \equiv (E^* \cdot F)^* \cdot E^* \quad (\mathbf{S})$$

$$(E \cdot F)^* \equiv 1 + E \cdot (F \cdot E)^* \cdot F \quad (\mathbf{P})$$

## Cyclic identities.

$$E^* \equiv E^{<n} \cdot (E^n)^* \quad (\mathbf{Z}_n)$$

# Axiomatisation of regular expressions

## Trivial and natural identities

$$E + 0 \equiv 0 + E \equiv E, \quad E \cdot 0 \equiv 0 \cdot E \equiv 0, \quad E \cdot 1 \equiv 1 \cdot E \equiv E \quad (\mathbf{T})$$

$$(E + F) + G \equiv E + (F + G), \quad (E \cdot F) \cdot G \equiv E \cdot (F \cdot G) \quad (\mathbf{A})$$

$$E \cdot (F + G) \equiv E \cdot F + E \cdot G, \quad (E + F) \cdot G \equiv E \cdot G + F \cdot G \quad (\mathbf{D})$$

$$E + F \equiv F + E \quad (\mathbf{C})$$

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$$E^* \equiv 1 + E \cdot E^*, \quad E^* \equiv 1 + E^* \cdot E \quad (\mathbf{U})$$

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$$(E \cdot F)^* \equiv 1 + E \cdot (F \cdot E)^* \cdot F \quad (\mathbf{P})$$

## Cyclic identities.

$$E^* \equiv E^{<n} \cdot (E^n)^* \quad (\mathbf{Z}_n)$$

## Idempotency identities.

$$E + E \equiv E \quad (\mathbf{I})$$

$$(E^*)^* \equiv E^* \quad (\mathbf{J})$$



## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

$$\mathcal{A} = \langle Q, A, X, I, T \rangle$$

1. State elimination method  $E_{\mathcal{A}}$
2. Solution of a system of linear equations  $S_{\mathcal{A}}$
3. McNaughton–Yamada algorithm  $M_{\mathcal{A}}$
4. Recursive computation of  $X^*$   $C_{\mathcal{A}}$

## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

$$\mathcal{A} = \langle Q, A, X, I, T \rangle$$

$\omega$  ordering on  $Q$

1. State elimination method  $E(\omega)$
2. Solution of a system of linear equations  $S(\omega)$
3. McNaughton–Yamada algorithm  $M(\omega)$
4. Recursive computation of  $X^*$   $C(\omega)$

## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

$$\mathcal{A} = \langle Q, A, X, \{p\}, \{q\} \rangle \quad \omega \text{ ordering on } Q$$

1. State elimination method  $E(\omega, p, q)$
2. Solution of a system of linear equations  $[S(\omega, q)]_p$
3. McNaughton–Yamada algorithm  $[M(\omega)]_{p,q}$
4. Recursive computation of  $X^*$   $[C(\omega)]_{p,q}$

## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

$$\mathcal{A} = \langle Q, A, X, \{p\}, \{q\} \rangle \quad \omega \text{ ordering on } Q$$

1. State elimination method  $E(\omega, p, q)$
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### Proposition

$$[S(\omega, q)]_p = E(\omega, p, q)$$

## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

$$\mathcal{A} = \langle Q, A, X, \{p\}, \{q\} \rangle \quad \omega \text{ ordering on } Q$$

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3. McNaughton–Yamada algorithm  $[M(\omega)]_{p,q}$
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Proposition (S. 03)

$$\mathbf{U} \vdash [M(\omega)]_{p,q} \equiv E(\omega, p, q)$$

## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

$$\mathcal{A} = \langle Q, A, X, \{p\}, \{q\} \rangle \quad \omega \text{ ordering on } Q$$

1. State elimination method  $E(\omega, p, q)$
2. Solution of a system of linear equations  $[S(\omega, q)]_p$
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Theorem (Conway 71, Krob 92, S.03)

For any two orderings  $\omega$  and  $\omega'$  on  $Q$

$$\mathbf{S} \wedge \mathbf{P} \quad \vdash \quad E(\omega, p, q) \equiv E(\omega', p, q)$$

## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

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### Conjecture

For any ordering  $\omega$  on  $Q$

*there exists an ordering  $\omega'$  such that*

$$\mathbf{U} \vdash [C(\omega)]_{p,q} \equiv E(\omega', p, q)$$

## The $\Gamma$ algorithms

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For any recursive division  $\tau$  of  $Q$

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## Conclusion

*Several algorithms, essentially **ONE** result*  
(from a theoretical point of view)

# The $\Gamma$ algorithms: an experimental point of view

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The size of  $E$  computed from  $\mathcal{A}$   
may be **exponential** in the number of states of  $\mathcal{A}$

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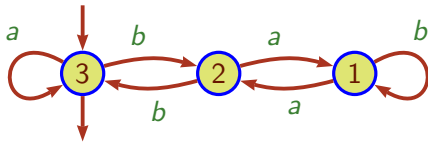
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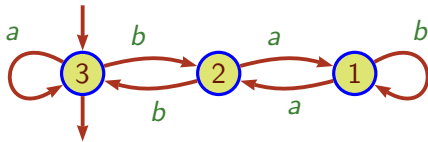
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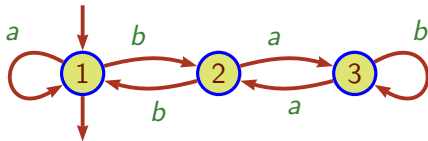


$$E_2 = (a + b(ab^*a)^*b)^*$$

## The $\Gamma$ algorithms: an experimental point of view

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$$E_2 = (a + b(ab^*a)^*b)^*$$

$$E_1 = a^* + a^*b(ba^*b)^*ba^* + a^*b(ba^*b)^*a(b + a(ba^*b)^*a)^*a(ba^*b)^*ba^*$$

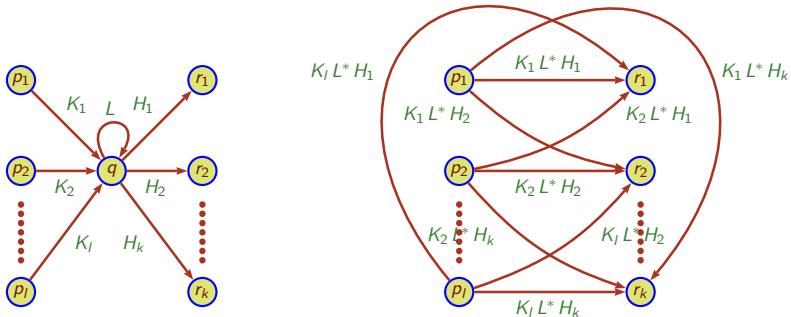


## The $\Gamma$ algorithms: an experimental point of view

Heuristics for the ordering of states proves to be (very) useful.

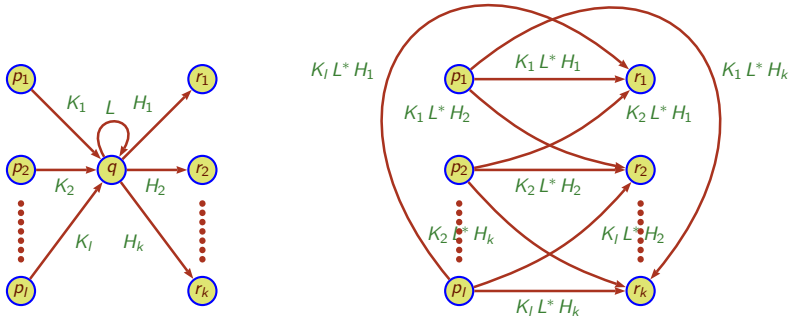
# The $\Gamma$ algorithms: an experimental point of view

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# The $\Gamma$ algorithms: an experimental point of view

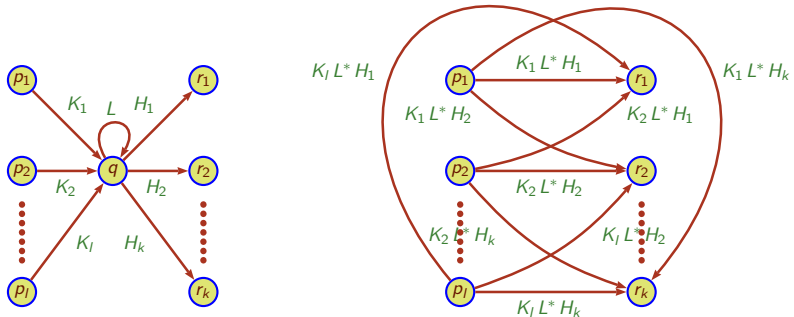
Heuristics for the ordering of states proves to be (very) useful.



- ▶ The naive heuristic

# The $\Gamma$ algorithms: an experimental point of view

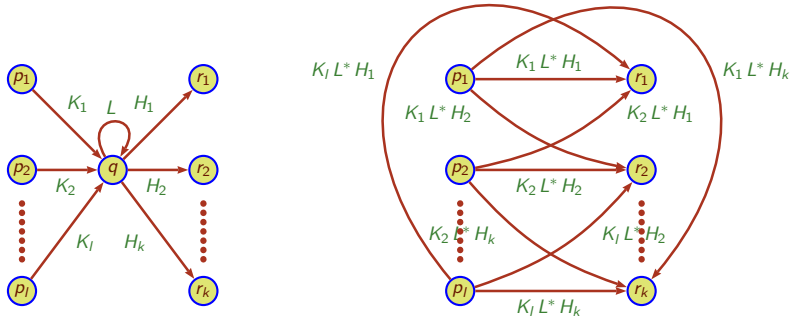
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- ▶ The naive heuristic
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- ▶ The naive heuristic
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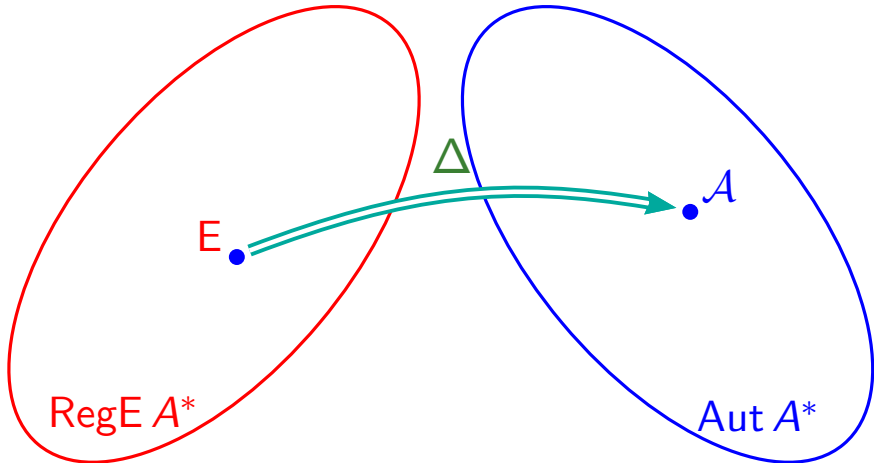
The proof of the heuristic is in the computing.

## *Chapter III*

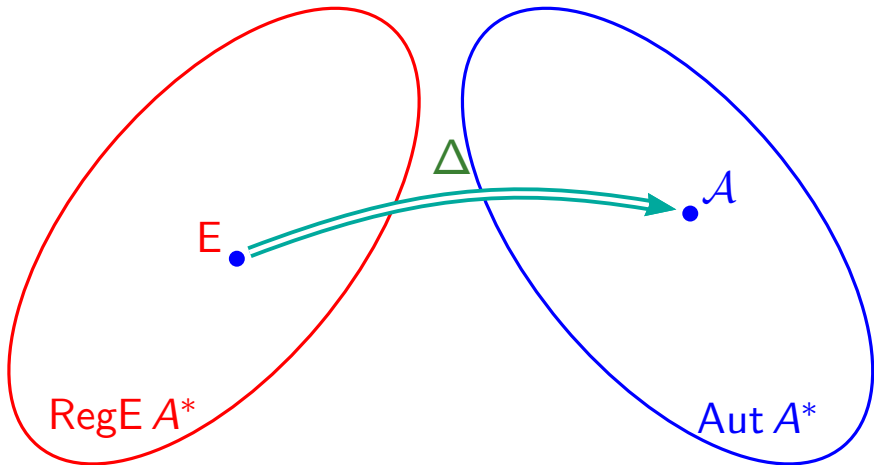
*From expressions to automata*

## The $\Delta$ algorithms

Computing an automaton from an expression



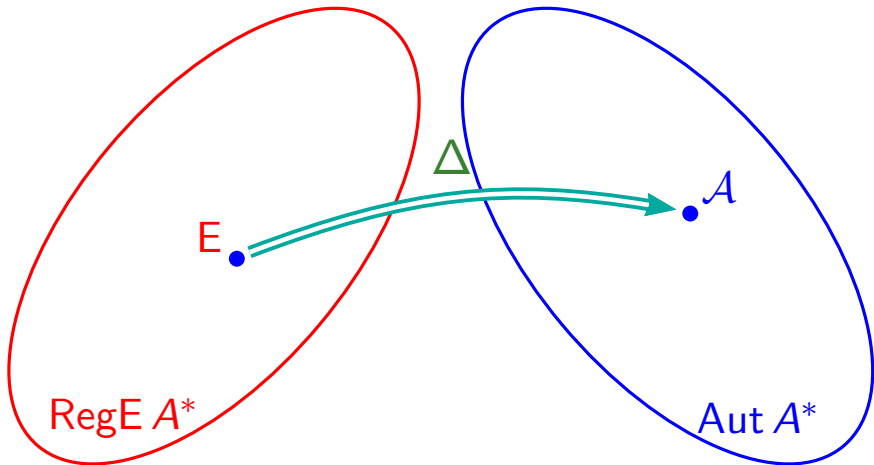
# The $\Delta$ algorithms





## The $\Delta$ algorithms

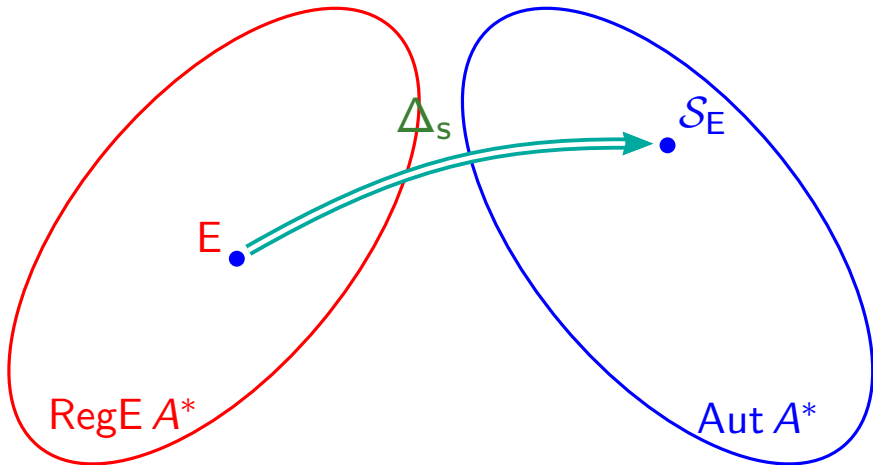
- ▶ Standard automaton of  $E$
- ▶ Derived term automaton of  $E$



# The $\Delta$ algorithms

- ▶ Standard automaton of  $E$
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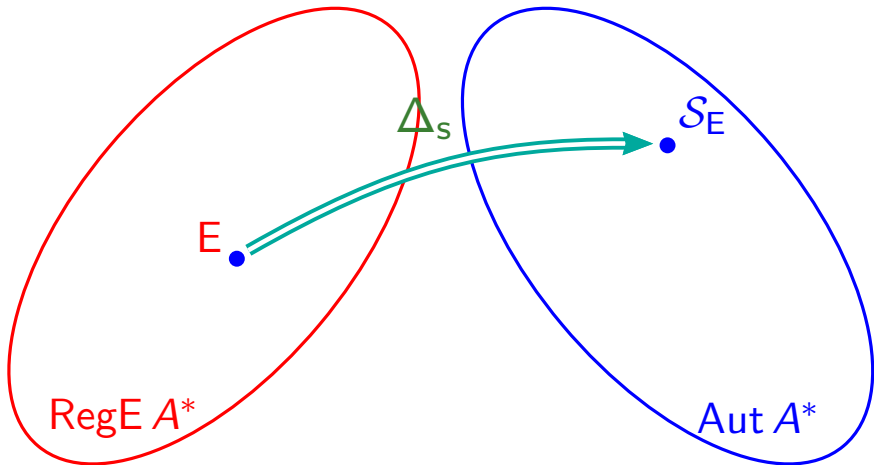
position, Glushkov



## The $\Delta$ algorithms

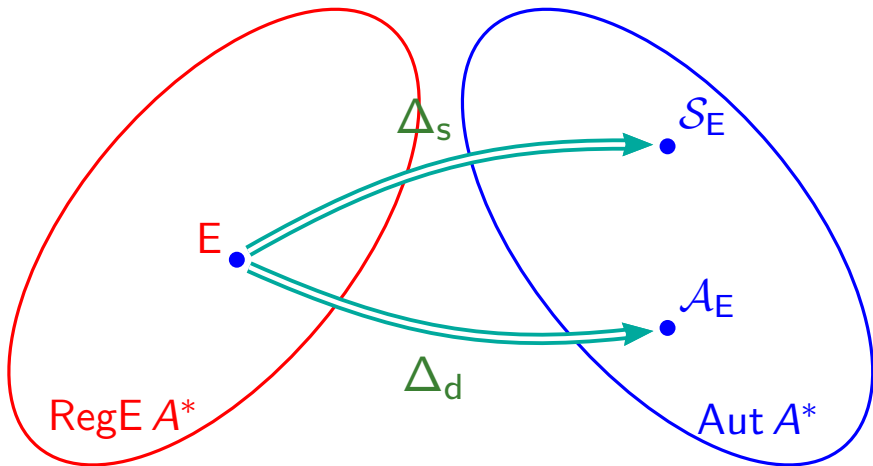
- ▶ Standard automaton of  $E$
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Thompson + closure



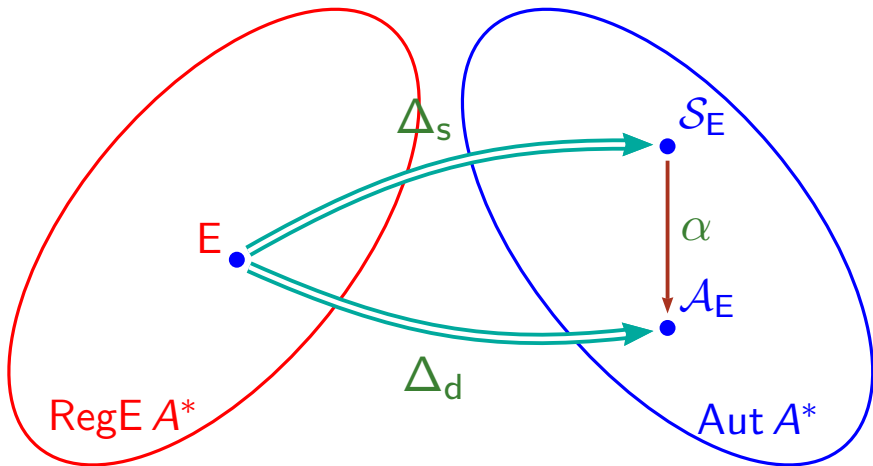
# The $\Delta$ algorithms

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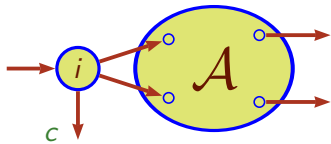
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# The standard automaton of an expression

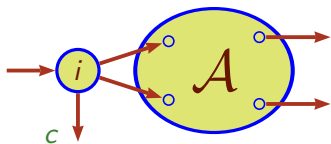
Definition of a standard automaton



$$\mathcal{A} = \left\langle \left( 1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline J \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline 0 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline F \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline c \\ \hline U \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

# The standard automaton of an expression

Definition of a standard automaton



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Operations on standard automata

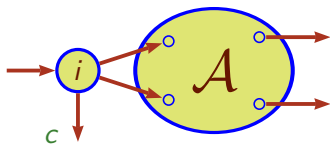
$$\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B}$$

$$\mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{B}$$

$$\mathcal{A}^*$$

# The standard automaton of an expression

Definition of a standard automaton



$$A = \left\langle \left( 1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline J \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline c \\ \hline U \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

Operations on standard automata

$$A + B$$

$$A \cdot B$$

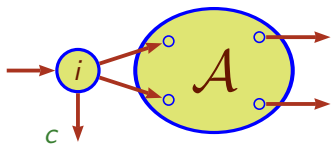
$$A^*$$

$$A + B = \left\langle \left( 1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline J \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline K \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline c+d \\ \hline U \\ \hline V \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$



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Definition of a standard automaton



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Operations on standard automata

$$\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B}$$

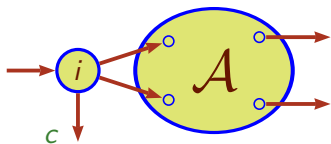
$$\mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{B}$$

$$\mathcal{A}^*$$

$$\mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{B} = \left\langle \left( 1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline J \\ \hline F \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline cK \\ \hline U \cdot K \\ \hline G \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline cd \\ \hline Ud \\ \hline V \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

# The standard automaton of an expression

Definition of a standard automaton



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Operations on standard automata

$$\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B}$$

$$\mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{B}$$

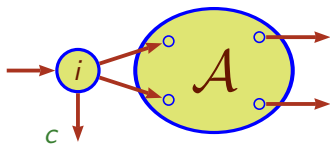
$$\mathcal{A}^*$$

$$\mathcal{A}^* = \left\langle \left( 1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline J \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline 0 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline H \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline U \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

$$\text{with } H = U \cdot J + F$$

# The standard automaton of an expression

Definition of a standard automaton



$$\mathcal{A} = \left\langle \left( 1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline J \\ \hline F \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline c \\ \hline U \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

Operations on standard automata

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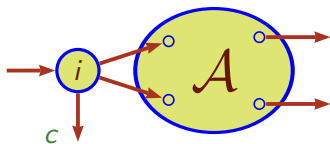
Definition of  $\Delta_d$

Recursive application of the operations

$$\Delta_d(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{E}}$$

# The standard automaton of an expression

Definition of a standard automaton



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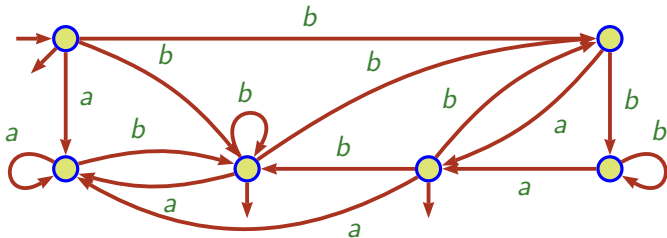
Operations on standard automata

$$\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B}$$

$$\mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{B}$$

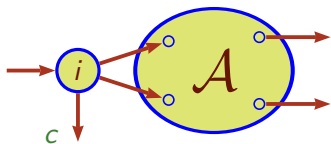
$$\mathcal{A}^*$$

Example  $E_1 = (a^*b + bb^*a)^*$



# The standard automaton of an expression

Definition of a standard automaton



$$\mathcal{A} = \left\langle \left( 1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline J \\ \hline F \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline c \\ \hline U \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

Operations on standard automata

$$\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B}$$

$$\mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{B}$$

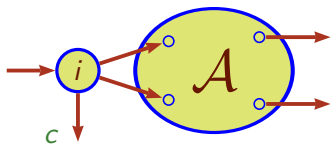
$$\mathcal{A}^*$$

Example  $E_1 = a$



# The standard automaton of an expression

Definition of a standard automaton



$$\mathcal{A} = \left\langle \left( 1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline J \\ \hline F \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline c \\ \hline U \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

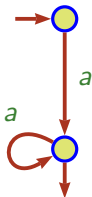
Operations on standard automata

$$\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B}$$

$$\mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{B}$$

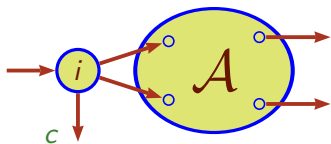
$$\mathcal{A}^*$$

Example  $E_1 = a^*$



# The standard automaton of an expression

Definition of a standard automaton



$$\mathcal{A} = \left\langle \left( 1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 & J \\ \hline 0 & F \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline c \\ \hline U \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

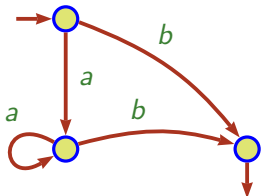
Operations on standard automata

$$\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B}$$

$$\mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{B}$$

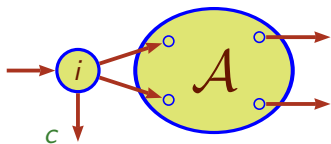
$$\mathcal{A}^*$$

Example  $E_1 = a^*b$



# The standard automaton of an expression

Definition of a standard automaton



$$\mathcal{A} = \left\langle \left( 1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 & J \\ \hline 0 & F \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline c \\ \hline U \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

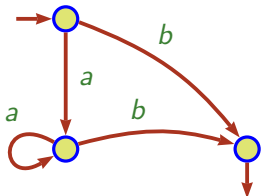
Operations on standard automata

$$\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B}$$

$$\mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{B}$$

$$\mathcal{A}^*$$

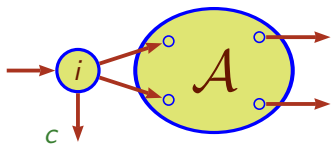
Example  $E_1 = a^*b$      $b$





# The standard automaton of an expression

Definition of a standard automaton



$$\mathcal{A} = \left\langle \left( 1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 & J \\ \hline 0 & F \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline c \\ \hline U \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

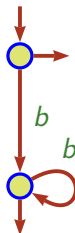
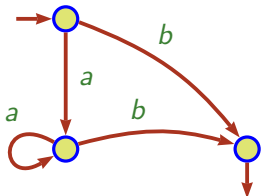
Operations on standard automata

$$\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B}$$

$$\mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{B}$$

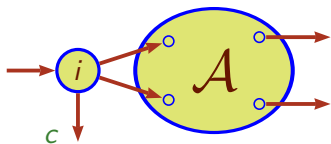
$$\mathcal{A}^*$$

Example  $E_1 = a^*b \quad b^*$



# The standard automaton of an expression

Definition of a standard automaton



$$\mathcal{A} = \left\langle \left( 1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 & J \\ \hline 0 & F \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline c \\ \hline U \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

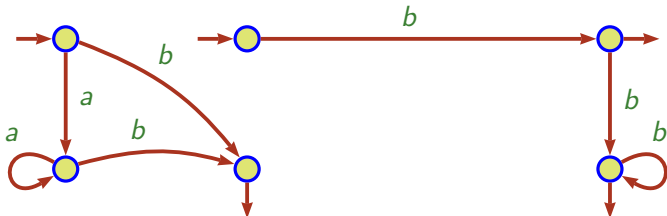
Operations on standard automata

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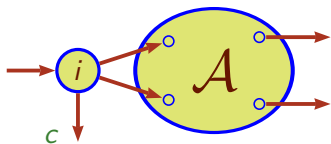
$$\mathcal{A}^*$$

Example  $E_1 = a^*b \quad bb^*$



# The standard automaton of an expression

Definition of a standard automaton



$$\mathcal{A} = \left\langle \left( 1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 & J \\ \hline 0 & F \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline c \\ \hline U \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

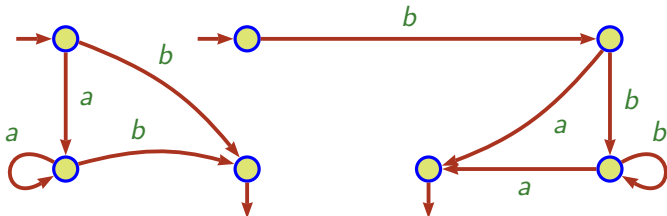
Operations on standard automata

$$\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B}$$

$$\mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{B}$$

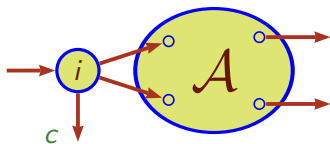
$$\mathcal{A}^*$$

Example  $E_1 = a^*b \quad bb^*a$



# The standard automaton of an expression

Definition of a standard automaton



$$\mathcal{A} = \left\langle \left( 1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 & J \\ \hline 0 & F \\ \hline \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{|c|} \hline c \\ \hline U \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

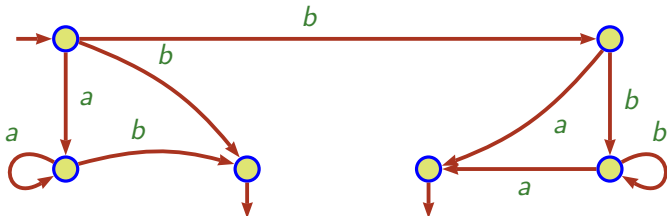
Operations on standard automata

$$\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B}$$

$$\mathcal{A} \cdot \mathcal{B}$$

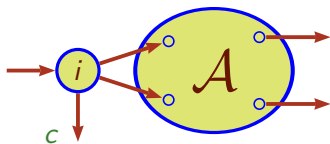
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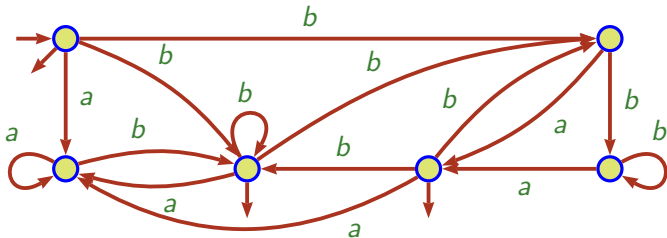
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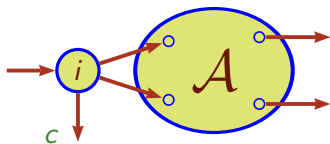
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**Proposition**

Size of  $\mathcal{S}_E$  is  $\ell(E) + 1$

**Proposition**

The complexity of  $\Delta_d$  is *cubic*

## The standard automaton of an expression

Definition (Brüggemann-Klein 92)

$E$  is *in star-normal form* (SNF) if and only if  
for any  $F$  such that  $F^*$  is a subexpression of  $E$ ,  $c(F) = 0$

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### Theorem (B-K 92)

For any  $E$ , an  $E^\bullet$  can be computed in linear time, s.t.

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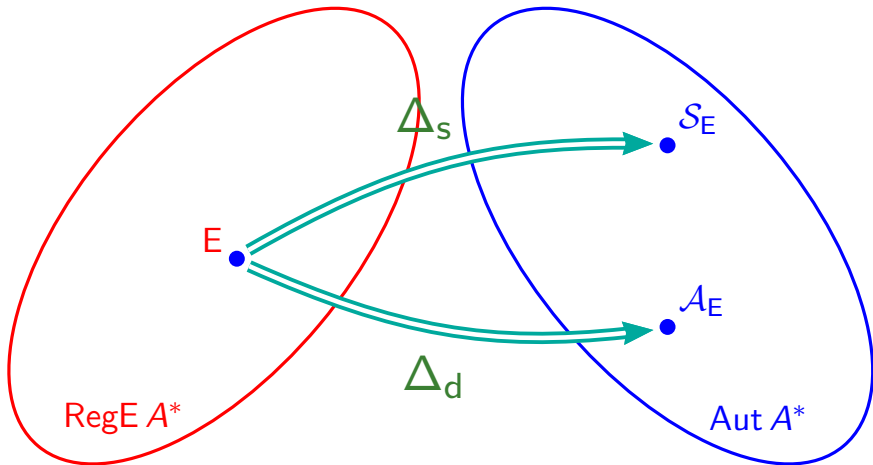
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### Theorem (B-K 92)

Computation of  $E^\bullet$  is *quadratic*

# The derived term automaton of an expression

- ▶ Standard automaton of  $E$  position, Glushkov
- ▶ Derived term automaton of  $E$  Brzozowski–Antimirov



# The Brzozowski derivatives

Preliminary

Construction of  $\mathcal{A}_L$ ,

the *minimal (deterministic) automaton* of  $L$

by means of the *quotients* of  $L$

## The Brzozowski derivatives

$\mathfrak{B}(A^*)$



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$\xrightarrow{L} \bullet$

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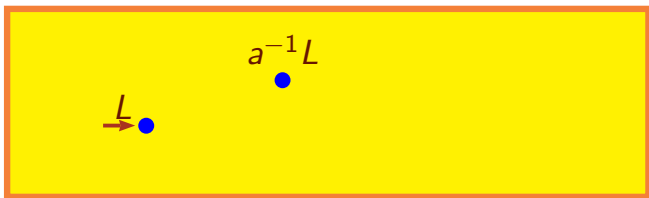
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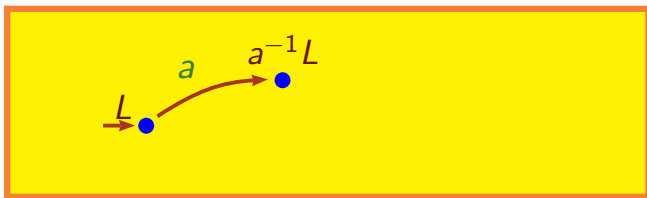
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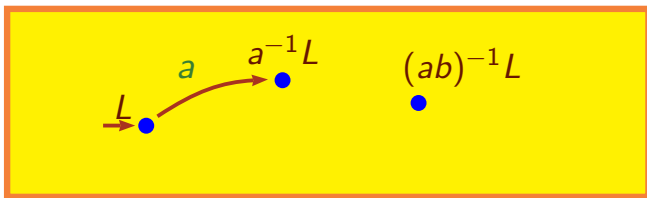
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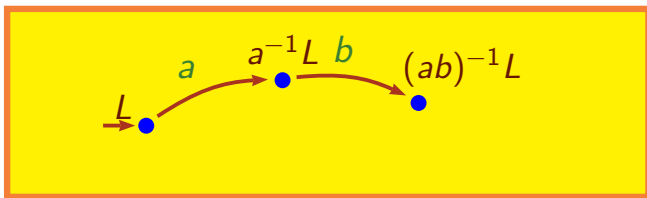
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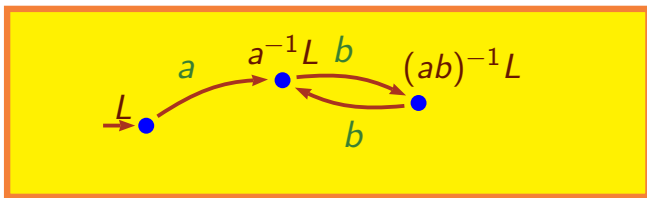
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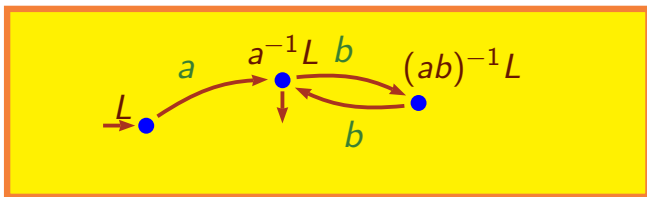
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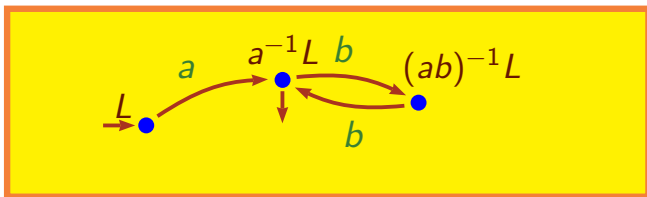
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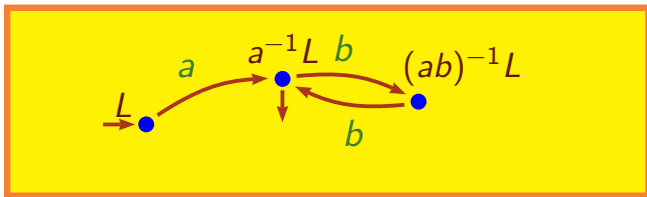
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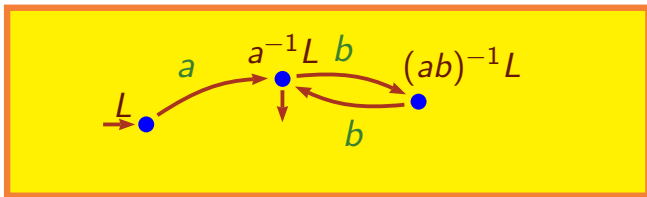


RegE  $A^*$



## The Brzozowski derivatives

$\mathfrak{P}(A^*)$

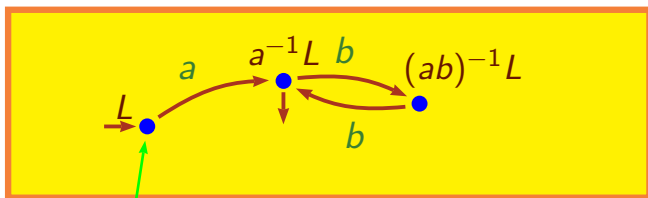


$\text{RegE } A^*$



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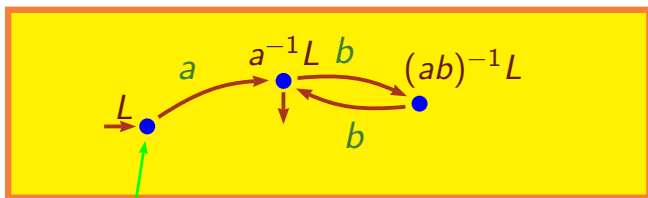
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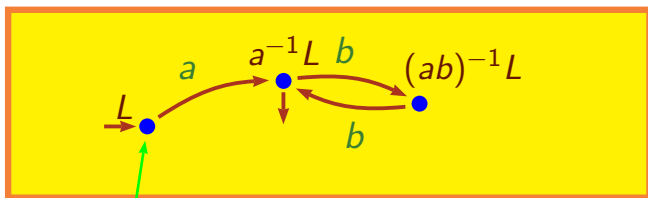


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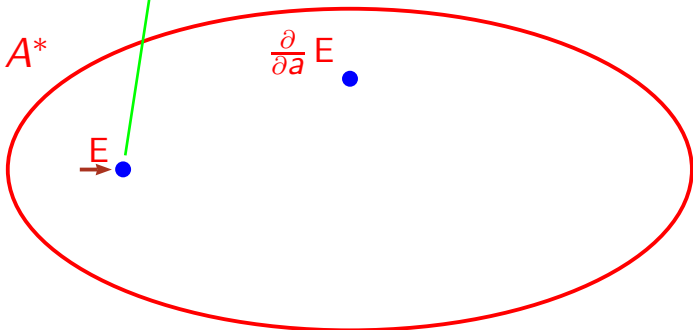


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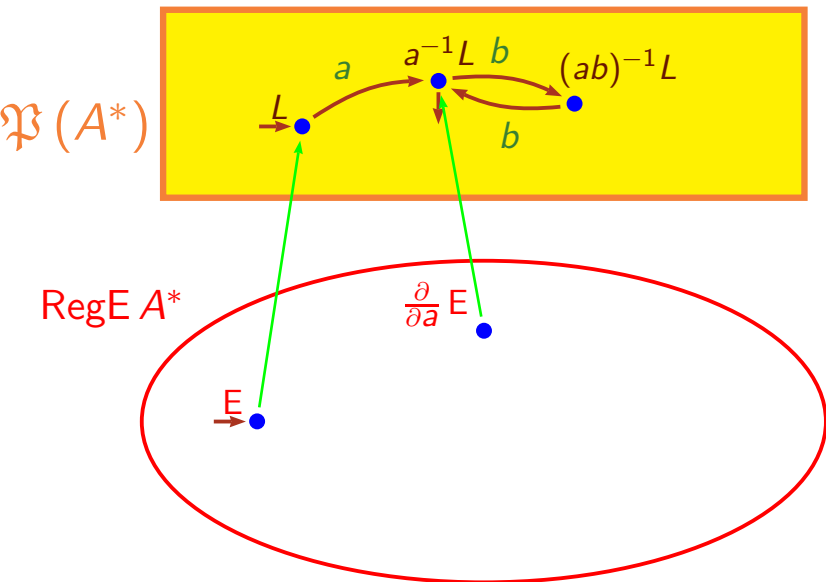
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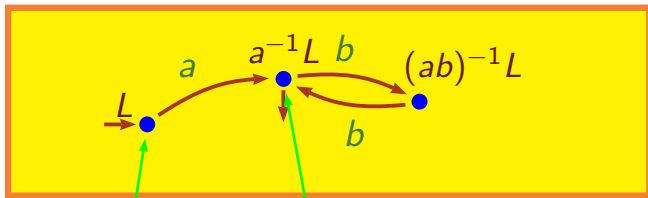


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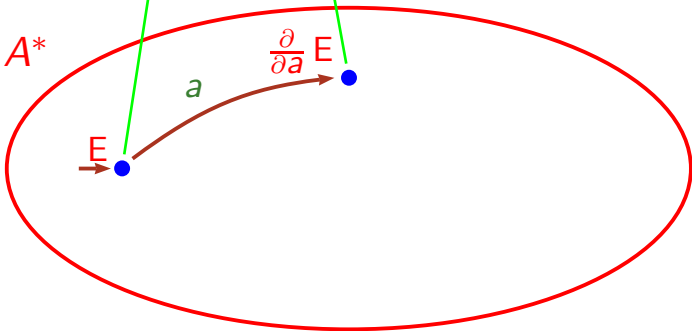


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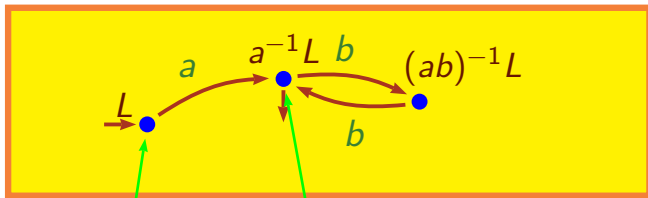


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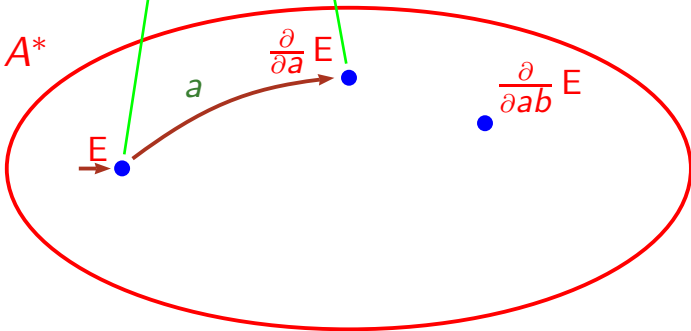


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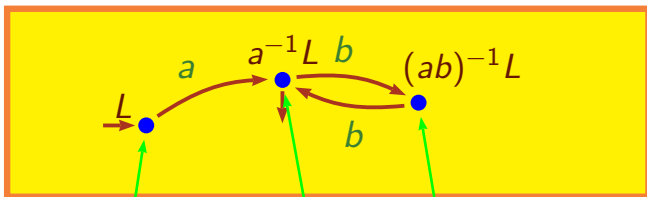


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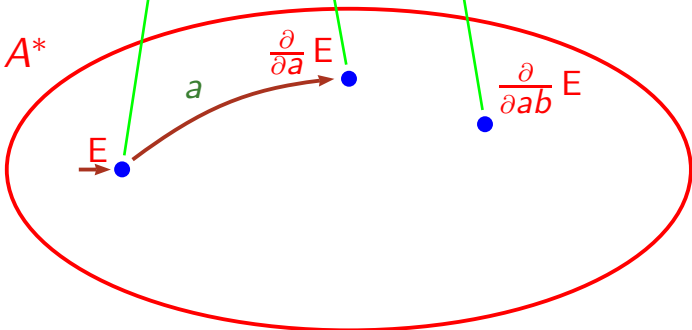


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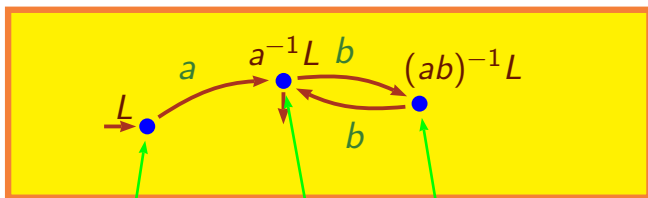


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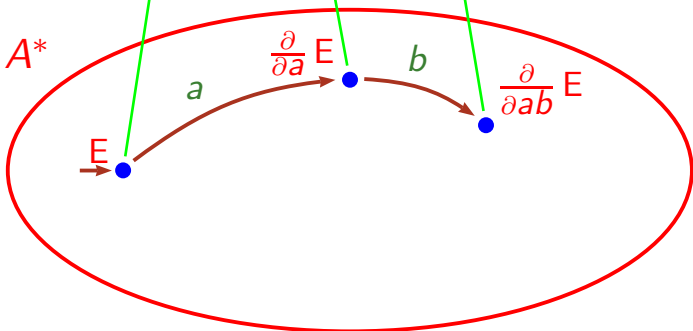


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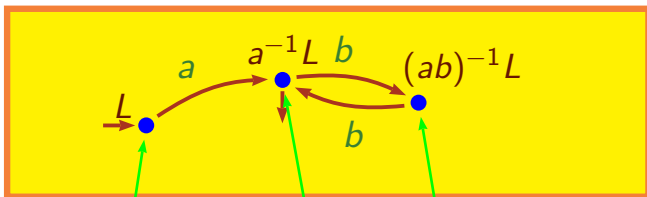


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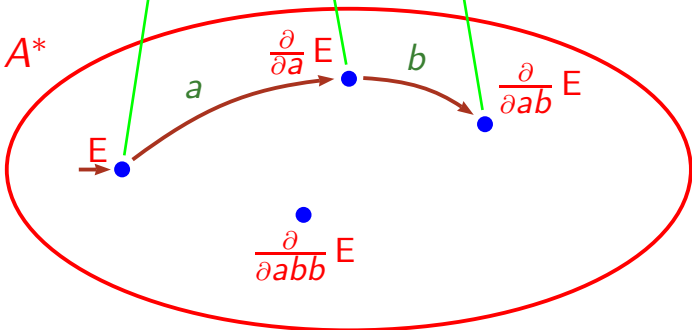


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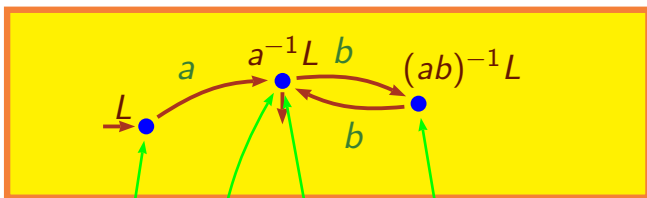
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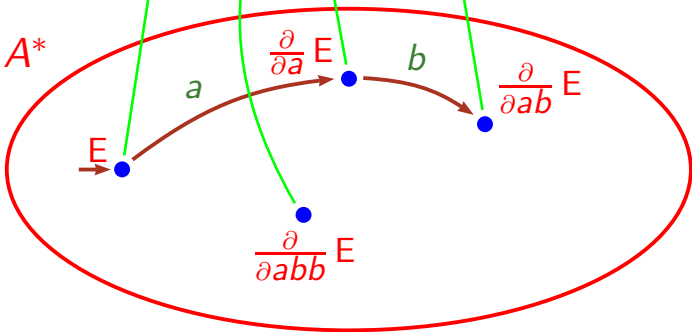


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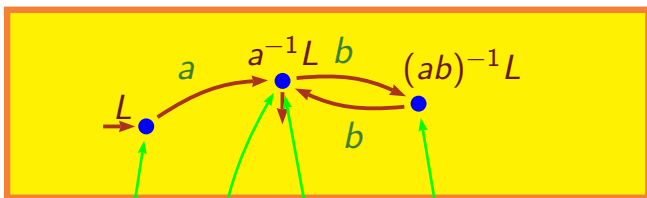


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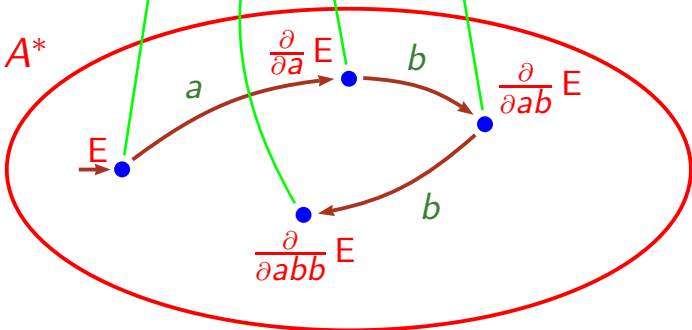


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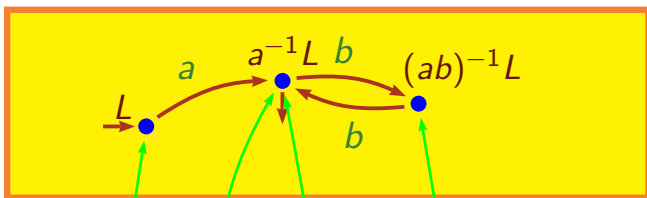


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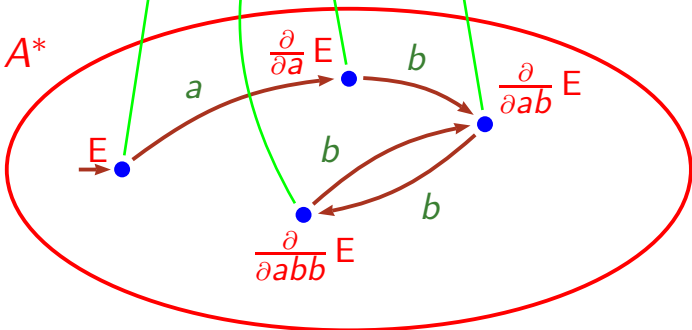


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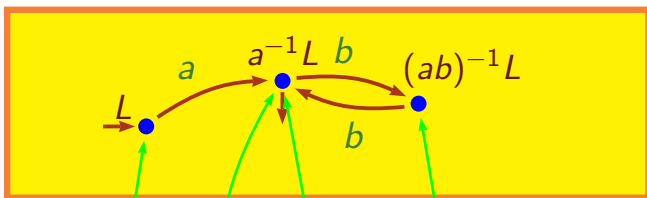


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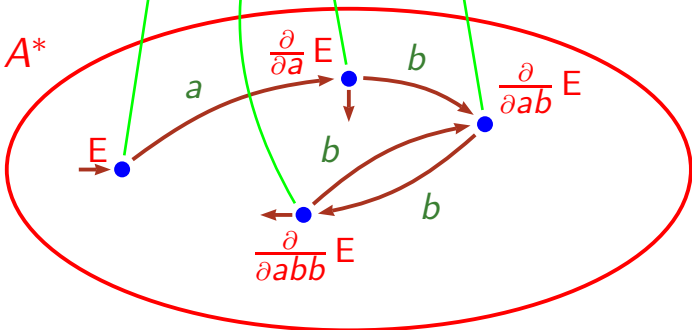


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$\text{RegE } A^*$



# The Brzozowski derivation

## Definition (Brzozowski 64)

$E \in \text{RegE } A^*$   $\frac{\partial}{\partial a} E$  is defined by induction.

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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} (E+F) = \frac{\partial}{\partial a} E + \frac{\partial}{\partial a} F$$

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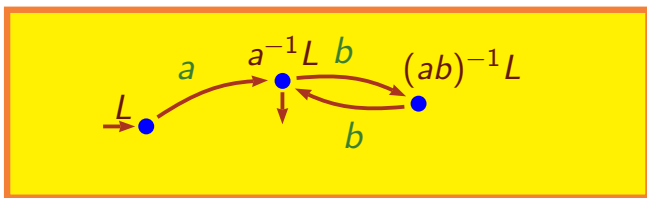
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## Theorem (Brzozowski 64)

For every  $E$ , there is a *finite* number of derivatives  
modulo **A**, **C**, and **I**

# The Brzozowski–Antimirov derivation

$\mathfrak{P}(A^*)$

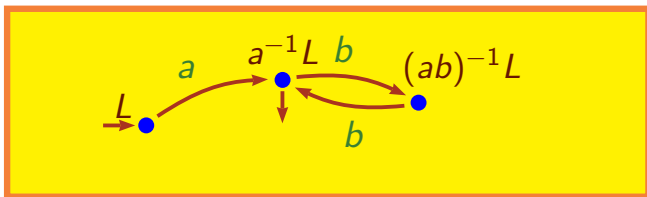


$\text{RegE } A^*$



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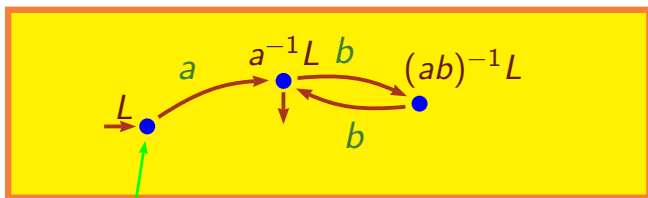
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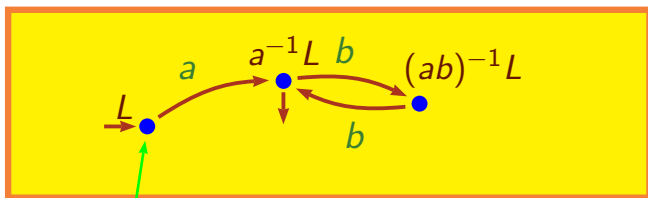


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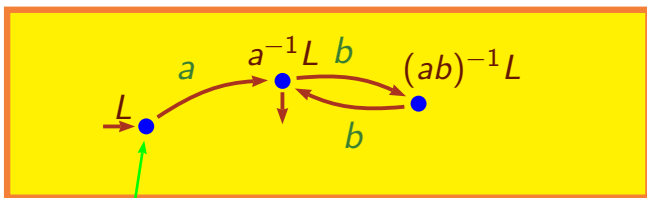


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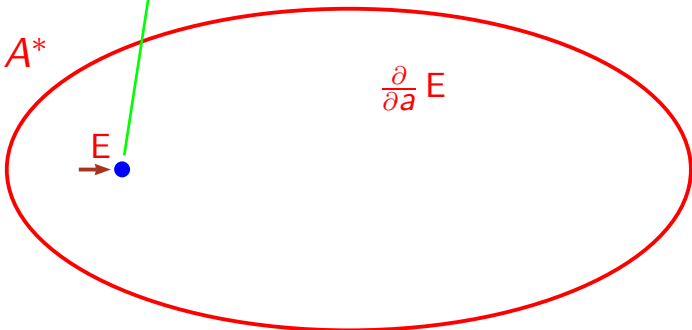


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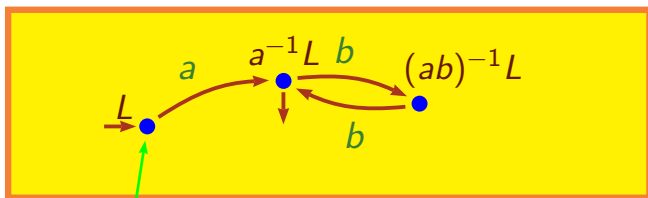


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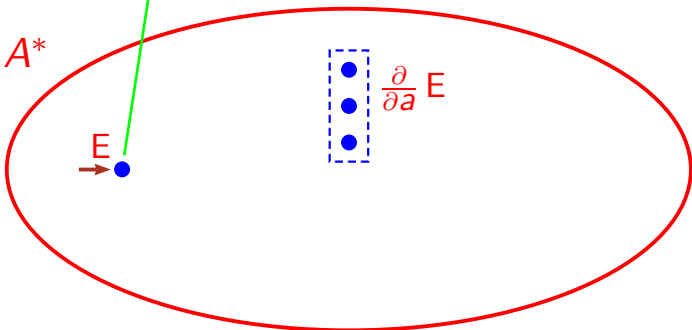


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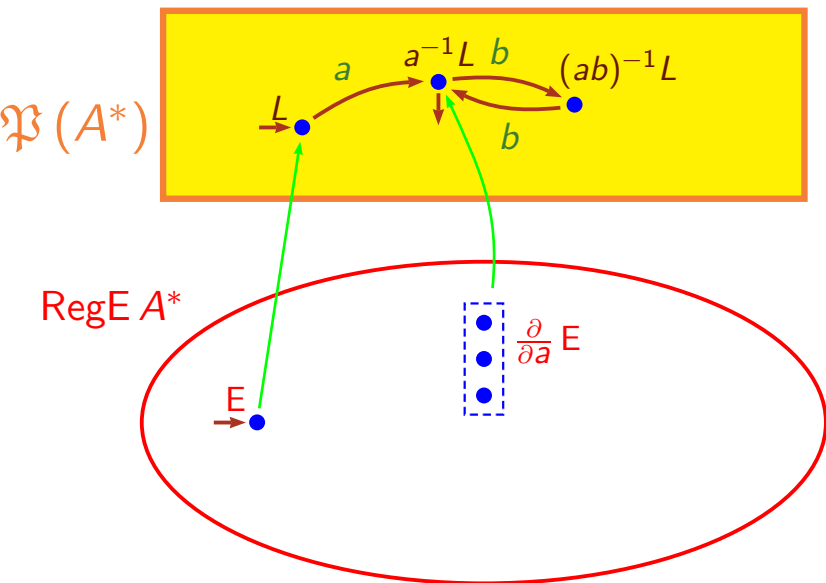
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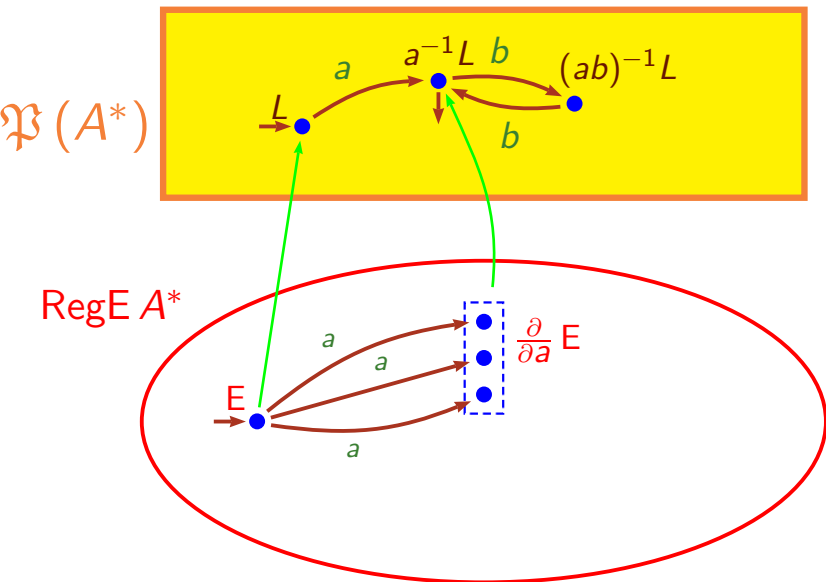
RegE  $A^*$



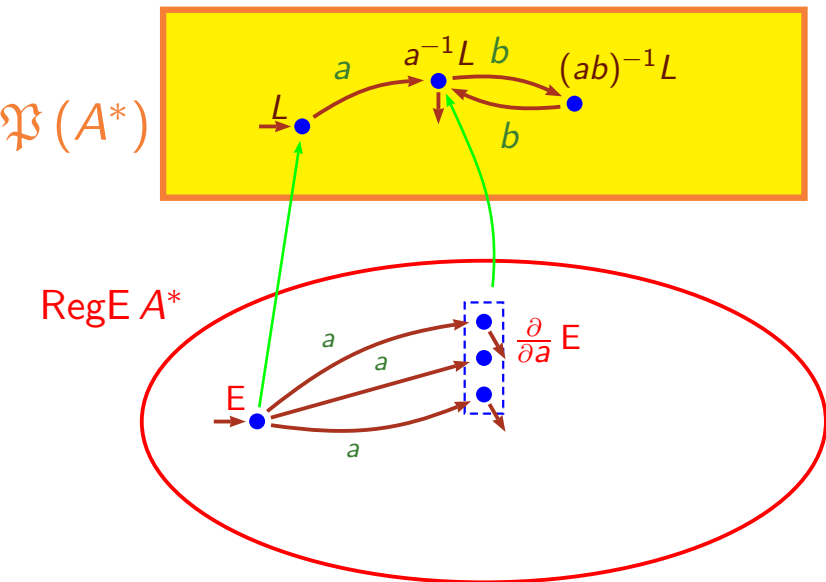
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## The Brzozowski–Antimirov derivation

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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left[ \bigcup_{i \in I} E_i \right] = \bigcup_{i \in I} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} E_i, \quad \left[ \bigcup_{i \in I} E_i \right] \cdot F = \bigcup_{i \in I} (E_i \cdot F).$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial fa} E = \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial f} E \right)$$

## The Brzozowski–Antimirov derivation

Example  $E_1 = (a^*b + bb^*a)^*$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} E_1 = \{a^*bE_1\},$$

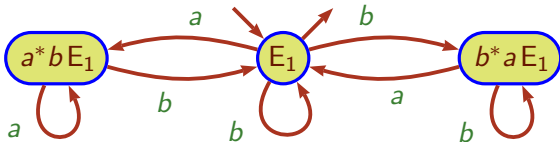
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial b}(E_1)^* = \{E_1, b^*aE_1\},$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} a^*bE_1 = \{a^*bE_1\},$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial b} a^*bE_1 = \{E_1\},$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a}(b^*aE_1)^* = \{E_1\},$$

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## The Brzozowski–Antimirov derivation

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$E_1$

## The Brzozowski–Antimirov derivation

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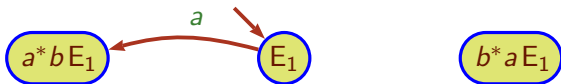


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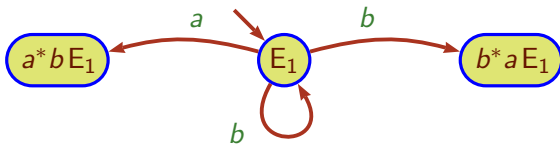


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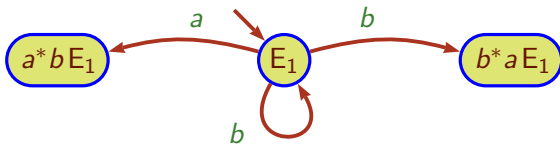
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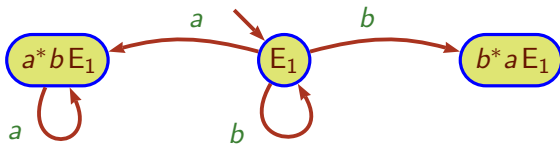
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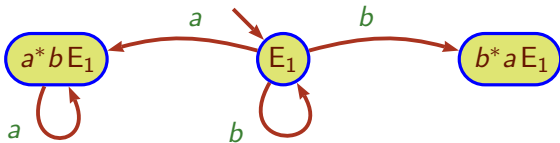
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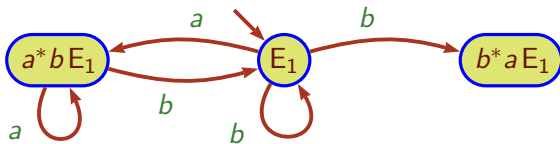
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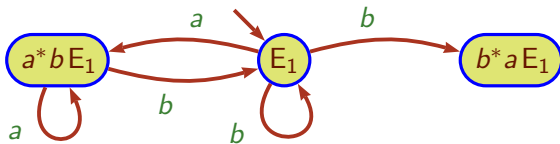
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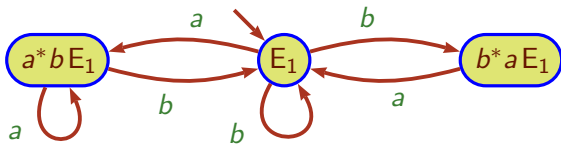
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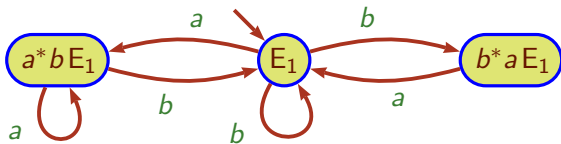
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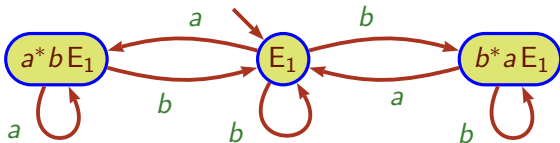
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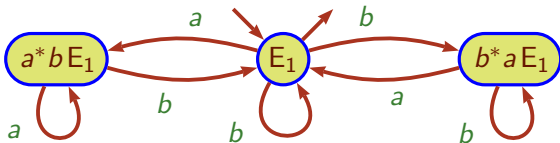
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Theorem (Antimirov 96)

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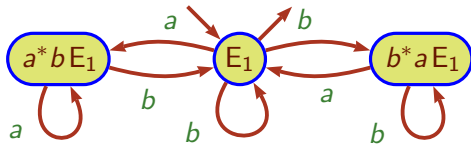
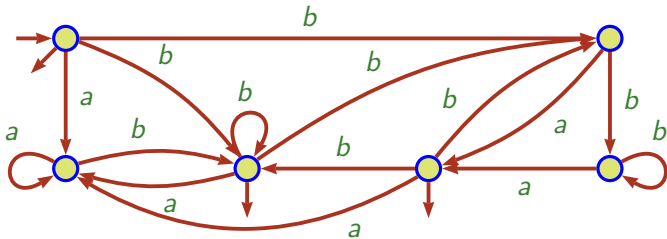
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Theorem (Champarnaud–Ziadi 02)

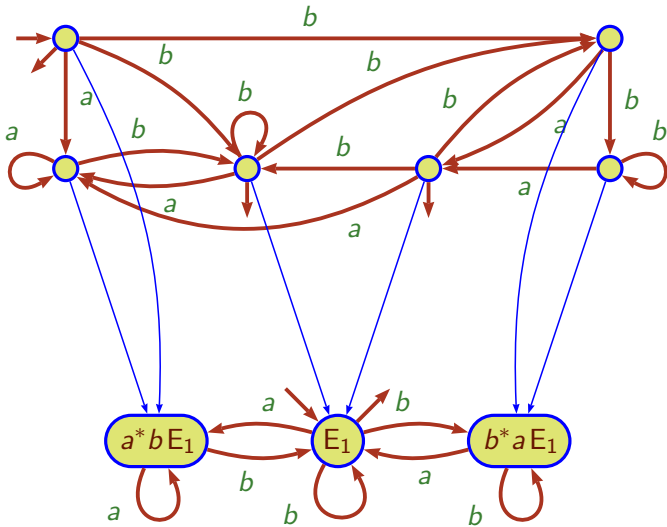
$\mathcal{A}_E$  is a quotient of  $\mathcal{S}_E$



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Theorem (Champarnaud–Ziadi 01)

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Observation

Even for  $E = \Gamma(\mathcal{A})$ ,  
computation of  $\mathcal{S}_E$  followed by a quotient  
more effective than computation of  $\mathcal{A}_E$

