How the search strategy for DFAs
Basic Idea:
- Recognize R to start
- \( R \rightarrow N \rightarrow D \)
- No false negatives
- A modified DFA (NFA) is just like a DFA except no deterministic relationships

Also allow edges labeled with \( \varepsilon \) (empty string)

Recognition from \( R \) to \( D \) without advancing the input

Begin on input symbol \( x \) in an NFA and apply NFA's \( \varepsilon \)-transitions.

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Feb 2-11:13 AM

Feb 2-11:25 AM

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Call this state Q. Insert Q onto an empty queue.

while queue is nonempty do
    remove an ASQ from the queue
    if A is one of B's states
        have constructed
    for each state c, do
        A ≤ c
        construct B as follows:
        B = (c / (e0(c,r) ≤ c))

add transition
A ∈ λB to D, where B is defined above.

if B is a new state, then insert B into the queue.
end
end

if constructed state shares all states and all transitions with D,
Say that a state T of D (T ≤ B) is accepting if
T \ F = \emptyset
T contains at least one accepting state in T.
then construct.