

Seminar 6

1.1 expresii regulate

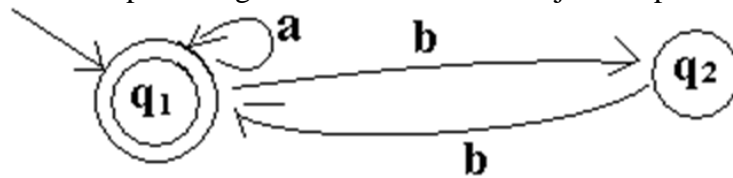
1. Precizati daca secventele ce urmeaza sint elemente ale multimilor regulate reprezentate de expresiile regulate alaturate:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| a) 01110111 | $(1*01)^*(11+0)^*$ |
| b) 11100111 | $(1*0)^*+(0*11)$ |
| c) 1110011 | $(1*0)^*+(0*11)$ |
| d) 1110011 | $(1*0)^*(0*11)$ |
| e) 011100101 | $01*01*(11*0)^*$ |
| f) 1000011 | $(10^*+11)^*(0*1)^*$ |

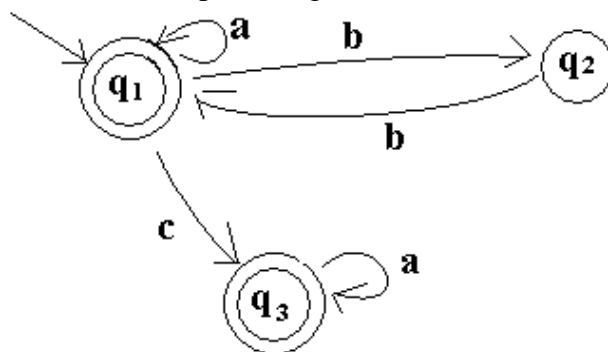
2. Sa se construiasca AF care accepta limbajele specificate prin expresiile regulate:

- a) $(01+1)^* 00 (0+1)^*$
b) $(1*0)^*+0*11$

3. Construiti expresia regulara care descrie limbajul acceptat de urmatorul automat



4. Construiti expresia regulara care descrie limbajul acceptat de urmatorul automat



Sugestii si rezolvare

Determinarea expresiilor regulate ce descriu limbajul acceptat de un AF

Metoda 1: (bazata pe multimi)

Fie $M=(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_1, F)$

si $Q = \{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n\}$ (**obs.**: q_1 - starea initiala)

- notam: R_{ij}^k – multimea tuturor secventelor care duc automatul din starea i in starea j , folosind ca stari intermediare starile q_1, q_2, \dots, q_k
(sau poate trece direct sau automatul este deja in starea j)

$$R_{ij}^0 = \{a \in \Sigma \mid q_j \in \delta(q_i, a)\} \cup \begin{cases} \{\varepsilon\} & \text{daca } q_i = q_j \\ \Phi & \text{daca } q_i \neq q_j \end{cases}$$

$$R_{ij}^k = R_{ij}^{k-1} \cup R_{ik}^{k-1} (R_{kk}^{k-1})^* R_{kj}^{k-1}$$

$$L(M) = \bigcup_{q_j \in F} R_{1j}^n$$

Metoda 2: (sistem de ecuatii)

Fie $M=(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_1, F)$ fara stari inaccesibile

- Notam: X_i – expr. regulara coresp. trecerii automatului din starea initiala q_1 in starea q_i
 $L(M_i): M_i = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_1, \{q_i\})$
- $X_i = X_1 \alpha_1^i + \dots + X_n \alpha_n^i + \beta_i \quad \beta_i = \begin{cases} \varepsilon & \text{daca } i=1 \\ \Phi & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \sim$ sistem de n ecuatii liniare cu n necunoscute
(operatii: concatenare & reuniune)

$X = X\alpha + \beta$ are ca sol. $X = \beta\alpha^*$ (unica atunci cand $\varepsilon \notin \alpha$)

Expresia regulara ce descrie $L(M)$ este: $X_{i1} + X_{i2} + \dots + X_{ik}$, unde $F = \{q_{i1}, q_{i2}, \dots, q_{ik}\}$