1. Seja $\mathcal{G} = (\{\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{B}\}, \{a, b\}, \mathcal{S}, P)$ a gramática com produções

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{S} & \rightarrow & a\mathcal{S}b \mid \mathcal{B} \\ \mathcal{B} & \rightarrow & b\mathcal{B} \mid b \end{array}$$

Prove que $L(\mathcal{G}) = \{a^n b^m : 0 \le n < m\}.$

$$L(Q) = L(J) = a(J)b \cup L(B)$$

$$= a(a(J)b \cup L(B))b \cup L(B) = a^{2}(J)b^{2} \cup a(B)b \cup L(B)$$

$$= a^{2}(a(J)b) \cup L(B))b^{2} \cup a(B)b \cup L(B)$$

$$= a^{3}(J)b^{3} \cup a^{2}(D)b^{2} \cup a(B)b \cup L(B)$$

$$= a^{3}(J)b^{3} \cup (\bigcup_{k=0,1,2} a^{k}L(B)b^{k})$$

$$= a^{4}(J)b^{4} \cup a^{3}L(B)b^{3} \cup (\bigcup_{k=0,1,2} a^{k}L(B)b^{k})$$

$$= a^{4}L(J)b^{4} \cup (\bigcup_{k=0,1,2} a^{k}L(B)b^{k})$$

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Iterando ente prousso, i natural pensan que $L(f) = a^{n}L(f)b^{n}U \qquad (a^{n}L(B)b^{n}) \qquad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ A prova formal donta equaldade obtim-se por endup onetematica sobre n.

Interiora também combiner L(B).

$$L(B) = b L(B) \cup \{b\}$$

$$= b (bL(B) \cup \{b\}) \cup \{b\} = b^2 L(B) \cup \{b^2\} \cup \{b\}$$

$$= b^2 L(B) \cup \{b^2, b\}$$

$$= b^3 L(B) U \{b^3, b^4, b\}$$

Iterando chega-a a uma igualdade da forme:

$$L(B) = b L(B) \cup \{b^n, \dots, b\} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Sya WEL(B). Se |W|=m, entas WE {b,..., b}, propue se w ∈ b L(B) entor IWI>m dado qu € € L(B). hogo W=b. Assim,

$$L(B) = \{b^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\} = b^t$$

$$L(f) = a^n L(f) b^n \cup \left(\bigcup_{k=0,...,n-1} a^k b^t b^k \right)$$

Sya $W \in L(\mathcal{G})$ e seja m o maior no natural tal que a sefiso de W to tal $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ are $W \in U$ and $W \in U$ are W are $W \in U$ are W and $W \in U$ are W are W

petino and hogo

$$L(f) = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}_0} a^k b^{\dagger} b^k = \{a^k b^{\dagger} b^k : k \in \mathbb{N}_0, j \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$= \{a^k b^{\dagger + k} : k \in \mathbb{N}_0, j \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$= \{a^k b^{k'} : 0 \le k < k'\}$$

2. Considere a gramática $\mathcal{G} = (\{\mathcal{S}\}, \{a,b\}, \mathcal{S}, P)$ com produções

$$S \rightarrow aSb \mid SS \mid ab \mid ba$$

Mostre que

- (a) $(ab)^2 a^2 b^2$, $a^3 b^2 a^3 b a b^4 \in L(\mathcal{G})$;
- (b) se $u \in L(\mathcal{G})$, então $|u|_a = |u|_b$;

a)
$$(ab)^2a^2b^2 = \underbrace{abab}_{5} \underbrace{aabb}_{5}$$

12 S => Jf => Jafb => Jaab b => Jfaabb => ab Jaabb =>

Arme de derives

A:

y

a

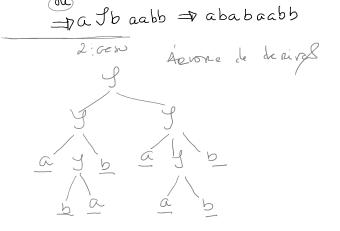
b

a

b

a

b



b) Se u E L(g), entais existe uma derival $S = D \mu$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Vama fazer a demonstral por indust materializa robse o uniquiment n
da derival.

Sijan=1. J= u implia que u=ab ou u=ba. Em ambon or casos, temos que lula=1=1416.

Supenhama agora que 8 => u cm k >1.

Por hipótese de indus admitimos que se WEL(g) e existe uma derivas g (d) w , com 1<j<k, enter Iwla = Iwla.

Queremo motrae que Iula = Iul.

Temo vária hipotoses para a 1º etapa:

- · J=Dab e nuste caso K=1 e ja analisamn
- · f => a fb (k-1) u

Neste caso u=awb em que existe uma derires J(1-1) w

J=DaJb=D => a(w)b

Entes w esta nan undiged da hipótese de indus. hogo $|W|_a = |W|_b.$

Assim $|u|_a = |awb|_a = 1 + |w|_a = 1 + |w|_b = |w|_b + 1 = |awb|_b = |u|_b$

 $f \Rightarrow f f \stackrel{(k-1)}{\Rightarrow} u$

Note caso $u = u_1 u_2$ en que $J \stackrel{k_1}{\Rightarrow} u_1$ e $J \stackrel{k_2}{\Rightarrow} u_2$ e $k_1 + k_2 = k-1$ logo u_1 e u_2 sotes man condisor da hipstore de indep; puls que $|u_1|_a = |u_1|_b$ e $|u_2|_a = |u_2|_b$.

Em qualque caso lula = lulb.

Pelo principo de indus matematica, se u E L(G), ent 141a = 141b =/

- 3. Considere o alfabeto $\{a, b\}$.
 - (a) Construa gramáticas que gerem as linguagens:

$$\begin{array}{ll} i)L_1 = \{a^nb^{2n} \mid n>0\} & \text{ ii)}L_2 = (abb \cup b)^*(ab)^* \\ \text{ iii)}L_3 = \{a^ib^ja \mid i>j>0\} & \text{ iv)}L_4 = \{a^ib^ja^k \mid j\geq (i+k),\ i,j,k\in\mathbb{N}\} \end{array}$$

(b) Justifique que as linguagens dadas são independentes de contexto.

a) i)
$$g_i = (\{f\}, \{a,b\}, f, P)$$
 en que P e' constituid por $f \longrightarrow a f b b \mid ab^2$

iv)
$$g_{4}=(1J_{1}B_{1}C_{1}D_{1})$$
, $\{a,b\}$, J , P) em q^{4}
 P_{e} constitued por:

 $f \longrightarrow BCD$
 $D \longrightarrow aBb \mid ab$
 $D \longrightarrow bDa \mid ba$

C __ bC | E