4. Indique, justificando, qual é a linguagem gerada pela gramática:

(e) $\mathcal{G}_5 = (V, A, \mathcal{S}, P)$ definida por:

$$\begin{split} V = \{\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}\} & A = \{b, \, c, \, d \\ \mathcal{S} &\rightarrow & \mathcal{BC} \\ \mathcal{B} &\rightarrow & b\mathcal{B} \mid \varepsilon \\ \mathcal{C} &\rightarrow & cCd \mid \mathcal{D} \\ \mathcal{D} &\rightarrow & \mathcal{D}d \mid d \end{split}$$

=b(b L(B)U1E))U1E} =BL(B) U1be, E} ← 2: ela pa

 $=b^{2}(b L(B) U \{e\}) U \{b, e\} - b^{3} L(B) U \{b^{2}e, b, e\}$

Iterando

$$L(B) = {}^{n}L(B) \cup {}^{n}L(B), \dots, \in {}^{n}L(B)$$

As palavras do argunt b'(L(B)) têm um psetion b'e, por isso, têm umpsimonth major on iguel an.

Seja ue L(B). Suponhama que |u|=m. Enter existe $n \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que $m < n \in \mathbb{N}$ enter $u \in \{b^{n-1}, \dots, E\}$ pelo que $u = b^n$ am $m \in \mathbb{N}$ 0.

Low
$$L(B) = \{b^m : mein, \}$$

$$L(C) = c L(C) d \cup L(D)$$

 $=c\left(cL(\mathcal{C})dUL(\mathcal{D})\right)dUL(\mathcal{D})=c^{2}L(\mathcal{C})d^{2}UcL(\mathcal{D})dUL(\mathcal{D})$

$$= c^{2}(cL(e)dUL(p)) d^{2}UcL(p)dUL(p) = c^{3}L(e)d^{3}Uc^{2}L(p)d^{2}UcL(p)dUL(p) = c^{3}L(e)d^{3}Uc^{2}L(p)d^{2}UcL(p)dUL(p) = c^{3}L(e)d^{3}Uc^{2}L(p)d^{2}UcL(p)dUL(p) = c^{3}L(e)d^{3}Uc^{2}L(p)d^{3}Uc^{2}L(p)d^{3}UcL(p)dUL(p) = c^{3}L(e)d^{3}Uc^{2}L(p)d^{3}UcL(p)d^{3}U$$

Iterand.

$$= c^3 L(e) d^3 U \left(\bigcup_{k=0,1,2} c^k L(p) c | ^k \right)$$

$$L(C) = c^n L(C) d^n U \left(\bigcup_{k=0,\dots,n-1} c^k L(D) d^k \right)$$

Syr ut L(C), Entr on 1417, zr e e' possiver que c'hle) d' on $|u| \angle 2n$ e $u \in \bigcup_{k=0,...,n-1} c^k L(D) d^k$.

Podema enté dizer que toda a palarec u « L(C), verifica: u « ch L(Q) dh fonc algum KENO e IUI < zr. Enter L(e) = UckL(D)dK.

$$L(\mathfrak{D}) = L(\mathfrak{D}) d \cup d d t$$

=
$$(L(P)d \cup dd) d \cup dd = L(P)d^2 \cup d^3, d^5 = (L(P)d \cup dd) d^3, d^2, d^3 = L(P)d^3 \cup d^3, d^3, d^3, d^3$$

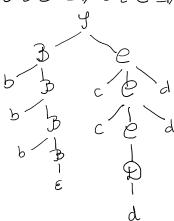
Sya ue L(D) tol que lul $\langle r, entrue d^{n}, d, m , d, m , m , et a = d^{n}, d, m , d, m , et a = d^{n}, d, m , d, m , et a = d^{n}, d, m , d, m , et a = d^{n}, d, m , d, m , et a = d^{n}, d, m ,$

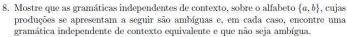
 $L(\ell) = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}_{0}} C^{k} \left\{ d^{\ell} : \ell \in \mathbb{N} \right\} d^{k} = \left\{ c^{k} d^{\ell} d^{k} : k \in \mathbb{N}_{0}, \ell \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$ $= \left\{ c^{k} d^{k+\ell} : k \in \mathbb{N}_{0}, \ell \in \mathbb{N} \right\} = \left\{ c^{k} d^{k'} : k \in \mathbb{N}_{0}, k < k' \right\}$ $= \left\{ c^{k} d^{k+\ell} : k \in \mathbb{N}_{0}, \ell \in \mathbb{N} \right\} = \left\{ c^{k} d^{k'} : k \in \mathbb{N}_{0}, k < k' \right\}$ $= \left\{ b^{m} c^{k} d^{k'} : m, k \in \mathbb{N}_{0}, k < k' \right\}$

5. Considerando as gramáticas definidas no exercício 4, elabore derivações que justifiquem que:

(e)
$$b^3c^2d^3$$
, $b^2c^3d^5 \in L(\mathcal{G}_5)$.

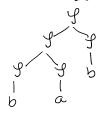
$$f = DBC \xrightarrow{3} BBC \Rightarrow b^3 E C \xrightarrow{3} b^3 c^2 D d^2 \Rightarrow b^3 c^2 d d^2 = b^3 c^2 d^3$$





(a)
$$\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}\mathcal{S} \mid a \mid b$$
 (b) $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow a\mathcal{S}b \mid aa\mathcal{S}b \mid \varepsilon$





Estas sus cluan anvoies de denival distributar.

L(f) = L(f) = L(f) The IN.

a, b \in L(f) by $\exists a, b \in \subseteq$ L(f) $\exists a, b \in \subseteq$ L(f) $\exists a, b \in \subseteq$ L(f) $\exists a, b \in \subseteq$ L(f).

Naturalmente, une $E \notin L(J)$, ent $L(J) \subseteq A^+$. Logo $L(J) = A^+$

Uma gramatica not ambigue a independente de untexte que fec At e'
(199, A, Y, P) ond P e'

J -> Ja / Jb /a /b

an 4 193/92 01

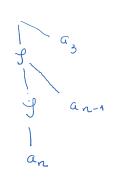
Exemple de aplip: applips

J=> Jb => Ja b=> Jb ab=> Jb bab=> Jb bbab=>abbab.

Est nova granctice que a lugue gen L(f) = L(f)a U L(f)b U fa,b}

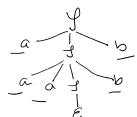
Iterando condui-se L(1) - At, pulo que é equivalente à gramátice inicial e permite guar um quel quer palavec ous venir, astocando en letres de direction de direction de exquerda.

NOTA: Una avon de derives out gruetia e de forma



u= an an-1 ... asaza, finado umo polaveo u, a ordem dan folhan na onvone esté fina e é a unico anone de deriverd de palavea u.

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} n & m \\ a & b \end{array} : n, m \in \mathbb{N}_0, 2m \right\} n \geqslant m \right\}$$



a b a a a b b

Sas duas avores essenaziments distintar, puls que a granatice é ambigua

Uma gramatica equivalent c nd ambigua é (15, B4, A, J, P) and Pé: $3 \longrightarrow aa3b \mid E$

$$L(\mathfrak{F}) = a^{2} L(\mathfrak{F}) b \cup \{\epsilon\} = -$$

$$= U\{a^{2n} L(\mathfrak{F}) b^{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}_{0}\}$$

$$= \{a^{2n} b^{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}_{0}\}$$

$$= \{a^{2n} b^{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}_{0}\}$$

$$L(\mathfrak{f}) = a(aL(\mathfrak{f}) b \cup L(\mathfrak{F})) b \cup \{a^{2n} b^{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}_{0}\}$$

$$= a^{2} L(\mathfrak{f}) b^{2} \cup aL(\mathfrak{F}) b \cup \{a^{2n} b^{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}_{0}\}$$