## LFA CURS 12

SI GRAMATICILE INDEPENDENTE DE CONTEXT

Teorema 1 Fie G= (N, Z, S, P) & groweteca independenta de context. Atenci exesta AG automat stava estfel most L(AG)=L(G).

Bemontrotre Counderone automatel stivo

 $A_G=(123, \Sigma, NU\Sigma, \delta, 2, 5, \phi)$ , ende

J(2, \lambda, A) = \{(2, \alpha) \ A -> \alpha \in P}

δ(2, a,a)=3(2,λ)3, t a∈Σ.

Arietaru ca  $\forall w \in \Sigma^*$ ,  $\forall A \in \mathbb{N}$ , anew:  $(20, W, A) \stackrel{m}{\vdash} (2, \lambda, \lambda) \stackrel{e}{=} A \stackrel{m}{=}) W$ 

lende n representa numerul schineborilor de configueratio, car un representa numerul posilor in deriverea stango a lei w den A, n, m > 1.

11 => " Inductive despé n.

n=1 Resultà co w=1 of A-1 CP, deci A=>1. [M > M+1] Presuperneur co pentru orice WEZ xx AEN artfel tucot (2, W, A) + En (2, N, N), atunci A = ) W. Fre (2, 2, A) H (2, 1, 1) Prenew in evidents prima nies core a lui AG: (9,2,A)+(9,2, to A, 2, ... Autu) [n (9,1,1), unde A-) to A, E, - Am tru EP, m≥0, 20,72, ..., 2mE Din felul in con an definit 5, resulto ce 2 este de forma 2=20 fiti- ymtm) lende (2) gi, Ai) En (2, 1, 1), l=1, --, m Ateuci, conform ipoterei de ineductive, Ai => yi) i=1,-, nu, Resulto co: A=) to A, ti-.. Am tru =) to yiti- Am tru =>---=> Zogrzi gmtm=2, adice A => W. 4 (= 4 Recipioc, fie A = NW, Faceru l'reductre despo m. [m=1] Resulto co A > WEP of atunci  $(2, W, A) \vdash (2, W, W) \vdash^{WI} (2, \lambda, \lambda)$ .

m → m+1 Presupenem co + AEN, + ZE Z\*estfel tricot  $A = \frac{m}{5}$ , eternai (2, 2, A) + (2, 1, 1). Tre A =) W. Prenem in evidents prémul pos al acerter derivaris  $A = \frac{1}{2} 20A_1Z_1 - A_KZ_K = \frac{m}{2} W, 201Z_1,..., 2m \in \mathbb{Z}^4$ Resultée co W = Zo y, Z, ... y, KZ, K, lende Ai =) fi. he conformatate ce ipotero de inductre, (2, Ji, Ai) + (2, 1, 1), i=1, m, deci (2, W, A) - (2, 20 Jizi - JKZK) 20 A121-ARZK) Hed (2, Jiti - JKZK, Ait, - AKZK) HX 1× (2, y, 2, -.. J, 2k) y, 2, -.. Ak 2k) 1× -.. 1× F\*(2, 2K, 2K) [2K(9, 1, 1). In final, pentre 262 \* cover (2,2,5) [(2,1,1) (=) 5=52, dece 2 EL(AG) E) 7 EL(G), adica L(AG) = L(G)

g. e.d.

Tevrema 2 Daco L= L(A) pentru en automost stiva A cu videros stivel, atunci L'este independent de context.

Demonstrative Fie  $A=(Q, \overline{Z}, \Gamma, S, S_0, Z_0, \varphi)$  en automat stive.

Construim gremetice  $G = (N, \Sigma, S, P)$ , emole N = 3530  $\{ [2, X, p] | 9, p \in \mathbb{Q}, X \in \Gamma^3 \}$ , ier P consta din productio de forma:

- 1)  $S \rightarrow [20, 20, 9], \forall 2 \in \mathbb{Q}$
- 2)  $[9, 8, 9m+1] \rightarrow a [9, 8p, 92] [92, 82, 93] [9m, 8m, 8m]$ pentrue  $\forall 9, 9, 92, ---> 9m+1 \in Q, \forall a \in EOSAY,$   $\forall 8, 8_1, 8_2, ---> 8m \in T$  estfel  $west (9_1, 8_1 8_m) \in E$   $\in E(9, a, 8). (8aco m=0 production [9, 8, 9_1] \rightarrow a$ este w P).

Observem co n'multim cu aquelored productiolor lui G miscarile lui A, in core inlocuime muhobal B den vanful struci (pentru productiele de tipul 2) au simbobarile BiB2; Ban astfel vicot in vanful struci apare Bj.

Anotam co tz, pea, tBET, txEIX,  $[2,B,p] \stackrel{m}{=} \chi \iff (2,\chi,B) \stackrel{n}{\vdash} (p,\lambda,\lambda)$ unde m representa menionel pomber derivarie den 6, ian n'representa numeriel més co-brilor => " Prese pereve co [9, B, p] = 2 × Arotone prin inductive despé m co (2, x, B) +\* (p, 1, 1). M=1 Repulté co [9, B, P] -> XEP, deci XEZUJAP,  $(P,\lambda) \in \mathcal{J}(2,*,B)$  of  $(2,*,B) \vdash (P,\lambda,\lambda)$ . [m=m+1], Prenupienem co +9, p=Q, +B=[, + x ∈ Z\* artfel tu cot [9, B, p] = x, cettenci (9, x,B) + (2,1,1). Fre [2, B, P] = X. Preneue un evidenté mimul pos al deriverii, lu con se aplica 0 productie de dipul 2). Aleuci: [2,B,p]=)a[2,B,92]--[2j,Bj,2j+1]=) x, unde 2j+1=P si (21,B1-Bj) &8(9,a,B), ier  $\mathcal{X} = \alpha \mathcal{X}_1 - \mathcal{X}_j$ , unde  $[2iBi, 2ii] \stackrel{\text{long}}{=} \mathcal{X}_i, i = 1, - , j$ .
Div ipolero de indectre,  $(2i, \mathcal{X}_i, B_i) \vdash^{\mathcal{X}} (2i+1, \lambda, \lambda)$ , struci in secrenta de mai sus, obtenem:

(2i, Xi, Bi Bi+1--Bj) + (2i+1) As Bi+1--Bj). (2, x, B) + (21, x, -- xj, B1-- Bj) + (92) ×2-xj, B2-Bj)  $\vdash$  --  $\vdash$   $(2jti, \lambda, \lambda) = (\rho, \lambda, \lambda)$ . 4 = 4 Presupeenem co (9, x, B) pr (p, x, x). Protoier prine inductre despo n co [9,B,p] => x. [n=1]. Resultà cō(ρ,λ)∈δ(g,x,β), z∈Συλλ. Ateuci [2,B,P] -> x EP, codico [9,B,P] => x. [N>M+1] Presuperaem co + 9, peQ, HBEN, HXEE\* artfel tucot (2, x, B) (p, 1, 1), atunci [2,B,p]=>x. Fre (2, x, B) [ntl (p, ), ). Atience x=ay ni (2, ay, B) - (2, y, Bi-Bt) - (p, l, l). Strul y prote fi sous y=J1-Jt, unde Ji are efectul de a extrage des varful striver pe Bj. pontre dupa o secrenta mai leongà de veiscori. Alt fel pur, y, este prepixul lui y core face co stive se confine, depe ce je e fistatit den introve, £-1 simboleeri. Fre J2 prefixuel lui J2. It core fece costive se contino t-2 muliberis -- » In general, Bj ramère in struc

neschimbet penie cand yn-jj-1 este cital den intrare. Atunci execté stance 22, 23, --, 2 tt1, 2+, =P, asteful weet: (2j, 7j, Bj) = (2j+1x)x), 15j&t. din ipotero de inductive resulto: [2j,Bj,2j+1] => +1) 15/5 +. At unci: [q,B,p]=) a[21,B1,92][92,B2,23]-000[2t,Bt,9t+1] =) a y, [22, B2, 23] -- [2t, Bt, 2tt] =) --== ゴ a Jifz - 号t= そ Completare demonstrația pornered de la eclivalenta [20,20,P]=) x (=) (90, x, 20) (P, X, X) Core, tupreuno cu productia 5 -> [20,20,p] anduce la:  $5 \stackrel{*}{=} \chi (\Xi) (20, \chi, 20) ((P, \lambda, \lambda)), adico$  $\chi \in L(G) = \chi \in L_{\lambda}(A)$ , deci  $L(G) = L_{\lambda}(A)$ 

2. e.d.

## EXEMPLE

i) Fre granatica cu productiile S-)TR R-)+TR R-)×TR R-)\(\chi\) T-)n

Automatul stiva Corespondent este:

2) Fre A = (190,2,4,30,17,3x,203,5,20,20,4), emole 8 este definité prin:

 $5(20,0,20) = \frac{1}{200}(20,0)$ ,  $5(21,1,0) = \frac{1}{200}$   $5(20,0,0) = \frac{1}{200}(20,0)$   $5(20,0,0) = \frac{1}{200}(20,0)$   $5(20,1,0) = \frac{1}{200}(20,0)$  $5(20,1,0) = \frac{1}{200}(20,0)$ 

Construin G=(N, E, S, P), unde

N=35, [20, X, 20], [20, X, 21], [21, X, 20], [21, X, 21] [20, 20, 20], [20, 20, 21], [21, 20, 20], [21, 20, 20]Z=40, 13

Vom introduce in P moi intoi productile: S-> [90,20,20]

S-) [20, 20, 21]

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Adaugane apri prodectible de tipul 2) der Terrener 2).
    [20, 20] -> 0[20, X, 20] [20, 20, 20] EP.
     [20, 20, 20] -> 0[80, X, 2,][2, 20, 20] EP
 pentru (20, X20) ∈ S(90,0,20).
 Pentru [90, 20, 21] m S(20, 0, 20)= 3 (20, X20) 3 introduceum
     20,20,215 -> 0[90, X, 903[20, 20, 21] EP
     [20, 20, 2] ->0[20,X,2][21,20,21] EP
  Celebelte productes ale lui P sent:
 1) pentru & (20,0,X)=}(80,XX)4:
      [20, X, 20] -10[20, X, 20][20, X, 20]
        [20, X, 20]-10[20, X, 2,][21, X, 20]
       [20, X, 2,] -0[20, X, 20][20, X, 2,]
       [20, X, 2,] -> 0[90, X, 2,][2,, X, 2,]
  2) [90, X, 2,] -> 1, peretru S(20,1,X)=9(91)1)9
  3) [21,20,2,7-1), pentru o (21,1, to)=1(21)}
  4) [2,, X, 2,] > 1, pertru &(2,, 1, X)= }(2,, 1) }
  5) [21, X,2,] -> 1, pentru S(21,1,x)=}(21,1) }
      Observen co me exista producti pentru
neterminaline [21, X, 20], [21, 20, 20], deci vom sterge
toete productiele ce Contin me membrel drept acesti
neterminali. Resulta in final productiele:
        S -> [20, 20, 21] [21, 20, 21] -> )
        (20, 20, 2,] -> 0[20, X, 2,][9,, 20, 2,] (21, X, 2,] -> )
        [2,, X, 2,] -> 0[20, X, 2,][2,, X, 2,] [2,, X, 2,] -1
        (20, X, 2] -1
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= 10=

Tevena 3 Fre LE LEF MREZREG. Ateunci LNRE LEF.

Demonstrate Fite L = L(M) uncle M este un automat Aive,  $M = (Q_M, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta_M, g_o, Z_o, F_M)$ ,

file AFD  $A = (Q_A, \Sigma, \delta_A, \rho_o, F_A)$  astfeliacot L(A) = R.

Construim automatul stiva M' peutru  $L \cap R$ core va "rule" in perelel peutru M  $\eta'$  Apeutru access, introve  $X \in \Sigma$ .

M'= (QAXQM, Z, T, J, [Po, 20], Zo, FAXFM) unde 8 este definito prin:

 $([P',2'],8)\in\mathcal{J}([P,2],a,X)\in\mathcal{J}_{A}(p,a)=p',p'$  $([P',2'],8)\in\mathcal{J}_{M}(2,a,X)$ . In correl we core (a=1), at since p!=p.

Demonström prime l'uductive despo è co  $([P_0,20],W,Z_0)$   $([P_12],\lambda,8)$   $([P_12],\lambda,8)$ 

(20, w, 20)  $\vdash$  (2,  $\lambda$ , 8)  $\not$   $\delta$  ( $\rho$ 0, w)= $\rho$ . (1) i=0  $\rho=\rho_0$ , 2=20,  $8zt_0$ ,  $w=\lambda$ , resulté imediat  $i\rightarrow i+1$  Preni punem (1) odevaretà peutru i.

Fre [[Po,20], \*\a, 20] | [[Po,2'], a, \b) | [[P,2'], \lander \gamma \ta] | [Po,2'], \lander \

d'u ipolera de inductie :

· δA(Po, X) = P' si (20, x, 20) [ (2', λ, β). Noin ([p,2/],a,B)  $+_{\text{MI}}([p,g],\lambda,8)$  m definition lesi  $\delta$  resultà  $\delta_{A}(p,a)=p, (g,a,B)+_{\text{MI}}(2,\lambda,8)$ . Artfel, SA(PO, W) = P 31 (20, W, to) 141 (2,1,8) " Se demonstreoro similar co mai sus. txemple 1) Fre limbogul L= JWW & WE Ja163x3 Sà se anote co L mu ote redependent de context. Presupenem co L & LCF. In conformitate cu Terema 3, LnatbtatbteLcF, adico Laiblaibl li,j>13 ELCF Utilizand Leure de pompere se erato co faiblaiblijoniq & Let, Controductive. 2) Limbejul 7 w & 4 a, b, c3\* | Iw la = Iw 16 = Iw 16 } nu ste indépendent de context. Solutie Presupenem co limbrejul de moi sus, so il notaru cu L2, est independent Le contect. Atrence Le Mathtet=fanbnen/n>13 core de contect. nu este indépendent de content, contradiçtée