

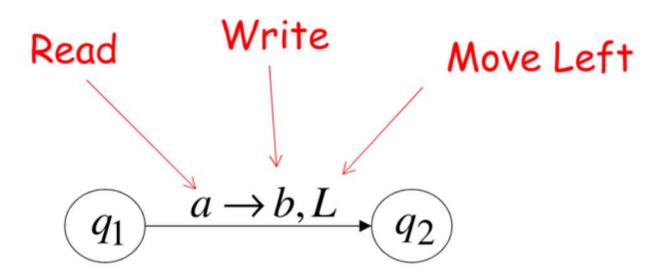
# Prof. Giovanni Pani Dott.ssa Vita Santa Barletta

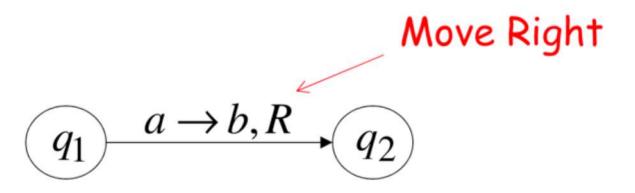
#### **JFLAP**

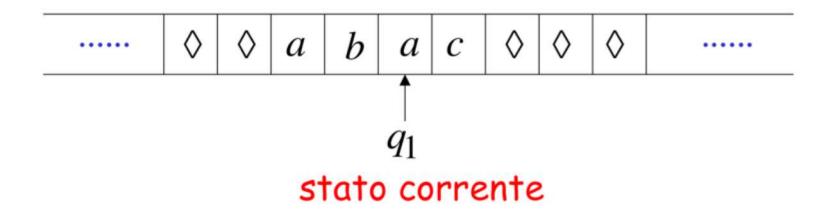
# Macchine di TURING

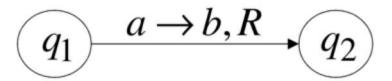
$$M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, \diamond, F)$$

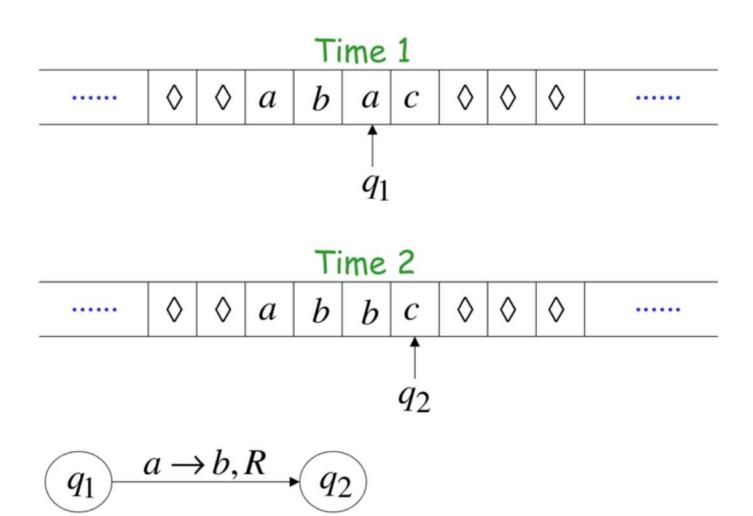
- Q: insieme finito e non vuoto di stati
- Σ: alfabeto di input
- Γ: alfabeto dei simboli di nastro
- δ: funzione di transizione
- q<sub>0</sub>: stato iniziale
- ♦: simbolo di blank
- F: insieme degli stati finali





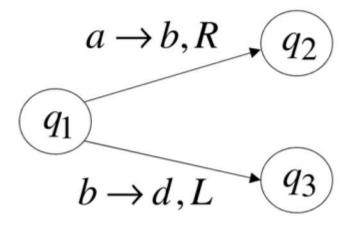




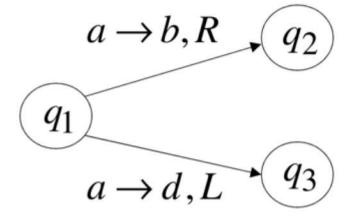


# Macchina di Turing: deterministiche

#### permesso



#### Non permesso





permesso



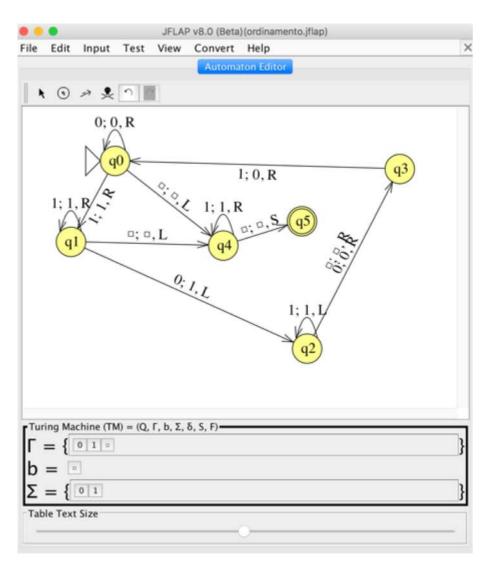
Non permesso

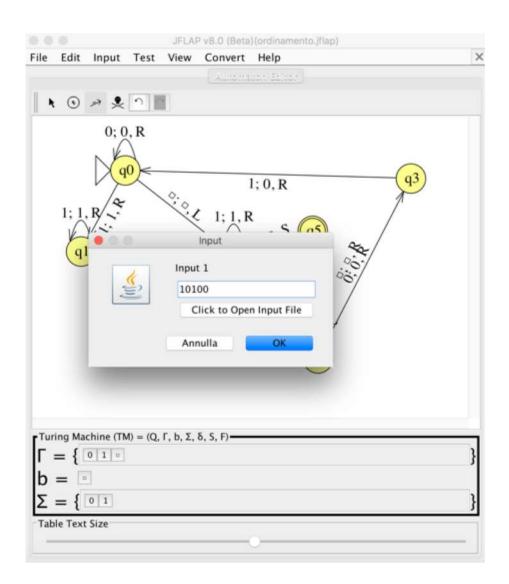
- Data una stringa binaria x, produrre un stringa ordinata
  - Esempio se x=010101101, allora output 000011111

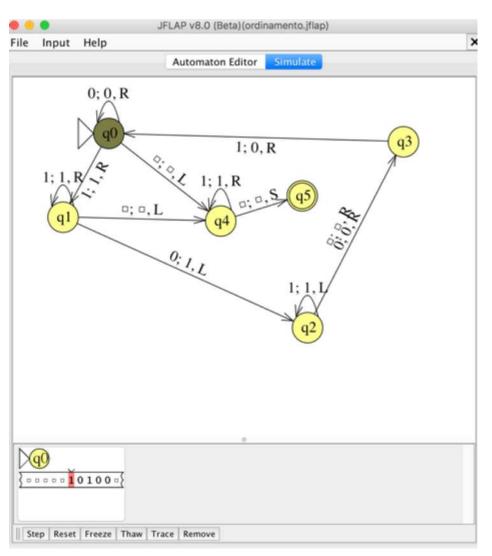
#### Algoritmo

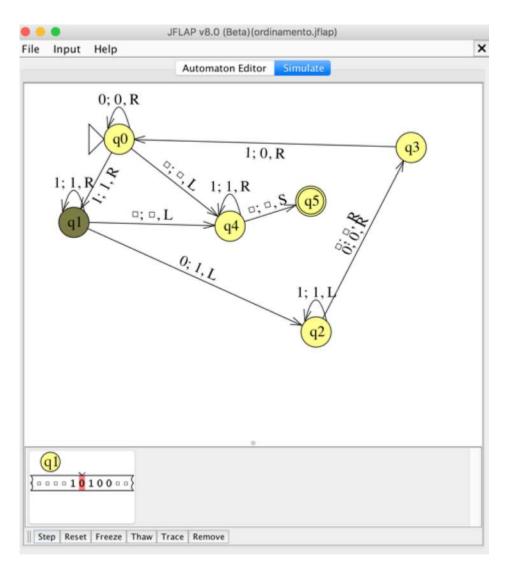
- Cercare coppie di 0 e 1 non in ordine e invertibile
- input 0101011
  - Prima coppia: 0<u>10</u>1011 -> 0<u>01</u>1011
  - Seconda coppia: 00<u>1</u>1<u>0</u>1101 -> 00<u>0</u>1<u>1</u>1101
  - Terza coppia:  $000\underline{1}111\underline{0}1 \rightarrow 000\underline{0}111\underline{1}1$

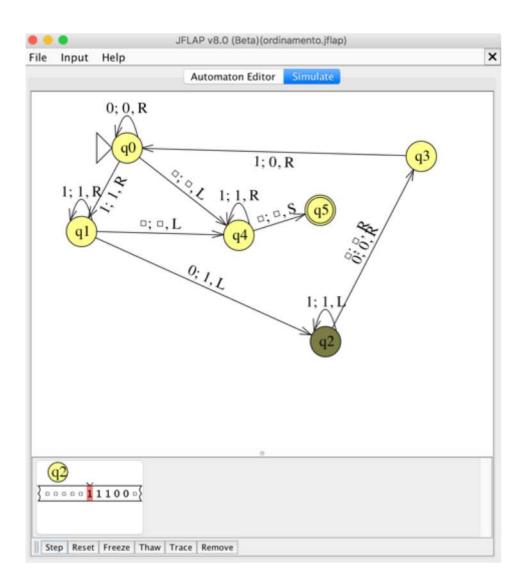
- Cerca il primo 1 a destra
  - Se non esiste, termina posizionando testina su primo simbolo
- Cerca 0 che segue
  - Se non esiste, termina posizionando testina su primo simbolo
- Complementa 0 e cerca 1 più a sinistra
- Complementa 1 e ricomincia

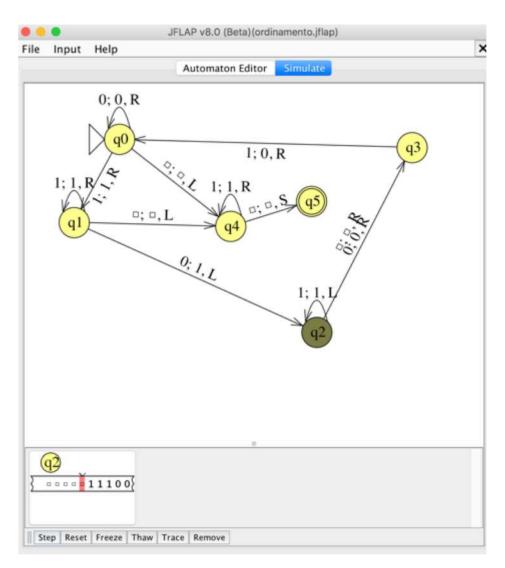


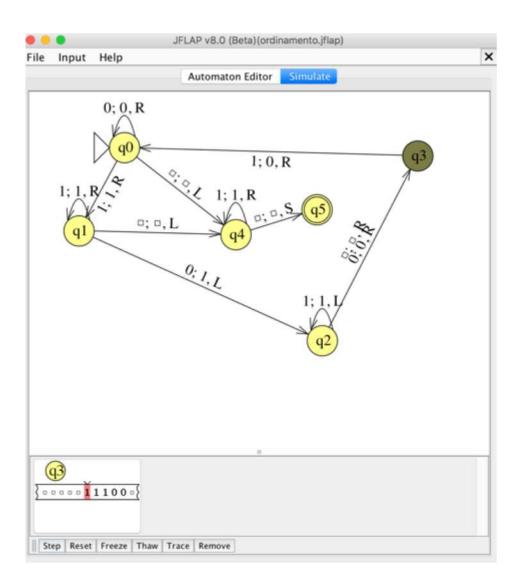


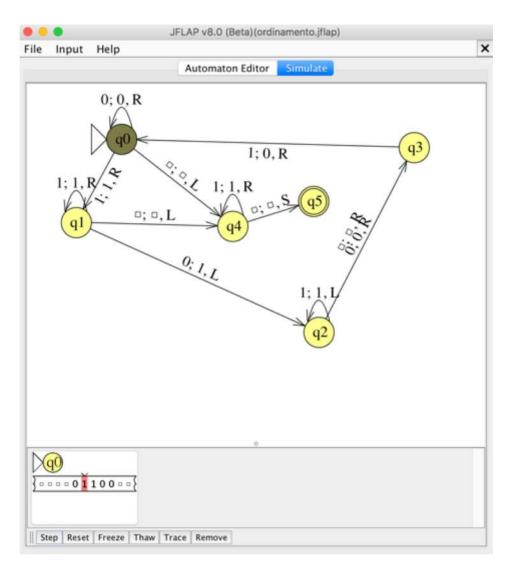


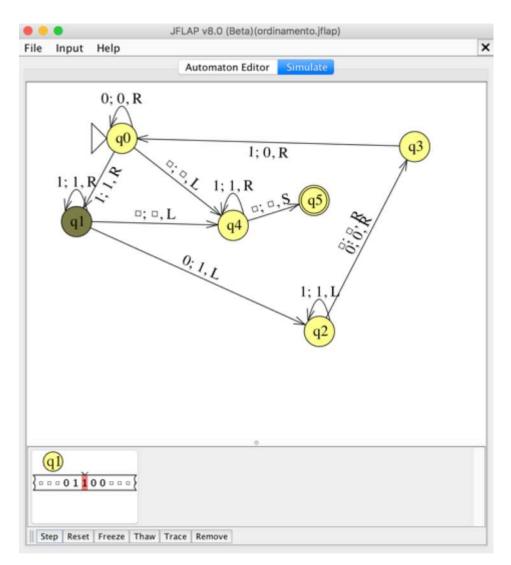


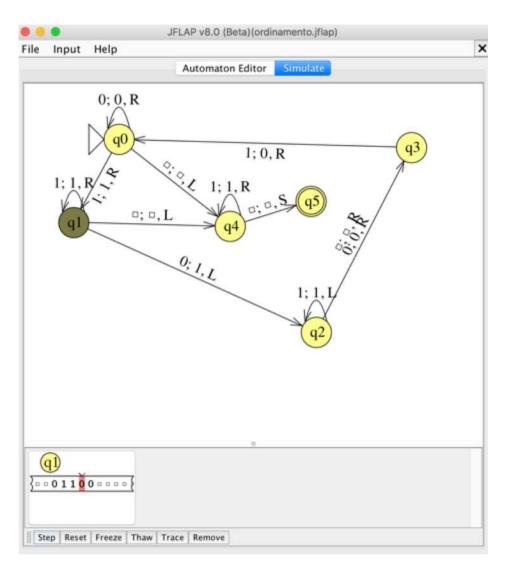




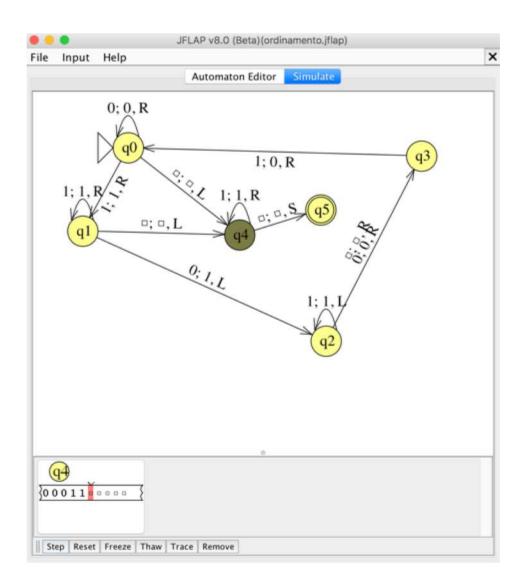




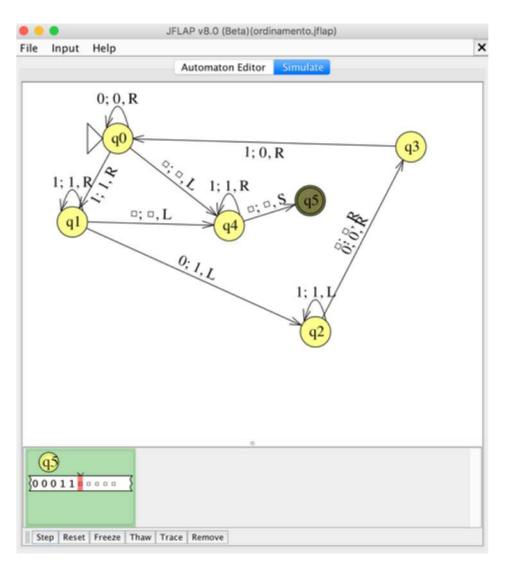


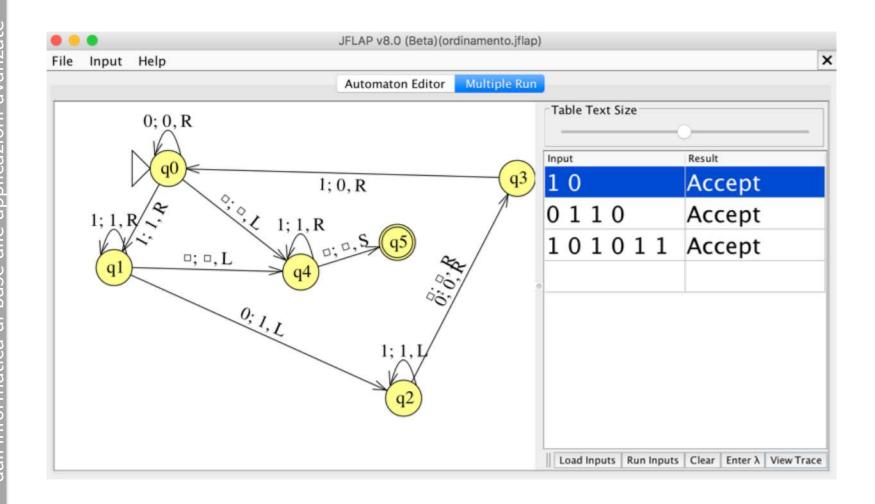


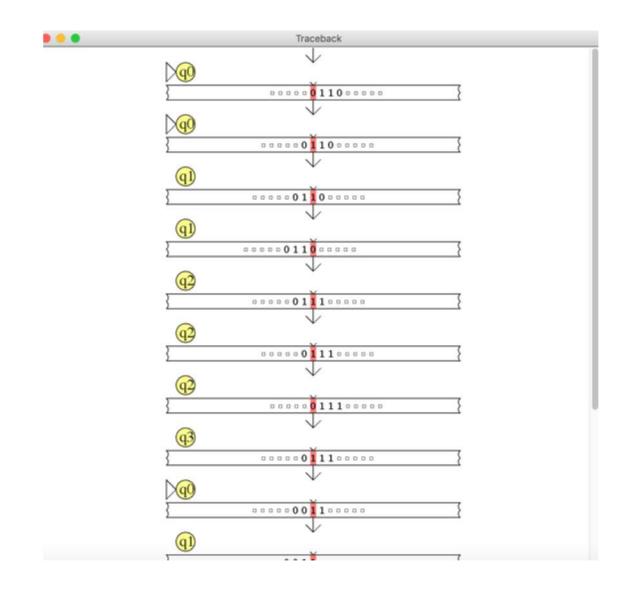
### Step n-1



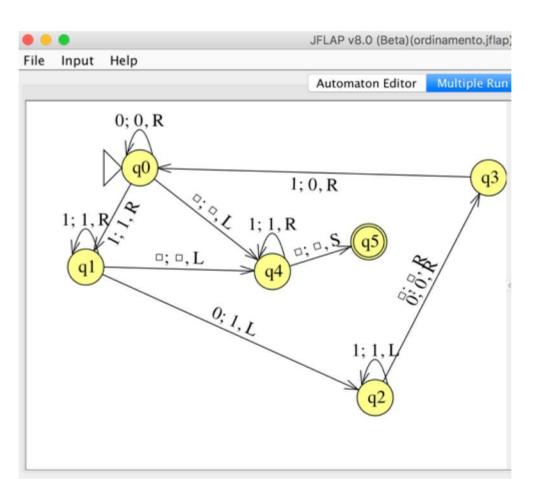
# Step n





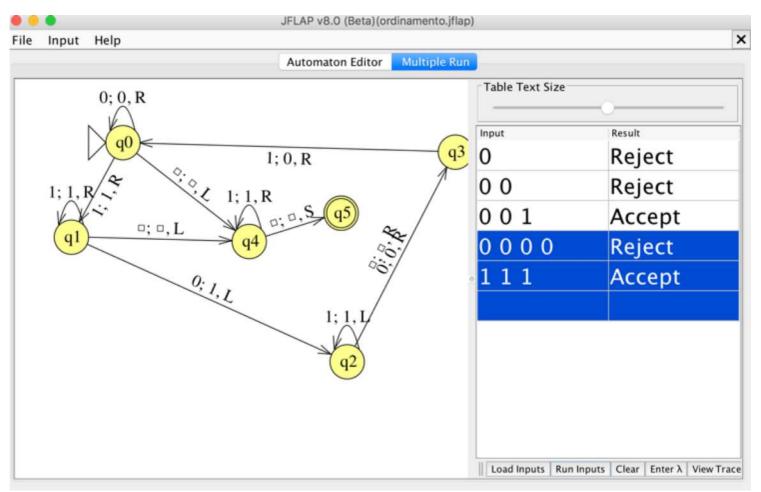


# Esercizio 1: problema

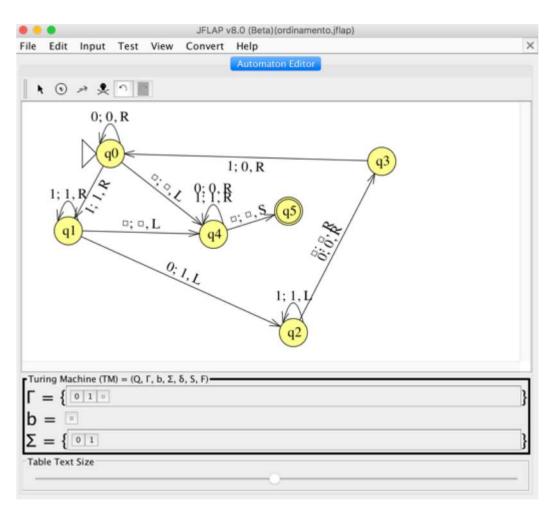


In caso di input 0000 la stringa non è accettata

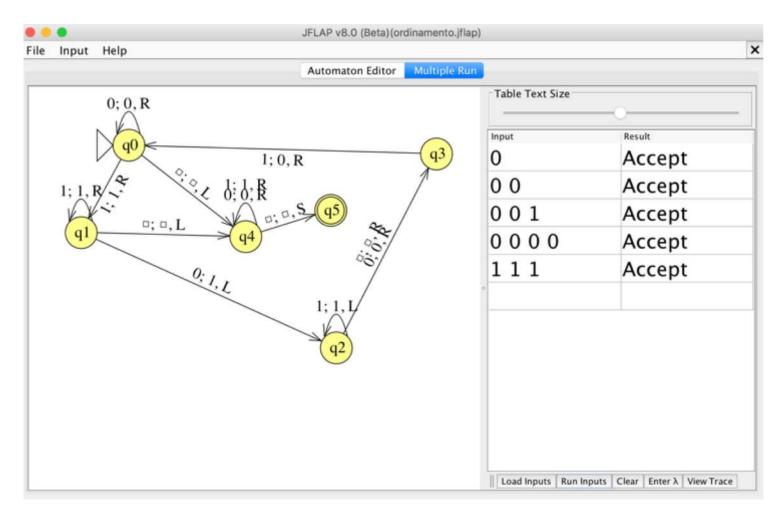
# Esercizio 1: problema



# Esercizio 1: soluzione



# Esercizio 1: soluzione



- MdT per il complemento a due di un numero
  - Esempio
    - Sia x:01101
    - Complemento bit a bit: 10010
    - Somma di 1: 10011

• 
$$L = \{a^nb^nc^n\}$$

Costruire una Macchina di Turing a nastro singolo

- In caso di input con lunghezza zero, n=0
  - Il programma passa immediatamente allo stato finale

$$q_0$$
  $a \rightarrow x, R$   $q_1$ 

$$\delta(q_0,a) = (q_1,x,R)$$

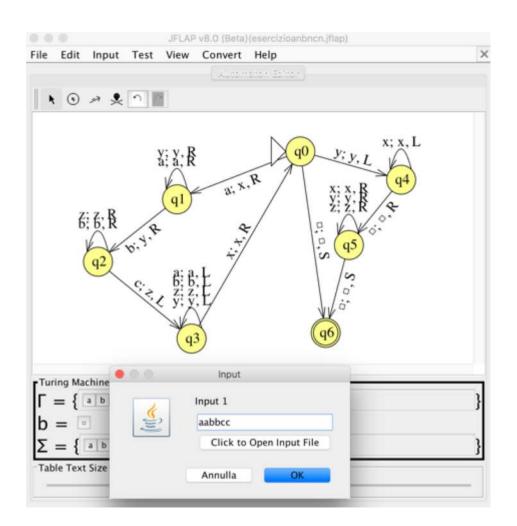
$$\begin{array}{c}
 & b \rightarrow y, R \\
 & q_1
\end{array}$$

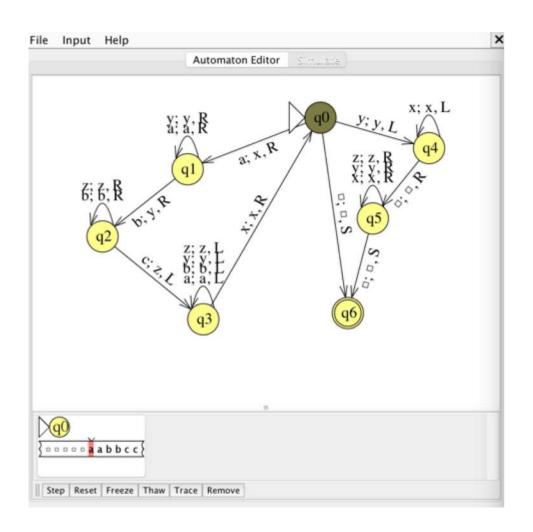
$$\delta(q_1,b) = (q_2,y,R)$$

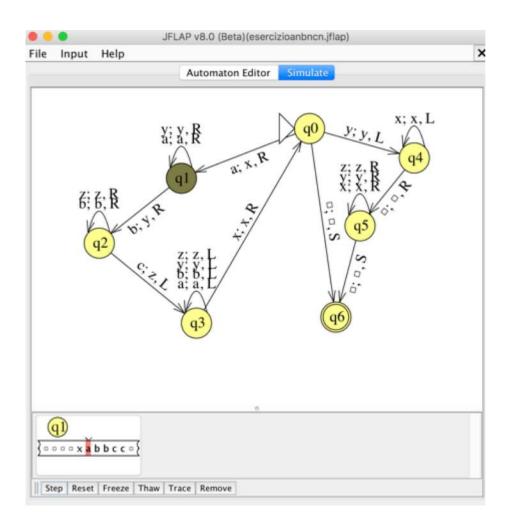
$$q_2$$
  $C \rightarrow Z, R$   $q_3$ 

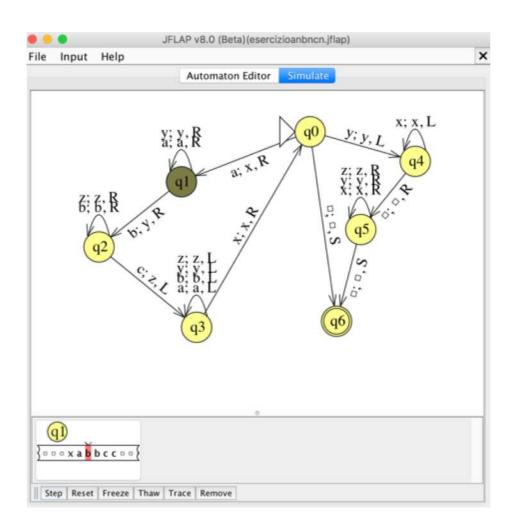
$$\delta(q_2,c)=(q_3,z,R)$$

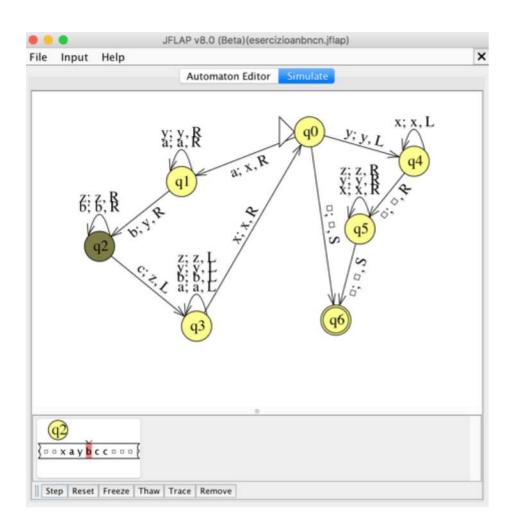
 Terminato il passo precedente mi assicuro che siano presenti solo 'x', 'y' e 'z' nell'ordine corretto

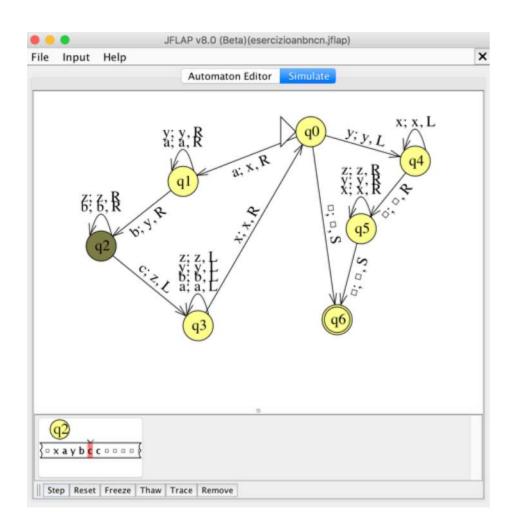


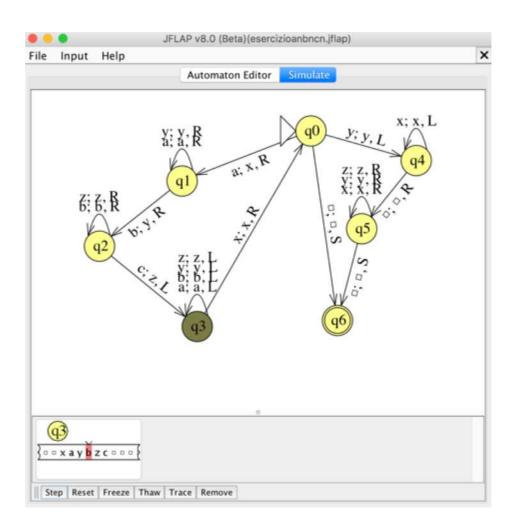


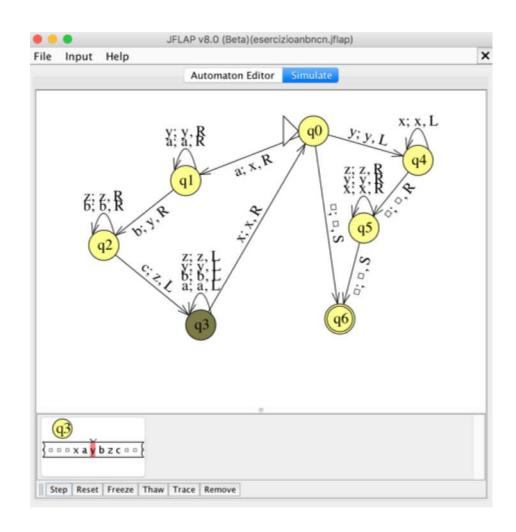


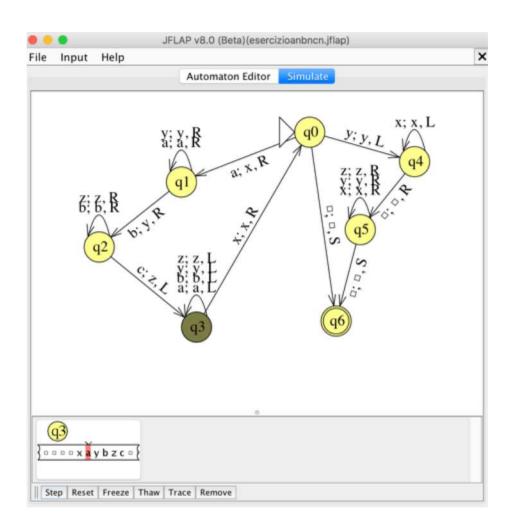


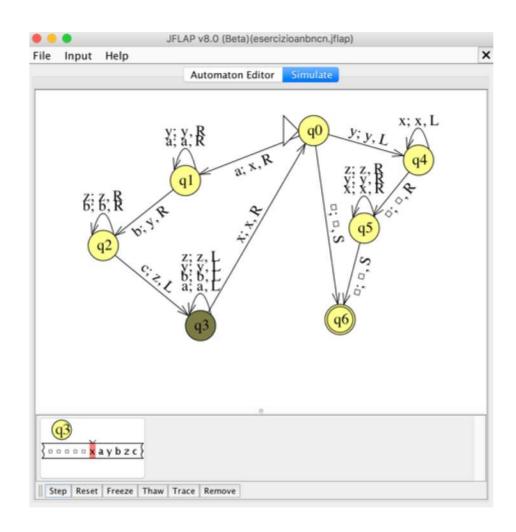


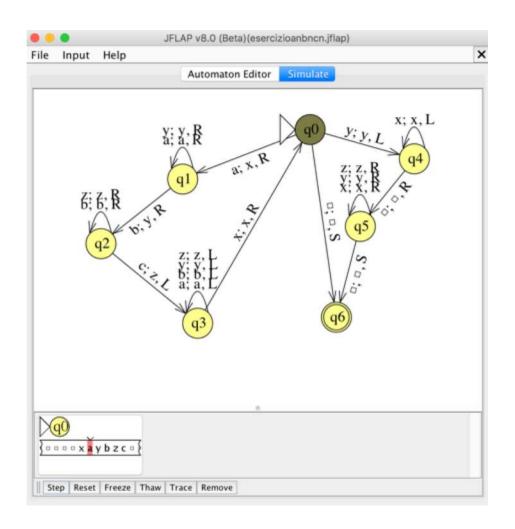


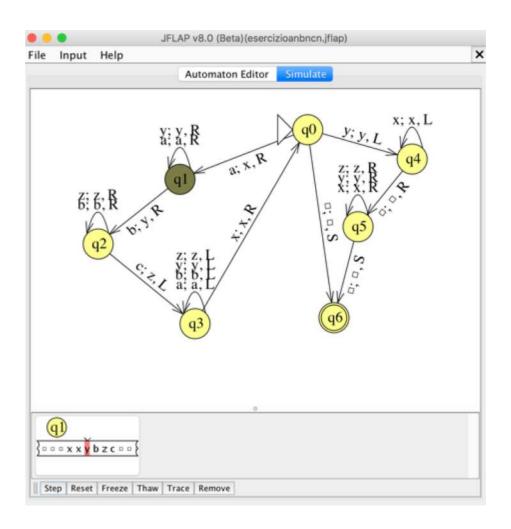


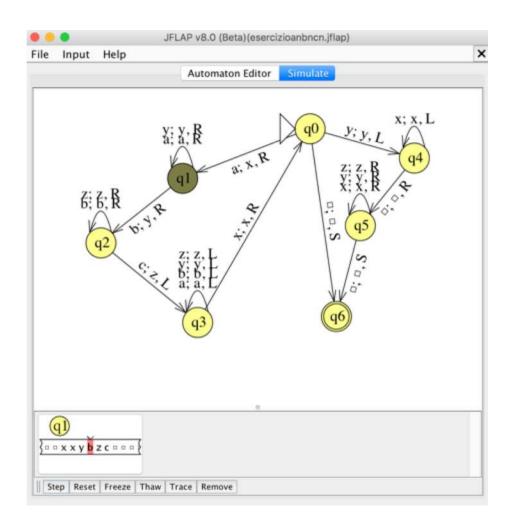


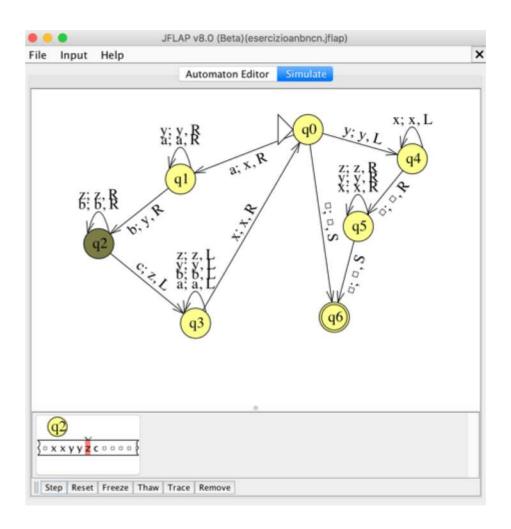


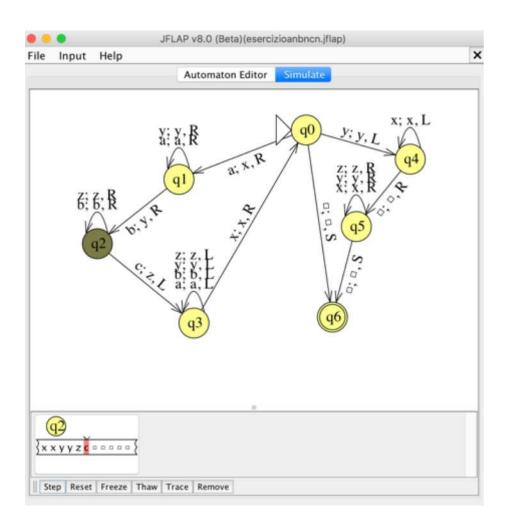


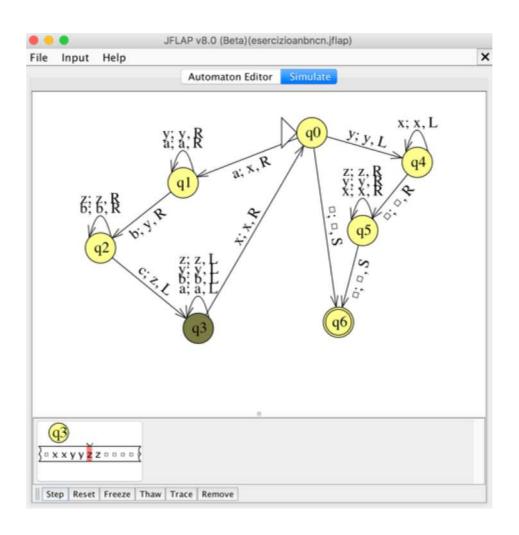


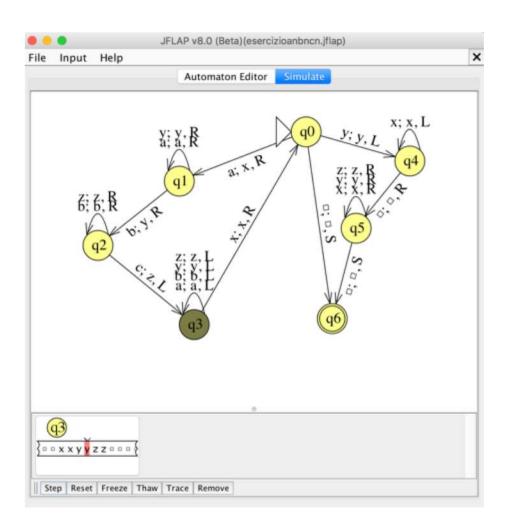


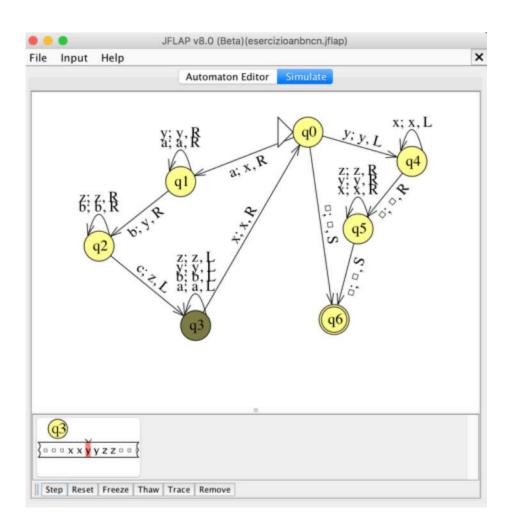


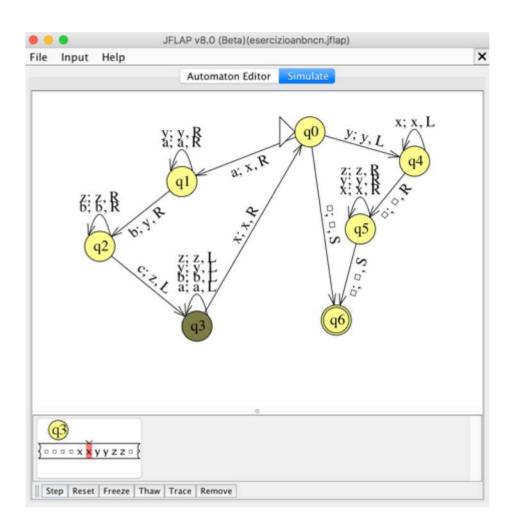


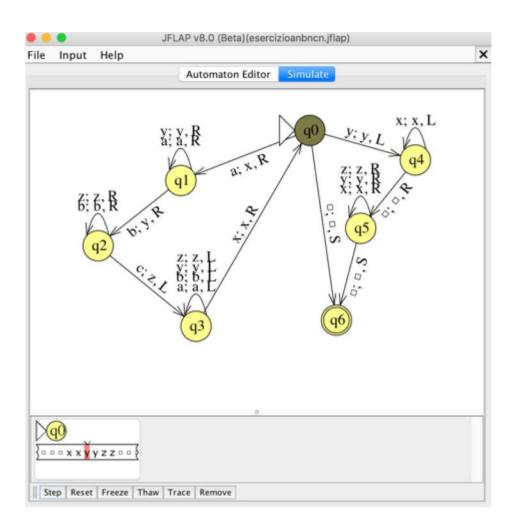


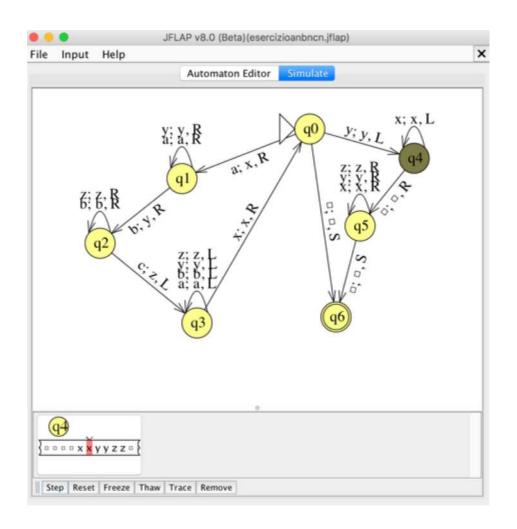


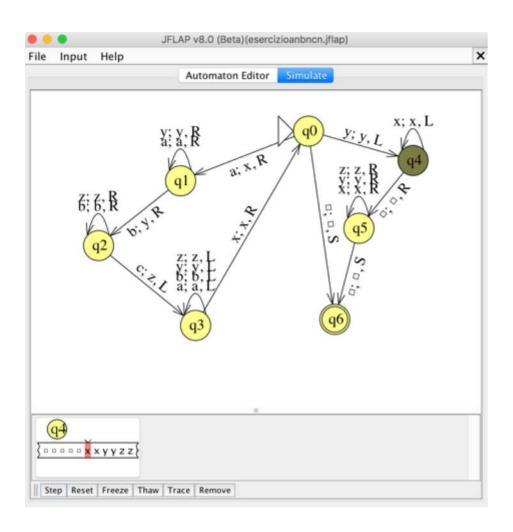


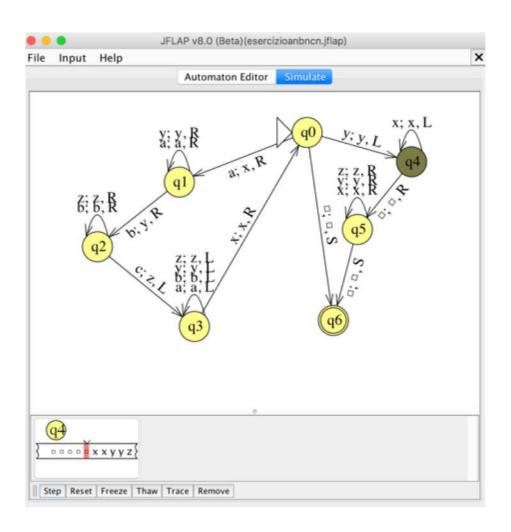


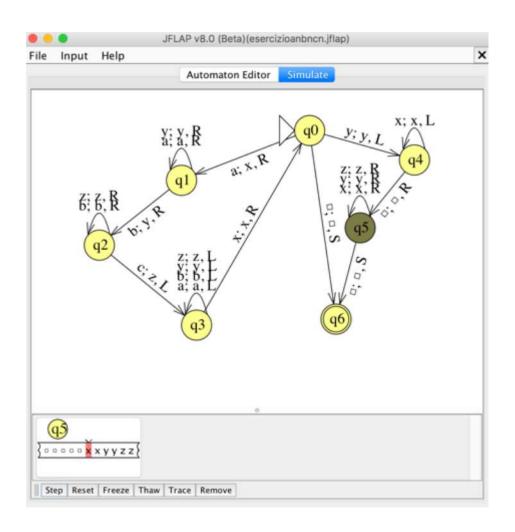


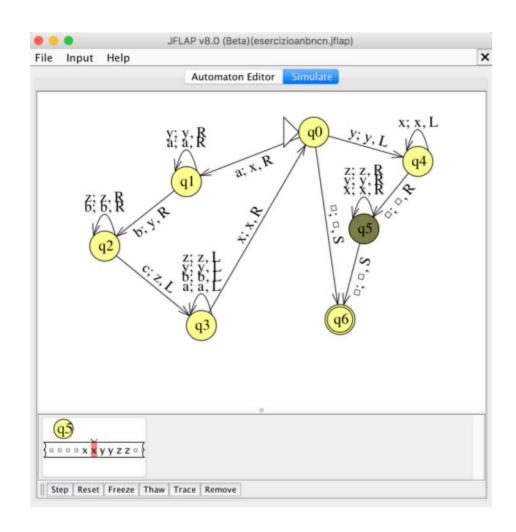


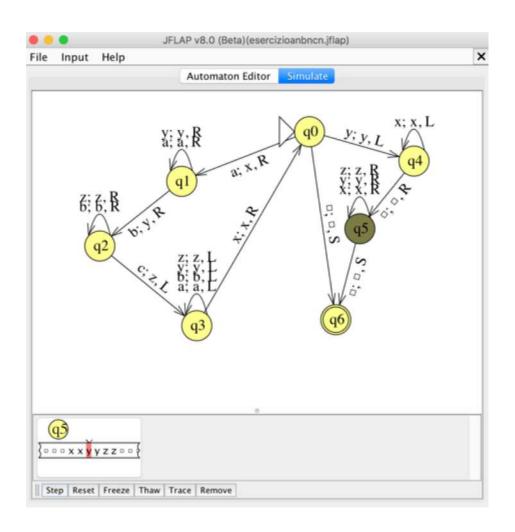


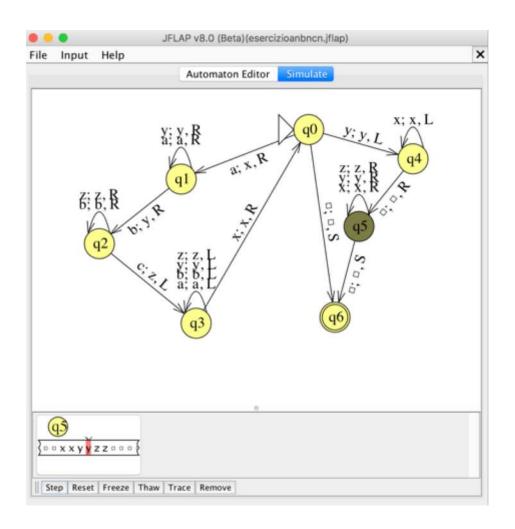


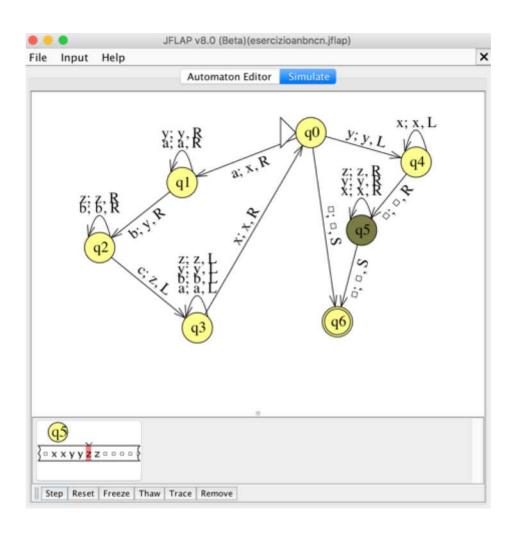


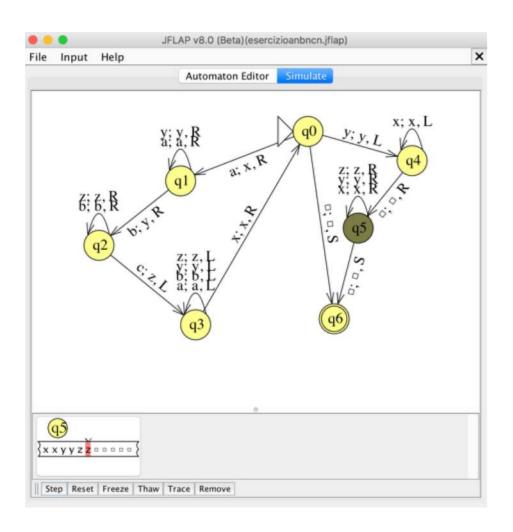


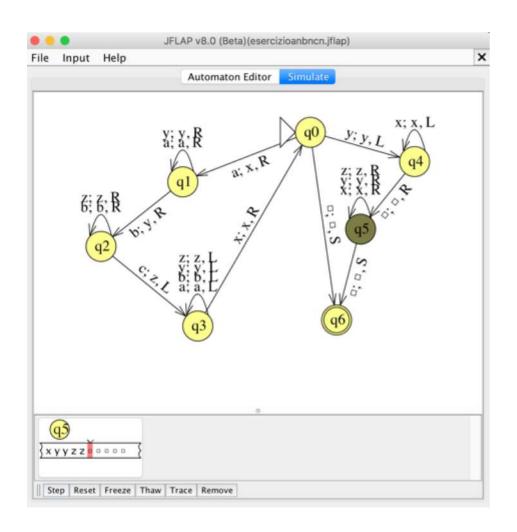


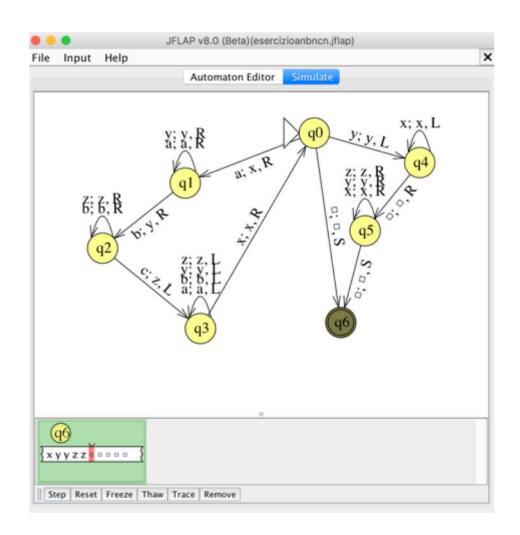


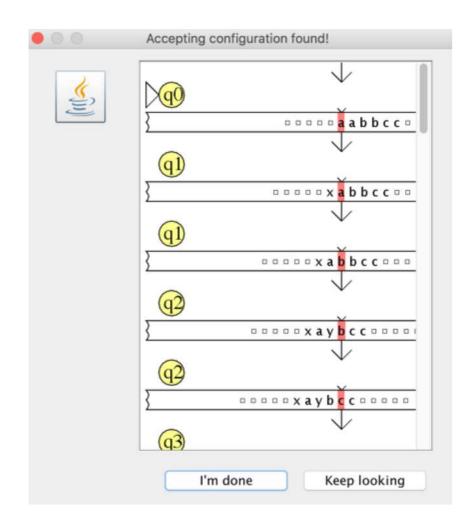








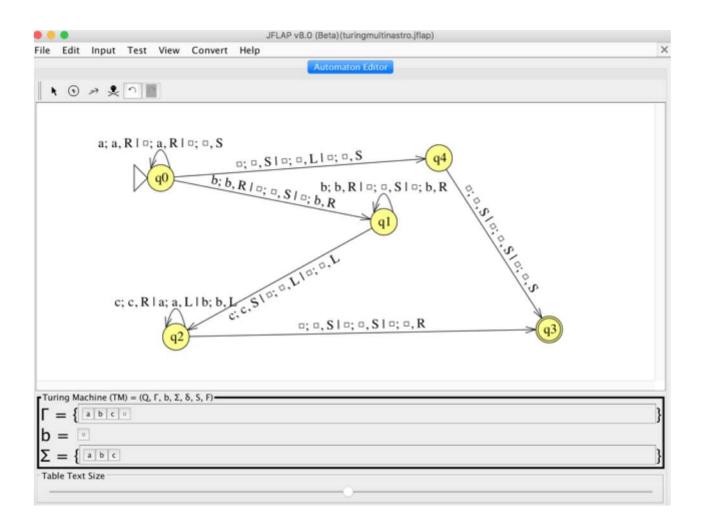


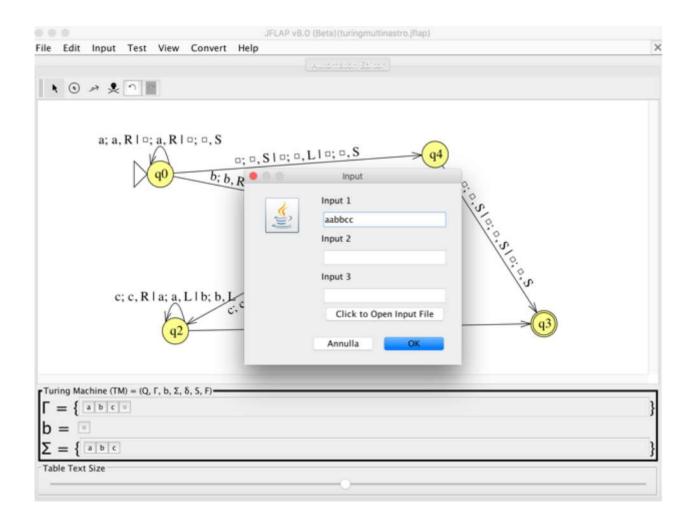


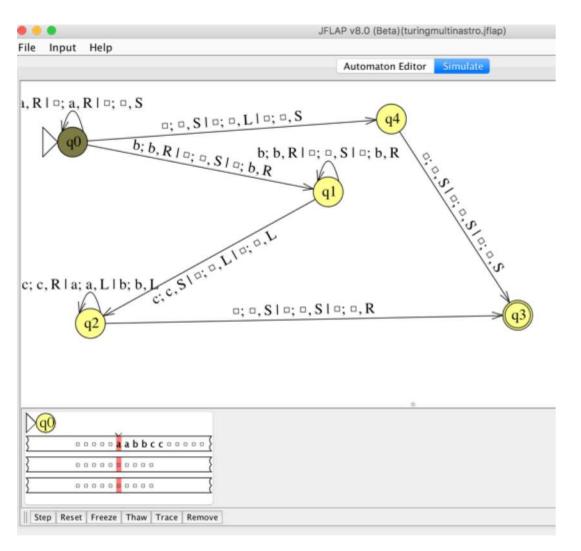
• 
$$L = \{a^nb^nc^n\}$$

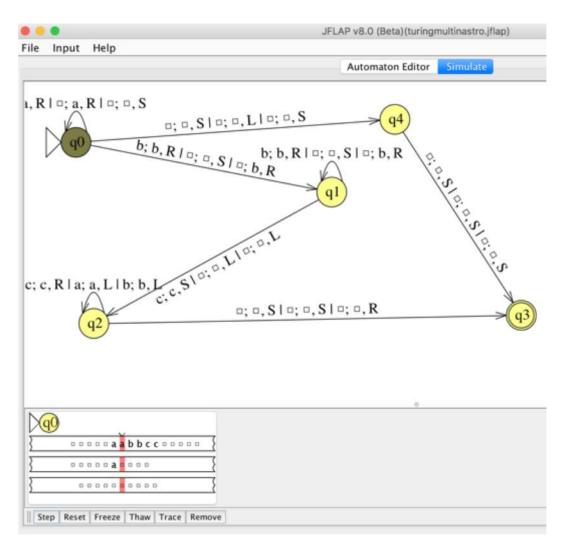
Costruire una Macchina di Turing multinastro (3 nastri)

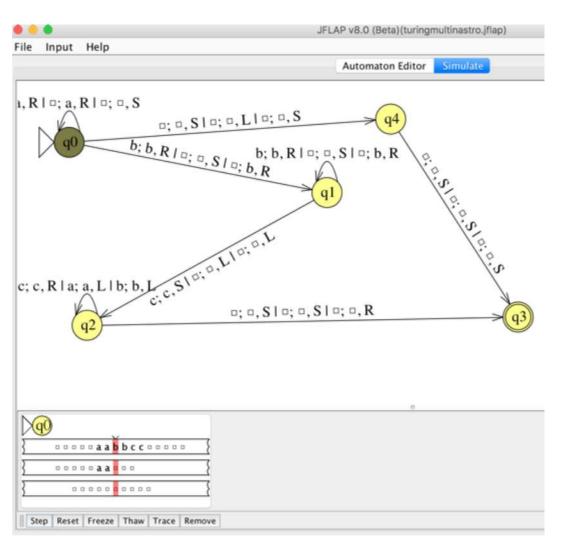
- Il primo nastro legge tutte le 'a' e le copia sul secondo nastro
- Poi legge le 'b' e le copia sul terzo nastro
- Infine, i 3 nastri devono controllare il numero di 'a', 'b', 'c'

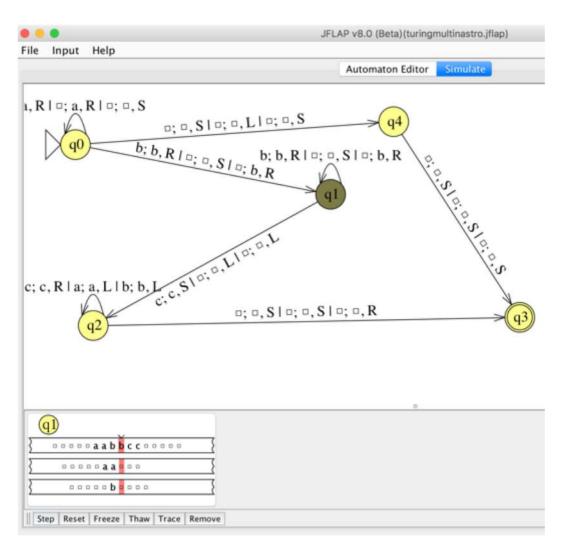


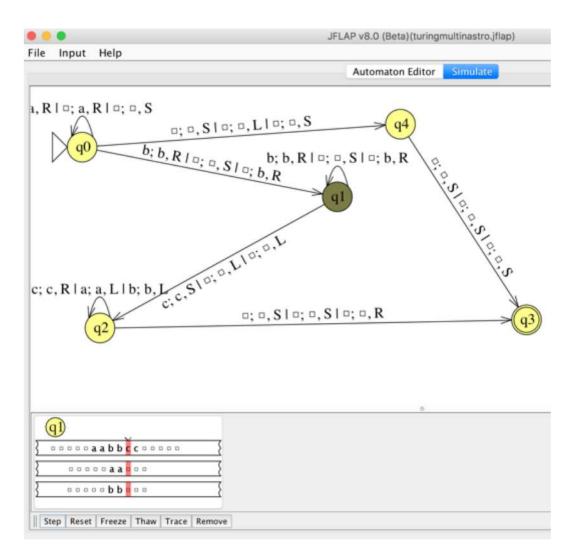


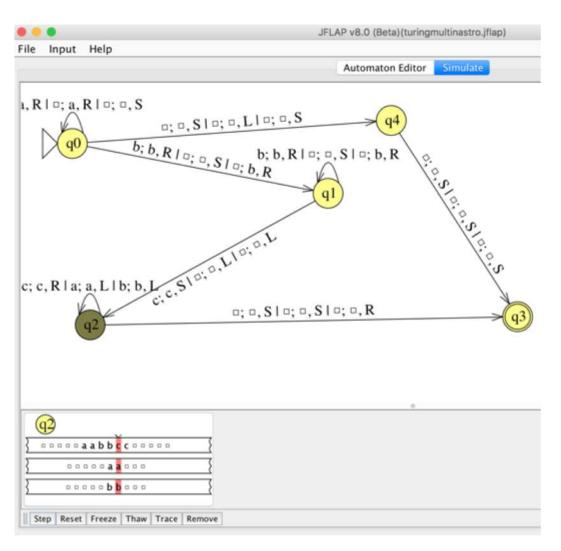


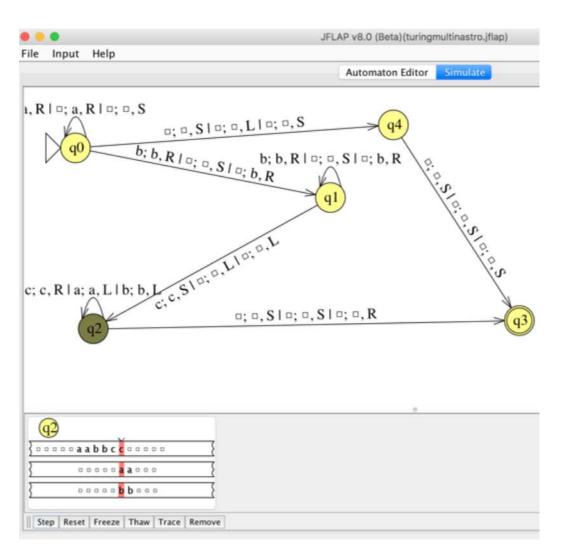


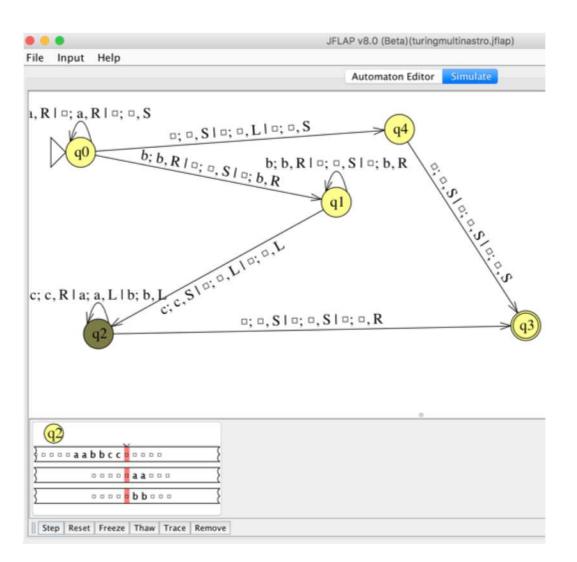


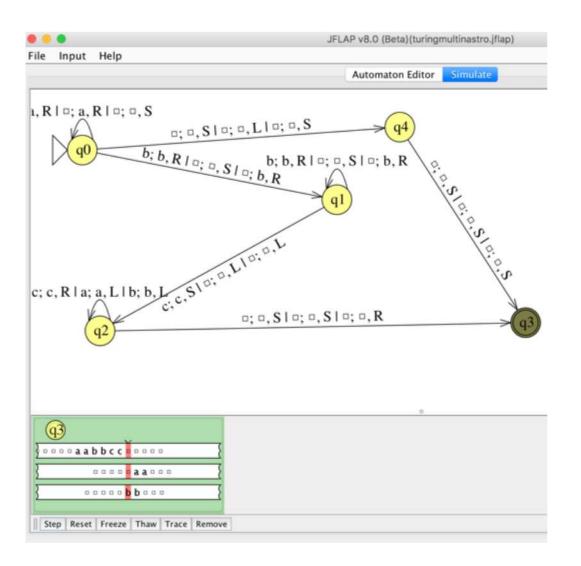












- $L = \{a^{2^n}\}$
- Costruire una MdT

