

1) Definiți un translator finit M . a.î. $T(M) = \{(a^m, b^n) \mid m \geq 1\}$

$M = \{Q, \Sigma, \Delta, \delta, q_0, F\}$ unde:

$$Q = \{q_0, q_1\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{a\}$$

$$\Delta = \{b\}$$

$$q_0 = q_0$$

$$F = \{q_1\}$$

fct δ este dată prin:

$$\delta(q_0, a) = \{ (q_1, b) \} \quad (1)$$

$$\delta(q_1, a) = \{ (q_1, b) \} \quad (2)$$

$$\delta(., .) = \emptyset \quad \text{în celelalte cazuri.}$$

Ex. pt $m=3$

$$(q_0, aaa, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{(1)} (q_1, aa, b) \xrightarrow{(2)} (q_1, a, bb) \xrightarrow{(2)} (q_1, \epsilon, bbb)$$

$$q_1 \in F \Rightarrow (aaa, bbb) \in T(M)$$

2) Definiți un translator finit M a.î. $T(M) = \{(a^m, (ab)^m) \mid m \geq 1\}$

$$Q = \{q_0, q_1\}$$

Fct. δ e dată prin:

$$\Sigma = \{a\}$$

$$\delta(q_0, a) = \{ (q_1, ab) \} \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta = \{a, b\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, a) = \{ (q_1, ab) \} \quad (2)$$

$$q_0 = q_0$$

$$F = \{q_1\}$$

$$\delta(., .) = \emptyset \quad \text{în celelalte cazuri.}$$

Ex. pt. $m=3$

$$(q_0, aaa, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{(1)} (q_1, aa, ab) \xrightarrow{(2)} (q_1, a, abab) \xrightarrow{(2)}$$

$$(q_1, \epsilon, ababab) \quad q_1 \in F \Rightarrow (aaa, ababab) \in T(M)$$

3) Definiți un Translator finit M.a.p. $T(M) = \{ (a^m, b^m) \mid m \geq 1 \}$

$$Q = \{q_0, q_1\} \quad \text{Fct } \delta(q_0, a) = \{q_1, b\} \quad (1)$$

$$\Sigma = \{a\} \quad \delta(q_1, a) = \{q_1, b\} \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta = \{b\} \quad \delta(q_1, \epsilon) = \{q_1, b\} \quad (3)$$

$$q_0 = q$$

$$F = \{q_1\} \quad \delta(\cdot, \cdot) = \emptyset \text{ în celelalte cazuri}$$

Pt. $m=3$ și $m=2$

$$(q_0, aa, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{(1)} (q_1, a, b) \xrightarrow{(2)} (q_1, \epsilon, bb) \xrightarrow{(3)} (q_1, \epsilon, bbb)$$

$$q_1 \in F \Rightarrow (aa, bbb) \in T(M)$$

$$4) Q = \{q\}$$

Fct. δ este data prin:

$$\Sigma = \{a, +, *\} \quad \delta(q, a, \#E) = \{q, \epsilon, a\} \quad (1)$$

$$\delta(q, +, E) = \{q, EE+, \epsilon\} \quad (2)$$

$$\delta(q, *, E) = \{q, EE*, \epsilon\} \quad (3)$$

$$\delta(q, \epsilon, +) = \{q, \epsilon, +\} \quad (4)$$

$$\delta(q, \epsilon, *) = \{q, \epsilon, *\} \quad (5)$$

$$\delta(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot) = \emptyset \text{ în celelalte cazuri}$$

$$q_0 = \#E$$

$$q_0 = q$$

$$(F = \emptyset)$$

Ex:

fie $w = +a*aa$ forma poloneză prefixată a exp. $a + a * a$

Avem:

$$(q, +a*aa, \#E, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{(2)} (q, a*aa, EE+, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{(1)}$$

$$(q, *aa, E+, a) \xrightarrow{(3)} (q, aa, EE*+, a) \xrightarrow{(4)}$$

$$(q, a, E*+, aa) \xrightarrow{(1)} (q, \epsilon, *+, aaa) \xrightarrow{(5)} (q, \epsilon, +, aaa*) \xrightarrow{(4)}$$

$$(q, \epsilon, \epsilon, aaa*+)$$

Peșchea $(+a*aa, aaa*+)$ este o Translatare

5) Se construiesc un translator push-down csa
 Translator limbojial $\{a^m \mid m \geq 1\}$ in $\{a^m b^n \mid m \geq 1\}$,
 dupa criteriul stii vide.

$$Q = \{p, q\}$$

Fct. δ este dat prin:

$$\Sigma = \{a\}$$

$$\delta(p, a, \varepsilon) = \{(q, \varepsilon, a)\} \quad (1)$$

$$\Gamma = \{Z\}$$

$$\delta(q, a, Z) = \{(q, ZZ, a)\} \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta = \{a, b\}$$

$$\delta(q, \varepsilon, Z) = \{(q, \varepsilon, b)\} \quad (3)$$

$$Z_0 = Z$$

$$\delta(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot) = \emptyset \text{ im celelalte cazuri}$$

$$Q_0 = p$$

$$F = \emptyset$$

Ex. pt. $m = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} (p, aaa, \varepsilon, \varepsilon) &\xrightarrow{(1)} (q, aa, Z, a) \xrightarrow{(2)} (q, a, ZZ, aa) \\ &\xrightarrow{(2)} (q, \varepsilon, ZZZ, aaa) \xrightarrow{(3)} (q, \varepsilon, ZZ, aaab) \xrightarrow{(3)} \\ &(q, \varepsilon, Z, aaabb) \xrightarrow{(3)} (q, \varepsilon, \varepsilon, aaabbb) \\ \Rightarrow (aaa, aaabbb) &\in T(M) \end{aligned}$$