

Sem 14 - LFTC

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

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

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

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

$$D = \{b\}$$

$$q_0 = q_0$$

$$F = \{q_1\}$$

fct  $\delta$  este data prin:

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

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

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

Ex. pt.  $m=3$

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

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

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

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

Fct.  $\delta$  e data prin:

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

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

$$D = \{b\}$$

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

$$q_0 = q_0$$

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

Ex. pt.  $m=3$

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

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

3) Definiții cu Translator finit M.a.P.  $T(M) = \{(\alpha^m, \beta^n) \mid m \geq n \geq 1\}$

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

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

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

$$q_0 = q_0$$

$$F = \{q_1\}$$

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

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

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

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

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)  $Q = \{q\}$

$$\Sigma = \{a, +, *\}$$

$$\Gamma = \{E, +, *\}$$

$$\Delta = \{a, +, *\}$$

$$z_0 = \#E$$

$$z_0 = q$$

$$(F = \emptyset)$$

Fct.  $\delta'$  este o lată: prim.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ex:

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

Avem:

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

$$(q, *aa, E+, a) \xrightarrow{(3)} (q, aa, EE*+, a) \xrightarrow{(1)}$$

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

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

Prin urmare  $(+a * aa, aaa*)$  este o translator

5) Se construiesc un tronkator push-down cu  
tronatoare limbajul  $\{a^m \mid m \geq 1\}$  și  $\{a^m b^n \mid m \geq 1\}$ ,  
după criteriul stivii viole.

$$Q = \{\rho, \varrho\}$$

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

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

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

$$Z_0 = Z$$

$$\varrho_0 = \rho$$

$$(F = \emptyset)$$

$$\text{Ex. pt. } m = 3$$

Fct.  $\delta'$  este odată prin:

$$\delta'(\rho, a, Z) = \{\varrho, Z, a\} \quad (1)$$

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

$$\delta'(\varrho, \epsilon, Z) = \{\varrho, \epsilon, a\} \quad (3)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\rho, aaa, Z, \epsilon) \xrightarrow{(1)} (\varrho, aa, Z, a) \xrightarrow{(2)} (\varrho, a, ZZ, aa) \\
 & \xrightarrow{(2)} (\varrho, \epsilon, ZZ, aa) \xrightarrow{(3)} (\varrho, \epsilon, ZZ, aaa\varnothing) \xrightarrow{(3)} \\
 & (\varrho, \epsilon, Z, aaa\varnothing\varnothing) \xrightarrow{(3)} (\varrho, \epsilon, \epsilon, aaa\varnothing\varnothing) \\
 \Rightarrow & (aaa, aaa\varnothing\varnothing) \in T(M)
 \end{aligned}$$