Introducción a la Lógica y la Computación

Mariana Badano Héctor Gramaglia Pedro Sánchez Terraf Mauricio Tellechea Guido Ivetta

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Contenidos estimados para hoy

- Repaso
 - Lenguajes
 - Autómatas finitos deterministas
 - Autómatas no deterministas
- 2 Determinización
- 3 Autómatas con movimientos silenciosos
- 4 Determinización de ϵ -NFA



Lenguajes

■ Alfabeto: cualquier conjunto finito Σ .



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- Palabras/strings/cadenas sobre Σ : conjunto Σ^* definido recursivamente.

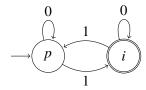
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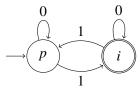


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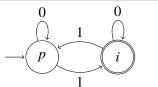
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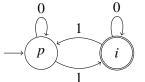
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Autómatas finitos



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$$(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$$

$$\delta \colon Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$$

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- $\blacksquare \mathbb{A} = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F).$
- \bullet $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \to Q$

$$\varphi \xrightarrow{\times} \varphi' \sin \psi' = \delta(\varphi \times)$$

$$f \xrightarrow{\times} f' \xrightarrow{g} f''$$

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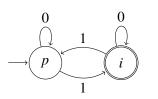
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$$L(\mathbb{A}) := \{ \alpha \mid \exists q' : q_0 \stackrel{\alpha}{\Longrightarrow} q' \in F \}.$$

En el ejemplo



$$\hat{\delta}(p,00101) = p$$
 porque

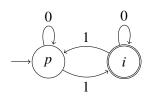
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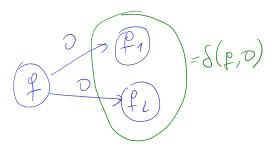
$$p \xrightarrow{0} p \xrightarrow{0} p \xrightarrow{1} i \xrightarrow{0} i \xrightarrow{1} p$$

$$p \xrightarrow{00101} p$$

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$$\hat{\delta}(q, \epsilon) := \{q\}$$

$$\hat{\delta}(q, \beta x) := \bigcup_{r \in \hat{\delta}(q, \beta)} \delta(r, x)$$



- $\blacksquare \mathbb{A} = (Q, \Sigma, \frac{\delta}{\delta}, q_0, F).$
- $\bullet \delta \colon Q \times \Sigma \to \mathscr{P}(Q) \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\delta} \colon Q \times \Sigma^* \to \mathscr{P}(Q).$

$$\begin{split} \hat{\delta}(q,\epsilon) &:= \{q\} & q & \stackrel{\epsilon}{\Longrightarrow} q \\ \hat{\delta}(q,\beta x) &:= \bigcup_{\pmb{r} \in \hat{\delta}(q,\beta)} \delta(\pmb{r},x) & q & \stackrel{\beta x}{\Longrightarrow} q' \quad \text{si y sólo si} \quad \exists \pmb{r} : \ q & \stackrel{\beta}{\Longrightarrow} \pmb{r} & \stackrel{x}{\longrightarrow} q' \end{split}$$

$$f \xrightarrow{\times} f' Sii \quad f' \in S(f,x)$$

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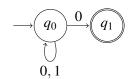
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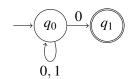


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$$\hat{\delta}(q_0,01)=\{q_0\}$$
 porque $q_0 \stackrel{0}{ \longrightarrow} q_0 \stackrel{1}{ \longrightarrow} q_0$

Determinización

Teorema

Para todo NFA $\mathbb{A}=(Q,\Sigma,\delta,q_0,F)$ existe un DFA \mathbb{A}' tal que $L(\mathbb{A})=L(\mathbb{A}')$.

DFA
$$\sim \Delta NFA$$

 $S(\xi,x) = \{S(\xi,x)\}.$

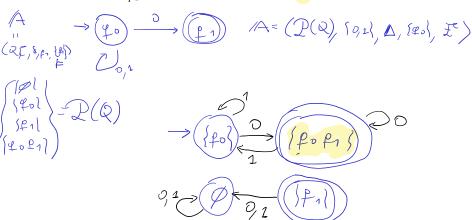
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Por fuerza bruta

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{A}' &:= (\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{Q}), \Sigma, \Delta, \{q_0\}, \mathcal{F}) \\ \mathcal{F} &:= \{X \subseteq \mathcal{Q} \mid X \cap F \neq \emptyset\} \\ \Delta(X, a) &:= \bigcup_{q \in X} \delta(q, a) = \{q' \in \mathcal{Q} \mid \exists q \in X : q \xrightarrow{a} q'\}. \text{ (X, a)} \end{split}$$





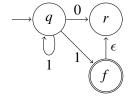
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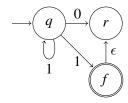
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M Tambon'se use par los Transión mudas.

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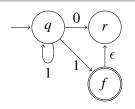


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$$() = To String: \Sigma U(c) \longrightarrow \Sigma^*$$

$$\times \in \Sigma, \quad (x) \in L^{-*} \quad (e) = Cadae$$



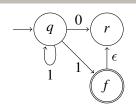
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Ejemplo



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Transiciones generalizadas en ϵ -NFA

$$q \stackrel{(\epsilon)}{\Longrightarrow} q'$$
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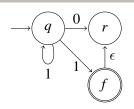






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Propiedad: $q \stackrel{\alpha\beta}{\Longrightarrow} q'$ si y sólo si $\exists r: q \stackrel{\alpha}{\Longrightarrow} r \stackrel{\beta}{\Longrightarrow} q'$.

símbolo E

Lenguaje aceptado por un ϵ -NFA

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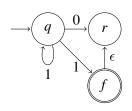
Vamos a $\mathcal{P}(Q)$, pero tenemos que eliminar los movimientos ϵ .



$$lack q \stackrel{\epsilon}{\Longrightarrow} q'$$
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Definición

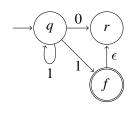


$$[q] := \{q' \mid q \xrightarrow{\epsilon} q'\}$$

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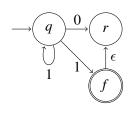
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$$[f] = \{f, r\} \qquad [r] = \{r\}$$

$$[q, f] = \{q, f, r\} \qquad \{f, f'\} \subseteq [f, f']$$

$$\blacksquare \ q \stackrel{\epsilon}{\Longrightarrow} q' \quad \text{si y s\'olo si} \quad q = q' \ \'o \ q \stackrel{\epsilon}{\longrightarrow} \dots \stackrel{\epsilon}{\longrightarrow} q'$$

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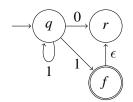
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Estados de \mathbb{A}'

$$\mathfrak{Q} := \{ [X] : X \subseteq Q \}$$

$$Q_0 := [q_0]$$

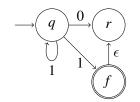
$$\mathfrak{D} := \{ [X] : X \subseteq Q \} \qquad Q_0 := [q_0] \qquad \mathcal{F} := \{ D \in \mathfrak{D} : D \cap F \neq \emptyset \}$$





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$$\mathbb{A}' := (\mathfrak{Q}, \Sigma, \underline{\Delta}, Q_0, \mathcal{F})$$

$$\Delta(D,x) := \{ q' \mid \exists q \in D : q \stackrel{(x)}{\Longrightarrow} q' \}$$

$$D \xrightarrow{x} E$$

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 si y sólo si $\forall q'. \ q' \in E \iff (\exists q \in D : q \xrightarrow{x} q')$



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- $\blacksquare \ \mathcal{Q} := \{ [X] : X \subseteq Q \} \quad \ Q_0 := [q_0] \quad \ \mathcal{F} := \{ D : D \cap F \neq \emptyset \}.$
- $\blacksquare D \xrightarrow{x} \{q' \mid \exists q \in D : q \xrightarrow{x} q'\}.$

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- $D \xrightarrow{x} \{q' \mid \exists q \in D : q \implies q'\}.$
- $\boxed{D \xrightarrow{x} E} \text{ si y sólo si } \boxed{\forall q'. \ q' \in E \iff (\exists q \in D : q \xrightarrow{x} q')}$

Lema (Transiciones generalizadas del determinizado)

- $\blacksquare D \stackrel{\alpha}{\Longrightarrow} \{q' \mid \exists q \in D : q \stackrel{\alpha}{\Longrightarrow} q'\}.$
- $\blacksquare \ \boxed{D \stackrel{\alpha}{\Longrightarrow} E} \ \text{si y s\'olo si} \ \boxed{q' \in E \iff (\exists q \in D : q \stackrel{\alpha}{\Longrightarrow} q')}$

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Lema (Transiciones generalizadas del determinizado)

- $\blacksquare D \stackrel{\alpha}{\Longrightarrow} \{q' \mid \exists q \in D : q \stackrel{\alpha}{\Longrightarrow} q'\}.$

Teorema

$$L(\mathbb{A}) = L(\mathbb{A}')$$
, i.e.

$$\exists q': q_0 \, \stackrel{\alpha}{\Longrightarrow} \, q' \in F \ \, \textit{si y s\'olo s\'i} \, \, \exists E: [q_0] \, \stackrel{\alpha}{\Longrightarrow} \, E \in \mathscr{F}$$

- $\blacksquare q \stackrel{\alpha\beta}{\Longrightarrow} q'$ si y sólo si $\exists r: q \stackrel{\alpha}{\Longrightarrow} r \stackrel{\beta}{\Longrightarrow} q'$.

$$E = D = [D] = \{f' \mid \exists f \in D : f \stackrel{\epsilon}{\Rightarrow} f'\}.$$

- $\blacksquare q \stackrel{\alpha\beta}{\Longrightarrow} q'$ si y sólo si $\exists r: q \stackrel{\alpha}{\Longrightarrow} r \stackrel{\beta}{\Longrightarrow} q'.$

$$\exists D \stackrel{\alpha'}{\Longrightarrow} E \text{ si y solo si } \underline{q' \in E} \iff (\exists q \in D : q \stackrel{\alpha'}{\Longrightarrow} q')$$

Transfer
$$\exists q': q_0 \stackrel{\alpha}{\Longrightarrow} q' \in F \text{ si y sólo si } \exists E: [q_0] \stackrel{\alpha}{\Longrightarrow} E \in \mathcal{F}$$

Ejemplo de determinización de ϵ -NFA

