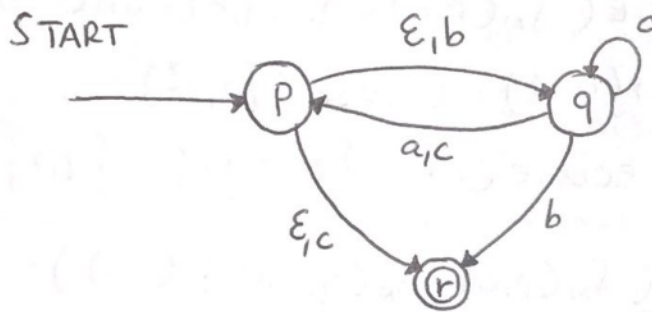


LINGUAGGI DI COMPUTABILITÀ

costruire il DFA equivalente al seguente E-NFA, mostrando tutti i passaggi.



gli stati raggiungibili con ϵ + lo stato stesso.

① Scrivo gli ECLOSE di tutti gli stati:

$$ECLOSE(p) = \{p, q, r\}$$

$$ECLOSE(q) = \{q\}$$

$$ECLOSE(r) = \{r\}$$

②

		a	b	c
contiene + * * * *	stato finale stato iniziale $\{p, q, r\}$	$\{p, q, r\}$ A	$\{q, r\}$ B	$\{p, q, r\}$ A
	$\{q, r\}$	$\{p, q, r\}$ A	$\{r\}$ C	$\{p, q, r\}$ A
	$\{r\}$	\emptyset D	\emptyset D	\emptyset D
	\emptyset	\emptyset D	\emptyset D	\emptyset D

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_D(\{p, q, r\}, a) &= \text{ECLOSE}(\delta_N(p, a) \cup \delta_N(q, a) \cup \delta_N(r, a)) \\
 &= \text{ECLOSE}(\emptyset \cup \{p\} \cup \emptyset) = \text{ECLOSE}(\{p\}) = \\
 &= \text{ECLOSE}(p) = \{p, q, r\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_D(\{p, q, r\}, b) &= \text{ECLOSE}(\delta_N(p, b) \cup \delta_N(q, b) \cup \delta_N(r, b)) = \\
 &= \text{ECLOSE}(\{q\} \cup \{r\} \cup \emptyset) = \text{ECLOSE}(\{q, r\}) = \\
 &\quad \text{ECLOSE}(q) \cup \text{ECLOSE}(r) = \{q\} \cup \{r\} = \{q, r\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_D(\{p, q, r\}, c) &= \text{ECLOSE}(\delta_N(p, c) \cup \delta_N(q, c) \cup \delta_N(r, c)) = \\
 &\quad \text{ECLOSE}(\{r\} \cup \{q, p\} \cup \emptyset) = \text{ECLOSE}(\{r, q, p\}) = \\
 &\quad \text{ECLOSE}(r) \cup \text{ECLOSE}(q) \cup \text{ECLOSE}(p) = \{p, q, r\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_D(\{q, r\}, a) &= \text{ECLOSE}(\delta_N(q, a) \cup \delta_N(r, a)) = \text{ECLOSE}(\{p\} \cup \emptyset) = \\
 &\quad \text{ECLOSE}(\{p\}) = \text{ECLOSE}(p) = \{p, q, r\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_D(\{q, r\}, b) &= \text{ECLOSE}(\delta_N(q, b) \cup \delta_N(r, b)) = \text{ECLOSE}(\{r\} \cup \emptyset) = \\
 &\quad \text{ECLOSE}(\{r\}) = \text{ECLOSE}(r) = \{r\}
 \end{aligned}$$

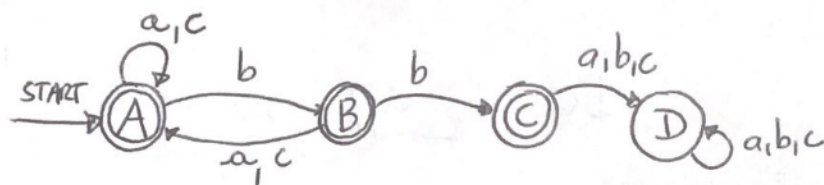
$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_D(\{q, r\}, c) &= \text{ECLOSE}(\delta_N(q, c) \cup \delta_N(r, c)) = \text{ECLOSE}(\{q, p\} \cup \emptyset) = \\
 &\quad \text{ECLOSE}(q) \cup \text{ECLOSE}(p) = \{p, q, r\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta_D(\{r\}, a) = \text{ECLOSE}(\delta_N(r, a)) = \text{ECLOSE}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$$

$$\delta_D(\{r\}, b) = \text{ECLOSE}(\delta_N(r, b)) = \text{ECLOSE}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$$

$$\delta_D(\{r\}, c) = \text{ECLOSE}(\delta_N(r, c)) = \text{ECLOSE}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$$

3

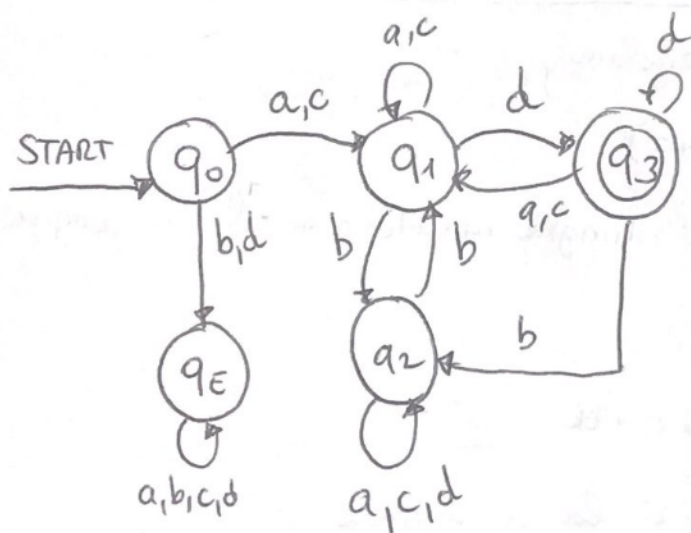


Costruire il DFA che riconosce il linguaggio

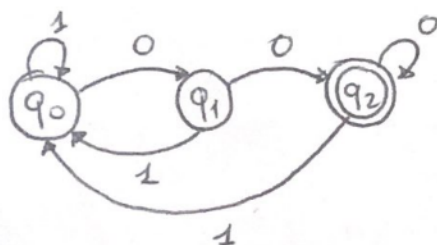
$L = \{w \in \{a, b, c, d\}^* \mid w \text{ inizia con } a \text{ o con } c, \text{ termina con } d \text{ e contiene un numero pari di } b\}$.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} abcb d \\ cd \\ cbbdbabab d \end{array} \right\} \in L$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} bbd \\ cbdbbd \end{array} \right\} \notin L$



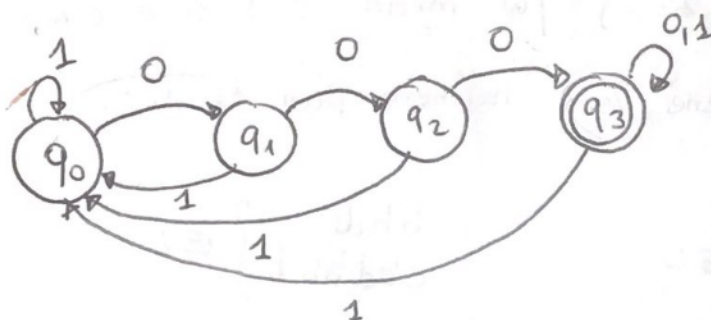
$L = \{w \in \{0, 1\}^* \mid w \text{ è una stringa che finisce con } 00\}$.



insieme di stringhe che contengono tre zeri consecutivi

④

$\underline{000}$
 $1\underline{000}1$
 $11\underline{000}1$
 $\underline{000}110$
 $\underline{0000}1$



data l'espressione regolare

$aa^*(bb+c)^*(b+a)$

stabilire se le seguenti stringhe appartengono al linguaggio
motivando la risposta

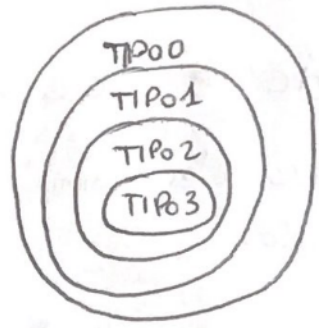
$abbca = a \cdot \epsilon \cdot bb \cdot c \cdot a$ sì

$b b c b =$ no non c'è la a iniziale

$a a b = a \cdot a \cdot b$ sì

$abbba = a \cdot \epsilon \cdot bb \cdot b$ MANCA LA A FINALE no

GERARCHIA DI CHOMSKY



- TIPO 0: nessuna restrizione
- TIPO 1: $\alpha_1 A \alpha_2 \rightarrow \alpha_1 \beta \alpha_2$
- TIPO 2: Context-free $A \rightarrow XY$
- TIPO 3: regolari

$A \rightarrow aB$	$A \rightarrow Ba$
$A \rightarrow a$	$A \rightarrow a$
lineare a dx	lineare a sx

Data la grammatica, dove $\Sigma = \{a, b, c, d\}$

- $S \rightarrow Sd \mid Ac$
- $B \rightarrow a$
- $A \rightarrow Bb \mid Cc$
- $C \rightarrow Cb \mid a$

- ① Dire di che tipo è la grammatica: tipo 3, lineare a sinistra.
- ② Mostrare una derivazione per la stringa $abccdd$ e una derivazione per la stringa $abcc$:

$abccdd$

$S \Rightarrow \underline{S}d \Rightarrow \underline{S}dd \Rightarrow \underline{A}cdd \Rightarrow \underline{B}bccdd \Rightarrow abccdd$
↑
doppie frecce!!!

abcc

⑥

$$S \Rightarrow \underline{A}c \Rightarrow \underline{C}cc \Rightarrow \underline{C}bcc \Rightarrow abcc$$

③ Definire l'espressione regolare che denota il linguaggio generato.

$$(ab + ab^*c) cd^*$$

$$\underline{a(b + ab^*c)cd^*}$$

CFG = Context free grammar

si consideri il linguaggio $L = \{ w \in \{a,b,c\}^* \mid w = a^m cb^n ac^{m+n} \}$
 con $m \geq 0$
 $n \geq 0$

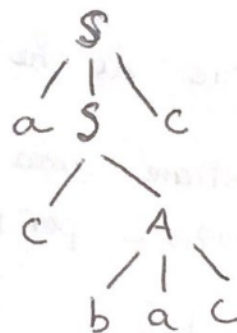
$$a^m cb^n ac^{m+n}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a^m cb^n ac^n c^m \\ \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_S \end{array}$$

es:

$$\underline{acba}cccc$$

albero di derivazione:



$$S \rightarrow aSc \mid cA$$

$$A \rightarrow bac \mid bAc$$

mostra una derivazione:

$$acba ccc$$

$$S \Rightarrow aSc \Rightarrow acAc \Rightarrow acbac$$