Teoría de Autómatas y Lenguajes Formales

Práctica 3

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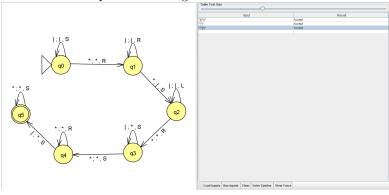
December 13, 2022

Ejercicio 1: Prove that the function add(x,y)=x+y, with $x,\,y\in\mathbb{N}$ is Turing-computable using the unary notation |. You have to create a TM wth two arguments separated by a blank symbol that starts and ends behind the stings

(Recorriendo el string de izquierda a derecha)

q_0	*	r	q_1
q_0			q_0
$\overline{q_1}$	*		q_2
q_1		r	q_1
q_2	*	r	q_3
q_2		l	q_2
q_3	*	*	q_4
q_3		*	q_3
q_4	*	r	q_4
q_4		*	q_5
q_5	*	*	q_5
q_5		h	q_5

Máquina de Turing diseñado con JFLAP



Ejercicio 2: Define a recursive function for the sum of three values

Utilizando la funcion addition ya definida:

```
addition: \langle \pi_1^1 \mid \sigma(\pi_1^1) \rangle
```

Utilizamos esa funcion que suma dos números para crear otra funcion que sume tres números. Primero sumara los dos primeros elementos y despues le sumará a ese resultado obtenido el tercer elemento.

addition3: addition(addition(π_1^3, π_2^3), π_3^3)

Ejemplo de la funcion de addition3 ejecutada en Octave

```
>> evalrection('addition(addition(\pi^3_1, \pi^3_2), \pi^3_3)', 3, 2, 1) addition(\pi^3_1, \pi^3_2)(3,2,1) addition(\pi^3_1, \pi^3_2)(3,2,1) \pi^3_1(3,2,1) = 3
   \pi^{3}_{2}(3,2,1) = 2
 addition(3,2) <\pi^{1}_{1} \mid \sigma(\pi^{3}_{3}) > (3,2) <\pi^{1}_{1} \mid \sigma(\pi^{3}_{3}) > (3,1) <\pi^{1}_{1} \mid \sigma(\pi^{3}_{3}) > (3,0) <\pi^{1}_{1} \mid \sigma(\pi^{3}_{3}) > (3,0) <\pi^{1}_{1}(3) = 3 <\sigma(\pi^{3}_{3})(3,0,3) <\pi^{3}_{3}(3,0,3) = 3

\sigma(3) = 4 

\sigma(\pi^3_3)(3,1,4) 

\pi^3_3(3,1,4) = 4

   \sigma(4) = 5
   \pi^3_3(3,2,1) = 1
   addition(5,1)
 addition(5,1)

\langle \pi^{1}_{1} | \sigma(\pi^{3}_{3}) > (5,1)

\langle \pi^{1}_{1} | \sigma(\pi^{3}_{3}) > (5,0)

\pi^{1}_{1}(5) = 5

\sigma(\pi^{3}_{3})(5,0,5)

\pi^{3}_{3}(5,0,5) = 5
 σ(5) = 6
ans = 6
>> |
```

Ejercicio 3: Implement a WHILE program that computes the sum of three values. You must use an auxiliary variable that accumulates the result of the sum

```
S:
 1 while X_2 \neq 0 do
       X_1 := X_1 + 1;
 \mathbf{2}
       X_2 := X_2 - 1;
 4 od
 5 while X_3 \neq 0 do
       X_1 := X_1 + 1;
       X_3 := X_3 - 1;
 8 od
```

Q = (3, 3, S)