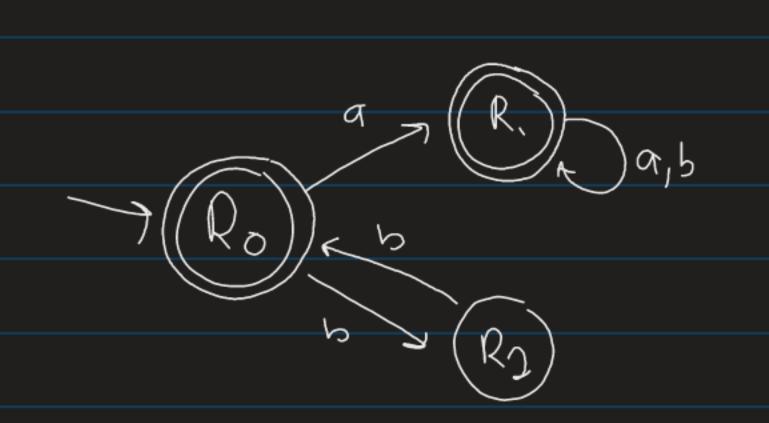
14 de abril de 2024 20:07

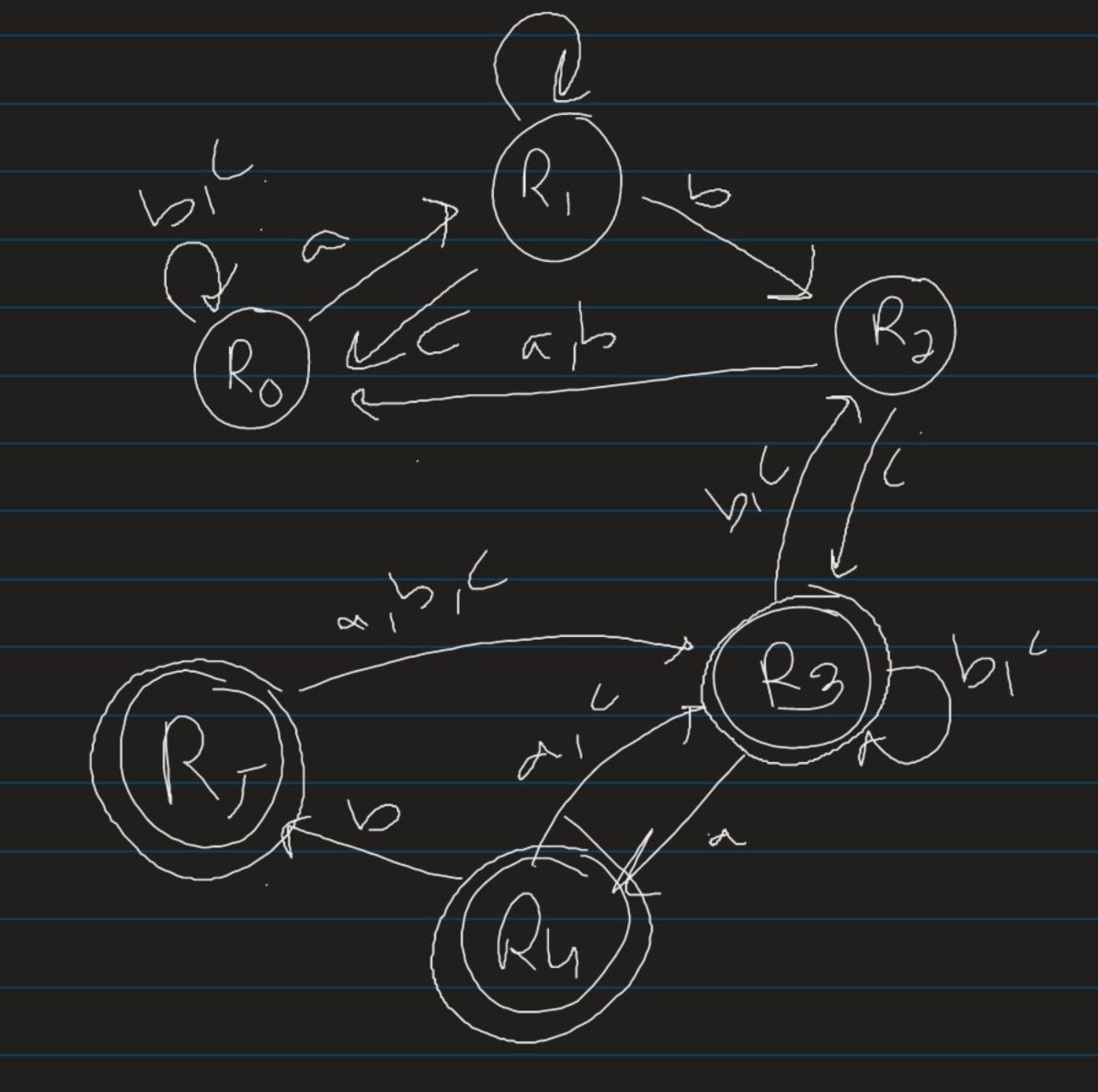
1. Usando o algoritmo de Rabin-Scott dado em aula, determinize, justificando, os seguintes AFNs:

close, ( }9,1) = {9,6} = Ro close (Reacha(Ro)) = close (19.,9,1) = 490,9,4 = R, close (Reachb(Ro))= close ({a,1) = {a,4=R2 Close (Reach a (R1)) = close ( {9,19,1}) = {96,9,4 = R1 close ( Reach 5 (R1)) = close ( (96,91) = (90,917 = R1 close ( Reach = (R2)) = close = (19,8)=1 close (Reach b (R2)) = close (1917) = 5907 = R6



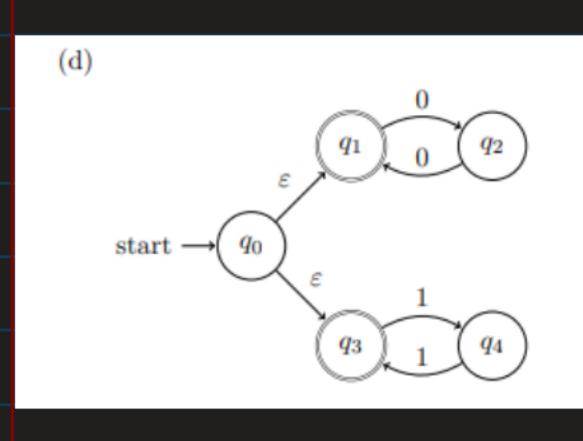
(b) start 
$$\xrightarrow{q_0} \xrightarrow{a} \xrightarrow{q_1} \xrightarrow{b} \xrightarrow{q_2} \xrightarrow{c} \xrightarrow{q_3}$$
  $a, b, c$ 

close ( (987) = 390 = Ro close (Reacha (R.)) = close (490, 91, 8) = {90,91} = R, close ( Reach (R)) = close (1904) = 306/=R3 Close = (Reach = (Ro)) = close = (2901) = 2901 = Ro close = (Reacha(R1)) = close = (190,9,2) = 490,9,2=R1 close = ( Ream b (R1)) = close = ( (90,924) = 190,924 = R2 close (Reach (R,)) = dose E (49, {)=}90 = Ro close ( Reach a (R2)) = close ( {964) = {9,4 = R6 Ulo Le ( Reach b (R2)) = close ( ( 987) = 1902 = R6 chare = (Reach = (Rs)) = close = ({90.93/)=}90.93/ = R3 close { (Reach a (R3))= close = (490,9,93/)=49,193/=R4 doke E (Reach 6 (R3)) = doke ( (90,931) = )90,931 = R3 close E( Reach = (R3)) = close = ({90.93})={90,937=R3 close & (Reach a (Ry)) = close = (190,9gt)=190,9st=R3 dose & (Reach 6(Ry)) = close & ({90,92,937 = {90,92,937 = R5 dobe ( Reach = (R4)) = close = ( }90,932)= (90,932) = 190,937 = R3 close = (Reacha (R5)) = close (196,934)=196,934= R3 closez (Reach 5 (RJ))=close = (390,951)=390,934=R3 close & (Ryache (RS)) = close & (190,934)= 190,934=R3



start 
$$\rightarrow q_0$$
  $\xrightarrow{b}$   $q_1$   $\xrightarrow{a}$   $a$ 

close ( {90})= {90,92}=R6 chose  $\varepsilon$  (Reach  $\kappa(R_0)$ ) =  $\kappa(R_0)$  =  $\kappa(R_0)$  =  $\kappa(R_0)$  =  $\kappa(R_0)$ 



(d)
$$\begin{array}{c}
q_1 & 0 \\
q_2 \\
& q_3 & 1
\end{array}$$
start
$$\begin{array}{c}
q_3 & 1 \\
& q_4
\end{array}$$

