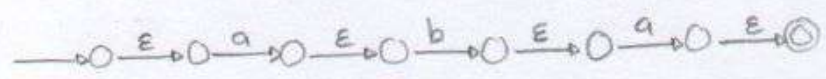


a) Convertir $(bb+aba)(ba)^*$ a un AFN-ε.

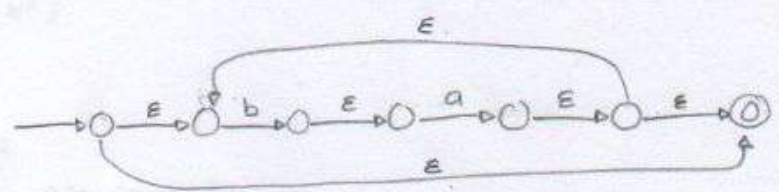
- El AFN-ε noble para bb es:



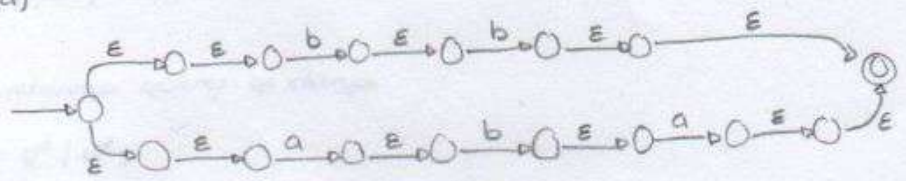
- Para aba



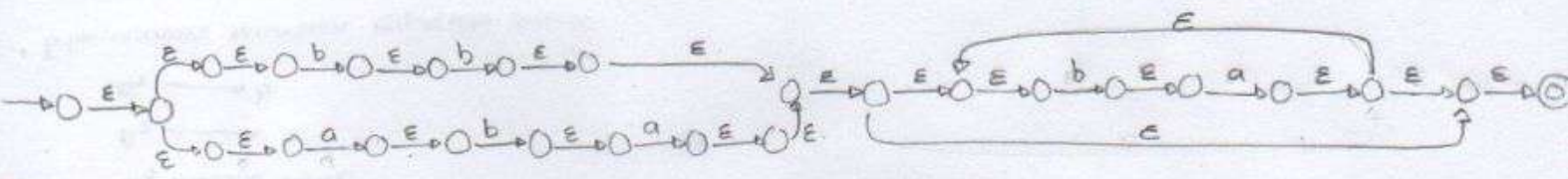
- Para $(ba)^*$



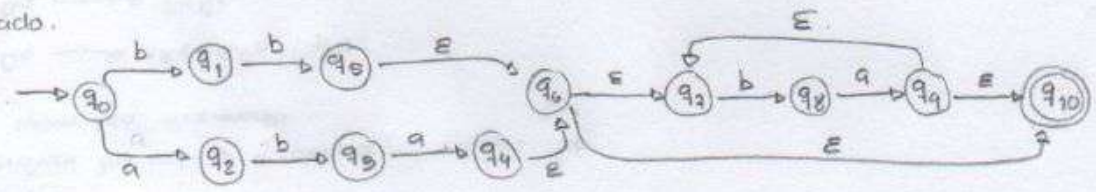
- Para $(bb+aba)$



Por tanto el AFN-ε noble para $(bb+aba)(ba)^*$ es:



Simplificado.



b)

- $ECL(q_0) = \{q_0\}$
- $ECL(q_1) = \{q_1\}$
- $ECL(q_2) = \{q_2\}$
- $ECL(q_3) = \{q_3\}$
- $ECL(q_4) = \{q_4, q_6, q_{10}, q_7\}$
- $ECL(q_5) = \{q_5, q_6, q_7, q_{10}\}$
- $ECL(q_6) = \{q_6, q_7, q_{10}\}$
- $ECL(q_7) = \{q_7\}$
- $ECL(q_8) = \{q_8\}$
- $ECL(q_9) = \{q_7, q_9, q_{10}\}$
- $ECL(q_{10}) = \{q_{10}\}$

- $\delta_M(q_0, a) = \{q_2\}$
- $\delta_M(q_0, b) = \{q_1\}$
- $\delta_M(q_1, a) = \emptyset$
- $\delta_M(q_1, b) = \{q_5, q_6, q_7, q_{10}\}$
- $\delta_M(q_2, a) = \emptyset$
- $\delta_M(q_2, b) = \{q_3\}$
- $\delta_M(q_3, a) = \{q_4, q_6, q_7, q_{10}\}$
- $\delta_M(q_3, b) = \emptyset$
- $\delta_M(q_4, a) = \emptyset$
- $\delta_M(q_4, b) = \{q_5\}$

- $\delta_M(q_5, a) = \emptyset$
- $\delta_M(q_5, b) = \{q_8\}$
- $\delta_M(q_6, a) = \emptyset$
- $\delta_M(q_6, b) = \{q_8\}$
- $\delta_M(q_7, a) = \emptyset$
- $\delta_M(q_7, b) = \{q_8\}$
- $\delta_M(q_8, a) = \{q_9, q_7, q_{10}\}$
- $\delta_M(q_8, b) = \emptyset$
- $\delta_M(q_9, a) = \emptyset$
- $\delta_M(q_9, b) = \{q_8\}$

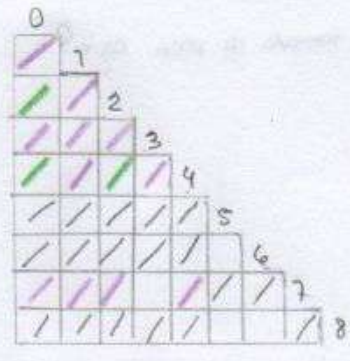
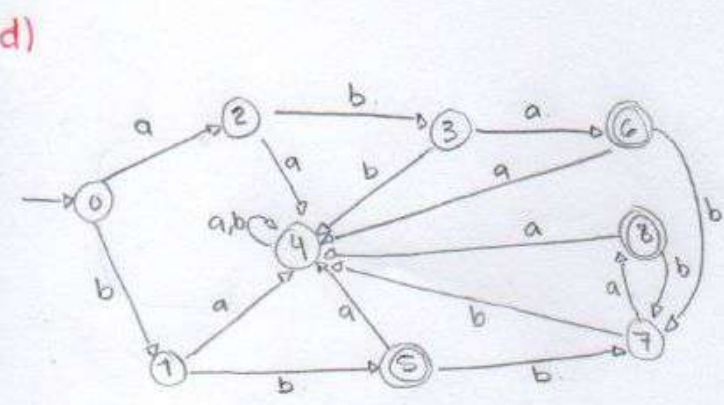
- $\delta_M(q_{10}, a) = \emptyset$
- $\delta_M(q_{10}, b) = \emptyset$

El AFN resultante es $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta_M, q_0, F)$

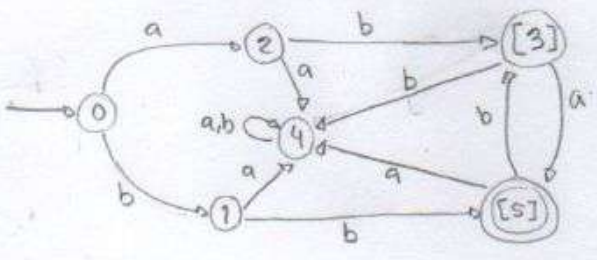
c)	a	b
$\{q_0\}$	$\{q_2\}$	$\{q_1\}$
$\{q_2\}$	\emptyset	$\{q_3\}$
$\{q_1\}$	\emptyset	$\{q_5, q_6, q_7, q_{10}\}$
$\{q_3\}$	$\{q_4, q_6, q_7, q_{10}\}$	\emptyset
$\{q_5, q_6, q_7, q_{10}\}$	\emptyset	$\{q_8\}$
\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset
$\{q_4, q_6, q_7, q_{10}\}$	\emptyset	$\{q_8\}$
$\{q_8\}$	$\{q_4, q_7, q_{10}\}$	\emptyset
$\{q_7, q_9, q_{10}\}$	\emptyset	$\{q_8\}$

Renombramos

- $\{q_0\} = 0$
- $\{q_1\} = 1$
- $\{q_2\} = 2$
- $\{q_3\} = 3$
- $\emptyset = 4$
- $\{q_5, q_6, q_7, q_{10}\} = 5$
- $\{q_4, q_6, q_7, q_{10}\} = 6$
- $\{q_8\} = 7$
- $\{q_9, q_7, q_{10}\} = 8$



El AFD mínimo es:

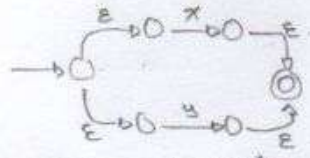


3
a) Convertir $(x+xy)^*x+yy$ a un AFN-E

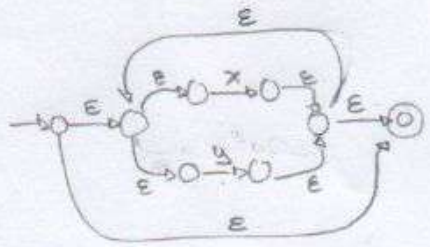
- El AFN-E noble para yy es:



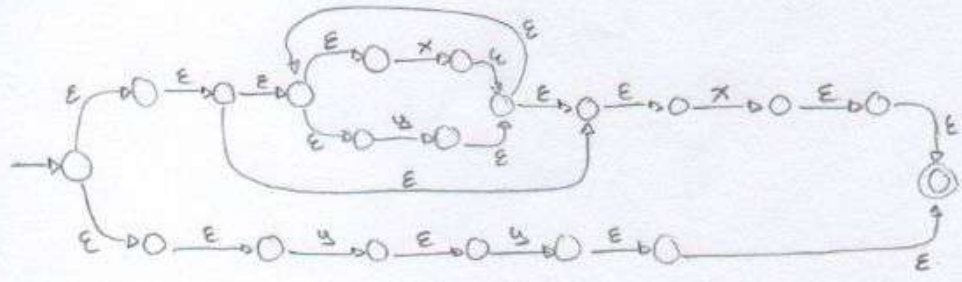
- Para $(x+xy)^*$



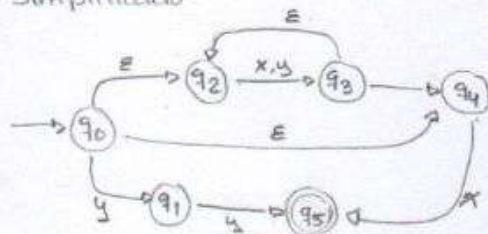
- Para $(x+xy)^*$



Por tanto el AFN-E noble para $(x+xy)^*x+yy$ es:



Simplificado



El NFN es: $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta_M, q_0, F)$

$$ECL(q_0) = \{q_0, q_2, q_4\}$$

$$ECL(q_1) = \{q_1\}$$

$$ECL(q_2) = \{q_2\}$$

$$ECL(q_3) = \{q_3, q_2, q_4\}$$

$$ECL(q_4) = \{q_4\}$$

$$ECL(q_5) = \{q_5\}$$

$$\delta_M(q_0, x) = \{q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$$

$$\delta_M(q_0, y) = \{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$$

$$\delta_M(q_1, x) = \emptyset$$

$$\delta_M(q_1, y) = \{q_5\}$$

$$\delta_M(q_2, x) = \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$$

$$\delta_M(q_2, y) = \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$$

$$\delta_M(q_3, x) = \{q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$$

$$\delta_M(q_3, y) = \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$$

$$\delta_M(q_4, x) = \{q_5\}$$

$$\delta_M(q_4, y) = \emptyset$$

$$\delta_M(q_5, x) = \emptyset$$

$$\delta_M(q_5, y) = \emptyset$$

	x	y
$\{q_0\}$	$\{q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$	$\{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$
$\{q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$	$\{q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$	$\{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$
$\{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	$\{q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$	$\{q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$
$\{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	$\{q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$	$\{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$

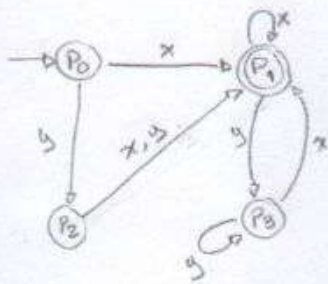
Renombramos

$$\{q_0\} = P_0$$

$$\{q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\} = P_1$$

$$\{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\} = P_2$$

$$\{q_2, q_3, q_4\} = P_3$$



0	1	2	3
1	2	3	3

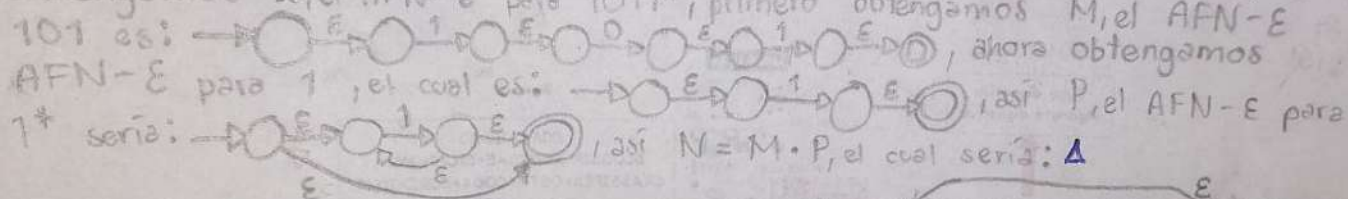
ya es mínimo.

$\{L_1 U L_2\}^* = \{\epsilon, a, b, aa, bb, ba, ab, \dots, aaaa, bbbb, \dots\}$
 $\{L_1 U L_2\}^* = \{a, b\}^*$ como $L_1^* U L_2^* = \{a, b\}^*$ y
 $\{L_1 U L_2\}^* = \{a, b\}^*$ ent $L_1^* U L_2^* = (L_1 U L_2)^*$

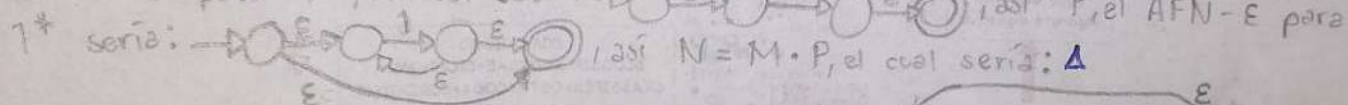
por def de potencia $ab \in L^k$,
 def de concatenación tenemos
 $a \in L_1^k$ y $b \in L_1^k$, por caso base
 tenemos que $b \in L_2$ y por H
 tenemos que $a \in L_2^k$, así $ab \in L_2^{k+1}$
 y por def de potencia $ab \in L_2^{k+1}$
 es $L_1^{k+1} \subseteq L_2^{k+1}$

2. $1011^* + 00$. Primero, convierta la expresión regular a un AFN-E

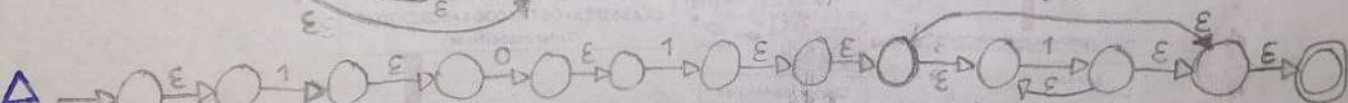
Obtengamos N, el AFN-E para 1011^* , primero obtengamos M, el AFN-E para 101 es:



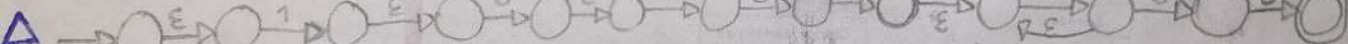
AFN-E para 1 , el cual es:



así P, el AFN-E para 1^* sería:



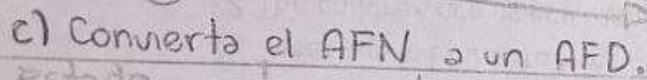
así $N = M \cdot P$, el cual sería:



Así, la función de transición de M , nuestro AFN, sería:

$\delta_M(q_1, 1) = \{q_3\}$, $\delta_M(q_1, 0) = \{p_2\}$, $\delta_M(q_2, 1) = \{q_3\}$, $\delta_M(q_2, 0) = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\delta_M(q_3, 1) = \{\emptyset\}$, $\delta_M(q_3, 0) = \{q_4\}$, $\delta_M(q_4, 1) = \{q_5, q_6, q_7, q_8\}$, $\delta_M(q_4, 0) = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\delta_M(q_5, 1) = \{q_6, q_7, q_8\}$, $\delta_M(q_5, 0) = \{\emptyset\}$, $\delta_M(q_6, 1) = \{q_6, q_7, q_8\}$, $\delta_M(q_6, 0) = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\delta_M(q_7, 1) = \{\emptyset\}$, $\delta_M(q_7, 0) = \{\emptyset\}$, $\delta_M(q_8, 1) = \{\emptyset\}$, $\delta_M(q_8, 0) = \{\emptyset\}$
 $\delta_M(p_1, 1) = \{\emptyset\}$, $\delta_M(p_1, 0) = \{p_2\}$, $\delta_M(p_2, 1) = \{\emptyset\}$, $\delta_M(p_2, 0) = \{q_8\}$

Por lo que M, el AFN de R el AFN-E sería:



Renombrando: $\{q_1\} = S_0$
 $\{q_3\} = S_1, \{p_2\} = S_2,$
 $\{q_4\} = S_3, \{q_8\} = S_4, \emptyset = S_7$
 $\{q_5, q_6, q_7, q_8\} = S_5$
 $\{q_6, q_7, q_8\} = S_6$ entonces
 nuestro AFD N sería: *

Por consiguiente $15 \hat{=} 6$, así el AFD mínimo sería: \oplus

