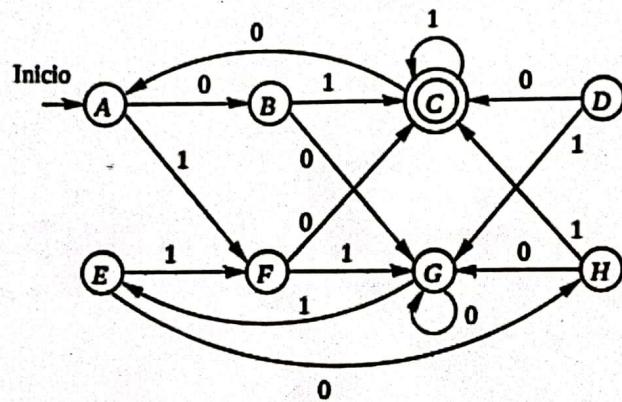


- I. Construir el AFD correspondiente a los siguientes lenguajes: (50 puntos)
 b. El lenguaje de las palabras que tienen a abb o a bba por subcadena. sobre $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$

Q

- II. Encontrar el AFD mínimo equivalente. (50 puntos)

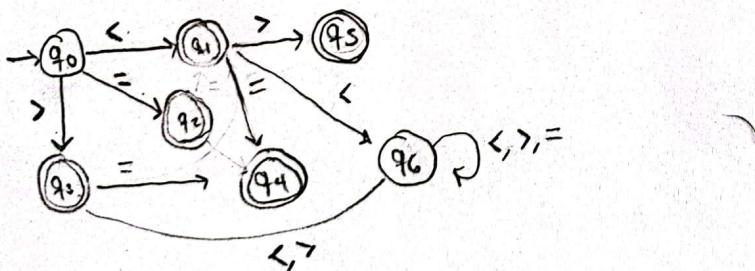


yo

BONUS: Los operadores relacionales de cierto lenguaje de programación son los siguientes:

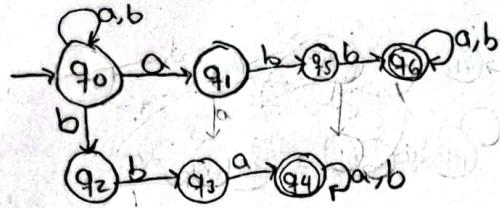
$<$, $>$, \neq , \geq , \leq , \sim

Elabore un AFD que represente estos operadores, considerando el alfabeto $\Sigma = \{<, >, =\}$. (15 puntos)



yo

1. abb o bba como subcadena



$$2. Q: \{A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H\}$$

$$\Sigma: \{0, 1\}$$

$$S: \{A\}$$

$$F: \{C\}$$

$$C_1: \{C\}$$

$$C_2: \{A, B, D, E, F, G, H\}$$

C1 δ: ✓

$$\delta(C, 0) = A \rightarrow 2 \quad \delta(C, 1) = C \rightarrow 1$$

C2 δ: ✗

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(A, 0) &= B \rightarrow 2 \\ \delta(B, 0) &= C \rightarrow 2 \\ \delta(D, 0) &= C \rightarrow 1 \\ \delta(E, 0) &= H \rightarrow 2 \\ \delta(F, 0) &= C \rightarrow 1 \\ \delta(G, 0) &= G \rightarrow 2 \\ \delta(H, 0) &= G \rightarrow 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(A, 1) &= F \rightarrow 2 \\ \delta(B, 1) &= C \rightarrow 1 \\ \delta(D, 1) &= G \rightarrow 2 \\ \delta(E, 1) &= F \rightarrow 2 \\ \delta(F, 1) &= G \rightarrow 2 \\ \delta(G, 1) &= E \rightarrow 2 \\ \delta(H, 1) &= C \rightarrow 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_3: \{A, E, G\}$$

$$C_4: \{B, D, F, H\}$$

$$C_5 \delta: \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(A, 0) &= B \rightarrow 4 \\ \delta(E, 0) &= H \rightarrow 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(A, 1) &= F \rightarrow 4 \\ \delta(E, 1) &= F \rightarrow 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_6 \delta: \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(G, 0) &= G \rightarrow 3 \\ \delta(G, 1) &= E \rightarrow 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_7 \delta: \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(B, 0) &= G \rightarrow 6 \\ \delta(H, 0) &= G \rightarrow 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(B, 1) &= C \rightarrow 1 \\ \delta(H, 1) &= C \rightarrow 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_5: \{A, E\}$$

$$C_6: \{G\}$$

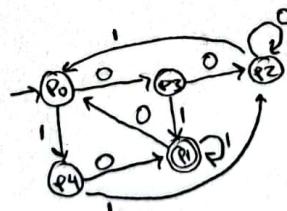
$$\begin{aligned} \delta(A, 0) &= B \rightarrow 4 \\ \delta(E, 0) &= H \rightarrow 4 \\ \delta(G, 0) &= G \rightarrow 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(A, 1) &= F \rightarrow 4 \\ \delta(E, 1) &= F \rightarrow 4 \\ \delta(G, 1) &= E \rightarrow 3 \end{aligned}$$

C	0	1	P ₀	0	1
→ C5	C7	C8	→ P ₀	P ₃	P ₄ ✓
* C1	C5	C7	* P ₁	P ₀	P ₁ ✓
C6	C6	C5	P ₂	P ₂	P ₀ ✓
C7	C4	C1	P ₃	P ₂	P ₁ ✓
C8	C1	C6	P ₄	P ₁	P ₂ ✓

$$C_7: \{B, H\}$$

$$C_8: \{D, F\}$$



C8: ?

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(D, 0) &= C \rightarrow 1 \\ \delta(F, 0) &= C \rightarrow 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(D, 1) &= G \rightarrow 6 \\ \delta(F, 1) &= G \rightarrow 6 \end{aligned}$$

3.

100

Nom:

- I. Construir el AFD correspondiente a los siguientes lenguajes: (50 puntos)
 - a. El conjunto de las cadenas tales que el número de ceros es divisible por cinco y el número de unos es divisible por 3.
- II. Encontrar el AFD mínimo equivalente. (50 puntos)

	0	1
->	A B A	
B A C		
C D B		
* D D A		
E D F		
F G E		
G F G		
H G D		

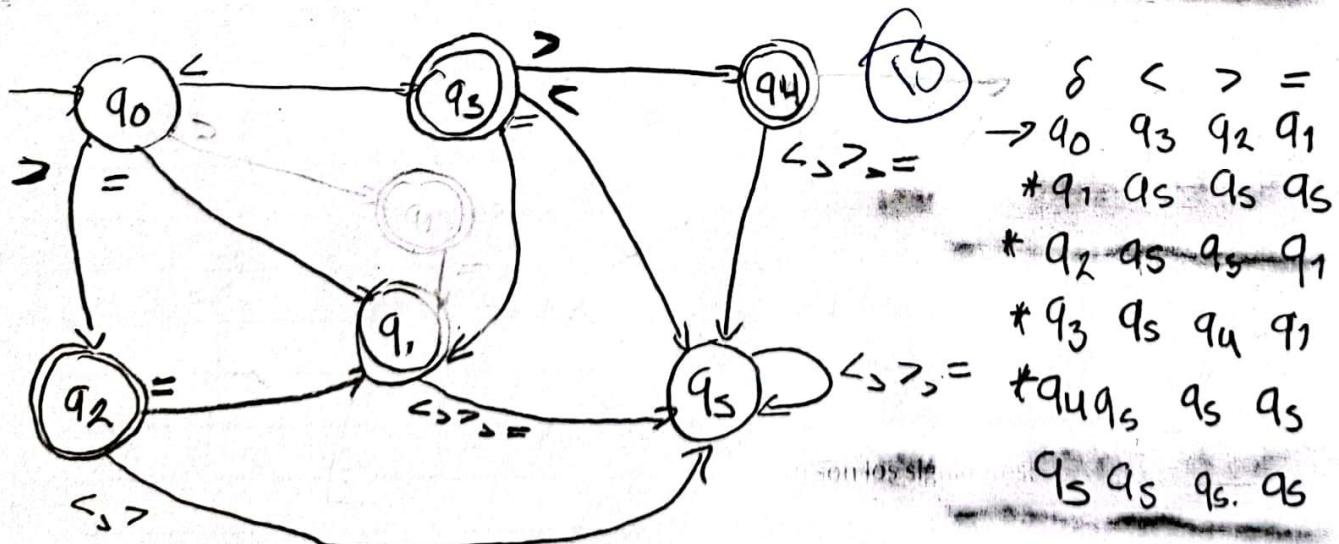
100

lenguaje divisible por cinco y el número de

BONUS: Los operadores relacionales de cierto lenguaje de programación son los siguientes:

<, >, =, >=, <=, <>

Elabore un AFD que represente estos operadores, considerando el alfabeto $\Sigma = \{<, >, =\}$. (15 puntos)



$$\Sigma = \{\leq, \geq, \neq\}$$

$$Q = q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5$$

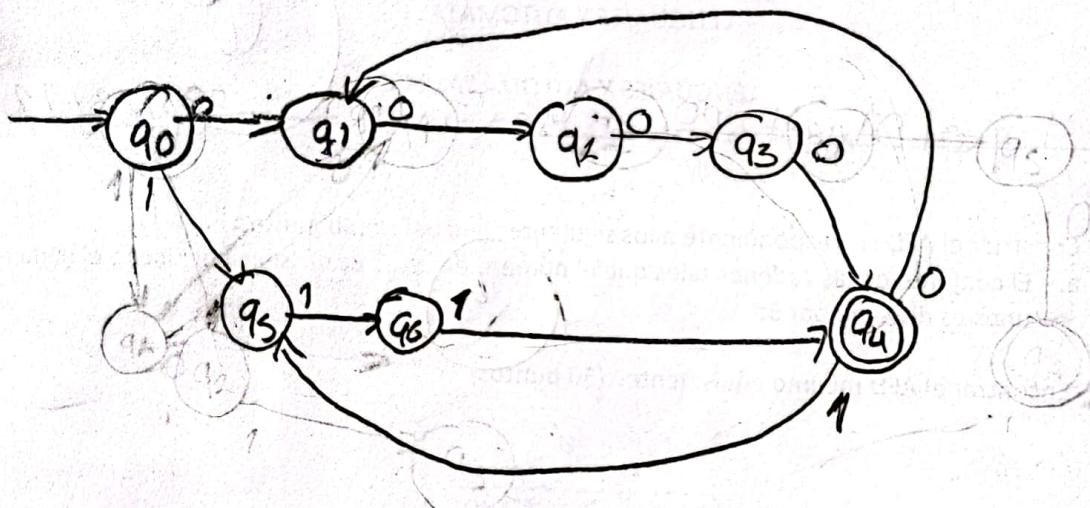
$$s = q_0$$

$$F = q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4$$

(1-){0,1}

0/s

1/3



$$C_1 = \{D\}$$

$$C_2 = \{A, B, C, E, F, G, H\}$$

$$\delta(A, 0) = C_2$$

$$\delta(B, 0) = C_2$$

$$\delta(C, 0) = C_1$$

$$\delta(E, 0) = C_1$$

$$\delta(F, 0) = C_2$$

$$\delta(G, 0) = C_2$$

$$\delta(H, 0) = C_2$$

$$\delta(A, 1) = C_2$$

$$\delta(B, 1) = C_2$$

$$\delta(C, 1) = C_2$$

$$\delta(E, 1) = C_2$$

$$\delta(F, 1) = C_1$$

$$\delta(G, 1) = C_2$$

$$\delta(H, 1) = C_1$$

$$C_3 = \{H\}$$

$$C_4 = \{C, E\}$$

$$C_5 = \{A, B, F, G\}$$

$$C_6$$

$$C_7$$

$$C_4$$

$$\delta(A, 0) = C_5 \quad \delta(A, 1) = C_5$$

$$\delta(B, 0) = C_5 \quad \delta(B, 1) = C_4$$

$$\delta(F, 0) = C_5 \quad \delta(F, 1) = C_4$$

$$\delta(G, 0) = C_5 \quad \delta(G, 1) = C_5$$

$$\delta(C, 0) = C_1 \quad \delta(C, 1) = C_5$$

$$\delta(E, 0) = C_1 \quad \delta(E, 1) = C_5$$

$$\rightarrow C_6 = \{A, G\} \quad C_7 = \{B, F\}$$

$$C_6$$

$$C_7$$

$$\delta(A, 0) = C_7 \quad \delta(A, 1) = C_6$$

$$\delta(G, 0) = C_7 \quad \delta(G, 1) = C_6$$

$$\delta(B, 0) = C_6 \quad \delta(B, 1) = C_4$$

$$\delta(F, 0) = C_6 \quad \delta(F, 1) = C_4$$

$$C_4 \text{ (otra vez)}$$

$$C_1$$

$$\delta(C, 0) = C_1 \quad \delta(C, 1) = C_7$$

$$\delta(E, 0) = C_1 \quad \delta(E, 1) = C_7$$

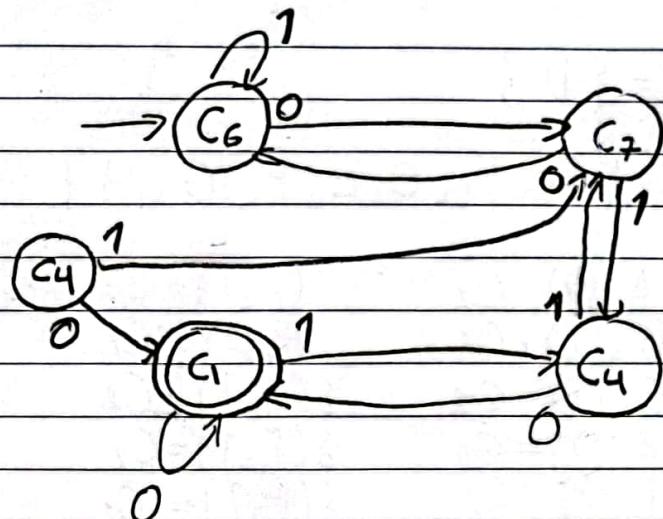
$$\delta(D, 0) = C_1 \quad \delta(D, 1) = C_6$$

$$C_3$$

$$\delta(H, 0) = C_6 \quad \delta(H, 1) = C_1$$

8 0 1

* $C_1 \quad C_1 \quad C_6$
 $C_3 \quad C_6 \quad C_1$
 $C_u \quad C_1 \quad C_7$
 $\rightarrow C_c \quad C_7 \quad C_6$
 $C_7 \quad C_c \quad C_u$



$$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$$

$$Q = \{C_1, C_3, C_u, C_c, C_7\}$$

$$S = \{C_6\}$$

$$F = \{C, \emptyset\}$$

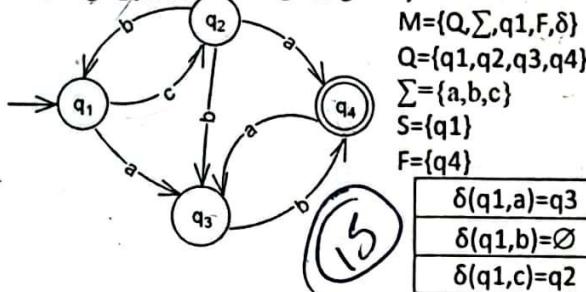
85

N

- I. Encuentre la expresión regular que representa el lenguaje aceptado por el anterior Autómata finito no determinista representado: (30 puntos)

$$c(a(b)^*) \cup cbb(a(b)^*) \cup cbab(a(b)^*) \cup ab(ba)^*$$

ca
 Cbb
 cbab
 cbbab
 cabab
 ababa
 aba



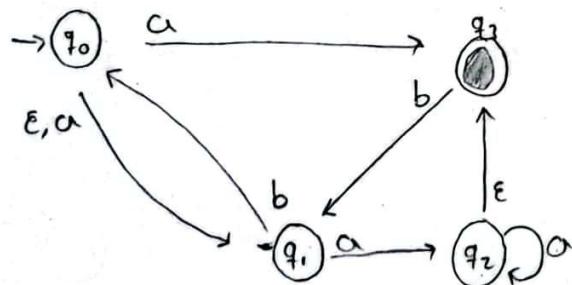
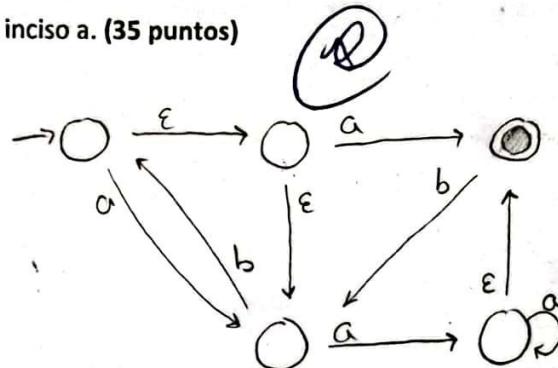
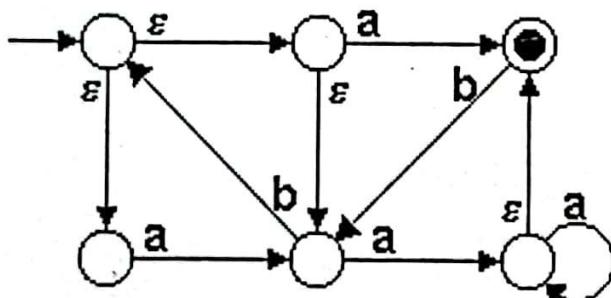
$$\begin{aligned} M &= \{Q, \Sigma, q_1, F, \delta\} \\ Q &= \{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\} \\ \Sigma &= \{a, b, c\} \\ S &= \{q_1\} \\ F &= \{q_4\} \end{aligned}$$

$\delta(q_1, a) = q_3$	$\delta(q_2, a) = q_4$	$\delta(q_3, a) = \emptyset$	$\delta(q_4, a) = q_3$
$\delta(q_1, b) = \emptyset$	$\delta(q_2, b) = \{q_3, q_1\}$	$\delta(q_3, b) = q_4$	$\delta(q_4, b) = \emptyset$
$\delta(q_1, c) = q_2$	$\delta(q_2, c) = \emptyset$	$\delta(q_3, c) = \emptyset$	$\delta(q_4, c) = \emptyset$

$$ER = c(a(b)^*) \cup cbb(a(b)^*) \cup cbab(a(b)^*) \cup ab(ba)^*$$

- II. A partir del AFN con transiciones ϵ , encontrar:

- a. El AFN sin transiciones ϵ . (35 puntos)
 b. El AFD equivalente a partir del resultado del inciso a. (35 puntos)



$$\begin{aligned} C(q_0) &= \{q_0, q_1\} \\ C(q_1) &= \{q_1\} \\ C(q_2) &= \{q_2, q_3\} \\ C(q_3) &= \{q_3\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{q_0} \begin{matrix} a & b & \epsilon \\ \{q_3, q_1\} & \emptyset & q_1 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} q_1 & q_2 & q_0 & \emptyset \\ q_2 & q_2 & \emptyset & q_3 \\ *q_3 & a & q_1 & \emptyset \end{matrix} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C(q_0, a) &= C(d(C(q_0, a))) = C(d(C(C(q_0, q_1, a)))) = d(C(C(\{q_2, q_1\}) \cup d(C(\{q_1\}))) = C(q_3, q_1, q_2) = \{q_1, q_2, q_3\} \\ C(q_0, b) &= C(d(C(q_0, b))) = C(d(C(C(q_0, q_1, b)))) = d(C(\{q_3\}) \cup d(C(q_0))) = C(q_0) = \{q_0, q_1\} \\ C(q_1, a) &= C(d(C(q_1, a))) = C(d(C(C(\{q_1\}, a)))) = d(C(q_2)) = \{q_2, q_3\} \\ C(q_1, b) &= C(d(C(q_1, b))) = C(d(C(C(\{q_1\}, b)))) = d(C(q_0)) = \{q_0, q_1\} \\ C(q_2, a) &= C(d(C(q_2, a))) = C(d(C(C(\{q_2\}, a)))) = d(C(q_2)) \cup d(C(\emptyset)) = C(q_2) = \{q_2, q_3\} \\ C(q_2, b) &= C(d(C(q_2, b))) = C(d(C(C(\{q_2\}, b)))) = d(C(\emptyset)) \cup d(C(q_1)) = C(q_1) = \{q_1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$C(q_3, a) \models C(d(c(q_3, a))) = C(d(c(q_3, a))) = d(c(\emptyset)) = C(\emptyset) = \emptyset$$

$$C(q_3, b) = C(d(c(q_3, b))) = C(d(c(q_3, b))) = d(c(q_1)) = C(q_1) = \{q_1\}$$

	a	b
$\rightarrow q_0$	$\{q_1, q_2, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$
q_1	$\{q_2, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$
q_2	$\{q_1, q_3\}$	$\{q_1\}$
$* q_3$	\emptyset	$\{q_1\}$

$$M' = \{[q_0], [q_1], [q_2], [q_3], [q_1, q_2, q_3], [q_0, q_1], [q_2, q_3]\}$$

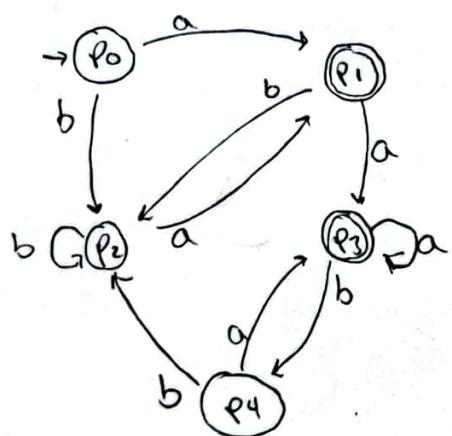
$$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$$

$$S' = \{q_0\}$$

$$F' = \{[q_3], [q_1, q_2, q_3], [q_2, q_3]\}$$

	a	b
$\rightarrow q_0$	$\{q_1, q_2, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$
$* q_1$	$\{q_2, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$
$\{q_0, q_1\}$	$\{q_1, q_2, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$
$+ q_2$	$\{q_1, q_3\}$	$\{q_1\}$
$\{q_1\}$	$\{q_2, q_3\}$	$\{q_0, q_1\}$

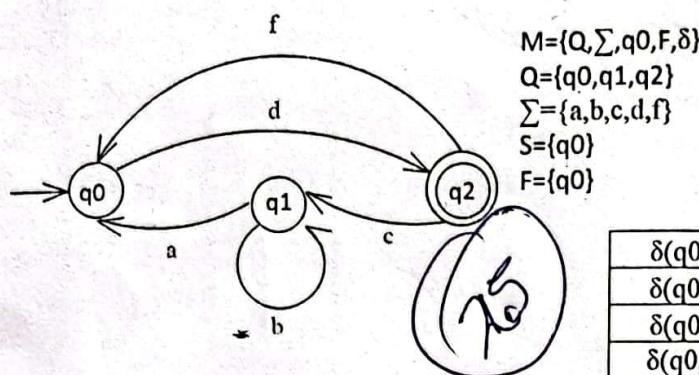
	a	b
$\rightarrow p_0$	p_1	p_2
$* p_1$	p_3	p_2
p_2	p_1	p_2
$+ p_3$	p_3	p_4
p_4	p_3	p_2



AB

No

- I. Encuentre la expresión regular que representa el lenguaje aceptado por el anterior Autómata finito no determinista representado: (30 puntos)

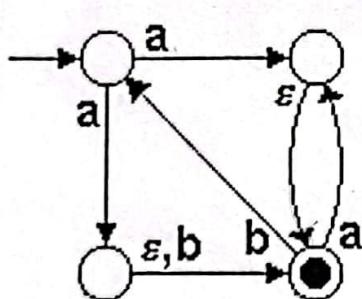


$\delta(q_0, a) = \emptyset$	$\delta(q_1, a) = q_0$	$\delta(q_2, a) = \emptyset$
$\delta(q_0, b) = \emptyset$	$\delta(q_1, b) = q_1$	$\delta(q_2, b) = \emptyset$
$\delta(q_0, c) = \emptyset$	$\delta(q_1, c) = \emptyset$	$\delta(q_2, c) = q_1$
$\delta(q_0, d) = q_2$	$\delta(q_1, d) = \emptyset$	$\delta(q_2, d) = \emptyset$
$\delta(q_0, f) = \emptyset$	$\delta(q_1, f) = \emptyset$	$\delta(q_2, f) = q_0$

$$ER = (d(F \cup cb^*a))^*d$$

- II. A partir del AFN con transiciones ϵ , encontrar:

- a. El AFN sin transiciones ϵ . (35 puntos)
 b. El AFD equivalente a partir del resultado del inciso a. (35 puntos)



b) AFD equivalente

	a	b	\emptyset
P_0	$\rightarrow q_0$	$\{q_3, q_2\}$	\emptyset
P_1	$\{q_3, q_2\}$	q_3	$\{q_3, q_0\}$
P_2	$\{q_3, q_0\}$	$\{q_2, q_3\}$	$\{q_0\}$
P_3	q_2	(q_3)	(q_3, q_0)
P_4	q_3	q_3	q_0
P_5	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset

a	b
P_0	P_3
P_1	P_2
P_2	P_1
P_3	P_4
P_4	P_3
P_5	P_5

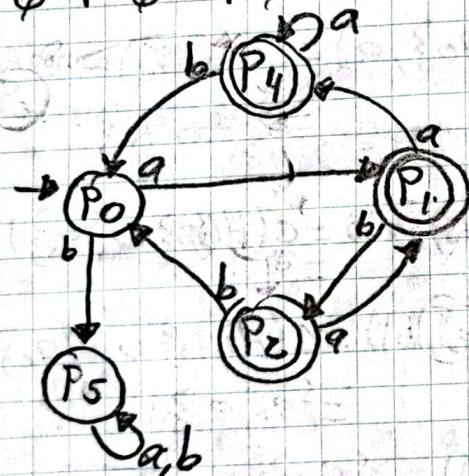
← No conexo

$$Q = \{P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3, P_5\}$$

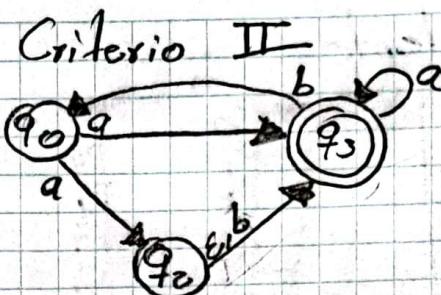
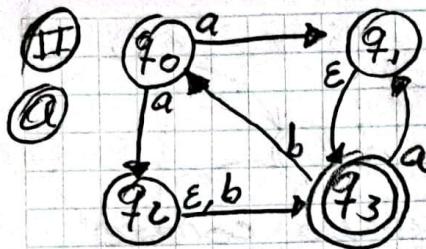
$$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$$

$$S = \{P_0\}$$

$$F = \{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \delta(P_0, a) &= P_1 & \delta(P_0, b) &= P_5 \\ \delta(P_1, a) &= P_4 & \delta(P_1, b) &= P_2 \\ \delta(P_2, a) &= P_1 & \delta(P_2, b) &= P_0 \\ \delta(P_3, a) &= P_4 & \delta(P_3, b) &= P_0 \\ \delta(P_5, a) &= P_5 & \delta(P_5, b) &= P_5 \end{aligned}$$



$$C\{q_0\} = \{q_0\}$$

$$C\{q_2\} = \{q_2, q_3\}$$

$$C\{q_3\} = \{q_3\}$$

$$\Delta(q_0, a) = C(d(C(q_0), a)) = C(d(C\{q_0\}, a)) = C(q_3, q_2) = \{q_3, q_2\}$$

$$\Delta(q_0, b) = C(d(C(q_0), b)) = C(d(C\{q_0\}, b)) = \emptyset$$

$$\Delta(q_2, a) = C(d(C(q_2), a)) = C(d(C\{q_2, q_3\}, a)) = C(d(\{q_2\} \cup \{q_3\}), a) = \{q_3\}$$

$$\Delta(q_2, b) = C(d(C(q_2), b)) = C(d(C\{q_2, q_3\}, b)) = C(d(\{q_3\} \cup d\{q_0\}), b) = \{q_3, q_0\}$$

$$\Delta(q_3, a) = C(d(C(q_3), a)) = C(d(C\{q_3\}, a)) = \{q_3\}$$

$$\Delta(q_3, b) = C(d(C(q_3), b)) = C(d(C\{q_3\}, b)) = C(q_0) = \{q_0\}$$

AFN sin epsilon

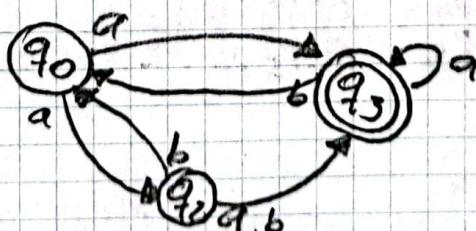
	a	b
$\rightarrow q_0$	$\{q_3, q_2\}$	\emptyset
q_2	$\{q_3\}$	$\{q_3, q_0\}$
$* q_3$	$\{q_3\}$	$\{q_0\}$

$$Q = \{q_0, q_2, q_3\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$$

$$S = \{q_0\}$$

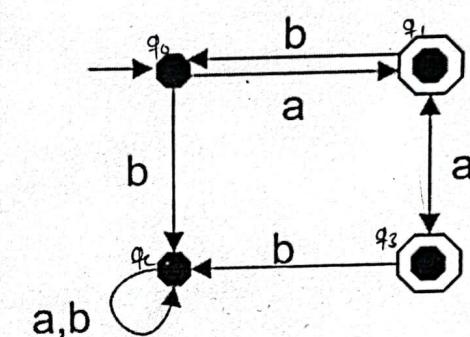
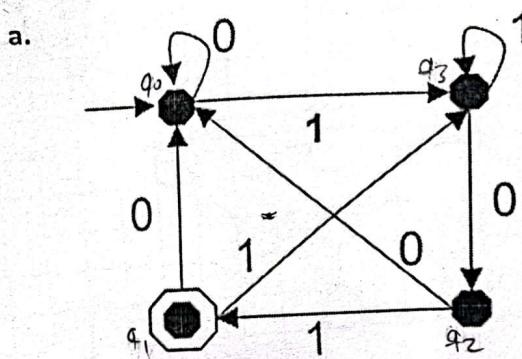
$$F = \{q_3\}$$



100

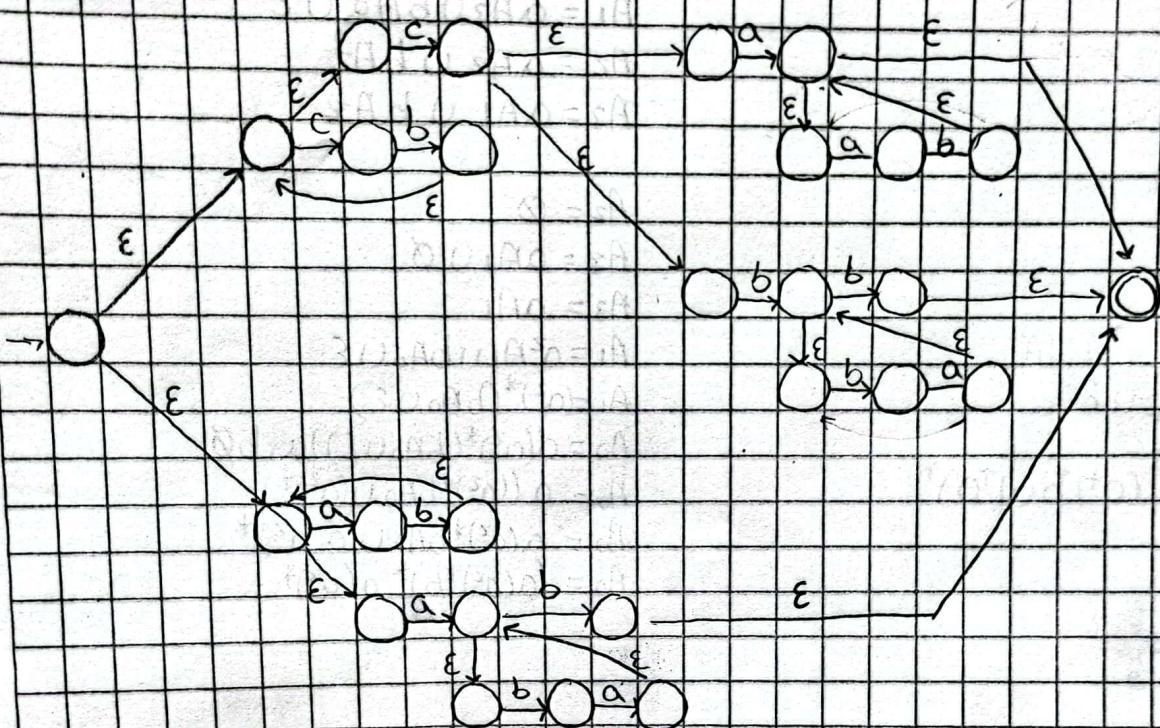
C.1

- No...
I. Construye el diagrama de transiciones correspondiente a partir de las siguientes expresiones regulares. (50 puntos)
- a. $(cb)^*c(a(ab)^* \cup b(ba)^*b) \cup (ab)^*a(ba)^*b$ unión, concatenación y cerradura
b. $(a(\epsilon \cup aa))^* (\epsilon \cup ab) \cup a)^*$ unión, concatenación y cerradura
- II. Encuentre la expresión regular que representa el lenguaje aceptado por los Autómatas finitos representados, por medio del método algebraico visto en clase: (50 puntos)

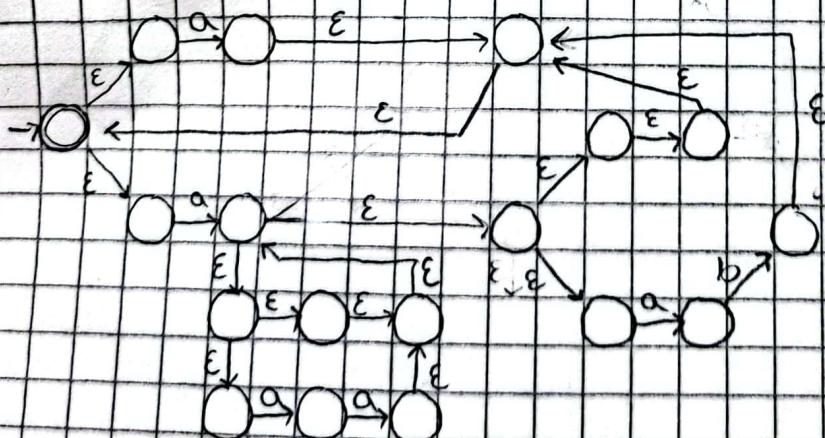


1.

$$0 \cdot (cb)^* c (a(ab)^* \cup b(ba)^* b) \cup (ab)^* a (ba)^* b$$



$$b. (a(\varepsilon \cup aa)^*)^*(\varepsilon \cup ab) \cup a)^*$$



II.

$$a) A_0 = \emptyset A_0 \cup 1 A_3$$

$$A_1 = \emptyset A_0 \cup 1 A_3 \cup \epsilon$$

$$A_2 = \emptyset A_0 \cup 1 A_1 \cup \epsilon$$

$$A_3 = \emptyset A_2 \cup 1 A_3$$

$$A_3 = 1^* \emptyset A_2$$

$$A_2 = \emptyset A_0 \cup 1^* \emptyset A_2 \cup \epsilon$$

$$A_0 = \emptyset A_0 \cup 1^* \emptyset A_2$$

$$A_0 = 0^* 1^* \emptyset A_2$$

$$A_2 = 0^+ 1^+ \emptyset A_2 \cup 10 A_0 \cup 11 A_3 \cup \epsilon$$

$$A_2 = 0^+ 1^+ \emptyset A_2 \cup 10 A_0 \cup \epsilon$$

$$A_2 = 0^+ 1^+ \emptyset A_2 \cup 10 A_0 \cup (0^+ 1^+ 0)^*$$

$$b) A_0 = c A_1 \cup b A_2$$

$$A_1 = \alpha A_2 \cup b A_0 \cup \epsilon$$

$$A_2 = \alpha A_2 \cup b A_2$$

$$A_3 = \alpha A_1 \cup b A_2$$

$$A_2 = \emptyset$$

$$A_3 = \alpha A_1 \cup \emptyset$$

$$A_3 = \alpha A_1$$

$$A_1 = \alpha^2 A_1 \cup b A_0 \cup \epsilon$$

$$A_1 = (\alpha^2)^* (b A_0 \cup \epsilon)$$

$$A_0 = \alpha ((\alpha^2)^* (b A_0 \cup \epsilon)) \cup b \emptyset$$

$$A_0 = \alpha ((\alpha^2)^* b A_0 \cup (\alpha^2)^*)$$

$$A_0 = \alpha (\alpha^2)^* b A_0 \cup \alpha (\alpha^2)^*$$

$$A_0 = (\alpha (\alpha^2)^* b)^* \alpha (\alpha^2)^*$$

C ab
 25

LENGUAJES Y AUTOMÁTAS I C.2

Nombr

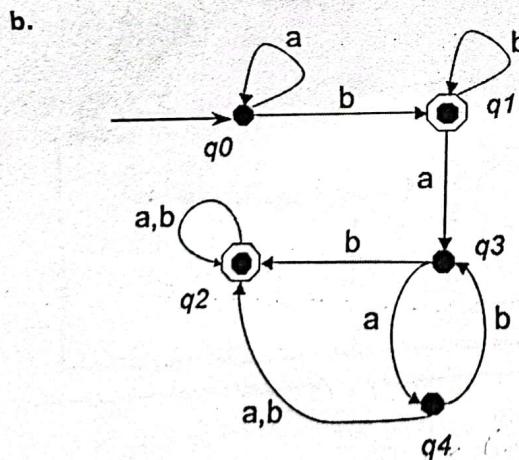
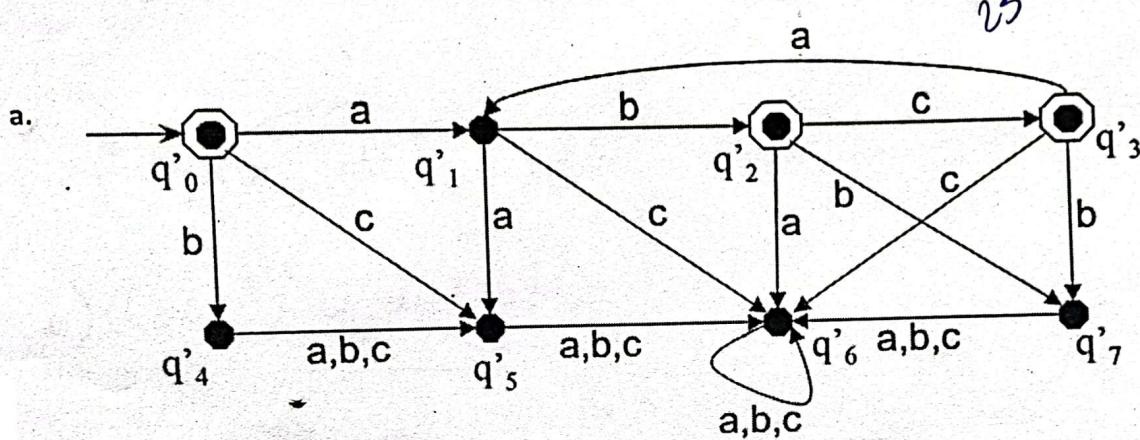
- I. Construye el Diagrama de Transiciones correspondiente a partir de las siguientes expresiones regulares. (50 puntos)

$$a. (cb)^* c(a(ab)^* \cup b(ba)^* b) \cup (ab)^* a(ba)^* b \quad \text{unión, concatenación y cerradura}$$

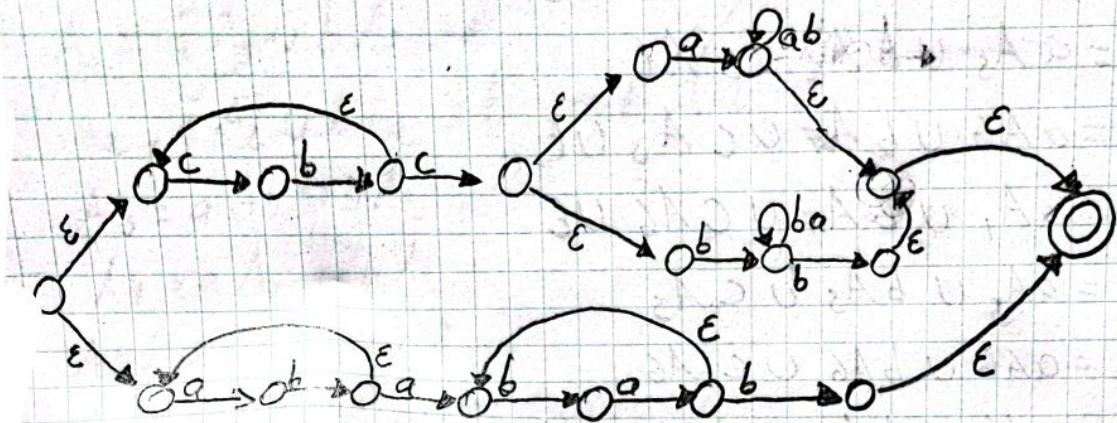
$$b. ((abc^*)^* U ab U ab (c U ab)^*)^* \quad \text{unión, concatenación y cerradura}$$

- II. Encuentre la expresión regular que representa el lenguaje aceptado por los Autómatas finitos representados, por medio del método algebraico visto en clase: (50 puntos)

III.



$$a) \underline{(cb)^*} \underline{c} (\underline{a(cb)}^*)^* \cup \underline{b} (\underline{ba})^* \underline{b} \cup (\underline{ab})^* \underline{a} (\underline{ba})^* \underline{b}$$



$$b) ((abc)^*)^* \cup ab \cup ab(c \cup ab)^+ \cup$$

