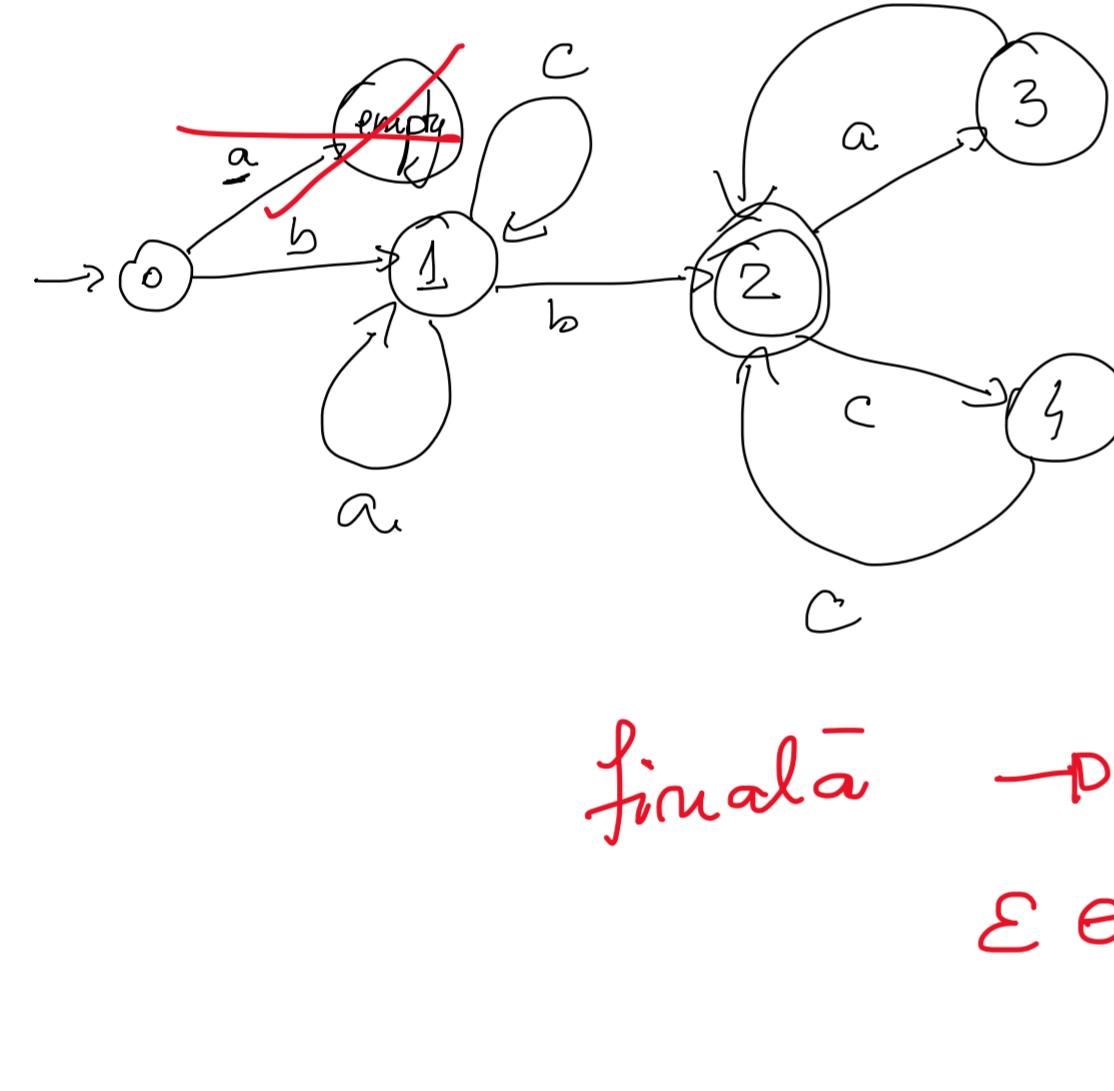


$$4a) e = \underline{b(a+c)^*} b(aa+cc)^* \leftarrow \text{Q} \quad \text{---}$$

$\Sigma L(e_i) ?$
 $\underline{a^* b}$ $\Sigma_a(e^*)$
 $\epsilon a \text{ aa } aaa \dots$ $\underline{\epsilon e}$
 $\underline{\epsilon b} \underline{ab} \underline{aab} \underline{aaab} \dots$
 $\Sigma_b(e) = \underbrace{\Sigma_b(b)}_{E} (a+c)^* b (aa+cc)^* = \underbrace{(a+c)^*}_{\Sigma_a} \underbrace{(b)}_{\epsilon} \underbrace{(aa+cc)^*}_{\Sigma_a}$
 $\Sigma_a \left(\underbrace{(a+c)^*}_{\Sigma_b} \underbrace{b}_{\epsilon} \underbrace{(aa+cc)^*}_{\Sigma_b} \right) = \Sigma_a$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\delta_a(a+c)}{\cancel{\epsilon + \text{empty}}} \\
 &= (a+c)^* b (aa+cc)^* \\
 &\quad \sum_b \left((a+c)^* b (aa+cc)^* \right) = \\
 &= \underbrace{\sum_b ((a+c)^*)}_{\text{empty}} b (aa+cc)^* + \underbrace{\sum_b (b (aa+cc)^*)}_{=} = (aa+cc)^* \\
 \sum_a ((aa+cc)^*) &= \underline{a} (aa+cc)^* \xrightarrow{3} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad a \\
 \sum ((aa+cc)^*) &= c (aa+cc)^* \xrightarrow{4} b
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\sum (a(aa+cc)^*) = (aa+cc)$$

$$\sum c(\alpha a + \beta b)^k = (\alpha a + \beta b)^n$$

$\sigma_c \left(L^{\alpha, \beta, \gamma} \right) \geq$

C
finală → nu mai are de cîştigat

$\varepsilon \in L(e)$

$$5a) \quad \underline{b} (aca)^* b a^* \xrightarrow{4} 0$$

$$1 \mapsto (\underline{aca})^* \underline{ba}^*$$

$$2 \mapsto \underline{c}a(a\bar{c}a)^*ba$$

$$L \mapsto \underline{a} \underbrace{(aca)^* b a^*}_{=}$$

A hand-drawn diagram illustrating a two-site system. On the left, a circle labeled '0' has a horizontal arrow pointing towards it from the left. On the right, a circle labeled '1' has a horizontal arrow pointing away from it to the right. A vertical arrow points downwards between the two circles. The label 'a' is positioned above the circle '1', and the label 'b' is positioned below the circle '1'.

A diagram of a head with a blue outline. A red arrow points to the ear area, specifically the tragus. The number '3' is written inside the head near the ear.

A diagram showing a circle with a radius labeled 'a'. The circle is drawn with a black outline, and its radius is shown as a black line segment extending from the center to the circumference. The label 'a' is written below the radius line.

The diagram illustrates two sets of labeled points. On the left, there are three points: 'a' (blue arrow), 'b' (red arrow), and 'z' (green arrow). On the right, there are three points: 'c' (green circle), 'b' (yellow circle), and 's' (red circle). A yellow shaded rectangular region covers the area between the 'b' point on the left and the 'b' point on the right. The 'b' point on the right is circled in red.

pos. inicială (i)	pos. curentă (j)
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0 1

2
1
2

2
4

2 2

3 } 3

4 4
5

$$ab + ac) = b + c$$

$$a - \epsilon - \epsilon$$

