

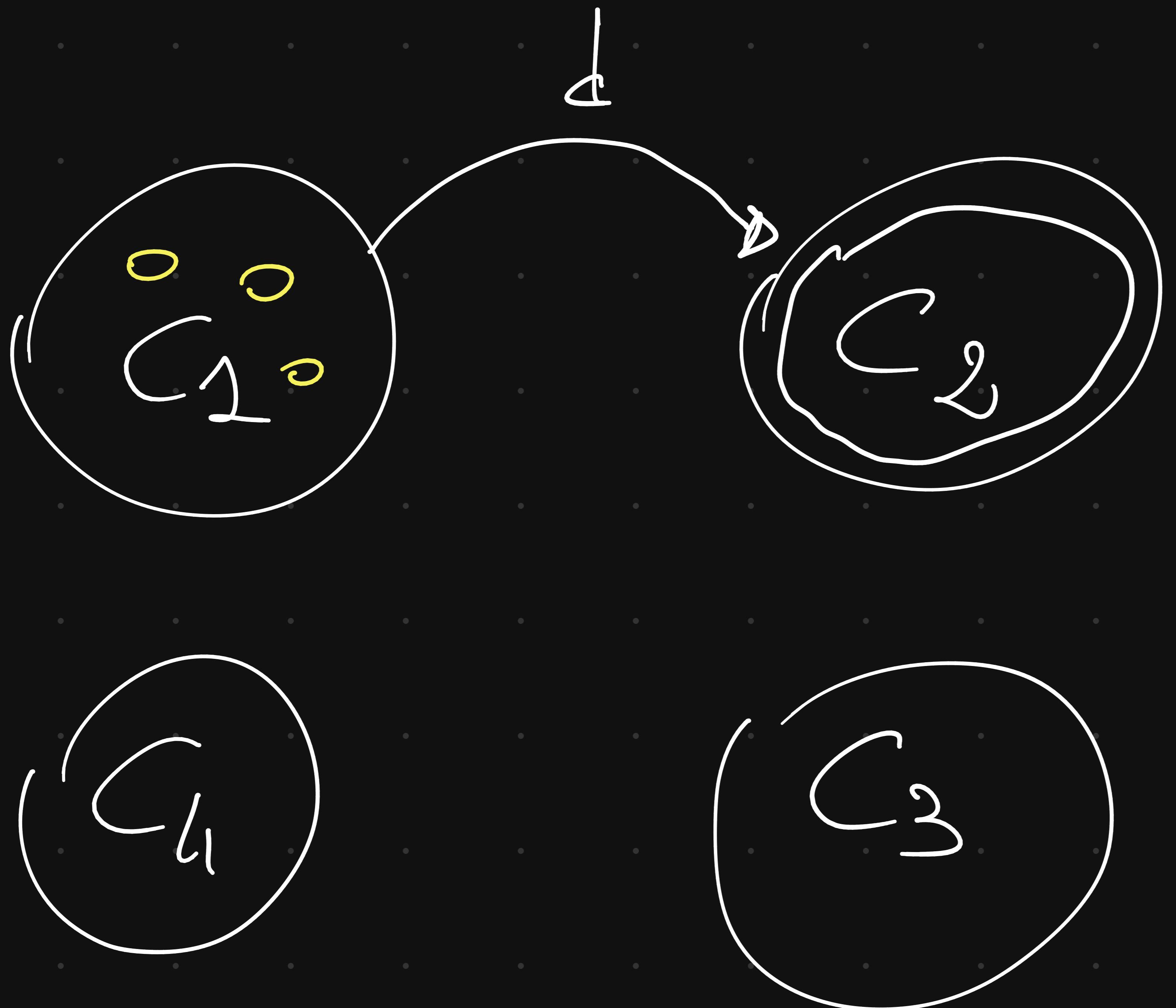
# Minimizzazione di un DFA

Equivalezza fra due stati

Relazione di equivalenza



Automate  
quotiente



Nel quoziente  
una classe è  
uno stato accettante  
se tutti gli stati  
che contiene sono  
accettanti.

Nell'automa quoziente

Ho una transizione  
tra uno stato  $q_i \in C_i$ , uno stato  $q_j \in C_j$  t.c.  
 $s(q_i, d) = q_j$

$$s_q(C_i, d) = C_j \text{ se } \exists$$

## Automa quoiente $A_Q$

Stato iniziale di  $A_Q$  è la classe che contiene lo stato iniziale di  $A$ .

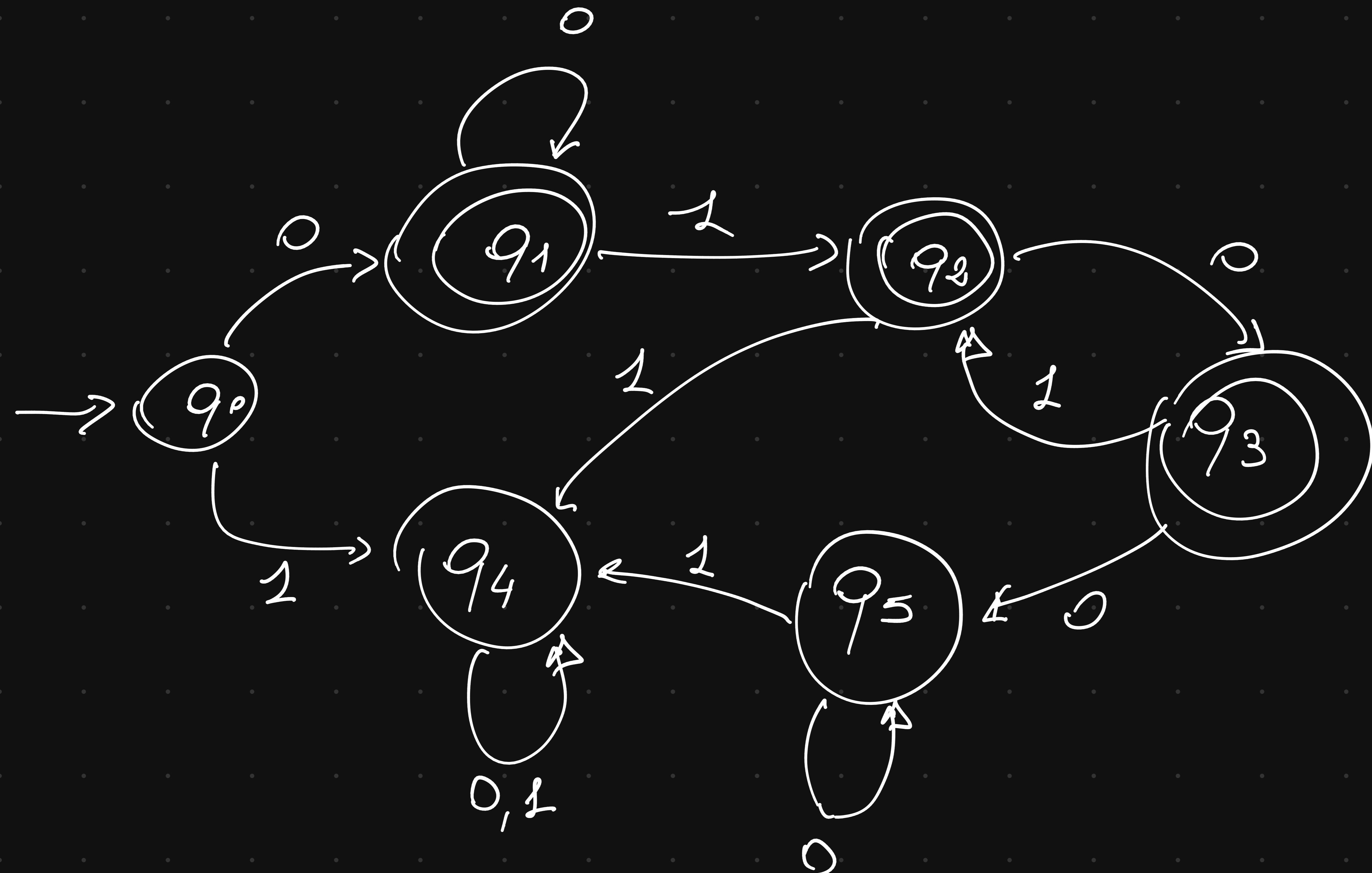
## Proprietà di $A_Q$

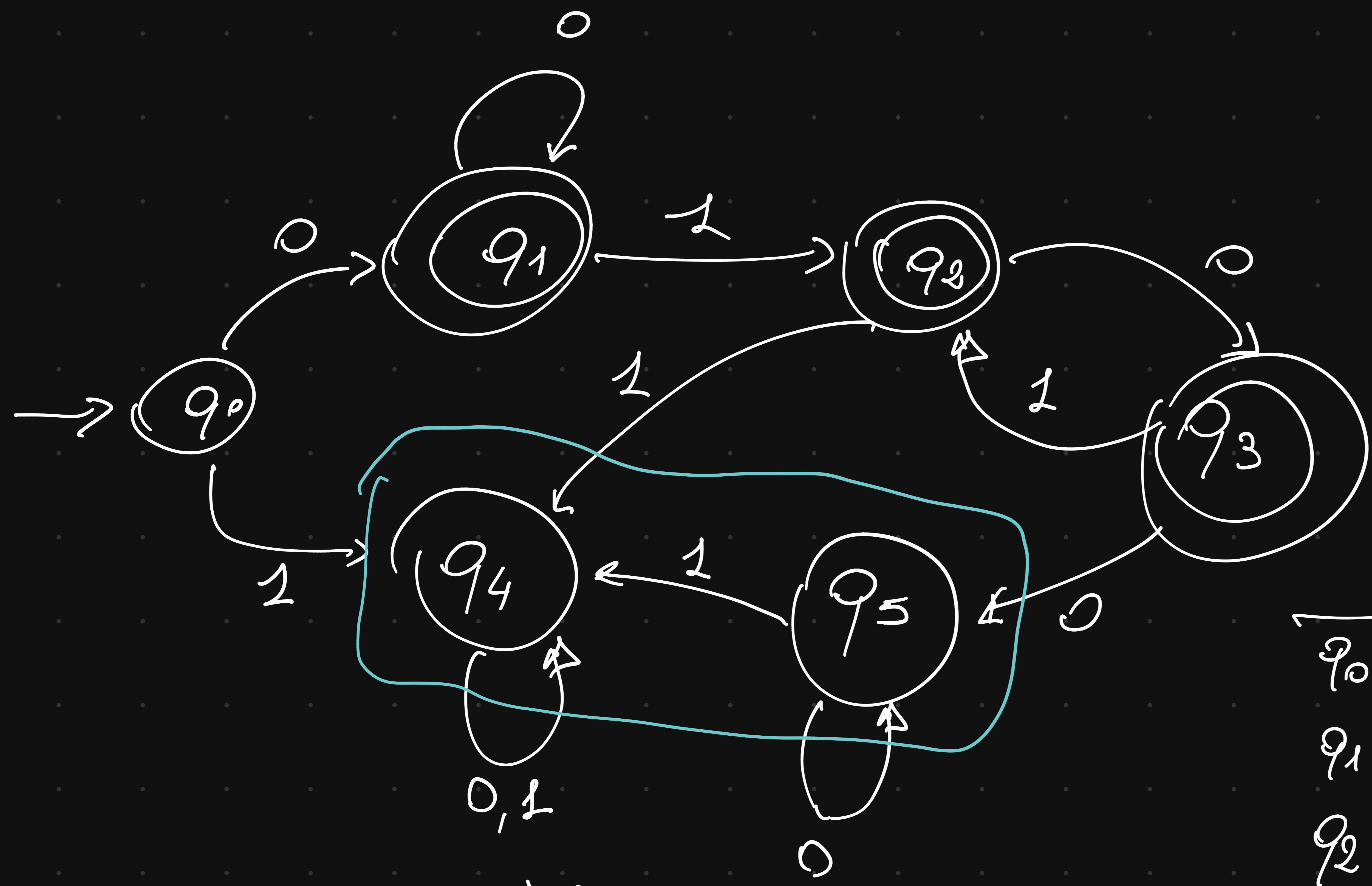
- 1) Linguaggio accettato da  $A_Q = L(A)$
- 2)  $A_Q$  ha il minimo numero di stati fra tutti gli DFA che riconoscono  $L(A)$

Autôma mínimo a partir de DFA

Non de NFA

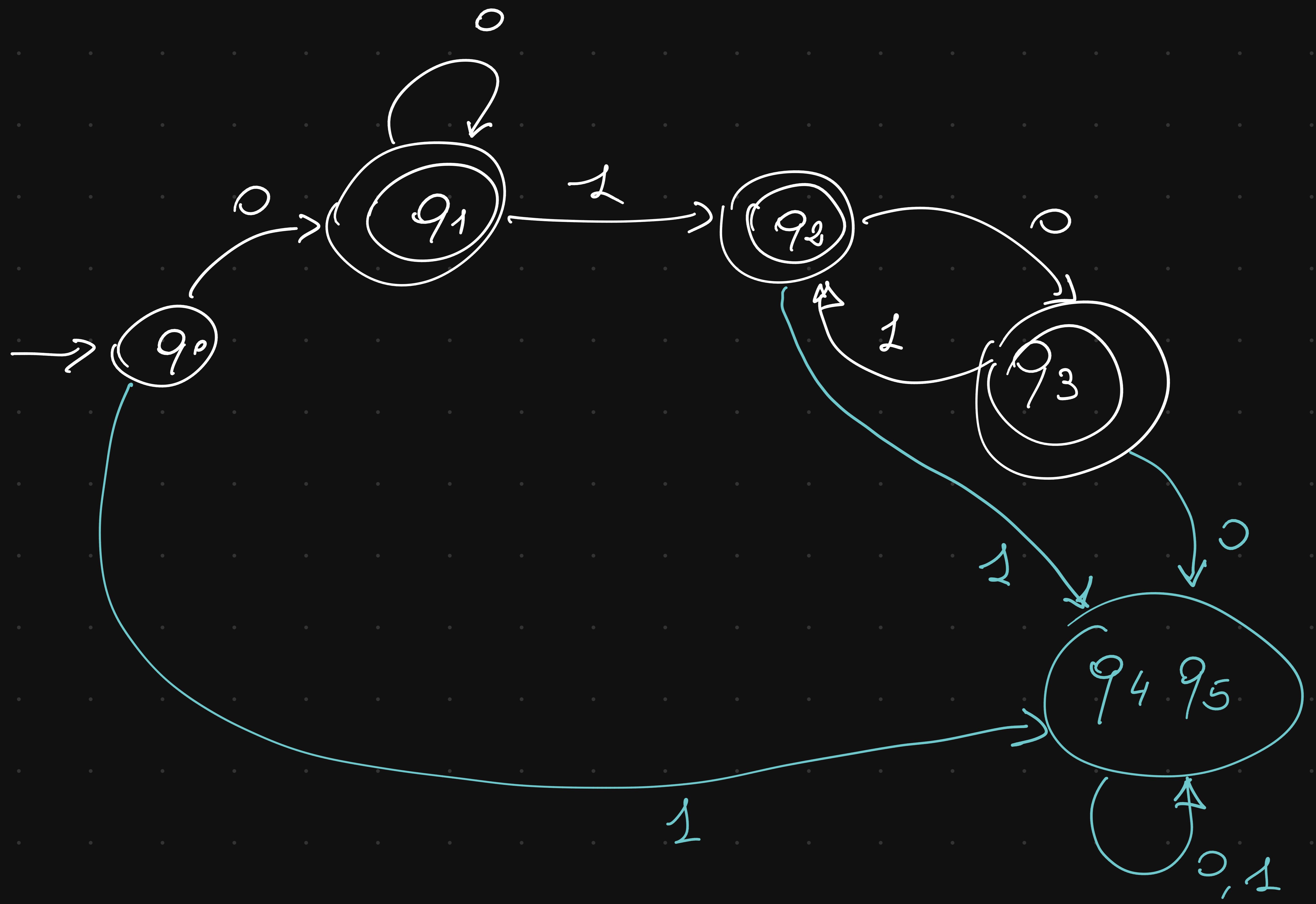
Minimizzare il seguente DFA



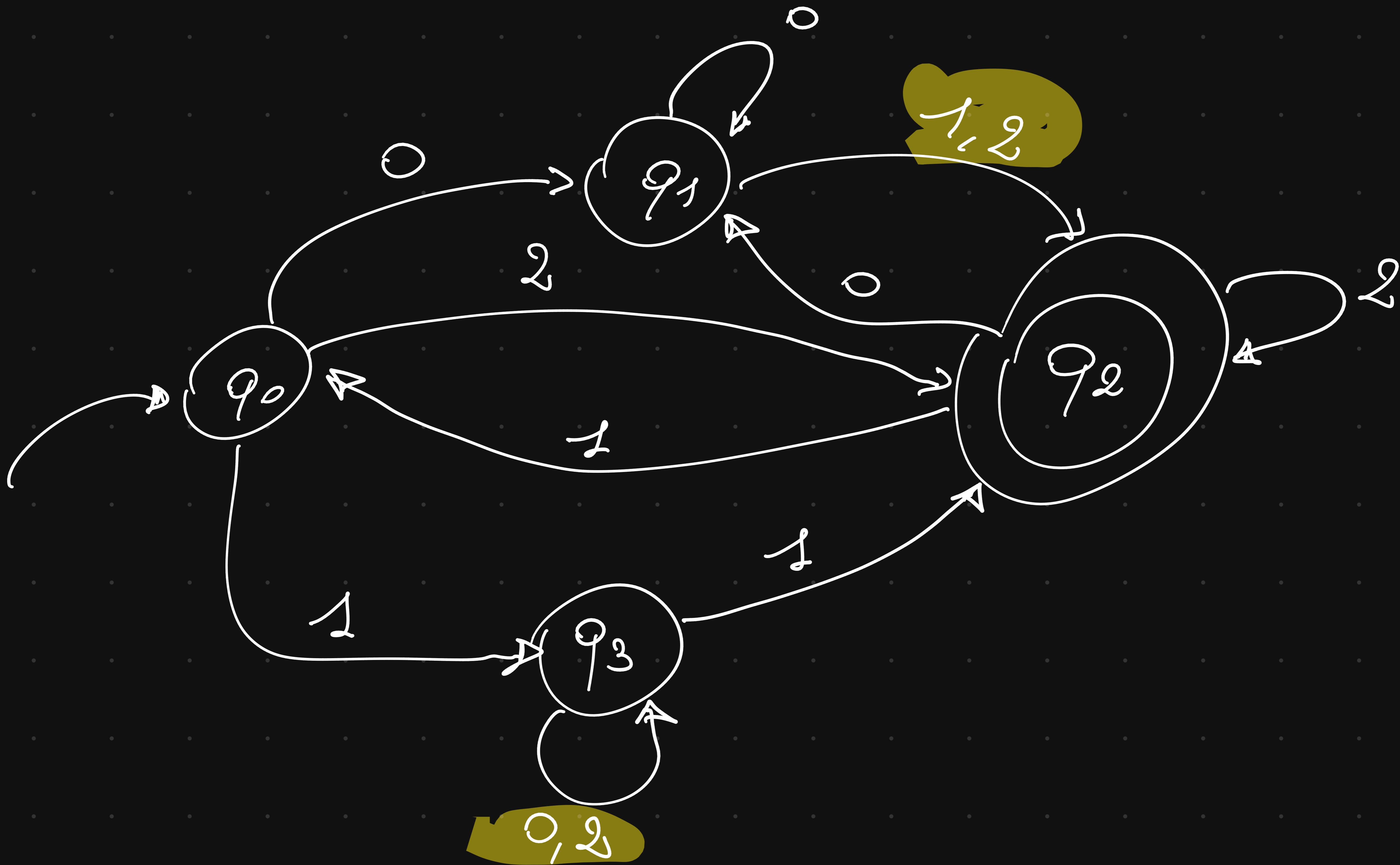


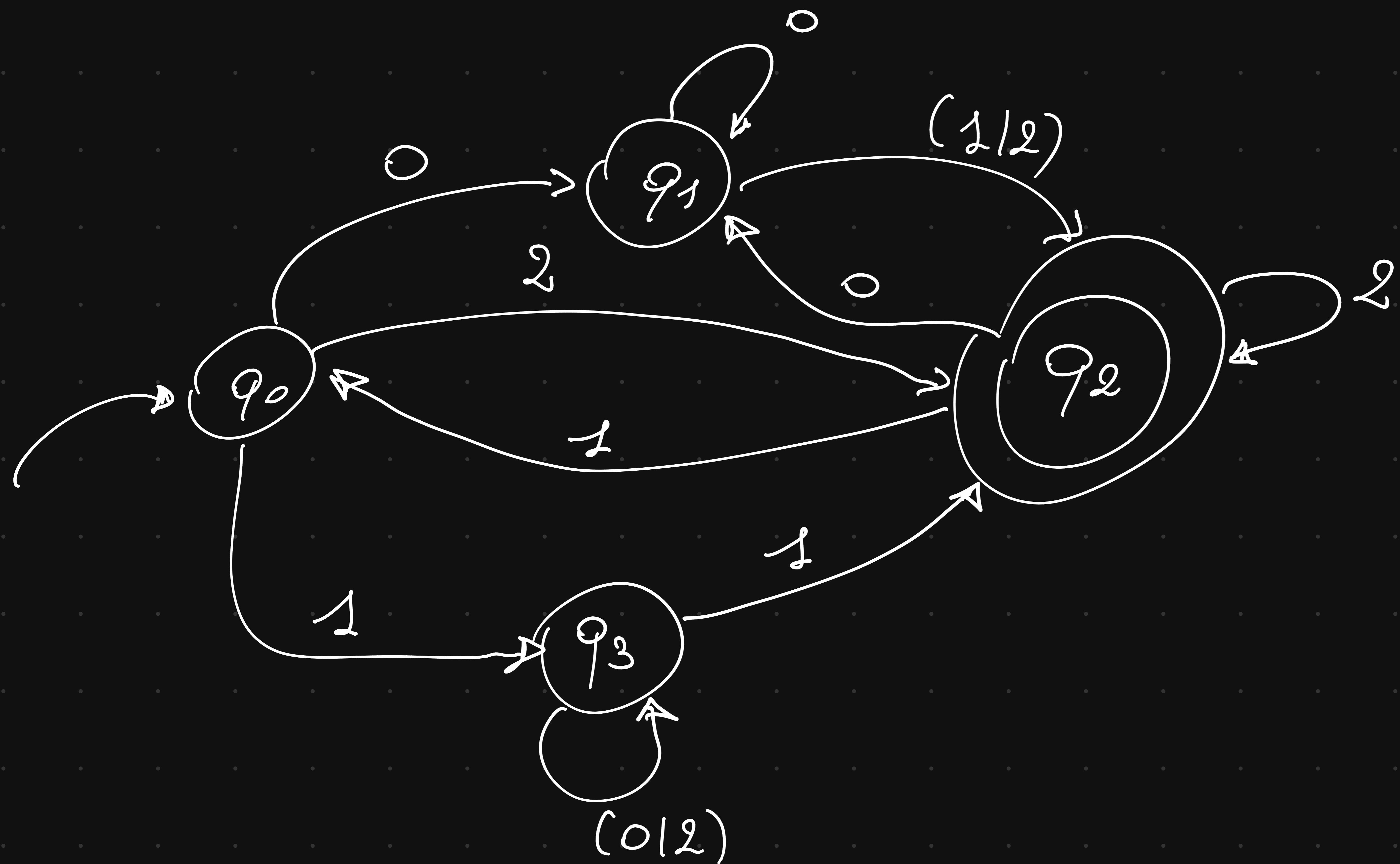
Trovare due stati  $p, s$  che non  
sono incompatibili,  $c \in \Sigma$ , t.c.  
 $S(p, c) \in F$      $S(s, c) \notin F$

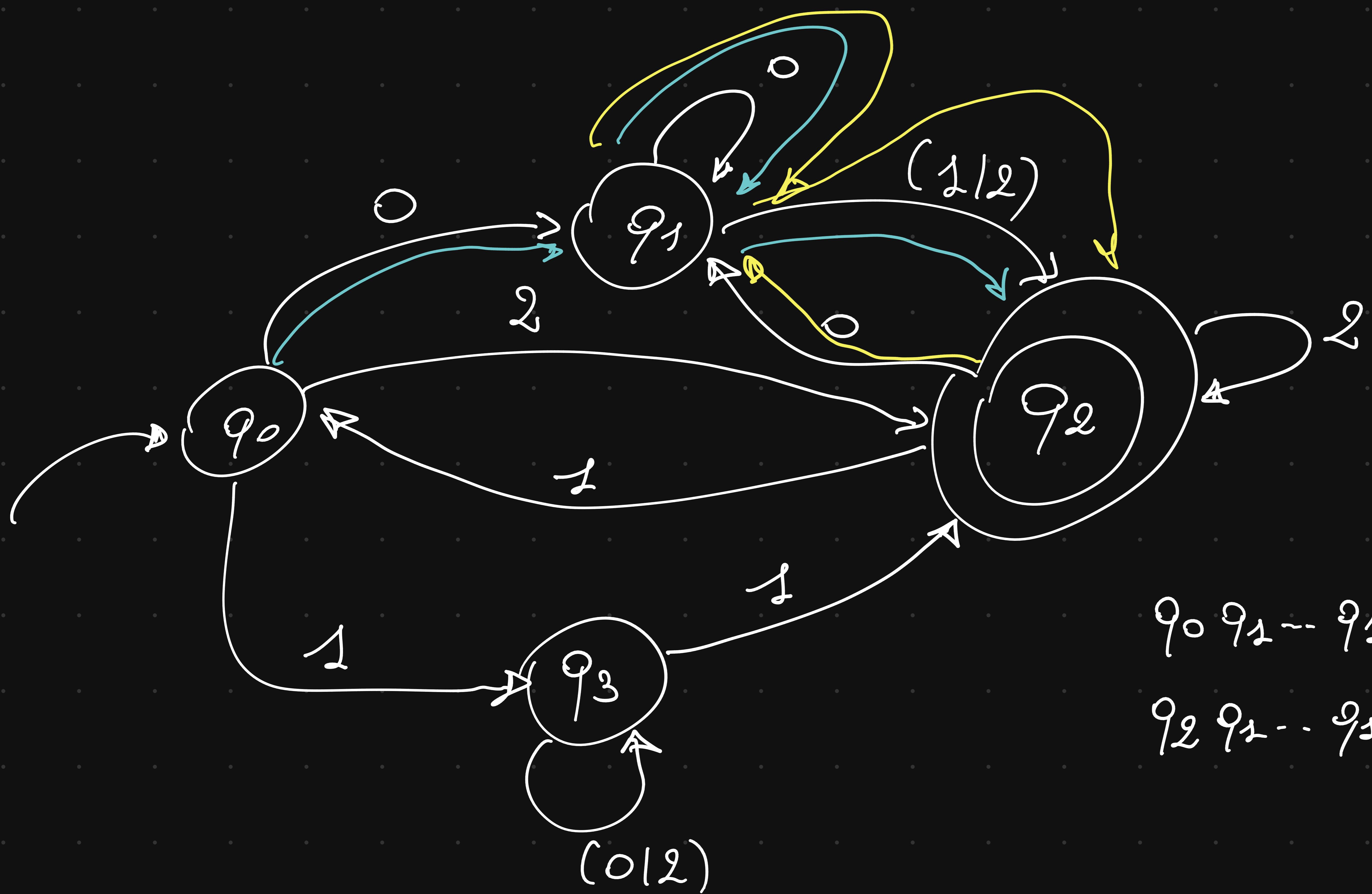
	$q_0$	$q_1$	$q_2$	$q_3$	$q_4$	$q_5$
$q_0$	✓					
$q_1$		✓				
$q_2$			✓			
$q_3$				✓		
$q_4$					✓	
$q_5$						✓



# Esercizio de DFA e ER

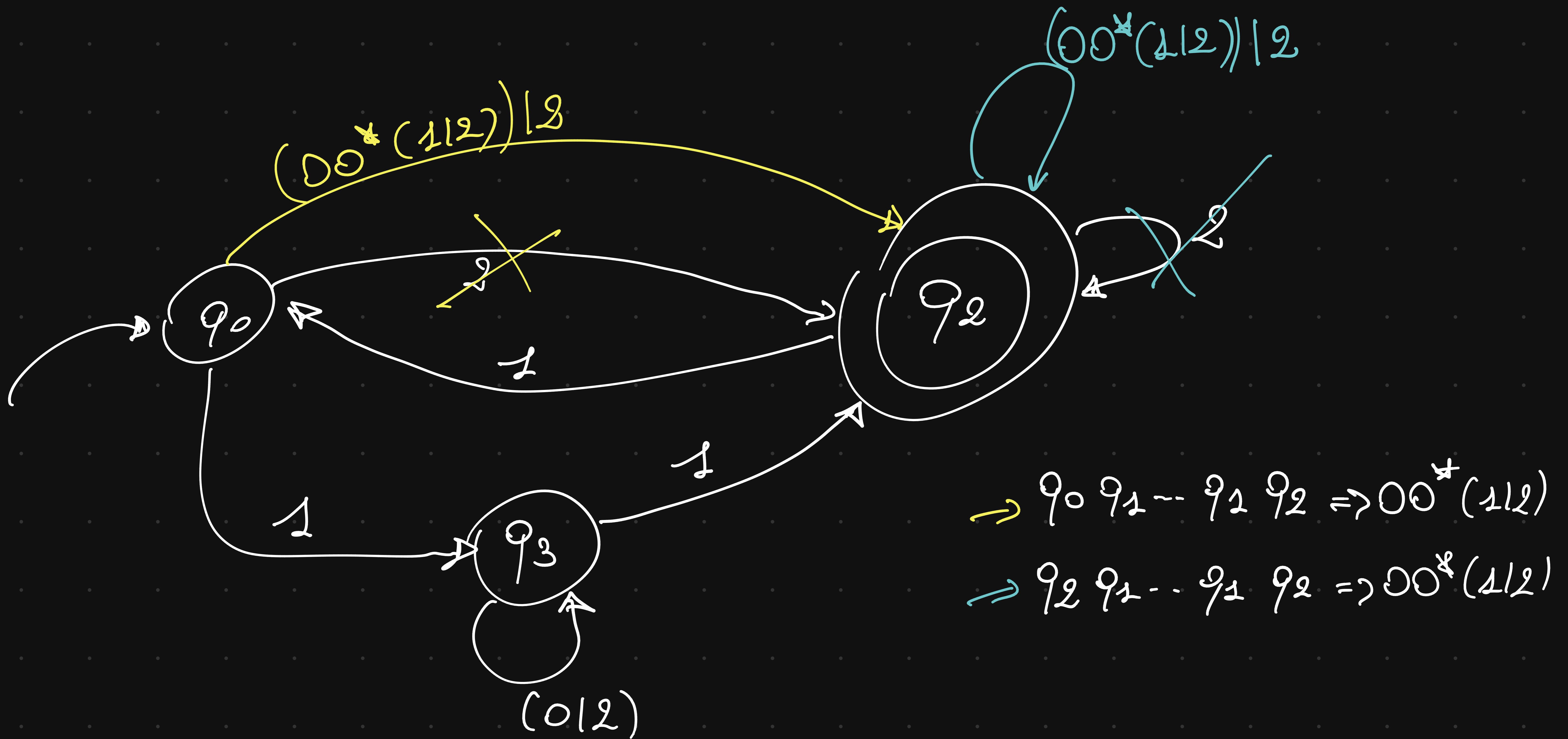


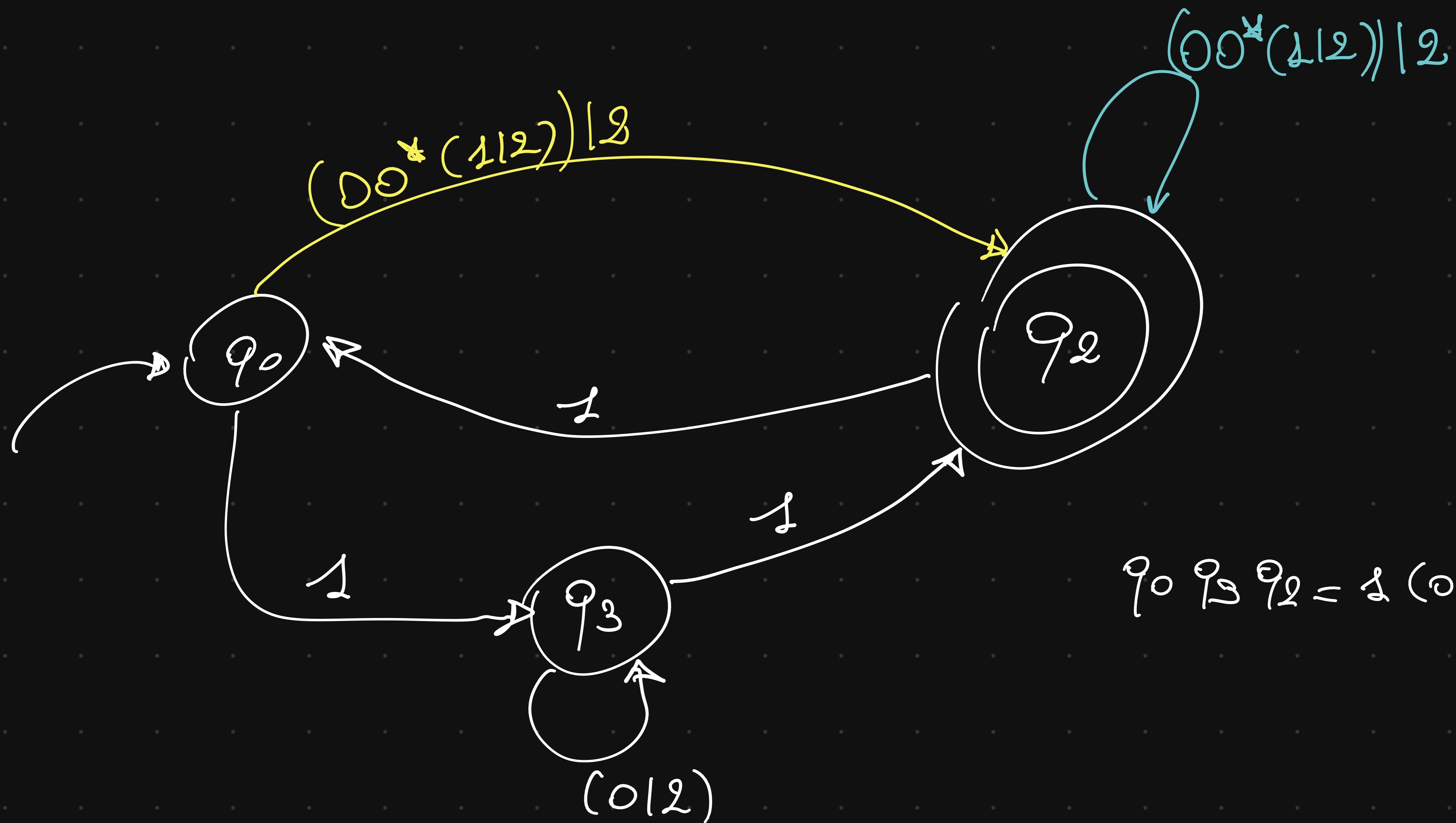




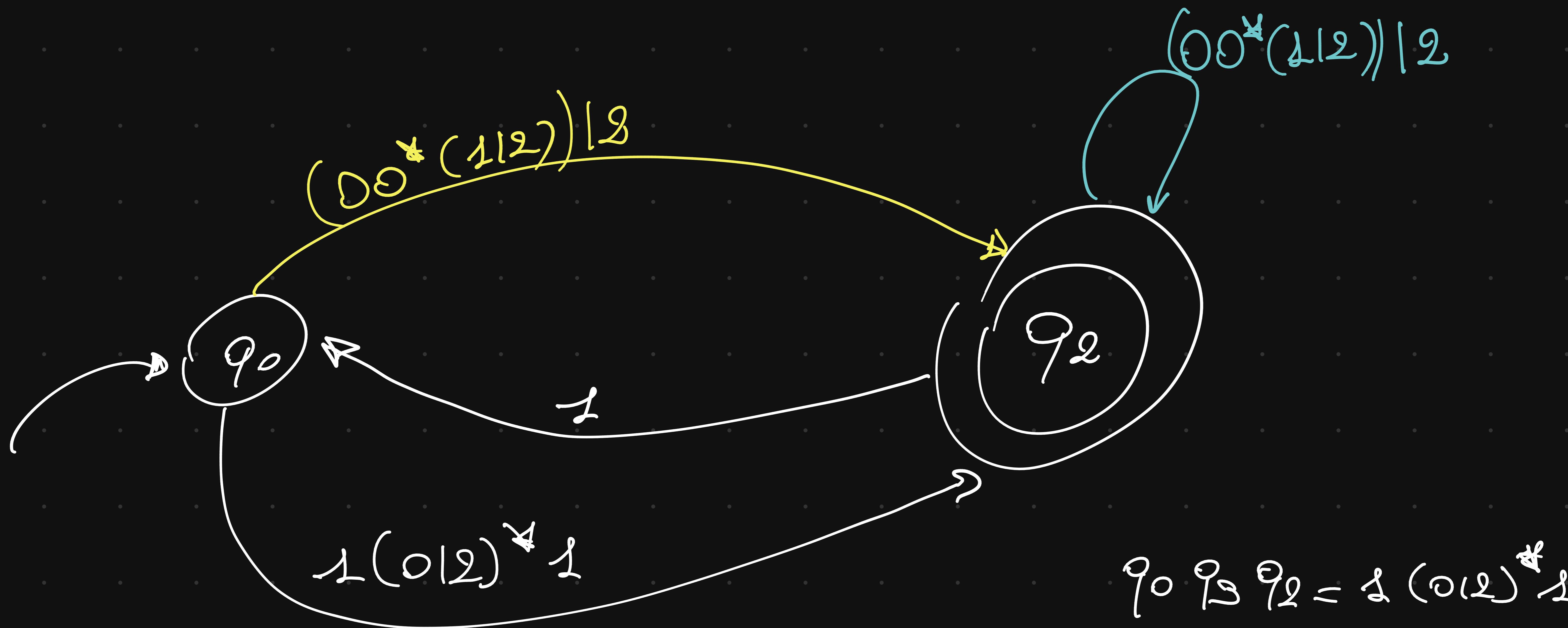
$$q_0 q_1 - q_1 q_2 \Rightarrow 00^*(112)$$

$$q_2 q_1 - q_1 q_2 \Rightarrow 00^*(112)$$

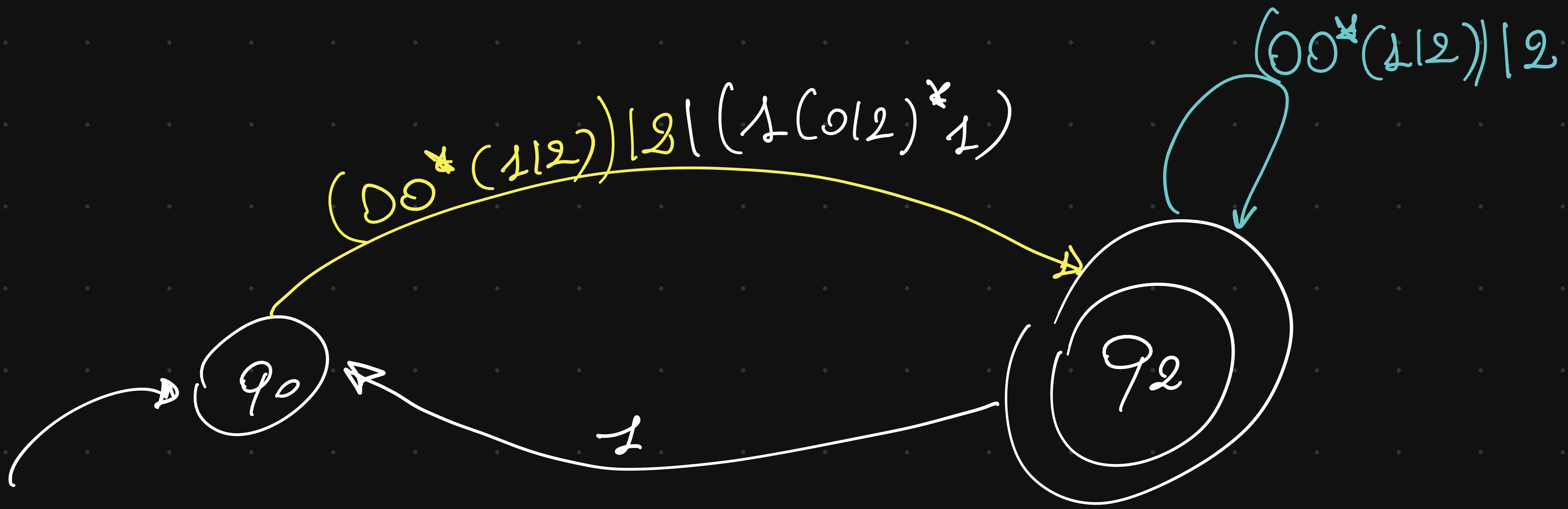




$$q_0 q_1 q_2 = \pm (012)^{\frac{n}{3}}$$



$$q_0 q_1 q_2 = 1(012)^*1$$



$(oo^*(1|2))|2|(1(o12)^*1)((oo^*(1|2))|2)^*(1(oo^*(1|2))|2|(1(o12)^*1))^*$

$\prod^l \circ^k$

cau  $\ell$  multp di  $k$

$\forall m_0$

$\exists w \in L$

Trovere  $w(m_0) \in L$

$\exists w = xyz$ , con  $|xy| \leq m_0$ ,  $y \neq \varepsilon$

$\exists i : xy^i z \notin L$

$w = \prod^{m_0} \circ^{m_0}$

$w = xyz$

$x = \varepsilon, y = \prod^{m_0}, z = \circ^{m_0}$   
 $xy^i z = \prod^{(m_0+1)} \circ^{m_0} \in L$  per ogni  $i$

$\prod^{4m_0} \circ^{2m_0}$   
mots mots  
 $\prod \circ$

$xyz(\square)$

$\underbrace{2m_0 + 1}_{\square} \quad 2(m_0 + 1) - 2m_0 + 2$