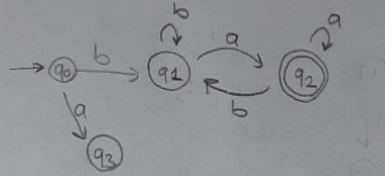


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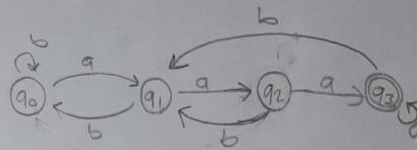
Ödev 29.1

$b(a+b)^*a$



Ödev 29.2

$(a+b)^*aa(a+b)^*a$

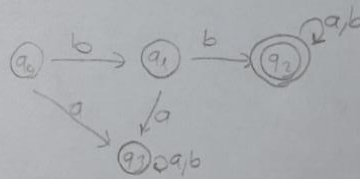


Ödev 29.3

$L_1 \cap L_2$  yoktur. Bir kelime hem  $a$  hem  $b$  sembolüyle bitmez.

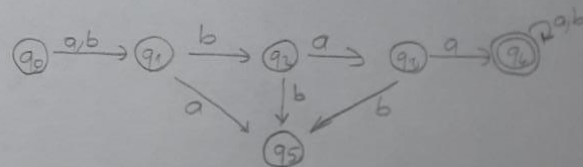
Ödev 29.4

$bb(a+b)^*$

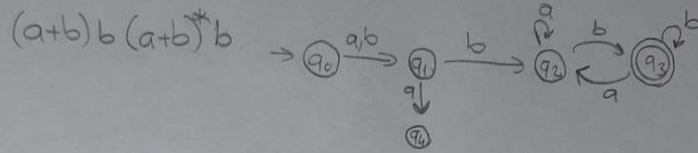


Ödev 29.5

$(a+b)baa(a+b)^*$



### Ödev 29.6



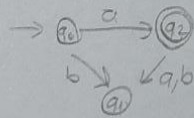
### Ödev 29.7

$L_1 \cap L_2$  yoktur. Çünkü  $L_1$  = ardışık a içermeyen kelimelerin dili  
 $L_2$  ise içinde ardışık a harfi içeren bir dil.

### Ödev 29.8

### Ödev 29.9

$L_1 \cap L_2 = \{a\}$  yalnız a harfini tek başına kelime olarak kabul eder.



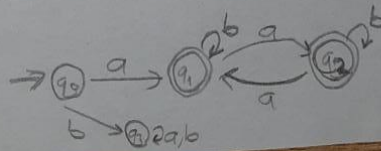
### Ödev 29.10

$L_1 \cap L_2$  yoktur.  $L_1$  her durumda a harfi ile başlar ya da "λ" değerini alır.  $L_2$  ise "b" harfi ile başlamak zorundadır.

### Ödev 29.11

$L_1$  dili  $L_2$  dilini kapsar. Bu yüzden  $L_1 \cap L_2 = L_2$ 'dir.

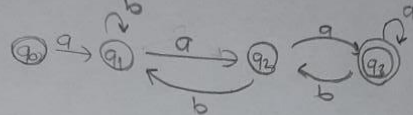
$a(a+b)^*$



### Ödev 29.12

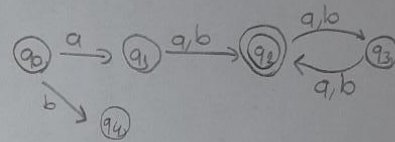
$L_1 = a$  ile başlayan ya da  $2$  den kelimeler  
 $L_2 =$  içinde  $aa$  geçen kelimeler.

$$L_1 \cap L_2 = a(a+b)^*aa(a+b)^*$$



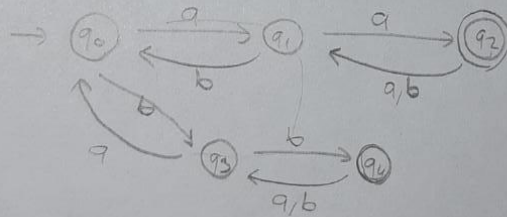
### Ödev 29.13

$$a(a+b)(aa+ab+ba+bb)^*$$



### Ödev 29.14

$$(aa+ab+ba+bb)^*aa(aa+ab+ba+bb)^*$$

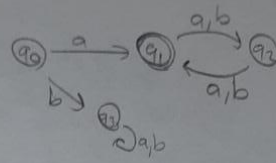


### Ödev 29.15

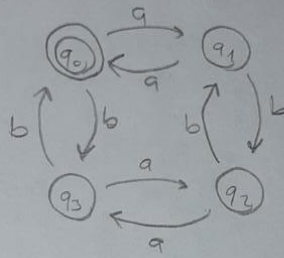


Ödev 29.16

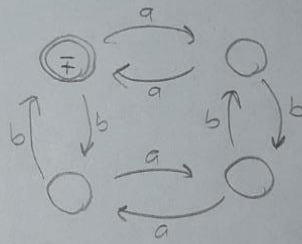
$a(aa+ba+ab+bb)^*$



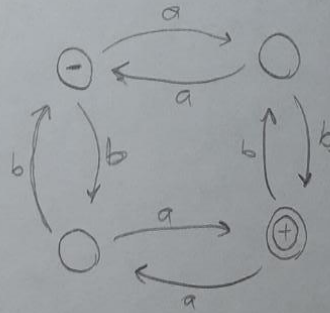
Ödev 29.17



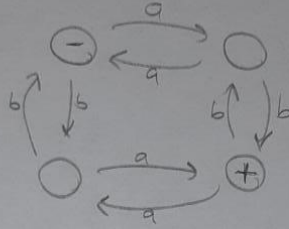
Ödev 29.18.i



Ödev 29.18.ii



Ödev 29.19.i



Ödev 29.19.ii

$L_1 \cap L_2$  yaktır. Çünkü a sayısı tek b sayısı çift olursa kelime uzunluğu çift olur.