Proetion 4 PUMPING

Ejercicio 1. Determinar si los siguientes lenguajes son regulares o no. Para los que sean regulares, dar un autómata finito que los defina (o explicar cómo puede construirse dicho autómata). Para los que no lo sean, demostrarlo.

$$a. \{a^{2n} \mid n \ge 1\}.$$

b. $\{a^nb^n \mid n \geq 0\}$. 1) Me dom um P > 0

2) Elipa = ab que Elj |2/7, P

3) Me dom una desconfosición & = XYZ con /XYI = P y 17/21

Para todo decomposició doda, $x = a^R$ con R > 0, $Y = a^t$ con t > 1, $z = a^{P-R-t}$ b P y que $|xy| \le P$ y los humas Printeslos de α Den α

4) Elija i 70 / x4iz &L -i=0 xx0z=xz=a^n. a^n-r-+b'=a^n-tb' Conot 21 P-t +P 08 x & L grave no by tonton a's como b'5

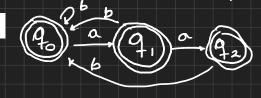
c. $\{a^mb^na^{m+n} \mid m, n \ge 1\}$. $\alpha = \alpha^{\ell}b^{\ell}\alpha^{2\ell}$

Cono $|XY| \le P$ $\times Y$ en de o'S $\times = a^R$ R > 0 $y = a^T$ Con T > 1 $\times q$ |Y| > 1 $R + t \le P$ Lugo $Z = a^{P-R-T} b^P a^{2P}$

Con i = 0 $\times z = a^R a^{P-R-t} b^P a^{2P} = a^{P-t} b^P a^{2P}$. Diel debrose $a^m b^m a^{m+m}$ Entonen m = P-t m = P of m+m=P-t+P=2P-t pero t > 1 of $\notin L$

 $d. \{\omega \in \{a,b\}^* \mid \omega \text{ no contiene tres } a \text{es consecutivas}\}.$

Copre grey



 $e. \ \left\{ \omega \in \left\{ a, b \right\}^* \ \middle| \ \left| \omega \right|_a = \left| \omega \right|_b \right\}.$

 $\alpha = \alpha^{\beta}b^{\beta} |\alpha| > \beta$ a ϵL

1x7 = Pos x = 0 7 = 0 t R > 0 t > t . Z = a - R - t b

Abordoni = 0 an or P-R-tb = ap-tb per p-t = p granet > 100 \$L

 $f. \ \Big\{\omega \in \{a,b\}^* \ \Big| \ \overline{\left|\omega\right|_a \neq \left|\omega\right|_b} \Big\}.$

Es complemento de C. Les 1 regulares enton cernoder per complemento SS 1. feuro regular e la serio.

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g. \left\{ \omega \in \left\{ a,b \right\}^* \, \middle| \, \left| \omega \right|_a < \left| \omega \right|_b \right\}. \quad \alpha = \alpha^p b^{p+1} \quad |\alpha| > p \quad \alpha \in \mathcal{L} \qquad \alpha = x \neq z
| XY | = P | Y | > 1 XA R>0 YT T>1 Z = ap-R-tbp+1
c= 5 xy5z a a a b p+1 = a a a a b p+1 = a p+4t p+1 pm t 7.1
                                                                                                         2 P + 1 X P + 1
h. \ \overline{\left\{\omega \in \left\{a, b\right\}^* \mid \omega = \omega^{\mathrm{r}}\right\}}.
a = a ba a el |21 3P
|xy| \le P | y | \ge | x = a R R > 0, y = a t > 1 Z = a - A - t b a P
i=0 x== a a a - R-t ba = a - t ba + t = 1 00 | a - t | + | a | 00 x = + x = k
                                                                                                                        os xyet Fl
i. \{\omega \in \{a,b\}^* \mid |\omega|_a \text{ es par }\}.
j. \ \Big\{\omega \in \left\{a,b\right\}^* \, \Big| \, \Big| |\omega|_a - |\omega|_b \Big| \leq 1 \Big\}.
                                            X = app x el |x| >p
1xy1  1. Z = a p-R-t b p
            xysz = a a ast a p-R-t b = a +4t p p+4t-p=4t t>108 4t >4
                                                                                                                     4 £1 00 x 7 £ $ L
k.\ \left\{\omega\in\left\{a,b\right\}^*\,\Big|\,\mathrm{para\ todo\ prefijo}\ \gamma\ \mathrm{de}\ \omega, \left|\left|\gamma\right|_a-\left|\gamma\right|_b\right|\leq 1\right\}.
L
                 #I
λ
ab
50
abab
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 abb
 boobboo
l.\ \left\{\omega\in\left\{a,b\right\}^*\Big|\ \mathrm{para\ todo\ prefijo}\ \gamma\ \mathrm{de}\ \omega, \left|\left|\gamma\right|_a-\left|\gamma\right|_b\right|\leq 1, \\ \mathbf{y}\ \left|\omega\right|_a=\left|\omega\right|_b\right\}.
L
           #L
\lambda
                                      q_{-1}
q_{-1}
q_{-1}
q_{-1}
q_{-1}
abob
abba
abboat
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m. \ \left\{\omega \in \left\{a,b\right\}^* \ \middle| \ \text{para todo prefijo} \ \gamma \ \text{de} \ \omega, \left|\gamma\right|_a \geq \left|\gamma\right|_b\right\}.
                                                             ≢J
x= 26, x Ed 1213/
                                                           allsobb oaso
1x415P14121
x=a^ R>0 y=at t>1 Z=a^-R-t b
lon i=0 x == a a a - 1 - 1 = a - 1 b y t > 1 = 4 in (a) / | Y | a < | Y | b
n. Sea k un natural fijo. \mathcal{L}_k = \left\{\omega \in \left\{a,b\right\}^* \,\middle|\, \left|\omega\right|_aes divisible por k
Segun Chotapt, cons on & Brown Q = {0,1, 4-1} inino/Find = 0
                                                     cait1 cbi
Ej 3 0 a 196
        256
\tilde{n}. \{\omega\omega \mid \omega \in \{a,b\}^*\}.
x = abob x ∈ f |x| > l
|xy| fp |7|>1
 x - a R R > 0 y = a t + > 1, Z = a - b a b
i=0-x== a a a - a - t b o b = a - t b o b , como t> 1, | a + | a + | a | o o + |
X= Obo# ap+1 def, |x|>P
1x7|2P|7171,
 X = a^{f} y = a^{t}, R > 0 + 1, Z = a^{f-r-t} b a^{f} + 1
 i=2 x y 2 = a a a p-R-t bapt apt = a bat bat apt, few Uno Subriduo de We apt,
                                                                Const > 1 a P+1 & Uno rubrodeno.
2 = \alpha^{2^{n}} | n \ge 0 \}.
|x| \le |y| \ge 1, x = a^R R \ge 0  y = a^t t \ge 0, z = a^2 - R - t
2°-t <2°
Hor Clow, y Correcto
                                                                        No en Poteris de 2
i=2 \times 7^{2}z = 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
                                                                           Copy Mal
            2^{e} \le 2^{e} + t \le 2^{e} + 1
                                          No en portens de 2! 00 EL
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\frac{q. \{(ba)^n (ab)^m \mid n \leq m\}.}{X = \alpha^k \text{ a > 0 } T > 1 \text{ R' > 0}} \propto = (ba)^{\ell} (ab)^{\ell} \propto \epsilon L |x| > \ell
Const. x = (ba)^R  y = (ba)^T Z = (ba)^{P-R-T}  Con i = S \times y^S Z = (ba)^{P+9t}  (ab) i = S \times y^S Z = (ba)^{P+9t}  (ab) i = S \times y^S Z = (ba)^{P+9t} 
Cono 2. X = (ba) Rb Y = a (ba) R' Z = (ba) (ab) Coni = 2 x x2 = (ba) Rb a ba) a (ba) R' Z
Coso 3. X=(bo) x=(bo) b == o(bo) (ob) . Coni=2 xx2=(bo) (bo) b. b/ob) e' = xy - ay 2 o consention en (bo) mos & d.

Coso 4. x=(bo) x= o(bo) = = o(bo) = = o(bo) = (ob) = (ob) = (ob) = o(bo) =
r. \{a^n b^m \mid n, m \ge 0 \land n \ne m\}.
L'= E'-L, L'tien que sen regulor (Assume que Les)
i = 0 xz = a^{r}a^{r-r}b^{r} = a^{r}b^{r} few t \ge 1 0 \le r^{r}t \ne r^{r}a \le r^{r}a \le r^{r}a
s. I me en regular I molo en
 s. \Sigma = \{a, b, c\}. \mathcal{L} = \{a^n b^m \mid n, m \ge 0 \land n \ne m\} \cup \{c^{3s} \mid s \ge 0\}.
 La Union de Un lenguoje no regulor Con molquer otros, no en regulor
 Por R) sobener que no en regulon
                                                          \mathcal{L}_k = \left\{ a^n b^{n+k} \ \middle| \ n \geq 0 \right\} \cup \left\{ b^s \ \middle| \ s \geq 0 \right\}.
 d=260+K ded | | | | | | | |
  |xy| < P | y| > 1 . x = a R, R > 0, 9 = a t > 1, Z = a b + k
  i=0, x== a b P+k
                                                                   inicohente (m+K)-m=K
                                                                  De (P+h)-(P-t)=P+h-P+t= h+t 700 xz £1/k
   Como I'm en regulon bornon no los es of La mo en regulon
 u. \Sigma = \{a, b, c\}. \mathcal{L} = \{a^m b^n c^s \mid m \neq n \lor m \neq s\}.
  a=abc aff, a=fc, la1>p
  Coni=0 xz = a R. ap-R-tb/cf = ap-tb/cf, or p-t & p gret>1
                                                                                                                            1. P-T &P, m & n os xZ & I j & J (
                                                                                                                          08 L'mo er regular
 Com L'mos regular L'mos regular.
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~= (°) « E] 12/2P $|XY| \le P |Y| \ge 1, X = |R|$ y = |R| Z = |R| Z = |R|i=0 XZ= (1-t) como t>1, 1-t +P. $w. \{(ab)^n a^m \mid n \text{ es múltiplo de } m\}.$ d= 12b1° 2° €1 121≥1. (1) x = (2b), r>0, y = (2b), t>1 = 0, xz = (ab) a P-T< Posma C2) X = (2b) R2, 1297 = b(2b) R, c=0 XZ = (2b) 2 (2b) R. (2b) P-R-R y EL $(3) \times = (2b)^{R} R^{\frac{2}{2}0} y = (2b)^{\frac{n}{2}}$ $Z = b(ab)^{P-R-R'-1} a^{\frac{n}{2}} c = 0 \times Z = (ab)^{R} b(ab)^{P-R-R'-1} a^{\frac{n}{2}}$ 1. R-O - & Lar soderon no engregon Porto N. N = 1 - \$ 266. gl $(24) \times = (26)^{2} \times = 6(26)^{2} \times = 26(26)^{2} \times$ 1=0 x2=(2b) 2b (2b) 2-12-2 p =(2b| P-R-1 2 P 120,1.0, p-1<1 some mutyle g & f Con revers des por a matyles de m $\propto = \alpha^{\rho}(ab)^{\rho} /$ $X = \alpha^{r} R \ge 0 \quad Y = \alpha^{t} t \ge 1, Z = \alpha^{r-1-c} (ab)^{r}$ c=2 $\times 992=a^{p+t}(ob)^p$. Cono t>1 p+t>p. peux m no no puode ren multiplire en neur estrete perque m. h. hurs y ellegor o un minero mor elies. Sact l'os 1º mor engulor $x. \left\{ a^n \gamma \mid n \ge 1, \gamma \in \left\{ a, b \right\}^*, |\gamma| \le n \right\} \cup \left\{ b^n a^m \mid n \equiv 1 \bmod 3, m \ge 1 \right\}.$ En Umon disjusto (Um any up land 2 y who Com b $\propto = a^{\beta}b^{\beta}$ $|\gamma|=\beta \leq \beta$ x el, 03 x el, 062, Coni=0 x2=0 - t b per P\$P-T go gue t>1.00 h, mo s- reg Cono lo Unon ero disjuto 1, V In No e regulor.

a. Demostrar que $\mathcal L$ cumple $\forall \alpha, \alpha \in \mathcal{L} \wedge |\alpha| \geq 2 \Longrightarrow \exists (x,y,z) \text{ tales que } \big(\alpha = xyz \wedge |xy| \leq 2 \wedge |y| \geq 1 \wedge \forall i, xy^iz \in \mathcal{L}\big).$ b. Demostrar que $\mathcal L$ no es regular. DCa P=2, termor que mortros que todo codeno (α/> P excite uno descomportion (x72...). € L. Vener lor oser de larger > 2 d = [0/b] b/ob o o+ d = ab, |d| = P, x=

Ejercicio 2. Dado $\mathcal{L} = \{a^i b^j \mid i > j \lor i \text{ es par}\}.$