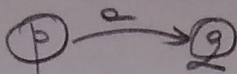


Automate Finite

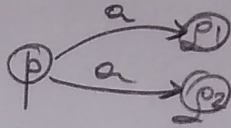
1.

$$AF = (Q, \Sigma, \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ Q}}{q_0}, \delta, F)$$

A AFD $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$ 

$$L(A) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \tilde{\delta}(q_0, w) \in F\}$$

$$\lambda \in L(A) \Leftrightarrow q_0 \in F$$

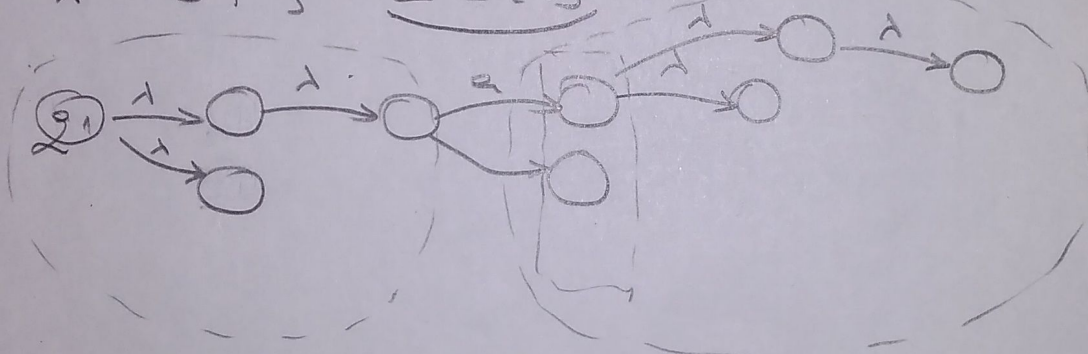
A AFN $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ P(Q)}}{2^Q}$ 

$P(Q) = \text{multimi de stări}$

$$L(A) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \underbrace{\tilde{\delta}(q_0, w)}_P \cap F \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$\lambda \in L(A) \Leftrightarrow q_0 \in F$$

A AF- λ $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \cup \{\lambda\} \rightarrow 2^Q$



$\langle q \rangle = \{ \text{stări în care se ajunge doar prin } \lambda\text{-transiții} \}$

$$\hat{\delta}(q, \lambda) = \langle q \rangle$$

$$\hat{\delta}(q, a) = \hat{\delta}(q, \lambda^i \cdot a \cdot \lambda^j) = \langle \hat{\delta}(\langle q \rangle, a) \rangle$$

$$L(A) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \underbrace{\hat{\delta}(q_0, w)}_P \cap F \neq \emptyset\}$$

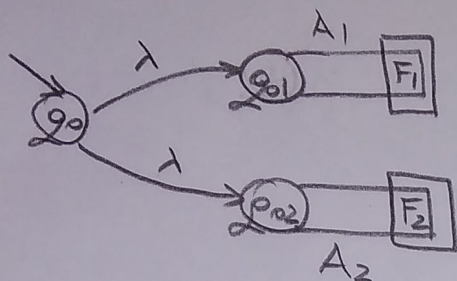
$$\lambda \in L(A) \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\langle q_0 \rangle}_{\hat{\delta}(q_0, \lambda)} \cap F \neq \emptyset$$

Operații cu limbaje recunoscute de automate finite, 2.

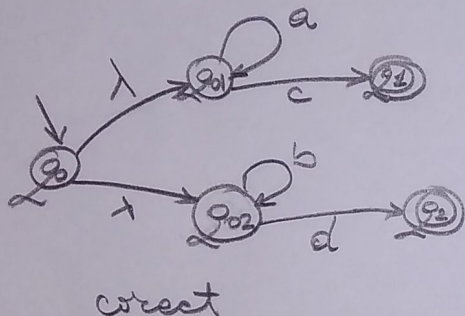
cu ajutorul λ -mişcărilor

1. $L(A_1) \cup L(A_2) = L(A)$

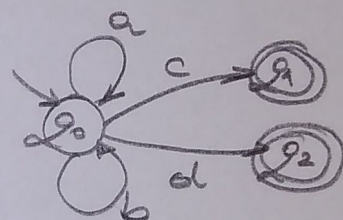
(există automat finit A ce recunoaște $L(A_1) \cup L(A_2)$)



ex: construim A A.F. cu $L(A) = \{a^n c \mid n \geq 0\} \cup \{b^m d \mid m \geq 0\}$



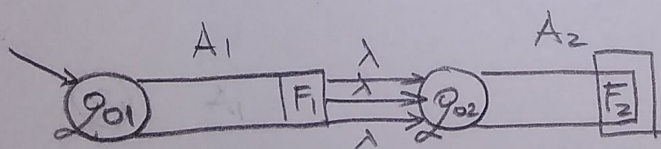
nu e corect



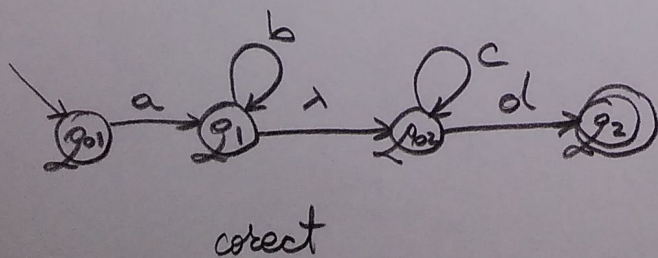
pt că $abc \notin L(A_1) \cup L(A_2)$

2. $L(A_1) \cdot L(A_2) = L(A)$

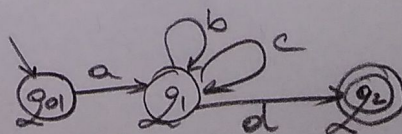
(există automat finit A ce recunoaște $L(A_1) \cdot L(A_2)$)



ex: construim A A.F. cu $L(A) = \{a \cdot b^n \mid n \geq 0\} \cdot \{c^m \cdot d \mid m \geq 0\}$

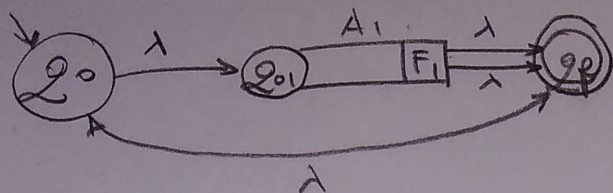


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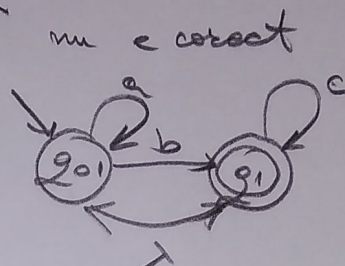
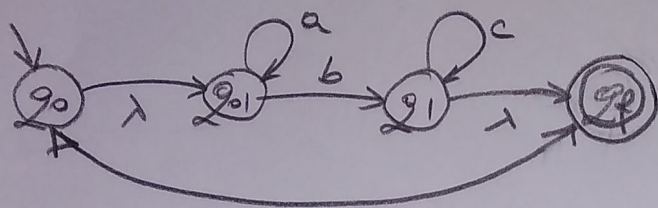


pt că $abcb d \notin L(A_1) \cdot L(A_2)$

3. $(L(A_1))^* = L(A)$ (există un autom. finit ce recunoaște $(L(A_1))^*$)



ex: construim A A.F. cu $L(A) = (a^k b c^p \mid k, p \geq 0)^*$

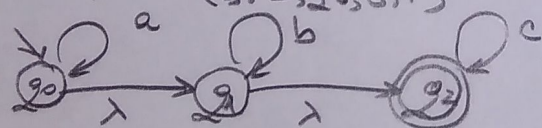


$\{a, c, ac\} \cap L(A) = \emptyset$

$$L(\text{AFD}) = L(\text{AFN}) = L(\text{AF } \lambda)$$

(automatele finite determinate, nedeterminate și cu λ -mişcări
cu accesii putere de recunoaștere)

1) ex: pt AF λ A $\xrightarrow{\text{construim}}$ AFN A' echivalent adică $L(A) = L(A')$
 $(Q, \Sigma, q_0, \delta, F)$ $(Q', \Sigma, q'_0, \delta', F')$
 se observă că



$$\begin{aligned} \delta(q_0, a) &= q_0 & \tilde{\delta}(q_0, a) &= \{q_0, q_1, q_2\} \\ \delta(q_0, b) &= \emptyset & \tilde{\delta}(q_0, b) &= \{q_1, q_2\} \\ \delta(q_1, c) &= \emptyset & \tilde{\delta}(q_1, c) &= \{q_2\} \end{aligned}$$

- adică λ -mişcările sunt
incluse în $\tilde{\delta}$

$$\boxed{\delta' = \tilde{\delta}}$$

observăm că $\lambda \in L(A) \iff \lambda \in L(A') \text{ AFN}$
 $\iff \text{AF } \lambda$

$$\tilde{\delta}(q_0, \lambda) \cap F \neq \emptyset$$

$$\delta'(q_0, \lambda) \cap F' \neq \emptyset$$

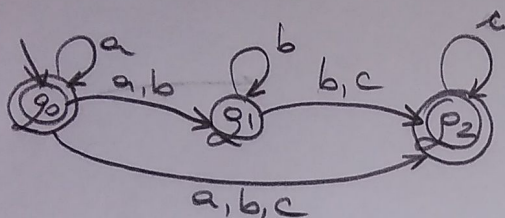
$\{q_0\}$ adică λ mișcările din q_0 nu sunt prinse în $\tilde{\delta}$

deci $F' = \begin{cases} F \cup \{q_0\} \\ F \end{cases}$ dacă $\langle q_0 \rangle \cap F \neq \emptyset$
 dacă $\langle q_0 \rangle \cap F = \emptyset$

4.

$$Q' = Q \quad q_0' = q_0 \quad \delta' = \delta$$

obținem AFN A'



2) pentru AFN $A' \xrightarrow{\text{constenim}} \text{AFD } A'' \text{ echivalent } (L(A') = L(A''))$
 (de mai sus) $(Q'', q_0'', \Sigma, \delta'', F'')$

observăm că $\delta'(q_0, a) = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$

pt a fi determinist $\Rightarrow \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$ este o stare

$$Q'' = 2^{Q'} \quad \text{adică o stare} = \text{o mulțime de stări din } A'$$

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

$$\delta''(P, a) = \delta'(P, a) = \bigcup_{q \in P} \delta'(q, a)$$

stare în A''

" mulțime de stări în A'

$$w \in L(A'') \Leftrightarrow w \in L(A') \quad \forall w \in \Sigma^*$$

$$\tilde{\delta}''(q_0, w) \in F''$$

$$\tilde{\delta}'(q_0, w) \cap F' \neq \emptyset$$

$P = \text{mult stări în } A'$

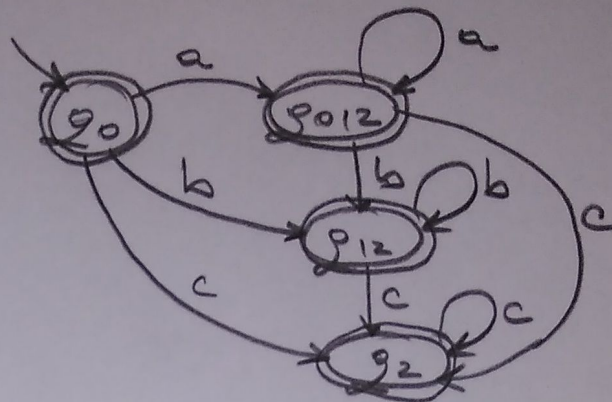
" stare în A''

$$F'' = \{P \subseteq 2^Q \mid P \cap F' \neq \emptyset\}$$

observăm că nu e nevoie să studiem toate mulțimile de stări
ci doar cele accesibile

δ''	a	b	c
$\{q_0\}$	q_{012}	q_{12}	q_2
q_{012}	q_{012}	q_{12}	q_2
q_{12}	\emptyset	q_{12}	q_2
q_2	\emptyset	\emptyset	q_2

se obține automatul :



Reciproc :

Evident $L(AFD) \subset L(AFN) \subset L(AFH)$

Expresiile regulate REG

6.

Definiție 1) \emptyset e exp reg pt mulțimea \emptyset
 λ ————— " ————— $\{\lambda\}$
 a ————— " ————— $\{a\}$

2) dacă R e exp reg pt mulțimea de cuvinte R | atunci
 Λ ————— " ————— S

$R + \Lambda$ exp reg pt mulțimea $R \cup S$
 $R \cdot \Lambda$ ————— " ————— $R \cdot S$
 R^* ————— " ————— R^*

3) orice exp reg se obține aplicând pași 1 și 2 de un nr finit de ori.

exemple: $a + b$ exp reg pt $\{a, b\} = \{a\} \cup \{b\}$

ab exp reg pt $\{ab\} = \{a\} \cdot \{b\}$

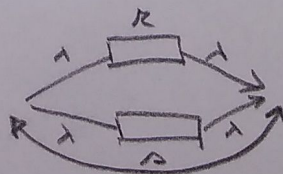
a^* exp reg pt $\{a^n | n \geq 0\} = (\{a\})^*$
 $\{\lambda\} \cup \{a\} \cup \{a^2\} \cup \dots$

$a \cdot a^*$ exp reg pt $\{a^n | n \geq 1\} = \{a\} \cdot \{a^n | n \geq 0\}$

$a^* \cdot b^*$ exp reg pt $\{a^n b^m | m, n \geq 0\}$
 $\{a^n | n \geq 0\} \cdot \{b^m | m \geq 0\}$

$a^* + b^*$ exp reg pt $\{a^n | n \geq 0\} \cup \{b^m | m \geq 0\}$

obs $(R + \Lambda)^* = (R^* \Lambda^*)^*$



Obs Incluziunea la operațiile $\cup, \cdot, *$ orată că
 $Reg \subseteq L(AF)$. $\left(\begin{matrix} * \in Reg \Rightarrow \exists A AF \text{ cu} \\ E \text{ exp reg pt } L(A) \end{matrix} \right)$