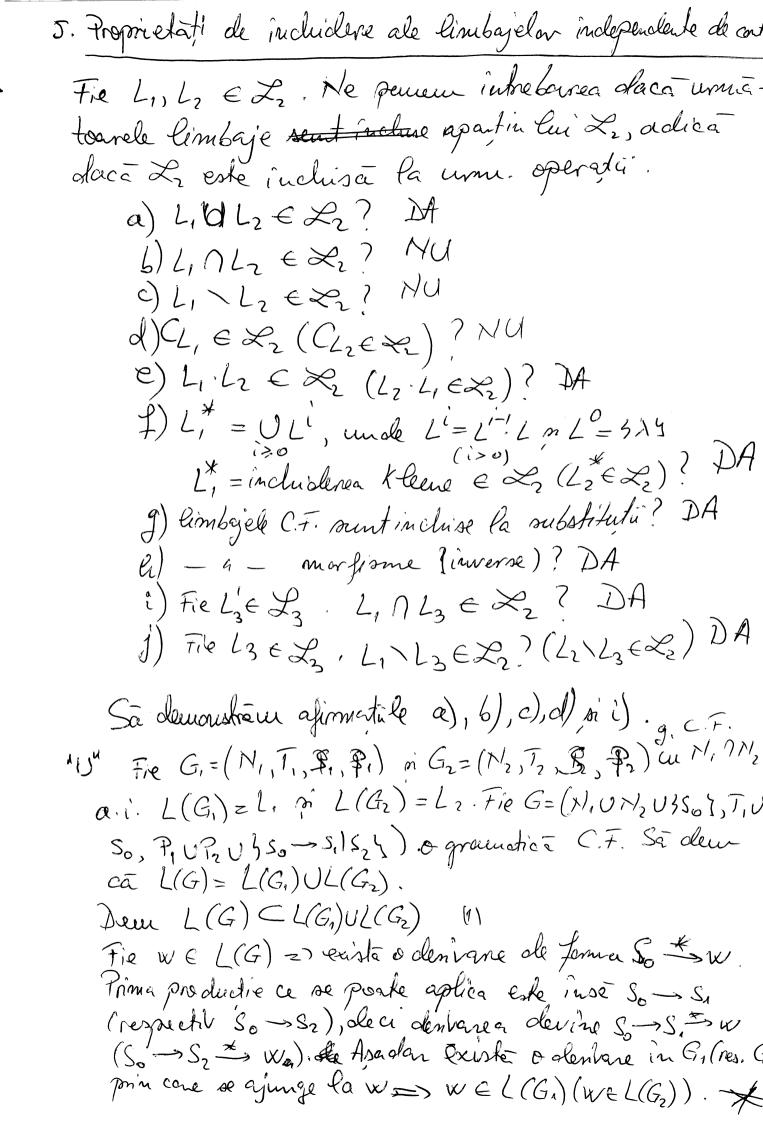
2. Proprietati de includere ale limbajelor regulate
Fie L3, L2 & L3. Ne pernem intrebance daca unuabant limbaje apartin lui L3 (sourt incluire fata de respect. oper.
a) $L_1 U L_2 \in \mathcal{L}_3$? b) $L_1 \cap L_2 \in \mathcal{L}_3$?
c) $L_1 \setminus L_2 \in \mathcal{L}_3$ (respective $L_1 \setminus L_1 \in \mathcal{L}_3$)? d) $C(L_1) \in \mathcal{L}_3$ ($C(L_2) = V^* \setminus L_2$)?
e) Lilz=gpg/peli,gelzj∈Lz (respectiv Lzil, ∈Lz f) Li = ULi, unde Liz Li'L, pti>on Lo=523 €
L' \in L_3 (respectiv L_1 \in L_3)? morfisme (inverse g) limbajele reg. munt incluise la substitution daca $h: V^* \to V^*$, V, V done alfabete \in $\{u\}$
adica daca h: V* -> U*, V, U dour alfabete & (L1) = 4h (w) weL, y & L3 (resp. l1(L2) &
m. invers: $h: V^* \longrightarrow V^*$, $h: V^* \longrightarrow V^*$ li'(γ) = $5y \in V^*$ $h(x) = y + 1$, $h'(L_1) \in L_3$? li) limbajele reg. sent inchise la substituti? $s: V^* \longrightarrow V^*$, $s(xy) = s(x)s(y)$, $s(L_1) \in L_3$?
Raspunsul la toate aceste instrébati este DA.
Sa demonstram, spre exemplu, pt. "U" n' "A", restul propositulor avand o dem asemanatoane
"U". Fix $L_1, L_2 \in \mathcal{L}_3$. Puleur defini dour gramatici $N_1 \cap N_2 = (N_1, T_1, P_1, S_1)$ of $G_2 = (N_2, T_2, P_2, S_2)$ a.i. $N_1 \cap N_2 = (G_1) = L_1$ of $L(G_2) = L_2$. Fix $G = (N_1 \cup N_2 \cup L_3 \cup L_4)$
unde Sof N, UN2. Sa dem. mai interica o gramatica regulata en L(G)= L e Zz.

Sā dem. cā L(G) = [GU42] (1) Fie we L(G) => 7 0 denvae So *w in G!. Singunele productio care se pot aplica prima data munt fie S-S1, fie S-1Sz. (consideram door S-S1) pentre S-S2 se proc. analog). Deci So *> w => So >> S, *> w, dar in derivarea S, * » « apar door neterminale din Na, deci se pet aplica de door productule din Pi, de ci existe o demane 'S, # w in G, => we L(G) Sã dem. ea $L(G) \Rightarrow L_1UL_2$. (2) Fie w \(L_4(G) (analog se procedectà pi pentre L(G2)) Existé o p demare de forma S, * w. Cem in G au definit productia So-S, -> So-S, * weste O derivare in $G = W \in L(G)$ definitive $L = \lim_{g \to g} L(g) = \lim_{g \to g} L$ deci L, VLz EZ, I M_1 The $A_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma, S_1, g_1, F_1)$, resp. $A_2 = (Q_2, \Sigma, S_2, g_2, F_2)$ $a: L_1 = L(A_1) \cap L_2 = l(A_2)$. Construin $A = (Q_1, \Sigma, S_{12}, g_{12})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ unde $Q = Q_1 \times Q_2$, $S_{12}((g,1),\alpha) = (S_1(g,\alpha), S_2(s,\alpha)), \overline{F}_{12} = \overline{T}_1 \times \overline{T}_2$ $\hat{p}_{1} = (211 22)$. Sā dem. $L(A) \subset L(A_1) \cap L(A_2)$ Fie $w \in L(A) = 2$ exista o trawrifie $(9_{12}, w) + \frac{4}{A}(9_{12}, \lambda) (=)$ $(=)((g_1,g_2),w)+(g_1,\lambda)$ $(=)(g_1,w)+(g_1,\lambda)$ $(g_1,w)+(g_1,\lambda)$ $(=)(g_1,w)+(g_2,\lambda)$ $(=)(g_1,w)+(g_2,\lambda)$ (=)(Sā dem. $L(A) \supset L(A) \cap L(A_2)$ Fie $w \in L(A_1) \cap L(A_2) \Longrightarrow \exists \lambda (g_1, w) \vdash_{A_1}^* (g_{f_1}, \lambda) \in F_1$ (92, w) + * (942, L) EF2 Fre 2= (21,92) 997 = (27,) 972)=> 7 (9, w) + (97, 1) + => ME L(A) . D

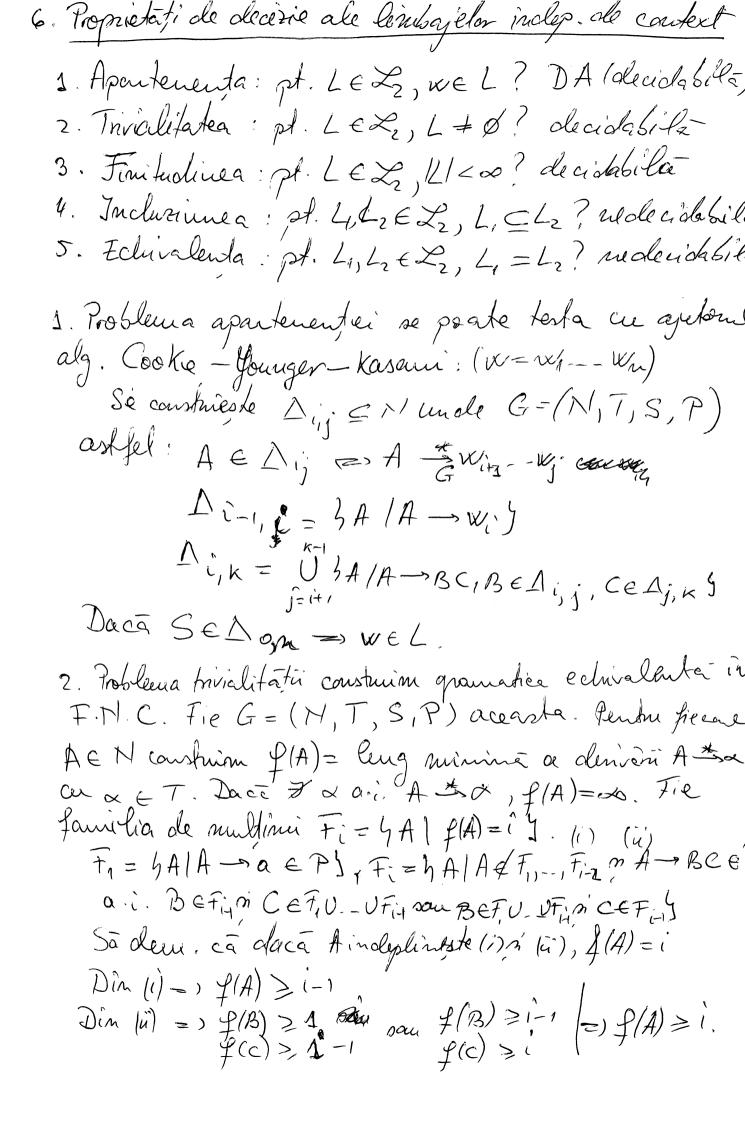
3. Problème de décire pentre limbajele régulate
s. Apartementa: pt. L & Zz, we L?
2. Tovialitatea: pt. LEZ3, L # Ø?
3. Finitualinea: pt. LEZz, ILI < 00?
4. Inclusionea: pt L, L, EZ3, L, ⊆ L2?
5. Eclivalenta: pt L1, L2 EZ3, L1 = L2?
Toate prop. de moi sus sent decidable.
1. Apartenenta se porte testa prin backtracking. Fie A un afata i. L(A) = L si w=q, -an. Constr.
multimile $Q_0 = 4504$,, $Q_1 = 4500$ $Q_1 = 4500$ $Q_2 = 4500$ $Q_1 = 4500$ $Q_2 = 4500$ Complexitates de pende de din suite a impertului.
Justica infertuleu.
2. Trivialitatea se poate testa prin gasirea uni drum de la go la o stare to finala din F, convertind un A enfal a i
3. Finitudinea se testeara foloninal um. consociato a level de poespare: Conseciala 1L(A) = 00 (=> FW \in L(A) p<122/2
leurei de pourpare:
Consecinda $ L(A) = \infty = \int w \in L(A) P = 2P$
uncle p este const. d'in leura de pompare. (= u wellA) a.i. $ w > p = > w = uvx m uvix el(A) (f)$
$W \in L(H) \text{ a.e. } W > \gamma = s W = uvx \text{ in } uvx \in L(H) v/s = s$
$L(A) \text{ infinit} = \exists w \in L(A) \text{ a.i. } w \neq P = \sum_{ w \geq 2pt} w \geq 2pt$
Daca 1xx > 2p+1 n' considere un W=MVX cu OIV/ <p< td=""></p<>
Daca $ w \ge 2p+1$ n' considere $w = M \vee x$ cu $O(1) \le p$ / leura de propa) $\frac{1}{2} u \times 1 \in L$, don n' $\frac{1}{2} u \times 1 \le p$.
TUX = 1 1 1 1 2 7 17
MXIST

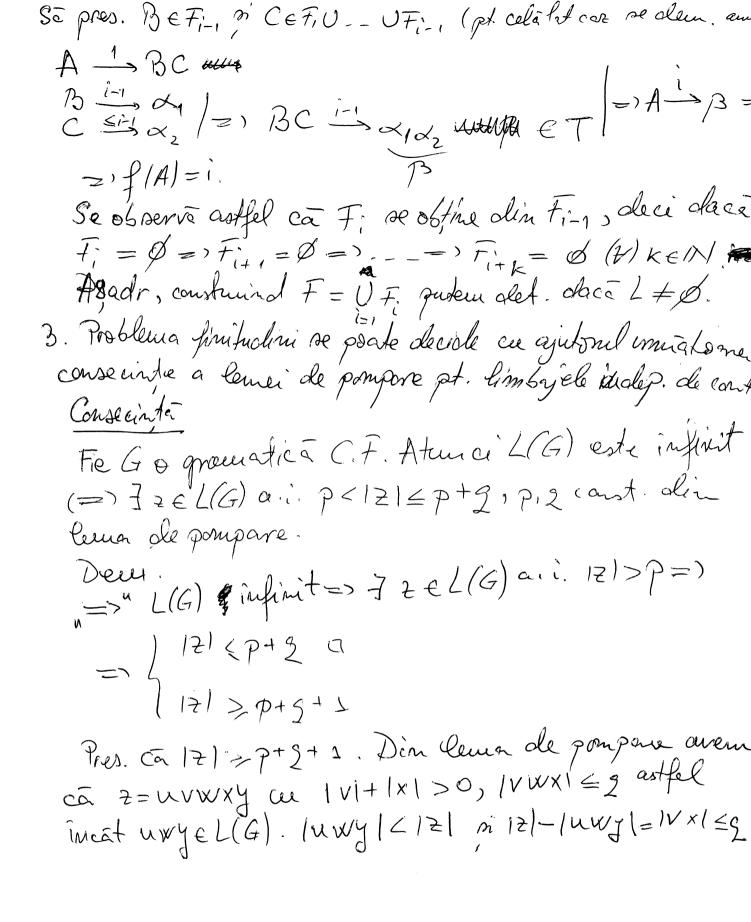
4. Inclusiones Fie A, Az Afd. a.l. L= U/A) n L= L(Az) 1, C/2 (=) (a/A) & L(A) (=> C/A) 1/2/A) $u \neq u \qquad L(A_1) \subseteq L(A_2)$ daca IWI > 2 P4D cf. lemei de pampare avrem ca W= xyz a.i. |xy| ≤ p n 191>1 si \$ x≥ € L Deci: 1) KZI = IWI-17 > 2 pt-1=20 x44. 2) 1x21 < |W/ demece 191>1 de aolica 1x21 €2po oto [(|w|>2p+1) 4. Inclusionea Fie A, Az douce automobe finite det. a.i. L,=L(A,) $\eta =)^{\eta} L_1 \subseteq L_2$ FILE WE L(A1) => WE L(A2) AND W/ C(L(A2)) => $=> C L(A_1) \cap L(A_1) = Q (L(A_1) \subseteq L(A_2))$ $u \leftarrow CL(A_1) \cap L(A_1) = \emptyset$ (Z-LA) () L(A1)= \$ -> L(A) / L(A2) + \$ Priwe L(A1) ai. w & L(An) => w ∈ C L(An) => => CL(An) NL(An) = 1 w/ + Ø o/o =) and delay =)(V) weL(A), w EL(A2) =) L, EL2. 5. Echivalenta L1 = L (=)) L1 = 62 165



"1". Pentre a demonstra cà L, 1/2 mu este necesar C.F. Voeu considere urm ceremplu: L, = 4 a 6 e /m, 4 2 & 3 ni L2 = 4 a 6 m m m, m > 1] Fix L=L, ∩ L2 = 6 a 6 c m m > 1] L € Z. Din leura de pompone consideran pr ∈ N, n M>P/3, iar WEL de forme W=UVWXY ou VX+1 mi uvivasy et, jein. Sa analizare subuventele va Sa pres. ca în v (saux) intre dou à din simbolinile a, s, c de exemple v=aable. Hunci coundriem p2 = uv wx2y = uaablead & L, Larganulett conf. levrei de pompene e L 06 Sa pres ca vehay à x E469 . Atenci multiplicand pinente voi x la o putere suficient de morre, sur voru mai overa accalasi ur. de simbolini a, 6 m c deci p & L, don prin lema de pompone E L do. In conclusie L me Zz. Tres. prin abound ca L, E Lz, atunci on L, ULz E Lz don on I, ULz & Zz adica LAZz & Contradictie deci Le mu este inclusée le complementare D M/4. File Ly = E + E PZ ni Lz. Pres. prin abound ce It Lz E Lz, adice Lz E Lz, conhaghépite, deci La ru reste incluse la différente. P * Dem L(G) > L(G,) UL(G2). Fie $w \in L(G_1)$ (some $\in L(G_2)$). Resulté ce easte o deriva $S_1 \xrightarrow{*} w (S_2 \xrightarrow{*} w)$. Com in grandier G existe production $S_0 \xrightarrow{*} S_1 (S_0 \xrightarrow{*} S_2)$ or some palem defini domina in Gdentarea So > S, * w, adica So * w. Deci w & L(G), &,

Din 11 n (2) = 1 L(G) = L(G,) UL(G2), deci L1 UL2 E 2 1





7. Forma normala Chorusky O gramatica indep. de context se affa in forma normala Chomo daca regulile ei sent de tipenile A -> BC, A,B,CEN si $A \rightarrow a$, $A \in \mathbb{N}$, $x \in \mathbb{T}$. Teorema Orice gramatica C.F. se ponte transforma intra gramatica in F.N.C. echivalento cu aceasta. Derer. Conversia gram. i.e. G = (N', T, S, P) în gram. G' = (N', T', S', P') în formi noum. Chomsky se efectuerra în patri pasi. Parul 1 Se elimina 2- productible (regulite A →) pt No = GAENIA -> XEPY -- - A K=GAENIA -> X, XENKY $U\Delta_{K-1}$, pt K>0. In mod evident $\Delta_0 \subseteq \Delta_1 \subseteq --- \subseteq N =$ =>] K ai S K = S K+1 => [=] K Definion G = (N(1), T/1), S(1), F(1) unde N=X, S=S, T(1)=T m P"= 4A -> f(x) 1A-xePy \ 4A-λ14+Sg unde $f(x) = \int_{X}^{X} pt \times E TU(N(x))$ $f(x) = \int_{X}^{X} pt \times E \int_{X}^{$ Pasul 2 Se elimina productule unitale (A=B, A,Bell Construire G⁽²⁾ (N⁽²⁾, $7^{(2)}$, $S^{(2)}$, $7^{(2)}$) cue $N^{(2)}$, $N^{(1)}$, $7^{(2)}$. Construin mullimile MA 3 B) A = 35. PoHz 4BlA→BY -- [A)USBI JCE[καί. C→B∈ P"Y

Definim $P^{(2)} = 4A \rightarrow g(x) \mid A \rightarrow x \in P^{(0)} \mid 14A \rightarrow B \mid A, B \in N$ unde $g(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in \overline{f}^{(2)} \\ \Gamma(\mathbf{y}) \cup h\mathbf{y}^{r_1}, & x \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$ Parul 3 Elininarea terminolelor in exces. Constidinin productile de forme A-B, Br-B confine un terminal a. Adangam productia Cara daca acesta un exista si apoi înlocuim fié cone Bi= cer Ca. Deci G(3)= 4 N(3) N(2) 7(3) T(2), S(3) S(2), P(3) 4, unde Ferste definit P(3) = hA - h(x) /A ->x E PE/y 4A ->F cen prop ca d cel pedin un judie i a i . Bi= x'y, $u(x) = \int x, x \in T^{(2)}$ $(\Delta(x) \cup 4x^{5}, x \in N^{6})$ unde A(x) = 4 A -> - - 4 PB olef. con men in Parul 4 Considerane toute preductible de forma A-B,B2--B pt k > 3 pi le infocuim cu um productii: CK-2 BK-1BK

Astfel gramatica $G'=(N=N^{(4)}, T=T^{(3)}, S^{(4)}=S^{(3)}, P^{(4)}=$ constant din $P^{(3)}$ prin op. def. mai seis) este o gramation forma normala Chomsky.

Dem. $L(G) = L(G^{(1)}) = L(G^{(2)}) = L(G^{(3)}) = L(G^{(4)})$ A) $L(G) = L(G^{(1)})$ Fie we L(G) => 3 & w, i>o. (\subset) pt i=1 S - G W => Singrw => W e L(G'') pt i>1 pres. prop. adevirate (5 is w => 5 is w) pt once k < i. File X,, --, X, a.i. S-GX,-- Xn -- Xn -- Xn Deci W = W, W_- - Wn a.i. (b) 1 X = w. Daca W- + X (4) j' atuci aplica mi potera de inductie on decimale Dace obline X, * G", W -> S * G", W => W & L(G Dace min 7 jai. W= x = x; este ambatil n vou avea în în ? 11 production S" p. Br. _ Bu cer Bj= Kj dace Wjth m Bjzhaltfel Déci B,-- Am - Cu, W(p): -> W∈ L(G"). Attel am olem "C" Fie $w \in L(G^{(0)}) = 1 + S^{(1)} \xrightarrow{i} w, i > 0$ (D) In mod evident w + 2. pt i= 1 avan ca SIN ~ GIN W & SSETTE SWELLG pt is spres ip oder pt (F) kzi. Den 7 a productie 5 - x in Pair, x=x, X, x /2-x, cer W=x1-- xnorm X1--- Xn ambabile, de ci 5 = = $= \langle X_1 \rangle - - \langle X_1 \rangle + \langle X_1 \rangle +$ pt i > 1 pres. prop. aclev. pt x < i.

S(1) i w -> S(1) - G(1) X, -- Xn - G(1) w, cleui $A \hookrightarrow G^{(1)} \xrightarrow{A} G \times_{I} - X_{II}$ Dan W=W, -- Wm ai. X, \(\frac{\x_1-1}{\x_1}\) \(\frac{\x_1}{\x_1}\) \(\frac{\x_1}{\x_1}\) Aplicand ip. de inductile obtinem ce X; * wij, de i $S \xrightarrow{*}_{G} W_{1-} W_{n} = W \Rightarrow w \in L(G)$ Avend in veolete (m,)=> L(G) = L(G'')) [

 $2. \ L(G'') = L(G^{(2)})$ Este aproage exident daca primin prin arboni de derivare Fie w EL(G") => I un arbone de derivare pt walacarin round sound on the Sunday As Curta ande x=B1--BK, K>2. Consideram acem onborele len w pt G(2). Se observe ca muchiele "A, - - A a dispar si ount informite en S(2) a. While the Ather States of astel De ca pe duml de derivare ex * x moi existe astfel de muchii, în G'' se infocuiesc ca mai sus. Obfinem provente de d'invere s'el gar gar de d'in gar d' Analog, fie W \(\int \(\left(\G^{(2)} \)). S^2 \(\text{is an objection of a de dark)} Sti de forma 3. $L(G^{(2)}) = L(G^{(3)})$ Fie we L(G(2)) => 7 S(2) * 10 Bi+1 Preside of A air. Sold A Bir Bon Bon Bir Bir Con Atuci 7 5(3) A -> B, B, -B; CaBinz - Bu -B, B2-BiaBinz-Bn + w => we L(Ga). Analog WEL(G(3)) => WEL(G(6)). 4. Andoj cu 3.