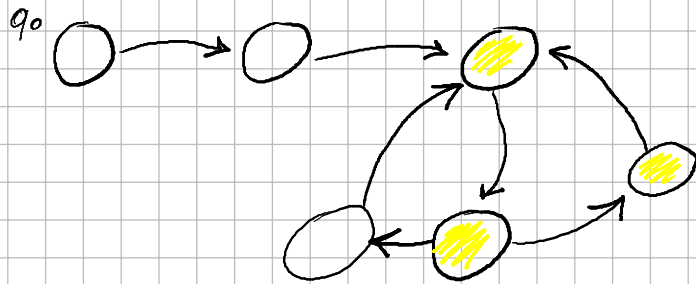


LINGUAGGI REGOLARI

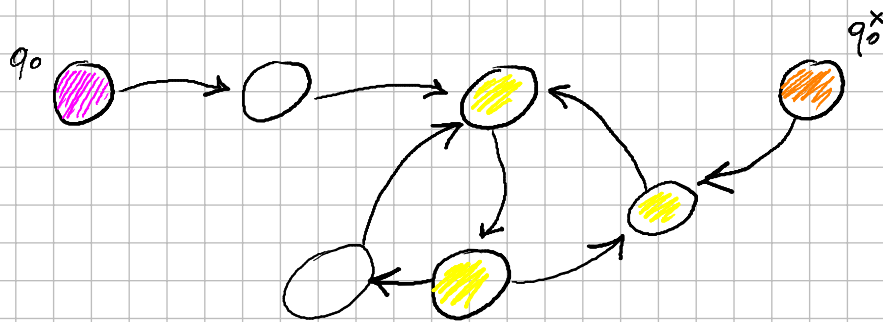
ESERCIZIO 1.1.

PARTIAMO DA UN AUTOMA \triangleright DFA $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$



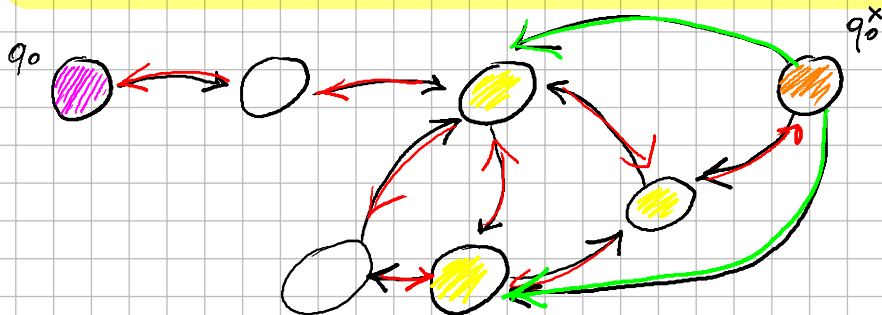
(i nodi in giallo sono i nodi appartenenti a F)

CREIAMO ORA UN NUOVO AUTOMA D_2 NFA



(il nodo nuovo è un nuovo stato, $F_2 = \{q_0\}$)

INVERTO IL VERSO DI TUTTE LE FRECCIE



IN SIMBOLI:

$$D_2 = \text{NFA } (Q_2, \Sigma, \delta_2, q_0^*, F_2 = \{q_0\})$$

$$Q_2 = Q$$

$$\begin{cases} \forall q_1, q_2 \in Q & \delta_2(q_1, a) = q_2 \iff \delta(q_2, a) = q_1 \\ \text{se } a = \epsilon, q_1 \in F \rightarrow \delta_2(q_0^*, \epsilon) = q_1 \end{cases}$$

$$F_2 = \{q_0\}$$

POSSIAMO DIRE CHE $w \in D \iff w \in D_2$

□

ESERCIZIO 1.2

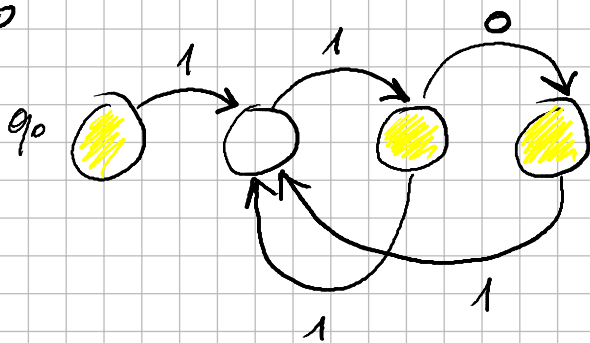
$$L = \{11, 110\}^*$$

L^*

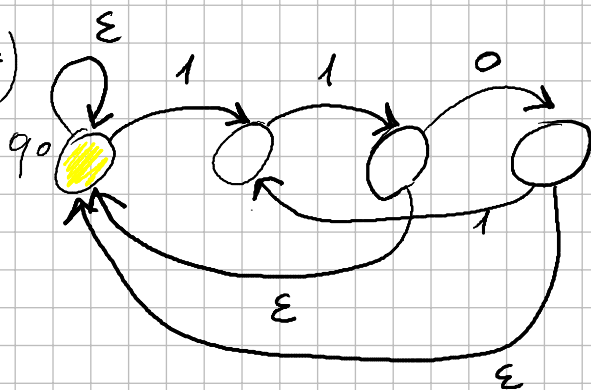
QUESTO E' UN LINGUAGGIO POSTO SOTTO OPERATORE STAR DI KLEENE

$$L^* = \{11, 110\}^* = \{\epsilon, 11, 110, 11110, 11011, 111110, \dots\}$$

DFA DIRETTO



NFA $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$



DFA $(Q_2, \Sigma_2, \delta_2, q_0^*, F_2)$

IN SIMBOLI:

$$Q_2 = Q$$

$$\delta_2(R, a) = \left(\bigcup_{r \in R} \delta(r, a) \right)$$

$$q_0^* = \epsilon q_0$$

$$F_2 = R \mid (R \cap F) \neq \emptyset$$

ESERCIZIO 1.3.

$$R = (01^+)^*$$

costanza: D t.e.

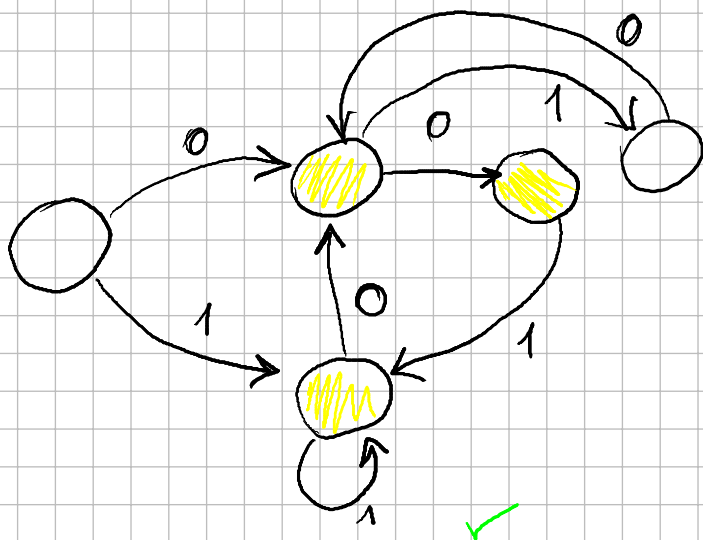
$$L(D) = \{w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid w \notin L(R)\}$$

$$R = \varepsilon, 01, 0101, 010101, \dots$$

$$R = (01)^*$$

ALLORA

$$L(D) = \varepsilon, 0, 1, 010, 01010, \dots, 101, 111, 1011, \dots$$



ESERCIZIO 1.4.

$$L = \{ w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid |w|_0 = |w|_1 \}$$

DIMOSTRARE CHE $L \notin REG$

DIMOSTRO TRAMITE IL PUMPING LEMMA

• Sia p la lunghezza del pumping
consideriamo la stringa

$$w = 0^p 1^p$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} |xy| \leq p \\ |y| \geq 1 \end{array} \right\} w = 0^m 0^{p-m} 1^p = 0^{\overbrace{m}^{p-k}} 0^{\overbrace{p-m}^{k}} 1^p = 0^{p-k} \binom{p}{k} 1^p$$

PROVIAMO PER $j = 0$

$$0^{p-k} 1^p$$

! questa stringa non è in $L \rightarrow L \notin REG$

ESERCIZIO 1.5.

$$L = \{ 1^{n^2} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \} \in REG? \quad ? \quad ? \quad ?$$

USIAMO IL PUMPING LEMMA

Sopprimiamo che:

$$|xy| \leq P$$

$$|y| \geq 0$$

$$1^{n^2} = \underbrace{1^n \cdot 1^n \cdot 1^n \cdot \dots \cdot 1^n}_{n \text{ VOLTE}}$$

$$w = \underbrace{1^P \cdot 1^P \cdot 1^P}_{(P-K) \text{ VOLTE}} \cdot \underbrace{1^P}_{(K \text{ VOLTE})} = \underbrace{1^P}_{(P-M \text{ VOLTE})} \cdot \underbrace{1^P}_{(M \text{ VOLTE})} \cdot \underbrace{1^P}_{(P \text{ VOLTE})}^i$$

PROVIAMO CON $i = 0$

OTTENGO:

$$\underbrace{1^P \cdot 1^P \cdot 1^P \cdot 1^P \cdot \dots \cdot 1^P}_{P-M \text{ VOLTE}} \cdot \underbrace{1^P \cdot \dots \cdot 1^P}_P \notin L \rightarrow L \notin \text{REG}$$