

Per prima cosa, definiamo gli stepw:

$$\Theta_D = \{ q_\phi, q_{\{1\}}, q_{\{2\}}, q_{\{3\}}, q_{\{1,2\}}, q_{\{1,3\}}, \\ q_{\{2,3\}}, q_{\{1,2,3\}} \}$$

$$q_0^D = E(\{q_1\}) = q_{\{1,3\}}.$$

$$F_D = \{ q_{\{1\}}, q_{\{1,2\}}, q_{\{1,3\}}, q_{\{1,2,3\}} \}.$$

Rimane da definire la S_D :

- Nello stesso q_2 , avremo:

$$S_D(q_{121}, e) = q_{31,31}$$

$$S_D(q_{121}, b) = q_{131}$$

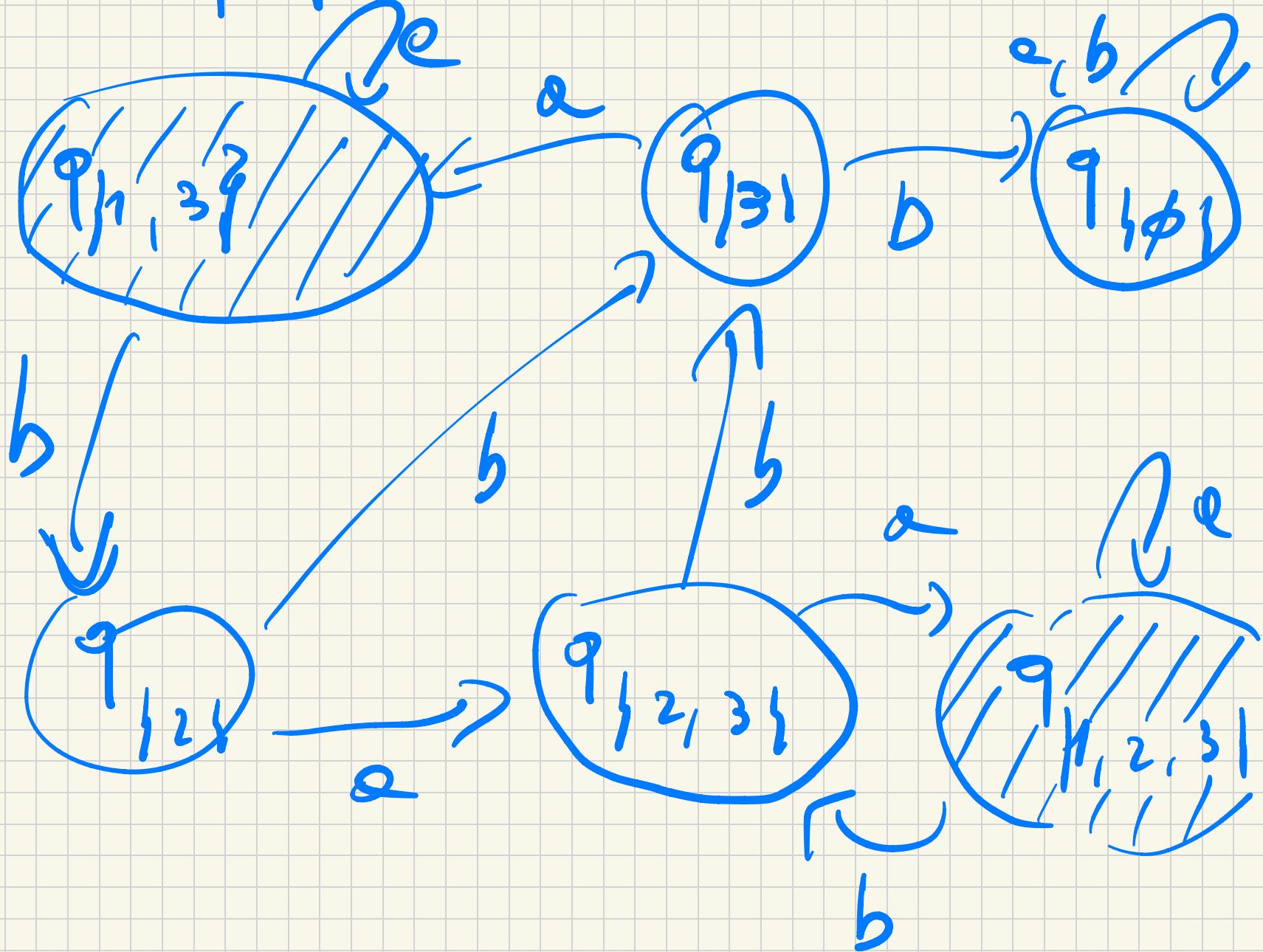
- Nello stesso q_3 :

$$S(q_{131}, e) = q_{11,31}$$

$$S(q_{131}, b) = q_{1121}$$

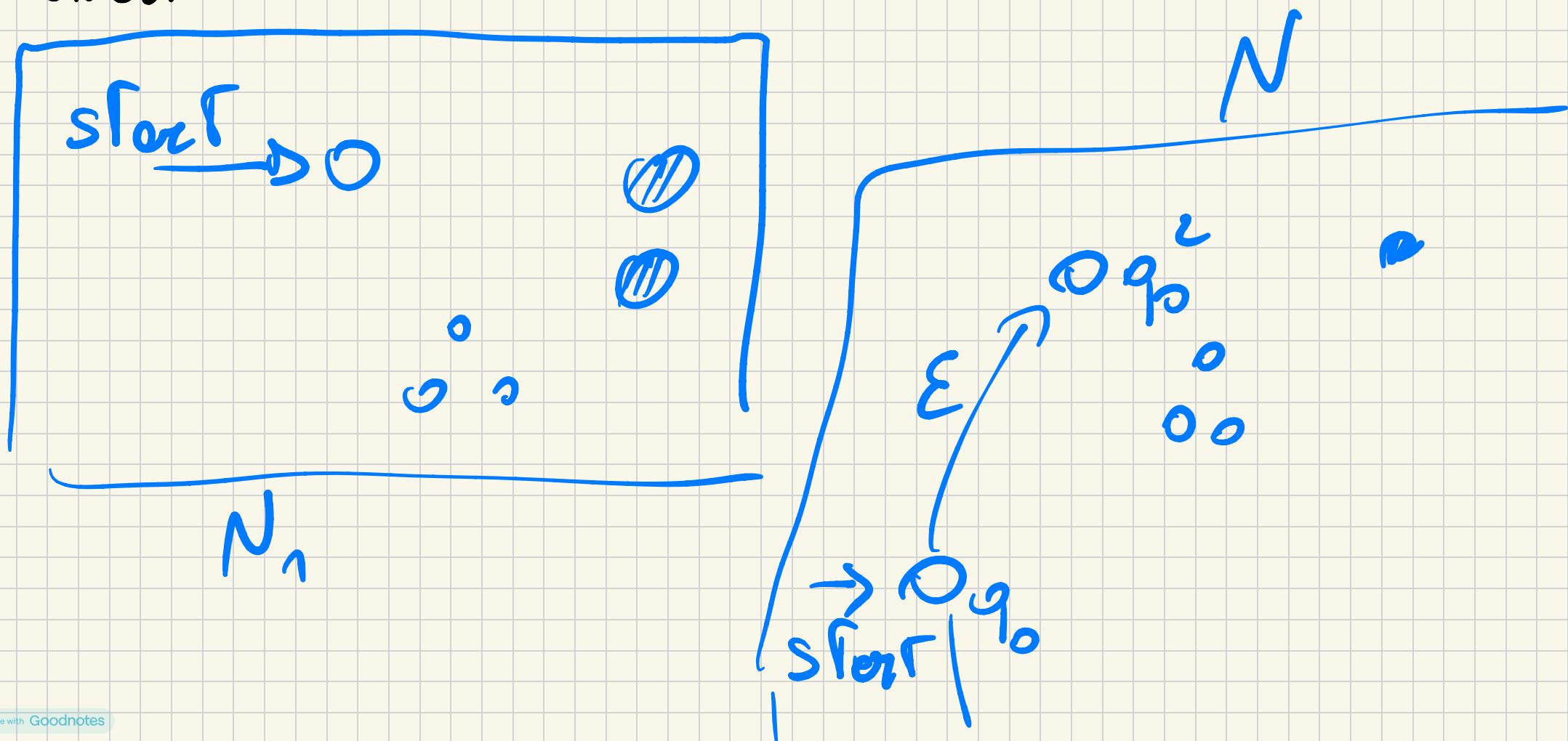
Dops over semiprime to :

start \rightarrow

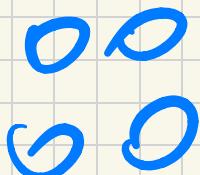


A few steps needs to be followed to convert NFA to DFA

Example :

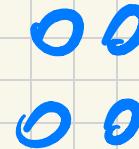


start 0 0



N_2

$\epsilon \downarrow 0\%$



$$- Q = Q_1 \cup Q_2 \cup \{q_0\}$$

$$- F = F_1 \cup F_2$$

$$- \forall q \in Q, q \in \sum_E$$

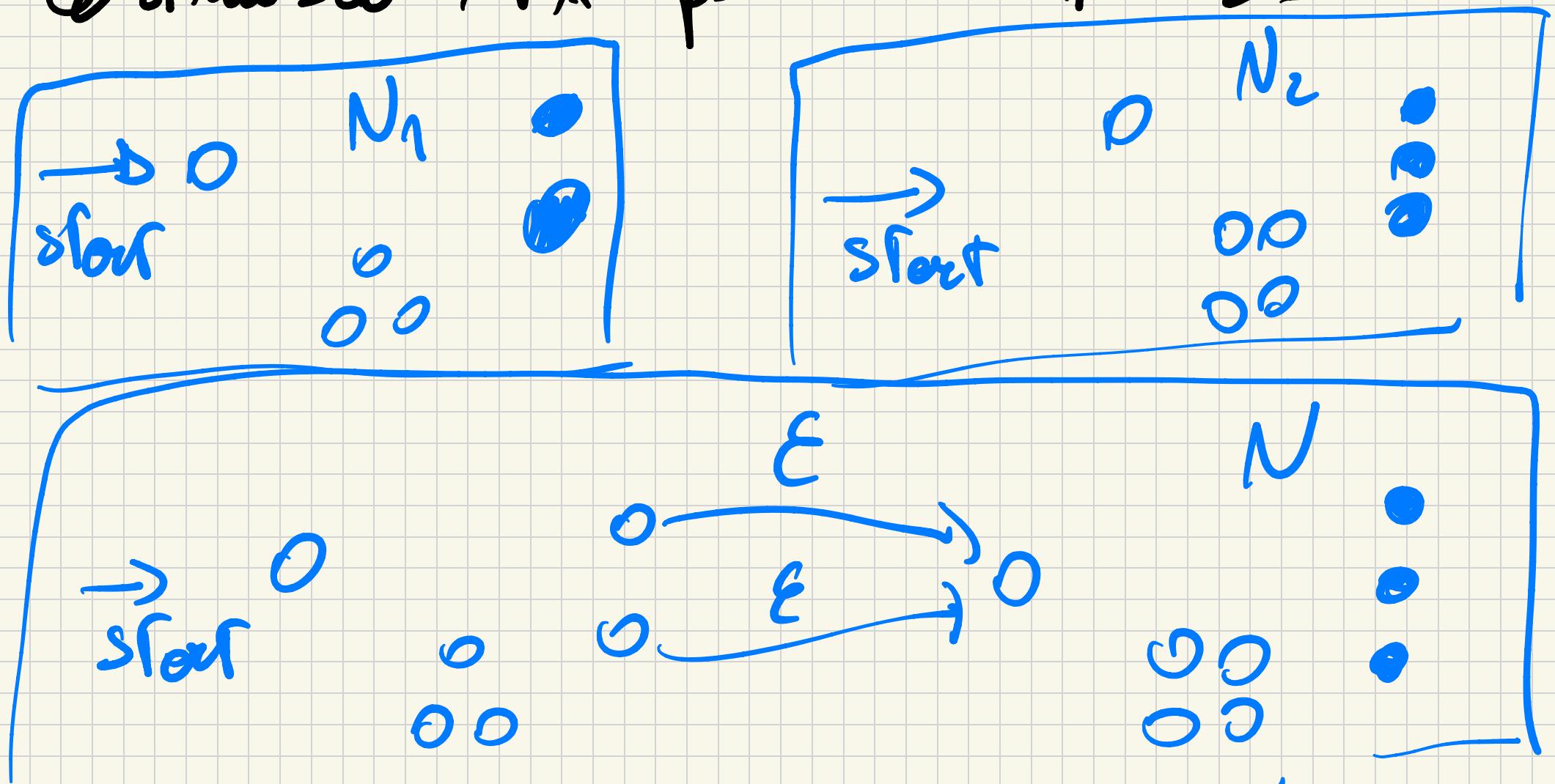
$$S(q, \epsilon) = \begin{cases} S_1(q, \alpha), & q \in Q_1 \\ S_2(q, \alpha), & q \in Q_2 \\ \{q_0^1, q_0^2\}, & q = q_0 \\ \emptyset, & q = q_0, \alpha \neq \epsilon \end{cases}$$

TSO

REG è chiuso per "o".

DIM. Dati NFA N_1, N_2 per L_1, L_2

costruiamo NFA per $L = L_1 \circ L_2$



Formalmente : $N = (\mathcal{Q}, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$

- $q_0 = q_0^1$

- $\mathcal{Q} = Q_1 \cup Q_2$

- $F = F_2$

- $\forall q \in \mathcal{Q}, \quad \forall \alpha \in \sum_{\epsilon} :$

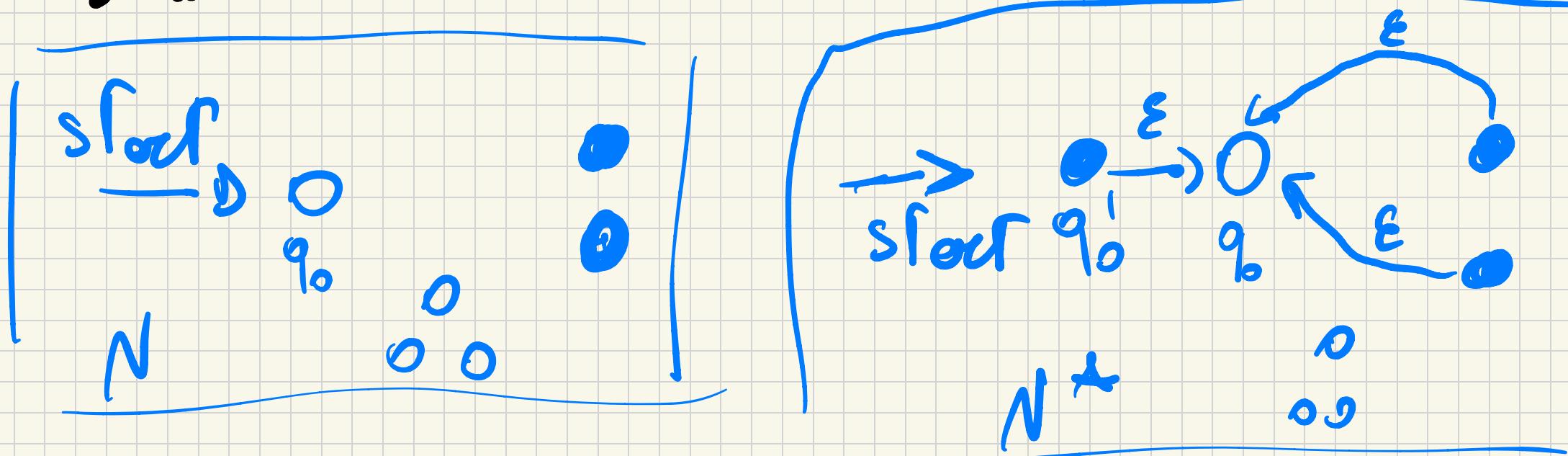
$$S(q, \alpha) = \begin{cases} \delta_1(q, \epsilon) & q \in Q_1, q \notin F_1 \\ \delta_1(q, \epsilon) & q \in F_1, \epsilon \neq \epsilon \\ \delta_1(q, \epsilon) \cup \{q_0\} & q \in F_1, \epsilon = \epsilon \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_2(q, e) \quad q \in Q_2$$

7/11

TEO. REG è chiuso rispetto a " $*$ ".

DIM. Dato NFA N t.c. $L(N) = L$ dello
costruire NFA N^* t.c. $L(N^*) = L^*$.



$L = \{ e, eb, be \}$

$L^2 = \{ eee, eeb, ebe, ebeb,$

.....

L^3 , L^4 , ... $L^* = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} L^k$

Formalweise: $N^k = (Q^k, \Sigma, S^k, q_0^k, F^k)$

- q_0^k ist N^k 's startzustand.

$F^k = F \cup \{ q_0^k \}; Q^k = Q \cup q_0^k$

- $\forall q \in Q^1, \forall \epsilon \in \Sigma_\epsilon :$

$$S(q, \epsilon) = \begin{cases} S(q, \epsilon) & q \in Q, q \notin F \\ S(q, \epsilon) \cup \{q_\epsilon\} & q \in F, \epsilon \neq \epsilon \\ \{q_0\} & q = q_0^1, \epsilon = \epsilon \\ \emptyset & q = q_0^1, \epsilon \neq \epsilon \end{cases}$$

$$N = (Q, \Sigma, q_0, S, F)$$

Diagram

ESPRESSIONI

REGOLARI

Come le espressioni regolari, ma definiscono
lingue finite su un certo alfabeto.

$$\text{Es: } (\cup_1)^*$$

In francesco ola Kleine nel '50.

$$\text{Es: } (\cup_1)^* \cdot (\cup_1) \equiv \{0\} \cup \{1\}$$

$$\equiv \{0, 1\}$$

$$0^* \equiv \{0\}^*$$

$$(\cup_1)^* \equiv \{0, 1\}^* \cdot \{0\}^*$$

DEF (EXPRESSIONS REGOLARE). Sono Σ alfabeto. Espressione regolare su Σ (v. e. $re(\Sigma)$) è una forma regolare =

Veniente:

CASO BASE:

$$\emptyset \in re(\Sigma)$$

$$\epsilon \in re(\Sigma)$$

$$a \in re(\Sigma), a \in \Sigma$$

CASO INDUTTIVO:

$$R_1 \cup R_2 \quad R_1, R_2 \in re(\Sigma)$$

$$R_1 \circ R_2 \quad R_1, R_2 \in re(\Sigma)$$

$$(R_1)^*$$

$$R_1 \in re(\Sigma)$$

Ogni espressione regolare ha costituto un
lingue gwo $L(\alpha)$ t.c. $\alpha \in \text{re}(\Sigma)$.

CASO BASIS

$$\begin{cases} L(\alpha) = \emptyset, & \alpha = \emptyset \\ L(\alpha) = \{\epsilon\}, & \alpha = \epsilon \\ L(\alpha) = \{a\}, & \alpha = a \end{cases}$$

CASO INDUTTIVO

$$\begin{aligned} L(\alpha) &= L(R_1) \cup L(R_2) && \text{se } \alpha = R_1 \cup R_2 \\ L(\alpha) &= L(R_1) \circ L(R_2) && \text{se } \alpha = R_1 \circ R_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$L(r) = (L(R_1))^*$$

Se $r = R_1$

Esempio: $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

- $\Sigma^* - \Sigma^* = \{w : w \text{ contiene almeno una "1"}\}$
- $\Sigma^* - \Sigma^* = \{w : w \text{ contiene } \geq 1 \text{ "1"}\}$
- $\Sigma^* \cup \Sigma^* = \{w : w \text{ ha solo 0 o 1 come sottostringa}\}$

$(0 \cup 1 \cup 000)^*$: qual'è la corrispondenza
tra "i" e le posizioni dei "000".

Teo Ma l'impiegato è regolare se e solo
se l'esperienza regolare che lo descrive:

$$R \Sigma t \equiv L(\text{re}) .$$