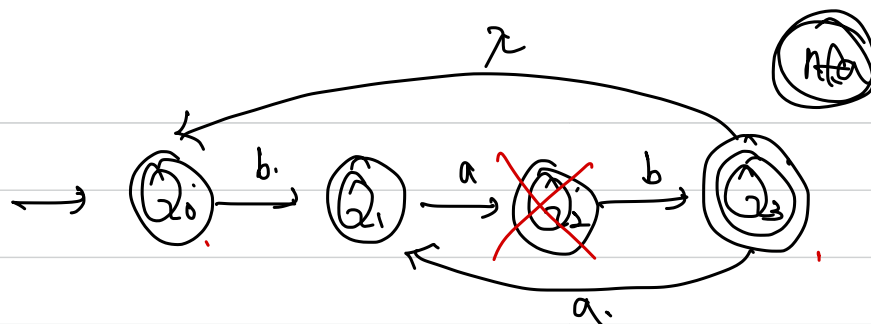


##



Mod accept state. language = L.

$$\frac{(a \in T^+, A \in V)}{V \rightarrow aA}$$

$\delta^*(Q_0, bab) = \{Q_1\}$ ~~불가능~~



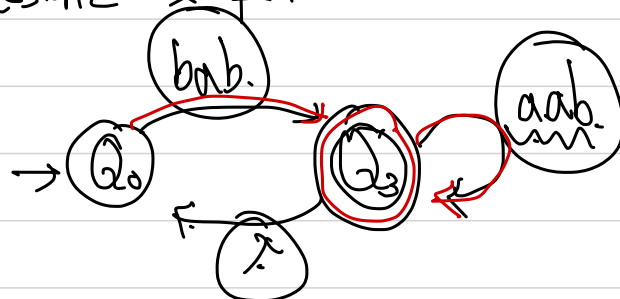
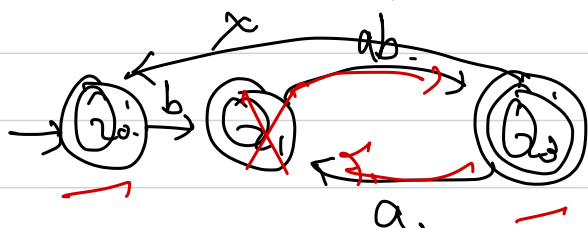
(1)

(2) $L \equiv$ ~~정규식~~ right-linear grammar

$G = (Q_0, Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, \{a, b\}, Q_0, p)$

$$p: \begin{array}{ll} Q_0 \rightarrow bQ_1 & Q_3 \rightarrow aQ_1 \\ Q_1 \rightarrow aQ_2 & \\ Q_2 \rightarrow bQ_3 & \\ Q_3 \rightarrow \lambda \mid Q_0 & \end{array}$$

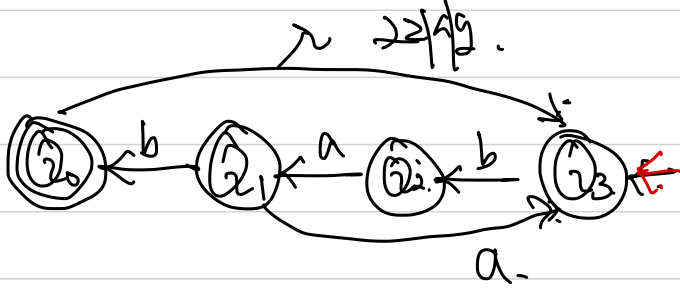
(3) state ~~차이~~. generalized transition graph = ~~차이~~.
~~이것~~ \equiv reg-expression = ~~이것~~.



$$bab \cdot ((aab)^+ \cdot bab)^+$$

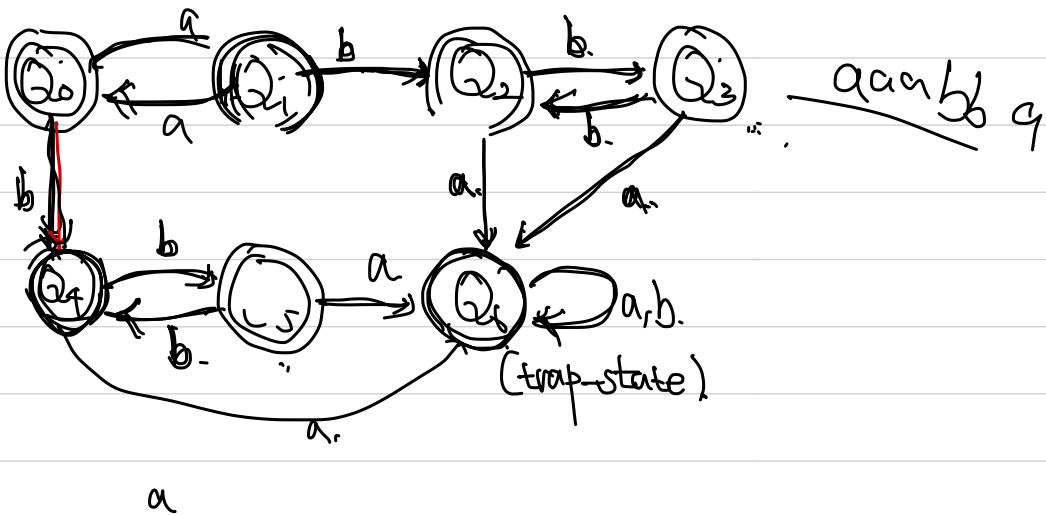
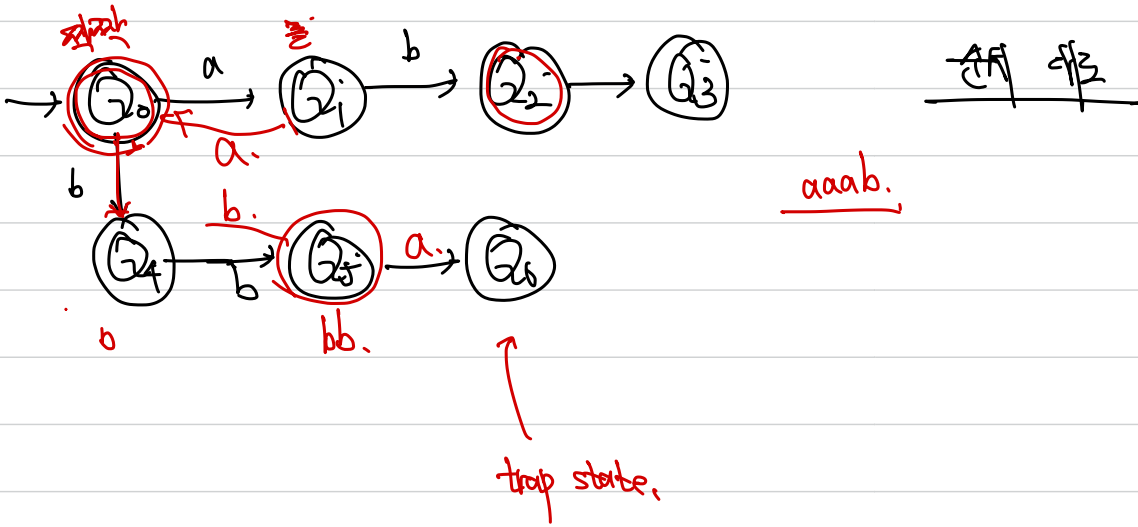
\Rightarrow

(4) 주어진 NFA는 정칙어 $(L)_{R.E.}$ accept 하는 NFA의 transition graph이다.



$L_1 = \{ a^{2n+1} b^{2m+1} \mid n, m \geq 0 \}$ $L_2 = \{ a^{2n} b^{2m} \mid n, m \geq 0 \}$ ~~$L_1 \cap L_2 = \{ a^{2n} b^{2m} \mid n, m \geq 0 \}$~~

c1) $L_1 \cup L_2$ 를 accept 하는 DFA 만들기. 이는 항상 가능하다.
→ 둘다 들어오면 accept.



#4.

다음과 같이 정의되는 grammar.

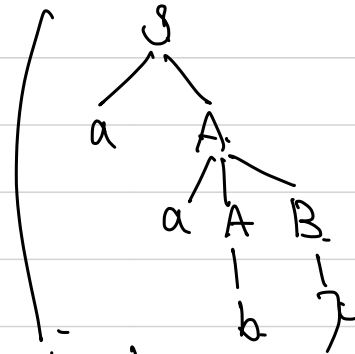
$$G = (\{S, A, B, C\}, \{a, b, c\}, S, P)$$

$$P: S \rightarrow aA, \quad A \rightarrow aAB \mid C \mid b$$

$$B \rightarrow b \mid \lambda \quad C \rightarrow cC \quad D \rightarrow B \mid \lambda$$

c1) 이 grammar에 의해 생성되는 문자열의 string 1개를 선택하고 derivation tree를 그려라.

$$S \Rightarrow aA \Rightarrow a.aAB \Rightarrow \textcircled{aa.b} \Rightarrow \textcircled{aab}$$



#5.

다음과 같이 정의되는 language가 regular인지.

판단하고 증명하시오.

c1) $L = \{ \textcircled{a^{m^2}} \mid n \geq 1 \}$

$\forall m > 0 \quad w = \textcircled{a^{m^2}} \quad (|w| \geq m)$

$\overset{m^2}{\underbrace{a \dots a}}$

consider all decomposition of $w = xyz \quad (|xy| \leq m, |y| \geq 1)$

y has the form of $a^k \quad (1 \leq k \leq m)$

$w_0 = xz = \textcircled{a^{m^2-k}} \notin L$

$\textcircled{m^2-k} \rightarrow \textcircled{(m-1)^2} \quad \text{so.}$

$$m^2 - 1 \geq m^2 - k \geq m^2 - m$$

$$(m+1)(m-1) \quad m(m-1)$$

$$(2) L = \{ \underbrace{a^n}_{2m} \underbrace{b^{2l+1}}_{2m+1} \mid n \leq l, n \geq 1, l \geq 1 \}$$

$$\forall m > 0 \quad w = \underbrace{a^{2m}}_{2m} \underbrace{b^{2(m+1)+1}}_{2m+3} = \underbrace{a^{2m}}_{2m} \underbrace{b^{2m+3}}_{2m+3}$$

consider all decomposition of $w = xyz$ ($|xy| \leq m, |y| \geq 1$)

y has the form of a^k ($1 \leq k \leq m$)

$$w_0 = xz = \underbrace{a^{2m-k}}_{2m-k} \underbrace{b^{2m+3}}_{2m+3}$$

$\therefore L$ is not regular.

$$\underbrace{w_1}_{\substack{W_1 \\ \text{is}}} = x y^k z = \underbrace{a^{2m-k}}_{2m-k} \underbrace{b^{2m+3}}_{2m+3} \notin L$$

$2m+3k > 2m+3$

6. 다음의 명제의 참, 거짓을 판별하고 간단히 증명하라.

(1) regular language는 unambiguous 하다.

DFA는 결정론적이다.

(2) L 이 regular language 일때 homomorphism h 에 대해

$h(L^R) = (h(L))^R$ 이 성립한다.

아무튼 관련된 명제들이 존재한다.

①

L 이 regular language $\rightarrow L^R \subseteq$ regular language

$\therefore h(L^R) \subseteq$ regular language 옴.

② $h(L)$ 이 regular language 이면 $(h(L))^R \subseteq$ regular language 옴

이것을 증명

③ regular ~~isn't~~ language L 이라 하여 두 명제 중 진리.
가정해 보자.

[문제 1] $L_1 \subseteq L$ 을 만족하는 language L_1 은 regular 옴.

[문제 2] $L \subseteq L_2$ 을 만족하는 language. L_2 은 regular 이다.

$L = \{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$ not regular.

$\{a^n b\} \rightarrow$ regular language. \therefore (false)

regular. [문제 1] \rightarrow 거짓.

L_2 (L) \rightarrow not regular

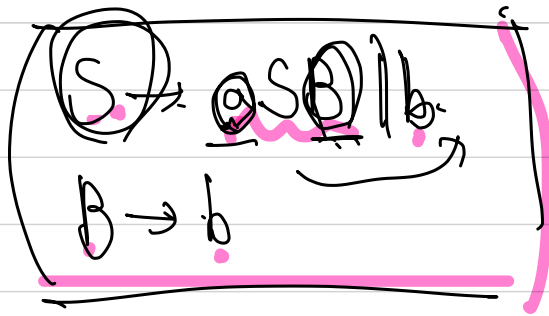
$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$

$L \rightarrow$ (true) \rightarrow regular 라

[문제 2] \rightarrow 거짓

(4) $L = \{a^n b^{n+1} \mid n \geq 1\}$ generate 하는 S-grammar을 존재한다.

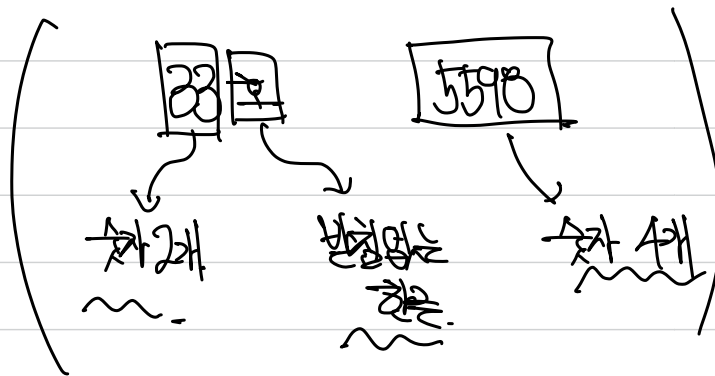
abb.
acabb.
aacabbb.



$A \rightarrow \alpha$
 $(A \in V, \alpha \in T, \alpha \in V^*)$
 (A, α) 유한.

$S \Rightarrow aSB \Rightarrow aaSBB \Rightarrow aacabbb$

#1.



$A \rightarrow 4 | 2 | c | \dots$
 $B \rightarrow 1 | 1 | \dots$
 $C \rightarrow 0 | 1 | 2$

(Context free grammar) $(A \rightarrow \alpha, A \in V, \alpha \in (V \cup T)^*)$

$S \rightarrow \underline{CCABCCC.C}$ → context free Grammar

