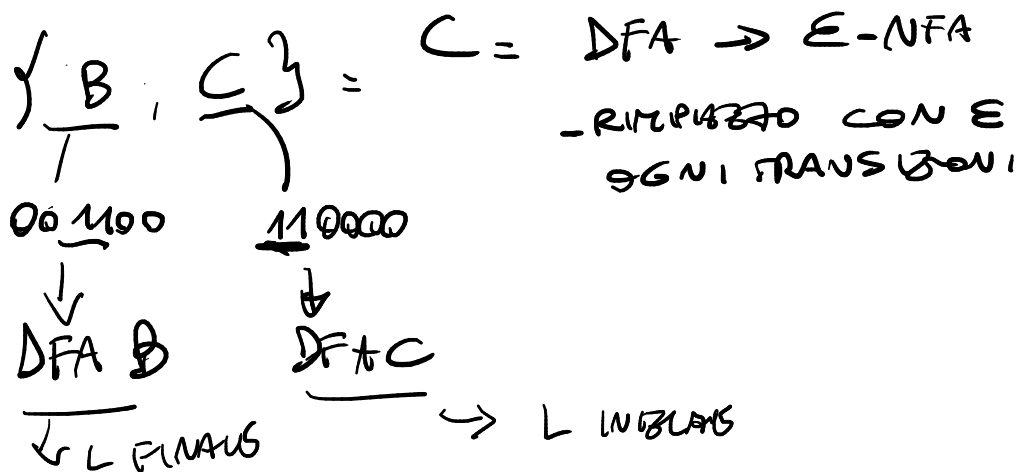


^A1.44 Let B and C be languages over $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$. Define

$$B \stackrel{1}{\leftarrow} C = \{w \in B \mid \text{for some } y \in C, \text{ strings } w \text{ and } y \text{ contain equal numbers of 1s}\}.$$

Show that the class of regular languages is closed under the $\stackrel{1}{\leftarrow}$ operation.



① se $L \in C = \text{ES GOLANS} \rightarrow \exists \text{ DFA } C (Q, Z, q_0, \delta, F)$

② converti C in $\xrightarrow{\text{OR}} \text{NFA} \exists \text{ NFA } N (Q, Z, q_0, \delta, F)$

$- F' = F$
 $- q_0' = q_0$

$$\rightarrow \delta(q_i, 1) = \delta(\underline{q_i}, 1) \cup q_i, \quad i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\text{oppure } \delta(q_i, 1) = \delta(q_i', 1) = \delta(q_{i+1})$$

$$\text{so } w \in \stackrel{1}{\leftarrow}, \quad q_0 = q_0'$$

$$s_0 \xrightarrow{w_1} s_1 \xrightarrow{w_2} \dots \xrightarrow{1} \dots$$

$$s_i \xrightarrow{1} \dots s_n$$

$s_0 \dots s_{n-1}$ TUTTI STATI
 NON FINALI

COMPUTAZIONE ACCETTANTE

1.38 An *all*-NFA M is a 5-tuple $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ that accepts $x \in \Sigma^*$ if *every* possible state that M could be in after reading input x is a state from F . Note, in contrast, that an ordinary NFA accepts a string if *some* state among these possible states is an accept state. Prove that all-NFAs recognize the class of regular languages.

$\exists ! \text{ NFA } \subseteq \text{ ALL-NFA } (\Rightarrow) \text{ OVUNDO}$
 POTREBBE (?) AVERE LO STATO ACCETTANTE
 ALL-NFA RICONOSCE L. REGOLARE

Direzione 1: Ogni linguaggio regolare è riconosciuto da un all-NFA

(\Rightarrow)

Direzione 2: Ogni linguaggio riconosciuto da un all-NFA è regolare

$\left\{ \exists q_{\text{ACC}} \cup \text{ECLOSE}(q_i, a) \right\} \rightarrow \text{ALGORITMO}$
 \downarrow
 \exists FORSE UNO
 STATO
 ACCETTANTE

```
for each  $q \in S$  do
   $S' \leftarrow S' \cup \delta_n(q, a)$ 
end for
 $S' \leftarrow \text{ECLOSE}(S')$ 
 $Q\_D \leftarrow Q\_D \cup \{S'\}$ 

if  $S' \subseteq F_n$  then
   $F\_D \leftarrow F\_D \cup \{S'\}$ 
end if
```

(\Rightarrow)
 $\exists \text{ NFA, allora } \exists \text{ ALL-NFA}$
 $q_n \cup \text{ECLOSE}(\text{NFA})$
 \dots
 \exists STATO ACCETTANTE

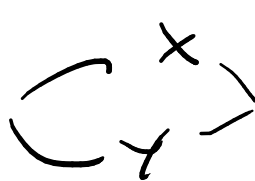
$(\Leftarrow) \exists \text{ ALL-NFA, } \exists \text{ NFA CON STATO ACCETTANTE}$
 (TRIVIALE/ovvio)

8. (Bonus Question.) If A is a language, let $A_{\frac{1}{2}}$ be the set of all first halves of strings in A , so that

$$A_{\frac{1}{2}} = \{x \mid \text{for some } y, |x| = |y| \text{ and } xy \in A\}.$$

Show that if A is regular, then so is $A_{\frac{1}{2}}$.

- **Transizione:** $\delta'((p,q), a) = \{(\delta(p,a), r) \mid \delta(r,b) = q \text{ per qualche } b \in \Sigma\}$

↓
NFA TALIS CUS  NON DETERMINISTICO
 $|x| = |y|$

1. Partiamo da (q_0, q_f) - iniziamo dall'inizio per x , dalla fine per y

2. Leggendo simbolo a da x :

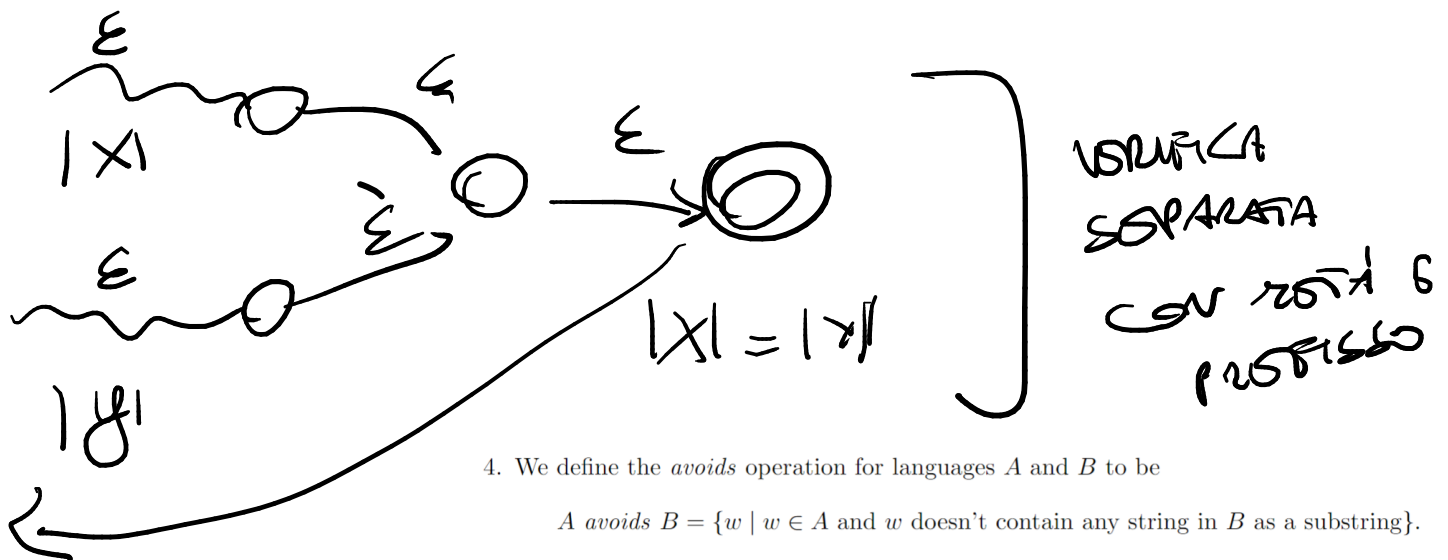
- Componente "avanti": $p \rightarrow \delta(p,a)$ (normale avanzamento)
- Componente "indietro": $q \rightarrow r$ (dove r è tale che $\delta(r,b) = q$ per qualche b che "indiviamo" essere in y)

3. Accettiamo quando raggiungiamo (q_f, q_0) - abbiamo completato x arrivando a uno stato finale, e completato y "tornando" all'inizio

Interpretazione:

- La prima componente traccia: $q_0 \rightarrow^a a_1 q_1 \rightarrow^a a_2 \dots \rightarrow^a a_n q_f \in F$
- La seconda componente traccia (al contrario): $q_f \leftarrow^b b_n q_{n-1} \leftarrow^b b_{n-1} \dots \leftarrow^b b_1 q_0$

Ma nell'NFA, " \leftarrow^b " diventa " \rightarrow^b " scegliendo nondeterministicamente r tale che $\delta(r,b) = q$.



4. We define the *avoids* operation for languages A and B to be

$$A \text{ avoids } B = \{w \mid w \in A \text{ and } w \text{ doesn't contain any string in } B \text{ as a substring}\}.$$

Prove that the class of regular languages is closed under the *avoids* operation.

Solution. The definition of A avoids B may be restated equivalently as the set difference between A and $\{w \mid w \text{ contains a string in } B \text{ as a substring}\}$. The set difference between two languages C and D , denoted $C \setminus D$, equals $C \cap \overline{D}$. If both C and D are regular, then $C \setminus D$ is also regular, as the class of regular languages is closed under intersection and complementation.

For a regular language B , the set $\{w \mid w \text{ contains a string in } B \text{ as a substring}\}$ can be expressed as $\Sigma^* R_B \Sigma^*$, where Σ is the alphabet and R_B is a regular expression for B , and hence is also regular. So, the class of regular languages is closed under the *avoids* operation. \square

(FUNCTIONS
ROLL.
RISERARI)

DUB Autom - ~~errors~~ \downarrow

$U \neq Y \cup$

$P > 0 = d + Y$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{r} 111 + \\ 110 = \\ \hline 101 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} z \\ y \\ x \end{array}$$
$$\frac{(10)^K}{2}$$

⑤

NON VUOL

4

Los Angeles!

$$[w = xy^iz, i \geq 0, y \neq \epsilon]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{\bullet}^{k+1} \quad \textcircled{\bullet}^{k+1} \\ \frac{k+1}{k+2} = 1 \end{array} \right\} \textcircled{\bullet}^{\frac{n/m}{e'}} \text{ intro}$$

Definisci $\text{INTERLEAVE}(A) = \{x_1 z_1 x_2 z_2 \dots x_n z_n x_{n+1} \mid x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n+1} \in A, z_1 z_2 \dots z_n \in \{a, b\}^*, |z_1 z_2 \dots z_n| = n\}$.

Dimostra che se A è regolare, allora $\text{INTERLEAVE}(A)$ è context-free

3 NTA

EQUIVALENCE

$$x_1 z_1 x_2 z_2 \dots x_n z_n x_{n+1}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow X_1 S_i \\ S_i \rightarrow X_i Z_i S_{i+1} \quad i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \\ \dots \\ \overbrace{F \rightarrow X_{n+1}} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} | X_1 \dots X_{n+1} \in A, \\ Z_1 \dots Z_n \in \{a, b\}^* \\ |Z_1 \dots Z_n| = n \end{array}$$

$\{A \rightarrow BC\}$ loop in i
 $\Sigma \subseteq \Sigma', V \subseteq V', S \subseteq S'$

$$G = (\Sigma, V, R, S) = G'(\Sigma', V', R', S')$$

$R \rightarrow$ YES - INSERIRUSNO
 $R \rightarrow$ NO - INSEIRUSNO

CFG - NFA

$(x_1 z_1 \dots x_n z_n) \rightarrow$ SORTABLE,
 NON
 AMBIGUA!

$x \in$ INTERMEDIARY, \exists UNA CFG IN CNF
 TALE $x_1 z_1 \dots x_n z_n x_{n+1}$

$[$ NO GOOD $]$ \rightarrow OUTPUT

$f(x) \in$ OUTPUT $\mid \exists$ UNA CFG ...