

$1^{\circ}/2^{\circ}$



DFA / RB

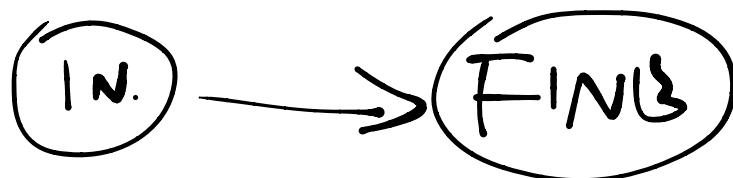
PUMPING LEMMA

TURING-RIDGE

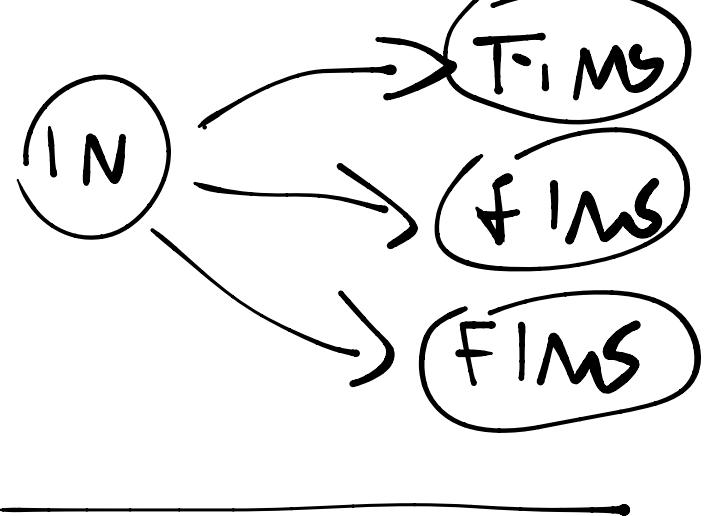
DECIDIBILITY

NP + PSPACE

DFA



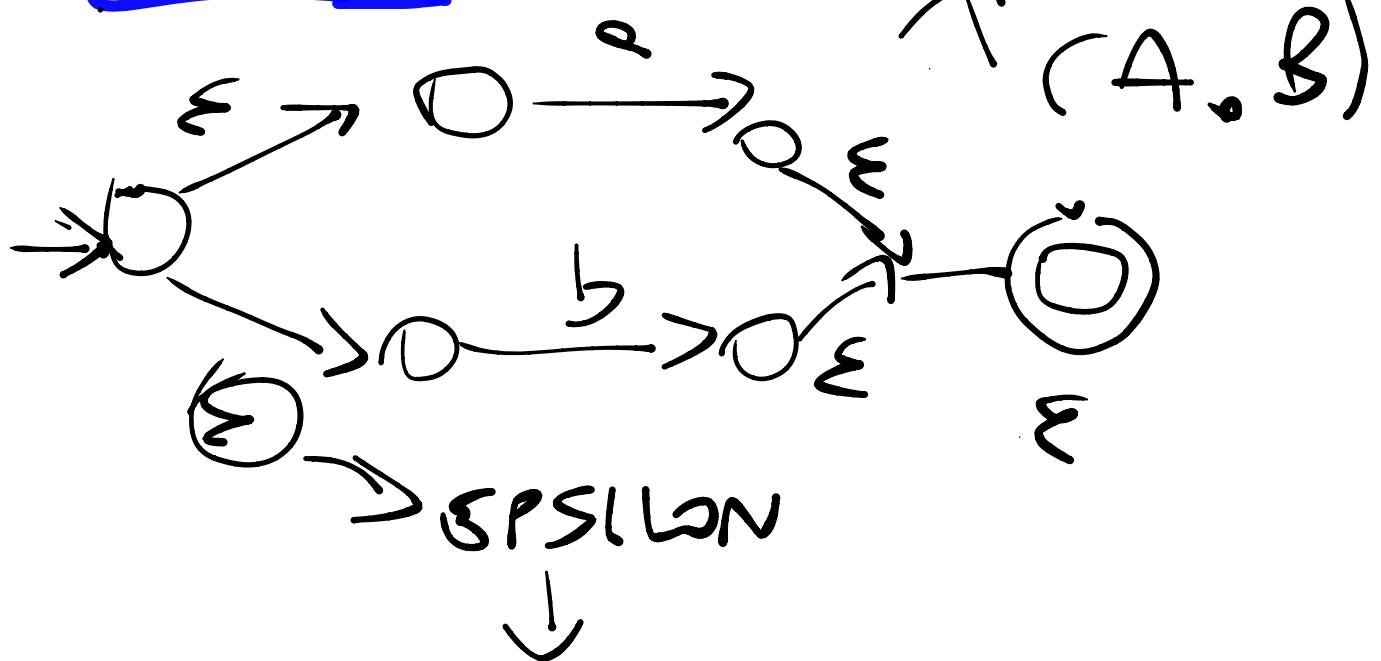
NFA



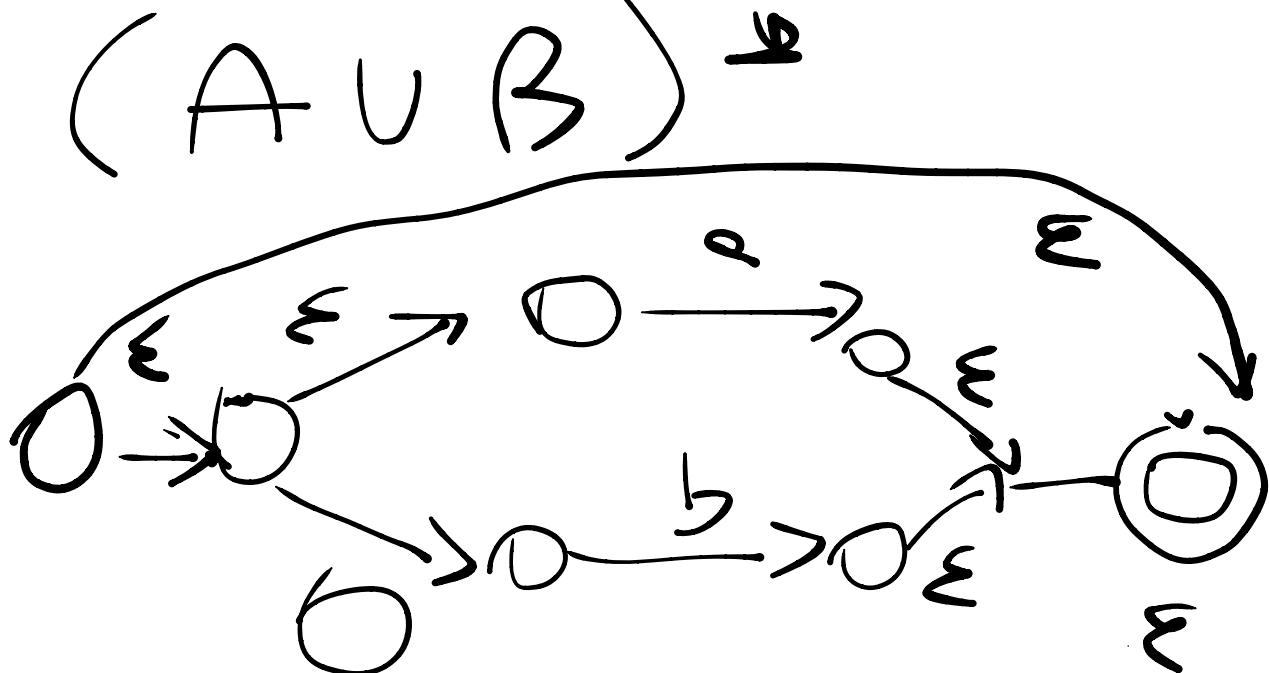
$\text{BR} \rightarrow$
RBC. 5x PR.

$$(A \cup B)^* A \subset^*)^*$$

$\vdash \cup B$ \hookrightarrow ent.



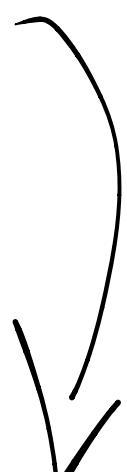
NON CONSUM
SIN ROLI
D.I. INPUT



$(A \cup B)$

(A, B) STAR D.
KUSMS

$$A^* = A A A \dots \dots$$



DFA



DFA'S NO

(START STATE)

(+ 5 FINISH)

NFA

NON - DETERMINISTIC

(1 MOVE, * FINI)



6 NFA



6 DFA

RÈGLES

- ① 1 STATO INIZIALE
- 1 STATO FINALE

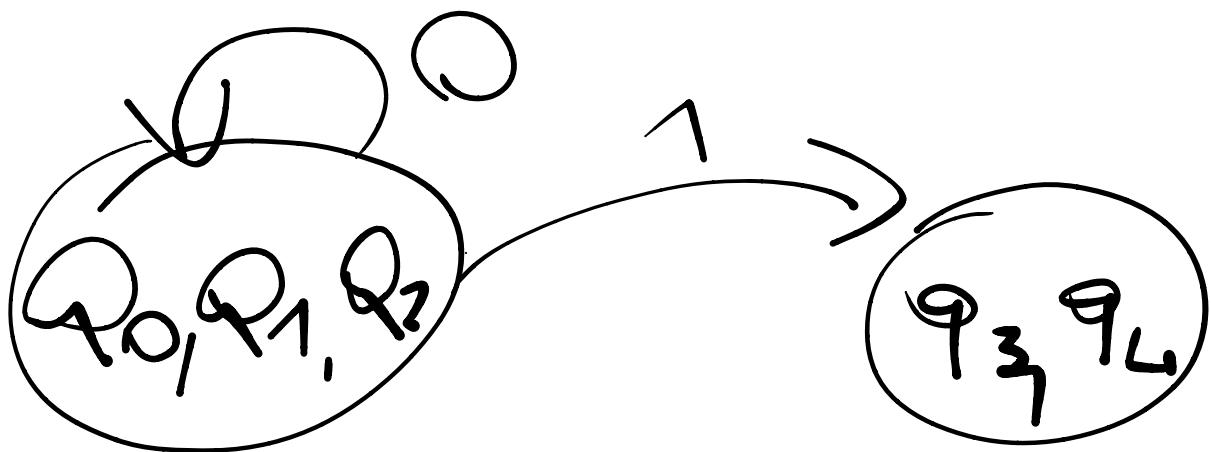
② SCEGLI UN
STATO S
GRIPPOVIA
"GLASSANDO"
US NEARSTOMI

$N \xrightarrow{\Delta} DFA$

(GNDFA)

Σ -CHIUSURE
(Σ -CLOSURES)

$$R_0 = (Q_0, Q_1, Q_2)$$



↑
ε - CLOSURE

STAR 5

SERVO AD
APPLICATIONS

GNFA



R_1, R_3

MAPP

Dove VAMMO

NUM GLI STAT



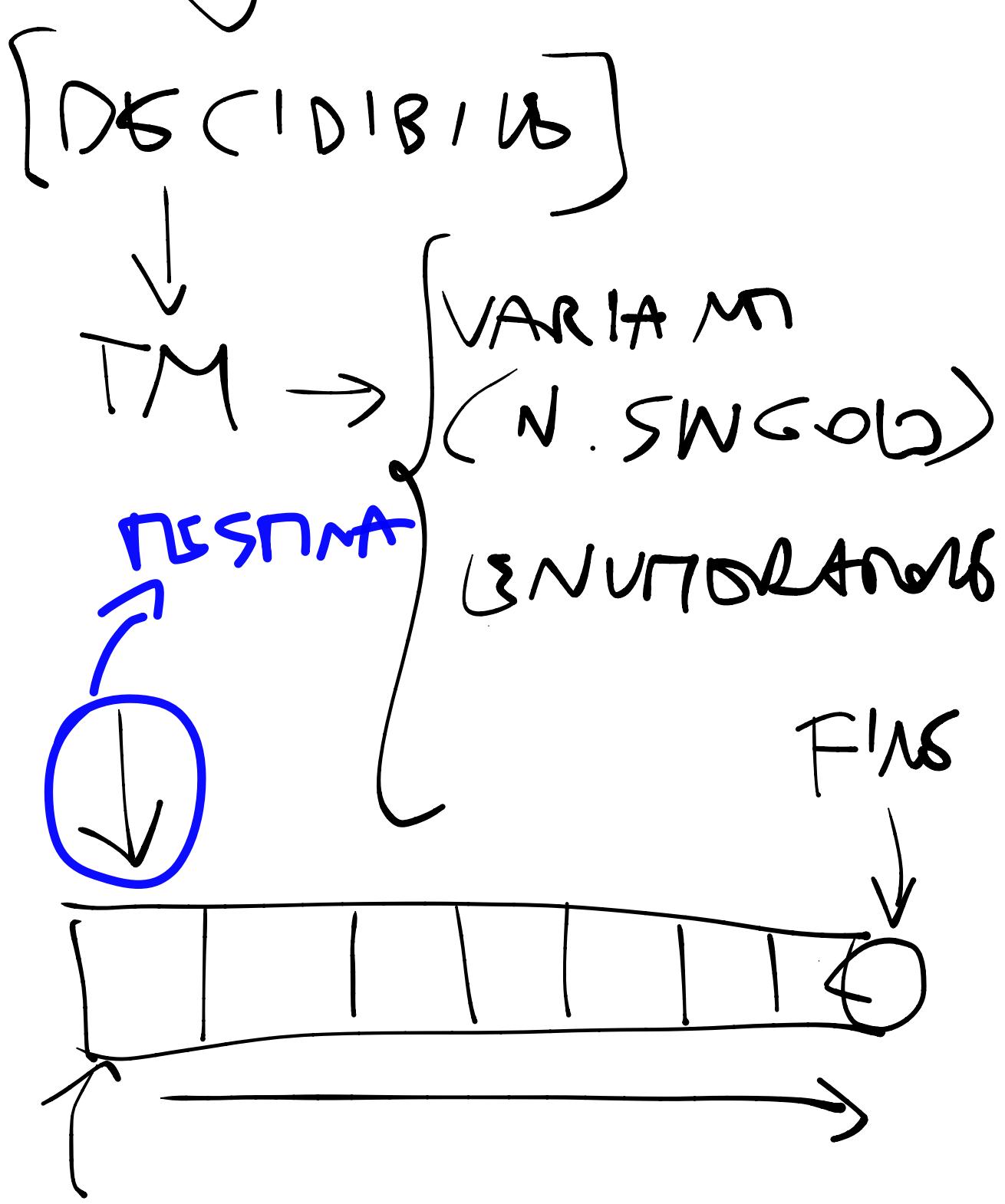
DISSEGNARO'

L'automa

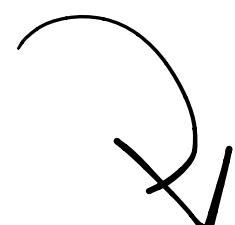
completo

DECIDIBILITÀ = TM

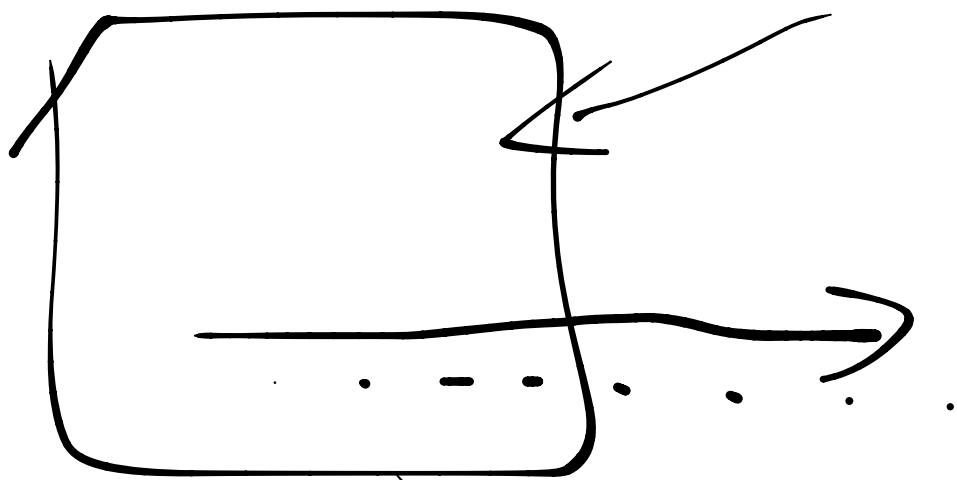
REGolarità = $\begin{cases} \text{DFA} \\ \text{NFA} \end{cases}$



IM 30
 [ENVIRONMENT]



$W = 1, \dots, M$



STRAMPARE
(SIPS OR)

TURING -
[RICONOSCIBILI]

RICONOSCIBILI DA
UNA M
(Omnidirezionali)

↑
OMANUS
US STRENGHS

DECIDIBILITÀ

↓

SI SA CHE
TERRA

INDECIDIBILITÀ

↓

(-HURTING PRESSURE)

DECIDIBILITÀ?

DESCRIPTIONS TM

TURING -
RECOGNIZABILITY
=

REGRS.
SUBSTRINGS

$$\textcircled{S_1} + \textcircled{S_2} = 8$$

e t

$$e = 3, t = 5$$

$$\infty + \infty = \infty$$

$r \cdot \beta =$

DIPENDONO DALL'INPUT

E DELLA SUA

LUNGHEZZA

E PER SEMPRE

DISPONIBILE

$$L = f \times \lvert \exists y \in L$$

X è soltanzone

$$f \underbrace{[ab]}_{\text{---}} bdc \}$$

L^* è Turing-
riconoscibile

↓
TM / Σ
che fa L

X SUBSTRING DI Y

Σ = enumeratore

- $\forall x$ (per ogni
stringa)

- $\exists y$ (esiste

park "self
frasi "y)

X R
X X X X
T

[R. S]

Y \leq X
T

(Solutions)

for i = 1 to x, length

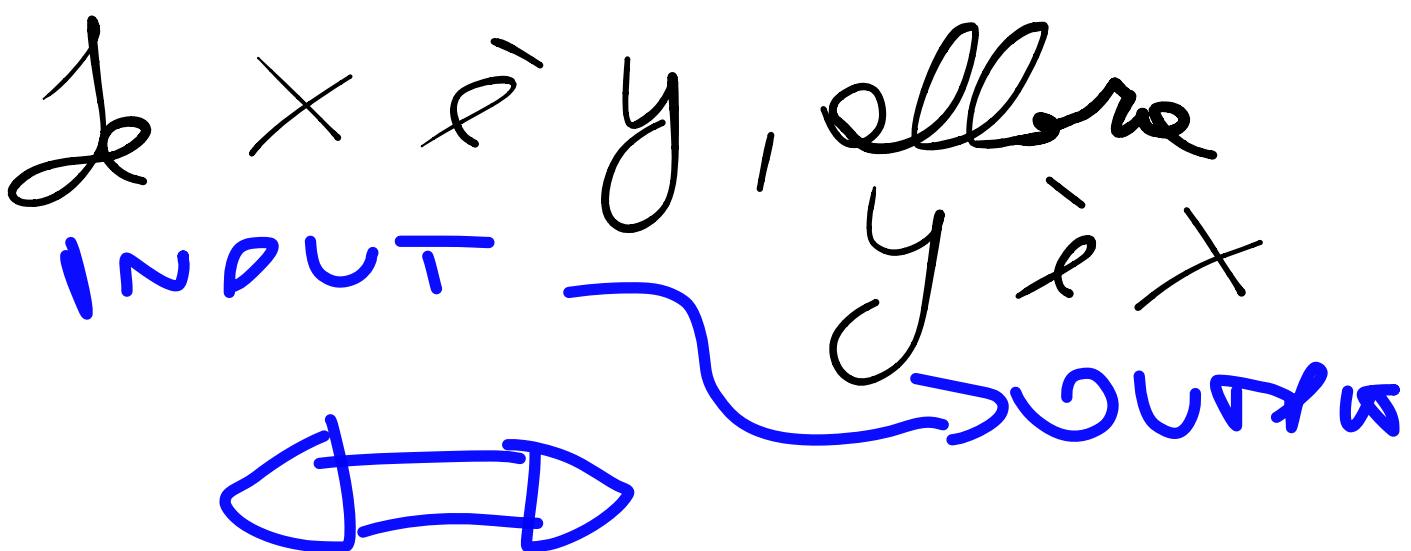
for j = 1 to y.

B che enumere
(n. 2) tutte le stringhe

$$x \in L^*$$

de qualche modo
esiste una y

tale che S occulti



ps

Se accepts , allora
input

$$y \in L^*$$

$\exists B$ tale che (1)
~~x~~ la parola y

oppure una
descrizione con
una TM



Minima TM

w input

M = the signi input
 $w \in L^*$

→ Consider symbols and nests

→ Verify $\exists y \in L$

→ If \exists , then
exists

→ If \nexists , then
white ignore
in loop

[DESCRIPTION
ADDITIONS]

[NP / NL]

Classi di
problemi

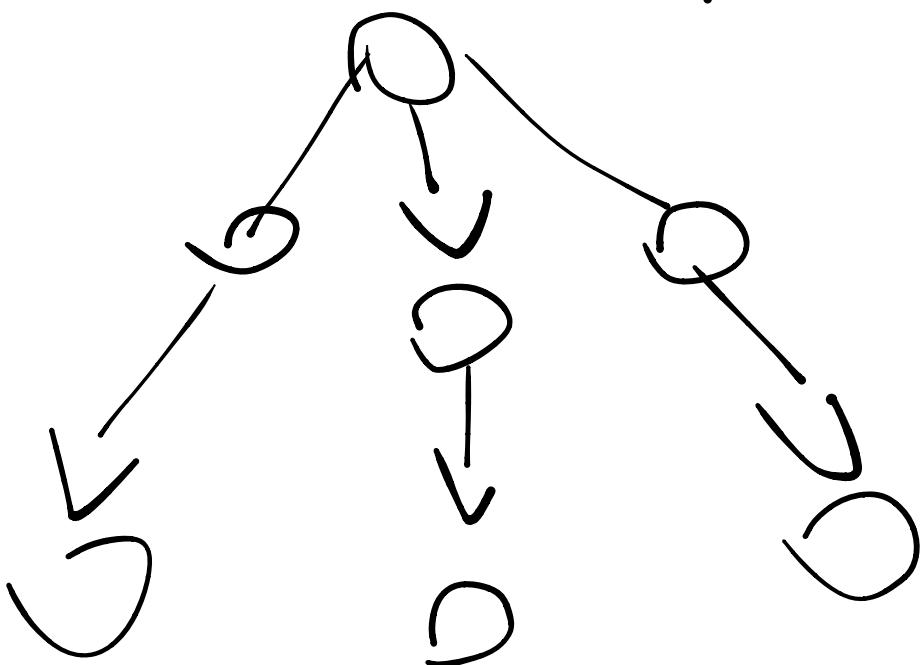


NL \rightarrow non-log
DISTRIBUITIONA

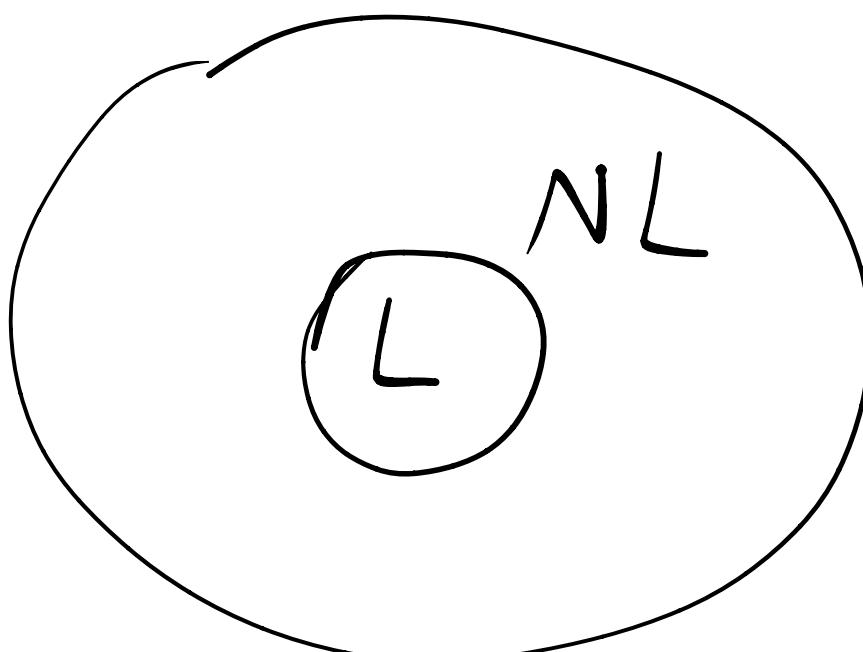
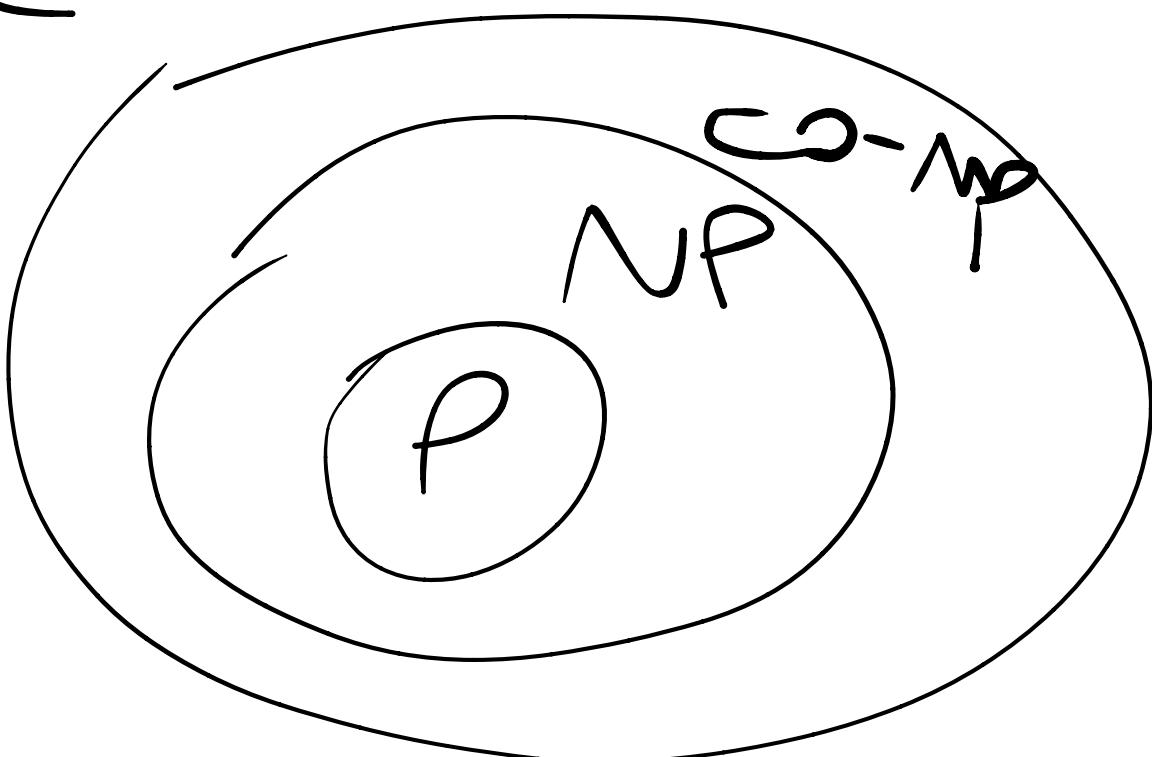
NP \rightarrow non-POLY

TM \rightarrow non-DST

TM



CLASSI DI CORPUSSTÀ



NL - Confusione



USAROW

Riaccordo di

NL

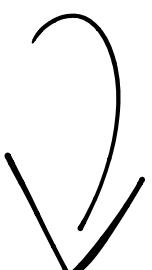


NDIM

(Non-Diagrammatico)

TM = Rossetti di

Gialcos



DESCRIVERS
OGNI TRADÌ
PROBLEMA



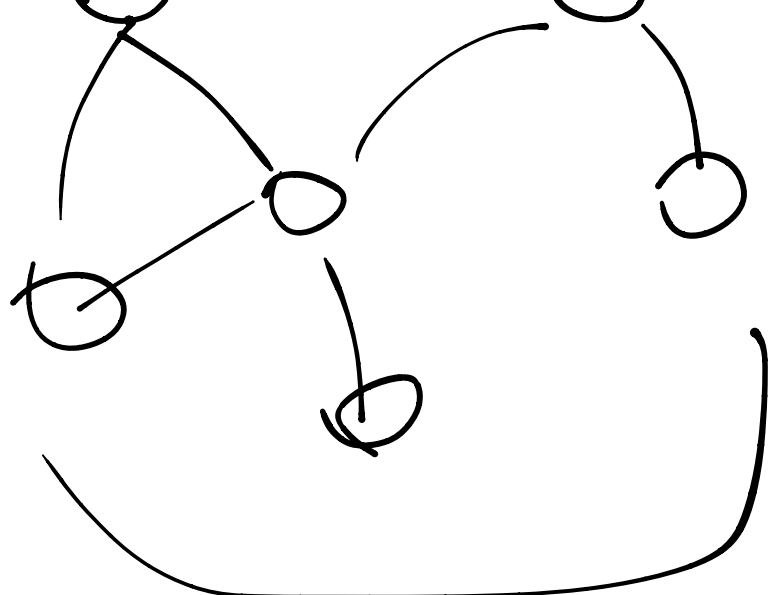
DESCRIZ. CON

QUALcosa G NL

IL PROBLEMA

$G = (V, \beta)$

verso i. ARCHI



ND-TM

PART

ponerse $\in P$



Como I RASS'

FIN LA

(N. DIVISIONES)

STRONGLY
CONNECTED

=

PERSONAL
COMPONENT



OGNI COPPIA
DI NODI HA
 ≥ 1 PRECEDENTI

NDTM \Rightarrow N

DESCRIZIONI AD
ALTRI USUARI

$$G = (V, E)$$

$\forall u, v \in G$

COPPIA DI
USUARI

VERIFICHE A..

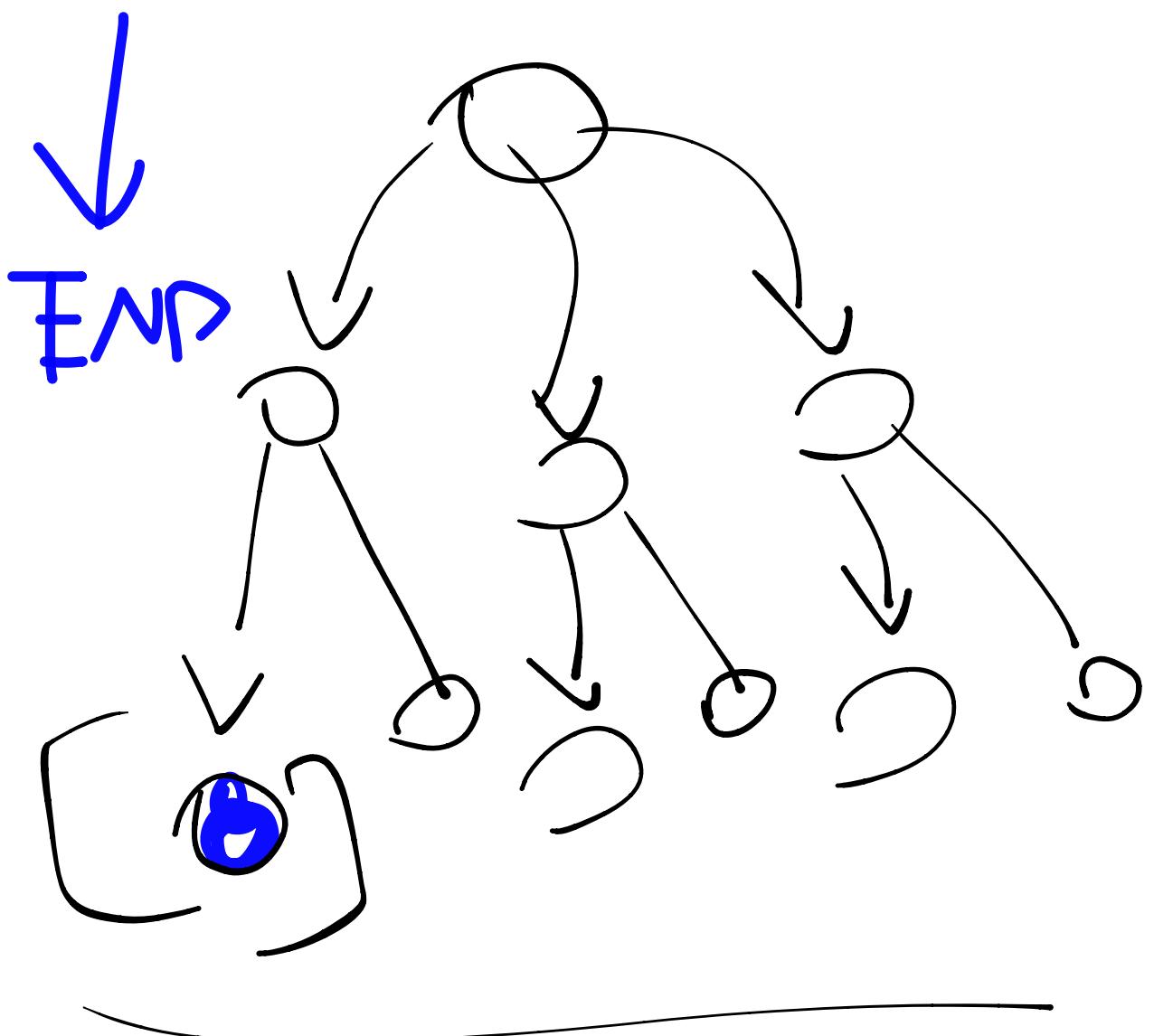
"CASUALITÀ"

CHÉ LA CONDIZIONE

VARGA



Ramo astromusico



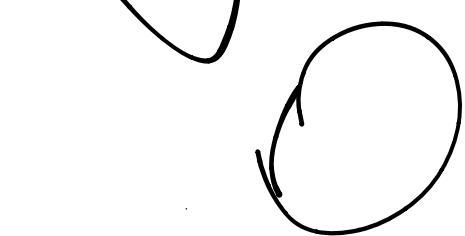
leg \rightarrow $M-NP$

Gyavit (G)

Carsinatin

= $\approx \rho_1$

Isus zw M

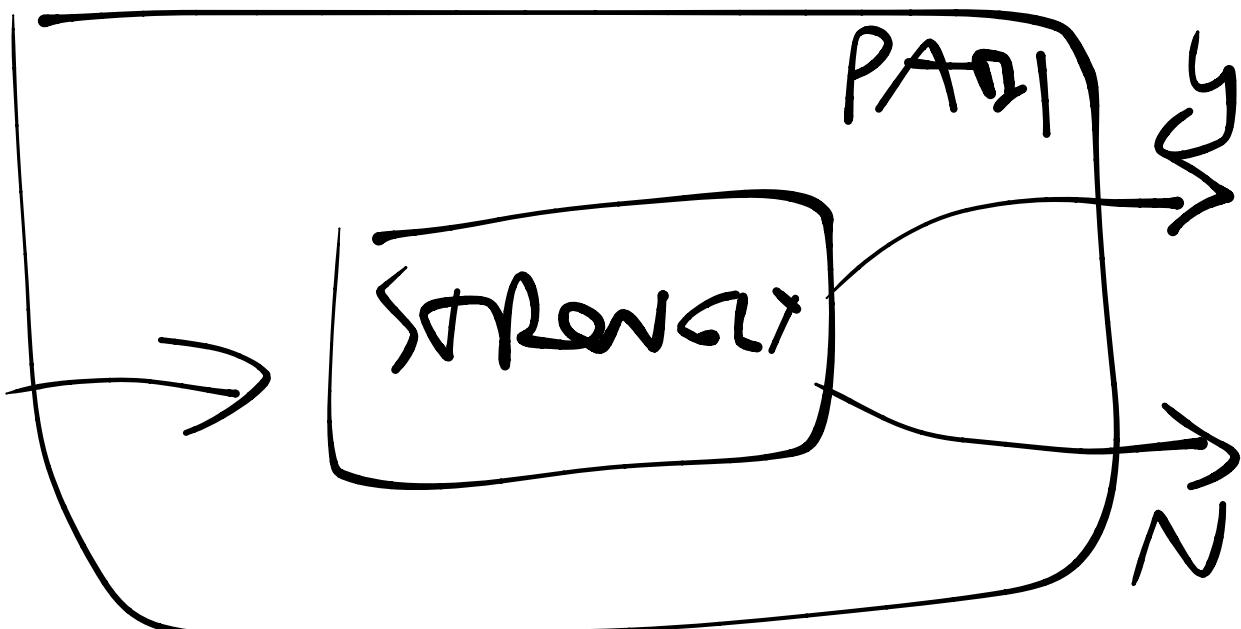


$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow$ $\rho_1 v$
Grenzen



part =
NR HAs
NL - HAs

PATH \leftarrow , STRONGLY



HANS =

Le troviamo una
sol. efficiente,
ma per tutti.

1 problema delle
stesse fini

[Se A risolve B,
usì B per spiegare]

A

$$G = (V, B)$$

Stoccolma

TM \rightarrow TAPIS
(NAS \leq m)

$(U, V) \rightarrow (V, W)$

\exists reason

.
↓

~~Part~~

$A \leq_P B$

—

