

**Teorema** Todo AFND tem um AFD equivalente (Reconhece mesma linguagem)

AFND  $N(Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, q_0, F)$

AFD  $M(Q', \Sigma, \Gamma, q_0', F')$

$Q' = \rho(Q) = 2^k$  estados de  $N$

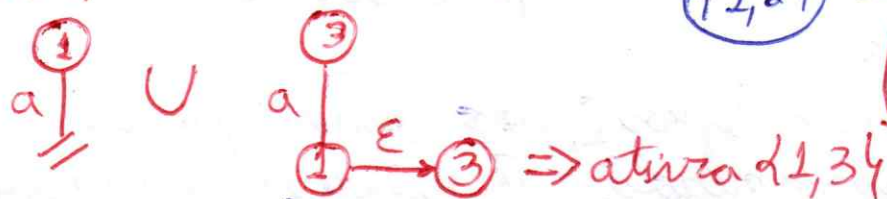
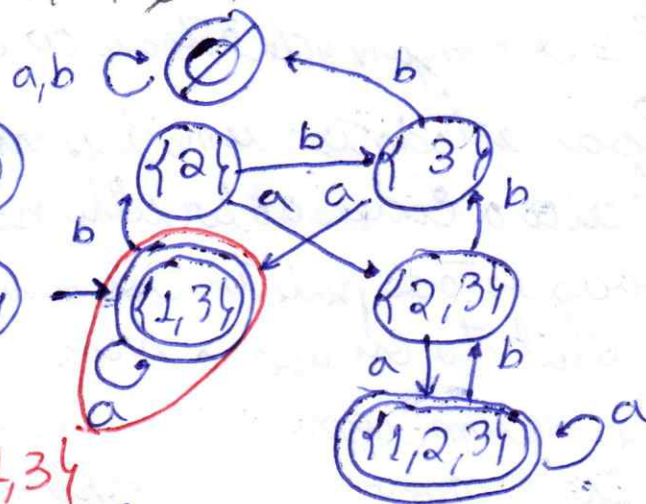
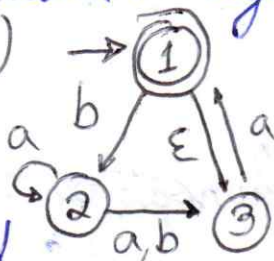
$q_0' = E$  e  $q_0'$  = estados atingidos por  $q_0$

$\Gamma(R, a) = \bigcup \Gamma(q, a) \mid q \in R$

$F' = \{R \in Q' \mid R \text{ contém um estado de } F\}$

$\delta'(\{1,3\}, a) \Rightarrow \delta(1, a) \cup \delta(3, a)$

$\Gamma$	a	b	$\epsilon$
1	$\emptyset$	$\{2\}$	$\{3\}$
2	$\{2,3\}$	$\{3\}$	$\emptyset$
3	$\{1\}$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$

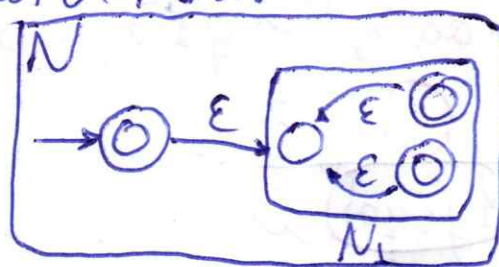
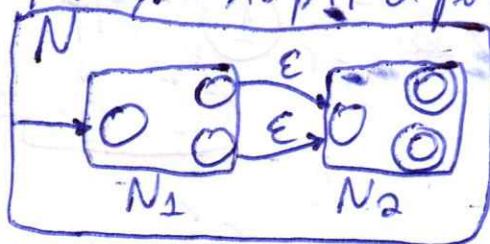
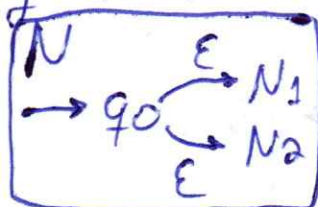


Linguagens regulares são reconhecidas por AF

**Teorema** As linguagens regulares são fechadas sob  $\cup, \circ, ^*$ ,

se  $A_1$  e  $A_2$  são linguagens regulares,  $A_1 \cup A_2$ ,  $A_1 \circ A_2$ ,  $A_1^*$  também são.

Prova: se  $A_1$  e  $A_2$  são linguagens regulares, existem AFND  $N_1$  e  $N_2$  que as reconhecem respectivamente, logo construir AFND  $N$  que reconhece  $A_1 \cup A_2$ ,  $A_1 \circ A_2$ ,  $A_1^*$  a partir de  $N_1$  e  $N_2$



Expressões regulares

$A^* = UA^n$ ,  $n \geq 0$  (0 ou mais repetições)

$A^+ = UA^m$ ,  $m \geq 1$  (1 ou mais repetições)

$\emptyset^* = \{\epsilon\}$

$A \cup \emptyset = A$

$A \circ \emptyset = \emptyset$

$(A \cup B)(C \cup D) = AC \cup AD \cup BC \cup BD$