

Seminal

$$m = |A| \cdot A \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$m = |B| \cdot B$$

$$t = m + m = |\{B \cup A\} \cap \{x\}| = |B \cup A|$$

1. Determinati care dintre următoarele două mulțimi sunt adesea potrivite.

două mulțimi A, B . Si dem.

$$z = |B| + |A| \neq z = |B \cup A|$$

i) $A \cap B \subseteq A \cup B \quad \text{DA}$

ii) $A \cap B \subseteq A \cup B \quad \text{NU}$

iii) $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| \quad \text{NU}, A \cap B \neq \emptyset \quad (d, o) \Rightarrow |B \times A| = |B| \cdot |A| \quad (\text{vii})$

iv) $|A \times B| = |A| \cdot |B| \cdot \text{DA}$

v) $|A^n| = |A|^n$, unde $A^n = \underbrace{A \cdot A \cdot \dots \cdot A}_{n \text{ ori}} \quad \text{DA}$

vi) ~~$A \cap B = A \cup B$~~ $|A| = |B| \cdot |A| = |B \times A| \quad (\text{v})$

vii) $A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ și } x \in B\}$

$A \cup B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ sau } x \in B\}$: situații nicioțită

orie $x \in A \cap B \Rightarrow x \in A \text{ și } x \in B \Rightarrow x \in A \cup B$

viii) $B = A$

$$A \cap B = A \cap A = A \quad (\text{ii}) \Rightarrow |A| = |A \cap A|$$

$$A \cup B = A \cup A = A \quad (\text{ii}) \Rightarrow |A| = |A \cup A|$$

$$|A| = |A| \cdot |A| = |A \times A|$$

$$|A| = |A| \cdot |A| = |A \times A| \quad (\text{viii})$$

(iii) P_0 . $|A|=m$
 $|B|=m$

homom.

$$AB = \{x \in A \cup B \mid |A \cup B| = m+m-1\}$$

$$P_0: A = \{1, 2, 3\} \rightarrow 3 \text{ elem.}$$

p.p.: $B = \{3, 4, 5\} \rightarrow 3$ elem. stăruș nu homomorf.

$$|A \cup B| = 5 \neq |A| + |B| = 6$$

$$AA \text{ sau } A = \{a\} \text{ (i)}$$

$$\text{vii) } AA \oplus B \text{ sau } A \oplus B \text{ (ii)}$$

$$P_0: f: A \rightarrow B \text{ cu } |A| + |B| = |A \oplus B| \text{ (iii)}$$

pt. fiecare $a \in A \exists |B|$ pe care $\{a, b\} \in B$ cu $b \in B$ (iv)

\Rightarrow ader.

$$v) |A \times B| = |A| \cdot |B| \quad |A| = H$$

$$n=2. |A \times A| = |A| \cdot |A| (=) |A^2| = |A|^2$$

$$\text{Folosim inducție: } \{a_1 \times \dots \times a_n \times 1 \times \dots \times 1\} = \{a_1 \times \dots \times a_n \times 1\} = \{a_1 \times \dots \times a_n\}$$

$$|A^n| = |A|^n \text{ ader. } \forall A \ni A \times \dots \times A = \{1 \times A\} \times \dots \times \{1\}$$

$$|A^{n+1}| = |A|^{|A|^{n+1}}$$

$$A = \emptyset \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$|A^n \times A| = |A|^n \cdot |A| \text{ ader. } A \times A = A \cap A$$

$$|A^m \times A| = |A^m| \cdot |A| = \text{dim}_1 A \text{ de inducție}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A^{m+1}| = |A|^{m+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A^n| = |A|^n = A \cdot A \cdot \dots \cdot A, n \geq 1, A \neq \emptyset$$

2. Afirmație. Pt. orice $m \geq 1$, orice n cauți acuzați cu boala.

(SSM) boala bulză

Dem. inducție după m . Pt. $m=1$ trivial.

$m \geq 2, m+1$.

ipoteză: Orice matrice H_1 , cu $|H_1| = m$, $H_1, H_2 \in H$,

$c(H_1) = c(H_2)$, unde $c(R) =$ celor trei tururi

Fie H' , cu $|H'| = m+1$. Fie $R \in H'$

$|H'| \{R\} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} m \Rightarrow \{H_1, H_2 \in H, \{R\}, c(H_1) = c(H_2)\}$

Fie $R' \neq R \in H$. $(R) \text{ este } \text{turul } 1 - n = 1 \text{ și } R' \text{ este } \text{turul } 2$

$|H' \{R'\}| \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} m \Rightarrow \{H_1, H_2 \in H, \{R'\}, c(H_1) = c(H_2)\}$

$R' \in H' \{R\} \Rightarrow c(R') = c(R) = c$

3. R înțelege A și A (similitatea A) n.m. :

Reflexiv: $t \times CA, xRx$

Sim.: $t^x, y \in A, xRy \Rightarrow yR^x$

Transitivitate: $t^x, y, z \in A, xRy, yRz \Rightarrow xRz$

Dati exemplu de relație R și R nu fie:

i) Reflexiv, sim., Transitiv \Leftrightarrow ader $\Sigma K+1$

ii) Reflexiv, sim., Trans. " \leq "

iii) Reflexiv, Sim., Trans. $\Leftrightarrow |a-b| = 0$, pt. un $\varnothing > 0$

4. Denumă un graf cu m noduri și cel puțin 2 meduri cu același grad. ($m \geq 2$)

Fie $m \geq 2$

Inductie după nr. de muchii în graf de la $\frac{m(m-1)}{2}$.
 Vizualizăm $n = m + 1$ într-un graf cu m noduri și $\frac{m(m-1)}{2}$ muchii.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m(m-1)}{2} = \infty \Rightarrow \text{Graful } K_m \text{ este adică că}$$

$$m \rightarrow m-1$$

$$\text{Habă sit } H \cup m = 1 \cup 1 \text{ nu } H \text{ sit}$$

Gradul $\ell \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\} \subset \{m = \{\ell\} \cup \{1\} \cup H\}$

$f(x)$ cu $\deg(x) = m-1 \Rightarrow \deg(y) = 0$ nu $x \neq y$ sit

$$(s.t.) \Rightarrow |\{y \mid \deg(y) = m-1\}| + 1 = m \leq |\{x \mid \deg(x) = m-1\}|$$

$$D = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m\} = \{H\} \cup H \cup \{x\}$$

... într-un (fuzionat) A este A este S. E

$$x \times x, A \times A : \text{grafuri}$$

$$x \times x = \{x \times x, A \times A, A \times x, x \times A\}$$

știa să fișă să fie să sită ită

$L + L \subseteq L$ (două sunt, să sită, să sită)

" " sunt, să sită, să sită (" "

$o \in L$ nu $A \in L$ (nu sită să sită să sită)

(habă)

$$\sum = \{0, 1\}$$

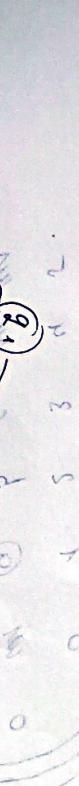
$$Q = \{(q_0, x_1), (q_1, x_2), (q_2, x_3), \dots\}$$

$$F = \{(q_2, x_3)\}$$

$$q_0 = (q_1, x_1)$$

AFD - (automat finit deterministic)

$$\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$$



- 1. abac x
- 2. bbb x
- 3. abb ✓
- 4. aba x
- 5. abaa ✓
- 6. bba ✓
- 7. ca ✓
- 8. ac ✓
- 9. abc x
- 10. caa x ✓
- 11. caaa ✓

$(Q, \Sigma, \delta, S, D, F)$

mult.
afplat
 $\{a, b, c\}$

unicupat.
de stată

mulf. de st. finit.
 $\{f, o\} = 3$

$\{g_0, \dots, g_5\}$

$\{(d, e, f), (e, f, g), (f, g, d)\} = \emptyset$

$\{(e, f, g)\} = \emptyset$

δ - fct. transiții

$\delta: Q \times Q \rightarrow \Sigma$

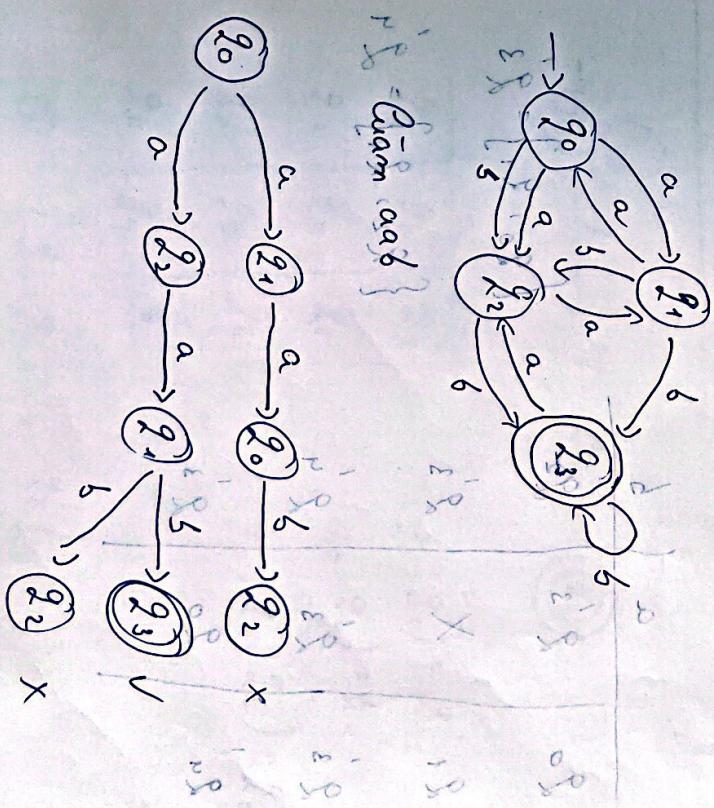
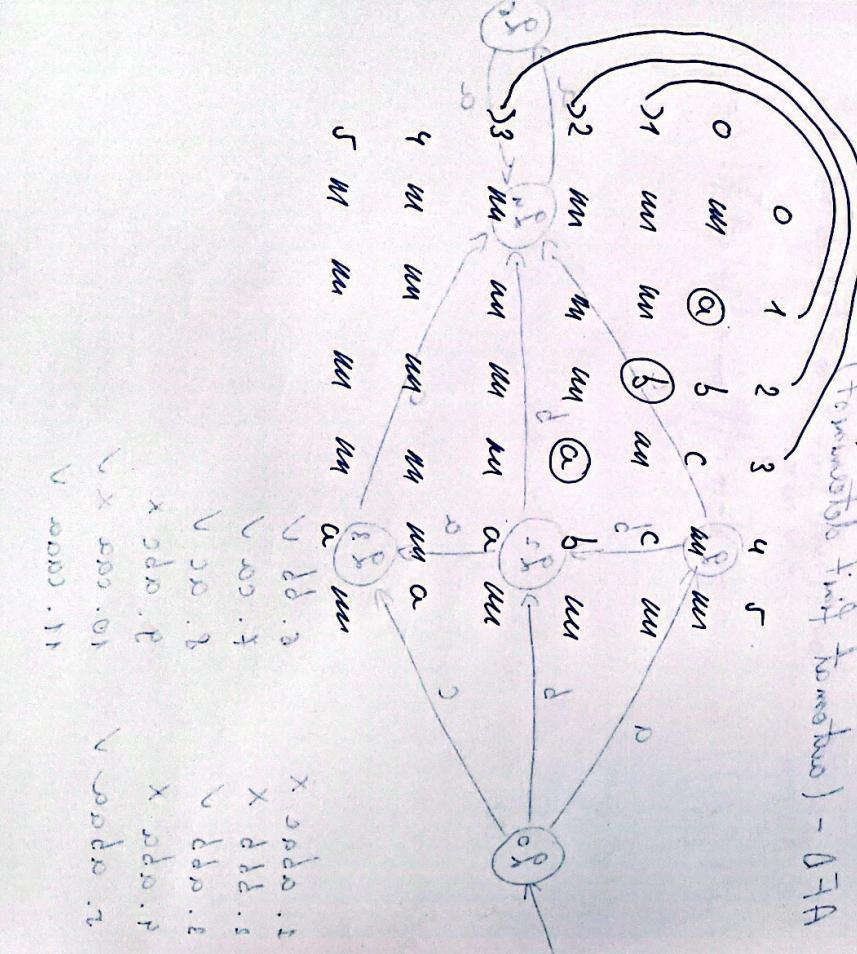
(terminație tristă sau nu) - $\delta \neq \emptyset$



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PROJECT:

1. LIB care să citească + valideze un AUV
2. Folosind 1, program care testează acceptarea unei litere.



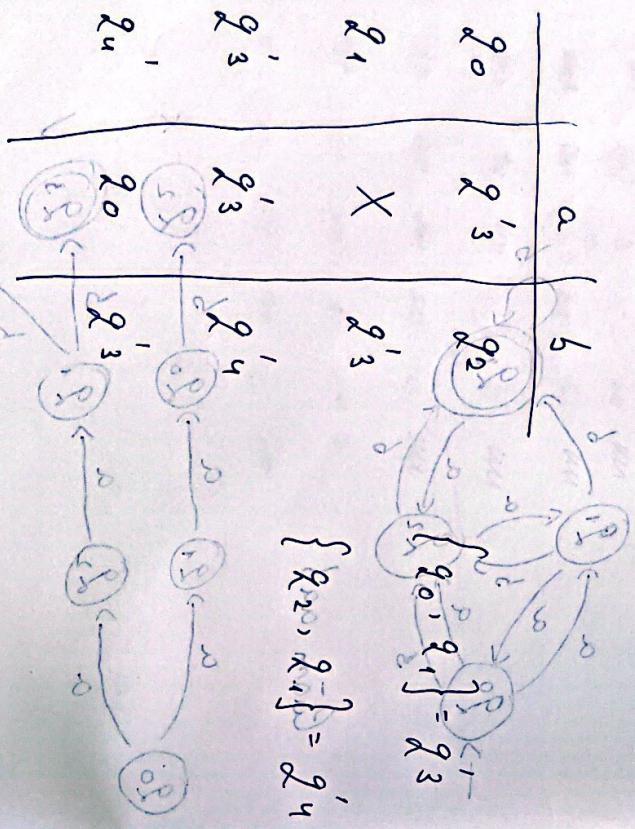
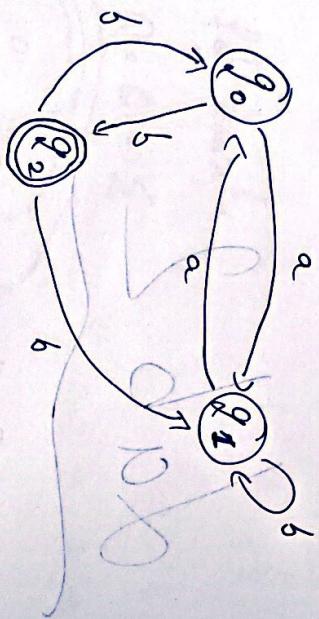
$q_0 \rightarrow q_3 \rightarrow q_1 \rightarrow q_3$

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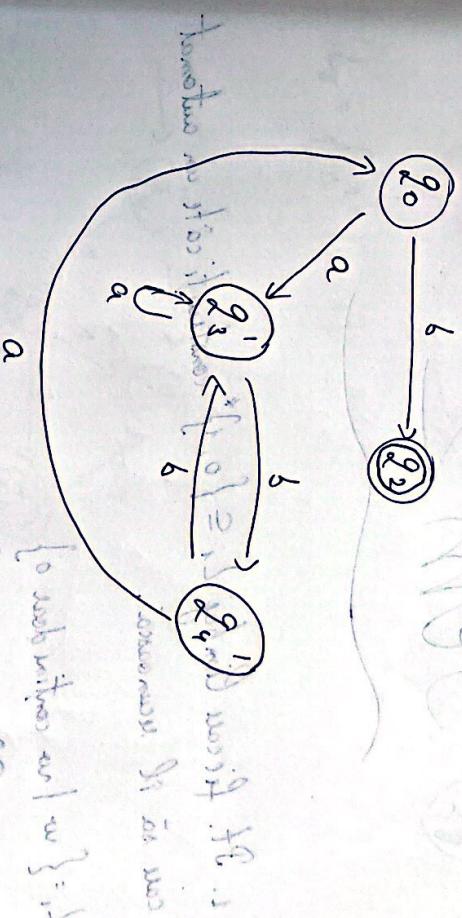
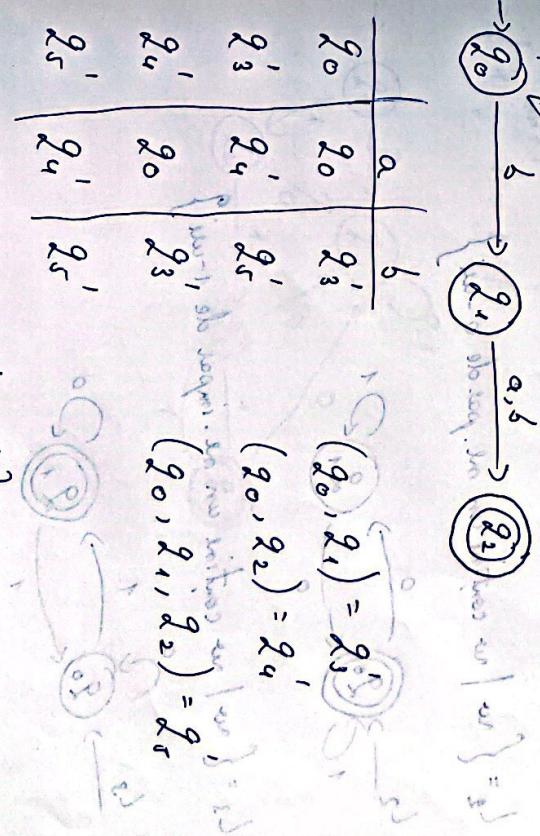
$$Q' = \{q_0, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$$

new start node
first and major + initial
as → acceptat

$$\text{simp } s - s_2 + s_3 + s_4$$



$$Q' = \{q_0, q_3, q_4\}$$



$L_1 = \{0, 1\}^*$

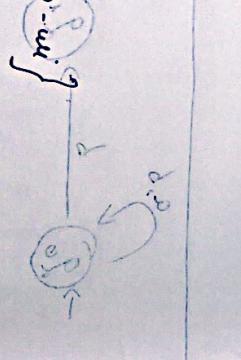
Om

- Pr. fiecare limbaj $L_i \subseteq \{0, 1\}^*$ constituie către un automat cu să se recunoască.

$L_1 = \{w \mid w \text{ conține doar } 0\}$

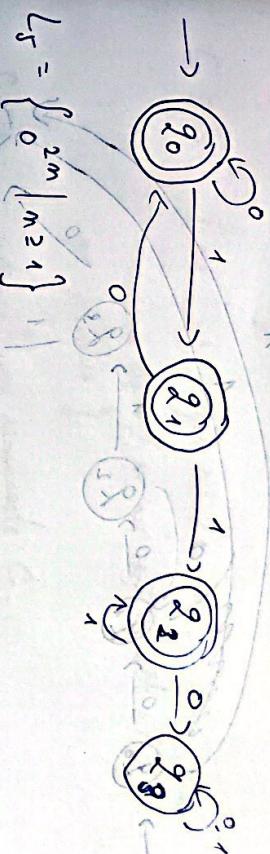
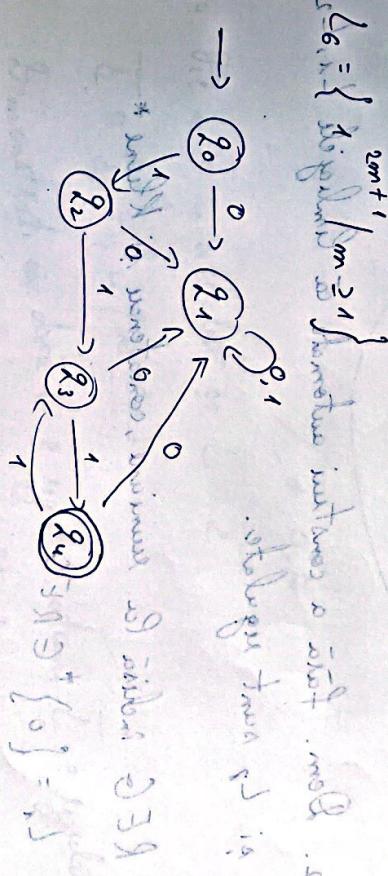


$L_2 = \{w \mid w \text{ conține un număr de } 0\text{-uri}\}$



$L_3 = \{w \mid w \text{ conține un nr. impar de } 0\text{-uri}\}$

$\Rightarrow \{0^{2m+1}, 1^{2m+1}\}$



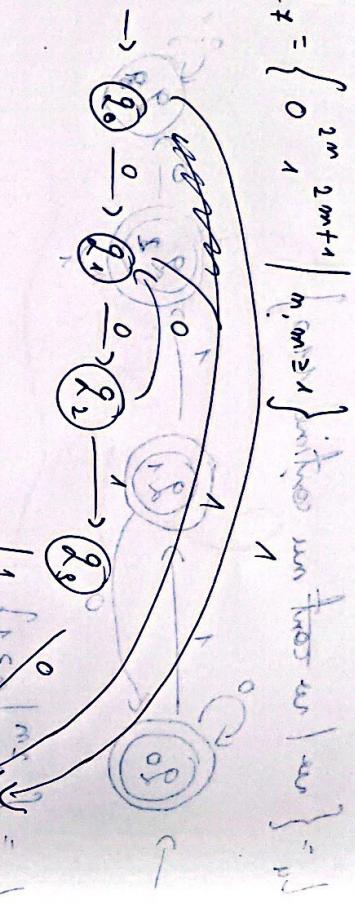
$L_6 = \{0^{2m+1}, 1^{2m+1}\}$ număr impar de 0-uri. Stăruire finală în
multe stări. În multe stări nu există să fie sări.
nu -> să se aplice nu

$$\{0^{2m+1}, 1^{2m+1}\} = \{0\}^+$$

$\{0^{2m+1}, 1^{2m+1}\} = \{0\}^+$

$$L_4 = \left\{ 0^{2^m} 1^{2^{m+1}} \mid \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} i = 1 \right\} = \{ \text{un tris } w \mid |w| = 2^{m+1} \}$$

$$\Sigma = \{ "1", 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1 \}$$



$L_8 = \{ w \mid w \text{ conține un nr. par de } 0 \text{-uri sau un nr. impar de } 1 \text{-uri} \}$

2. Dem. făcă a construi automata ca în imaginea L_1, L_2 , și L_8 sunt regulate.

REG include la numire, concatenare și Kleene *

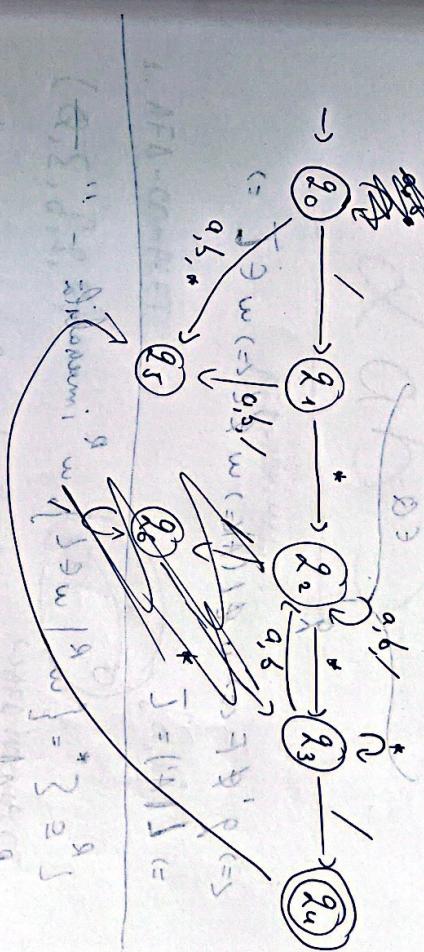
$$L_1 = \{ 0 \}^* \in REG$$

$$L_2 = L_5 \circ L_6 \in REG$$

$$L_8 = L_2 \cup L_3 \in REG$$

3. $\Sigma = \{ "1", 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1 \}$
 $L \subseteq \Sigma^* = \{ w \mid w \text{ împreună cu } 1^*, \text{ se termină cu } 1^*/\text{ și nu conține alt } 1^*/\text{ pe parale } \}$

Scrieți un automat care recunoaște C .



4. Fie $\overline{L} \subseteq \Sigma^*$ un alfabet și $L \subseteq \Sigma^* = \{ w \mid \dots \text{ și } w \}$

$$\overline{L} \subseteq \Sigma^* = \{ w \mid w \notin L \}$$

Demonstrați că dacă L este regulat, atunci \overline{L} este regulat.

L regulat. Fie A un DFA aș. $L(A) = L$

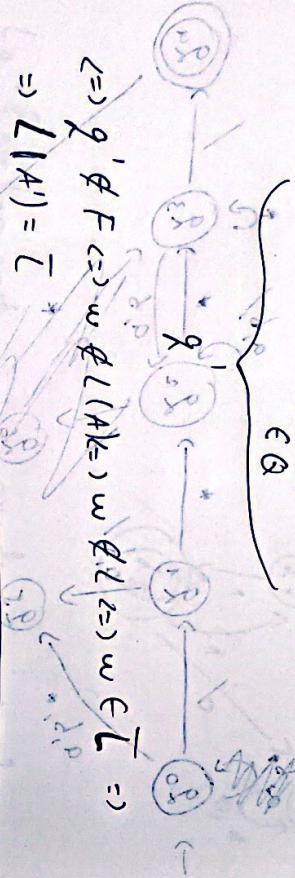
$$A = (\Sigma, Q, \delta: \Sigma \times Q \rightarrow Q, q_0 \in Q, F \subseteq Q)$$

Sei $A' = (\Sigma, Q, \delta)$ $\{q_0, F' = Q - F\} = 3$

Vom $L(A') = \overline{\{w \mid w \text{ kann } q_0 \rightarrow w\}} = \{3\}$

Sei $w \in L(A')$, $w = w_1 w_2 \dots w_n$ $\{w_m \text{ kann } q_0 \rightarrow w\}$

$\delta(w_m, \dots, \delta(w_1, \delta(w_0, q_0))) \in F' \Leftrightarrow w \in L$



$L^R \subseteq \{w^R \mid w \in L\}$, w^R invertiert - " -

L^R regulat.

$(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^R = \underbrace{w_n w_{n-1} \dots w_2 w_1}_{\text{umgedreht}} \in L \Rightarrow$

Sei A ein DFA $\Rightarrow L(A) \supseteq \{w \mid w\}$ $\{3\} \supseteq \{1\}$

Sei $A = (\Sigma, Q, \delta, q_0, F)$, J good ist istoren und

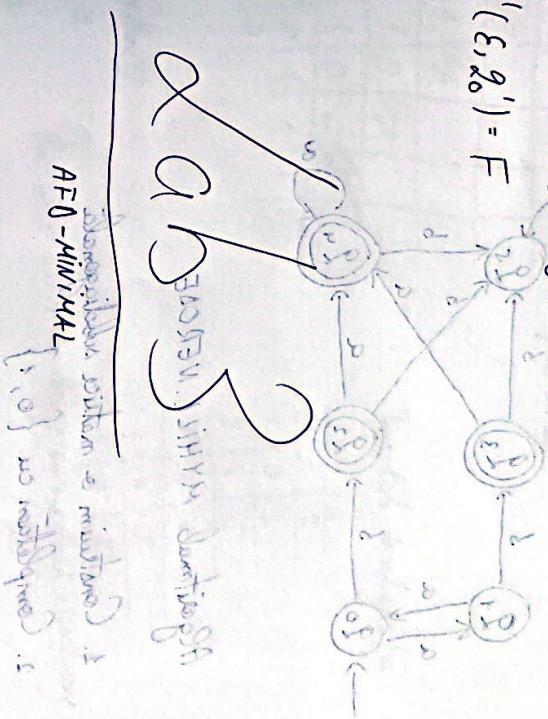
$A' = (\Sigma, Q', \delta', q_0', F')$ ist $A \neq A'$ nach J

$Q' = Q \cup q_0'$ (unde $q_0' \notin Q$)

$F' = \{q_0'\}^T \cdot Q \cdot Q \cdot Q \cdot Q = \{q_0\} = A$

$$\int(a, q_1) = q_2 \xrightarrow{a} \int'(a, q_2) = q_1$$

$$\int'(\epsilon, q_0') = F$$



1. AFA-COMPLET

$(Q, \Sigma, \delta, S, F)$

\hookrightarrow AFA-COMPLETE \rightarrow din finale stan placa finita

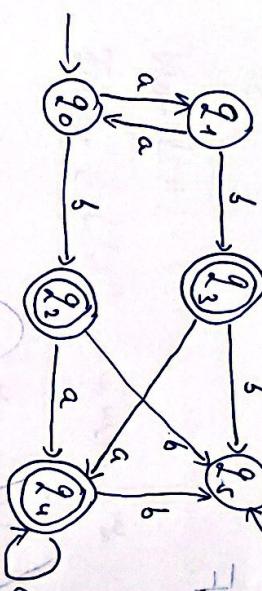
Plata exacte data

\hookrightarrow AFA-INCOMPLETE \rightarrow $O = (P, Q)$

Spansat din $P = Q$

$$P(E) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad P(Q) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Algoritmul MYHILL-NERODE

1. Construire o matrice subdiagonala
2. Completao cu $\{0, 1\}$

$$(P, Q) = \begin{cases} 1, & P \in F \\ 0, & Q \notin F \end{cases}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

TIP: Este de adiacență

	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	1	2	3	4
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0
3	1	1	0	0	0
4	1	0	0	0	0
5	0	1	1	1	2

pas III:

iterația ①

fie asta until no change on one full iteration

$$(0, 1) \leftarrow 0$$

$$(3, 2) \leftarrow 0$$

$$(4, 2) \leftarrow 0$$

$$(4, 3) \leftarrow 0$$

$$(5, 0) \leftarrow 1$$

$$(5, 1) \leftarrow 1$$

$$(0, 1) \rightarrow Q_0$$

$$(2, 3) \rightarrow Q_2 \quad (3, 4) \rightarrow Q_3 \quad (4, 2) \rightarrow Q_2$$

$$(0, 1) \rightarrow Q_0 \quad (2, 3) \rightarrow Q_2 \quad (3, 4) \rightarrow Q_3 \quad (4, 2) \rightarrow Q_2$$

$$Q^* = \{Q_2, Q_3, Q_4\}$$

$$\rightarrow T^* = \{Q_2, Q_3, Q_4\}$$

$$\{Q_2, Q_3, Q_4\} = \{Q_2, Q_3, Q_4\} = \{Q_2, Q_3, Q_4\}$$



Weg

A hand-drawn diagram on graph paper. It features a large 'W' shape at the top, with a curved arrow pointing from its left side towards a 'U' shape below it. The 'U' shape has a small arrow pointing upwards from its center. To the right of the 'U' shape is a vertical column of numbers: 4, 2, 3, 5, 3, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0. To the left of the 'W' shape is another vertical column of numbers: 5, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0.

1. Date ex. de cunoscute peste $\{a, b\}$ care să sprijină
în \mathbb{R}^3 o curbă C , exprimată regulată.

\rightarrow (n.c.)

$$2) (ab)^* \xleftarrow{aa/bb} \checkmark$$

$$3) a^* \cup b^* \leftarrow aa, bb \checkmark$$

4) $(aaa)^*$  ✓

$$5) \quad (\sum a)_b + \sqrt{a_0^2 - 4a_1} = 0$$

2. Societ. exp. reg. pta. um. Embajac.

i) $L \subseteq \{a, b\}^*$ = {w | lungimea lui e multiplă de k}

ii) $L \subseteq \{a, b\}^*$ = $\{w \in L \mid L \text{ é impar}\}$

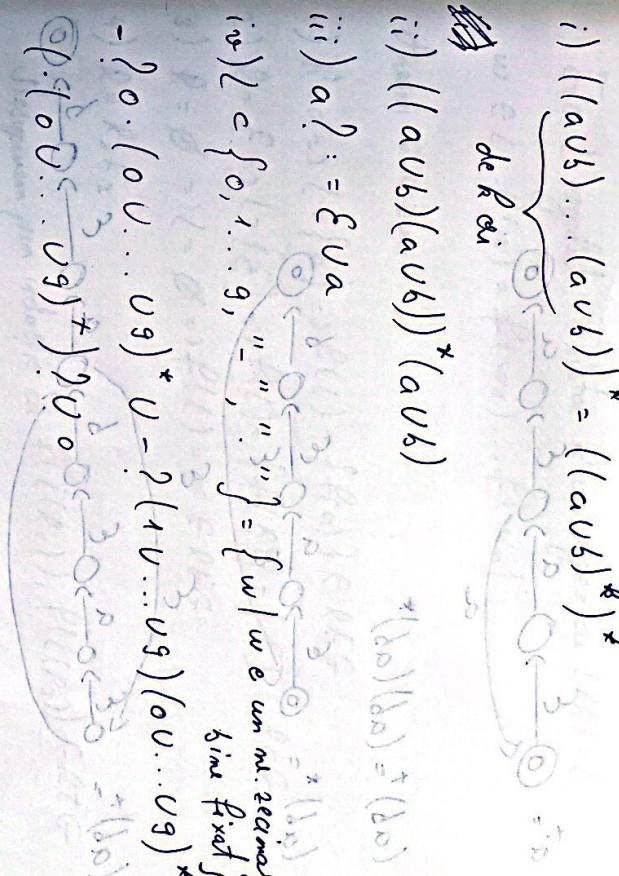
$$\{a, 3\} = \{9, 6\} \cap \{3, a\}$$

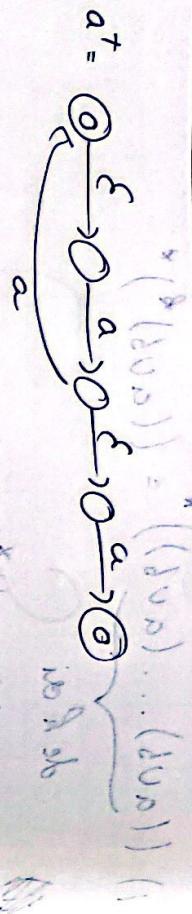
unguicula cui e multiple de $\frac{1}{P}$

$$a^* = \rightarrow 0 \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \odot \circlearrowleft$$

DFA \leftrightarrow NFA \leftrightarrow PTG E
recunosc acelorii limbaj

3. $\text{Fie } \mathbb{R} = a + v(a)^\perp. \text{ Construi un NFA.}$





Fie L regulat. Există R un regex cu $L(R) = L$
 $w \in L, f(w) = f(w_1) \dots f(w_n)$

$$(ab)^+ = ((ab)(ab))^*$$

$$((ab)(ab))^* = ((ab)(ab)) \cup \textcircled{0}$$

Teorema 6 cauză:

$$(ab)^+ = \textcircled{0} \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \textcircled{0} \xrightarrow{a} \textcircled{0} \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \textcircled{0} \xrightarrow{b} \textcircled{0}$$

$$(ab)^+ = \textcircled{0} \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \textcircled{0} \xrightarrow{a} \textcircled{0} \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \textcircled{0} \xrightarrow{b} \textcircled{0}$$

rezultă prin inducție că $f(L(R_1)), f(L(R_2)) \in \text{REG}$

$$f(L) = f(L(R)) = f(L(R_1 R_2)) = f(L(R_1) L(R_2)) =$$

$$L_1 \subseteq \{0, 1\}^* = \{w \mid w \text{ nu conține } 10\} \text{ și } L_2 \subseteq \{0, 1\}^* = \{w \mid w \text{ nu conține } 10\}$$

Să își rezolvă pt. L și L_2

$$R_1 = 0^*$$

$$R_2 = (0^*(10))^*$$

5. Fie Σ , o alfabetă; $f: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$

$$f(w_1 \dots w_m) = f(w_1) \dots f(w_m) \text{ și } f(\epsilon) = \epsilon$$

Dem. că dacă $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$ este regulat atunci $f(L) \subseteq \Sigma^*$ este

regulat unde $f(L) = \{f(w) \mid w \in L\}$

$$e) R_1 = R_1 \cup R_2$$

$$f(L) = f(L(R)) = f(L(R_1) \cup L(R_2)) =$$

$$= \underbrace{f(L(R_1))}_{\text{REG}} \cup \underbrace{f(L(R_2))}_{\text{REG}}$$

$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$ no longer has a strict topology.

9. Sets (groups)

$\{abc\}$

~~3
E
H~~

e 0402

and a cosine.

\rightarrow $\{3\}$ REGEX-OLX CRAWLER $\{3\} \leftarrow (=3=)$

GENERAL INFO: -
B = (3) + (4) D = 4 (2)

$\Delta x = 5$

Regex flags (regular expression flags)

Final result: $\text{cat}^g = ((\lambda x. x))f = (\lambda x. x)g$

Plus sign (+): $e^+ / g \rightarrow e^+ e^-$

3. Optional single char (?) : /etc/a! /g -> "ea"; ee; ee

Star sign (*): $\langle e^* \rangle g \rightarrow "1", "e", "e^*$.

Escape " \ " *Print* (11.0) \ 8) -

7. Special char: \w \s \d

لهم اسألك ملائكة الرحمة

$$g. \text{ Range Modifield} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min, \max \\ \text{opt.} \end{array} \right.$$

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(lavor) abil. L

Rezolvare:

$$i) \text{Suntem } L \text{ regulat. Atunci } J^p \in N \text{ d.m. L. Putem să scriem } J^p = \frac{w}{\rho} \text{ unde } w \in \mathbb{C}^m \text{ și } \rho \in \mathbb{R}^+.$$

$$w = \rho^{\alpha_1} \rho^{\beta_2} \in L_1. |w| > \rho \Rightarrow J^x, J^y \in \mathcal{L}_1 \text{ și } w = xJ^2$$

Orice cîteva

1. Făcând cîma de pompă, obținem că am

lărgirea - șiruri
simetrie - șiruri
de simetrie - șiruri

sunt regulate:

$$i) L_1 = \left\{ 0^m 1^m 2^m \mid m \geq 0 \right\}$$

$$ii) L_2 = \left\{ a, b \mid a^* = \left\{ a, a, a \right\} \right\}$$

$$iii) L_3 = \left\{ 0^i 1^j \mid i \geq j \geq 0 \right\}$$

$$iv) L_4 = \left\{ 0^i 1^j \mid i < j \right\} = \left\{ w \mid w \text{ este - permutat } \right\} \subset L_3$$

cîma de pompă:

Fie L un lărgig regulat. Atunci $J^p \in N$ d.m. L . P:

$$|w| > \rho \Rightarrow J^x, J^y \in \mathcal{L}_1 \text{ și } w = xJ^2 \in \mathcal{L}_1$$

$$I. xJ^2 \in \mathcal{L}_1 \text{ și } i \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$II. |xJ^2| > 0$$

$$III. |xJ^2| \leq \rho$$

(001) $x \in \mathbb{C}^m$ -

(002) $J^2 \in \mathcal{L}_1$ -

(003) $J^2 \in \mathcal{L}_1$ -

$$a = m - 1 + q \in \mathbb{C}^m$$

$$q = k_m - 1 + q \in \mathbb{C}^m$$

$$(001) 000,000 > -$$

$$(001) 000,000 -$$

$$(001) 000,000,000,000 -$$

$$(001) 000,000,000,000,000,000 -$$

ii) Ver o:

Pres. L_2 regulat. At. $\exists p \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $\forall w \in L_2$: $|w| \geq p \Rightarrow w \in L_2$.

$$w = b^{\rho} a b^{\rho} a \quad |w| > p \quad T^{x,y,2} \text{ ar. } w = xy^2 z \stackrel{?}{=} x^{\rho} y^2 z^{\rho} \stackrel{?}{=} w$$

$$\text{iii. } |xy| \leq p \Rightarrow xy \in L^m \quad x \in \{ \dots \}^{\rho-m} \quad xy \in \{ \dots \}^{\rho}$$

$$xy^i z = b^{\rho} a b^{\rho} a b^{\rho} a \dots b^{\rho} a = b^{\rho} a = b^{\rho} \quad i = q = \rho - m \quad \rho - m$$

$$i = 3 \Rightarrow b^{2m+p} a b^{\rho} a \quad 2m + p > p + 2 \quad 0 = \sum_{j=0}^p f_j x^j$$

$$i = 2 \Rightarrow xy^2 z = \sum_{j=0}^{\rho+m} f_j x^j$$

$$\text{daca } xy^3 z = w \Rightarrow \text{v contine deo } b - \text{uri}$$

$$v \text{ contine } a_i \text{ a - uria} = s^{\rho} x$$

$$\Rightarrow xy^3 z \notin L_2 \quad w = x - a + m + x = 2ps \in L$$

$$w = a + m = m - a + m \in S =$$

iii) Pres. L_3 regulat. At. $\exists p \in \mathbb{N}$ ar. L.P.

$$w = 0^{\rho+1} \rho \quad T^{x,y,2} \text{ ar. } w = xy^2 z \stackrel{?}{=} x^{\rho} y^2 z^{\rho} \stackrel{?}{=} w$$

$$\text{iii. } |xy| \leq p = y^2 \leq p \quad 0 < m = k \leq p$$

$$x \in L_3, \forall i \in \mathbb{N} \quad x^i \in L_3 \quad x^i = y^i \quad (= q = 1 \times 1) \quad \text{iii.}$$

$$xy^2 z = x^{\rho+1} \rho \quad \text{daca } \rho = 0 \quad \text{daca } \rho = 1 \quad \dots$$

$$xy^2 z = 0^{\rho+1} \rho \quad \rho + 1 - k = 0 \quad \rho + 1 - m = 0 \quad \rho + 1 - m = p$$

$$xy^0 z = 0^{\rho+1} \rho \quad \rho + 1 - k = 0 \quad \rho + 1 - m = p \quad \rho + 1 - m = p$$

$$xy^2 z = 0^{\rho+1} \rho \quad \rho + 1 - k = 0 \quad \rho + 1 - m = p \quad \rho + 1 - m = p$$

$$xy^0 z = 0^{\rho+1} \rho \quad \rho + 1 - k = 0 \quad \rho + 1 - m = p \quad \rho + 1 - m = p$$

$$xy^0 z = 0^{\rho+1} \rho \quad \rho + 1 - k = 0 \quad \rho + 1 - m = p \quad \rho + 1 - m = p$$

(iv) Pres. L_4 regulat. At. $\exists p \in \mathbb{N}$ ar. L.P.

$$w = \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho \quad |w| > p \quad T^{x,y,2} \text{ ar. } w = xy^2 z \stackrel{?}{=} x^{\rho} y^2 z^{\rho} \stackrel{?}{=} w$$

$$\text{iii. } |xy| \leq p \Rightarrow xy \in L^m \quad y \in L^m; x = \left[\dots \right]^{\rho-m} \quad xy \in \{ \dots \}^{\rho}$$

$$w = \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho = \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho \quad w = \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho$$

$$w = \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho = \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho \quad w = \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho$$

$$i = 2 \Rightarrow xy^2 z = \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho$$

$$\text{daca } i = 1 \text{ sau } i = 0 \text{ ar. } \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho = \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho$$

$$\text{daca } i = 1 \text{ sau } i = 0 \text{ ar. } \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho = \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho$$

$$\text{daca } i = 1 \text{ sau } i = 0 \text{ ar. } \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho = \left[\begin{array}{c} p \\ p \end{array} \right] \rho$$

$$2. Este clasa lim bogata regulata inaintea Pa. (P. deo. =)$$

$$\text{i) complement? DA} \quad \text{tabelul 3 ar. 1. notatia (i)}$$

$$\text{ii) reuniune? NU} \quad \text{tabelul 3 ar. 2. notatia (ii)}$$

$$\text{i) } L \text{ regulat} \quad \text{ii) } \overline{L} \text{ regulat} \quad \overline{L} = \{ w \mid w \notin L \}$$

$$\text{iii) } L \text{ regulat si presupunem } \overline{L} \text{ regulat} \Rightarrow \overline{L} \text{ regulat}$$

$$\text{iii) } \overline{L} \text{ regulat si presupunem } L \text{ regulat} \Rightarrow L \text{ regulat}$$

$$\text{i) } \overline{L_1}, \overline{L_2} \text{ regulat} \quad \text{ii) } \overline{L_1} \text{ regulat}$$

$$L \text{ regulat} \quad \text{i) } L \text{ regulat}$$

$$L \cup \overline{L} = \sum_{i=1}^k \text{ regulat}$$

$$\overline{L} \cup L = \sum_{i=1}^k \text{ regulat}$$

Q. J. în MDE. A. tulgari p. 100 (v)

$$\text{V. S. I. 14. } \overline{w} = w \text{ și } \overline{w} \in L \text{ și } \overline{w} \in L' \text{ și } \overline{w} \in L''$$

$$x : j = x : j \geq b \Leftrightarrow q \geq |j| \cdot \overline{w}$$

$$= a^{q-a} \min_{j \in \overline{w}} G(j) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^{q-a} \\ a^{(1-q)a} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$G(j) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^{q-a} \\ a^{(1-q)a} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$\text{Fie } L = \left\{ a^i b^j c^k \mid i, j, k \geq 0, \text{ și daca } i = 1 \text{ atunci} \right.$$

$$\left. j = k \right\} = \left\{ a^i b^i c^k \mid i \neq 1, j, k \geq 0 \right\} \cup \left\{ a^i b^i c^i \mid i \geq 1 \right\}$$

$$L \subseteq \left\{ a, b, c \right\}^*$$

i) Arătați că L nu e regulat

ii) Arătați că L nu face tema de comparare pt. regulat

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a^i b^j c^k \\ a^i b^j c^k \\ a^i b^j c^k \end{array} \right\} = \overline{w}$$

$$L \text{ nu } \Rightarrow L \text{ nu satisface } L^P$$

$$L \text{ nu } \Rightarrow L \text{ nu satisface } L^R$$

$$L \text{ nu } \Rightarrow L \text{ nu satisface } L^L$$

$$L \text{ nu } \Rightarrow L \text{ nu satisface } L^M$$

$$L \text{ nu } \Rightarrow L \text{ nu satisface } L^H$$

$$L \text{ nu } \Rightarrow L \text{ nu satisface } L^S$$

Vrem $L' \in \text{REG}$ a. $L \cap L' \in \text{REG}$

$$L \cap ? = \left\{ a^i b^m c^n \mid m \geq 0 \right\} =$$

$$\text{nu e REG sau } q \text{ nu e tulgari}$$

$$L \cap \left\{ a^i b^m c^n \mid n \geq 0 \right\} \in \text{REG}$$

$$L \cap \left\{ a^i b^m c^n \mid n \geq 0 \right\} \in \text{REG}$$

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$$L \cap \left\{ a^i b^m c^n \mid n \geq 0 \right\} \in \text{REG}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \{ a b^m c^n | m \geq 0 \}$$

Stătări că \mathcal{L} nu e regulat $\{\text{osm}\}^n \cup \{\text{od}\}^n = \{1\}^n$

Rez. \mathcal{L} regulat și fie ρ cae satisfacă \mathcal{L}^ρ .

Fie $w = a \cdot b^i \cdot c^j \cdot T_{x,y,z}^{(a,b,c)} \cdot u = \frac{x \cdot y^i \cdot z}{\rho} \cdot u \in \mathcal{L}^\rho$

Rez. \mathcal{L} regulat

$$\{\text{osm}\}^n \cup \{\text{od}\}^n = \{a \cdot b^i \cdot c^j\}^n$$

$$I. |y| > 0$$

$$II. x y^i z, (T)_{1 \geq 0}$$

$$III. |xy|^l \leq \rho$$

$$IV. |y| \leq \rho$$

$$V. b^i c^j$$

$$VI. a \cdot b^i \cdot c^j$$

$$VII. x \cdot y^i \cdot z$$

$$VIII. a \cdot b^i \cdot c^j$$

$$IX. T_{x,y,z}$$

$$X. u$$

$$XI. \rho + 1$$

$$XII. \rho$$

$$XIII. \rho - 1$$

$$XIV. \rho$$

$$XV. \rho$$

Cazul $x=a$:

$$f = bf \quad f^i = \rho - 1, i \geq 0$$

$$x y^i z = a b^i c^j$$

$$z = b^{\rho - i} c^j \quad f \cdot i + \rho - i = \rho \text{ pt. } i \text{ mare}$$

Dati gramatica liber de context pt. $\mathcal{L}_i \subseteq \{a; b\}^*$

$\mathcal{L}_1 = \{w | w \text{ incepe si se termină cu ac. simbol}\}$

$\mathcal{L}_2 = \{w | w = w^R\}$ sau $\{w | w \text{ palindrom}\}$

$\mathcal{L}_3 = \{w | w \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ si } w^R = aw\}$ sau

$\mathcal{L}_4 = \{w | w \text{ contine cel puțin 3 a-uri}\}$

v) $\mathcal{L}_5 = \emptyset$

Autorul: \leftarrow

i) $S \rightarrow a T a \mid b T b \mid \epsilon$

$T \rightarrow a T \mid b T \mid \epsilon$

ii) $S \Rightarrow a S a \mid b S b \mid a b \mid \epsilon$

$\omega \geq 1 \text{ sau } \omega \geq 2$

iii) $S \rightarrow a a T \mid a b T \mid b a T \mid b b T \mid \epsilon$ $w \mid w \} = \omega$

iv) $S \rightarrow T a T a T a T$ $\{ \omega \mid \omega \mid \omega \mid \omega \} = \omega$

$T \rightarrow a T \mid b T \mid \epsilon$

$(a U b)^* \cdot (a U b)^* \cdot (a U b)^* \cdot (a U b)^* = \omega$

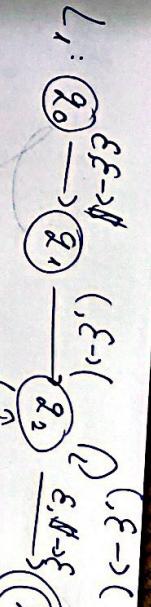
v) $S \rightarrow S$

vi) $\mathcal{L}_6 = \{ \omega \mid \omega \text{ line-parensed} \}$

$S \rightarrow S \mid S \mid S$

$a = x$ linear

$b = y$ linear



$a^nb^m b^n a^m = \epsilon$

Opt

$\{a, b\}^*$ ist nicht über linear erkennbar, da

1. Dati um CFG mit $L = \{w \mid |w|_a > |w|_b\} = \{a^i b^j \mid i > j\}$

unde $|w|_a = n$, da a -wiederholungen

$|w|^b$ -analog

$\{w \mid w \text{ mit } a \text{ und } b\} = \{a^i b^j \mid i, j \in \mathbb{N}\}$

$\int \rightarrow aA / aaAbA$

$A \rightarrow aAbA / aaAbA / \epsilon$

$3 \mid dTd \mid \sigma \mid \sigma \leftarrow \tau \mid \tau \mid$

$3 \mid \overline{Td} \mid \overline{\tau} \mid \overline{\tau} \leftarrow \overline{\tau} \mid \overline{\tau}$

2. Dati PDA-uni pt.: $3 \mid d1a \mid d2a \mid d2a \leftarrow \tau \mid \tau$

$q_0 \xrightarrow{\epsilon, \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon} q_1 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_2 \xrightarrow{\epsilon, \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon} q_3 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_4 \xrightarrow{\epsilon, \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon} q_5 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_6 \xrightarrow{\epsilon, \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon} q_7 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_8 \xrightarrow{\epsilon, \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon} q_9 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_0$

$L_1 = \{w \mid w \text{ binär-palindrom}\} \cap Td = \{1(1)\}$

$L_2 = \{w \mid |w|_a > |w|_b\} \cap Td = \{1(1)\}$

$L_3 = \{w \mid |w|_a = |w|_b\} \cap Td = \{1(1)\}$

$L_3 = \{(a^i b^j)^* (a^k b^l)^* (a^m b^n)^* \mid i, j, k, l, m, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

$q_0 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_1 \xrightarrow{b, b \rightarrow b} q_2 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_3 \xrightarrow{b, b \rightarrow b} q_4 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_5 \xrightarrow{b, b \rightarrow b} q_6 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_7 \xrightarrow{b, b \rightarrow b} q_8 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_9 \xrightarrow{b, b \rightarrow b} q_0$

$q_0 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_1 \xrightarrow{b, b \rightarrow b} q_2 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_3 \xrightarrow{b, b \rightarrow b} q_4 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_5 \xrightarrow{b, b \rightarrow b} q_6 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_7 \xrightarrow{b, b \rightarrow b} q_8 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_9 \xrightarrow{b, b \rightarrow b} q_0$

$q_0 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_1 \xrightarrow{b, b \rightarrow b} q_2 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_3 \xrightarrow{b, b \rightarrow b} q_4 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_5 \xrightarrow{b, b \rightarrow b} q_6 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_7 \xrightarrow{b, b \rightarrow b} q_8 \xrightarrow{a, a \rightarrow a} q_9 \xrightarrow{b, b \rightarrow b} q_0$

$2631823 \leftarrow$

$\mu \leftarrow 3.3$
 $\lambda \leftarrow 3.1$
 $\kappa \leftarrow 3.3$
 $\sigma \leftarrow 0.2$

(3)

(3)

(3)

Definition CFG: jeder Sprach wird mit Hilfe von Regeln
 $0^* 1 (0^*)^*$ konstruiert aus -string beginnend (0) fügt die
 Sprache ab und : wichtig

$S \rightarrow A, B$

$A \rightarrow 0A1Ew, x, y, z(E) = \{0^m 1^m\}$

$B \rightarrow 0B1Ew$

$w = 1001$

$S \rightarrow A1B \rightarrow E1B \rightarrow E10B \rightarrow E100B \rightarrow E1000B \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow E1001 \in \{1001\}^*$ ist es $\rightarrow w$ (E)

$S \rightarrow A1B \rightarrow A10B \rightarrow A100B \rightarrow A1000B \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow E1001 \in \{1001\}^*$ (E)

$w = 1001$

Für L rekurktiv erweiterbar \bar{L} rekurktiv

Rekurrenz \bar{L} rekurktiv erweiterbar $\bar{L} = \{ww | w \in L\} = L$

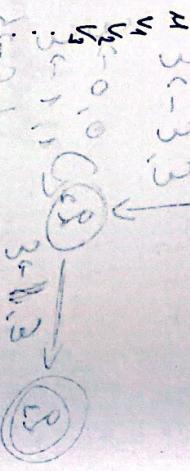
Existiert M d. $w \in L \Leftrightarrow M$ akzeptiert w (d.h. $w \in L$)

Existiert M d. $w \in \bar{L} \Leftrightarrow M$ akzeptiert w (d.h. $w \in \bar{L}$)

sau
 $w \notin L$

μ
 w_1
 w_2
 w_3
 \vdots

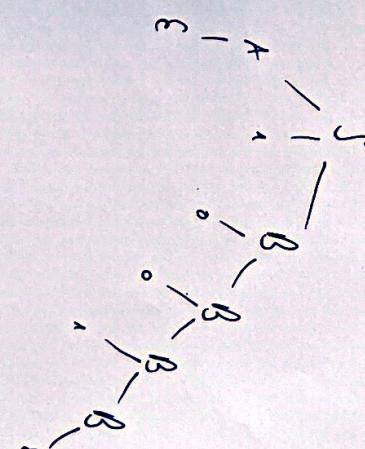
$L:$



Cette est l'intersection de L

$S \rightarrow a1b1as | Sg$ wenn a wird

$a + b * Va^*b^*$ wird



Descrieți un algoritm care decide dacă un limbaj regulat este finit (primit ca input pește - un automat finit)

Indiciu: Lemn de pompale

$$(\exists) \rho(\forall) w \in L, |w| > \rho \Rightarrow (\exists) x, y, z, w = xy^mz \in L$$

$$\text{ad. } xy^mz \in L$$

$$(\forall) m \geq 0, w = w$$

$\leftarrow \delta_{100013} \leftarrow \delta_{0013} \leftarrow \delta_{013} \leftarrow \delta_{13} \leftarrow \delta_{1+3} \leftarrow \delta_{1A} \leftarrow 2$
L are lungime de pompale ρ_L

dacă $(\exists) w \in L$ cu $|w| > \rho_L$ atunci $\exists^{>\rho_L} \{$

$$w = xy^mz \text{ și } xy^mz \in L \text{ adică } \delta_{100013} \leftarrow \delta_{0013} \leftarrow \delta_{013} \leftarrow \delta_{13} \leftarrow \delta_{1+3} \leftarrow \delta_{1A} \leftarrow 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \{xy^mz \mid m \in \mathbb{N}\} \subseteq L \Rightarrow L \text{ infinit}$$

