

# Formalne metode

u softverskom inženjerstvu

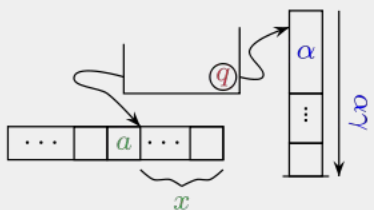
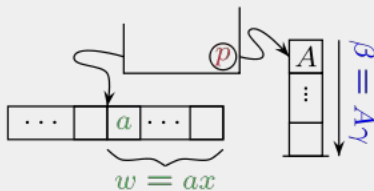
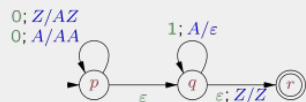
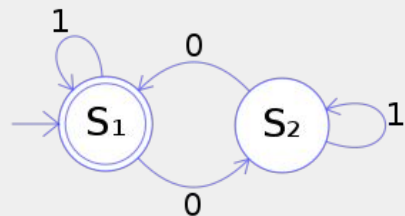
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## 02 Deterministički automati

ETFBL 24-25

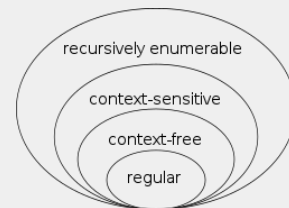
Dunja Vrbaški

# TEORIJA AUTOMATA I FORMALNIH JEZIKA



```

<Stmt> → (Id) = <Expr> ;
<Stmt> → { <StmtList> }
<Stmt> → if ( <Expr> ) <Stmt>
<StmtList> → <Stmt>
<StmtList> → <StmtList> <Stmt>
<Expr> → (Id)
<Expr> → (Num)
<Expr> → <Expr> <Optr> <Expr>
(Id) → x
(Id) → y
(Num) → 0
(Num) → 1
(Optr) → >
(Optr) → +
    
```



```

if ( <Expr> ) <Stmt>
if ( <Expr> <Optr> <Expr> ) <Stmt>
if ( (Id) <Optr> <Expr> ) <Stmt>
if ( x <Optr> <Expr> ) <Stmt>
if ( x > <Expr> ) <Stmt>
if ( x > <Num> ) <Stmt>
if ( x > 9 ) <Stmt>
if ( x > 9 ) {
    <StmtList>
    <StmtList> <Stmt>
    <Stmt>
    (Id) = <Expr> ;
    x = <Expr> ;
    x = <Num> ;
    x = 0 ;
    x = 0 ; (Id) = <Expr> ;
    x = 0 ; y = <Expr> ;
    x = 0 ; y = <Expr> <Optr> <Expr> ;
    x = 0 ; y = (Id) <Optr> <Expr> ;
    x = 0 ; y = y <Optr> <Expr> ;
    x = 0 ; y = y + <Expr> ;
    x = 0 ; y = y + <Num> ;
if ( x > 9 ) { x = 0 ; y = y + 1 ; }
    
```

# OSNOVNI POJMOVI

**Alfabet (azbuka)** - konačan, neprazan skup simbola

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

$$\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{a, b, c, \dots z\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{aa, ab, ac\} ?$$

*izbegavamo pojam "karakter"*

## Reč (string) - sekvenca elemenata iz alfabeta konačne dužine

$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$  - 0, 11, 010, 0000000,...

$\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$  - aaaa, abc, cba,...

$\Sigma = \{a, b, c, \dots z\}$  - formalne, metode, banja, luka, novi, sad,...

$\Sigma = \{aa, ab, ac\}$  - aaaaaa, abaaab, ac, acac,...

## Dužina reči

$$|11| = 2$$

$$|abc| = 3$$

$$|metode| = 6$$

$$|acac| = 4$$

Prazna reč - reč koja ne sadrži nijedan simbol

$\varepsilon$   
 $\lambda$

$$|\varepsilon| = 0$$

## Konkatenacija - spajanje dve reči

*(nad alfabetom)*

$$x \text{ i } y \rightarrow w = xy$$

x je prefiks u novoj reči w

y je sufiks u novoj reči w

Stepen alfabeta - n-ti stepen alfabeta je skup reči dužine n

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

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

$$\Sigma^2 = \{00, 01, 10, 11\}$$

$$\Sigma^3 = \{000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 111\}$$

...

- u čemu je razlika između alfabeta i prvog stepena alfabeta?
- šta je nulti stepen?

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

*simboli*

$$\Sigma^0 = \{\varepsilon\}$$

*nije prazan skup*

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

*reči*

$$\Sigma^2 = \{00, 01, 10, 11\}$$

$$\Sigma^3 = \{000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 111\}$$

...



**Klinijeva zvezda** - skup svih reči nad alfabetom uključujući i praznu  
(nad alfabetom)

$$\Sigma^* = \Sigma^0 \cup \Sigma^1 \cup \Sigma^2 \dots = \bigcup_{i \geq 0} \Sigma^i$$

$$\Sigma^* = \Sigma^0 \cup \Sigma^1 \cup \Sigma^2 \dots = \bigcup_{i \geq 0} \Sigma^i$$

$$\Sigma^+ = \Sigma^1 \cup \Sigma^2 \dots = \bigcup_{i \geq 1} \Sigma^i = \Sigma^* \setminus \{\varepsilon\} = \Sigma^* \Sigma$$

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

$$\Sigma^* = \{\varepsilon, 0, 1, 00, 01, 10, 11, \dots, 1100101, \dots\}$$

$$\Sigma^+ = \{0, 1, 00, 01, 10, 11, \dots, 1100101, \dots\}$$

Jezik - bilo koji podskup skupa  $\Sigma^*$

$$\mathcal{L} \subseteq \Sigma^*$$

$$\mathcal{L} \subseteq \Sigma^*$$

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \emptyset$$

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = \{\varepsilon\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_3 = \Sigma^*$$

$$\mathcal{L}_4 = \{0\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_5 = \{\varepsilon, 101, 111111\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_6 = \{1, 11, 111, 11111, \dots\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_7 = \{01, 0001, 0101, 01111001, \dots\}$$

...

**Konkatenacija** - spajanje dva jezika gde novi jezik sadrži sve reči nastale konkatenacijom reči iz pojedinačnih jezika

$$L_1L_2 = L_1 \cdot L_2 = \{w = xy \mid x \in L_1 \wedge y \in L_2\}$$

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

$$L_1 = \{00, 11\}$$

$$L_2 = \{\varepsilon, 1\}$$

$$L_1 L_2 = \{00, 11, 001, 111\}$$

$$L_1 = \{\varepsilon, 0, 00, 000, \dots\}$$

$$L_2 = \{\varepsilon, 1, 11, 111, \dots\}$$

$$L_1 \cdot L_2 = ?$$

- alfabet?
- preciznost definicije jezika?

## Stepenovanje

$$L^n = \begin{cases} \{\varepsilon\}, & n = 0 \\ LL^{n-1}, & n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



$$L^n = \begin{cases} \{\varepsilon\}, & n = 0 \\ LL^{n-1}, & n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma &= \{0, 1\} \\ L &= \{00, 11\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L^0 &= \{\varepsilon\} \\ L^1 &= \{00, 11\} \\ L^2 &= \{0000, 0011, 1100, 1111\} \\ L^3 &= ? \end{aligned}$$

$$L^* = L^0 \cup L^1 \cup L^2 \dots = \bigcup_{i \geq 0} L^i$$

$$L^* = L^0 \cup L^1 \cup L^2 \dots = \bigcup_{i \geq 0} L^i$$

$$L^+ = L^1 \cup L^2 \dots = \bigcup_{i \geq 1} L^i$$

## Tvrđenje

$$L^+ = LL^*$$

Kako bismo dokazali?

$$L^+ = LL^*$$

Treba pokazati jednakost skupova.  
Kad su skupovi jednaki?

$$\begin{aligned} L^+ &\subseteq LL^* \\ LL^* &\subseteq L^+ \end{aligned}$$

Ako neki  $x$  pripada skupu sa leve strane pokazati da onda pripada i skupu sa desne

$$L^+ \subseteq LL^*$$

$$x \in L^+$$

→

$$x \in \bigcup_{i \geq 1} L^i$$

→

$$\exists i, i \geq 1, x \in L^i = LL^{i-1}$$

→

$$x \in \bigcup_{i \geq 1} L^i = \bigcup_{i \geq 1} LL^{i-1} = L \bigcup_{i \geq 1} L^{i-1} = L \bigcup_{i \geq 0} L^i = LL^*$$

$$LL^* \subseteq L^+$$

$$x \in LL^*$$

→

$$x \in L \bigcup_{i \geq 0} L^i$$

→

$$\exists i, i \geq 0, x \in LL^i$$

→

$$x \in L \bigcup_{i \geq 0} L^i = \bigcup_{i \geq 0} LL^i = \bigcup_{i \geq 0} L^{i+1} = \bigcup_{i \geq 1} L^i = L^+$$

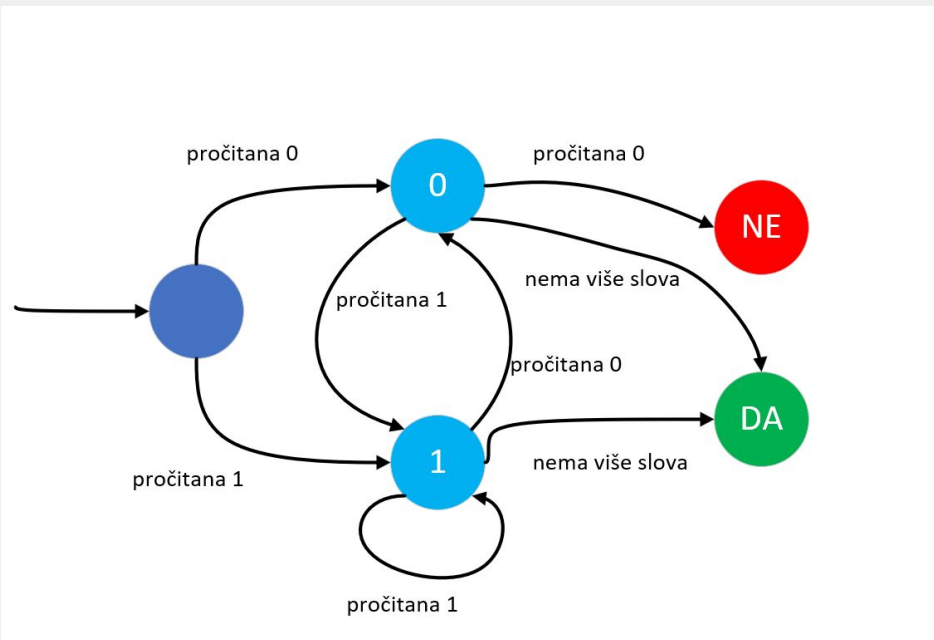
- Posmatramo, izučavamo jezike
  - Da li postoje neka pravila, zakonitosti?
  - Da li postoje neke kategorije?
  - Koja je veza između jezika i automata?
- 
- Da li reč pripada jeziku?

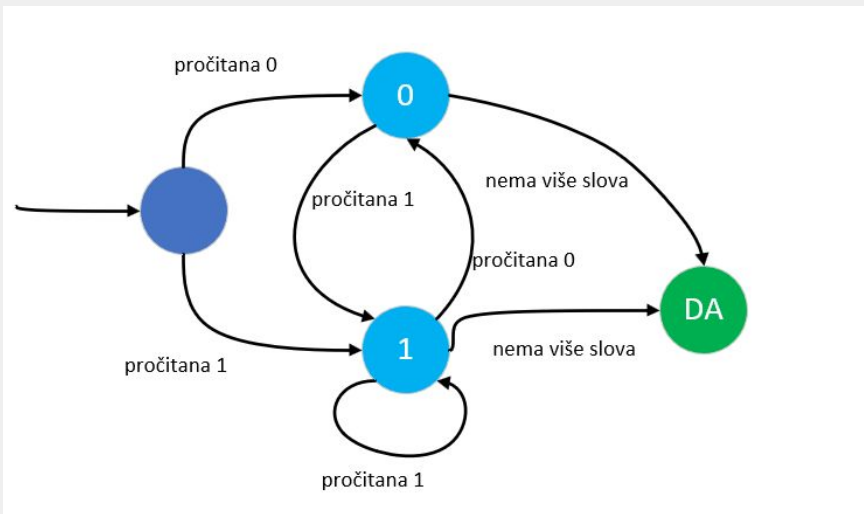
## Primer sa prvog predavanja

1110101101  
10110110101  
1101110111011101

00000  
101101101001

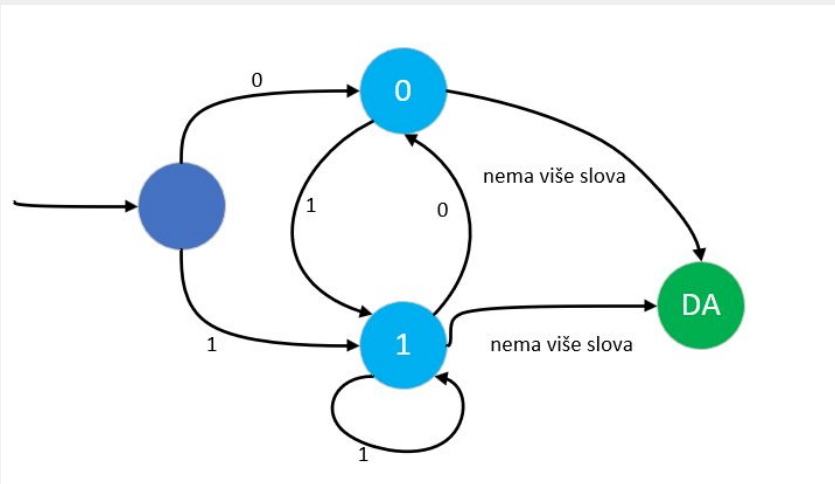
Sekvenca nula i jedinica proizvoljne dužine pri čemu ne postoji podsekvenca od dve nule jedna za drugom.





Ako stigne u ciljno stanje - reč se prihvata  
Ako ne stigne u ciljno stanje - reč se ne prihvata

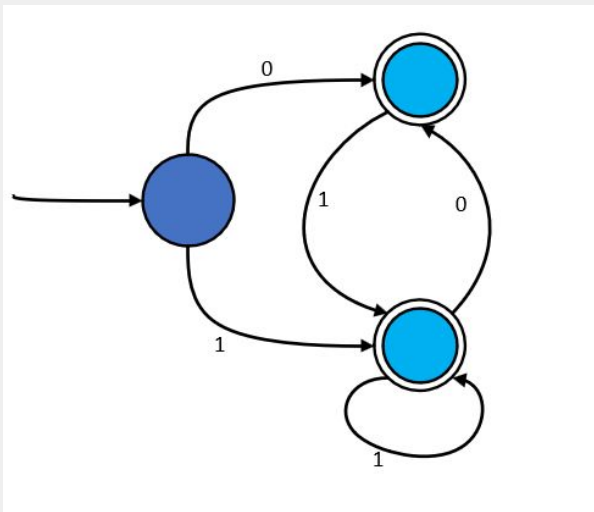




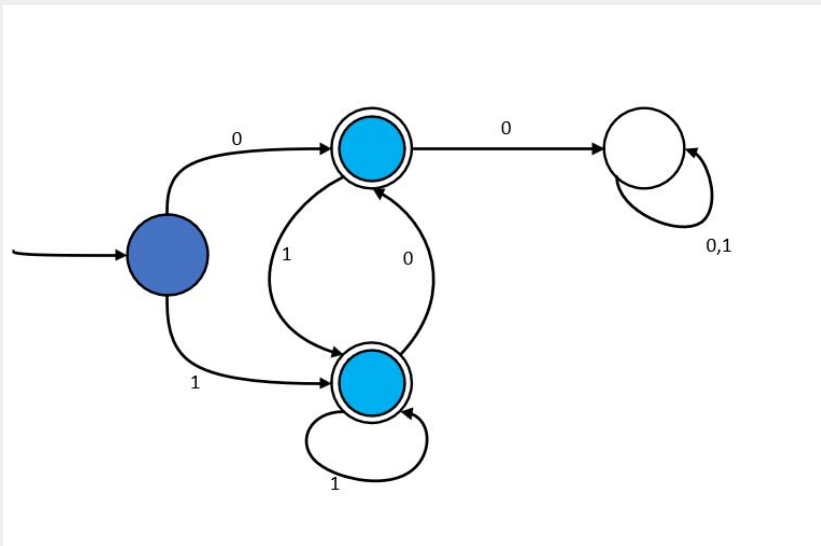
Čita karakter po karakter  
Menja stanja

Ako stigne u ciljno stanje - reč se prihvata  
Ako ne stigne u ciljno stanje - reč se ne prihvata

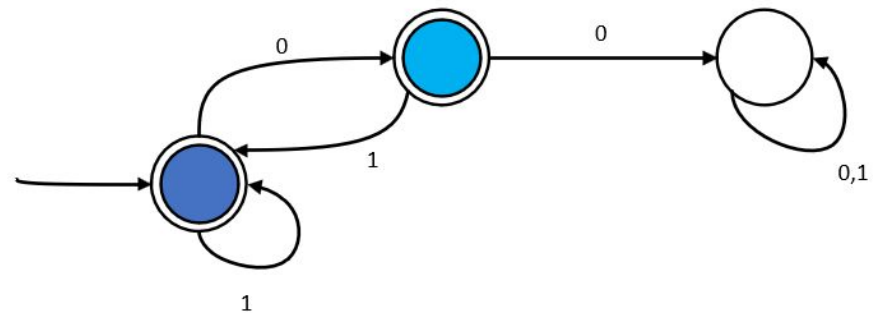
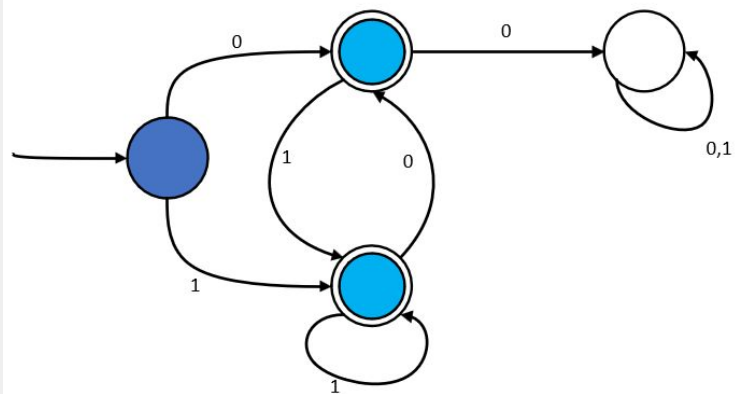
“nema više slova”?



dupli krug - oznaka za završno stanje



zamka (trap)



Konačna predstava beskonačnog skupa

## KONAČNI AUTOMAT

$$A = (S, \Sigma, \sigma, s_0, F)$$

- $S$  - skup stanja
- $\Sigma$  - alfabet
- $\sigma$  - funkcija prelaza,  $\sigma: S \times \Sigma \rightarrow S$
- $s_0$  - inicijalno stanje
- $F$  - skup ciljnih stanja

**Funkcija prelaza** definiše novo stanje na osnovu ulaznog simbola i prethodnog stanja

$$\sigma(s_0, a_0) = s_1$$

$$\sigma(s_1, a_1) = s_2$$

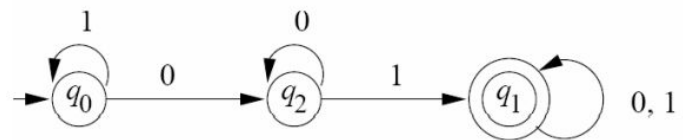
$$\sigma(s_2, a_2) = s_3$$

...

$$\sigma(s_n, a_n) = s_{n+1}$$

$s_{n+1}$  pripada  $F$ ?

Jezik konačnog automata je skup svih reči koje automat prihvata.



Koji jezik prepoznaje ovaj automat?