

Formalne metode

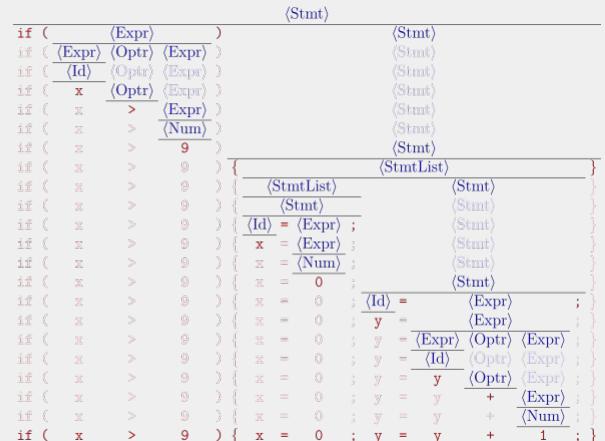
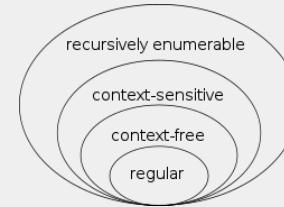
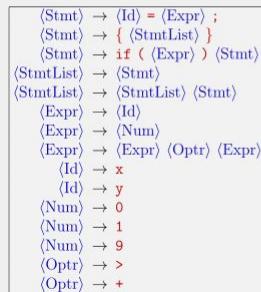
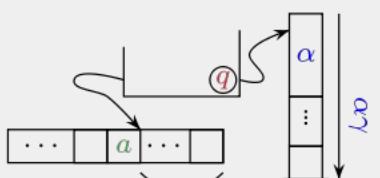
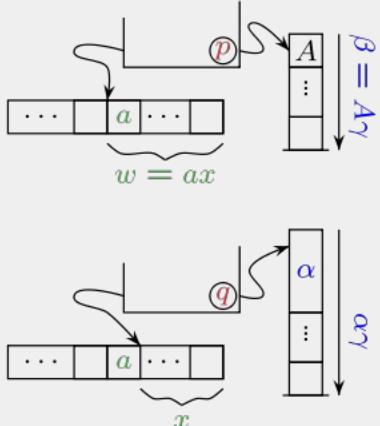
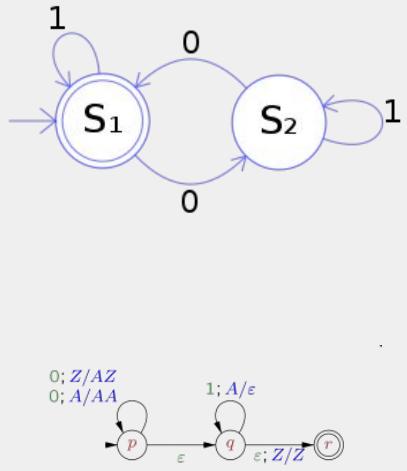
u softverskom inženjerstvu

02 Deterministički automati

ETFB 24-25

Dunja Vrbaški

TEORIJA AUTOMATA I FORMALNIH JEZIKA



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,...

$\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$ – *aaaaa, abc, cba,...*

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

$\Sigma = \{aa, ab, ac\}$ – *aaaaaaa, abaaab, ac, acac,...*

Dužina reči

$$|11| = 2$$

$$|abc| = 3$$

$$|metode| = 6$$

$$|acac| = 2$$

Prazna reč - reč koja ne sadrži nijedan simbol

ε
 λ

$$|\varepsilon| = 0$$

Konkatenacija - spajanje dve reči *(nad alfabetom)*

$$x \ i \ y \rightarrow w = xy$$

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?

Σ	$= \{0, 1\}$	<i>simboli</i>
Σ^0	$= \{\epsilon\}$	<i>nije prazan skup</i>
Σ^1	$= \{0, 1\}$	<i>reči</i>
Σ^2	$= \{00, 01, 10, 11\}$	
Σ^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 Σ^*

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

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

$\mathcal{L}_1 = \emptyset$

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

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

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

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

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

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

...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$L_1 \cdot L_2 = ?$$

- alfabet?
- preciznost definicije jezika?

Stepenovanje

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

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

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

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

$$L^1 = \{00, 11\}$$

$$L^2 = \{0000, 0011, 1100, 1111\}$$

$$L^3 = ?$$

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

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

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

Tvrđenje

$$L^+ = LL^*$$

Kako bismo dokazali?

$$L^+ = LL^*$$

Treba pokazati jednakost skupova.
Kad su skupovi jednakи?

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

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

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

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

$$x \in L^+$$

→

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

→

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

→

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

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

$$x \in LL^*$$

→

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

→

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

→

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

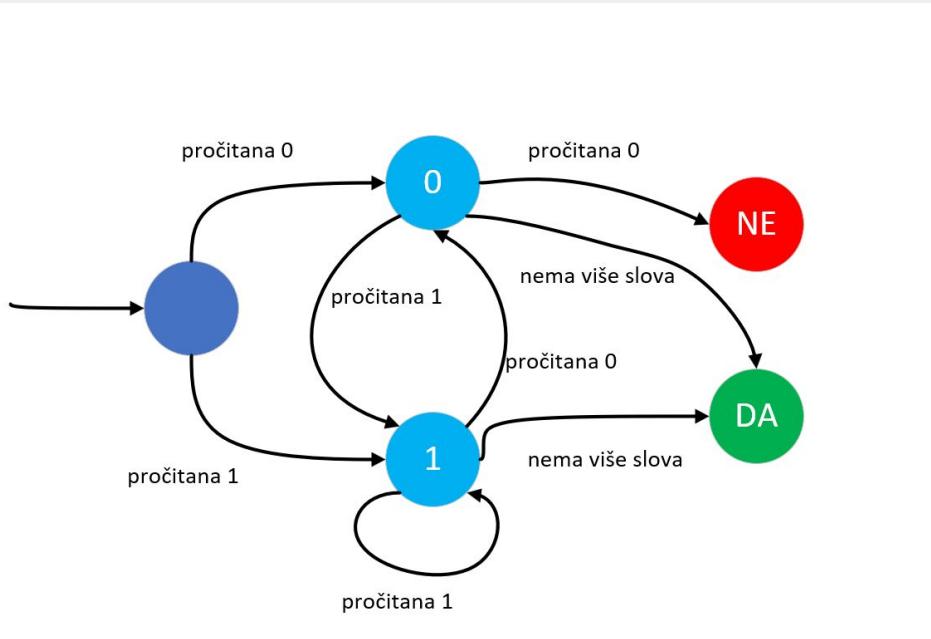
- Posmatramo, izučavamo jezike
 - Da li postoje neka pravila, zakonitosti?
 - Da li postoje neke kategorije?
 - Koja je veza između jezika i automata?
-
- Da li reč pripada jeziku?

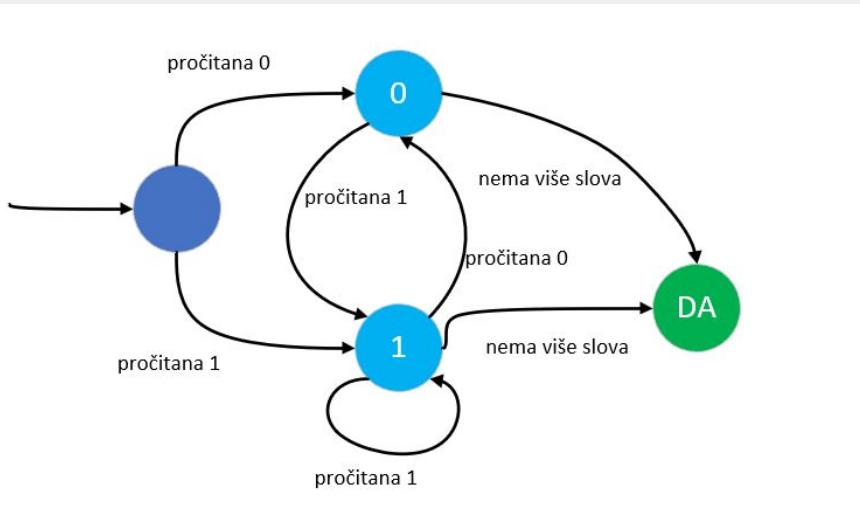
Primer sa prvog predavanja

```
1110101101  
10110110101  
1101110111011101
```

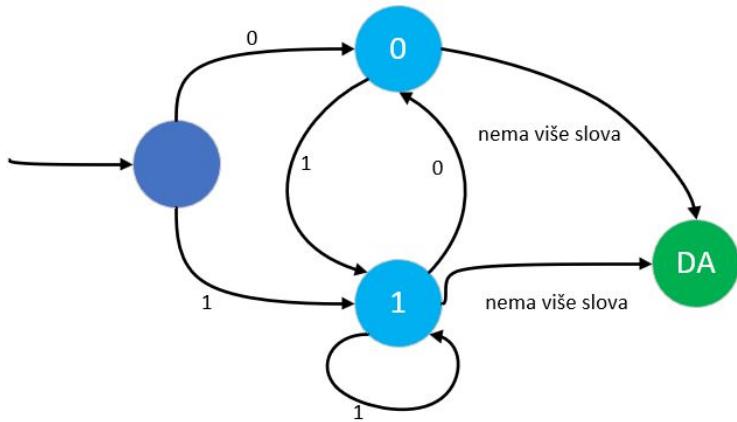
```
00000  
101101101001
```

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





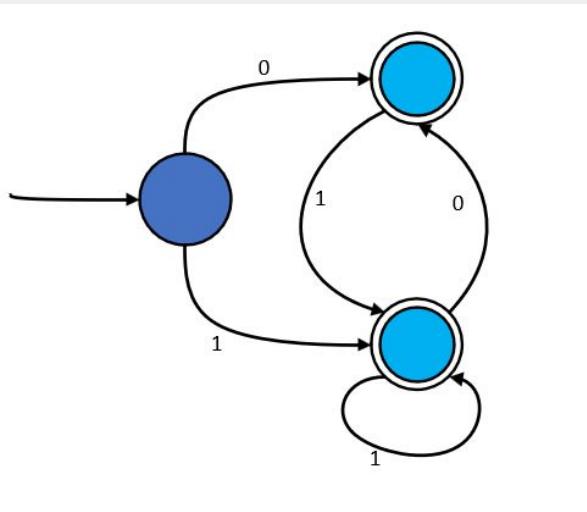
Ako stigne u ciljno stanje - reč se prihvata
Ako ne stigne u ciljno stanje - reč se ne prihvata



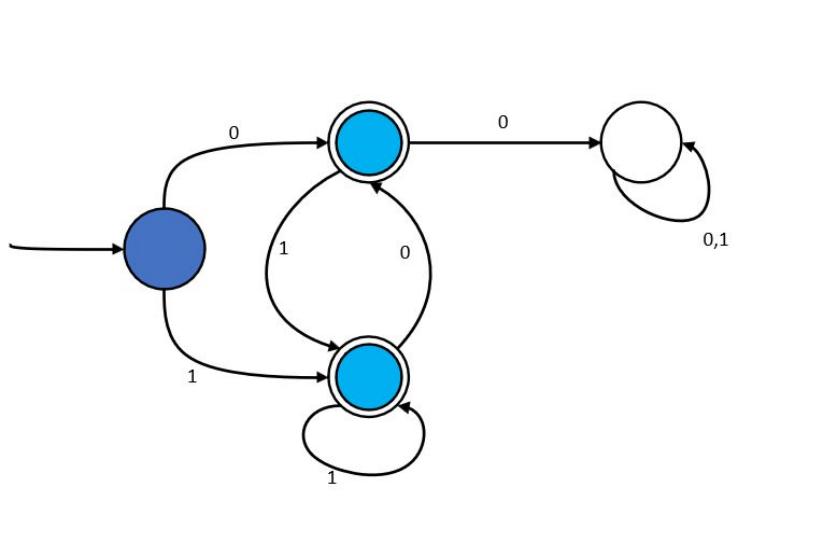
Čita karakter po karakter
Menja stanja

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

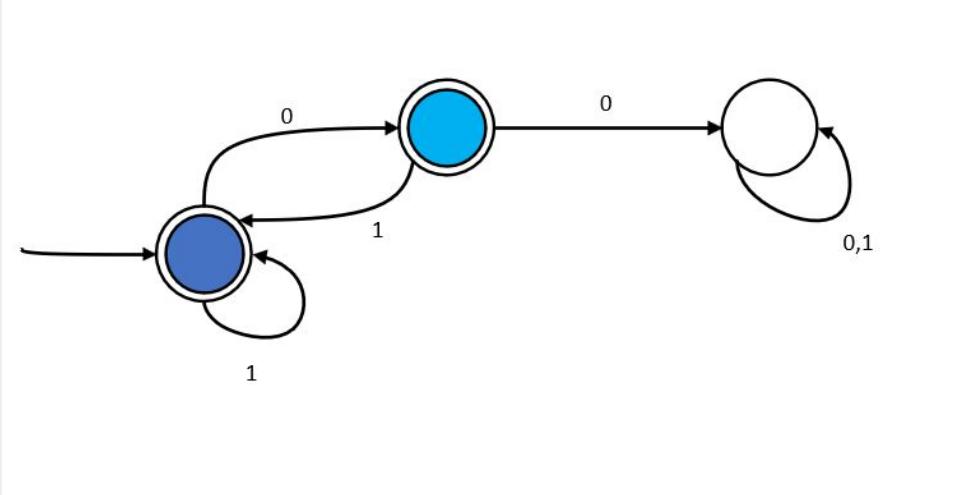
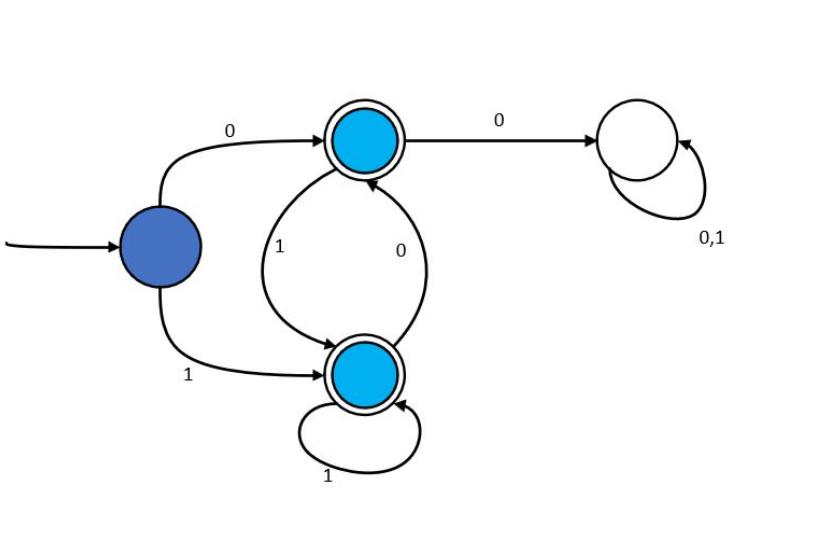
“nema više slova”?



dupli krug - oznaka za završno stanje



zamka (trap)



Konačna predstava beskonačnog skupa

KONAČNI AUTOMAT

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

- S - skup stanja
- Σ - alfabet
- σ - 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

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

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

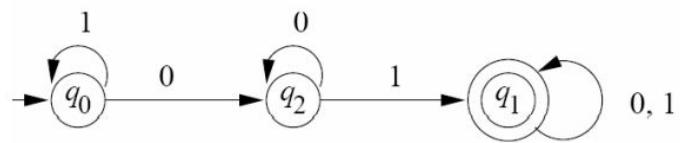
$$\sigma(s_2, a_2) = s_3$$

...

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

s_{n+1} pripada F?

Jezik konačnog automata je skup svih reči koje automat prihvata.



Koji jezik prepoznaće ovaj automat?