



KARADENİZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ
MÜHENDİSLİK FAKÜLTESİ
BİLGİSAYAR MÜHENDİSLİĞİ BÖLÜMÜ



BIL 348 OTOMATA TEORİSİ DERS NOTLARI

NUR ALTUN

2013-2014 Bahar Dönemi

~ Otomata Teorisi ~

→ Regular Expressions (RE)

' \emptyset ' = Dilin en küçük yapı türü alfabeyi temsil edicek.

* $\emptyset = \{\emptyset\}$

* $\emptyset = \{\emptyset, 1\}$

a^* ne anlama gelir? $a^* = \{\lambda, a, aa, aaa, aaaa, \dots\}$
 ↳ bos string (λ)

$a^+ = \{a, aa, aaaa, aaaa, \dots\}$ ' $+$ ' = en az bir tane harf içeren
 Bos string yok.

$ab^* = \{a, ab, abb, abbb, \dots\}$ → a ile başlmalı
 ↳ a1

$(ab)^* = \{\lambda, ab, abab, ababab, \dots\} \Rightarrow (ab)^* \neq a^* b^*$
 ↳ 1 veya daha fazla a veya b

$(a+b) = \{a, b\}$

a veya b

$(a+b)(a+b) = \{aa, ab, ba, bb\}$ (kombinasyon)

$(a+b)^* = \{\lambda, a, b, aa, ab, ba, bb, aaaa, \dots\} \neq (a+b)(a+b)(a+b)\dots$

$(a+b)^+ = (a+b)(a+b)^*$ → Bos string yok

{ sonsuz sayıda üretilir.
 Genel bir ifade a
 ile b'den oluşan tüm
 stringler tanımlanabilir.

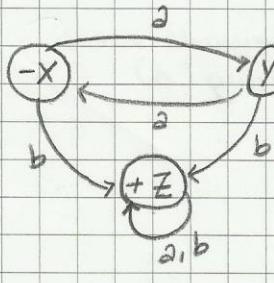
* Örnek: \emptyset dahil çift sayıda harf içeren kelime-lerin dili için bir RE yazınız.

$[(a+b)(a+b)]^*$ $(a+b)[(a+b)(a+b)]^*$ → Tek Sayıda

* Örnek: a ile başlayan b ile biten tüm kelimelerin dili için RE yazınız.

$a(a+b)^*b$ → Aradaki String Önemsiz

→ FINITE AUTOMATA (FA) (Sonlu Otomata)

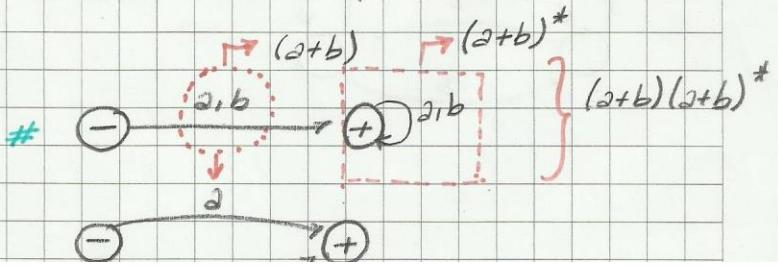


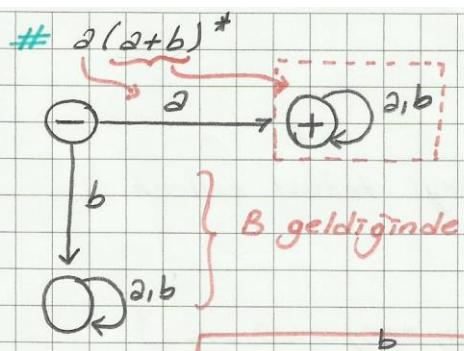
$[-] =$ başlangıç
 $[+] =$ bitiş

	a	b
-X	y	z
y	x	z
+Z	z	z

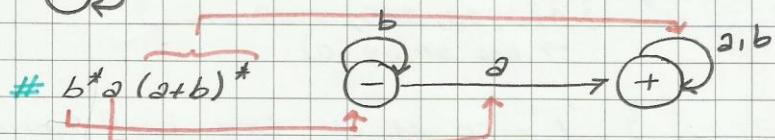
↳ durumlar

$(\overline{+})^{a,b} = (a+b)^*$

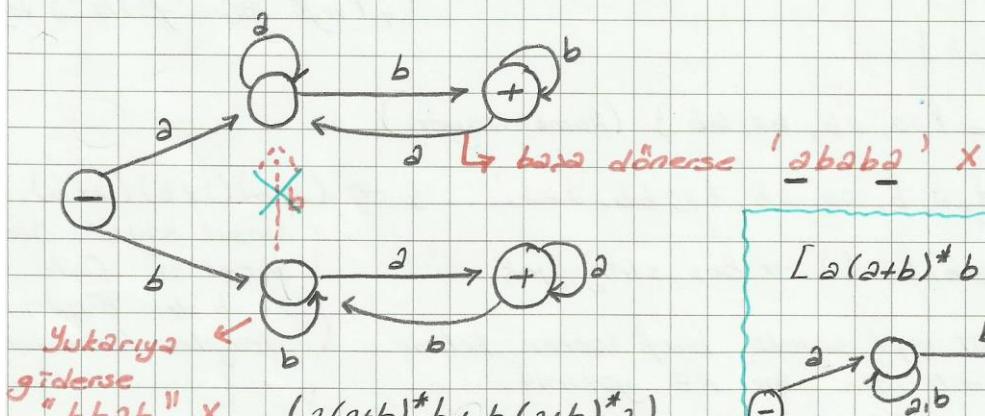




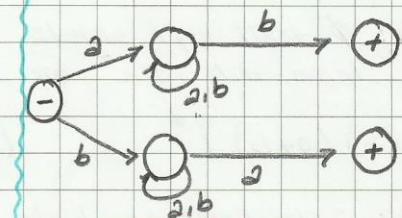
B geldiğinde bir yere gitmeli



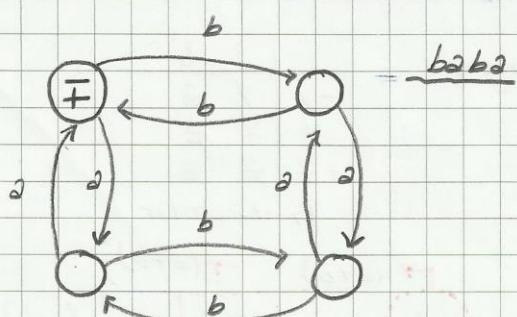
* Örnek: a ile başlayıp b ile biten veya b ile başlayıp a ile biten tüm kelimelerin dili için FA giriniz.
(- → +'ya giden tüm durumları minimum string)



$$[a(a+b)^*b + b(a+b)^*a]$$



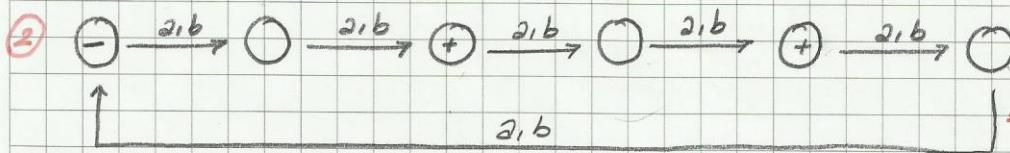
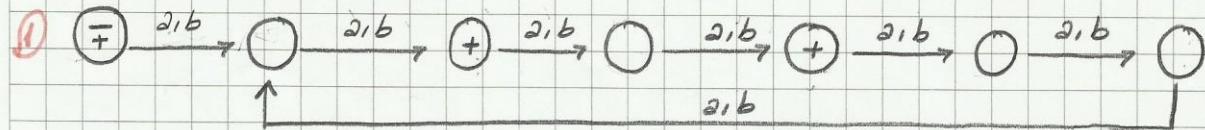
* Örnek: 1 dahil çift sayıda a'lardan veya b'lerden oluşan tüm kelimelerin dili için FA giriniz.



'+' = Bir durumda varsa boş string (λ)

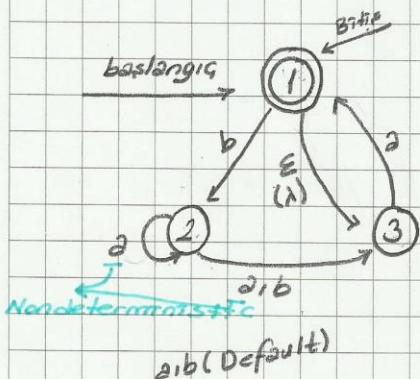
* Örnek: 1 dahil çift sayı uzunluklu ve uzunluğu 6 sayısına tam bölünen her tüm kelimelerin dili için FA çiziniz.

"6'ya tam bölünen yerde (+) olmaz!"



→ 1 dahil değil TSC ②

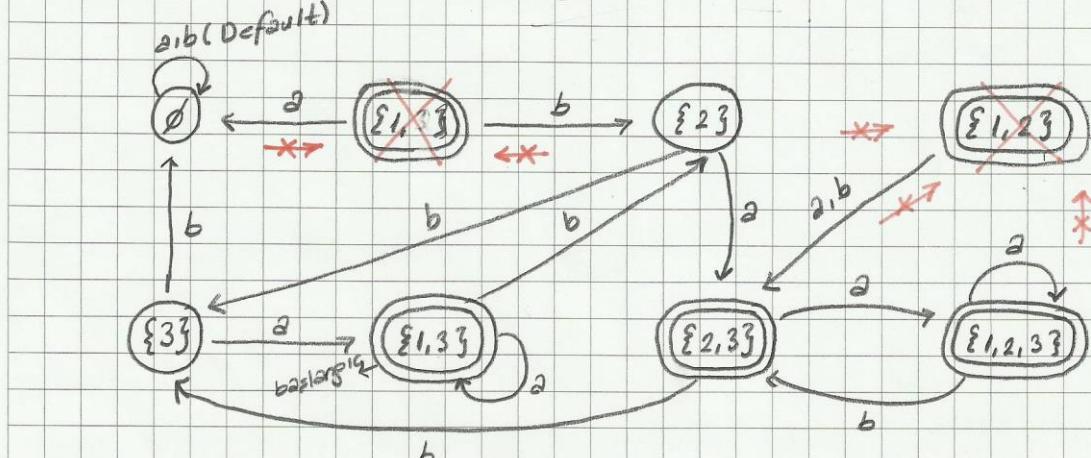
⇒ Nondeterministic → Deterministic (NFA to FA)



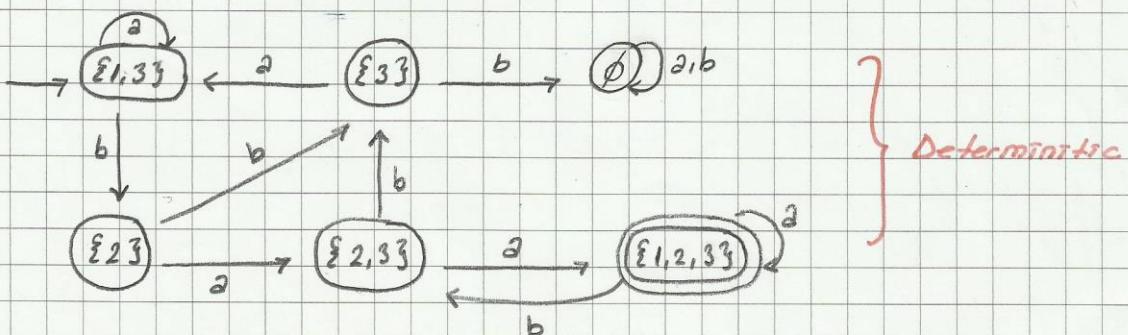
Koç durum var ise; n ise 2^n durum incelemelir.
 $n=3 \quad 2^3 = 8$

Başlangıç 1 veya 3 olabilir. E dolayı.

$3 \rightarrow 2$ geldiğinde E dolayı geri dönebilir.
 O yüzden $\{\{1, 3\}\}$ olur.



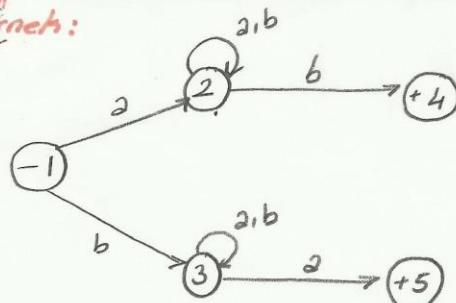
NOT: $\{\{1, 2\}\}$ ve $\{\{1\}\}$ durumuna gidiyor! "Gereksiz"



Michael Sipser'in kitabında 58. sayfada $\{1\}$ ve $\{1, 2\}$ gereksiz durumları hakkında : "We may simplify this machine by observing that no arrows point at states $\{1\}$ and $\{1, 2\}$, so they may be removed" yazıyor. Dolayısıyla $\{1\}$ ve $\{1, 2\}$ durumlarına başka durumlardan geçiş olmadığı için gereksiz durum oldukları anlaşılmıştır.

2011-2012 Bahar Dönemi 1. Arasınav 2. sorusunun çözümünde kendilerine başka durumlardan geçiş olmayan $\{2\}$ ve $\{2, 3\}$ durumlarının silinmesiyle bu durumlardan $\{3\}$ durumuna olan geçişler ortadan kalktıktan ve başka durumlardan da geçiş olmadığından $\{3\}$ durumu da silinmiştir. $\{3\}$ silinince de $\{0\}$ durumuna geçişlerin hepsi ortadan kalkmış olacaktır. Dolayısıyla kendisine geçiş olmayan durumlar silindiğinde bu durumlardan başka durumlara olan geçişler de silineceğinden yeni gereksiz durumlar çıkabilir.

* Örnek:



$$a(a+b)^*b + b(a+b)^*a$$

24.02.2014

Pazartesi.

Non Deterministic FA \rightarrow FA Götürülmüştür.

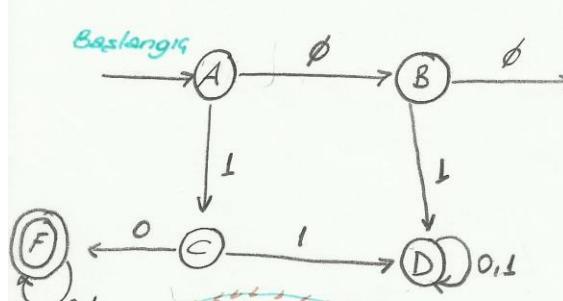
$2^5 = 32$ duruma bakılması gereklidir.

Son durumlarda nereye git diligipinde (a, b geldiğinde) belirtilmek zorunda değil.

~ NFA'de $\lambda(E)$ geçisi vardır.

~ FA'de bütün durumların (a ve b geldiğinde) nereye git diligipinde belirtmek durumundayız.

→ MINIMIZING FA



	F	E	D	C	B
A	X	X	X	X	X
B	X	X	X		
C	X	X	X	X	
D	X	X	X	X	
E	B,C				

Başlangıç Bitiş Durum sayısının 1 eksipi ile tablo yapılacaktır.

Bitiş durumları dışper durumlarla eşdeğer olamaz. İki bitiş durumu olabilir. (E, F)

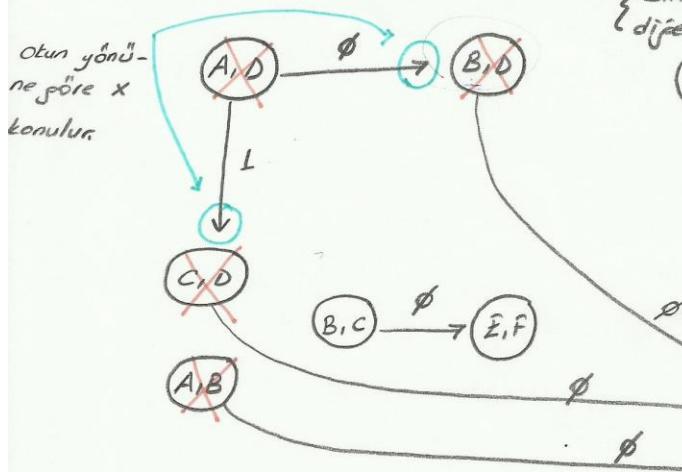
'X' = Esdeğer değil
Yoksa eşdeğer

Bir duruma hapsedi durumdan geçilebilirse durum kutucukuna geçilebilir. Yapılan durum yazılmalı.

{B,C} {E,F}

Esdeğer Durumlar

Dependency Graph

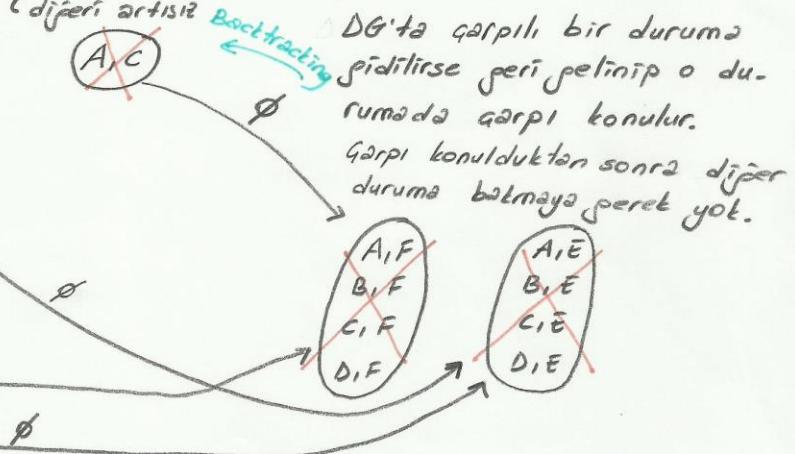


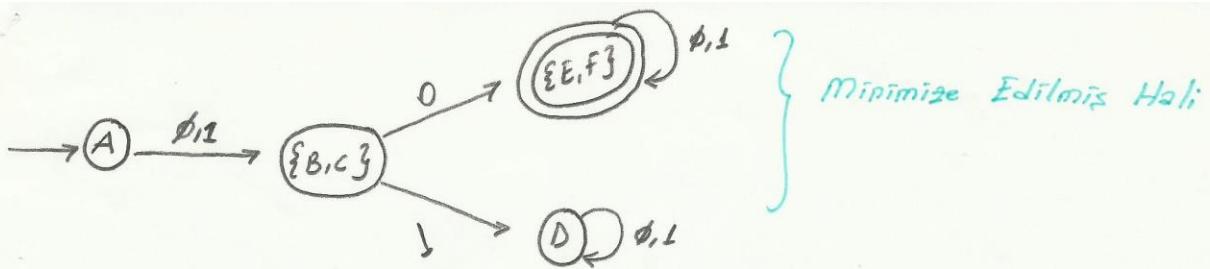
Otan gönüne göre X konulur.

{Biri artılı bir duruma gitdiyo

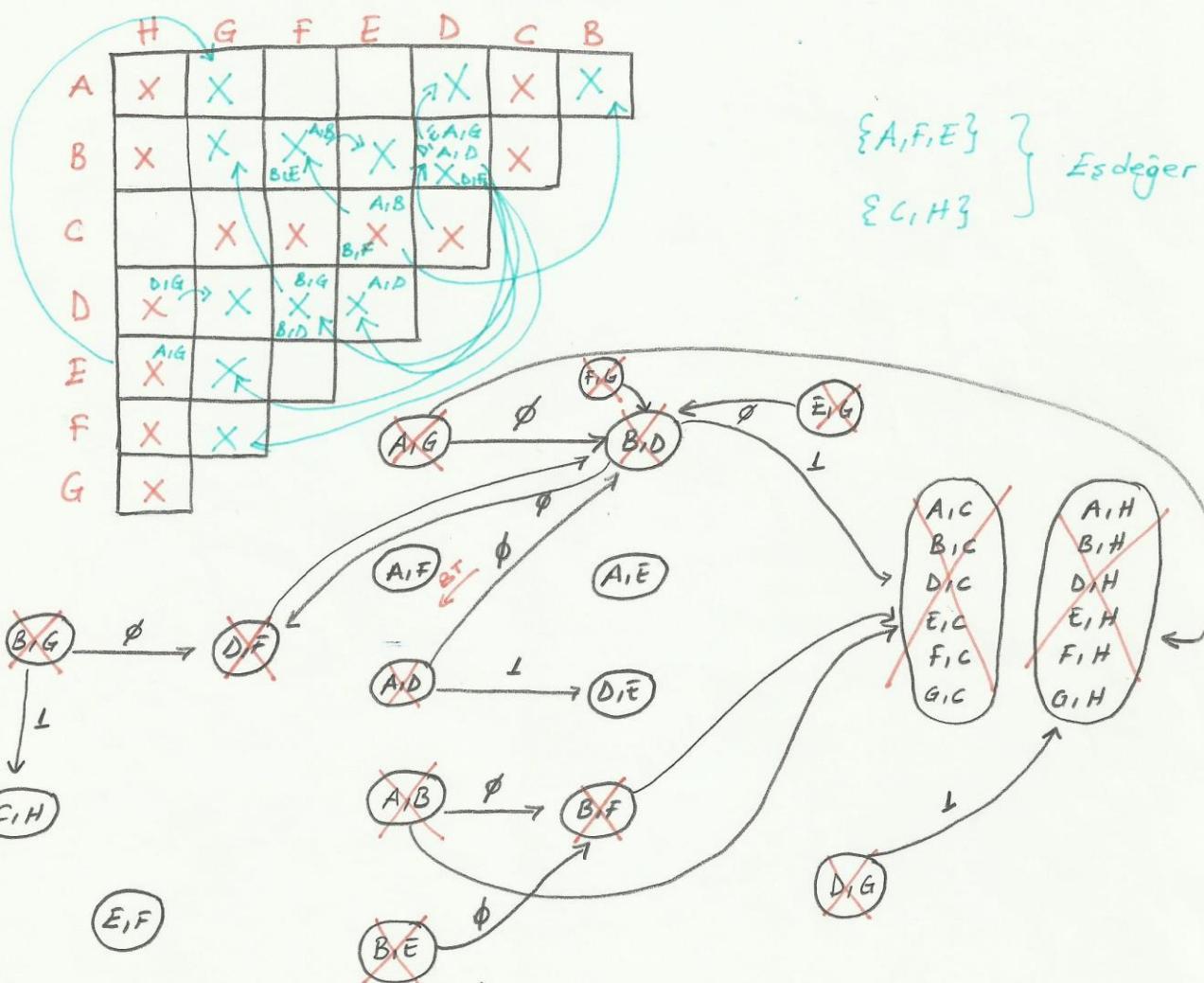
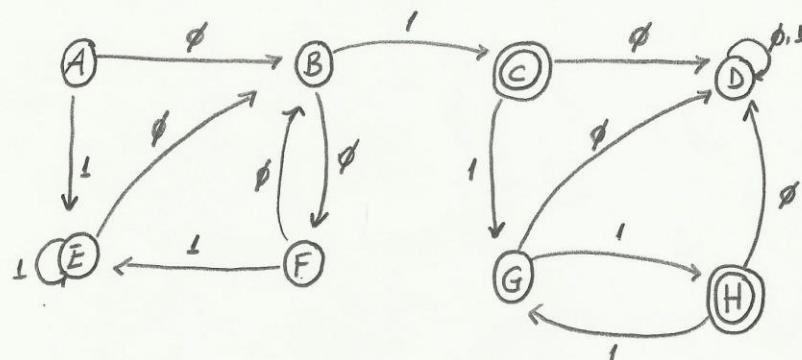
dışeri artılık Backtracking

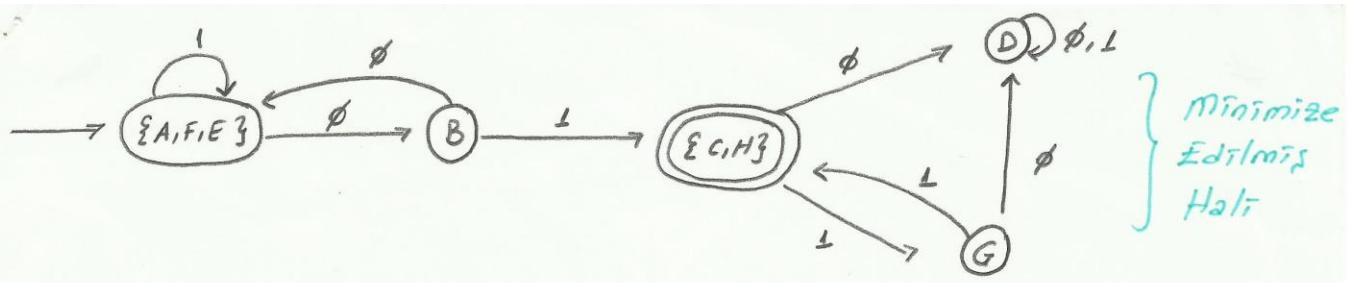
DG'ta garpli bir duruma gitildiğinde geri gelinip o durumda garpli konulur. Garpli konulduktan sonra dışper duruma batmaya şeret yok.





* Örnek:





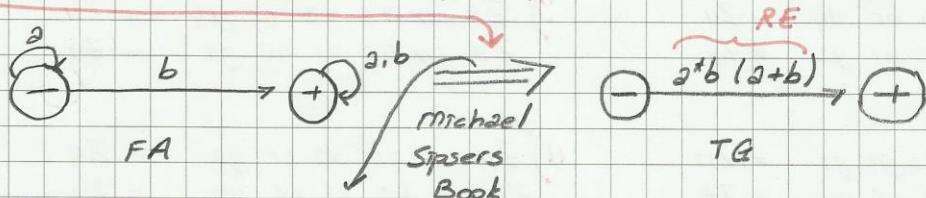
→ KLEENE'S THEOREM

3 bölümden oluşur.

I. Part: Every language that can be defined by a finite automaton can also be defined also by a transition graph.

II. Part: Every language that can be defined by a transition graph can also be defined by a regular expression.

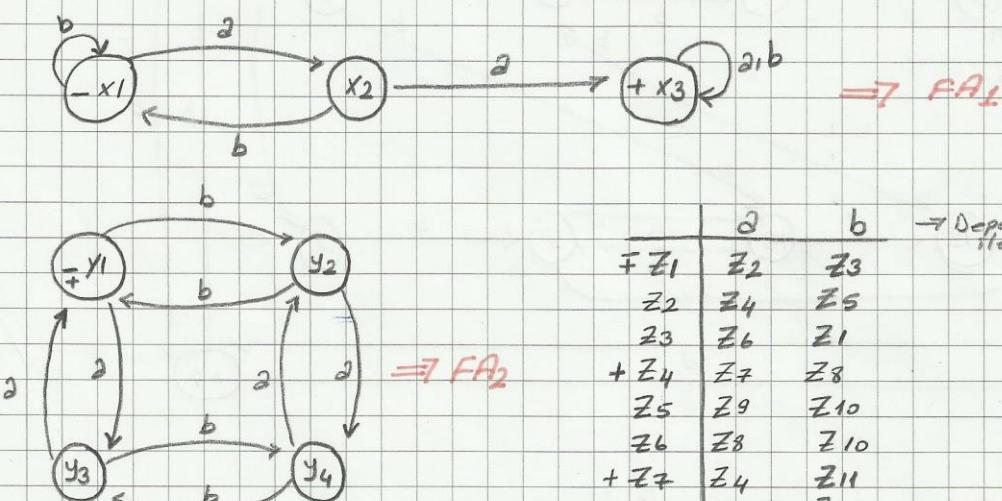
III. Part: Every language than can be defined by a regular expression can also be defined by a finite automata.



Giriş islemi -
indeki her bir FA aynı zamanda
bir TG

III. Partin Kural 2'si: If there is an FA called by FA_1 that accepts the language defined a regular expressions r_1 and there is an FA called FA_2 that accepts the language defined by the regular expression r_2 then there is an FA that we shall call FA_3 that accepts the language defined by the regular expressions.

Kuralın ispatı yapılacak!



	a	b	→ Dependency Graph ile aynı mantık
$\neg Z_1$	Z_2	Z_3	
Z_2	Z_4	Z_5	
Z_3	Z_6	Z_1	
$+Z_4$	Z_7	Z_8	
Z_5	Z_9	Z_{10}	
Z_6	Z_8	Z_{10}	
$+Z_7$	Z_4	Z_{11}	
Z_8	Z_{11}	Z_4	
Z_9	Z_{11}	Z_1	
Z_{10}	Z_{12}	Z_5	
$+Z_{11}$	Z_8	Z_7	
$+Z_{12}$	Z_7	Z_3	

MAX. Durum Sayısı,

FA1'deki durum sayısı $\boxed{3 \times 4} = 12$

X

FABER-CASTELL FA2'deki durum sayısı

2) $Z_2 \rightarrow a : x_3 \text{ or } y_1 = +Z_4$
 $Z_2 \rightarrow b : x_1 \text{ or } y_4 = Z_5$

3) $Z_3 \rightarrow a : x_2 \text{ or } y_4 = Z_6$
 $Z_3 \rightarrow b : x_1 \text{ or } y_1 = Z_1$

4) $Z_4 \rightarrow a : x_3 \text{ or } y_3 = +Z_7$
 $Z_4 \rightarrow b : x_3 \text{ or } y_2 = +Z_8$

5) $Z_5 \rightarrow a : x_2 \text{ or } y_2 = Z_9$
 $Z_5 \rightarrow b : x_1 \text{ or } y_3 = Z_{10}$

6) $Z_6 \rightarrow a : x_3 \text{ or } y_2 = Z_8$
 $Z_6 \rightarrow b : x_1 \text{ or } y_3 = Z_{10}$

7) $Z_7 \rightarrow a : x_3 \text{ or } y_1 = Z_4$
 $Z_7 \rightarrow b : x_3 \text{ or } y_4 = +Z_{11}$

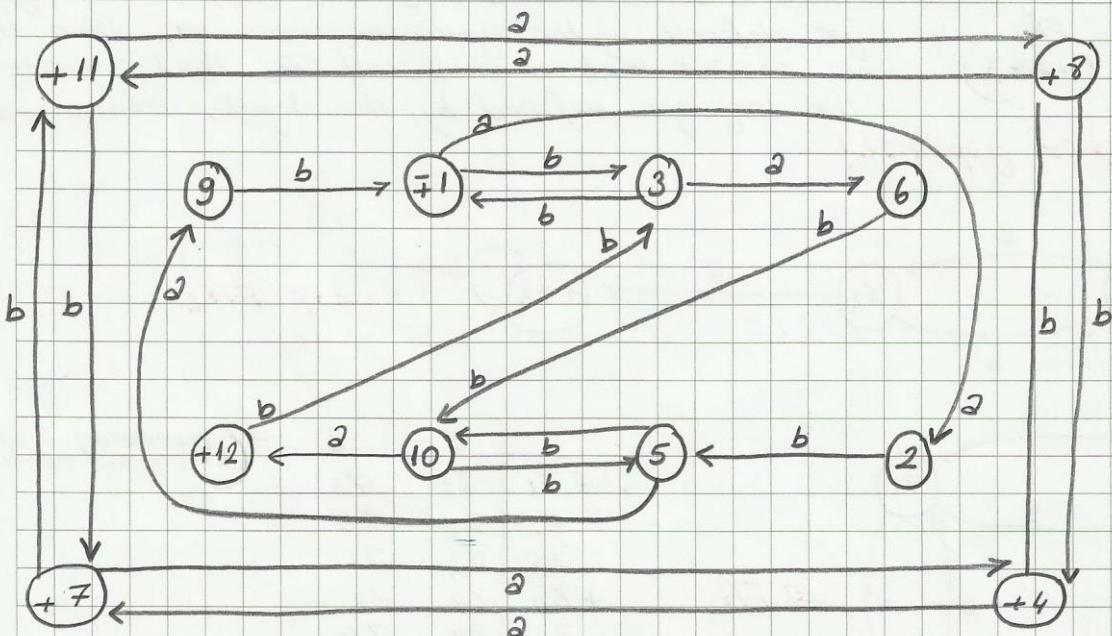
8) $Z_8 \rightarrow a : x_3 \text{ or } y_4 = Z_{11}$
 $Z_8 \rightarrow b : x_3 \text{ or } y_2 = Z_4$

9) $Z_9 \rightarrow a : x_3 \text{ or } y_4 = Z_{11}$
 $Z_9 \rightarrow b : x_1 \text{ or } y_1 = Z_1$

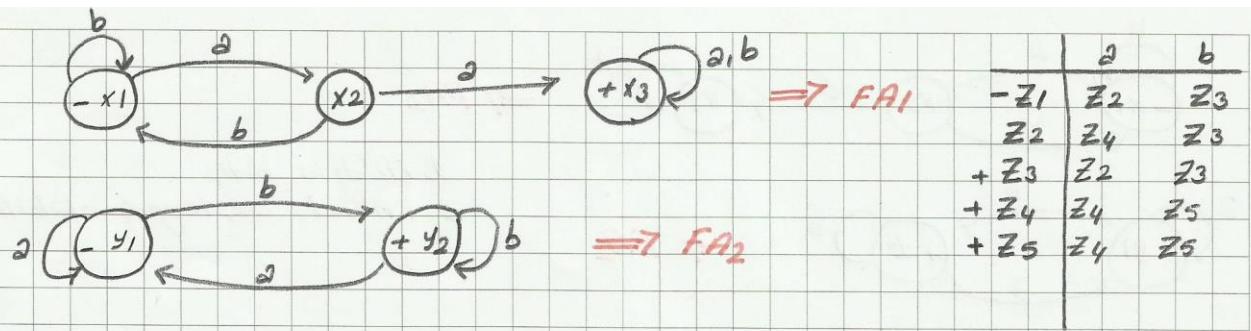
10) $Z_{10} \rightarrow a : x_2 \text{ or } y_1 = +Z_{12}$
 $Z_{10} \rightarrow b : x_1 \text{ or } y_4 = Z_5$

11) $Z_{11} \rightarrow a : x_3 \text{ or } y_2 = Z_8$
 $Z_{11} \rightarrow b : x_3 \text{ or } y_3 = Z_7$

12) $Z_{12} \rightarrow a : x_3 \text{ or } y_3 = Z_7$
 $Z_{12} \rightarrow b : x_1 \text{ or } y_2 = Z_3$



~ ÖDEV: $F_A1 + F_A2 = F_A2 + F_A1$



$$1) z_1 = x_1 \text{ or } y_1$$

$$z_1 \xrightarrow{a} x_2 \text{ or } y_1 = z_2$$

$$z_1 \xrightarrow{b} x_1 \text{ or } y_2 = +z_3$$

$$2) z_2 \xrightarrow{a} x_3 \text{ or } y_1 = +z_4$$

$$z_2 \xrightarrow{b} x_1 \text{ or } y_2$$

$$3) z_3 \xrightarrow{a} x_2 \text{ or } y_1$$

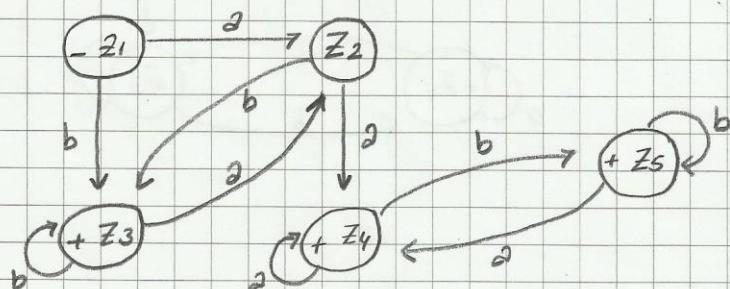
$$z_3 \xrightarrow{b} x_1 \text{ or } y_2$$

$$4) z_4 \xrightarrow{a} x_3 \text{ or } y_1$$

$$z_4 \xrightarrow{b} x_3 \text{ or } y_2 = +z_5$$

$$5) z_5 \xrightarrow{a} x_3 \text{ or } y_1$$

$$z_5 \xrightarrow{b} x_3 \text{ or } y_2$$



III. Punto Kural 3: If there is an FA₁ that accepts the language defined by the regular expression r₁, and there is an FA₂ that accepts the language defined by the regular expression r₂, then there is an FA₃ that accepts the language defined by the concatenation r₁r₂, the product language.

$$FA_1 * FA_2 = FA_3$$

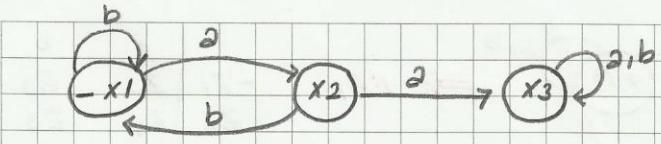
$$FA_1 + FA_2 = FA_3$$

$$r_3 = r_1 + r_2$$

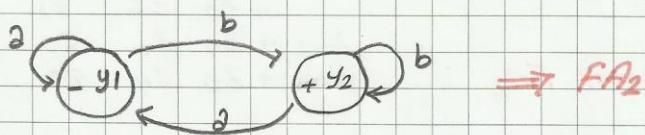
$$r_3 = r_1 r_2 + r_2 r_1$$

L^y önce r₁'yi string, sonra r₂'ni kabul ettiğii string gelecekt. r₂'yi string sentançlığı andı FA₃ olusacak

$$\sim FA_3 = FA_1 * FA_2$$



$\Rightarrow FA_1$



$\Rightarrow FA_2$

1. FA'deki bitiş
2. FA'deki başlangıç olabilir!

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= x_1 \\ Z_2 &= x_2 \\ Z_3 &= x_3 \text{ or } y_1 \quad (\text{bağlantı}) \end{aligned}$$

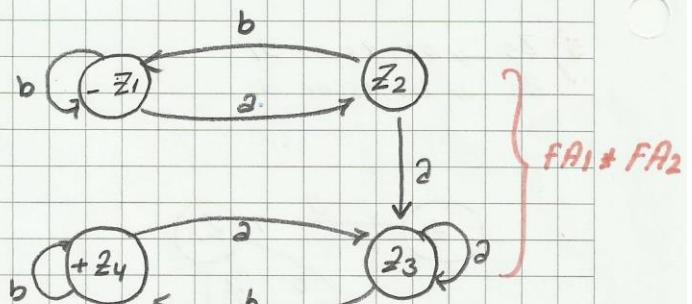
	a	b
-Z ₁	Z ₂	Z ₁
Z ₂	Z ₃	Z ₁
Z ₃	Z ₃	Z ₄
+Z ₄	Z ₃	Z ₄

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad Z_1 &\rightarrow a: x_2 \\ &\rightarrow b: x_1 \end{aligned}$$

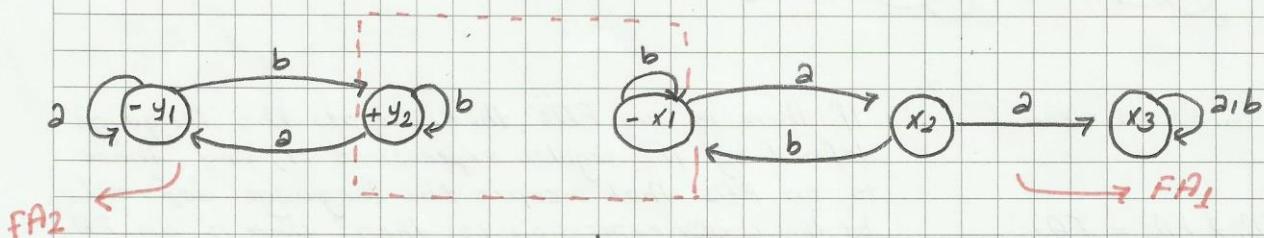
$$2) \quad Z_2 \rightarrow a: x_3 \text{ or } y_1 \quad (x_3 \text{ yazarken } y_1 \text{ eklenir hep}) \\ Z_2 \rightarrow b: x_1$$

$$3) \quad Z_3 \rightarrow a: x_3 \text{ or } y_1 \\ Z_3 \rightarrow b: x_3 \text{ or } y_1 \text{ or } y_2 = +Z_4$$

$$4) \quad Z_4 \rightarrow a: x_3 \text{ or } y_1 \\ Z_4 \rightarrow b: x_3 \text{ or } y_1 \text{ or } y_2$$



$$\sim FA_3 = FA_2 * FA_1$$



FA2

$$\begin{aligned} -Z_1 &= y_1 \\ Z_2 &= y_2 \text{ or } x_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$1) \quad Z_1 \rightarrow a: y_1 \\ Z_1 \rightarrow b: y_2 \text{ or } x_1$$

$$2) \quad Z_2 \rightarrow a: y_1 \text{ or } x_2 = Z_3 \\ Z_2 \rightarrow b: y_2 \text{ or } x_1$$

$$3) \quad Z_3 \rightarrow a: y_1 \text{ or } x_3 = +Z_4 \\ Z_3 \rightarrow b: y_2 \text{ or } x_1$$

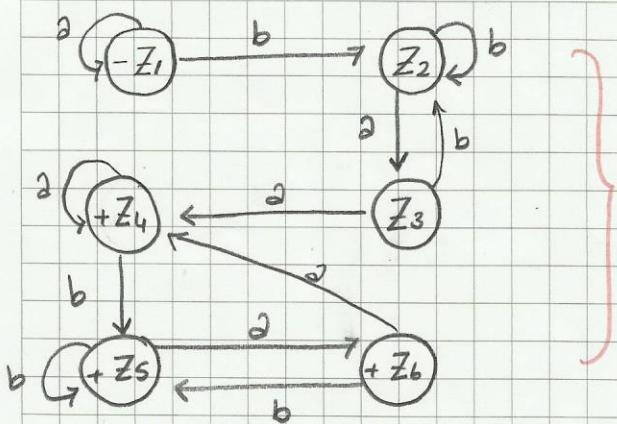
$$4) \quad Z_4 \rightarrow a: y_1 \text{ or } x_3$$

	a	b
-Z ₁	Z ₁	Z ₂
Z ₂	Z ₃	Z ₂
Z ₃	Z ₄	Z ₂
+Z ₄	Z ₄	Z ₅
+Z ₅	Z ₆	Z ₅
Z ₆	Z ₄	Z ₅

-

$$5) \quad Z_5 \rightarrow a: y_1 \text{ or } x_2 \text{ or } x_3 = +Z_6 \\ Z_5 \rightarrow b: y_2 \text{ or } x_1 \text{ or } x_3 = Z_5$$

$$6) \quad Z_6 \rightarrow a: y_1 \text{ or } x_3$$

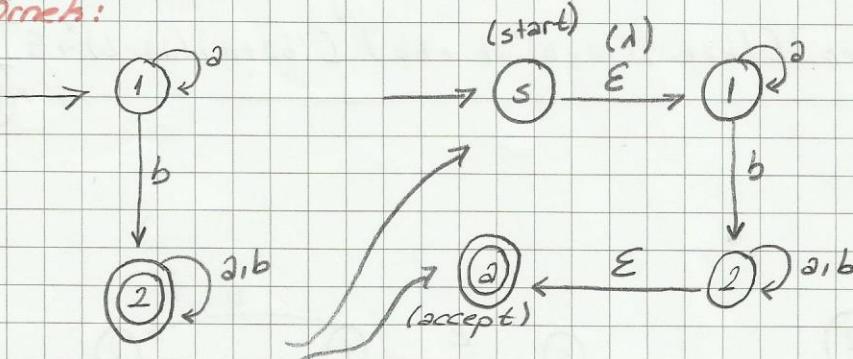


$FA_2 * FA_1$

$FA_1 * FA_2 \neq FA_2 * FA_1$

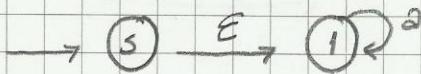
$\rightarrow FA \rightarrow RE$ Dönüşümü

Örnek:

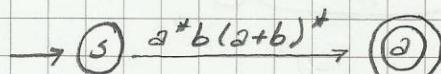


2 tane durum eklemesi
yapılır Başlangıçtan önce
bitişten sonra.

2. Durum Yok Edilken;

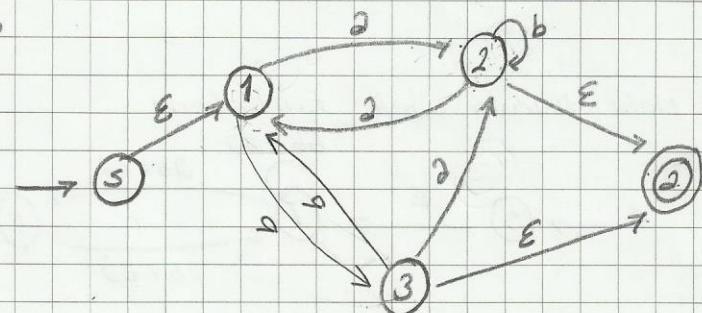
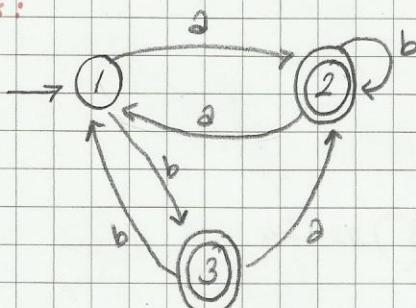


1. Durum Yok Edilken;

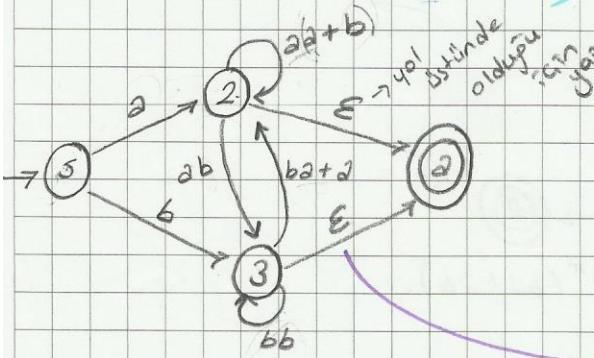


$b(a+b)^*\epsilon$
bos string
olduğu için
yatırmaya gerek yok

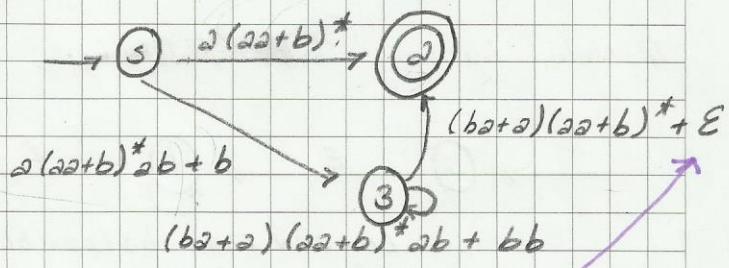
Örnek:



1 Nolu Durum Yok Edilken;



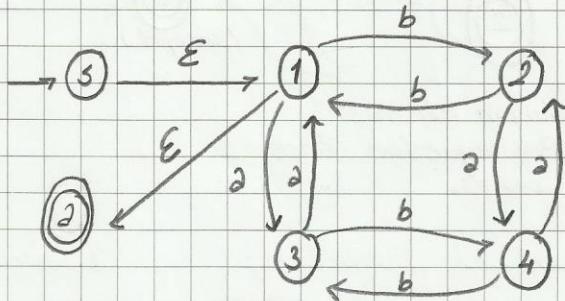
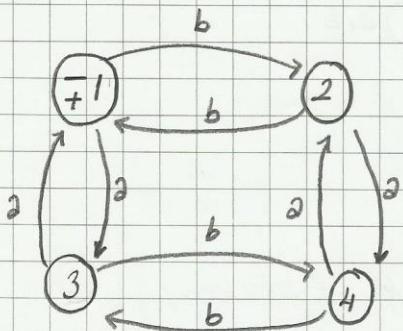
2 Nolu Durum Yok Edilken;



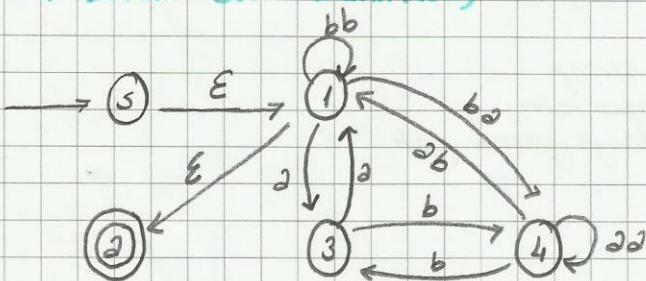
3 Nolu Durum Yok Edilirken;

$$\xrightarrow{5} \left[[a(a+b)^*ab+b] [(ba+a)(aa+b)^*ab+bb] [(ba+a)(aa+b)^*\varepsilon] \right] + a(aa+b)^*$$

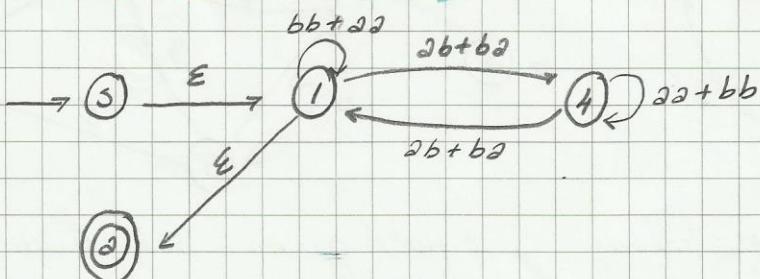
Örnek:



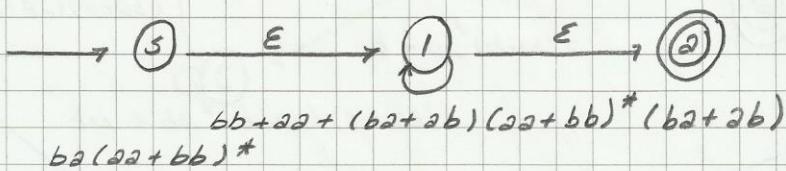
2 Nolu Durum Yok Edilirken;



3 Nolu Durum Yok Edilirken;



4 Nolu Durum Yok Edilirken;

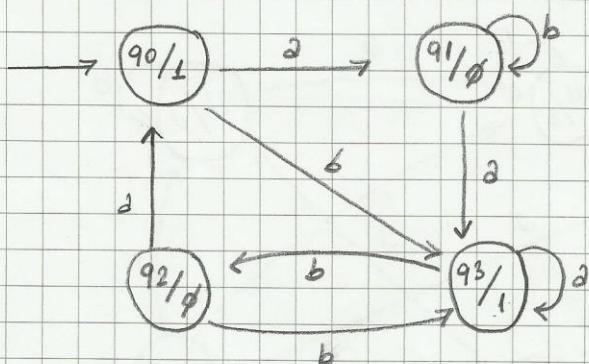


1 Nolu Durum Yok Edilirken;

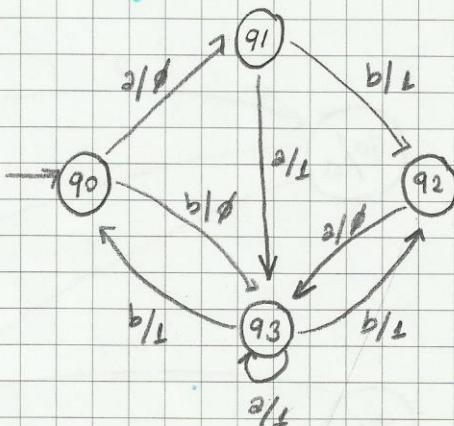
$$\rightarrow \textcircled{3} \xrightarrow{\epsilon} [bbb+aa+(ba+ab)+(aa+bb)* (ba+ab)]^* \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \textcircled{2}$$

\rightarrow FA with Output (Gökili Sonlu Otomata)

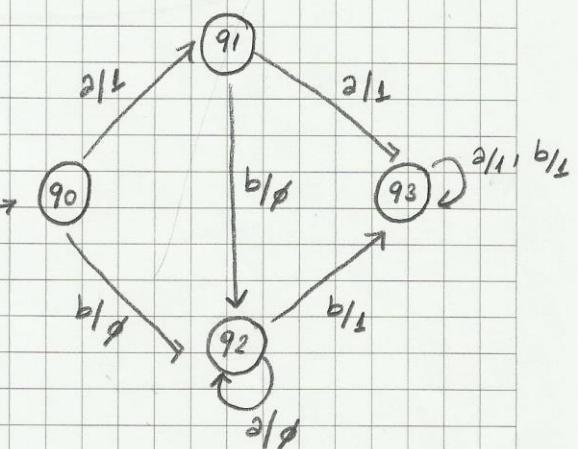
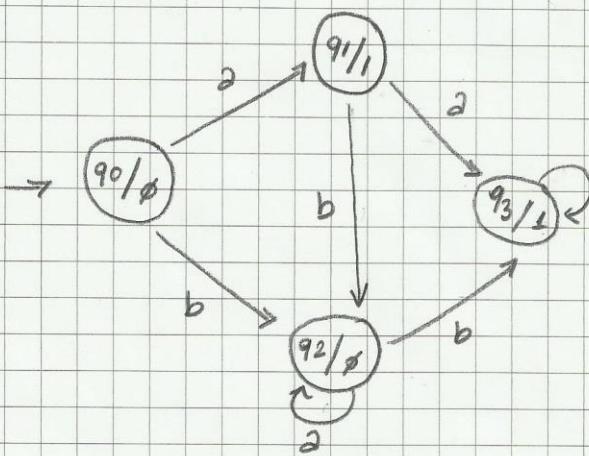
#Moore machine



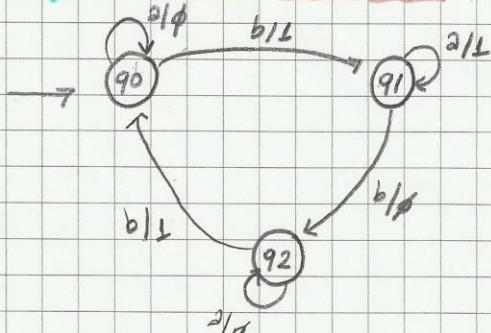
#Meally Machine



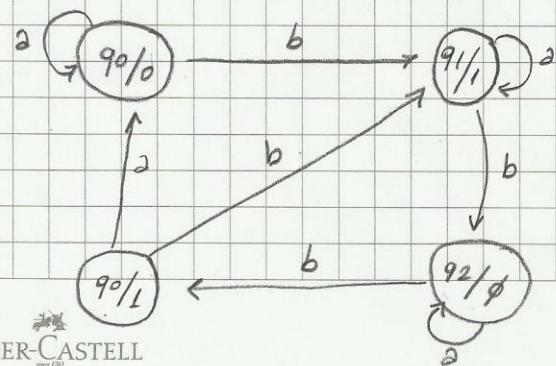
#Moore \rightarrow Meally Dönüşüm



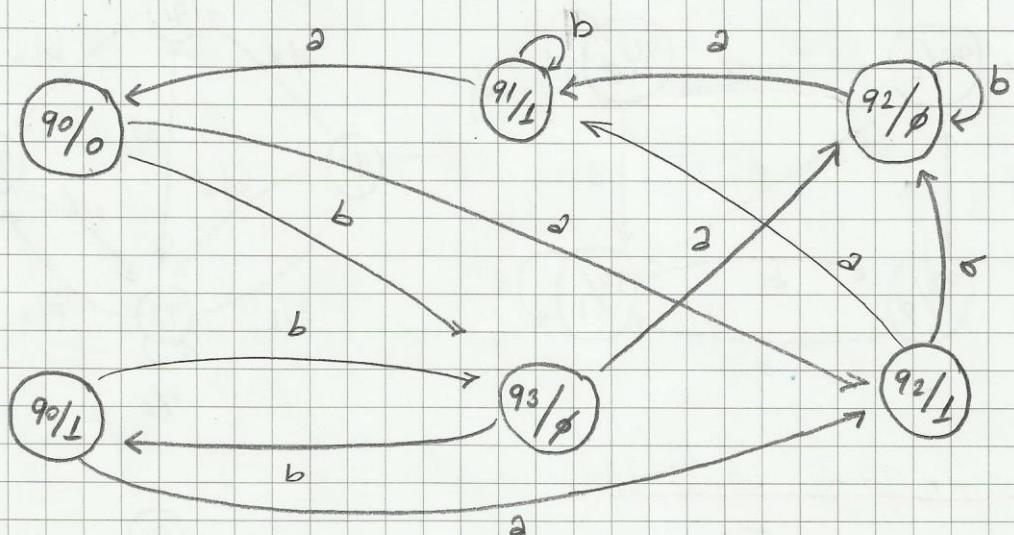
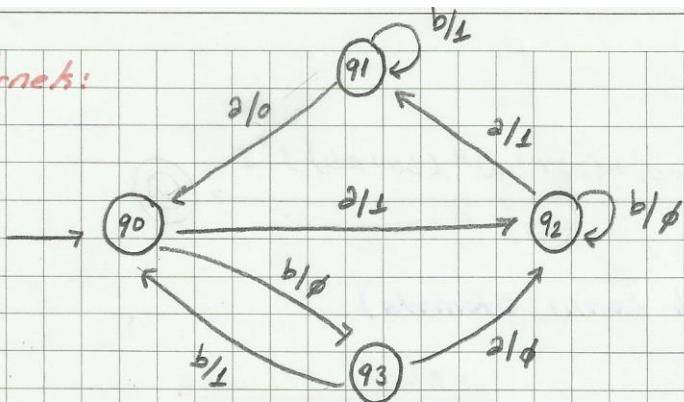
#Meally \rightarrow Moore Dönüşüm



q0'da 2' tane geçiş var bundan dolayı 2 farklı çıkış durumu söz konusu olduğundan durum sayısı zorunlu olarak artar.



Örnek:

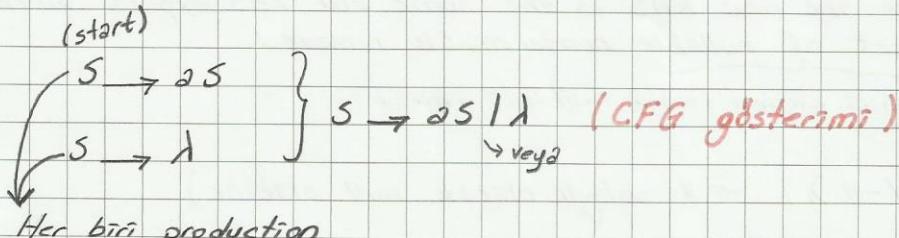


→ CONTEXT-FREE GRAMMARS (CFG)

CFG oluşturulurken bazı semboller kullanılacak.

terminal (sonlanan): $\{a, b, \lambda\}$

Nonterminal (sonlanmayan): $\{S, A, B, X, Y, Z, \dots\}$

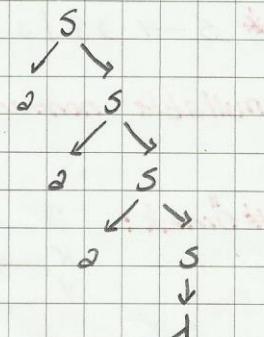


* Bu grammar hangi stringleri üretir?

$$S \rightarrow aS \rightarrow aa = a$$

$$S \rightarrow aS \rightarrow aas \rightarrow aab = ab$$

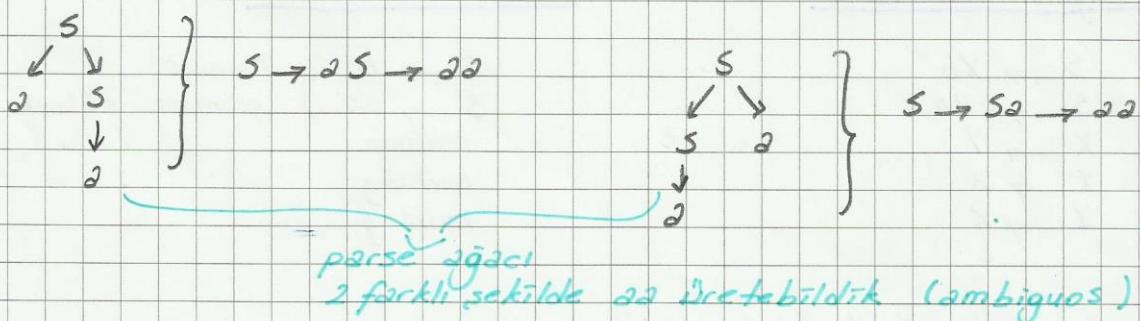
$$S \rightarrow aS \rightarrow aas \rightarrow aabS \rightarrow aabab = aabb$$



* $(ab)^*$ için $S \rightarrow aS | bS | a | b | \lambda$

* Herhangi bir string için birden fazla parse ağacı oluşturabilen gramer "ambiguos (belirsiz) gramer" denir.

Örnek: $S \rightarrow aS | Sa | a$ gramerinde aa için oluşturuldu.



$CFG \rightarrow \lambda$ yok etme (Chomsky Normal Form) \rightarrow CYK Parsing Algoritması

CYK parsing algoritması stringin gramer kabul edip etmediğine bakar. Bunun için belli bir forma getirir. λ 'ları yok eder.

$\rightarrow \lambda$ Yok Etme Algoritması.

- 1) Delete all λ productions
- 2) For each production $X \rightarrow \text{something}$ with at least one nullable non-terminal on the right hand side (RHS) do the following each poss. nonempty subset of nullable nonterminals on the RHS: Generate $X \rightarrow \text{something}$ where the new RHS is the same old RHS except with entire current subset of nullable nonterminals removed.

sagda birden fazla nullable varsa

* $X \rightarrow Y$ ($X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow \lambda$) $\rightarrow X$ dolaylı olarak null olabilir)

$Y \rightarrow \alpha / \lambda$ (Y doğrudan null olabilir)

* $S \rightarrow \alpha S / \alpha \Rightarrow S$ nullable olamaz.

nullable nonterminal: null olabilecek nonterminallardır. Birkaç adım sonra da null olan non terminaldır.

Örnek: $S \rightarrow \alpha / Xb / \alpha Y\alpha$
 $X \rightarrow y / X / \lambda$
 $Y \rightarrow X / \alpha$

} nullables : X, Y
 $Y \Rightarrow X \Rightarrow \lambda \Rightarrow$ nullable olabilir.

1. adimda (λ 'lar silinir);

$S \rightarrow \alpha / Xb / \alpha Y\alpha$
 $X \rightarrow y / X \rightarrow \lambda$ silinmiştir
 $Y \rightarrow X / \alpha$

Original Production

$S \rightarrow Xb$
 $S \rightarrow \alpha Y\alpha$
 $X \rightarrow Y$
 $X \rightarrow X$
 $Y \rightarrow X$

New Production

$S \rightarrow b$ } mevcut
 $S \rightarrow \alpha \alpha$ } gramere eklenir.
nothing
nothing
nothing

$S \rightarrow \alpha / Xb / \alpha Y\alpha / b / \alpha \alpha$
 $X \rightarrow Y / X$
 $Y \rightarrow X / \alpha$

} Gramer'in son hali

# Örnek :	$S \rightarrow X \mid Y \mid Z$	nullables : X, W, Z, S
	$X \rightarrow Z \lambda$	
	$Y \rightarrow W \alpha \mid \alpha$	
	$Z \rightarrow W X \mid \alpha Z \mid Z b$	
	$W \rightarrow X Y Z \mid b X \alpha \mid \lambda$	

Original Productions

$S \rightarrow X$	-----	\rightarrow
$S \rightarrow X Y$	-----	\rightarrow
$S \rightarrow Z$	-----	\rightarrow
$X \rightarrow Z$	-----	\rightarrow
$Y \rightarrow W \alpha$	-----	\rightarrow
$Z \rightarrow W X$	-----	\rightarrow
$Z \rightarrow \alpha Z$	-----	\rightarrow
$Z \rightarrow Z b$	-----	\rightarrow
$W \rightarrow X Y Z$	-----	\rightarrow
$W \rightarrow b X \alpha$	-----	\rightarrow

New Production

$S \rightarrow X$	-----	\rightarrow	Nothing
$S \rightarrow Y$	-----	\rightarrow	$S \rightarrow Y$
$S \rightarrow Z$	-----	\rightarrow	Nothing
$X \rightarrow Z$	-----	\rightarrow	Nothing
$Y \rightarrow \alpha$	-----	\rightarrow	$Y \rightarrow \alpha$
$Z \rightarrow X$	-----	\rightarrow	$Z \rightarrow X, Z \rightarrow W$
$Z \rightarrow \alpha$	-----	\rightarrow	$Z \rightarrow \alpha$
$Z \rightarrow b$	-----	\rightarrow	$Z \rightarrow b$
$W \rightarrow X Y Z$	-----	\rightarrow	$Z \rightarrow Y Z, W \rightarrow X Y, W \rightarrow Y$
$W \rightarrow b X \alpha$	-----	\rightarrow	$W \rightarrow b \alpha$

$S \rightarrow X \mid X Y \mid Z \mid Y$?
$X \rightarrow Z$	
$Y \rightarrow W \alpha \mid \alpha$	
$Z \rightarrow W X \mid \alpha Z \mid Z b$	
$W \rightarrow X Y Z \mid b X \alpha \mid Y Z \mid X Y \mid Y \mid b \alpha$	

Gramerin son hali

\rightarrow CNF (Chomsky Normal Form)

Each of production has the one of two forms:

- 1) Nonterminal \rightarrow string of exactly two nonterminals (pipelarla ayrılmış nonterminal olacak. $AX \mid XY \mid BY \mid AB$ gibi)
- 2) Nonterminal \rightarrow one terminal ($S \rightarrow \alpha, A \rightarrow \alpha$ gibi)
 $S \rightarrow \alpha b$ de olabilir.
 $S \rightarrow \alpha AX \mid Bb$ yazarak

Bu iki formdan birini sağlamalı. CNF'ye gelmeden λ 'lar yok edilmeli. Aynı zamanda gramerin sağ tarafından büyük küçük harf yan yana olmaz.

* Nonterminaller 2, terminaller 1 tane olmak zorundadır.

Örnek: $S \rightarrow \alpha XX$

$X \rightarrow \alpha S \mid b S \mid \alpha$	$\rightarrow X \rightarrow \alpha$ 'dan dolayı CNF'ye dönüştürüür. Bu durumda diğerleri CNF'ye uydurulur.
$S \rightarrow AXX$	\rightarrow yummuyor
$X \rightarrow AS \mid BS \mid \alpha$	$\rightarrow S \rightarrow AR$
$A \rightarrow \alpha$	$R \rightarrow XX$
$B \rightarrow b$	$X \rightarrow AS \mid BS \mid \alpha$
	$A \rightarrow \alpha$

Örnek: $S \rightarrow AXX \overbrace{BA}^{R_2} \rightarrow R_3$

$$\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow AR_1 \\ R_1 \rightarrow X R_2 \\ R_2 \rightarrow X R_3 \\ R_3 \rightarrow BA \end{array}$$

* $S \rightarrow a / X b / a Y a / b / a a$

$X \rightarrow Y / X / \lambda$ → silinir.

$Y \rightarrow X / a$

nullable: X, Y

$$\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow a / X B / A Y A / b / A A \\ X \rightarrow Y / X \\ Y \rightarrow X / a \\ A \rightarrow \lambda \\ B \rightarrow b \end{array}$$

$AR(R \rightarrow YA)$

Ünig olduğu için bunlarda yok etmemiz gereklidir. Tek başına nonterminal olamaz.

↑ Bundan sorumlu değiliz?

→ CYK Parsing Algoritması

Herhangi bir stringin gramer tarafından kabul edildip edilmediğine bakıyor. Bunun için tablo oluşturulur.

$$\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow BS / AX / b \\ X \rightarrow BX / AS / a \\ A \rightarrow \lambda \\ B \rightarrow b \end{array}$$

* Yukarıdaki gramerin "abbab" stringini kabul edip etmediğine bakalım

I	II	III	IV	V
a	X, A	X	X	S S
b	S, B	S	X	X
b	S, B	X	X	
a	X, A	X		
b	S, B			

↑ S buraya yazılırsa gramer stringi kabul eder.

II. sütun için; → X'te var

$X, A \} XS, XB, AS; AB$

$S, B \} S$ → S'de var

$S, B \} SS, SB, BS, BB$

$S, B \} SX, SA, BX; BA$ → X'te var

$X, A \} XS, XB, AS; AB$ → X'te var

$S, B \} S$ → X'te var

↓ a, b'ler hangi productionda varsa ilk sütuna onları yazıyoruz.

III. sütun için;

$$\begin{array}{l} X, A \\ S \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} xs, \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{x \text{'te var}} \left. \begin{array}{l} X \\ \dots \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ 1. \text{satır} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} X \\ S, B \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} xs, XB \\ \dots \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ 1. \text{satır} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} S, B \\ X \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} SX, BX \\ \dots \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{x \text{'te var}} \left. \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ 2. \text{satır} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} S \\ X, A \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} SX, SA \\ \dots \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ 2. \text{satır} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} S, B \\ X \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} SX, BX \\ \dots \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{x \text{'te var}} \left. \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ 3. \text{satır} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} X \\ S, B \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} xs, XB \\ \dots \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ 3. \text{satır} \end{array} \right.$$

IV. sütun için;

$$\begin{array}{l} X, A \\ X \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} XX, AX \\ \dots \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{S \text{'de var}} \left. \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ ① \end{array} \right.$$

$$XX$$

$$\begin{array}{l} X \\ XA \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} XX, XA \\ \dots \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ ① \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} S, B \\ X \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} SX, BX \\ \dots \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{x \text{'te var}} \left. \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ ② \end{array} \right.$$

$$SX$$

$$\begin{array}{l} X \\ S, B \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} XS, XB \\ \dots \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ ② \end{array} \right.$$

V. sütun için;

$$\begin{array}{l} X, A \\ X \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} XX, AX \\ \dots \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{S \text{'te var}}$$

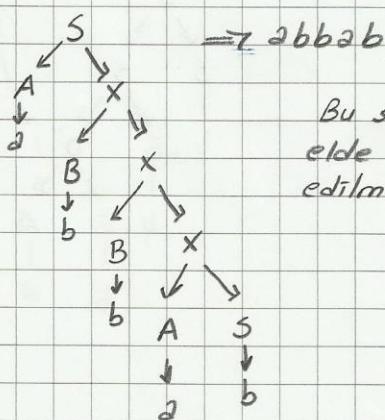
$$\begin{array}{l} XX \\ XX \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} S \\ S, B \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} SS, SB \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$$

* Bu bize parse ağacı çizmede yardımcı olacak.

→ Parse Ağacı

Tersten girilir. (Geçerlilikler sonucu oluşan S ve X'lere bakılır)



Bu stringin tek bir parse ağacı vardır. Örneğin elde edilen son S sadece bir şekilde elde edilmiş alternatif yok.

Örnek: $S \rightarrow SS \mid AC \mid BD \mid AB \mid BA \mid b$

$$\begin{array}{l} C \rightarrow SB \\ D \rightarrow SA \\ A \rightarrow a \\ B \rightarrow b \end{array}$$

$bbba$ kelimesi için kaç tane parse ağacı çıkar?

	I	II	III	IV
b	S, B	S, C	S, C	S, D
b	S, B	S, C	S, D	
b	S, B	S, D		
a	A			

II. sütun için:

$$\begin{array}{l} S, B \xrightarrow{S} \{ SS, SB, BS, BC \\ S, B \xrightarrow{C} \{ SS, SB, CS, CB \\ S, B \xrightarrow{D} \{ SA, BA \\ A \xrightarrow{S} \{ \end{array}$$

III. sütun için:

$$\begin{array}{l} S, B \xrightarrow{S} \{ SS, SC, BS, BC \\ S, C \xrightarrow{C} \{ SS, SB, CS, CB \\ S, B \xrightarrow{D} \{ SA, CA \\ A \xrightarrow{D} \{ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} S, B \xrightarrow{S} \{ SS, SD, BS, BD \\ S, D \xrightarrow{S} \{ \end{array}$$

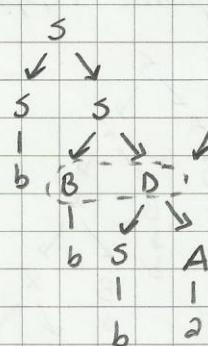
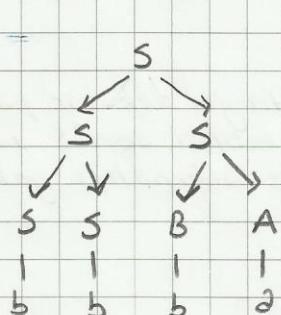
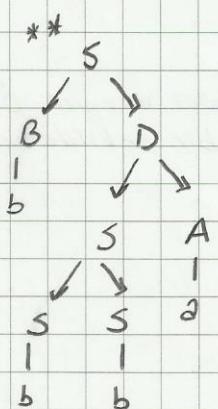
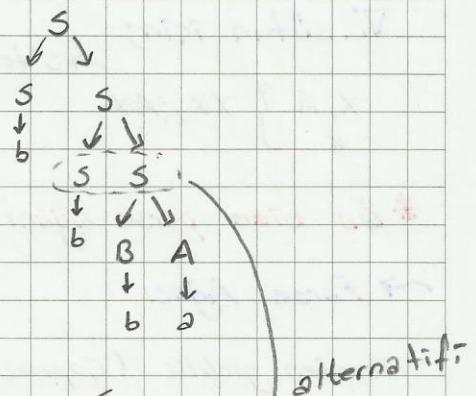
$$S, C \xrightarrow{D} \{ SA, CA$$

IV. sütun için:

$$\begin{array}{l} S, B \xrightarrow{S} \{ SS, SD, BS, BD \\ S, D \xrightarrow{S} \{ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} S, C \xrightarrow{S} \{ SD, CS, CD \\ S, D \xrightarrow{S} \{ \end{array}$$

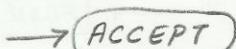
$$\begin{array}{l} S, C \xrightarrow{D} \{ SA, CA \\ A \xrightarrow{D} \{ \end{array}$$



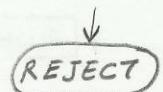
PUSH DOWN AUTOMATA (PDA)

24.03.2014

PDA'nın alt bileşenleri;

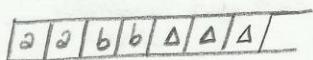


Kabul Etme
Durumu

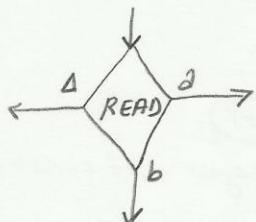


stringi kabul
etmemeye durumu

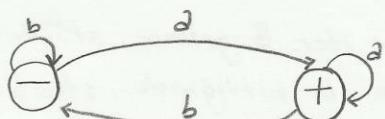
TAPE



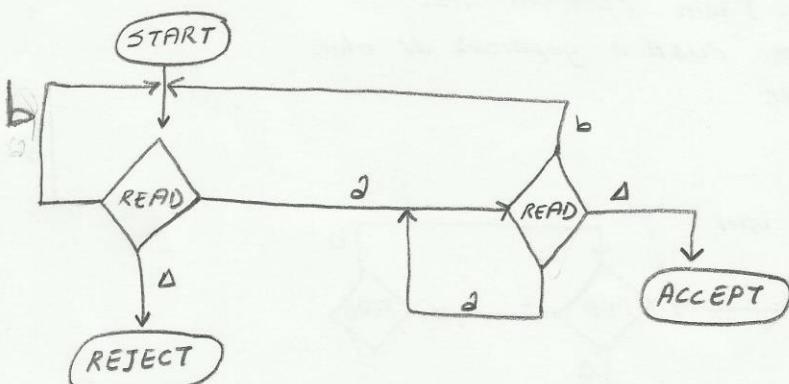
Δ'lar tape'in geri kalan kısmı boş demek.



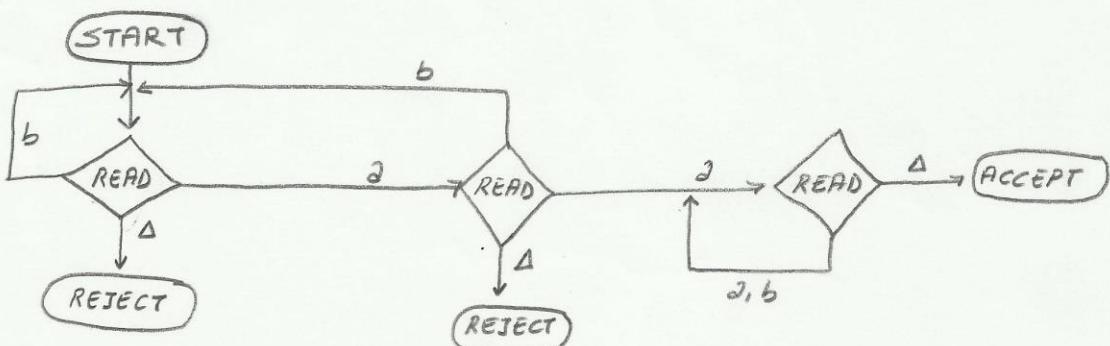
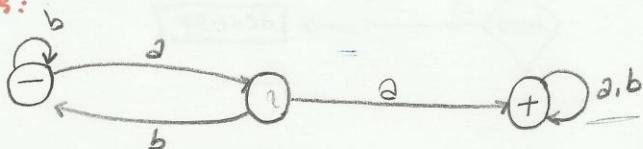
Örnek:

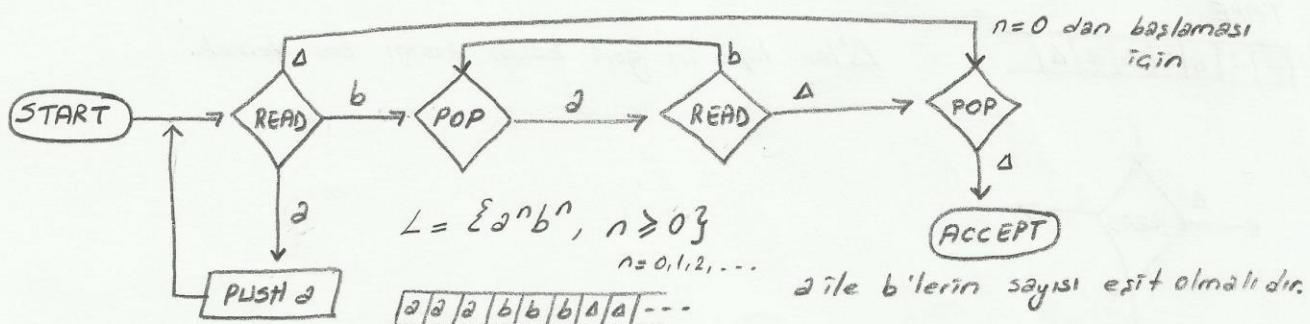
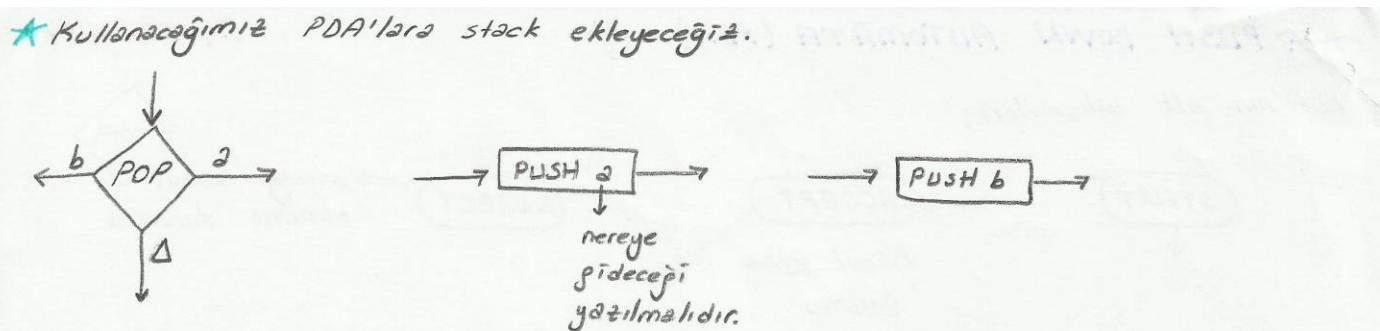


2 durum var o yüzden iki tane READ olacak.



Örnek:





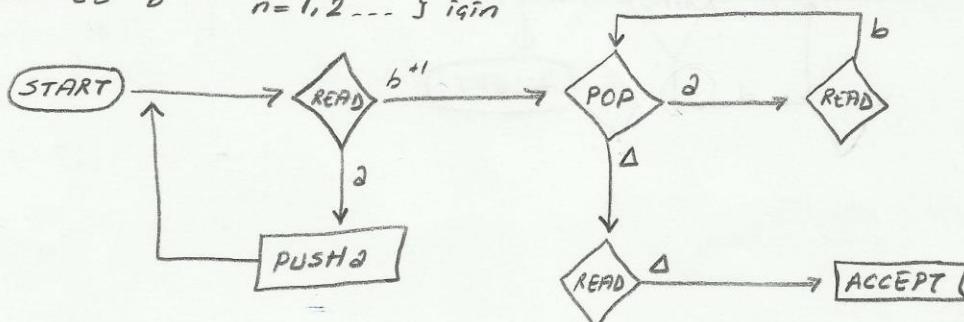
★ Tapeden önce a'ları okur. B gelene kadar stacke iter. B gelince, stackten a'ı çıkar. Kaç tane a itmişse o kadar b okuyor. Tape de b bittiğinde, stackte a'da kalmaz.

Örnek: $L = \{a^n b^{2n}, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ için PDA'sını çiz.

PUSH a olan yerde 2 kere PUSH a yaparsak da olur.

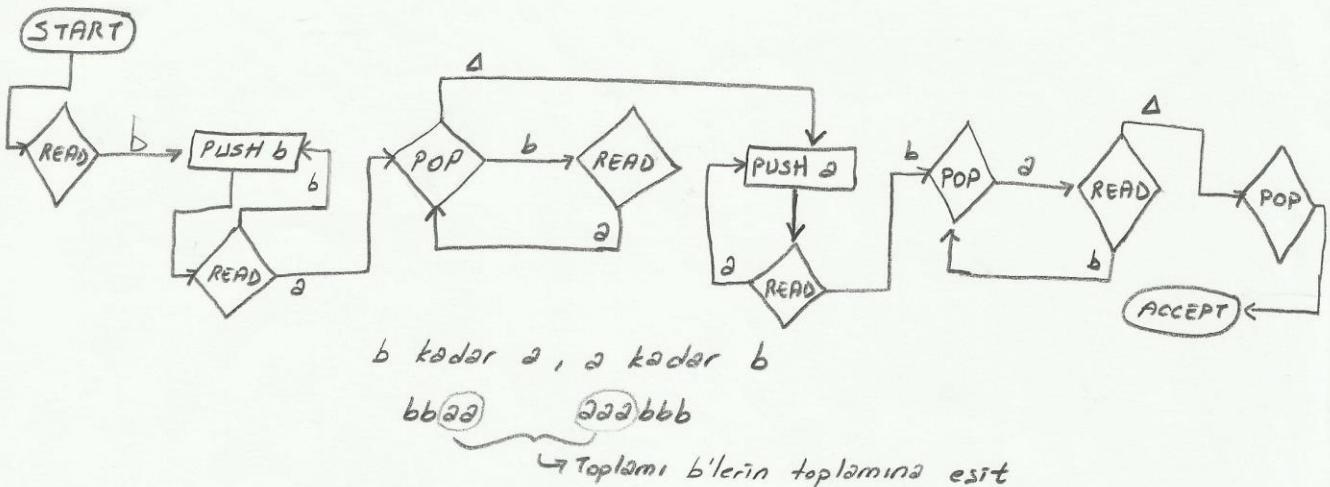
Notlarda diğer çözümüde var.

Örnek: $L = \{a^n b^{n+1} | n = 1, 2, \dots\}$ için



a/a/b/b/b/A/A/ ---

Örnek: $L = \{ b^i a^j b^k, j=i+k, i=1,2,3\dots \}$
 $k=1,2,3\dots \}$



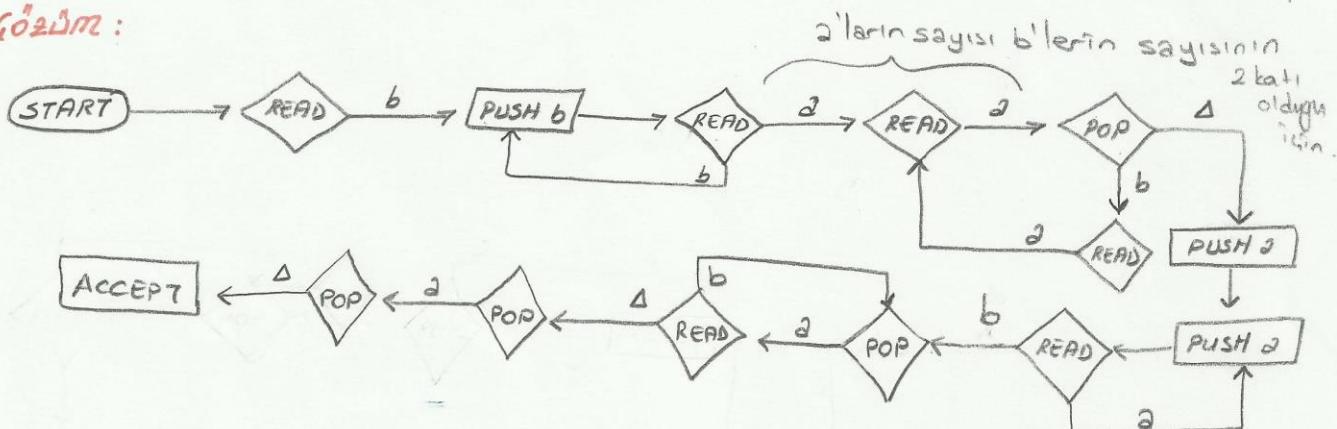
Örnek: $L = \{ b^i a^{2i} b^k, i>0, k>0 \}$ dili için PDA çiziniz.

$b@aaaaab$ $\boxed{b^i a^{2i}}$ $\boxed{a^{k+1} b^k}$

minimumu $\Rightarrow i=1, k=1$

$$b^1 a^2 a^2 b^1 \Rightarrow b@aaaaab$$

Gözleme:



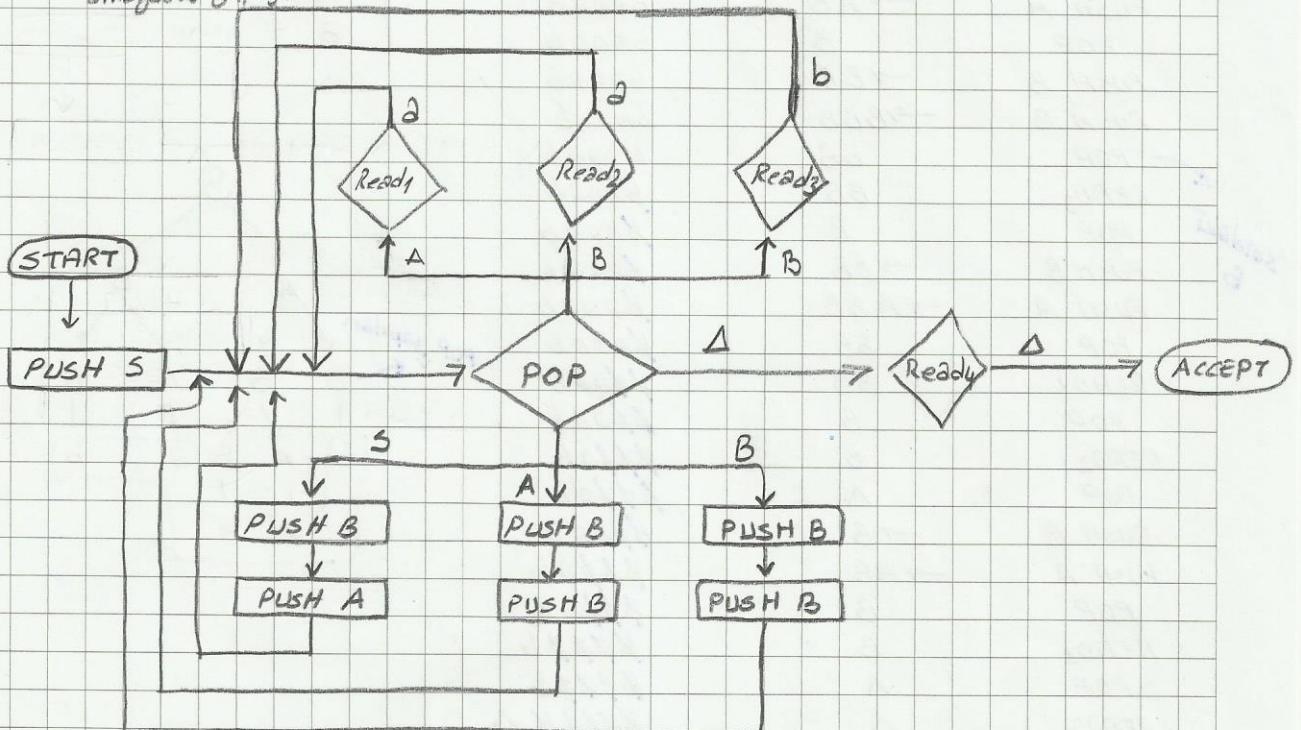
$CFG = PDA$ (Herhangi bir CFG 'nin esdeger bir PDA 'sini oluşturabilirmiyiz?)

$S \rightarrow AB$
 $A \rightarrow BB / a$
 $B \rightarrow AB / a / b$

grameri
ambigious yapıyor

PDA oluşturken öncelikle nondeterministic olduğunu dikkat ediniz.

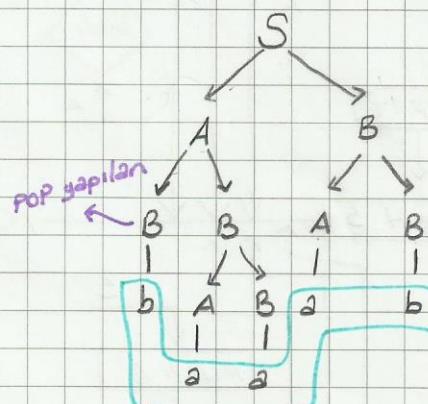
(Büyük harfler PUSH/POP küçük harfler READ yapılır)



Örnek: "baaab"

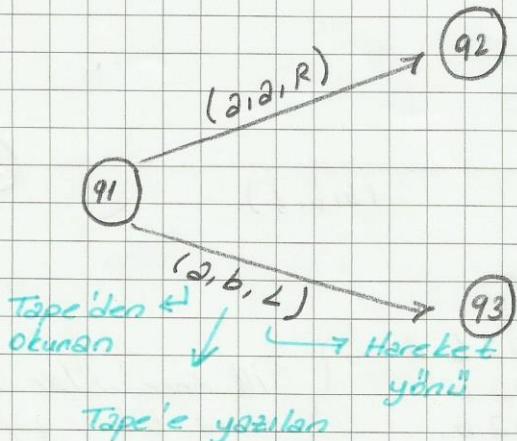
<u>STATE.</u>	<u>STACK.</u>	<u>TAPE</u>
START	Δ	baaab
PUSH S	S	baaab
POP	Δ	baaab
PUSH B	B	baaab
PUSH A	→AB	baaab
POP	B	baaab
PUSH B	→BB	baaab
PUSH B	→BBB	baaab
POP	BB	baaab
READ ₃	BB	baaab
POP	B	baaab
PUSH B	→BB	baaab
PUSH A	→ABB	baaab
POP	BB	baaab
READ ₁	BB	baaab
POP	B	baaab
READ ₂	B	baaab
POP	Δ	baaab
PUSH B	→B	baaab
PUSH A	→AB	baaab
POP	B	baaab
READ ₁	B	baaab
POP	Δ	baaab
READ ₃	Δ	baaab
POP	Δ	baaab
READ ₄	Δ	baaab
ACCEPT	Δ	baaab

A
B



→ TURING MACHINE (TM)

FA ile PDA'ıza birleştirilmiş hali gibi düşünülebiliriz. Tape kullanımı PDA'ya benzer özelligidir. Tape'in üzerine hem yazıp hem de okuyabiliyoruz.



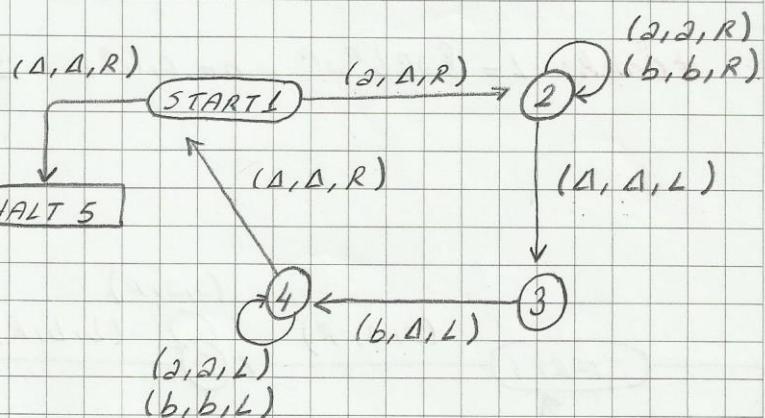
! Tape'de ilk okunan stringten sonra sağa gitmek zorundayız.
Sonrakilerde her iki yöne gitdebiliriz.

Örnek: $L = \{a^n b^n \mid n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ için TM'yi gösterin.

TM'de stack yok. Ama tape'e yazabildiğimiz için PDA'daki stack işlevi görür.

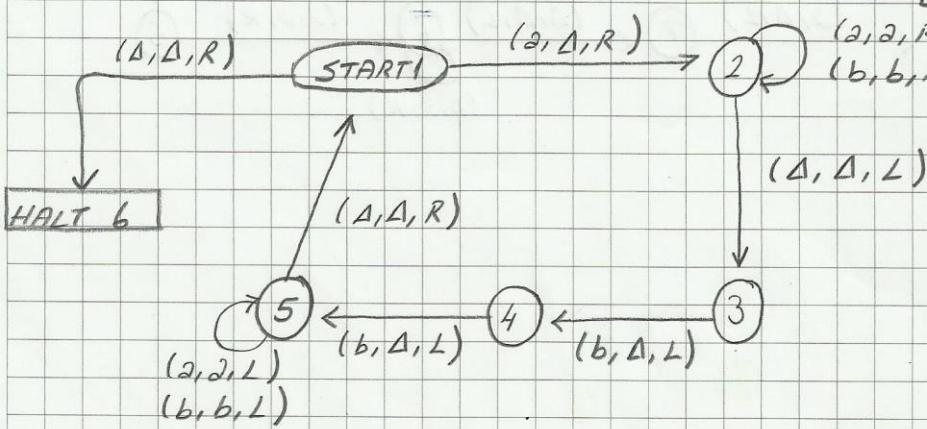
$\begin{array}{l} a a a b b b \Delta \\ a a a b b b \Delta \\ a a a b b \Delta \Delta \\ a a a b b \Delta \Delta \\ a a a b \Delta \Delta \Delta \\ a a a b \Delta \Delta \Delta \\ a a a a \Delta \Delta \Delta \end{array}$

a	a	a	b	b	b	Δ
a	a	a	b	b	Δ	Δ
a	a	a	b	Δ	Δ	Δ
a	a	a	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ

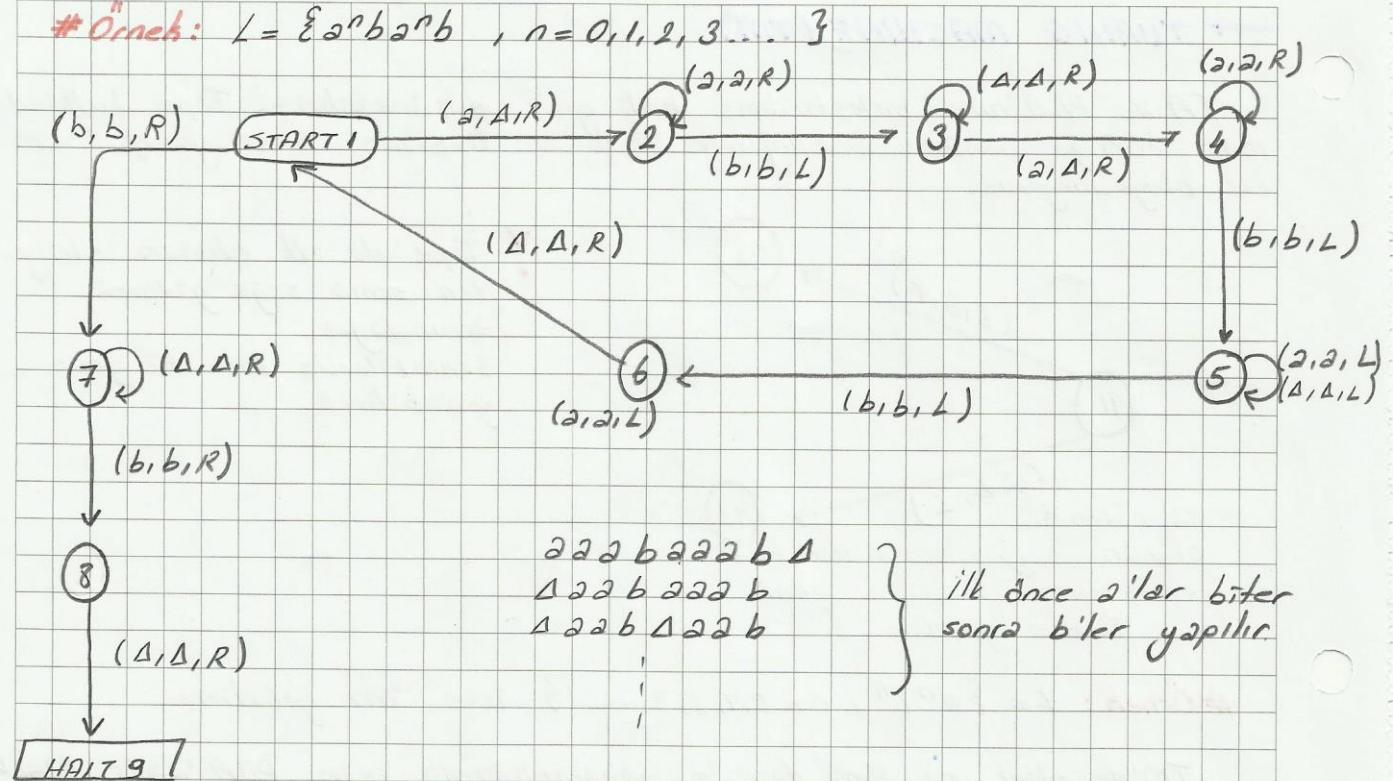


Örnek: $L = \{a^n, b^{2n} \mid n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

$\begin{array}{l} a a a b b b b b b \Delta \\ a a a b b b b b b \Delta \Delta \end{array}$



Örnek: $L = \{a^n b a^n b, n=0,1,2,3\dots\}$

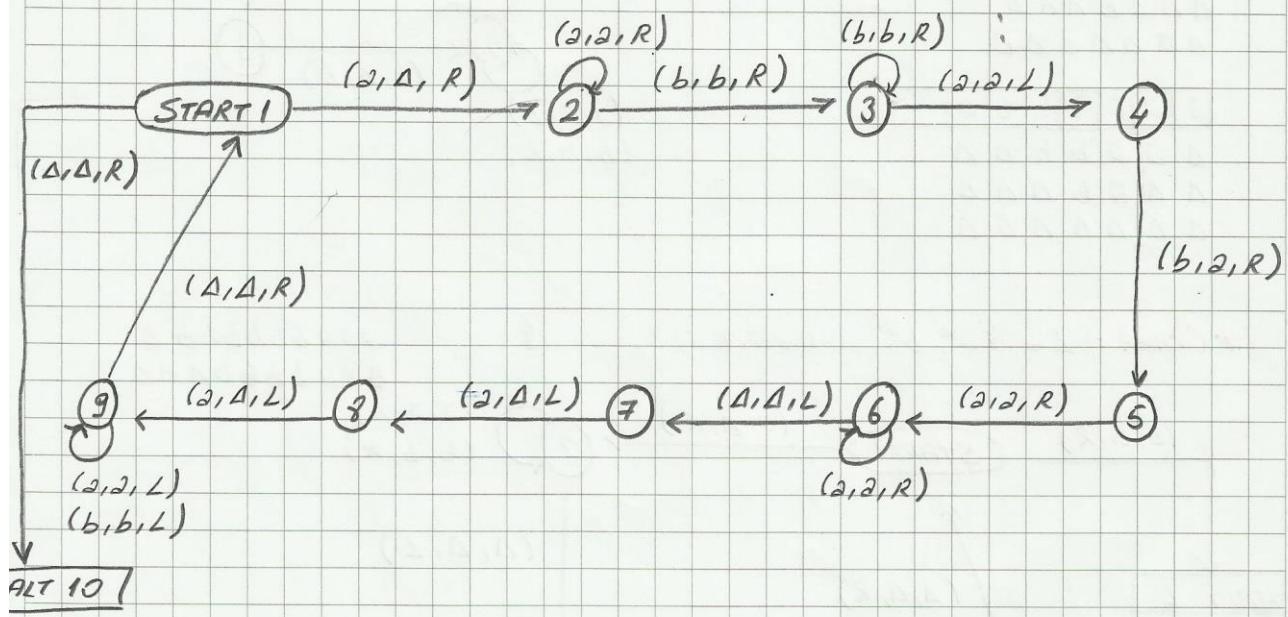


$\begin{matrix} a & a & a & b & a & a & a & b & a \\ a & a & a & b & a & a & a & b & a \\ a & a & a & b & a & a & a & b & a \\ , & , & , & , & , & , & , & , & , \end{matrix}$

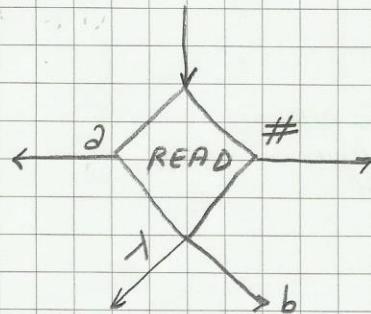
ilk önce a'lar birer
sonra b'ler yapılır.

Örnek: $L = \{a^n b^n a^n, n=0,1,2,\dots\}$

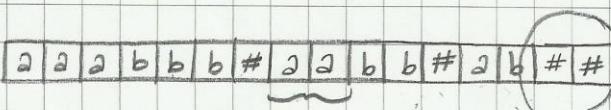
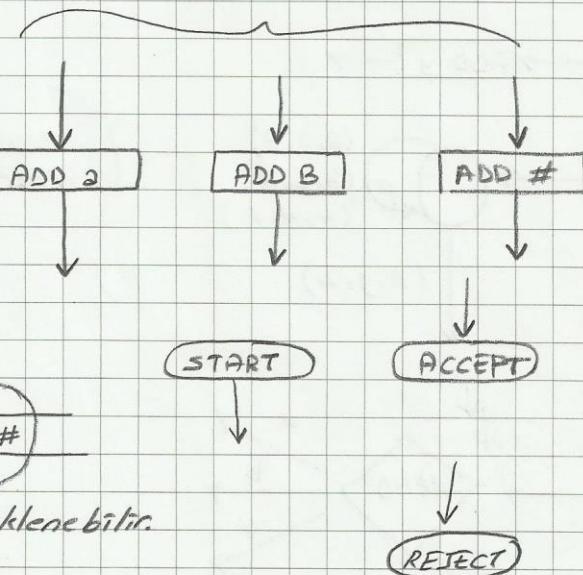
$\begin{matrix} a & a & a & b & b & b & a & a & a \\ a & a & a & b & b & b & a & a & a \\ a & a & a & b & b & b & a & a & a \\ a & a & a & b & b & b & a & a & a \\ a & a & a & b & b & b & a & a & a \end{matrix}$



→ POST MACHINES (PM)



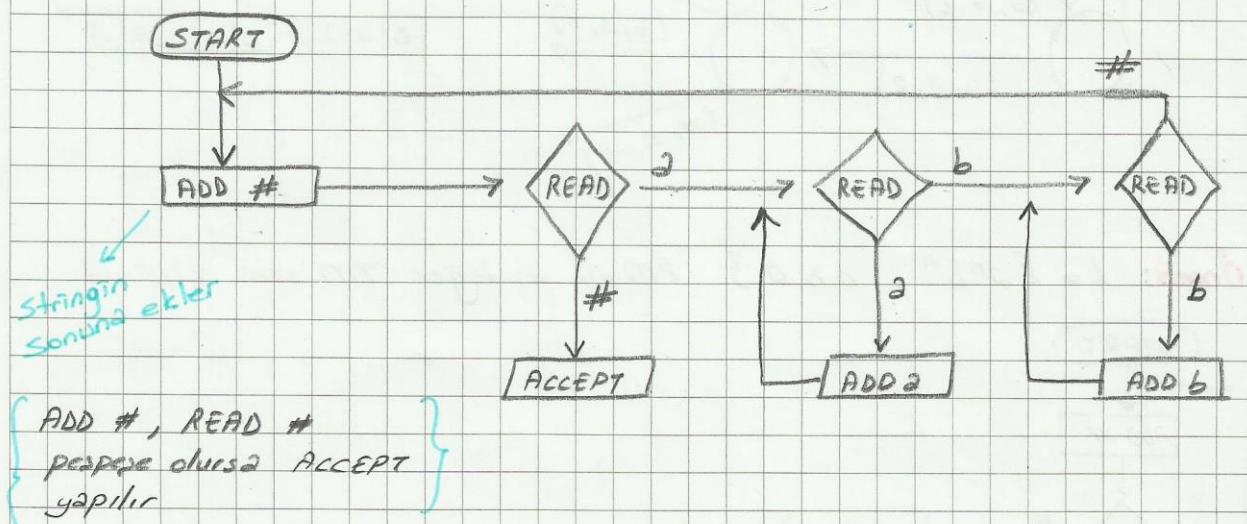
Tape yazma işlemi



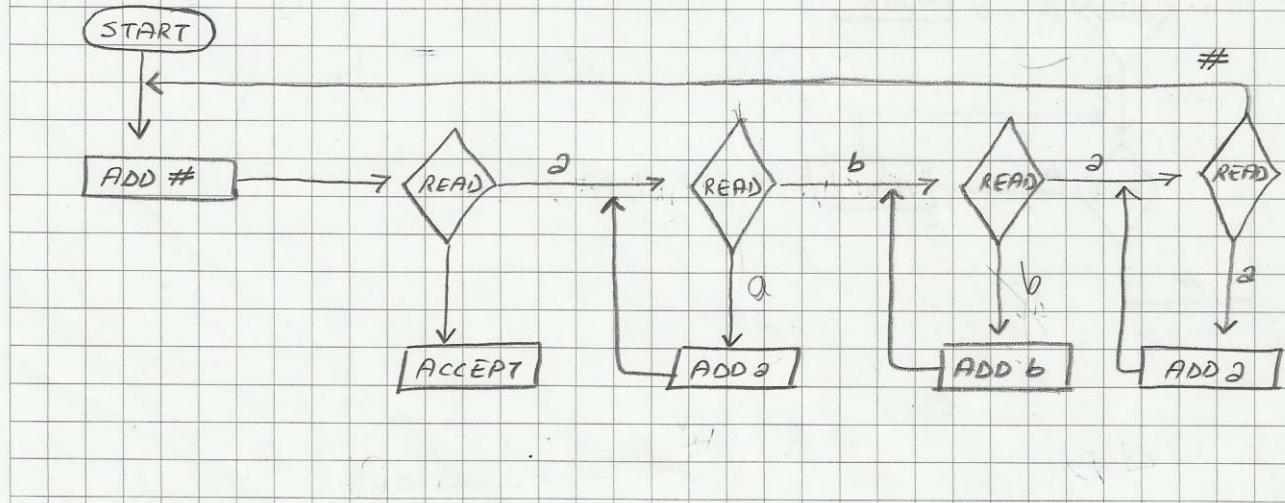
Mevcut stringin pesine # eklenebilir.

#Örnek:

$$L = \{a^n, b^n \mid n = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

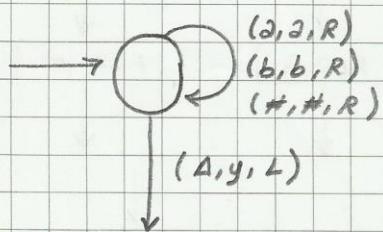


#Örnek: $L = \{a^n b^n a^n \mid n \geq 0\}$

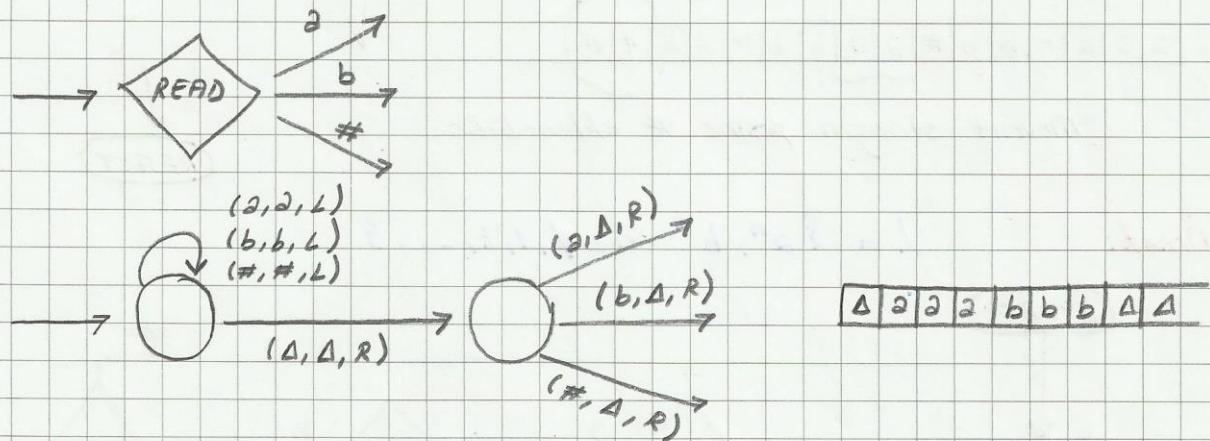


→ SIMULATING A PDA ON A TM

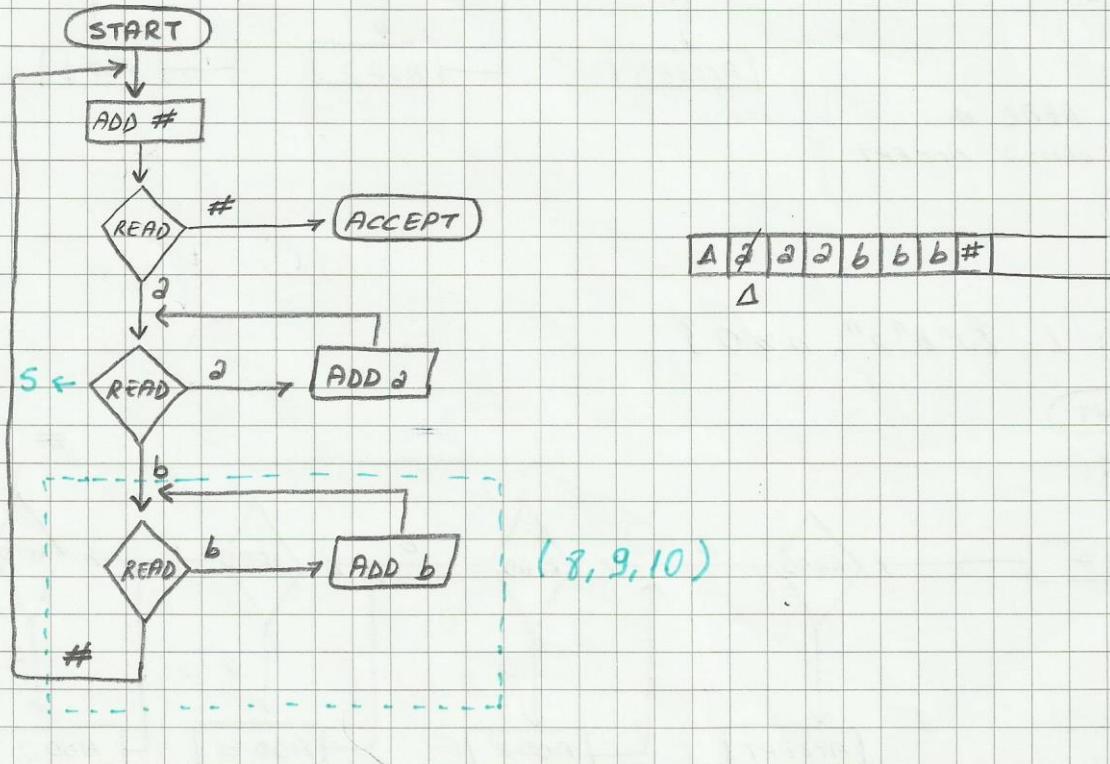
→ ADD y

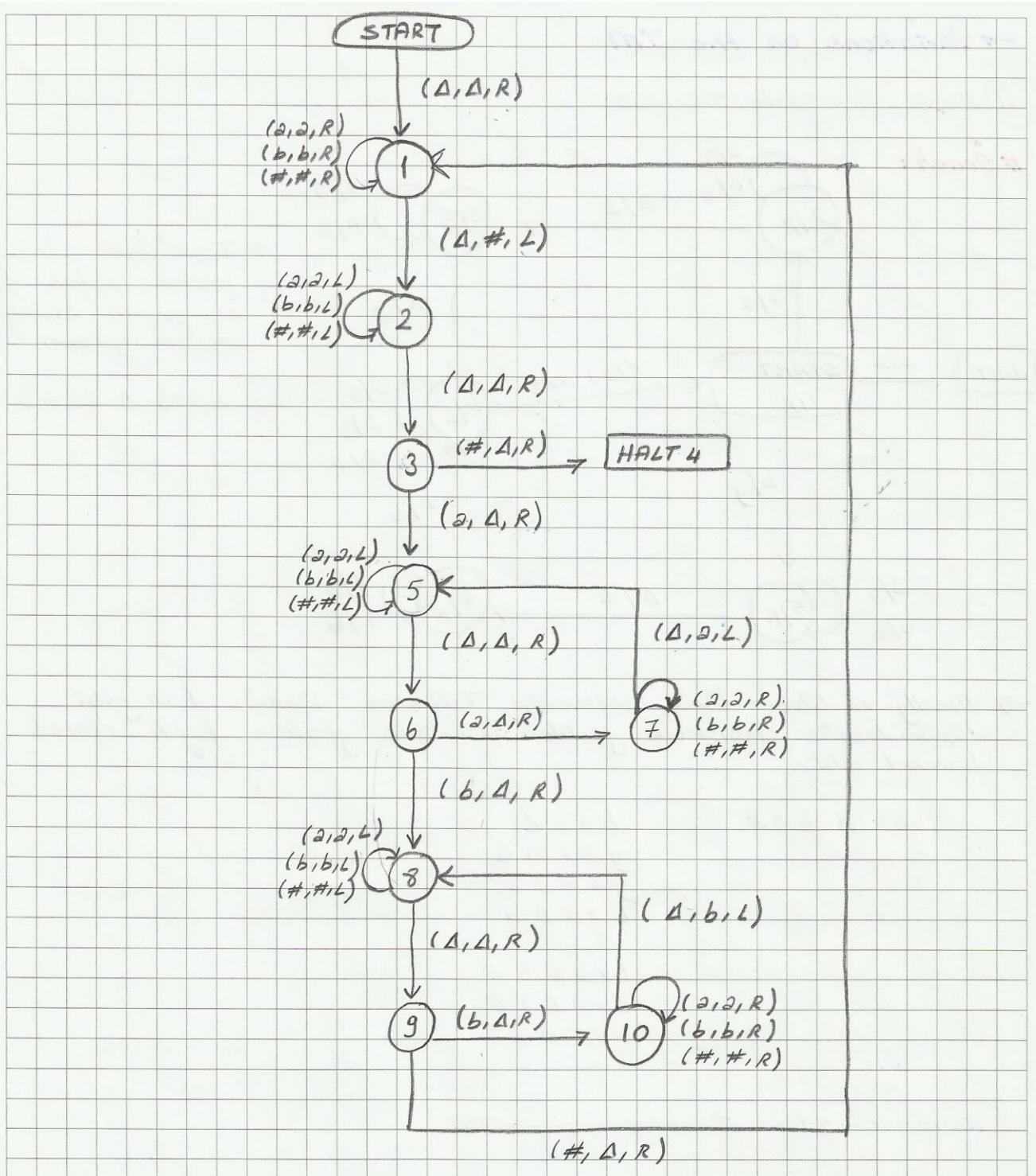


Pm'deki ADD işleminden
Tm'deki karşılığı:



#Örnek: $L = \{a^n b^n, n \geq 0\}$ Pm'in eşdeğer TM'sini çiziniz

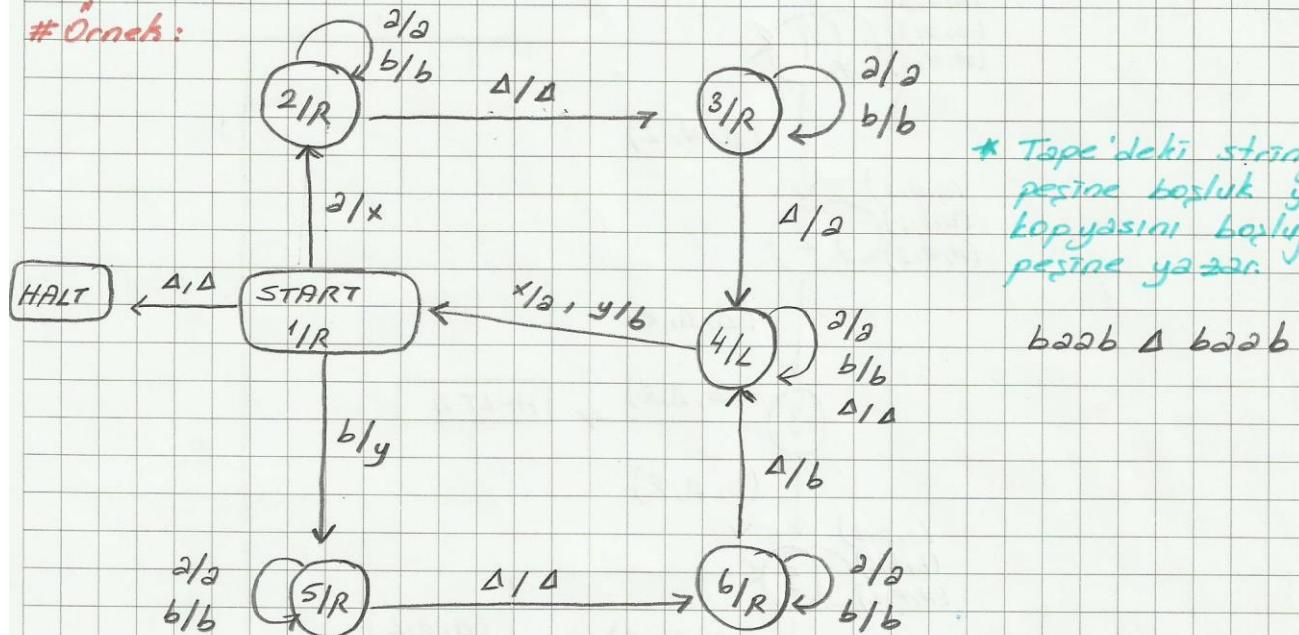




→ Variations on the TM

① Move-In-State Machine

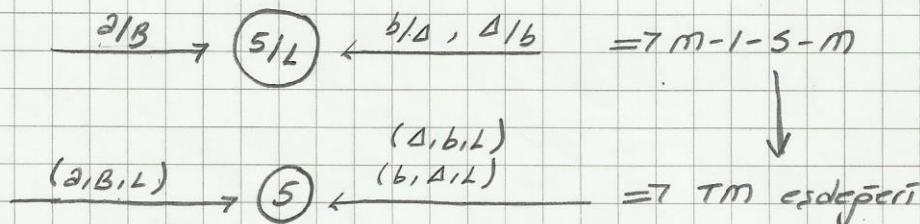
Örnek:



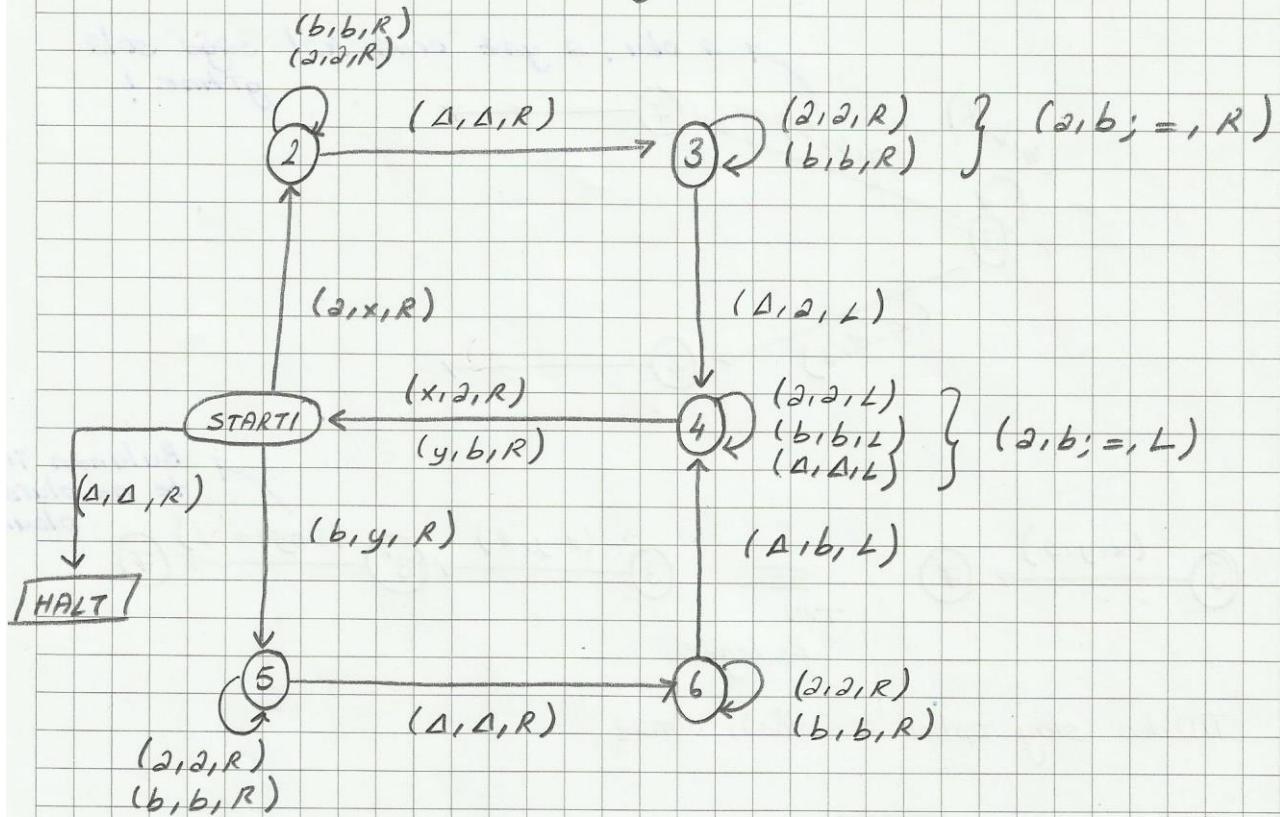
→ Meally ve Moore türü makinenin TM'sine dönüms hali gibi
değiştirilebilir. Geçişlerde gidilen durumun yönüne bağlı olarak
hareket eder.

b a a Δ b a a
y a a Δ Δ
y a a Δ b
b a a Δ b
↑
b x a Δ b
b x a Δ b a
b a a Δ b a

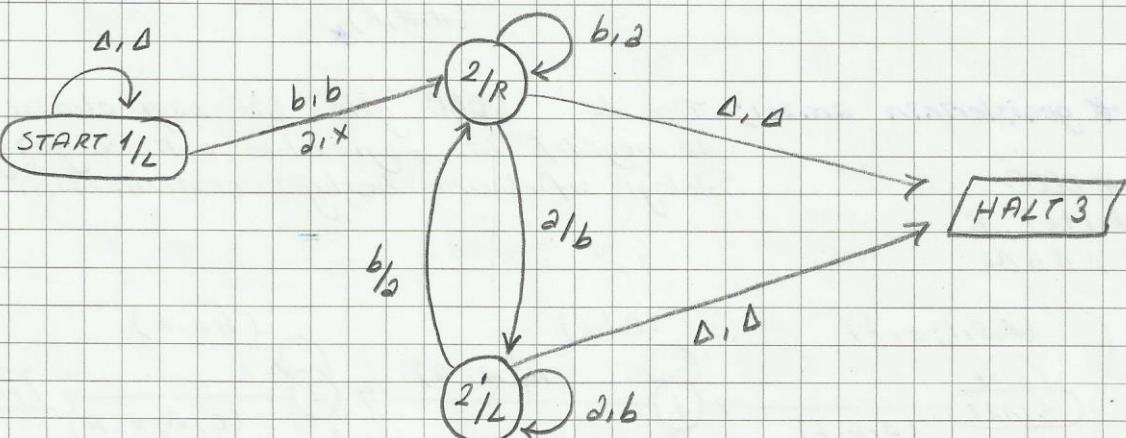
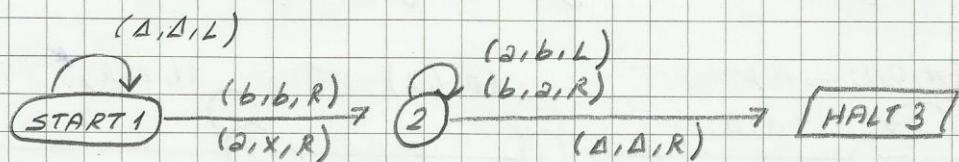
Move-In-State Machine → TM



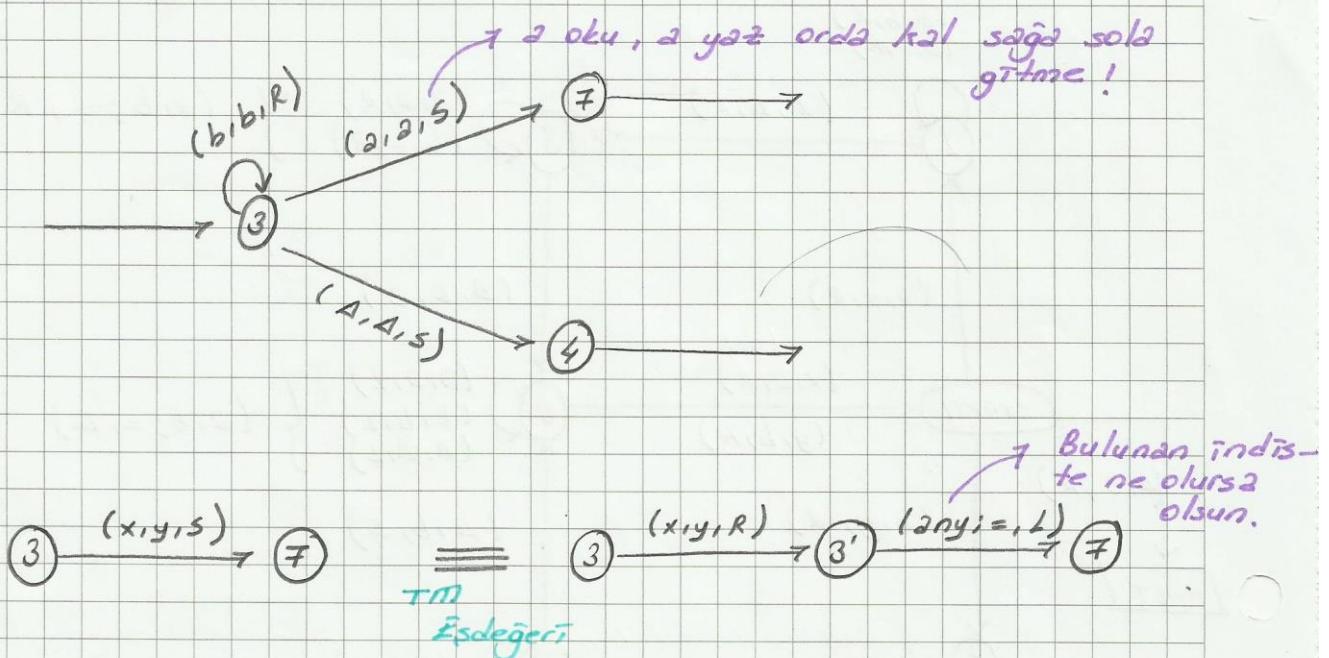
Örnek: Bir önceki MISM örneğinin TM'sini çizelim.



Örnek: $TM \rightarrow \text{MOVE-IN-STATE } m$.



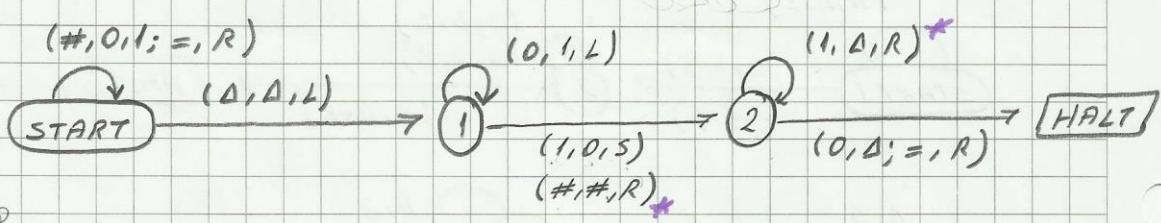
STAY-OPTION MACHINE



TM'den stay option'a dönüştürmez.

Örnek: $10100\boxed{1000}10$? Bir sayının Binary decrementer $(--)$
 $10100\underset{1}{0}111$? Bir eksikti

Tape'de 2, b yerine 0, 1 olduğu varsayılar ve en başta '#' olduğu varsayılar.

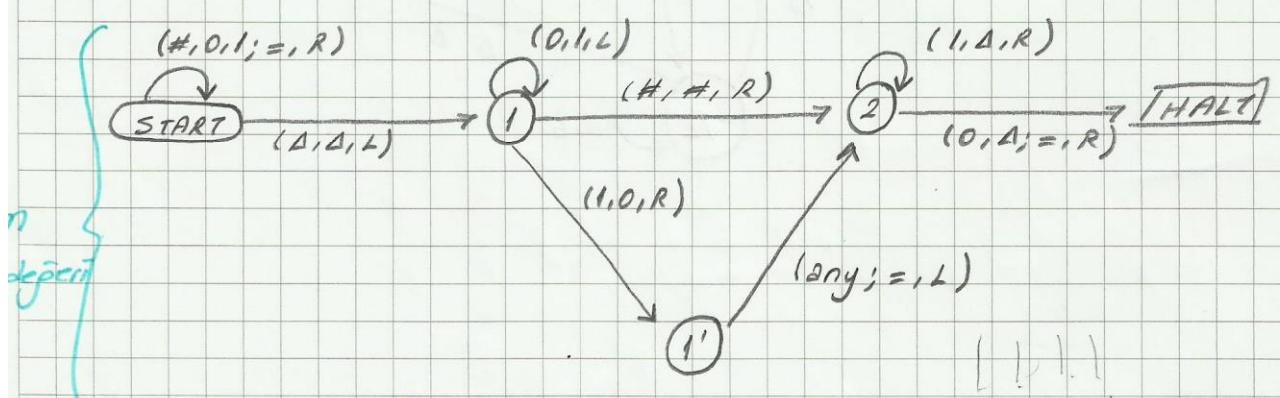


* gecislerinin amacı; Tape'de '0000' gibi bir sayı olması durumunda negatif bir sayı elde edilemeyeceğinden dolayı sıfırların boşlukta geçirilmesini sağlar.

0000

1111 X

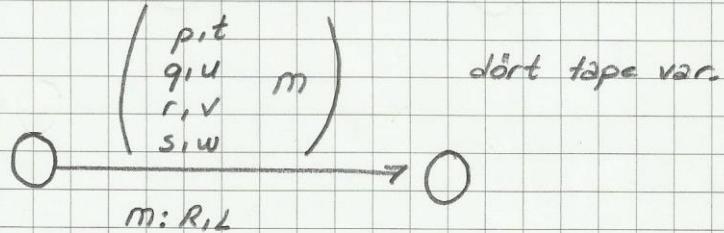
1111



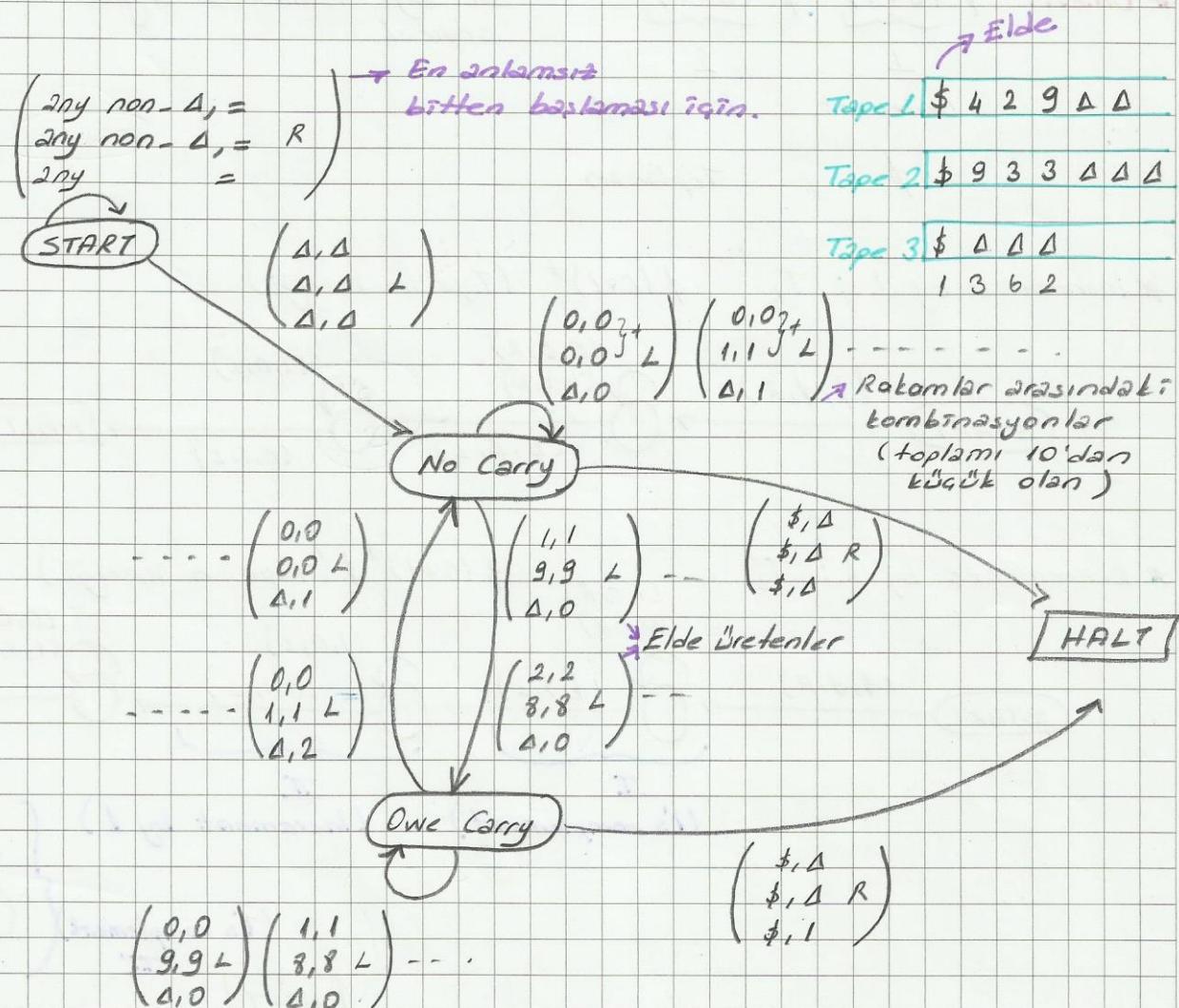
$(X, Y, 3R) \rightarrow X \text{ oku } Y \text{ yaz } 3 \text{ tere sağa git}$

A-TRACK TM

Birden fazla tape mevcut. Aynı anda her ikisine okuma yazma yapabilir.

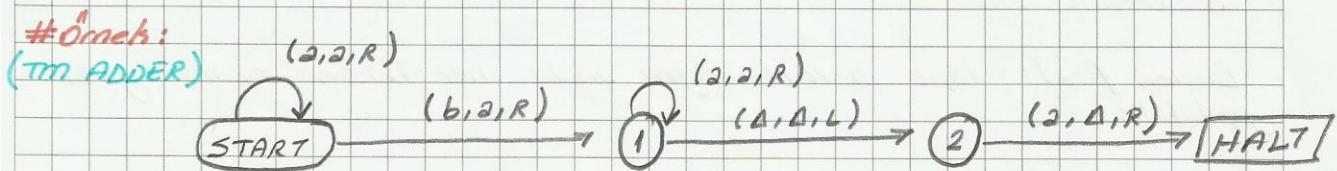


#Örnek: 1. ve 2. tape'deki sayılar toplanacak 3. tape yazılmacak.
Elde ettimelikle karşı tapelerin ilk indilerinde boşluk tutmakta fayda var.



→ COMPUTERS

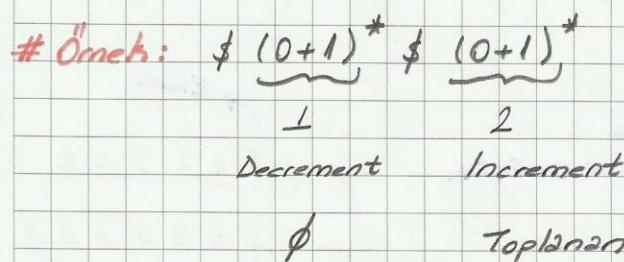
TM kullanarak 2 sayıyı toplama, çıkarma, max. okunın bulunması.



$a^* b a^*$
toplanan 1 toplanan 2

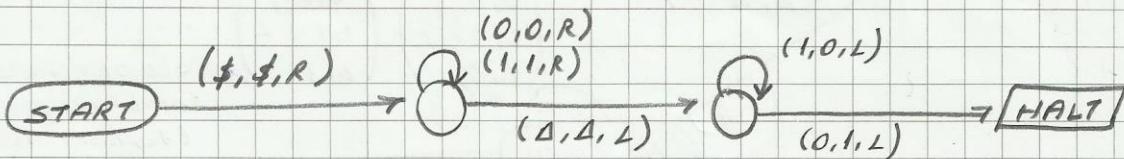
aaa b aaaad

3 + 5



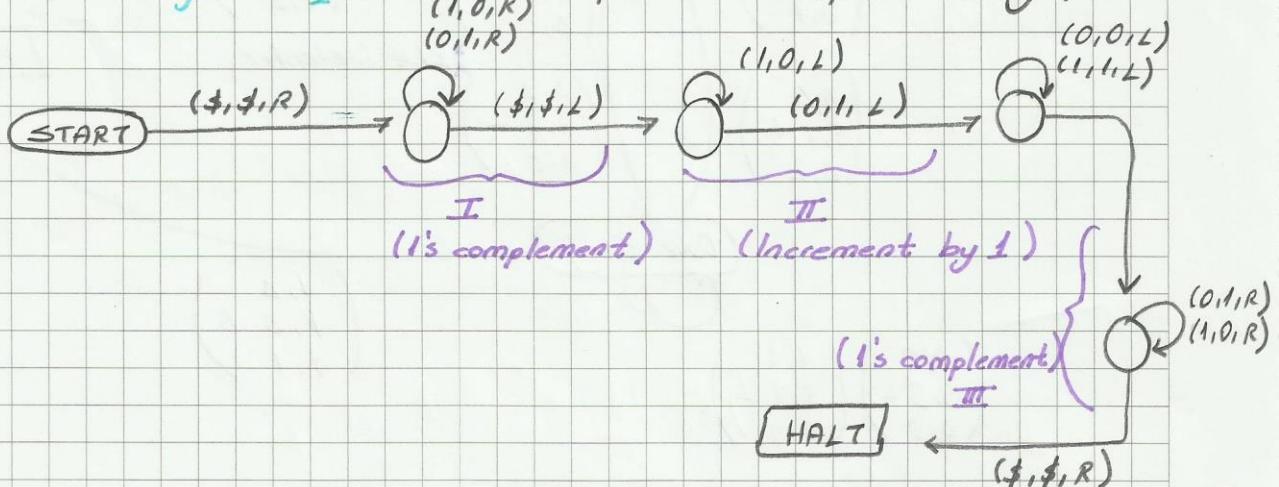
Bir sayı azaltırken diperi articak.

* Increments by 1 : T_1 $\$ (0+1)^* \text{ (Tape'in içeriği)}$



* Decrements by 1 : T_2

$\$ (0+1)^* \$ (Tape'in içeriği)$



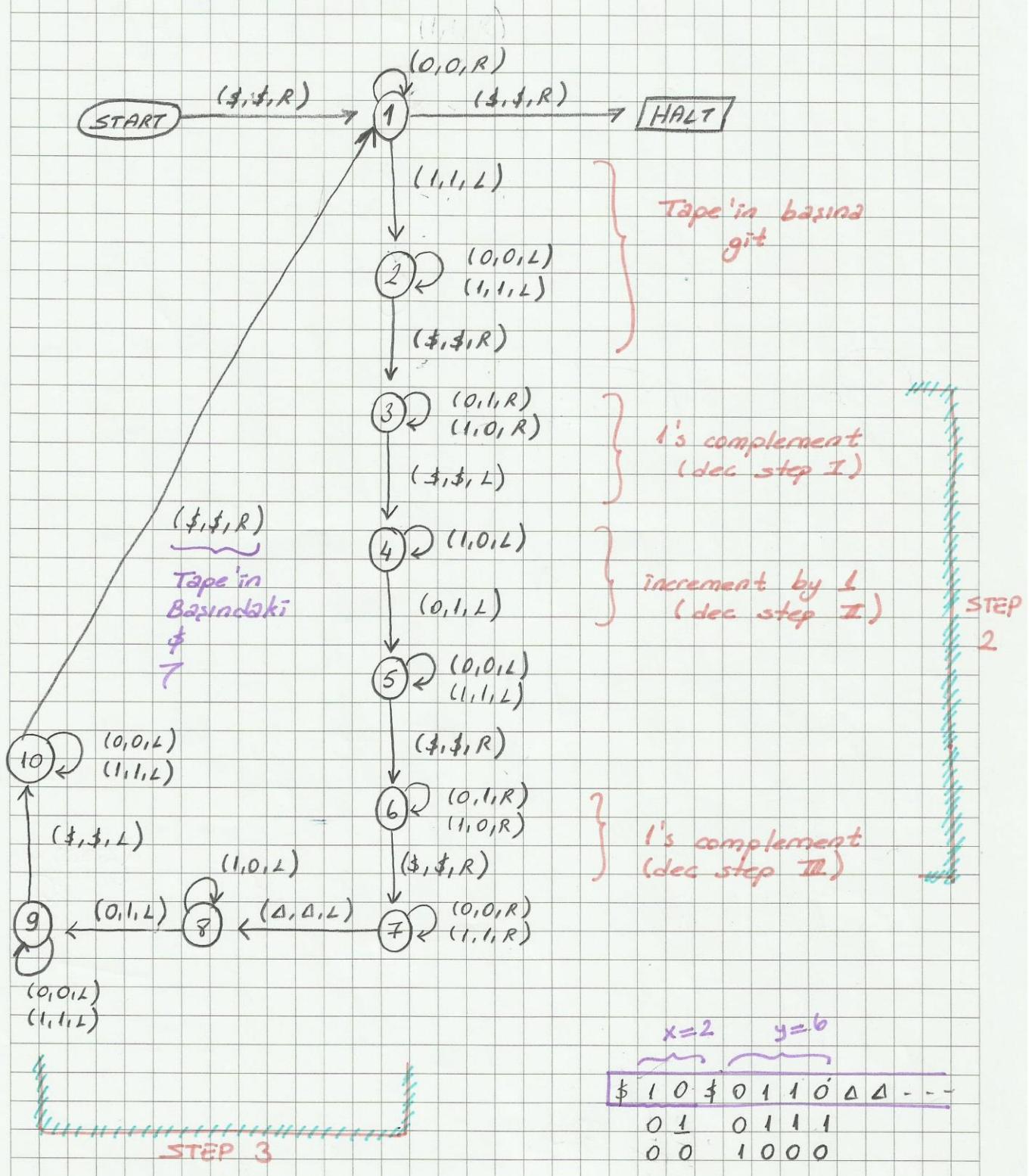
The algorithm to calculate $x \cdot y$ in binary:

Step 1: Check the x -part to see whether it is \emptyset . If yes, halt. If no, proceed.

Step 2: Subtract 1 from the x -part using T_2 .

Step 3: Add 1 to the y -part using T_1 .

Step 4: Go to step 1.

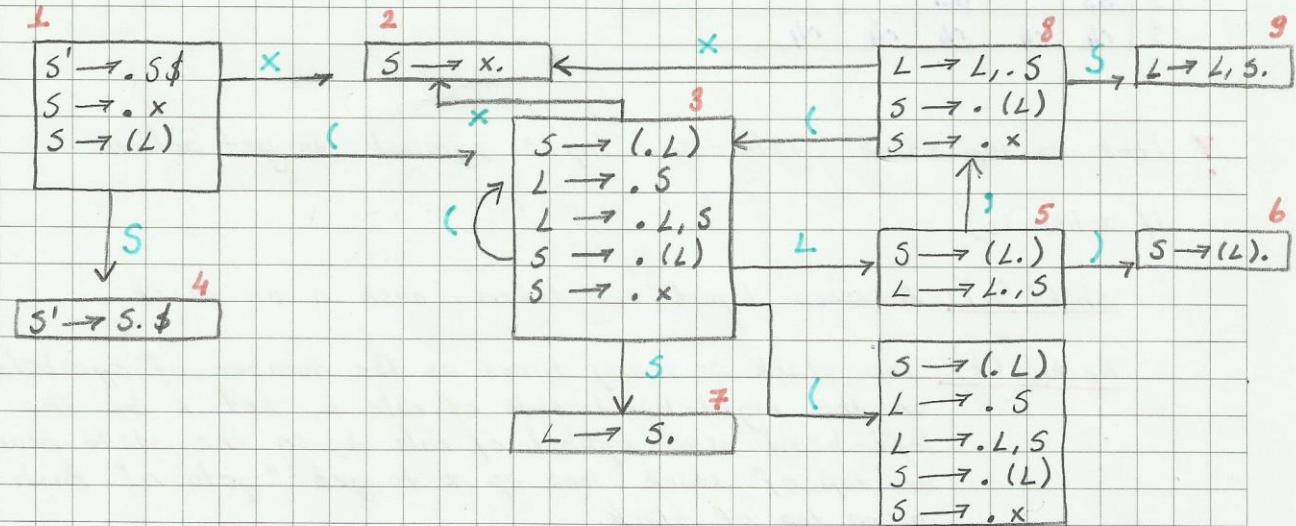


→ LR(0) PARSING

LR → Left To Right

her biri $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \quad S' \rightarrow S\$ \\ 2 \quad S \rightarrow (L) \\ 3 \quad S \rightarrow x \\ 4 \quad L \rightarrow S \\ 5 \quad L \rightarrow L, S \end{array} \right.$ (S ile üretilen string bittiğinde \\$'a rastlarsak accept yapabilmek için bu production'i fazladan ekliyoruz)

bir rule $S, L : \text{nonterminals}$
 $x, () : \text{terminals}$



1. numaralı durum; default olarak S' yazılır. Ardından S igeren terminaller yazılır.

2. numaralı durum; Eğer nokta en sona geldiyse buradan başka bir duruma geçiş olmaz.

3. numaralı durum; Noktadan sonra L geldiği için gramerde L olanlar yazılır.

4. numaralı durum; \\$ olduğunda daha fazla ilerletilmez. Accept yapıldığında.

$S \rightarrow$ shift (geçişlerde terminal karakter olduğunda kullanılır)

$S \rightarrow$ go to (geçişlerde non-terminal karakter olduğunda kullanılır)

$S \rightarrow$ reduce (sonlanan ifadelerde kendisinden başkasına geçiş olmayan durumlarda kullanılır)

Tabloda satırlar durum, sütunlar önce terminal sonra nonterminal olarak yazılır.

Tablo durumlar yazılırken ":" simbolü production'un sonuna gelmiş ise reduce yazılır.

	()	X	s	\$	S	L
1	s3		s2			94	
2	r2	r2	r2	r2	r2		
3	s3		s2			97	95
4				a			
5		s6		s8			
6	r1	r1	r1	r1	r1		
7	r3	r3	r3	r3	r3		
8	s3		s2				
9	r4	r4	r4	r4	r4		

! Look up top stack state, and input symbol, to get action.

If action is;

shift(n): Advance input one token, push n on stack

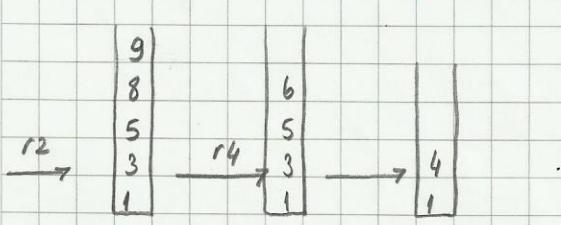
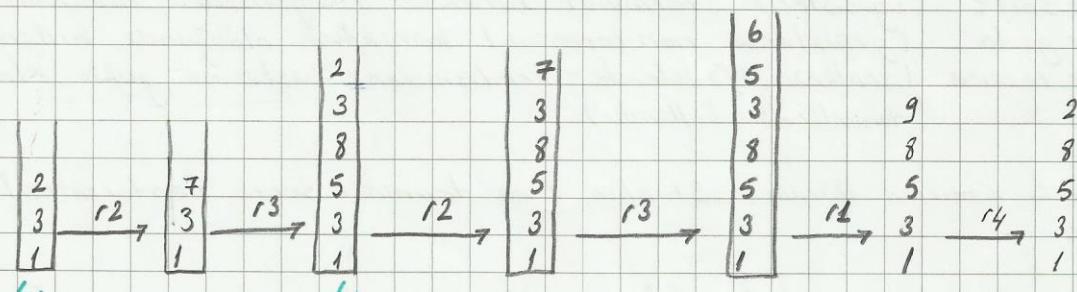
Reduce(k): Pop stack as many times as the number of symbols on the right-hand side of rule k ; Let x be the left-hand side symbol of rule k ; in the state now on top of stack look up x to get "goto n ". Push n on top of stack.

Accept: Stop parsing, report success.

Error: Stop parsing, report failure.

Örnek: $(x, (x), x)$ \$ ifadesini parsing tablosunun kabul edip etmemeye bakalım.

ilk olarak yığında ① numaralı durumun olduğunu varsayıyoruz.



→ LR(1) PARSING

$LR(\emptyset)$ in yetersiz kaldığı iki durum var. (Desavantaj)

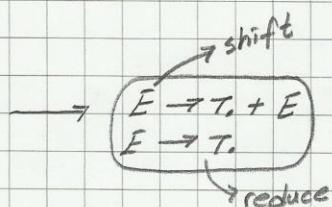
1) shift / reduce conflict

2) Reduce / Reduce conflict

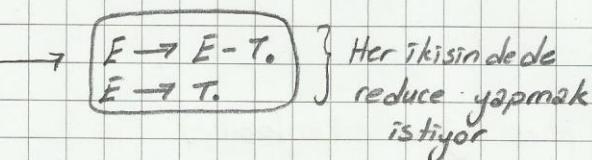
LR(1)

Look-ahead symbol
 $LR(0)$ da o anda kafanın olduğu yere bakılırken
 $LR(1)$ de bir sonraki karakterde ne olduğunu bakılır.

①

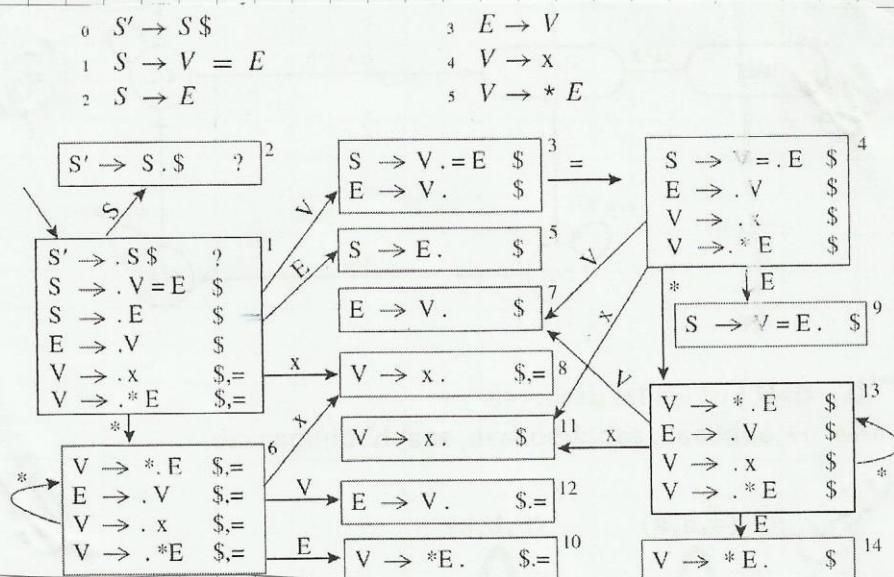


②



FIRST() } sets Look-ahead karakterini oluşturmak için 2 tane
 FOLLOW() } kümeler oluşturmanız gerekiyor. FIRST SET ve FOLLOW SETS

$LR(1)$ yukarıdaki karmaşıklık durumlarında ne yapılması gerektiğini çözüm getirir



#Örnek: $*x \not\in LR(1)$ e göre parse edelim.

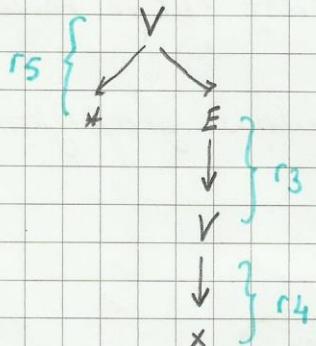
8	$r_4 \rightarrow$	12	$r_3 \rightarrow$	10	$r_5 \rightarrow$	3	$r_3 \rightarrow$	5	$r_2 \rightarrow$	2
6		6		6		1		1		1
1		1		1						

*x

b' dayken
 r_4 de baktarız
 r_4 de V var
 tabloda V
 ile çalışma
 yaparız g12

Okunması beklenen
 karakter $\not\in$ olduğu
 için reduce yapılır.

$r_2 \left\{ \begin{matrix} 5 \\ \downarrow \\ E \\ \downarrow \\ V \end{matrix} \right\} r_3$ (Tersten gidilerek pars ağacı aksarılabilir)



	x	*	=	\$	S	E	V
1	s8	s6			s2	s5	s3
2				a			
3			s4	r3			
4	s11	s13				s9	s7
5				r2			
6	s8	s6				s10	s12
7				r3			
8			r4	r4			
9				r1			
10			r5	r5			
11				r4			
12			r3	r3			
13	s11	s13				s14	s7
14				r5			