Einstaklingsverkefni 1 Től304G

- 1. Hverjar af eftirfarandi fullyrðingum eru réttar?
 - (A) Öll samhengisfrjáls mál eru regluleg.
- (B) Öll regluleg mál eru samhengisfrjáls.
 - (C) Bæði (A) og (B).
 - **(D)** Hvorki (A) né (B).
- Íhugið eftirfarandi BNF mállýsingar. Tiltakið hverjar af mállýsingunum lýsa reglulegu máli. Fyrir sérhverja slíka mállýsingu sýnið endanlega stöðuvél og reglulega segð fyrir sama mál.

a)
$$\langle x \rangle := a \langle x \rangle$$

$$| \langle y \rangle := b \langle y \rangle$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := c \langle z \rangle$$

$$| \langle x \rangle := \langle x \rangle a$$

$$| \langle y \rangle := \langle y \rangle b$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

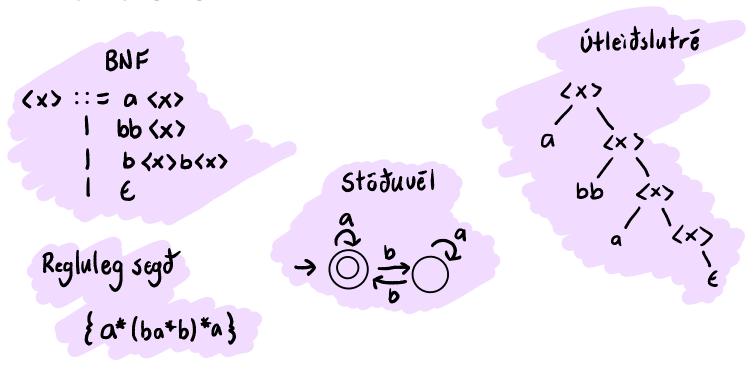
$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z \rangle := \langle z \rangle c$$

$$| \langle z$$

3. Sýnið BNF og endanlega stöðuvél og reglulega segð fyrir mál þeirra strengja yfir stafrófið {a,b} þar sem fjöldi b er slétt tala. Sýnið útleiðslutré fyrir strenginn abba. Ef fleiri en eitt útleiðslutré kemur til greina samkvæmt mállýsingunni ykkar sýnið þá tvö þeirra.



4. Sýnið BNF, málrit og EBNF fyrir mál segða (*expression*) með breytunafninu x, tvíundaraðgerðinni + og svigum. Dæmi um slíkar segðir eru x, (x), (((x))), x+x og x+(x+x), en ekki, til dæmis, +x og (((x)) og 1+x. Tómi strengurinn er að sjálfsögðu ekki í málinu.