Lema

Ph vice gramatice indep. de context G=(V, Z, R, S) j vice sir W \ Z*, S=>W (=) S=>W

den.

=> + deriv. stg. este o derivare = , evident

Fie wo => w => ··· => wn, o derivare, run neaparat stq.

Wo = \$ Wn = We Z*

I de le vous avata com se poale transforma intr-o deriv. Ag.

Fie K nr. minime de paj ai WK=> WK+1 nu este a deriv-stg.

=, de \$ K => g.e.d.

def. a alta duin. in ne pasi wo' => wi' => ... => wn

ar wo'= wo in wan = wan

Ac mona dein este fie stg. san are propriétatea ca de . $w'_{\mu'} = > w'_{\mu'},$ este en mai recent pas al derivarin care me este estg, atuai K' > K and authle dein an ac lg = > den . print inductie

WR => WRI our este stg. =>

WK = XABBY (XEZ*, B, & E V*, A, BEV-Z)

WHH = dABS& , B -> &

Come won e z *, K+1 < m => escribé un pas ulterior la care A este tulo cirol Fre l>K al m. mic mr. as

we = dAE, EeV*

WEH = SEE, A > F

poBd = , E In l-K pas

At putem interschimha without reguli B > S en A - F

Wo = > WK = dABBS Kpah

L> dEBBS Ipas

1- Kpah

2- Nm

2- Nm

Ac. nouta devier, are lung n i, al pulier ku derier, solg. la mapur.

Tenu a

clasa linefajelor acceptate de AP.D. este clasa hinfajelor generate de Gic (Lic)

dem.

Lema 1

Orice Lic este acaptat de me AP.D.

dun.

Tie G= (V, Z, R, S) - Gic

treluie sa constr. un APD M an L(M) = L(G).

$$G=(V,\overline{Z},R,5)$$

$$\Delta = \beta((p, e, e), (g, 5)) \tag{Ti}$$

$$((g, e, \beta), (g, a\beta a))$$
 (T2)

$$((g, e, 5), (g, t 5 f))$$
 (T3)
 $((g, e, 5), (g, c))$ (T4)
 $((g, a, a), (g, e))$ (T5)
 $((g, a, a), (g, e))$ (T6)
 $((g, f, f), (g, e))$ (T7)
 $((g, c, c), (g, e))$ (T7)

		-0	1 - t.a.
Store	Sir intrare	8liva	Trans. utiliz.
+2 2 2 2 2 2	alcha alcha alcha lcha lcha cha cha	e os a sa sa sa sa cha cha	T1 T2 T5 T3 T6 T4 T7
2	a	a	TG
2	e	e	T5

Thop. 1

Dc. $\beta \stackrel{\text{xL}}{=} d_1 d_2$, $d_1 \in \mathbb{Z}^*$, $d_2 \in (V - \mathbb{Z}) V^* U_3 e^{i}$ atuci $(g, d_1, 5) \stackrel{\text{x}}{\mid_{M}} (g, e, d_2)$.

Prup 2.

Dc. (2, d1, 5) + (2, e, d2), d, e = x, dz evx; 5 = 1 didz

Propr. sont suf. pl don. leven pl co $5 \stackrel{\text{*L}}{=} \rangle \alpha (\alpha_z = e), \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^*$ $(=) (2, \alpha, 5) \stackrel{\text{*e}}{+} (2, e, e)$ $\alpha \in L(G) (=) \alpha \in L(M)$

Leve Prof 1

pp. \$ => α, α=α,αz, α, ∈ z*, αz ∈ (V- z)V*03 e y dem. prim inductie dupā lg. derivaru α dir \$.

Pas de faxa Dc. duin, are

Dc. dwin. are $f_{20} = 0$ 5 = d = 0 $d_1 = e$, $d_2 = 5$ (g, d_1, f_2) $f_{m} = 0$ (g, e, e, e)

p. inductiva

pp. \$ =) didz tu al mult on pas => (2, di, 5) + (2, e, dz)

Pas de inductie

= u0 = > u1 = > u2 => ... => un+1 = d

si fe d= didz of. specific.

=) un are al putier un netornimal

un = 10, ABZ

unt=piopz, Biez*, AeV-Z, A>

Din ip. inductiva: (2, p1, 5) to (2, e, AB2). $A \rightarrow \emptyset = ((g, e, A), (g, \emptyset)) \in \Delta (thicke a limit M)$ $(g, e, Ap_2) \leftarrow (g, e, 8p_2)$ d=BIBBZ, BI€Z* d=didz jdiez*, dz=e san Trape au un neterminal W1 2/31 10/21 = 18/1021, pt ca di ez * s & poate inape un terminale. =) d = p, 8, 8 = Z* a Sdz=8Bz

(2, 5, op2) + (2, e, 2) (printratilie de ruducire).

$$(2, \alpha_1, \beta) + (2, \beta_1, \beta_2)$$

 $+ (2, \delta_1, \delta_2)$
 $+ (2, \delta_1, \delta_2)$

Propz (Toma)

Lema 2

De un line faj este acceptat de un APD, aturci este un line faj indep de context.

dem.

An. fi util så rustrictioniam APD.

Munie M= (K, Z, T, D, D, D, F) simply, dc:

(1) ((g, u, p), (p, y)) ∈A, |p|≤1

(2) $((g, u, e), (p, \delta)) \in \Delta$, $((g, u, A), (p, \delta A)) \in \Delta$, $A \in P$ (pap(A), push(A)) Tie $M = (K, Z, \Gamma, \Delta, \Delta, F)$ APD =) constr. un APD simple care accept à L(n). Elie +nxitiele ((g, u, p), (p, v)), |p| > 1 => n va scoate de pe slive sewential sint. die p.

Dc β=B1...Bm, m>1, B1,...,Bm ∈ Π Adg. la K starile t1,.., tm-1 ji ū Δ ū lo cuin ((2,4,β),(β,δ)) en

 $((g, e, B_1), (t_1, e))$

((t1, e, B2), (+z,e))

((tm-z, e, Bm-1), (+m-1,e))

((tm-1, u, Bm), (p, 8))

De moesta pt toate tratitule care mu respecta (1) Pt coud. (2) => adg. ((g, 4, A), (p, 8A)), $A \in \Gamma$ oridicate ri $((g, 4, e), (p, 8)) \in A$. Vruau sa viat ca de $M = (K, \overline{Z}, \Gamma, \Delta, \Delta, F)$ este un APDS admin L(M) este general de o GiC.

Idee: gramatice trelune sa genereze à ruri acceptate de M.

Fie G=(V, Z, R, S)

V va couluie pe langa & i, TEI, sint. (2, A, p) pl toate starile przek, AeTU3ey.

AEM, (2, A,p) => gen. a poiluire dui s'ruil de instrare care ar puter f.
with uitre mour. de tuip ui care M'este in st. 2 un
A ui vf. strivei s' cel ui care M'scoate A de pe strive
if uitre tu st p.

A=e , <2, e, p>

Leura 2. resulté du prop. pt ce $(\Delta, e, f) \stackrel{=}{=} > \infty$, $f \in F (=) (\Delta, \pi, e) + \frac{\pi}{m} (f, e, e)$ $\pi \in L(G)$ (=> $\pi \in L(M)$

 $\frac{\text{den.}}{\text{pp.}} (2,A,p) \stackrel{\text{e.}}{=}) \propto \text{den. print ind. dupā lg. deviw. cc}$ $(2,\alpha,A) + \frac{\text{pp.}}{\text{pp.}} (p,e,e)$

Pas de fazi Dow. 1 pas => (2, 1, p) $\Rightarrow x$ ou poale f decad dipul(4) p=2, A=x=e(2, x, A) + x (p, e, e) più reflexivitate Regulile du R:

1° +feF, \$> < A, e, f>

2° + ((g, u, A), (H, B1...Bm)) ∈ A, g, h ∈ K, u ∈ Z*, m>0. BI, .., BMET, AETUSEY,

(2, A,p) -> u < h, B1, 21> <21, B2, 22) -- <2n, Bn,p> +p,21,-,2nf€k.

3° + ((g,u,A), (n,e)) EA, girek, uez*, Aerusey, pek $\langle 2, A, p \rangle \rightarrow u \langle n, e, p \rangle$

4° +gek, <2, e,2> -> e

Prep.

tg, pek, Aerosey, x=z* $(2,A,p) \stackrel{*}{=} n (=) (2,\alpha,A) \stackrel{*}{\uparrow_{\mathsf{m}}} (p,e,e)$

bind. (2, A, p) => n => fruitr-o derivare in al mult K pasi (K)1). Parul de inductie pp or este devivat die (2, A,p) in KH pasi France pas este de lipul (2) sau (3). Tipul (2) <2, A, p> => u < n, B1, 21> <21, B2, 22) ... <2n-1, Bm, p) => or

mz1, B1....Bm eT, n,21,..,2n-1 e K, d(2, u, A), (n, B1.., Bm)) E.A.
Notex. 2. = IL

 $\frac{\text{Notex}}{2n} = R$

Fârmile &,.., ≥n e z * ai

(2i-1, Bi, 2:>=> ×i , i=1, ..., n puitre duin. un al mult Kpas, n= u z1... zn

Fin ip. ind.
$$(g_{i-1}, g_{i}, g_{i}) + \frac{1}{m} (g_{i}, e_{i}e_{i})_{i=1,...,m}$$

combinand $(g_{i}, u_{i}, A) + \frac{1}{m} (h_{i}, e_{i}, B_{i}...B_{m})$
=) $(g_{i}, u_{i} - 2m, A) + \frac{1}{m} (h_{i}, g_{i} - 2m, B_{i}...B_{m})$
 $+ \frac{1}{m} (g_{i}, g_{i} - 2m, B_{i} - B_{m})$

Primul pas de <u>hpul 3</u> $(g, A, p) = u < H, e, p > \frac{2}{G} \propto , ((g, u, A), (H, e)) \in \Delta.$ Analog se due. $z \in \mathbb{Z}^{\times}, \pi = uz$, $(g, uz, A) \vdash_{M} (H, z, e) \vdash_{M} (p, e, e)$

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