

Kg.

struktur.

Teori Otomata & DFA.

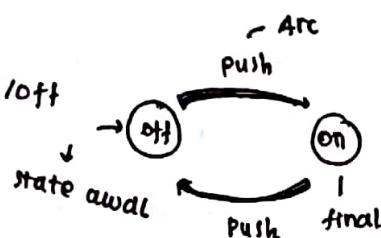
- ✓ Teori otomata: studi tentang peralatan / "mesin" komputasi abstrak.

✓ Finite Automata (FA)

model yg berguna untuk macam-macam
perangkat keras & lunak

contoh:

1. model switch on/off



✓ Komponen dalam FA.

1. State. \rightarrow dituliskan oleh lingkaran

- 2 Arc \rightarrow drantara state drbeni label "input"
yg menyatakan pengaruh eksternal
pada sistem

3. Start state / initial state

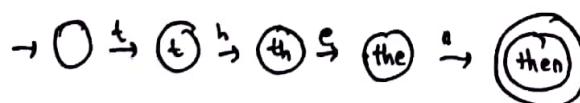
\hookrightarrow state dimana sistem berada dalam
keadaan awal

4. Final / accepting state.

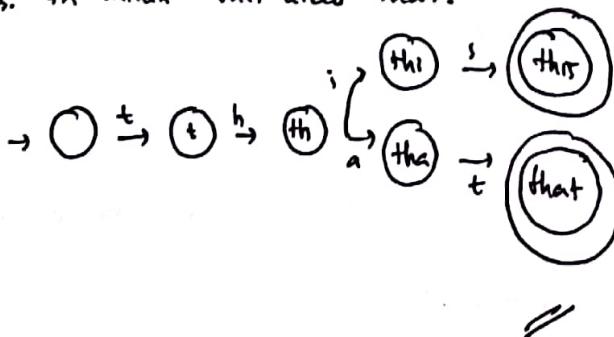
\hookrightarrow dituliskan dalam lingkaran ganda

contoh:

- z. FA untuk mengenali kata "then"



3. FA untuk this atau that.



Grammar.

digunakan dalam perancangan perangkat lunak yg memproses data dg struktur rekursif.

- Contoh aturan gramatiskal.

$$E \rightarrow E + E.$$

ekspresi dapat dibentuk dari dua ekspresi yg dibusungkan dg tanda +.

Ekspresi Regular

↳ menyatakan struktur dari data,
khususnya string teks.

contoh: $[A-z][a-z]^* [] [A-z][A-z]$

\downarrow \downarrow
 spasi. range karakter.

o Ithaca NY ✓

o I NY ✗

o Alto Palo CA ✗

catatan:

+ \rightarrow menandakan boleh null, > 0
boleh berulang.

[] \rightarrow spasi

() \rightarrow untuk mengelompokkan ekspresi

Konsep dalam teori Otomata.

1. Alphabet.

himpunan berhingga dan tak kosong.
simbol Σ .

contoh:

- $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$, alphabet biner.

- $\Sigma = \{a, b, \dots, z\}$ himpunan huruf kecil.

2 String.

- ↳ deretan simbol berhingga yg dapat dipilih dari alphabet.

$\epsilon \rightarrow \text{epsilon} \rightarrow \text{string kosong.}$

contoh: 011011 2 1111 → string dari alphabet biner $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

✓ Panjang string

contoh: 01101 → panjangnya 5.

- Notasi standar untuk panjang string w adalah $|w|$

contoh: $|0111| = 3$, $|\epsilon| = 0$.

- x adalah substring dari string lain y jika ada string w dan z ,
keduanya dapat berupa string kosong.

$$y = wxz.$$

contoh: car — substring dari:

$$w \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{1. carry. } = y \\ \text{w bisa } x/z/xz. \end{array}$$

cat: intinya y itu gabungan 3 string,
boleh null

✓ Pangkat dari Alphabet.

- $\Sigma^0 = \{\epsilon\}$, untuk alphabet apapun

- Jika $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$, maka

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

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

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

• semua string pada alphabet Σ dinotasikan Σ^* .

- $\Sigma^* \rightarrow$ tidak ada himpunan kosong pada string.

$$\text{sehingga: } \Sigma^* = \Sigma^0 \cup \Sigma^1 \cup \Sigma^2 \cup \Sigma^3 \cup \dots$$

$$\Sigma^* = \Sigma^+ \cup \{\epsilon\}$$

✓ Perangkatan String.

misal x dan y adalah string,

maka xy perangkatan dari x dan y ,

- x disusun oleh i simbol

$$x = a_1 a_2 \dots a_i$$

y disusun oleh j simbol

$$y = b_1 b_2 \dots b_j$$

maka xy string dg panjang $|t|$

$$xy = a_1 a_2 \dots a_i b_1 b_2 \dots b_j$$

untuk string w ,

$$\epsilon w = w \epsilon = w \text{ dipenuhi.}$$

✓ Bahasa

↳ String yg dptln dari Σ^* , dimana

Σ adalah alphabet. $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$,

L adalah bahasa pada Σ .

contoh:

- ① Bahasa dan semua string yg bentu n buah 0 dan diikuti oleh n buah 1, n70

→ artinya, jumlah 0 dan 1 nya sama.

$$\{0^n 1^n | n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$\emptyset \rightarrow$ bahasa kosong.

$\{\epsilon\} \rightarrow$ bahasa yg mengandung string kosong.

$$\emptyset \neq \{\epsilon\}$$

K9.

strukdis

contoh:

Bahasa pada $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$:

1. $L_1 = \{ \epsilon, a, aa, aab \}$

2. $L_2 = \{ x \in \{a,b\}^* \mid |x| \leq 8 \}$

↓
maksudnya kombinasi a dan b,
maksimum panjang stringnya 8.

✓ Rekursif

◦ Definisi Rekursif dari L^* :

◦ $\epsilon \in L^*$

◦ untuk $x \in L^*$ dan suatu $y \in L$, $xy \in L^*$.

contoh:

1. Diberikan definisi rekursif untuk bahasa

L pada $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$ berikut:

◦ $\epsilon \in L$.

◦ untuk setiap $x \in L$, $0x$ dan $x0$ adalah dalam L .

Jawab: $\{ \epsilon, 0, 01, 00, 001, 0011, \dots \}$

$x = \epsilon \rightarrow 0\epsilon$ dan $0\epsilon = 0$ dan 01

$x = 0 \rightarrow 00$ dan (00) — tidak ditulis 2

$x = 01 \rightarrow 001$ dan 0011 kali karena sama.

:

dst.

latihan:

1. Contoh string dalam bahasa $L = \{bbb\} \cup \{bab\}^*$

◦ bb ✓

◦ abbb ✗ salah karena tidak drakhin b .

◦ bbbab ✗

◦ baaba ✗ tidak drakhin b .

◦ bababab ✓

2. diberikan bahasa $L = \{001, 0001, 00001,$
 $000001, 000011, 0000011, 00000011,$
 $000000011\}$

Tentukan bentuk umum dari semua string dalam bahasa tersebut!

Jawab:

$$L = \{0^i 1^j \mid i \geq 2, j \geq 0\}$$

3. diberikan bahasa $L = \{01, 001, 001,$
 $00011, 00011, 0001, 00001111, 0000111,$
 $000011, 00001, \dots\}$

Tentukan bentuk umum dari semua string dalam bahasa tersebut!

$$L = \{0^i 1^j \mid i \geq j, j \geq 0\}$$

4. Diberikan bahasa $L = \{xxx, xyx, xyy,$
 $xyxyx, xyyyyx, xxxxxx, xyyxxy, \dots\}$
tentukan bentuk umum dari semua string dalam bahasa tersebut!

Jawab:

$$L = \{ xax \mid a \in \{x, y\}^* \}$$

✓ Perangkaian Bahasa

Jika L_1, L_2 bahasa, L_1 dan $L_2 \subseteq \Sigma^*$

notasi:

$$L_1 L_2 = \{ xy \mid x \in L_1 \text{ dan } y \in L_2 \}$$

contoh:

$\{ \text{hope}, \text{fear} \} \cap \{ \text{less}, \text{fully} \} = \{ \text{hopeless}, \text{hopefully}, \text{fearless}, \text{fearfully} \}$

$$\boxed{\cdot L \cap Y = L \cap Y}$$

karena $\cap \Sigma = \Sigma \cap \Sigma = \Sigma$.

Deterministic Finite Automata (DFA)

DFA akan berada pada suatu state tunggal setelah pembacaan dari serangkaian input.

Definisi

DFA terdiri dari :

1. $Q \rightarrow$ state
2. $\Sigma \rightarrow$ simbol input. } himpunan berhingga.
3. Fungsi transisi (δ)

Untuk $q \in Q$ dan $a \in \Sigma$.

$$\boxed{\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q}$$

misal:

$\delta(q, a) = \text{state p} \rightarrow$ terdapat arc yg diberi label a dari q ke p.
 $q = \text{state}$
 $a = \text{simbol input}$

4. state awal
5. final state / accepting state

Notasi:

$$A = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$$

dengan:

$A =$ nama DFA

$Q =$ Himpunan state

$\Sigma =$ simbol \times input

$\delta =$ fungsi transisi

$q_0 =$ start state

$F =$ Himpunan accepting state.

Pemrosesan String Oleh DFA

misal: $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \rightarrow$ adalah rangkaian dari simbol input.

- $\delta(q_0, a_1) = q_1$,
 artinya, berawal dari q_0 dg dibaca nya simbol input a_1 , menuju q_1 .
- Jika $q_h \in F$ maka input diterima.

contoh:

$$1. A = (Q_0, q_1, q_2, \{q_0, q_1\}, \Sigma, q_0, F)$$

dimana δ :

$$\delta(q_0, 0) = q_2 \quad \delta(q_0, 1) = q_0$$

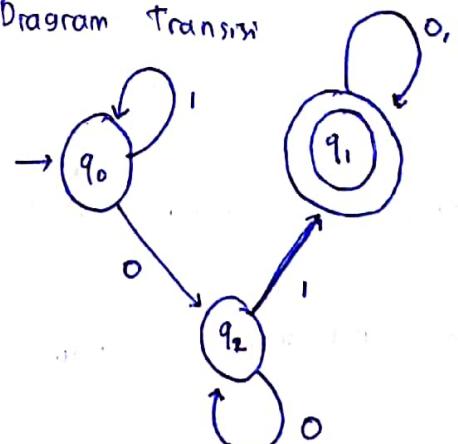
$$\delta(q_2, 0) = q_2 \quad \delta(q_2, 1) = q_1$$

$$\delta(q_1, 0) = \delta(q_1, 1) = q_1$$

Tabel transisi

Σ	0	1
$\rightarrow q_0$	q_2	q_0
q_1	q_1	q_1
q_2	q_2	q_1

Diagram Transisi



contoh:

1010110 \rightarrow diterima.

- $w = 010 \rightarrow \pi = \epsilon 01, a = 0$

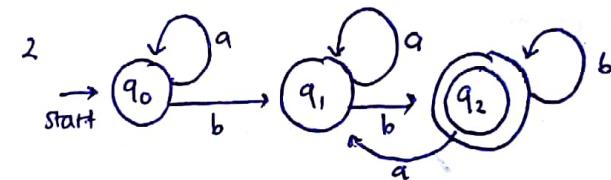
$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 01) &= \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 0), 1) \\ &= \delta(q_1, 1) \\ &= q_1\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \hat{\delta}(q_0, 010) = q_1, q_1 \in F.$

↳ karena menuju final state

- Bahasa dari DFA.

$L(A) = \{ w \mid \hat{\delta}(q_0, w) \text{ dalam } F \}$
 $L(A) \subseteq \Sigma^*$



$\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon) = q_0 \quad \text{misal: } abb.$

- Induksi

$w = a \rightarrow \pi = \epsilon, a = a$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\delta}(q_0, w) &= \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon a) = \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon), a) \\ &= \delta(q_0, a)\end{aligned}$$

$= q_0$

- $w = ab \rightarrow \pi = \epsilon a, a = b$

$\hat{\delta}(q_0, w) = \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon a) = \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon), a)$

$= \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon), b)$

$= \delta(q_0, b)$

$= q_1$

- $w = abb \rightarrow \pi = \epsilon ab, a = b$

$\hat{\delta}(q_0, w) = \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon ab) = \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon), ab)$

$= \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon), b) = \delta(q_0, b)$

$= q_1$

$\Rightarrow q_1 \rightarrow \text{accepting state}$
 $\therefore \text{diterima.}$

Pertuasan Fungsi Transisi Untuk String.

notasi:

$\hat{\delta}$ adalah fungsi transisi yg drperluas

- Basis

$\hat{\delta}(q, \epsilon) = q$, berarti jika FA berada dalam state q & membaca tdk ada input, FA tetap dalam state q .

- Induksi:

anggap w = string dg bentuk πa , a adalah simbol terakhir dari w .

π adalah semua simbol kecuali yg akhir.

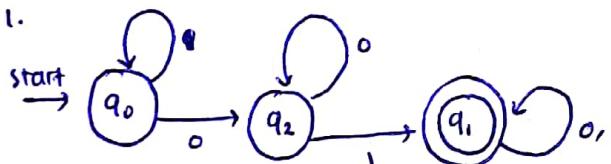
contoh: $w = 1101$

$\pi = 110$
 $a = 1$

maka:

$$\hat{\delta}(q, w) = \hat{\delta}(\hat{\delta}(q, \pi), a)$$

contoh:



misal: 010

Basis: $\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon) = q_0$

Induksi:

- $w = 0 \rightarrow \pi = \epsilon, a = 0$

$\hat{\delta}(q_0, w) = \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 0) = \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon), 0)$

$= \delta(q_0, 0)$

$= q_2$

- $w = ab \rightarrow \pi = \epsilon a, a = b$

$\hat{\delta}(q_0, w) = \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon a) = \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon), a)$

$= \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon), b)$

$= q_1$

- $w = abb \rightarrow \pi = \epsilon ab, a = b$

$\hat{\delta}(q_0, w) = \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon ab) = \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon), ab)$

$= \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon), b) = \delta(q_0, b)$

$= q_1$

- $w = 01 \rightarrow \pi = \epsilon 0, a = 1$

$\hat{\delta}(q_0, w) = \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 01) = \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon), 1)$

$= \delta(q_2, 1)$

$= q_1$

$\hat{\delta}(q_0, w) = \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 01) = \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon), 1)$

K.10.

Strukdrs.

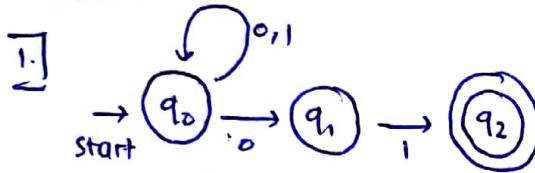
Nondeterministic Finite Automata

untuk NFA, δ Boleh mengembalikan himpunan dari nol, satu / lebih state.

Misal: $\delta(q_0, 0) = \emptyset \rightarrow$ boleh.

$\delta(q_0, 0) = \{q_1, q_2\} \rightarrow$ boleh

contoh:



tabel transisi:

$$\text{NFA } A = (\Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, F \subseteq \{q_2\}).$$

Σ	0	1
$\rightarrow q_0$	$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$	q_0
q_1	\emptyset	q_2
q_2	\emptyset	\emptyset

harus drakhrr 01.

Misal: $w_1 = 01001 \checkmark$

$w_2 = 010111 \times$.

Fungsi Transisi yg Diperluas.

$$\text{Basis} = \delta^*(q_0, \epsilon) = q_0 \rightarrow w = \pi_A.$$

$$\text{Indukt} = \delta^*(q, w) = \bigcup_{i \geq 1} \delta(p_i, a),$$

$$p_i \in \delta^*(q, x)$$

contoh:

$$w = 101$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Basis} = \delta^*(q_0, \epsilon) = q_0$$

• Induksi:

$$- w = \epsilon 1 \rightarrow x = \epsilon, a = 1$$

$$\delta^*(q_0, \epsilon 1) = \bigcup_{p_i \in \delta^*(q_0, \epsilon)} \delta(p_i, 1)$$

$$= \delta(q_0, 1) \quad p_i \in \{q_0\}$$

$$= q_0$$

$$- w = \epsilon 10, \quad x = \epsilon 1, \quad a = 0$$

$$\delta^*(q_0, \epsilon 10) = \bigcup_{\substack{p_i \in \delta^*(q_0, \epsilon) \\ x=a}} \delta(p_i, 0), \quad p_i \in \delta^*(q_0, \epsilon 1)$$

$$= \delta(q_0, 0) \quad p_i \in \{q_0\}$$

$$= \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

$$- w = \epsilon 101, \quad x = \epsilon 10, \quad a = 1$$

$$\delta^*(q_0, \epsilon 101) = \bigcup_{p_i \in \delta^*(q_0, \epsilon 10)} \delta(p_i, 1) \rightarrow p_i \in \delta^*(q_0, \epsilon 10)$$

$$= p_i \in \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

$$= \delta(q_0, 1) \cup \delta(q_1, 1)$$

$$= q_0 \cup q_2$$

$$= \{q_0, q_2\}$$

$$\therefore \delta^*(q_0, \epsilon 101) = \{q_0, q_2\} \cap q_2.$$

$$\neq \emptyset$$

diterima //.

strukdis.

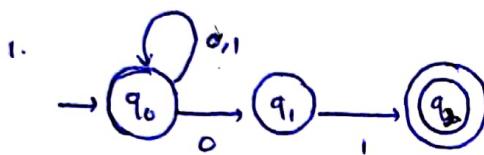
K.10

Ekuivalensi dari DFA & NFA.

untuk setiap $S \subseteq Q_N$ dan untuk setiap simbol input $a \in \Sigma$.

$$\delta_D(S, a) = \bigcup_{P \in S} \delta_N(P, a)$$

contoh:



String diterima oleh 01.

$Q_0 \setminus S$	0	1
A	\emptyset	\emptyset
B	$\rightarrow q_0 \}$	$q_0, q_1 \}$
C	$q_1 \}$	$q_2 \}$
D	$* q_2 \}$	\emptyset
E	$q_0, q_1 \}$	$q_0, q_1 \}$
F	$* \{ q_0, q_2 \}$	$\{ q_0, q_1 \}$
G	$\{ q_1, q_2 \}$	\emptyset
H	$\{ q_0, q_1, q_2 \}$	$\{ q_0, q_1 \}$

$$\circ \delta_D(S, 0) = \bigcup_{P \in S} \delta_N(P, 0)$$

$$= \delta(q_0, 0) \cup \delta(q_1, 0)$$

$$= \{ q_0, q_1 \} \cup \{ \emptyset \} = \{ q_0, q_1 \}$$

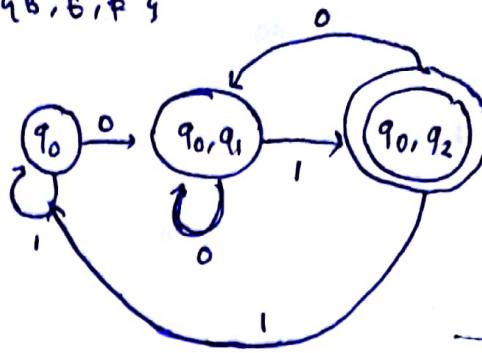
$$\circ S_0 (S = \{ q_0, q_1, q_2 \}, 0) = \bigcup_{P \in S} \delta_N(P, 0)$$

$$= \delta_N(q_0, 0) \cup \delta_N(q_2, 0)$$

$$= \{ q_0, q_1 \} \cup \{ \emptyset \} = \{ q_0, q_1 \}$$

4B, 6, P }

: NFA.



K.11.

Epsilon NFA.

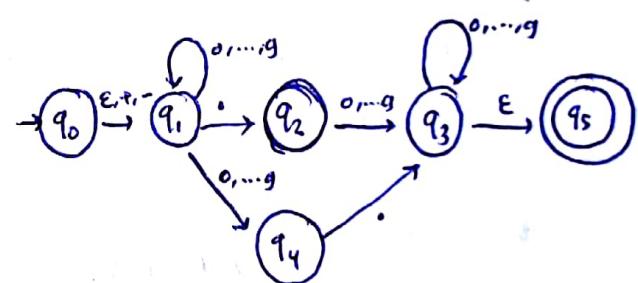
E-NFA: $\{ Q = \{ q_0, \dots, q_5 \}, \Sigma = \{ \epsilon, -, \dots, 0, \dots, 9 \} \}, \delta, q_0, F, q_5 \}$

contoh:

1. tanda (+) atau (-)

2. sebuah string dari digit

3. (.) titik desimal



mis: 4.5 → diterima

tabel transisi:

	δ	ϵ	$+$	$-$	$.$	$0, \dots, 9$
$\rightarrow q_0$	$\{ q_1, q_5 \}$	$\{ q_1, q_5 \}$	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset
q_1	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{ q_2 \}$	$\{ q_2 \}$	$\{ q_1, q_4 \}$	\emptyset
q_2	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{ q_3 \}$
q_3	$\{ q_5 \}$	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{ q_3 \}$
q_4	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{ q_3 \}$	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset
$* q_5$	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset

$$\checkmark \text{Eclose}(q_0) = \{ q_0, q_1 \} \rightarrow yg$$

Mengandung

$$\text{Eclose}(q_1) = \{ q_1 \}$$

g

$$\text{Eclose}(q_3) = \{ q_3, q_5 \}$$

Fungsi Transisi yg Dipertluas.

Basis: $\delta(q, \epsilon) = \text{Eclose}(q)$

Induksi: $w = \pi a$

misal $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\}$ adalah $\delta(q, x)$

misal $\bigcup_{i=1}^k \delta(p_i, a) = \{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_m\}$

$$\boxed{\delta(q, w) = \bigcup_{j=1}^m \text{Eclose}(r_j)}$$

contoh:

① $w = 5 \cdot 6$

Basis: $\delta(q_0, \epsilon) = \text{Eclose}(q_0) = \{q_0, q_1\}$

Induksi: $\boxed{w = \epsilon 5 \cdot 6}$

$\{p_1, p_2\} = \delta(q_0, \epsilon) = \{q_0, q_1\}$

$\bigcup_{i=1}^2 \delta(p_i, 5) = \delta(q_0, 5) \cup \delta(q_1, 5)$

$$= \emptyset \cup \{q_1, q_4\}$$

$$= \{q_1, q_4\}$$

$\delta(q_0, \epsilon 5) = \bigcup_{j \in \{q_1, q_4\}} \text{Eclose}(r_j)$

$$r_j \in \{q_1, q_4\}$$

$$= \{q_1\} \cup \{q_4\}$$

$$= \{q_1, q_4\}$$

$\boxed{w = \epsilon 5 \cdot 6} \rightarrow x = \epsilon 5, a = 6$

$\bigcup_{p_i \in \delta(q_0, \epsilon 5)} \delta(p_i, 6) = \delta(q_1, 6) \cup \delta(q_4, 6)$

$p_i \in \{q_1, q_4\} = \{q_2\} \cup \{q_3\}$

$$= \{q_2, q_3\}$$

$\delta(q_0, \epsilon 5 \cdot 6) = \bigcup_{r_j \in \{q_2, q_3\}} \text{Eclose}(r_j)$

$$r_j \in \{q_2, q_3\}$$

$$= \{q_2\} \cup \{q_3, q_5\}$$

$$= \{q_2, q_3, q_5\}$$

$$\boxed{w = \epsilon 5 \cdot 6}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \epsilon 5, a = 6$$

$\bigcup_{p_i \in \delta(q_0, \epsilon 5 \cdot 6)} \delta(p_i, 6) = \{q_3\} \cup \{q_5\} \cup \emptyset$

$$p_i \in \{q_2, q_3, q_5\}$$

$$= \{q_3\}$$

$\delta(q_0, \epsilon 5 \cdot 6) = \bigcup_{r_i \in \{q_3\}} \text{Eclose}(r_i)$

$$r_i \in \{q_3\}$$

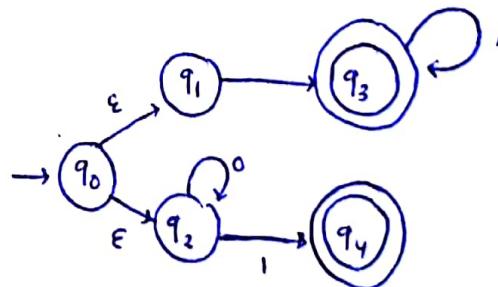
$$= \{q_3, q_5\}$$

$$\therefore \delta(q_0, \epsilon 5 \cdot 6) = \{q_3, q_5\} \cap \{q_5\}$$

$$\neq \emptyset$$

diterima

latihan



a tabel transisi:

δ	ϵ	0	1
$\rightarrow q_0$	$\{q_1, q_2\}$	\emptyset	\emptyset
q_1	\emptyset	$\{q_3\}$	\emptyset
q_2	\emptyset	$\{q_3\}$	$\{q_4\}$
$* q_3$	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{q_3\}$
$* q_4$	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset

K-II

$$b. w = 011$$

$$\text{Basis: } \delta(q_0, \epsilon) = \text{eclose}(q_0) = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

$$\text{Induksi: } w = \epsilon 0$$

$$\circ \delta(p_1, p_2) = \delta(q_0, \epsilon) = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

$$\circ \bigcup_{i=1}^3 \delta(p_i, 0) = \delta(q_0, 0) \cup \delta(q_1, 0) \cup \delta(q_2, 0)$$

$$= \emptyset \cup \{q_3\} \cup \{q_2\}$$

$$= \{q_2, q_3\}$$

$$\circ \delta(q_0, \epsilon 0) = \bigcup_{r \in \{q_2, q_3\}} \text{eclose}(r)$$

$$= \{q_3\} \cup \{q_2\}$$

$$= \{q_2, q_3\}$$

$$\boxed{w = \epsilon 01} \quad x = \epsilon 0, a = 1$$

$$\bigcup_{r \in \{q_2, q_3\}} \delta(p_1, 1) = \{q_4\} \cup \{q_3\}$$

$$= \{q_3, q_4\}$$

$$\circ \delta(q_0, \epsilon 01) = \bigcup_{r \in \{q_3, q_4\}} \text{eclose}(r)$$

$$= \{q_3, q_4\}$$

$$= \{q_3, q_4\}$$

$$= \{q_3, q_4\}$$

$$\boxed{w = \epsilon 011}$$

$$\bigcup_{r \in \{q_3, q_4\}} \delta(p_1, 1) = \{q_3\} \cup \emptyset$$

$$= \{q_3\}$$

$$\delta(q_0, \epsilon 011) = \bigcup_{r \in \{q_3\}} \text{eclose}(r)$$

$$= \{q_3\}$$

$$\therefore \text{ditempatkan } \neq \emptyset$$

strukters.

Ekuivalensi ε-NFA ke DFA

misalkan $E = (\mathcal{Q}_{\text{ε-NFA}}, \Sigma, \delta_{\text{ε-NFA}}, q_0, F_{\text{ε-NFA}})$

ekuival: \Downarrow

$$D = (\mathcal{Q}_D, \Sigma, \delta_D, q_D, F_D)$$

Dengan syarat:

1. \mathcal{Q}_D adalah himpunan dan subset

\mathcal{Q}_E , untuk $s \subseteq \mathcal{Q}_E$, sedemikian

sehingga $s = \text{eclose}(s)$.

2. $q_D = \text{eclose}(q_0)$; (Basis)

3. $S_D(s, a)$ untuk $a \in \Sigma, s \in \mathcal{Q}_D$

misalkan $s = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\}$

hitung $\bigcup_{i=1}^k S_E(p_i, a)$; misalkan

himpunan $\{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_m\}$

maka $S_D(s, a) = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \text{eclose}(r_i)$.

Contoh:

① soal tadi.

$$q_0 = \text{eclose}(q_0) = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\} //$$

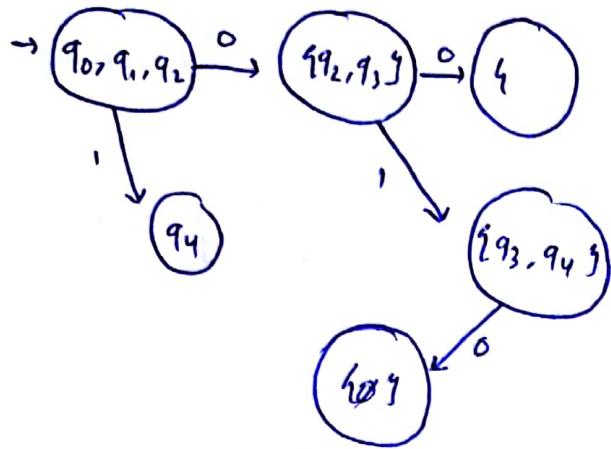
$$\boxed{S_D = (\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}, 1)}$$

$$\bigcup_{r \in \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}} S_E(p_1, 1) = \emptyset$$

$$S_D(\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}, 1) = \bigcup_{r \in \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}} \text{eclose}(r)$$

$$= \emptyset$$

DFAD.



K-12

strukdris.

Notasi dg "dot" / tdk ada operator

contoh:

$$L = \{001, 10, 111\}$$

$$M = \{2, 001\}$$

$$\text{Maka: } LM = \{001, 10, 111, 001001, 10001, 111001\}$$

3. Closure. (atau star / kleene closure)

notasi: L^*

$$L^* = L^0 \cup L^1 \cup L^2 \dots$$

contoh:

$$L = \{0, 11\}$$

$$L^0$$

$$L^1 = \{0\}$$

$$L^2 = \{00, 011, 110, 111\}$$

:

dst.

Catatan:

$$\phi^* = \{\epsilon\} \text{ dan } \phi^0 = \{\epsilon\}$$

• Hukum-hukum Aljabar

1. Asosiatif & Komutatif

$$a. L \cdot M = M \cdot L$$

$$b. (L + M) + N = L + (M + N)$$

$$c. (LM)N = L(MN)$$

2. Concatenation.

himpunan dari string yg dibentuk dg mengambil string dalam L dan ditrangkai dg M

2 Identitas & Annihilator

a. $\phi + L = L + \phi = L$, ϕ = identitas union.

b. $\varepsilon L = L\varepsilon = L$, ε identitas perangkatan.

c. $\phi L = L\phi = \phi$. ϕ annihilator u/ perangkatan.

3. Distributif.

a. $L(M+N) = LM + LN$

b. $(M+N)L = ML + NL$

4. Idempotent u/ union.

$$L+L = L$$

a. $(L^+)^+ = L^+$

b. $\phi^+ = \varepsilon$

c. $\varepsilon^+ = \varepsilon$

d. $L^+ = LL^+ = L^+L$

$$L^+ = L + LL + LLL + \dots$$

$$L^* = \varepsilon + L + LL + \dots$$

Jadi, $LL^* = L\varepsilon + LL + LLL + \dots$

e. $L^* = L^+ + \varepsilon$

f. $L? = \varepsilon + L$, definisi dari operator?

contoh:

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad 0 + 01^* &= 0\varepsilon + 01^+, 2b \\ &= 0(\varepsilon + 1^+), 3a \\ &= 01^+, \varepsilon + R = R \end{aligned}$$

Membuat Ekspresi Regular

↳ dinyatakan secara rekursif

terdiri dari basis dan induksi.

v Basis:

1. ε dan ϕ , Ekspresi Regular.
2. Jika a simbol, a ER.
3. sebuah variabel, dicetak tebal ϵ , miring, merepresentasikan bahasa.

v Induksi

1. Jika E, F ER, maka $E+F$ ER
 2. Jika E, F ER, maka EF ER, boleh pakai dot. ($E.F$)
 3. Jika E ER,
- maka E^* ER
4. Jika E ER, maka (E) ER.

contoh:

$\textcircled{1} \quad L = 01, 0101, 010101, \dots \Rightarrow (01)^*$

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

a. basis 2
0, 1 simbol, $0 \in \Sigma, 1 \in \Sigma$
 $0 \text{ ER}, 1 \text{ ER}$

b. Induksi no. 2.

$$0 \text{ ER}, 1 \text{ ER},$$

maka $0 \cdot 1 \text{ ER}$.

c. Induksi no. 3

$$0 \text{ ER}, \text{ maka } (01)^* \text{ ER}$$

Misal : 010 ✓

- Induksi no. 2 $0 \text{ ER}, 1 \text{ ER} \rightarrow 10 \text{ ER}$.
- Induksi no. 3: $10 \text{ ER} \rightarrow (10)^* \text{ ER}$
- Induksi 2: $0(10)^* \text{ ER}$.

Scanned by CamScanner

2. $(0+\epsilon)01^* ; ER$

buktikan !

Pernyataan	Keterangan
1. $\epsilon : ER$	Basis 1
2. $0 : ER, 1 : ER$	Basis 2
3. $0+\epsilon : ER$	Induksi 1, p_1, p_2
4. $(0+\epsilon)^* : ER$	Induksi 4, p_3 .
5. $(0+\epsilon)0 : ER$	Induksi 2, $p_3 p_2$
6. $01^* : ER$	Induksi 3, p_2
7. $(0+\epsilon)01^* : ER$	Induksi 2, $p_4 p_5$.

urutan prioritas operator:

1. star
2. dot

↳ berlaku asosiatif, misal $012 = (01)_2$.

3. operator $+$ (union) yg berlaku asosiatif.
contoh: $01^* + 1 \rightarrow (0(1^*)) + 1$

✓ Dari DFA ke Ekspresi Regular

Definisi u/ mengkonstruksi $R_{ij}^{(k)}$.

Basis :

$k=0$.

2 macam path :

a. arc dari node(state) i ke j .

b. path dg panjang 0. hanya terdiri dari node i .

Jika $i \neq j$, hanya 1 karus.

Misal: input = a .

transisi dari i ke j .

- tidak ada input (a), maka $R_{ij}^{(0)} = \emptyset$
- Jika terdapat 1 simbol a , maka $R_{ij}^{(1)} = a$.
- Jika terdapat a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k maka, $R_{ij}^{(0)} = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_k$

catatan:

Jika $i=j \rightarrow$ Panjang 0 dan semua loop dari i ke dirinya sendiri.

direpresentasikan oleh ϵ . ekspresi regular.

$$R_{ij}^{(k)} = R_{ij}^{(k-1)} + R_{ik}^{(k-1)} (R_{kk}^{(k-1)})^* R_{kj}^{(k-1)}$$

$k=n \rightarrow R_{ij}^{(n)}$

i = start state

j = accepting state

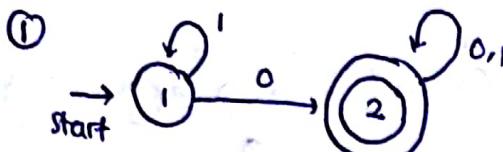
Penyederhanaan.

- $(\epsilon + R)^* = R^*$
- $(\epsilon + I)^* = I^*$
- $\phi R = R\phi = \phi$
- $\phi + R = R + \phi = R$, ϕ identitas union.

K-R

Strukdn.

contoh:



$R_{ij}^{(0)}$	ER
$R_{00}^{(0)}$	$\epsilon + 1$
$R_{12}^{(0)}$	0
$R_{21}^{(0)}$	\emptyset
$R_{22}^{(0)}$	$\epsilon + 0 + 1$

$$R_{ij}^{(1)} = R_{ij}^{(0)} + R_{ii}^{(0)} (R_{jj}^{(0)})^* R_{jj}^{(0)}$$

$R_{ij}^{(1)}$	ER
$R_{11}^{(1)}$	$= R_{11}^{(0)} + R_{11}^{(0)} (R_{11}^{(0)})^* R_{11}^{(0)}$ $= (\epsilon + 1) + (\epsilon + 1) (\epsilon + 1)^* (\epsilon + 1)$ $= 1^*$
$R_{12}^{(1)}$	$= R_{12}^{(0)} + R_{11}^{(0)} (R_{11}^{(0)})^* R_{22}^{(0)}$ $= 0 + (\epsilon + 1) (\epsilon + 1)^* 0$ $= 1^* 0$
$R_{21}^{(1)}$	$= \emptyset$
$R_{22}^{(1)}$	$\epsilon + 0 + 1$

$$R_{ij}^{(2)} = R_{ij}^{(1)} + R_{12}^{(1)} (R_{22}^{(1)})^* R_{21}^{(1)}$$

$R_{ij}^{(2)}$	ER.
$R_{11}^{(2)}$	$R_{11}^{(1)} + R_{12}^{(1)} (R_{22}^{(1)})^* R_{21}^{(1)}$ $= 1^* + 1^* 0 (\epsilon + 0 + 1)^* \emptyset$ $= 1^* + \emptyset$ $= 1^*$

$K_{ij}^{(2)}$	ER
$R_{12}^{(2)}$	$1^* 0 (\epsilon + 0 + 1)^*$ hasil akhir
$R_{21}^{(2)}$	\emptyset
$R_{22}^{(2)}$	$(\epsilon + 0 + 1)^*$

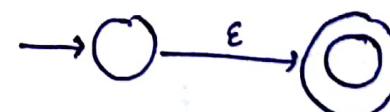
✓ Konversi Ekspresi Regular ke Automata

Bukti:

1. tepat 1 accepting state
2. tdk ada arc ke dalam start state
3. tdk ada arc yg keluar dari accepting state.

Basis:

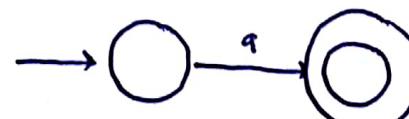
- a. konstruksi automaton yg menangani ekspresi ϵ



- b. konstruksi untuk \emptyset

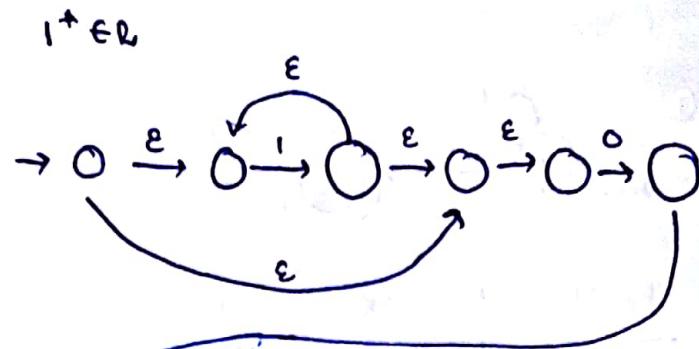
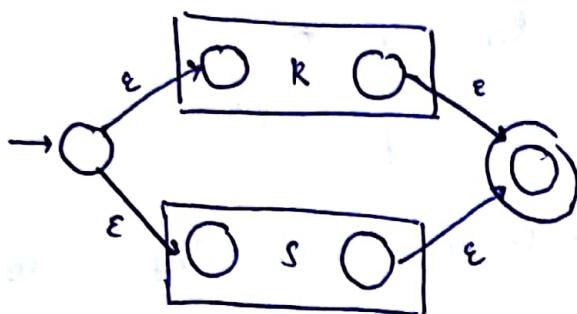


- c. konstruksi automaton untuk ekspresi regular a .



Induksi:

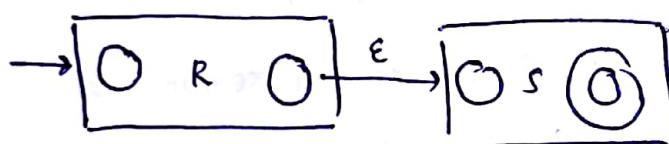
1. Ekspressi adalah $\underline{R+S}$, untuk ekspressi yg lebih kecil R & S .



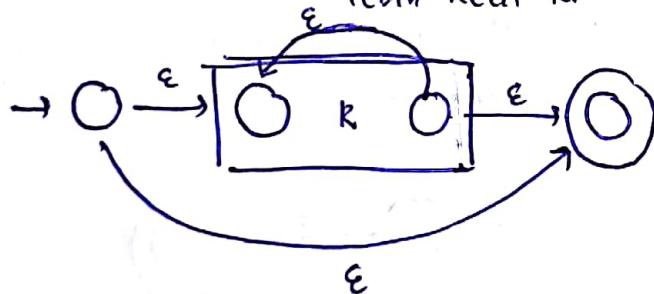
bahasa dari automaton adalah

$$L(R) \cup L(S).$$

2. Ekspressi \underline{RS} , untuk R & S yg lebih kecil.

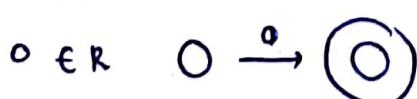
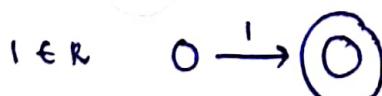


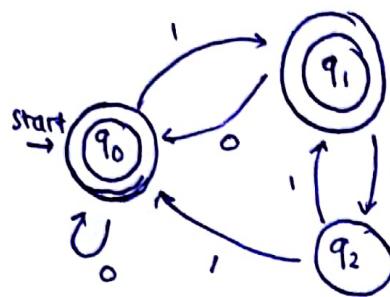
3. Ekspressi $\underline{R^+}$ - untuk ekspressi yg lebih kecil R .



contoh:

① $I^+ 0(I+0)^+$



Review.

$$R_{ij}^{(k)} = R_{ij}^{(k-1)} + R_{ik}^{(k-1)} (R_{kh}^{(k-1)})^+ R_{kj}^{(k-1)}$$

$R_{11}^{(0)}$	ER
$R_{00}^{(0)}$	$\epsilon F O$
$R_{01}^{(0)}$	1
$R_{02}^{(0)}$	\emptyset
$R_{10}^{(0)}$	0
$R_{11}^{(0)}$	ϵ
$R_{12}^{(0)}$	1
$R_{20}^{(0)}$	0
$R_{21}^{(0)}$	1
$R_{22}^{(0)}$	ϵ

$R_{11}^{(1)}$	ER
$R_{00}^{(1)}$	$R_{00}^{(0)} + R_{01}^{(0)} (R_{11}^{(0)})^* R_{10}^{(0)}$
$R_{01}^{(1)}$	$= \epsilon F O F I (\epsilon)^* 0$
$R_{02}^{(1)}$	$= \epsilon + 0 + 1 0$

$R_{01}^{(0)} + R_{01}^{(0)} (R_{11}^{(0)})^+ R_{11}^{(0)}$
 $= 1 + 1 (\epsilon)^+ \epsilon = 1 + 1 = 1$
 $R_{02}^{(0)} + R_{01}^{(0)} (R_{11}^{(0)})^+ R_{12}^{(0)}$
 $= \emptyset + 1 (\epsilon)^+ 1 = 1$
 Langsung sendiri

CFG → context free grammar.

Bahasa

- Regular : direpresentasikan oleh RE / DFA.
- Non-regular : direpresentasikan oleh Statement logika,
↓
dikenal dg CFG.

Contoh: { $0^n 1^n$ | n. bl. bulat positif }

Pumping Lemma → u/ bahasa regular.

Id u/ membuktikan suatu bahasa merupakan bahasa regular / bukan.

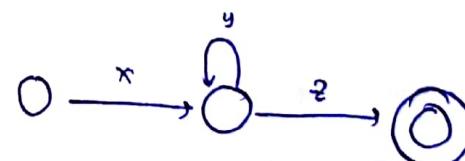
$w = xyz$, panjang $\geq n$.

Memenuhi:

1. $|xy| \leq n$

2. $|y| > 0$

3. Untuk semua $i \geq 0$, $xy^i z$ di dalam L.



CFG: notasi formal untuk menyatakan definisi rekursif dan bahasa.

CFG terdiri atas:

- 1 / lebih variabel.
- bahasa
- rule yg menyatakan bagaimana string dikonstruksi
- Pengkonstruksian dapat menggunakan simbol / string.

✓ Contoh Bahasa non-reguler.

• Palindrom.

suatu kata yg dibaca dari depan, dan belakang sama.

contoh: wadidaw, madam, 010, dll.

contoh:

Rekursif dan $L_{pal} = \{\epsilon, 0, 1, 00, 11, 000, 101, 010, 111\}$

Basis: $\epsilon, 0, 1 \in L_{pal}$.

Induksi:

① Jika $x \in L_{pal}$ maka $xx \in L_{pal}$
 $|x| \in L_{pal}$.

② Bawa tidak ada string lain yang diambil selain yg ada dalam L_{pal} .

CFG

↳ 4 komponen notasi

$$G = (V, T, P, S)$$

V = himpunan variabel

T = terminal

P = himpunan produksi / rule

S = start symbol.

dan contoh dratas:

$$G = (V = \{P\}, Z = \{0, 1\}, A, S = P) \text{ dalam } \{a, b, 0, 1\}^*$$

A = rule.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P \xrightarrow{} \epsilon$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad P \rightarrow 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad P \rightarrow 1$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad P \rightarrow 0P0$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad P \rightarrow 1P1$$

Misal: 1001 palindrom?

$$P \rightarrow 1P1 \rightarrow 10P01 \rightarrow 1001$$

↓

1001 ✓.

contoh:

✓ sebuah CFG menyatakan ekspresi dalam bahasa pemrograman, dengan ketentuan:

① Ekspresi dibatasi hanya mengandung operator penjumlahan & perkalian.

② Argumen juga dapat berupa identifer yg dibatasi hanya untuk huruf a dan b, dan digit 0 dan 1.

③ Setiap identifer haruslah dimulai dg a atau b dan dapat diikuti oleh string

dalam $\{a, b, 0, 1\}^*$.

K13.

strukdars.

contoh: \rightarrow lamputan.

① $E \rightarrow I$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} E \rightarrow E+E \\ E \rightarrow E^*E \\ E \rightarrow (E) \end{array} \right\} A.$$

$$I \rightarrow a \mid b \mid I_a \mid I_b \mid I_0 \mid I_1$$

$$G = (V = \{E, I\}, T = \{+, ^*, (,), 0, 1, a, b\}, A, S = E)$$

A = yg drafar.

$$\text{misal: } (a_1 + a_0)$$

$\textcircled{t} \rightarrow (E)$

$$\rightarrow (E+E)$$

$$\rightarrow (E+E)$$

$$\rightarrow (a_1 + E)$$

$$\rightarrow (a_1 + I)$$

$$\rightarrow (a_1 + a_0),$$

② $L_1 = \{0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 0\}$

$$L_1 = \{0, 00, 000, 0000, \dots\}$$

Definisi Rekursif.

1. Basis: $\epsilon \in L_1$

2. Induksi:

Jika $x \in L_1$ maka $0x1 \in L_1$

$$x = \epsilon \in L_1 \rightarrow 0\epsilon 1 \in L_1$$

$$G_1 = (V = \{Q\}, T = \{0, 1\}, A, S = Q)$$

$$A: Q \rightarrow Q$$

$$Q \rightarrow 0Q1$$

③ $L_2 = \{a, (a), a+a, a^*a, (a)+a, (a^*a), a+a^*a, \dots\}$

$$G_2 = (V = \{E\}, T = \{+, ^*, (,), 1\}, A, S = E)$$

$$A: E \rightarrow a$$

$$E \rightarrow (E)$$

$$E \rightarrow E+E$$

$$E \rightarrow E^*E$$

misal: $(a) * a$

$$E \rightarrow E^*E$$

$$\rightarrow (E) * E$$

$$\rightarrow (a) * E$$

$$\rightarrow (a) * a //$$

Penurunan Menggunakan Grammar

2 Pendekatan:

① Inferensi rekursif

↳ menggunakan aturan body ke head

② Derivation

↳ menggunakan aturan head ke body.

✓ langkah-langkah inferensi rekursif ② dan soal tadi.

- ① ambil string π^* yg ada dalam bahasa dari setiap variabel dan body.

$$G_1 = S \rightarrow \epsilon$$

$$S \rightarrow OS1$$

Misal : 0011

- ② Rangkai string tsb.

- ③ Simpulkan bahwa string yg dihasilkan adalah bahasa dari Variabel pada head.

contoh:

- ① CFG : ① $E \rightarrow I$

$$\text{② } E \rightarrow E+E$$

$$\text{3. } E \rightarrow E^*E$$

$$\text{4. } E \rightarrow (E)$$

$$\text{5. } I \rightarrow a$$

$$\text{6. } I \rightarrow b$$

$$\text{7. } I \rightarrow Ia$$

$$\text{8. } I \rightarrow Ib$$

$$\text{9. } I \rightarrow IO$$

$$\text{10. } I \rightarrow II$$

(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)
I	ϵ	S	I	-
2	$0\epsilon 1$	S	z	(1)
3	0011	\textcircled{S}	z	(2)

$$\text{③ } G_2 : E \rightarrow a$$

$$E \rightarrow (E)$$

$$E \rightarrow E+E$$

$$E \rightarrow E^*E$$

Misal : $(a)^* a$.

(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)
I	a	ϵ	I	-
2	(a)	E	2	(1)
3	$(a)^* a$	E	4 (2) & (1)	

Misal : $E \rightarrow a^* (a+b00)$ ✓

Bans	String hasil	Bahasa	produksi	string dipakai	Nomor 1, cara lain:
1	a	\emptyset	5	-	$E \xrightarrow{3} E^*E \xrightarrow{1} I^* \epsilon \xrightarrow{5} a^*E$
2	b	\emptyset	6	-	$\xrightarrow{4} a^* (E) \xrightarrow{2} a^* (E+E) \xrightarrow{1}$
3	b0	\emptyset	9	(2)	$a^* (I+E) \xrightarrow{5} a^* (a+E) \xrightarrow{1}$
4	b00	\emptyset	9	(3)	$a^* (a+I) \xrightarrow{9} a^* (a+IO) \xrightarrow{1}$
5	a	\emptyset	1	(1)	$\xrightarrow{9} a^* (a+IO) \xrightarrow{6} a^* (a+b00)$
6	b00	\emptyset	1	(4)	$\xrightarrow{9} a^* (a+b00)$
7	a+b00	\emptyset	2	(5) & (6)	
8	(a+b00)	\emptyset	4	(7)	
9	$a^*(a+b00)$	\textcircled{E}	3.	(8) & (5)	$E \xrightarrow{*} a^* (a+b00)$ G1 LM

left most Derivation
→ dari km dulu.

K14.

strukturnya.

contoh:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad L_1 = \{ \tau \in \{0,1\}^* \}$$

Basis:

$$G = (V = \{\epsilon\}, T = \{0,1\}, A, S)$$

$$L = \{\epsilon, 01, 101, \dots\}$$

$$A: S \rightarrow \epsilon$$

$$S \rightarrow 0S1$$

$$S \rightarrow 1S0$$

$$S \rightarrow SS$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad A: \langle \text{Sentence} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{noun-phrase} \rangle \langle \text{Predicate} \rangle$$

$$\langle \text{noun-phrase} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{article} \rangle \langle \text{noun} \rangle$$

$$\langle \text{predicate} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{verb} \rangle$$

$$\langle \text{article} \rangle \rightarrow \text{The} \mid \text{a}$$

$$\langle \text{noun} \rangle \rightarrow \text{Cat} \mid \text{Man} \mid \text{Dog}$$

$$\langle \text{verb} \rangle \rightarrow \text{eats} \mid \text{sleeps} \mid \text{walks} \mid \text{runs.}$$

Penurunan dari "the dog walks"?

Jawab:

$$G = (V = \{S, NP, P, A, N, V\}, T = \{g\}, 4, S)$$

$$S \xrightarrow{1} \langle NP \rangle \langle P \rangle \xrightarrow{2} \langle A \rangle \langle N \rangle \langle P \rangle \xrightarrow{3} \text{the} \langle N \rangle \langle P \rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{4} \text{the dog} \langle P \rangle \xrightarrow{5} \text{the dog} \langle \text{verb} \rangle \xrightarrow{6}$$

The dog walks $\not\models$ benar.

Parse Tree \rightarrow hasilnya berupa terminal.

Root: start symbol

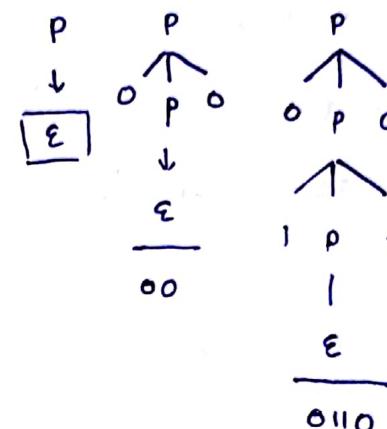
Child: Body aturan CFG.

leaf: Hasil

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{Gpa1: } P \xrightarrow{1} \epsilon \mid 0 \mid 1$$

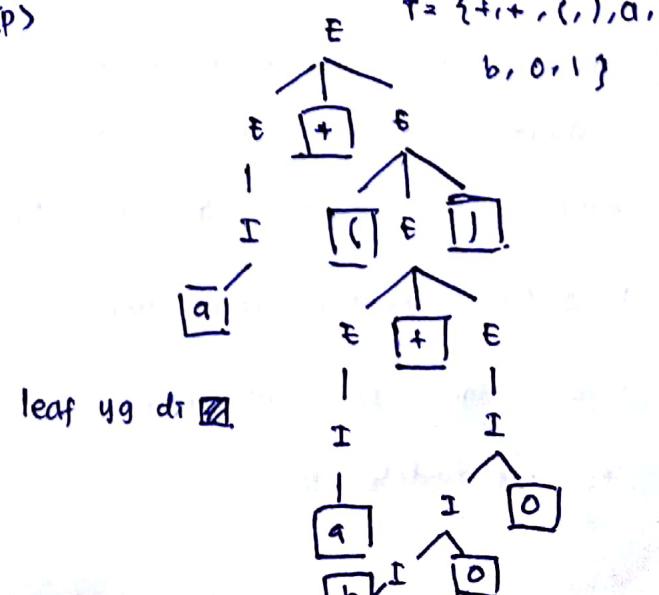
$$P \xrightarrow{2} 0 \mid P$$

$$P \xrightarrow{3} 1 \mid P \mid 1$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{CFG: } \begin{aligned} 1. \quad & E \rightarrow I \\ 2. \quad & E \rightarrow E+E \\ 3. \quad & E \rightarrow E \cdot E \\ 4. \quad & E \rightarrow (E) \\ 5. \quad & I \rightarrow a \mid b \\ 6. \quad & I \rightarrow Ia \mid Ib \\ 7. \quad & I \rightarrow E_0 \mid I_1 \end{aligned}$$

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



leaf yg dr $\not\models$

3. diberikan CFB $G = (\{S\}, \{a, b, c\}, \{A, S\})$

ATURAN:

1. $E \rightarrow 0 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid 3 \mid 4 \mid 9 \mid 6 \mid 7 \mid 8$

9

A: $S \rightarrow a$

$S \rightarrow SbS \mid ScS$

2. $B \rightarrow (E)$

3. $E \rightarrow E+E$

4. $E \rightarrow E \cdot E$

a. tentukan LMD dan string abaca,

dan parse tree nya.

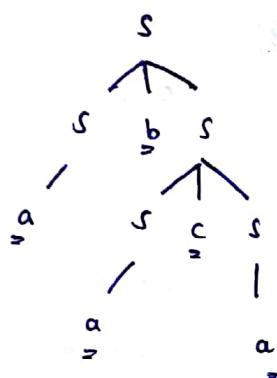
leftmost:

$S \xrightarrow{2} SbS \xrightarrow{1} abS \xrightarrow{3} abScS \xrightarrow{1}$

$abacScS \xrightarrow{1} abaca \rightarrow S \xrightarrow{1} abaca$

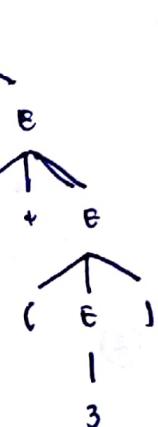
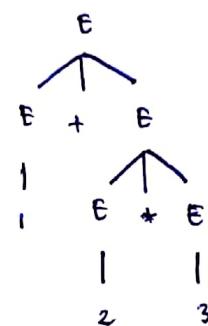
LM

parse tree:



$$E = 1 + 2^* 3$$

$$E = 1 + 2^* (3)$$

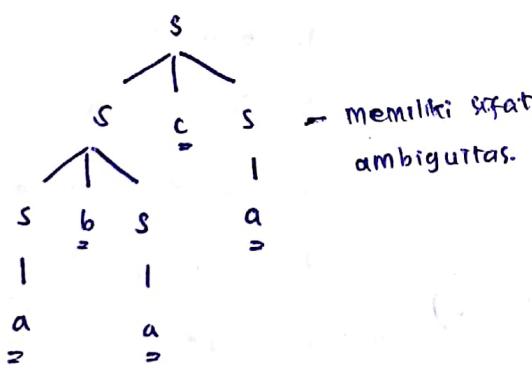


leftmost:

$E \xrightarrow{3} E+E \xrightarrow{1} 1+E \xrightarrow{1} 1+E^*E \xrightarrow{1}$

$1+2+E \xrightarrow{2} 1+2^*(E) \xrightarrow{1} 1+2^*(3)$

b.



5. CFF: $S \rightarrow ABC$

A $\rightarrow aAB \mid ab$

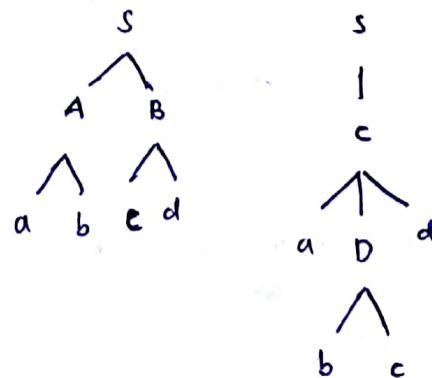
B $\rightarrow cBd \mid cd$

C $\rightarrow aCd \mid aDd$

D $\rightarrow bCd \mid bc$

w = abcd

$S \xrightarrow{1} AB \xrightarrow{2} abB \xrightarrow{3} abcd$



4. Buatlah grammar untuk ekspresi aritmatika sederhana dan bilangan bulat o Sd g. contoh string: $(1+2^*3, 1+2^*(3))$. Buatlah parse tree dan kedua string tsb berdasarkan dari CFF yg sudah dibuat.

$S \xrightarrow{1} C \xrightarrow{4} aDd \xrightarrow{5} abcd$

K-19.

Strukturn.

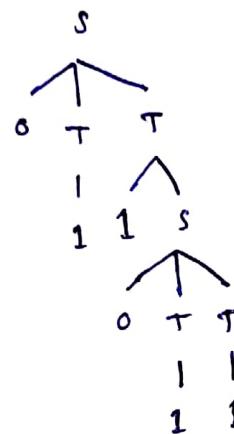
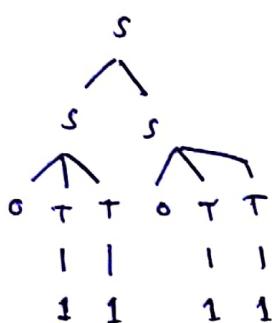
⑥

CFG:

$$S \rightarrow SS \mid OTT \mid TOT \mid TTO$$

$$T \rightarrow IS \mid SIS \mid SI \mid I.$$

Jawab: $w = 011011$



∴ ambigu.

aplikasi CFG

⑦ If ($a < 20$) { print ("ilkom"); }
 for ($a=1$; $a < 20$; $a=a+1$)
 { print ("ilkom"); }

Ekspressi : E

State :
 • IF-state
 • For-state

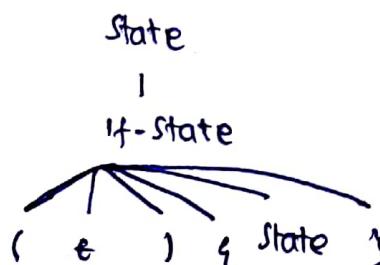
Jawab:

CFG :

$$\text{State} \rightarrow \text{For-state} \mid \text{If-state} \mid \epsilon$$

$$\text{For-state} \rightarrow (E; F; \epsilon) \{ \text{state} \} ;$$

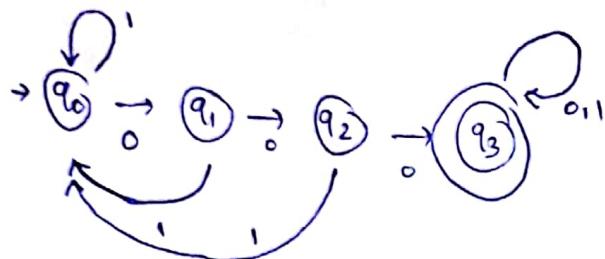
$$\text{If-state} \rightarrow (E) \{ \text{state} \} ;$$



Bella Anggita Safitri , 669170059.

1. $L = \{0,1\}^*000\{0,1\}^*$

Pada alfabet $\{0,1\}$ yg mengan-
dung 3 buah 0 secara berurutan



Tabel transisi.

Σ	0	1
$\rightarrow q_0$	q_1	q_0
q_1	q_2	q_0
q_2	q_3	q_0
q_3	q_3	q_3

2 Buatlah DFA yg menerima string

dari para 0 dan para 1 yg me-

ngandung substring 11. Lakukan

Pemrosesan string $w = 01101$

menggunakan DFA yg dihasilkan.

$$A = (\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}, \{0, 1\}, \delta, q_0, \{q_1, q_2\})$$

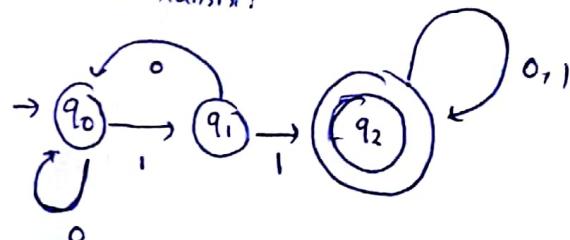
dimana δ :

$$\delta(q_0, 0) = q_0 \quad \delta(q_0, 1) = q_1$$

$$\delta(q_1, 1) = q_2 \quad \delta(q_1, 0) = q_0$$

$$\delta(q_2, 0) = q_2 \quad \delta(q_2, 1) = q_2$$

Diagram Transisi:



Tabel transisi:

Σ	0	1
$\rightarrow q_0$	q_0	q_1
q_1	q_0	q_2
q_2	q_2	q_2

Perluasan:

$$w = 01101.$$

Basis: $\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon) = q_0$

Induksi:

$$w = 0 \rightarrow x = \epsilon, a = 0$$

$$\hat{\delta}(q_0, w) = \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 0) \rightarrow \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon), 0)$$

$$= \delta(q_0, 0)$$

$$= q_0$$

$$w = 01 \rightarrow x = \epsilon 0, a = 1$$

$$\hat{\delta}(q_0, w) = \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 01) = \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 0), 1)$$

$$= \delta(q_0, 1)$$

$$= q_1$$

$$w = 011 \rightarrow x = \epsilon 01, a = 1$$

$$\hat{\delta}(q_0, w) = \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 011) = \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 01), 1)$$

$$= \delta(q_1, 1)$$

$$= q_2$$

$$w = 0110 \rightarrow x = \epsilon 0110, a = 0$$

$$\hat{\delta}(q_0, w) = \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 0110) = \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 011), 0)$$

$$= \delta(q_2, 0)$$

$$= q_2$$

$$w = 01101 \rightarrow x = \epsilon 01101, a = 1$$

$$\hat{\delta}(q_0, w) = \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 01101) = \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 0110), 1)$$

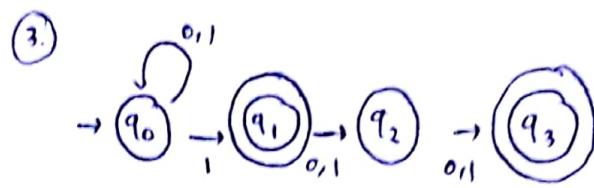
$$= \delta(q_2, 1)$$

$$= q_2 \rightarrow \text{final state}$$

$$\therefore \hat{\delta}(q_0, 01101) q_2 \notin F.$$

$$\therefore \hat{\delta}(q_0, w = 01101) = q_2 \cap F \neq \emptyset$$

sehingga diterima.



$$\text{NFA } A = (\mathbb{Q}, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F \{ q_1, q_3 \})$$

$$\bullet \text{ Basis: } \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon) = q_0 \quad w = 0100$$

Induksi:

$$\bullet w = \epsilon 0 \rightarrow x = \epsilon, a = 0$$

$$\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 0) = \cup \delta(p_i, 0), p_i \in \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon)$$

$$\cdot p_i \in q_0$$

$$= \delta(q_0, 0)$$

$$= q_0$$

$$\bullet w = \epsilon 01, x = \epsilon 0, a = 1$$

$$\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 01) = \cup \delta(p_i, 1), p_i \in \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 0)$$

$$p_i \in q_0$$

$$= \delta(q_0, 1)$$

$$= \{q_0, q_1\}$$

$$\bullet w = \epsilon 010, x = \epsilon 01, a = 0$$

$$\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 010) = \cup \delta(p_i, 0), p_i \in \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 01)$$

$$\cdot p_i \in \{q_0, q_1\}$$

$$= \delta(q_0, 0) \cup \delta(q_1, 0)$$

$$= q_0 \cup q_1$$

$$= \{q_0, q_2\}$$

$$\bullet w = \epsilon 0100, x = \epsilon 010, a = 0$$

$$\hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 0100) = \cup \delta(p_i, 0), p_i \in \hat{\delta}(q_0, \epsilon 010)$$

$$p_i \in \{q_0, q_2\}$$

$$= \delta(q_0, 0) \cup \delta(q_2, 0) = \{q_0, q_2\}$$

∴ diterima.

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