IB102 – úkol 6

Odevzdání: 9.11.2009

Vypracoval(a): Martin Vavrušák UČO: 325408

Skupina: 14

1. [2 body] Zadaný NFA s ε -kroky převeď te na ekvivalentní NFA bez ε -kroků.

D (1) = (1 E)		a	$\mid b \mid$	c	ε
$D_{\epsilon}(1) = \{1,5\}$	$\rightarrow 1$	Ø	{3}	{1}	{5}
$D_{\epsilon}(2) = \{2,3\}$	← 2	{6}	${\{3,4\}}$	$\{2, 6\}$	{3}
$D^{\epsilon}(3) = \{3\}$	3	Ø	{2}	{3}	Ø
$D_{\epsilon}(4) = \{4\}$	4	${3,4}$	{6}	${2,3,4}$	Ø
$D_{\epsilon}(5) = \{1, 3, 5, 6\}$	$\leftarrow 5$	{3}	Ø	Ø	{1}
	← 6	Ø	Ø	${3,6}$	${3,5}$

$$\begin{split} \delta(1,a):D_{r}(1) &= \{1,5\}: \delta \binom{1}{5},a = \{3\}:D_{r}(3) = \{3\} \\ \delta(1,b):D_{r}(1) &= \{1,5\}: \delta \binom{1}{5},b = \{3\}:D_{r}(3) = \{3\} \end{split} \qquad \qquad \delta(2,a):D_{r}(2) = \{2,3\}: \delta \binom{2}{3},c = \{6\}:D_{r}\binom{1}{3} \\ 5 \choose 6 = D_{r}(1) \cup D_{r}(3) \cup D_{r}(5) \cup D_{r}(6) = \{1,3,5,6\} \\ \delta(1,b):D_{r}(1) &= \{1,5\}:\delta \binom{1}{5},b = \{3\}:D_{r}(3) = \{3\} \end{split}$$

$$\delta(1,c): D_{r}(1) = \{1,5\}: \delta\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, c = \{1\}: D_{r}(1) = \{1,5\}$$

$$\delta(2,b): D_{r}(2) = \{2,3\}: \delta\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, b = \{2,3,4\}: D_{r}\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = D_{r}(2) \cup D_{r}(3) \cup D_{r}(4) = \{2,3,4\}: D_{$$

$$\begin{split} &\delta(3,a):D_{\tau}(3)=\{3\}\colon\delta(3,a)=\varnothing\\ &\delta(3,b):D_{\tau}(3)=\{3\}\colon\delta(3,b)=\{2\}\colon D_{\tau}(2)=\{2,3\}\\ &\delta(3,c):D_{\tau}(3)=\{3\}\colon\delta(3,c)=\{3\}\colon D_{\tau}(3)=\{3\}\\ \end{split} \qquad \qquad \delta(2,c):D_{\tau}(2)=\{2,3\}:\delta\binom{2}{3},c=\{2,3,6\}\colon D_{\tau}\binom{2}{3}=D_{\tau}(2)\cup D_{\tau}(3)\cup D_{\tau}(6)=\{1,2,3,5,6\}\\ \delta(3,c):D_{\tau}(3)=\{3\}\colon\delta(3,c)=\{3\}\colon D_{\tau}(3)=\{3\}$$

$$\delta(4,a): D_{\varepsilon}(4) = \{4\}: \delta(4,a) = \{3,4\}: D_{\varepsilon}\binom{3}{4} = \dots = \{3,4\}$$

$$\delta(5,a): D_{\varepsilon}(5) = \{1,5\}: \delta\binom{1}{5}, a = \{3\}: D_{\varepsilon}(3) = \{3\}$$

$$\delta(4,b): D_{\varepsilon}(4) = \{4\}: \ \delta(4,b) = \{6\}: D_{\varepsilon}(6) = \{1,3,5,6\}$$

$$\delta(5,b): D_{\varepsilon}(5) = \{1,5\}: \ \delta\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \{3\}: D_{\varepsilon}(3) = \{3\}$$

$$\delta(4,b): D_{\varepsilon}(4) = \{4\}: \ \delta(4,b) = \{6\}: D_{\varepsilon}(6) = \{1,3,5,6\}$$

$$\delta(4,c): D_{\varepsilon}(4) = \{4\}: \ \delta(4,c) = \{2,3,4\}: D_{\varepsilon}\begin{pmatrix}2\\3\\4\end{pmatrix} = \dots = \{2,3,4\}$$

$$\delta(5,c): D_{\varepsilon}(5) = \{1,5\}: \ \delta\begin{pmatrix}1\\5\\b\end{pmatrix} = \{3\}: D_{\varepsilon}(3) = \{3\}: D_{\varepsilon}(3)$$

$$\delta(6, \alpha): D_{\tau}(6) = \{1, 3, 5, 6\}: \delta\begin{pmatrix} 1\\3\\5, \alpha\\6 \end{pmatrix} = \{3\}: D_{\tau}(3) = \{3\}$$

$$\delta(6,b): D_{x}(6) = \{1,3,5,6\}: \delta \begin{pmatrix} 1\\3\\5,b\\6 \end{pmatrix} = \{2,3\}: D_{x} \begin{pmatrix} 2\\3 \end{pmatrix} = \dots = \{2,3\}$$

$$\delta(6,a):D_{\tau}(6)=\{1,3,5,6\}:\delta\begin{pmatrix}1\\3\\5,a\\6\end{pmatrix}=\{3\}:D_{\tau}(3)=\{3\}$$

$$\delta(6,b):D_{\tau}(6)=\{1,3,5,6\}:\delta\begin{pmatrix}1\\3\\5,b\\6\end{pmatrix}=\{2,3\}:D_{\tau}\begin{pmatrix}2\\3\end{pmatrix}=\ldots=\{2,3\}$$

$$\delta(6,c):D_{\tau}(6)=\{1,3,5,6\}:\delta\begin{pmatrix}1\\3\\5,c\\6\end{pmatrix}=\{1,3,6\}:D_{\tau}\begin{pmatrix}1\\3\\6\end{pmatrix}=\ldots=\{1,3,5,6\}$$

		а	b	С
_	> 1	{3}	{3}	{1,5}
<	- 2	{1,3,5,6}	{2,3,4}	{1,2,3,5,6}
	3	Ø	{2,3}	{3}
	4	{3,4}	{1,3,5,6}	{2,3,4}
+	- 5	{3}	{3}	{1,5}
+	- 6	{3}	{2,3}	{1,3,5,6}

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 ${\bf 2.~[2~body]}$ Rozhodněte, zda pro všechny jazyky
 L,R platí následující implikace. Svá rozhodnutí zdůvodněte.

- (a) L a L.R jsou regulární $\implies R$ je regulární
- (b) L i $L \setminus R$ jsou regulární a $R \subseteq L \implies R$ je regulární
- a) Mějme jazyky:

 $L = \{a,b\}^*$ - je regulární

 $R = \{a^nb^n \mid n>0\}$ - není regulární

 $L.R = \{a,b\}^*$ - je regulární

Tedy zjevně neplatí že:

L i L.R regulární => R regulární pro všechny L, R

b)

L je regulární

L\R je regulární

 $R \subseteq L$

Protože $R \subseteq L$ pak co- $R = L \setminus R \Leftrightarrow L \setminus co-R = R$

(R je podmnožinou L a doplněk R je tedy L\R)

Protože L\R je regulární, pak i co-R je regulární. (z rovnosti)

Tedy L\ co-R = R. L i co-R jsou regulární, potom z uzávěrových vlastností i R musí být regulární.