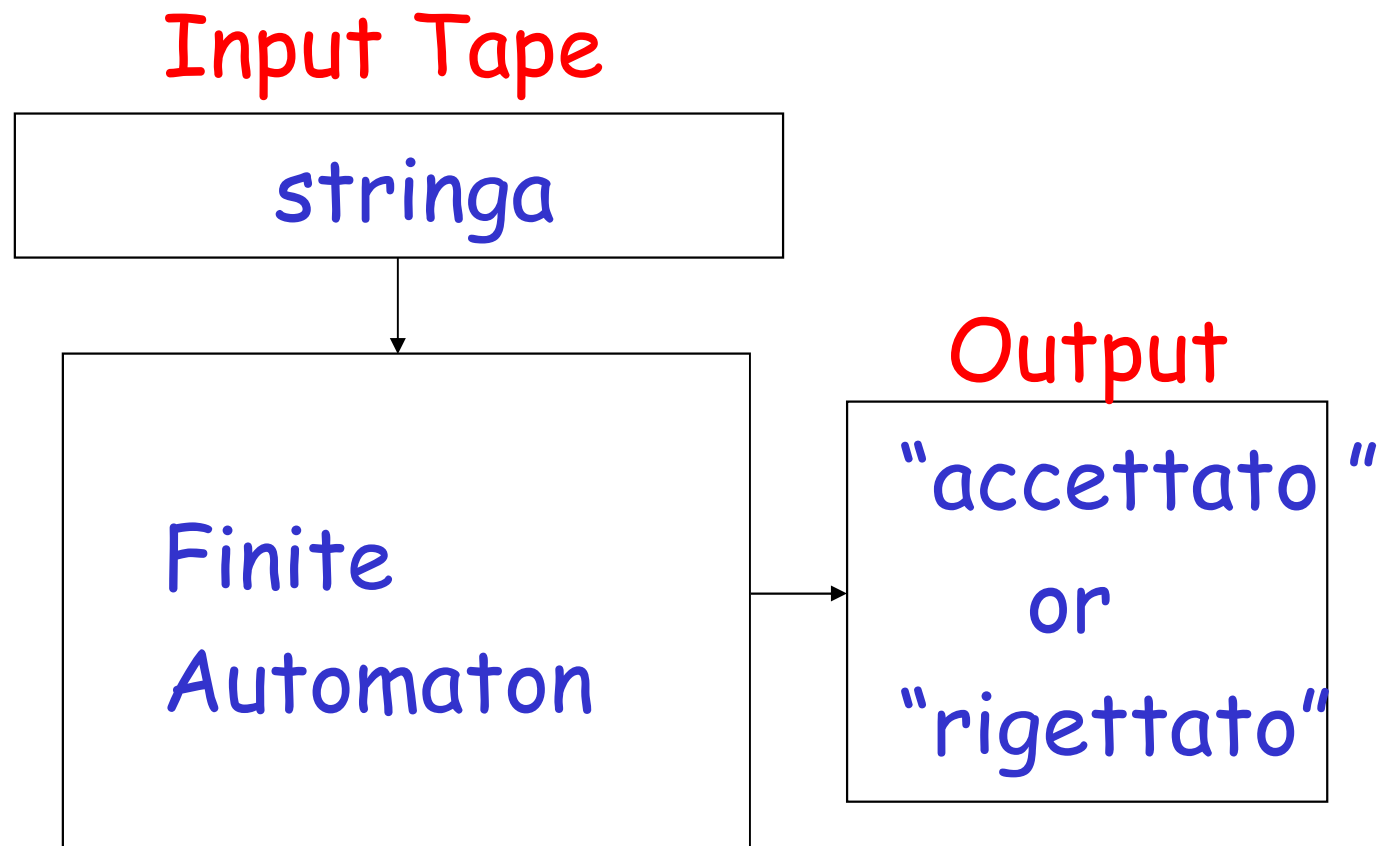


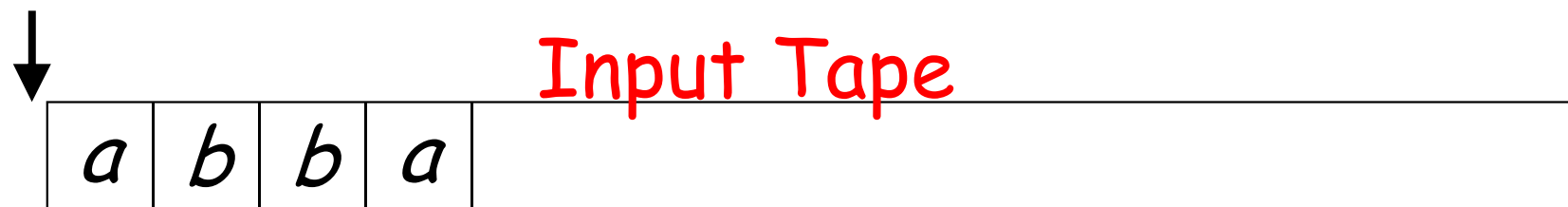
Deterministic Finite Automata

E linguaggi regolari
Simulatore <http://www.jflap.org/>

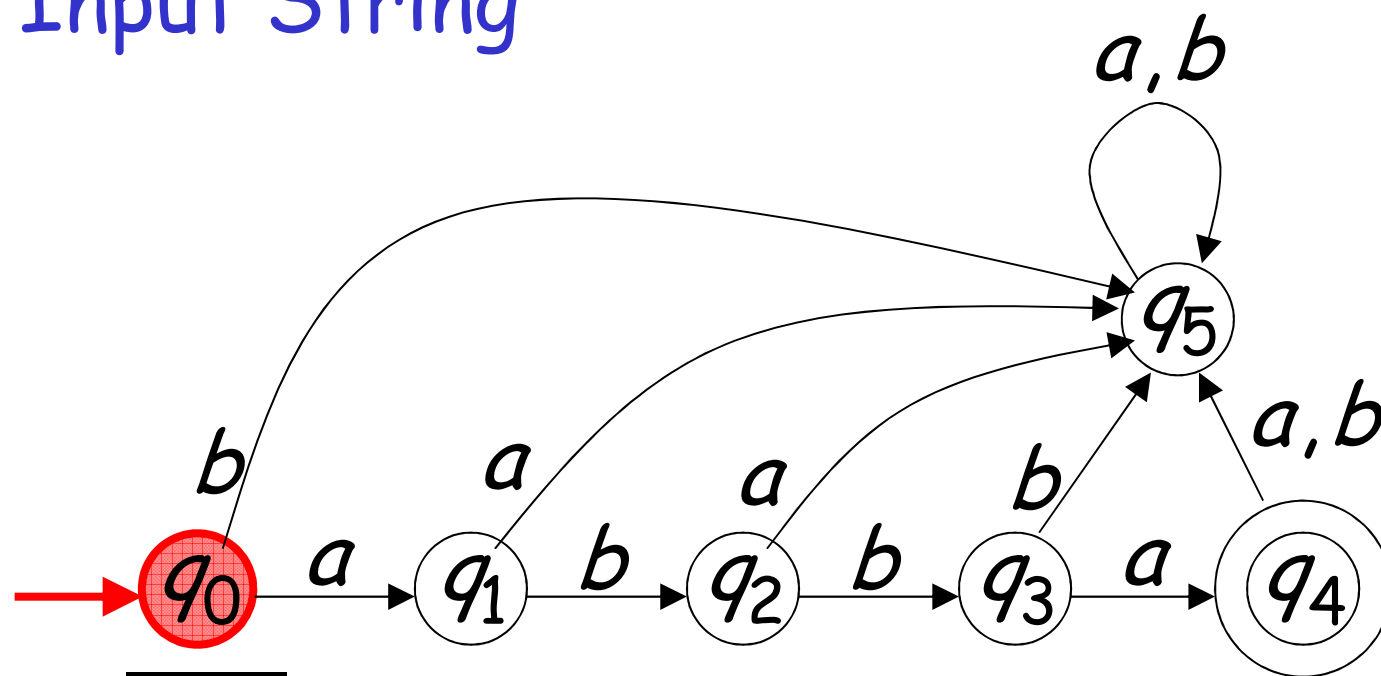
Deterministic Finite Automaton (DFA)



testa Configurazione iniziale

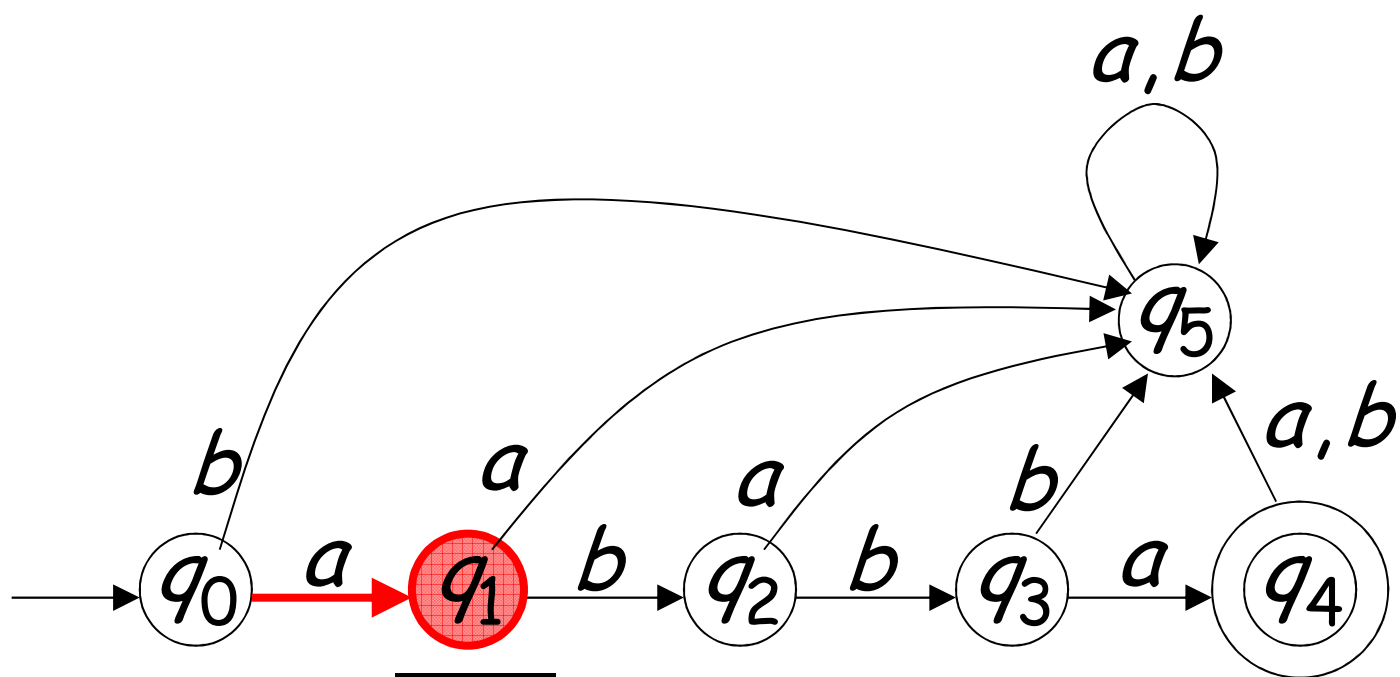


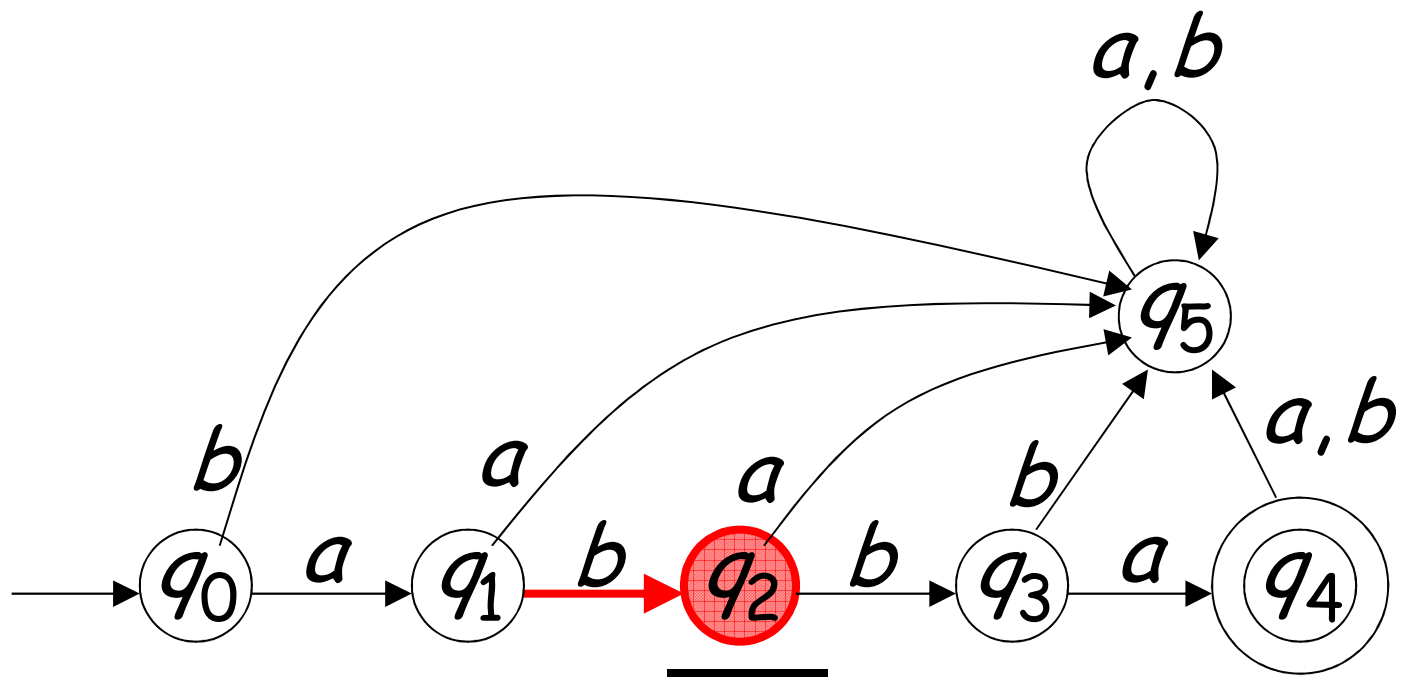
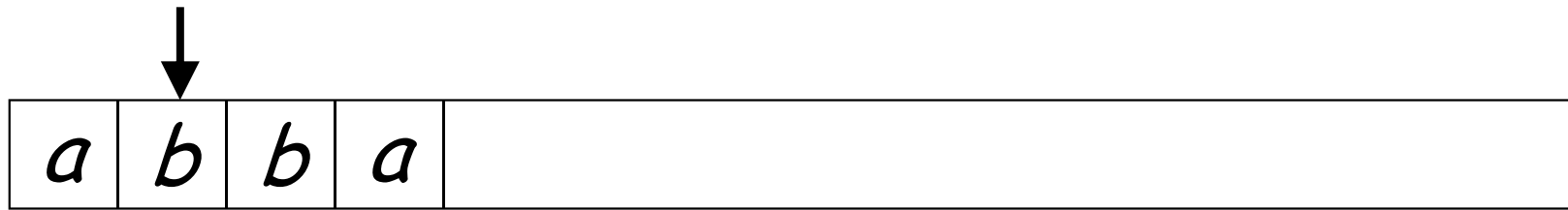
Input String

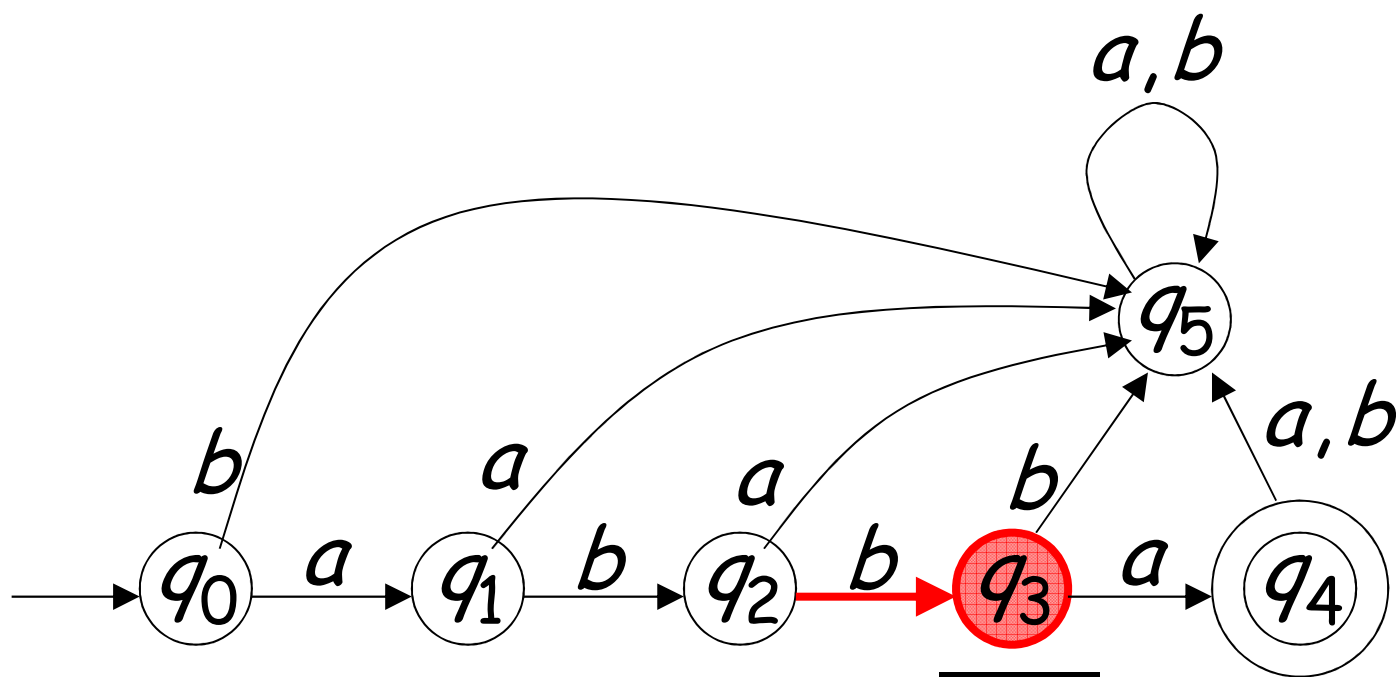
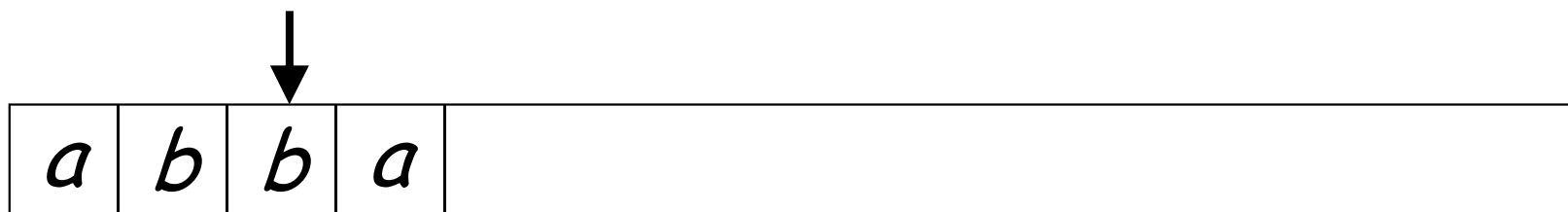


Stato iniziale

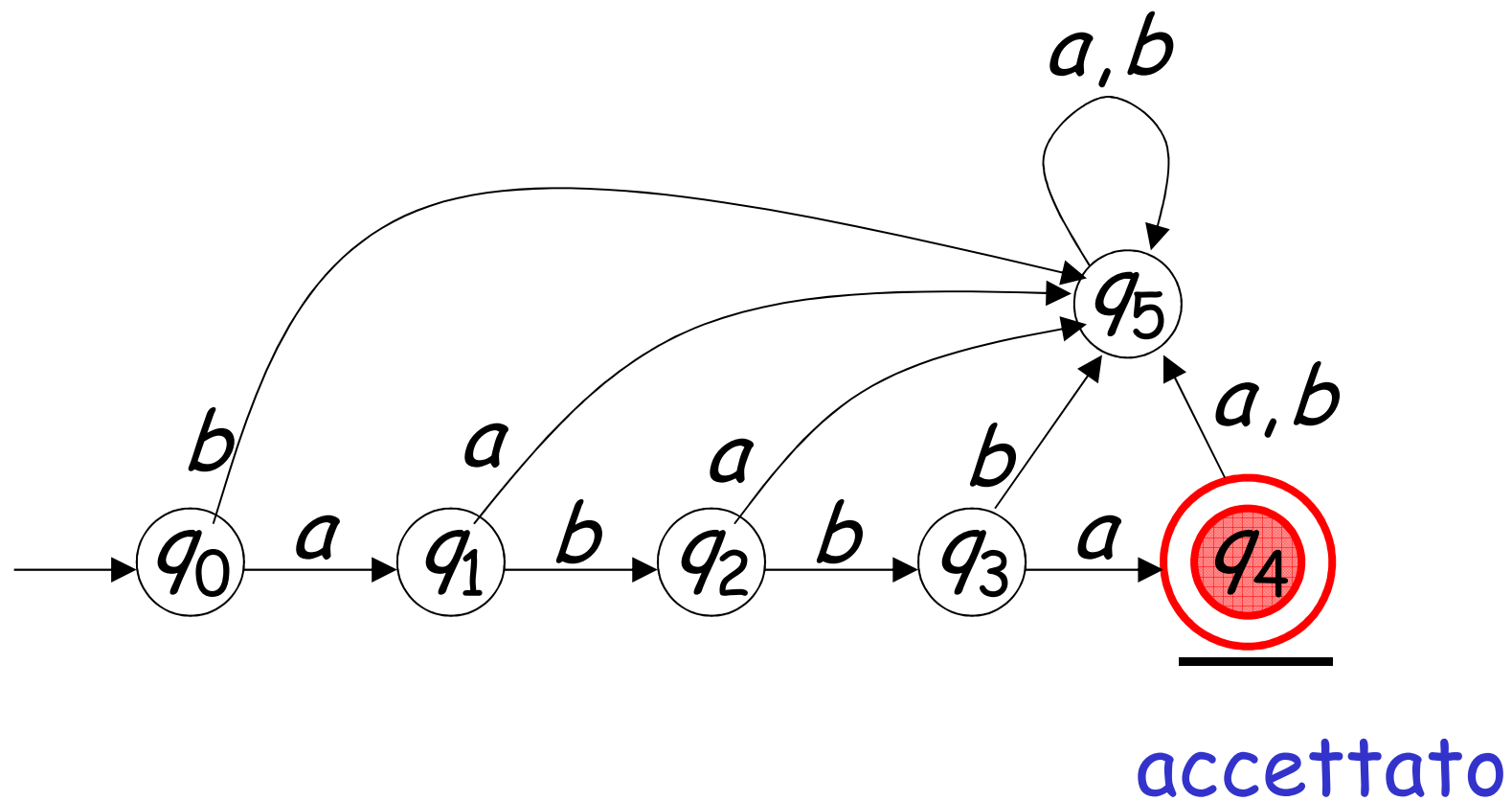
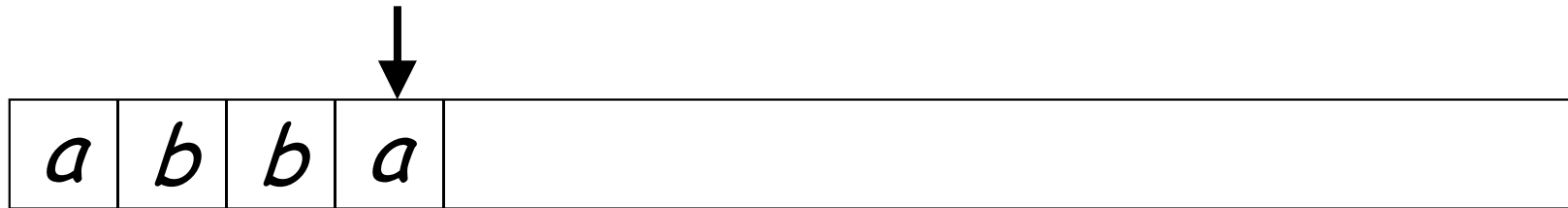
Analizzare l'Input







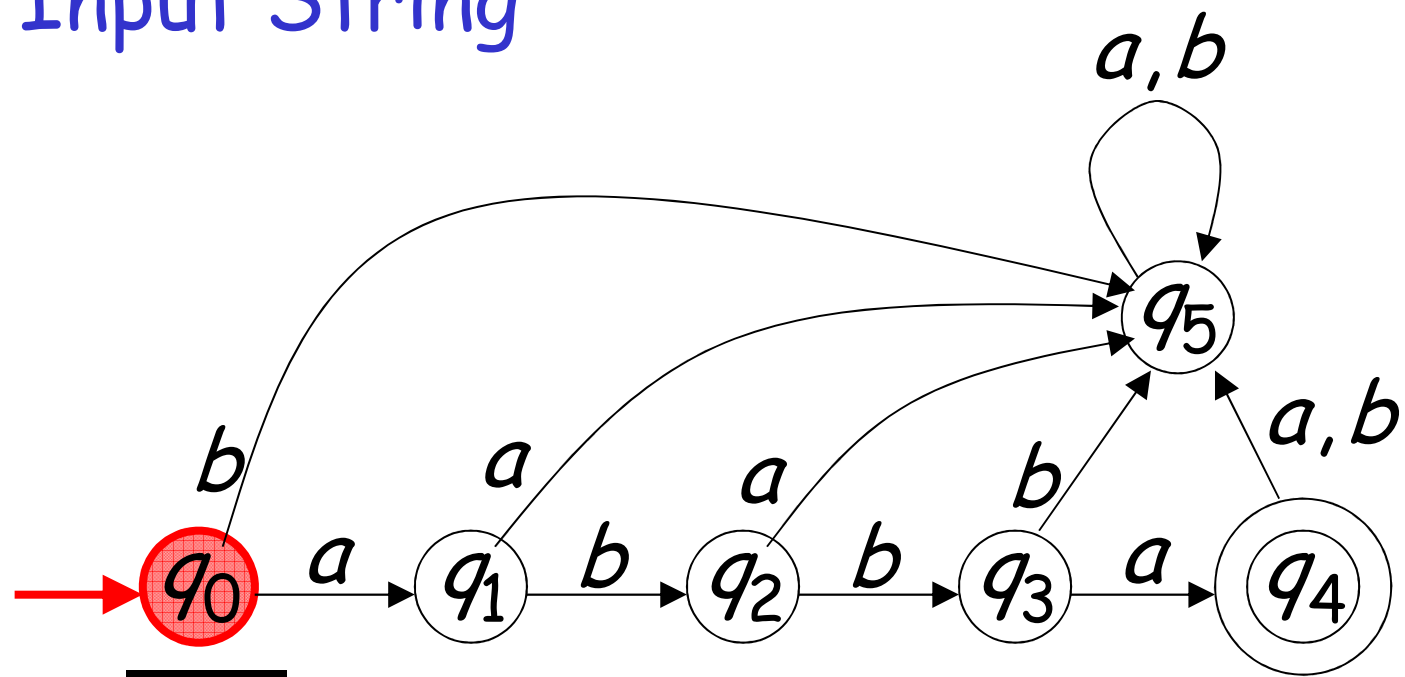
Input finito

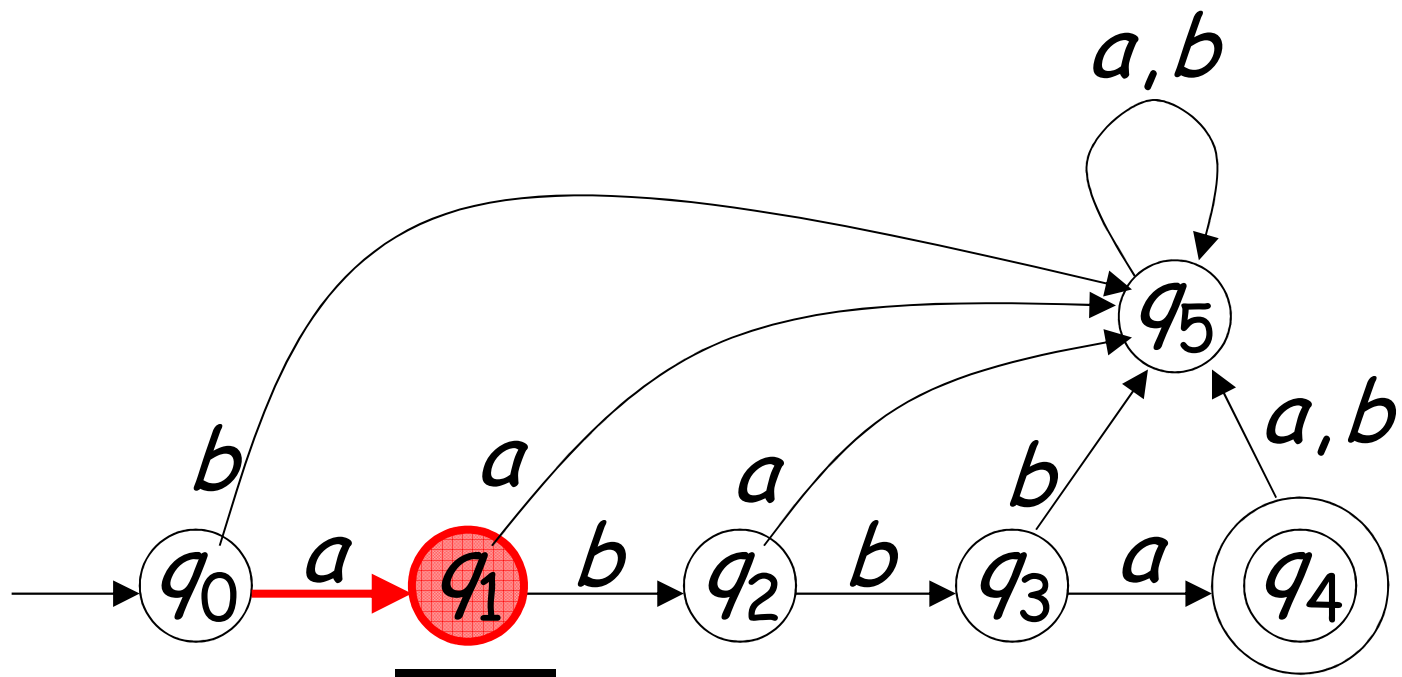
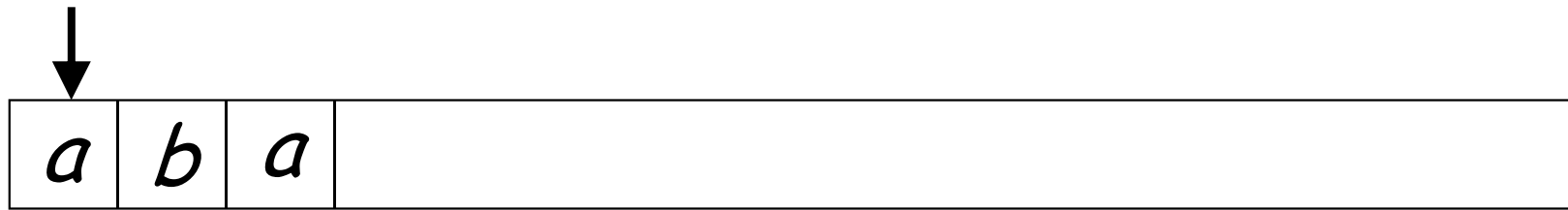


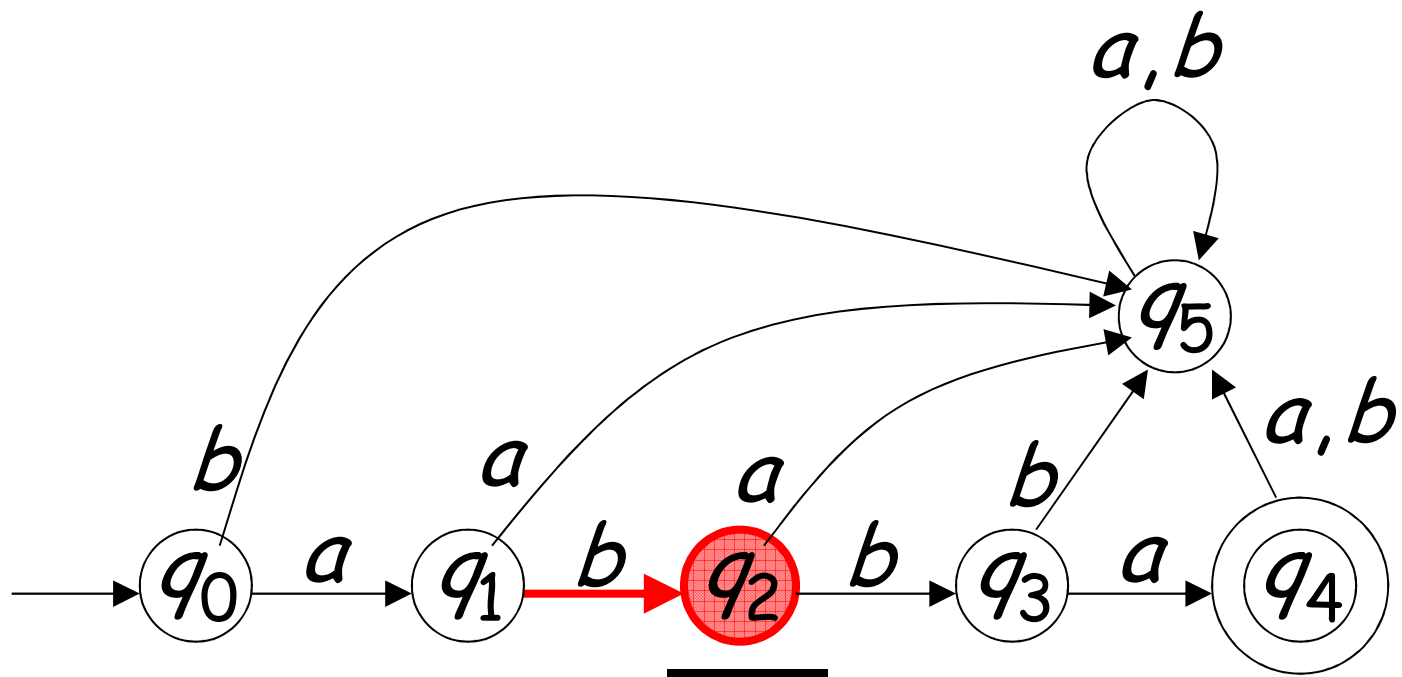
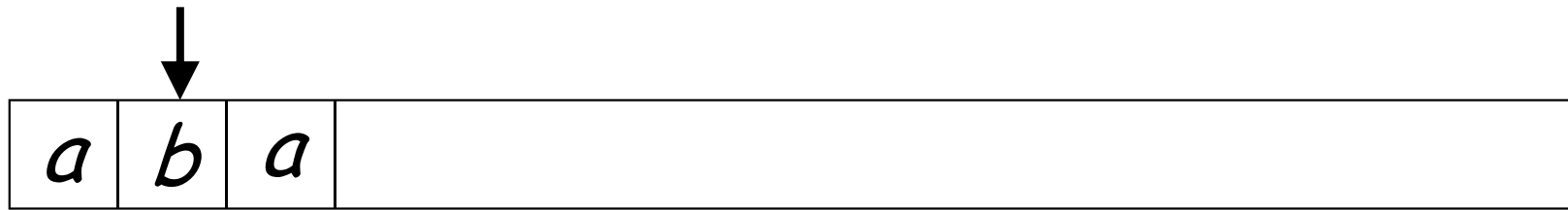
Un caso rigettato



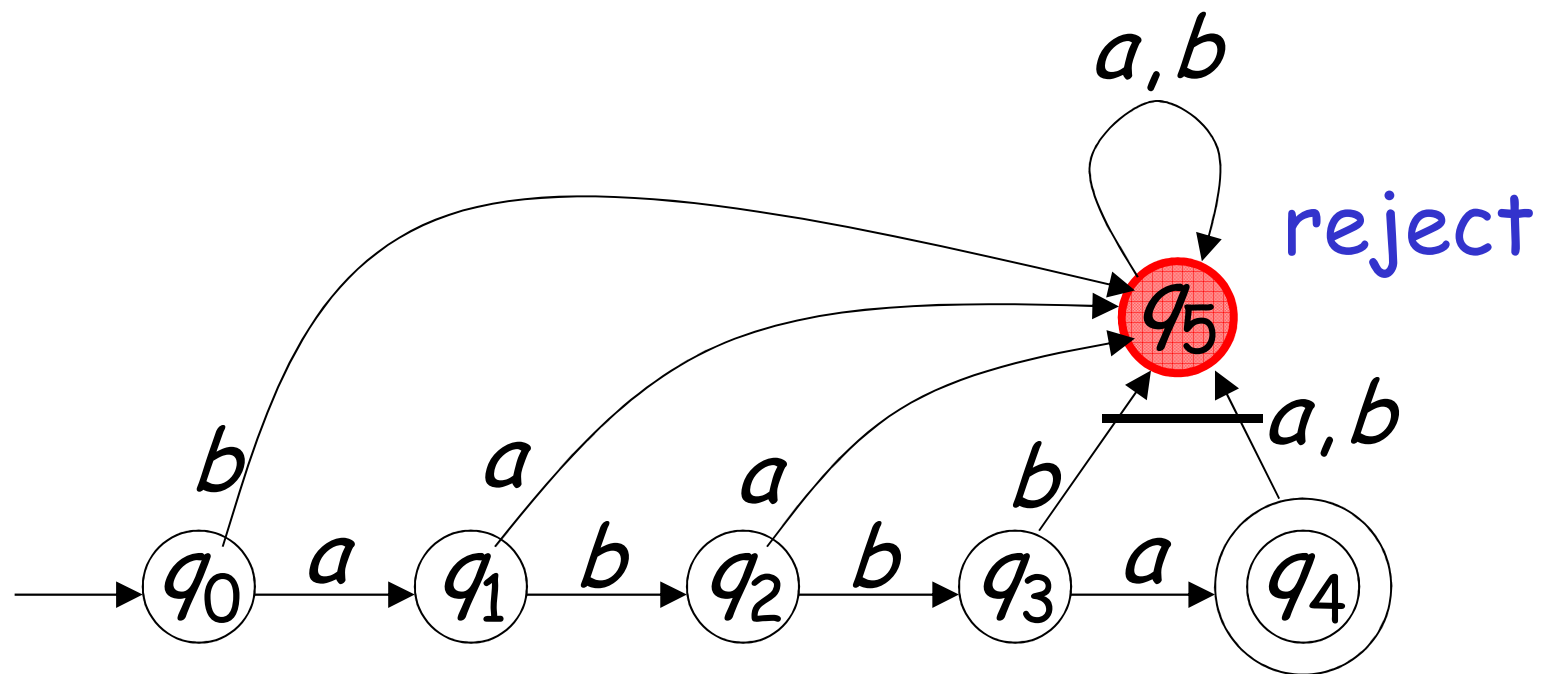
Input String







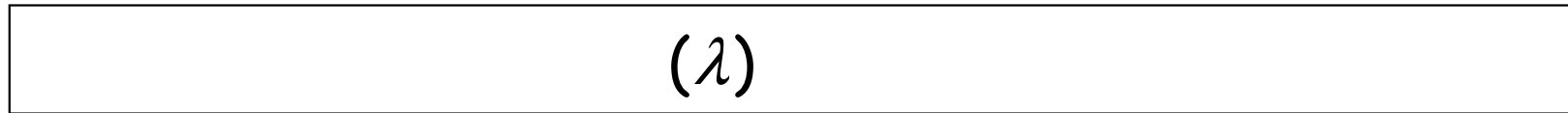
Input finito



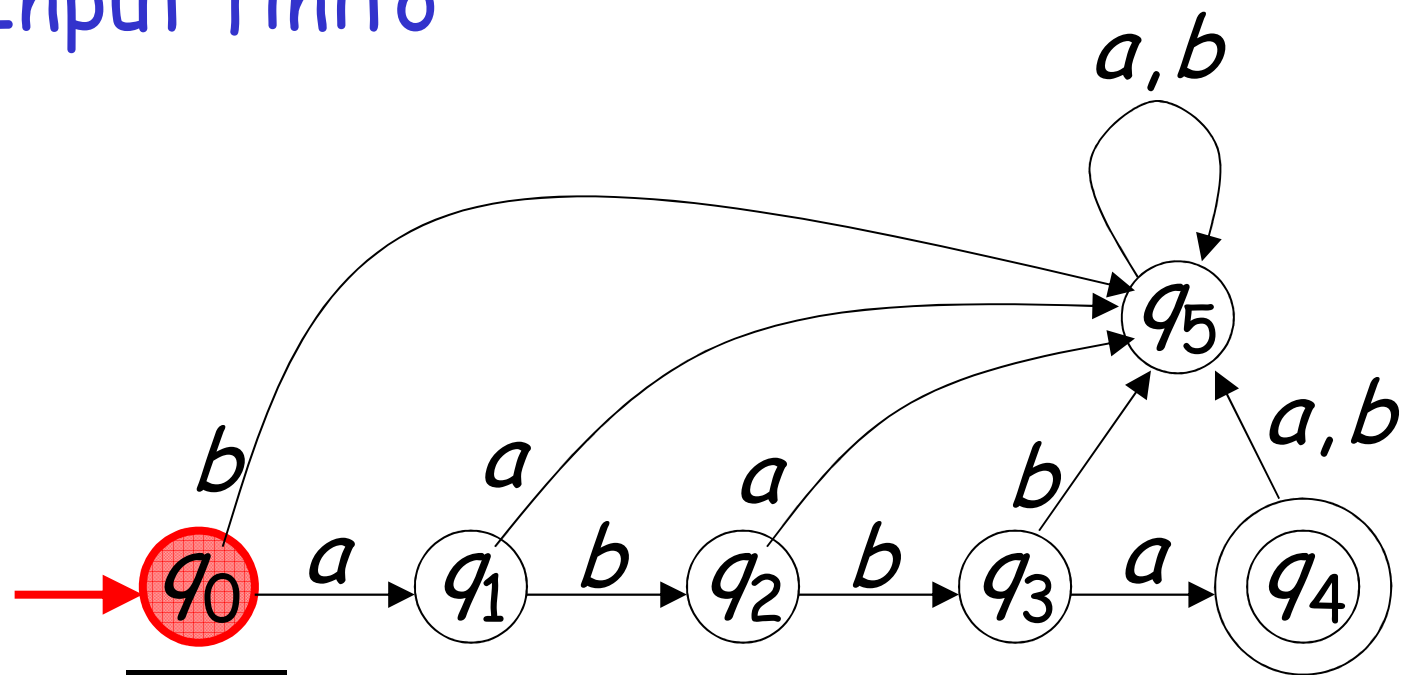
Un altro caso rigettato



Nastro vuoto

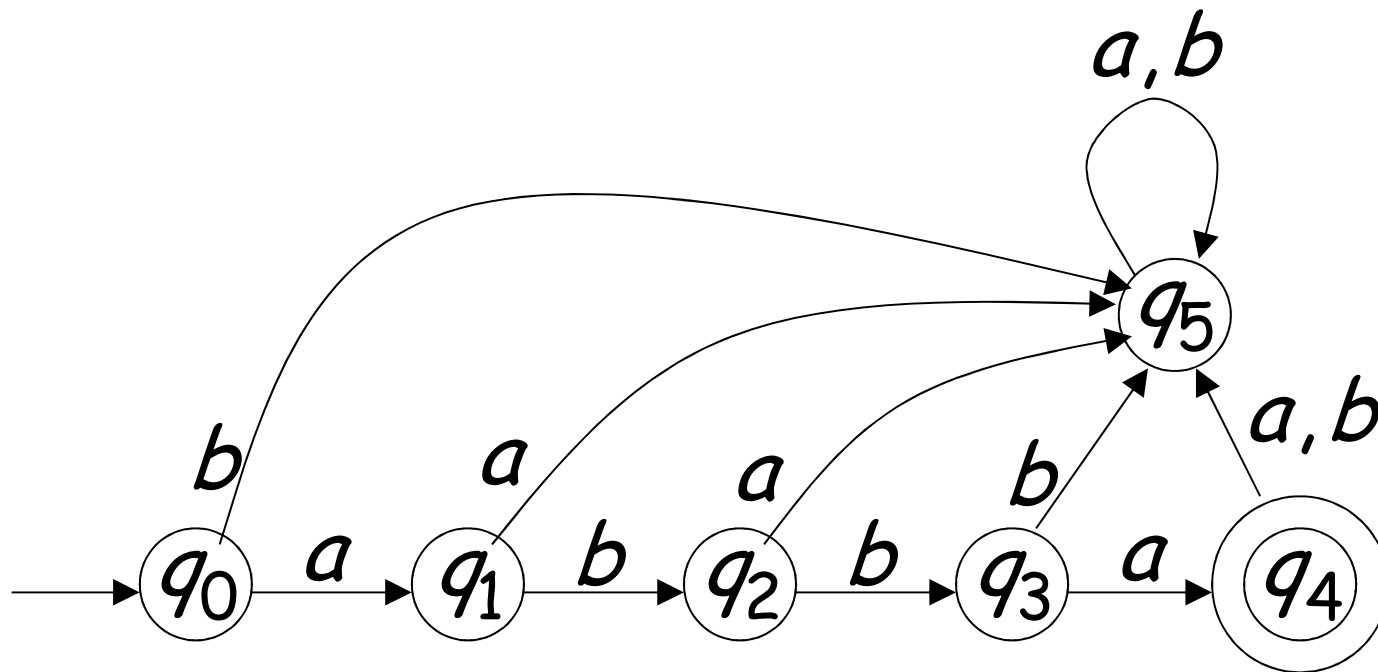


Input finito



q0
rigitato

Linguaggio accettato: $L = \{abba\}$



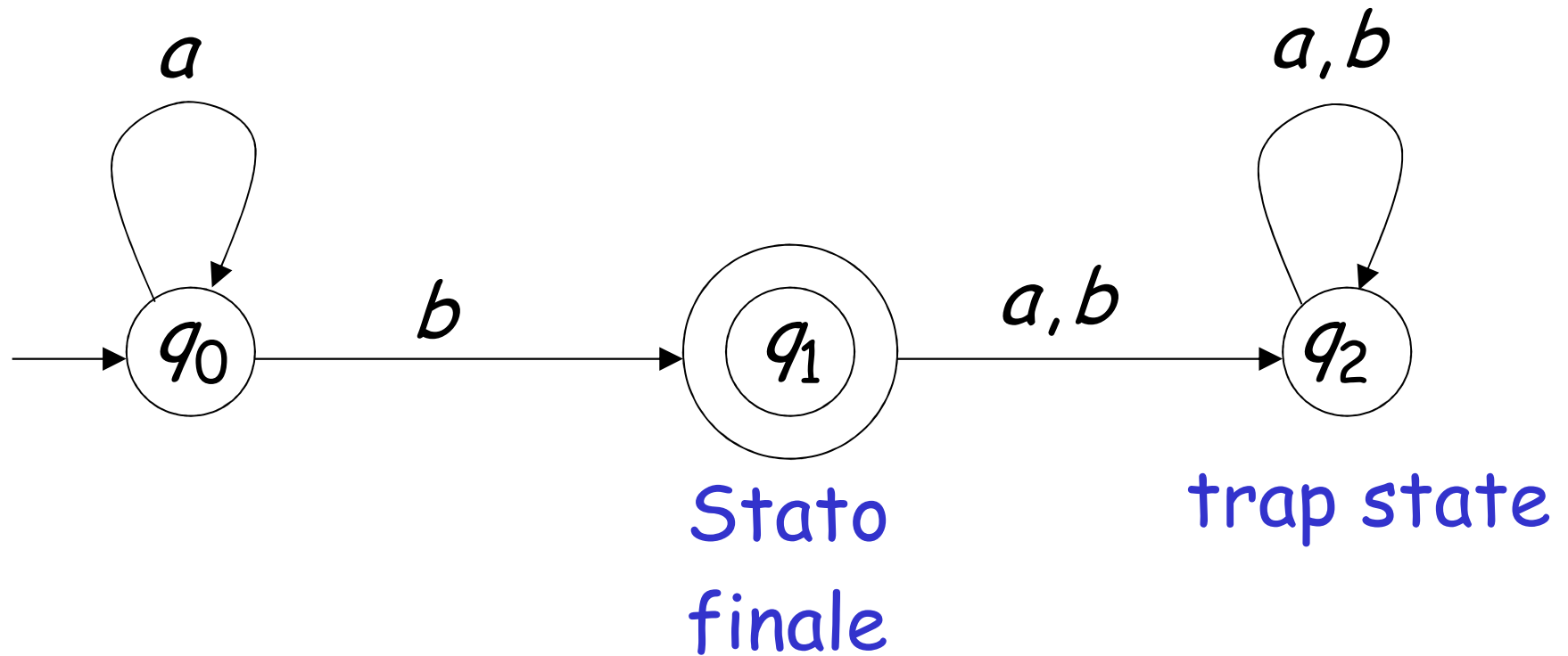
Per accettare una stringa :

Devono essere esaminati tutti i caratteri di Input e l'ultimo stato è uno stato finale

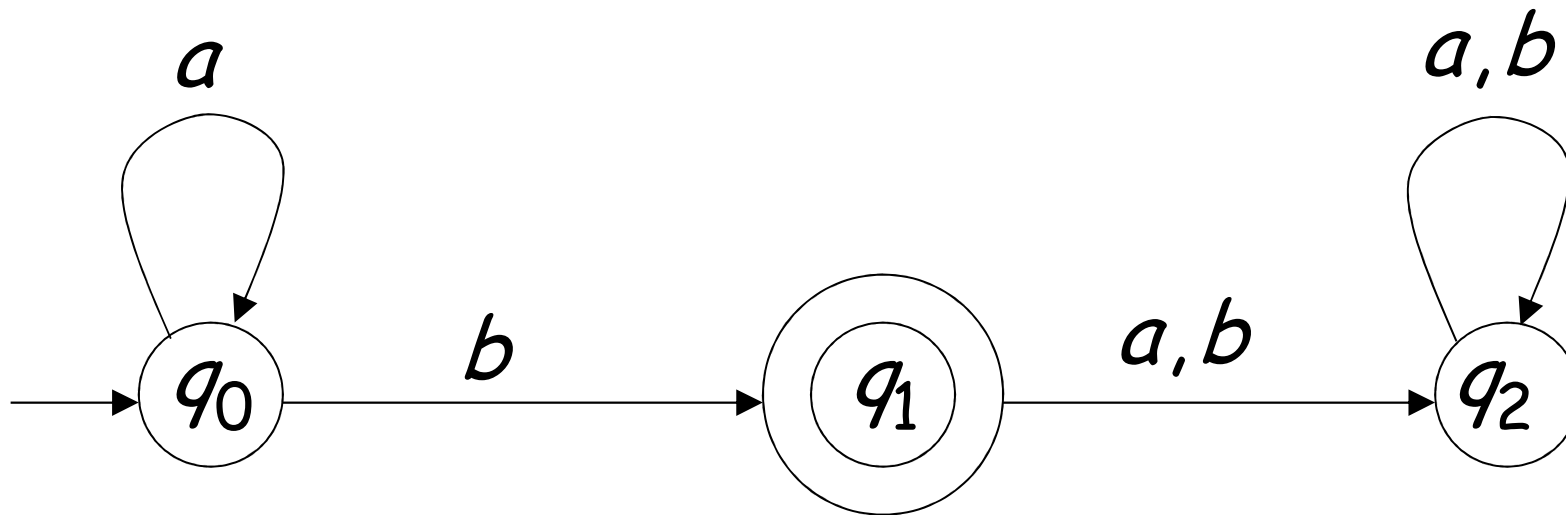
Per rigettare una stringa :

Tutti i caratteri di input sono stati esaminati
E non si è raggiunto uno stato finale

Un altro esempio

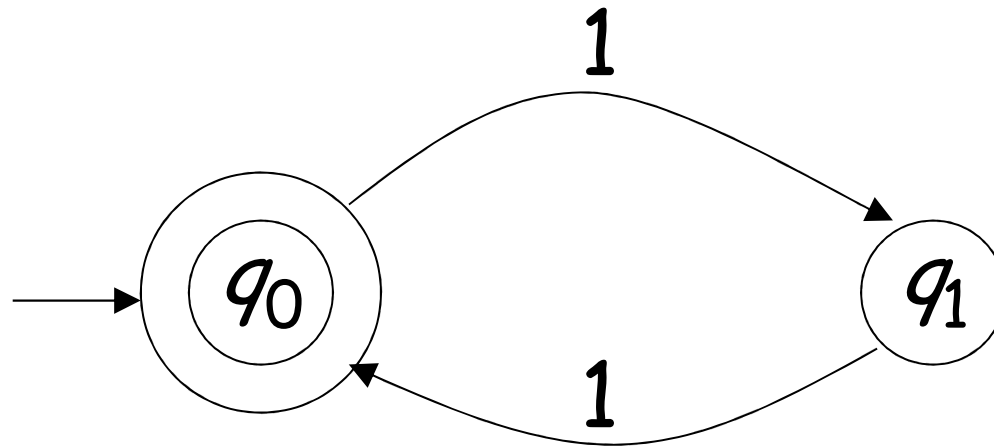


Language Accepted: $L = \{a^n b : n \geq 0\}$



Un altro esempio

Alfabeto: $\Sigma = \{1\}$



Linguaggio accettato:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EVEN} &= \{x : x \in \Sigma^* \text{ and } x \text{ is even}\} \\ &= \{\lambda, 11, 1111, 111111, \dots\} \end{aligned}$$

Definizione formale

un automa deterministico formale(DFA)

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

Q : insieme degli stati

Σ : alfabeto di input $\lambda \notin \Sigma$

δ : funzione di transizione

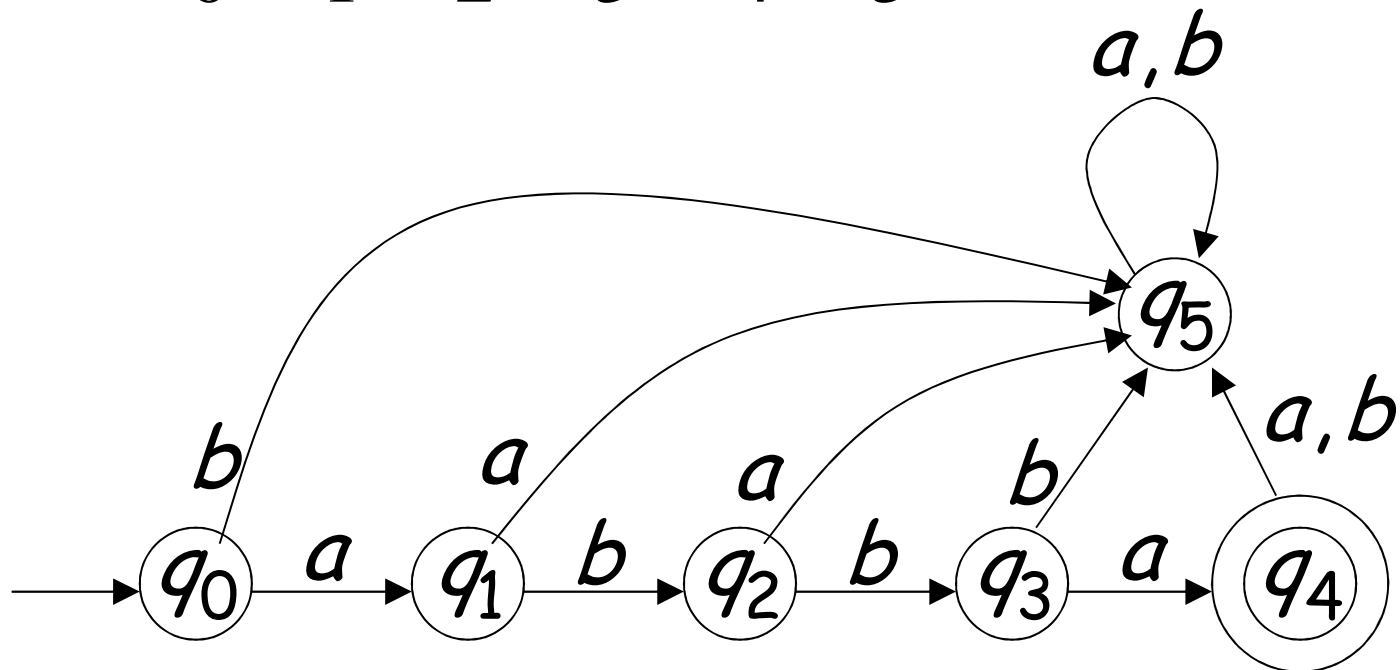
q_0 : stato iniziale

F : insieme degli stati di accettazione
(finale)

Insieme degli stati Q

esempio

$$Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$$

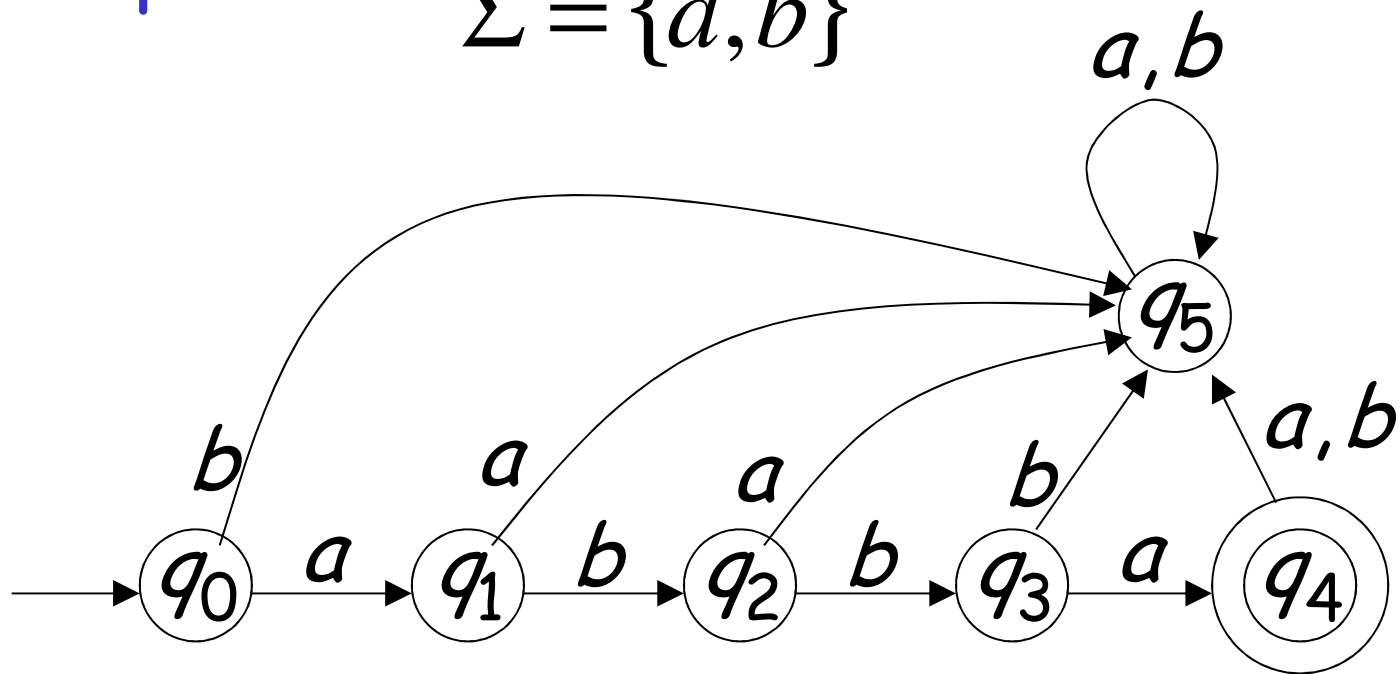


Alfabeto di input Σ

$\lambda \notin \Sigma$: l'alfabeto di input non contiene λ

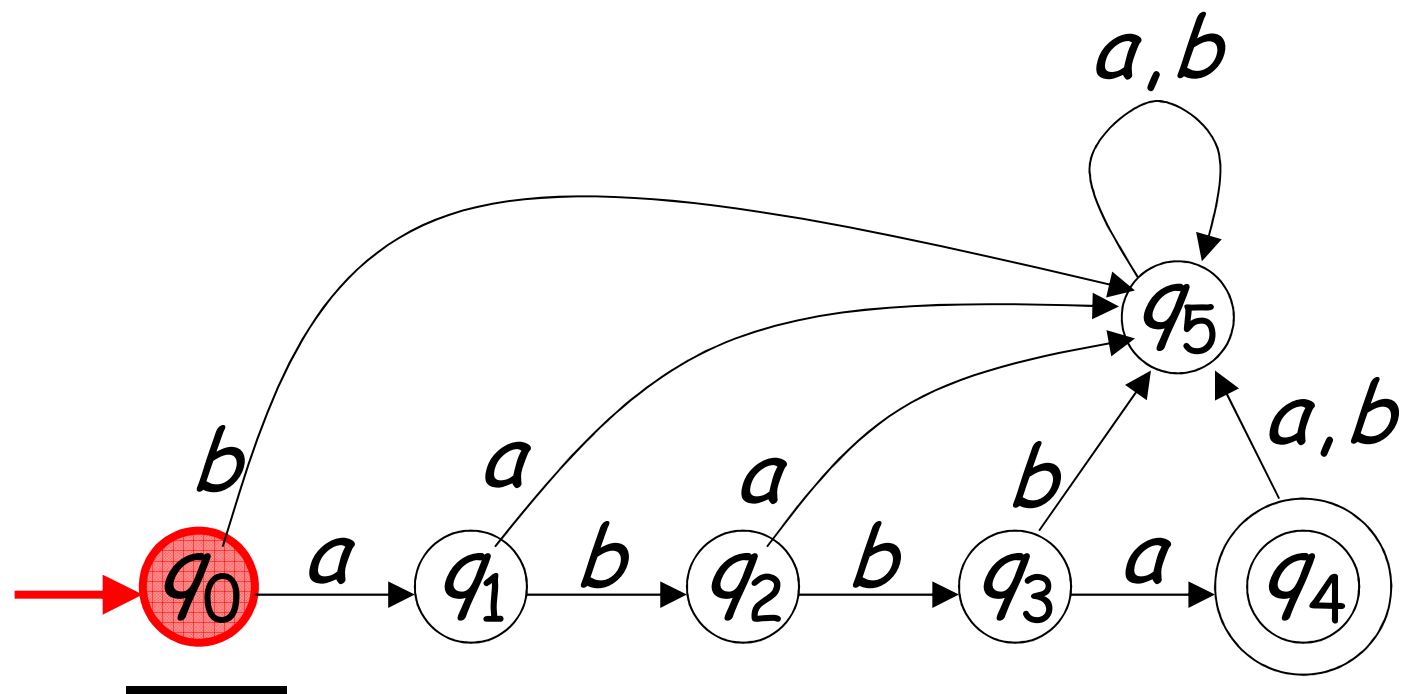
esempio

$$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$$



Stato iniziale q_0

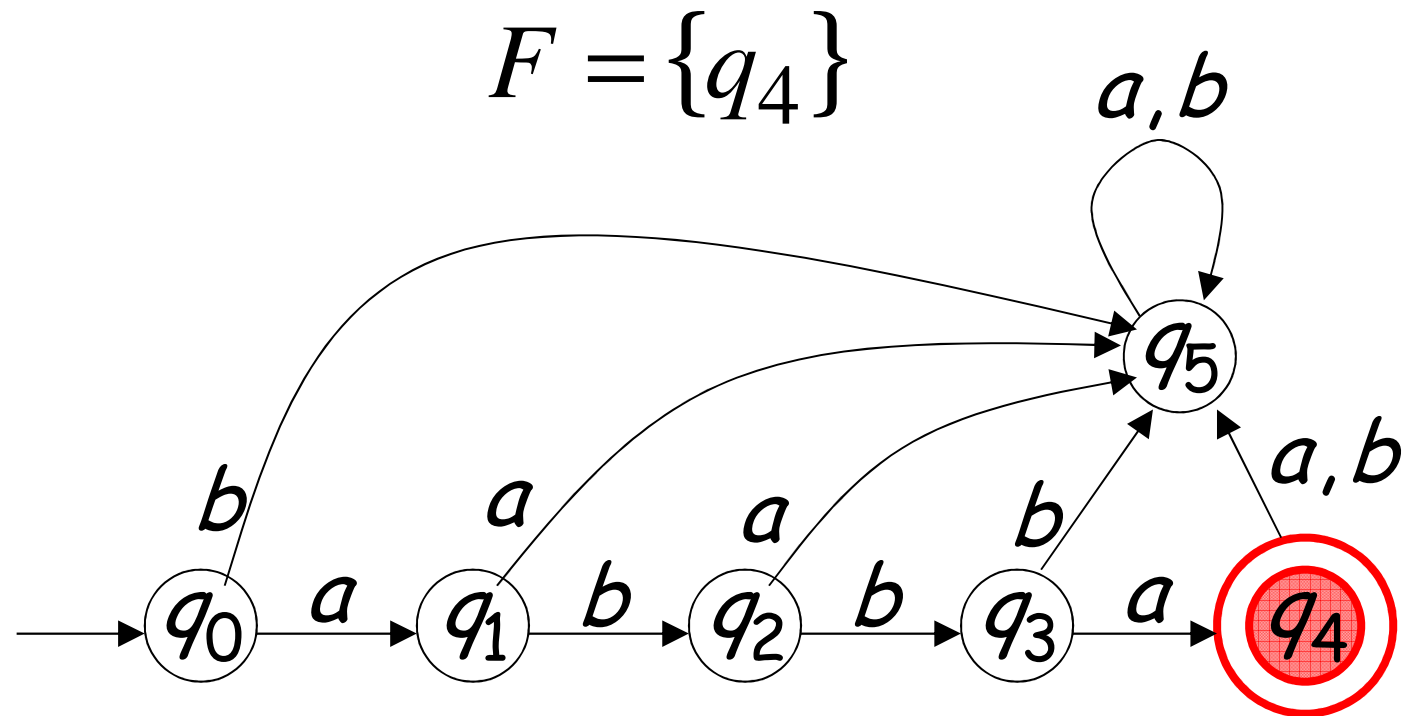
esempio



Insieme stati finali

$$F \subseteq Q$$

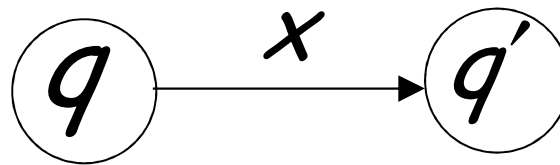
esempio



Funzione di transizione

$$\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$$

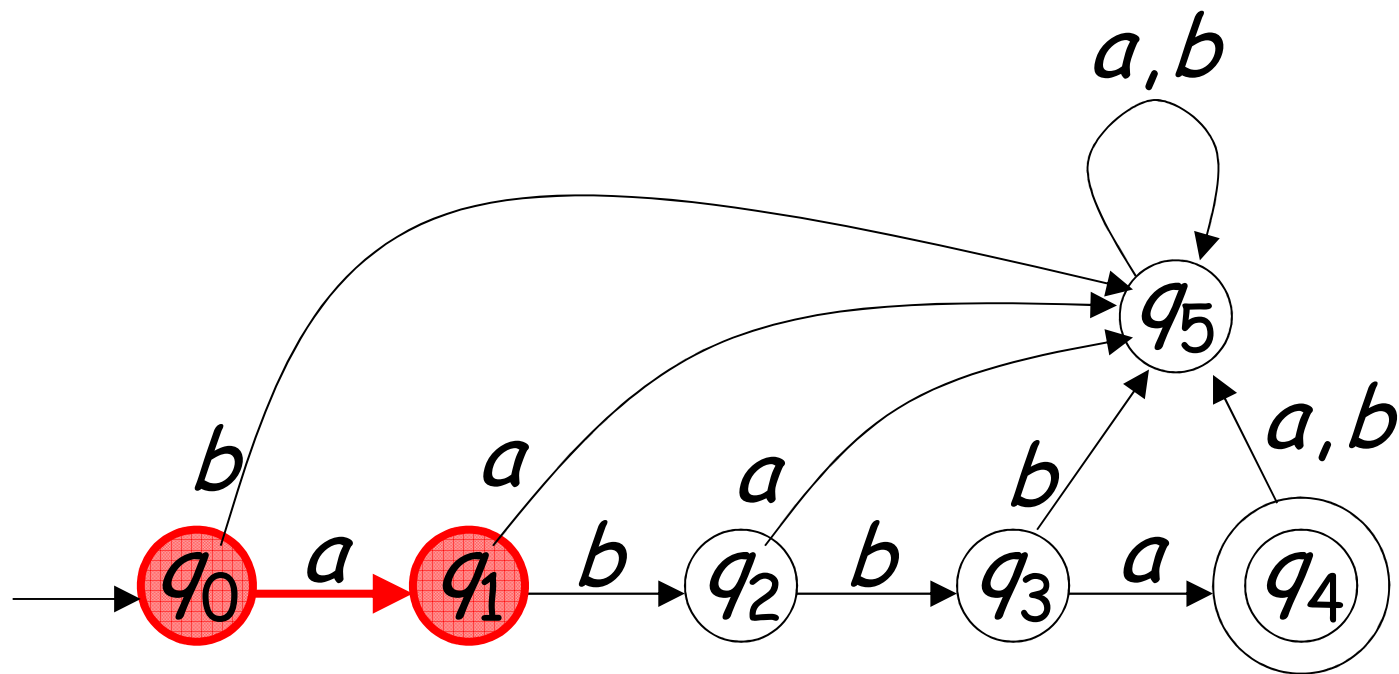
$$\delta(q, x) = q'$$



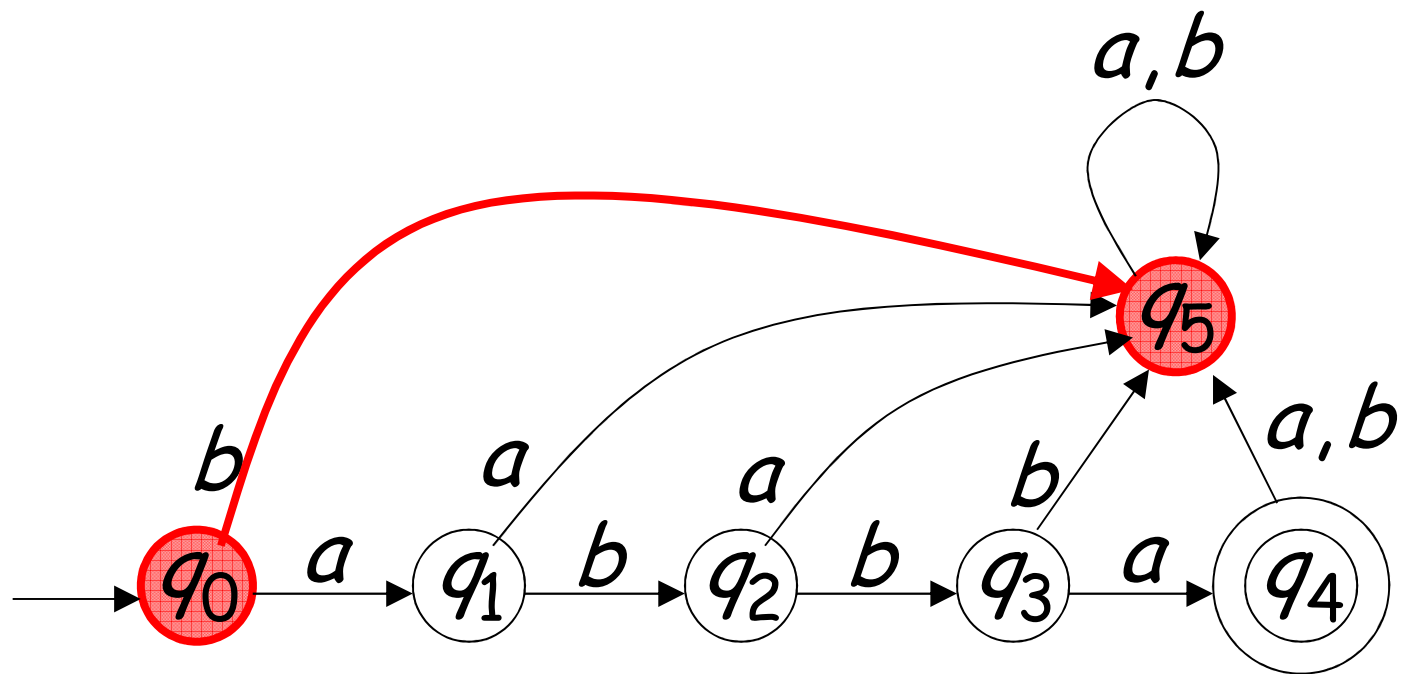
Descrive il risultato della
Transizione dallo stato q
Con simbolo x

esempio:

$$\delta(q_0, a) = q_1$$



$$\delta(q_0, b) = q_5$$



$$\delta(q_2, b) = q_3$$

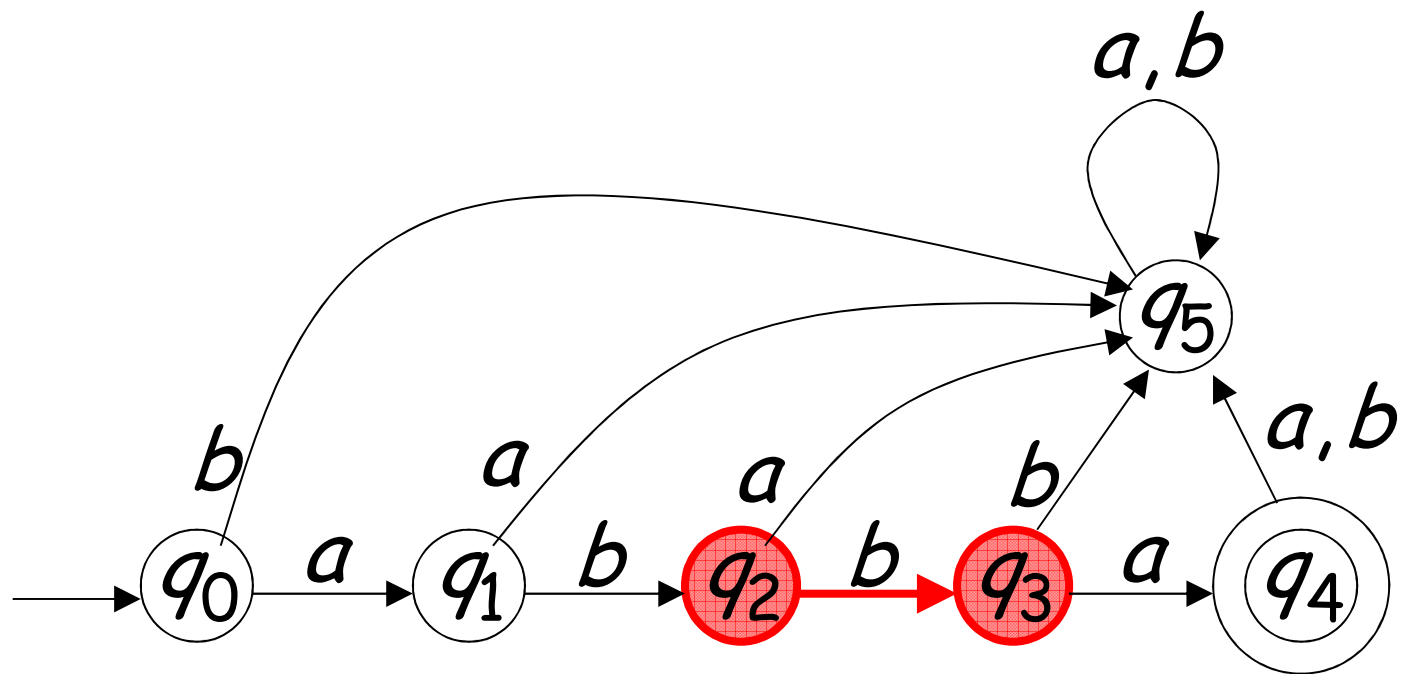
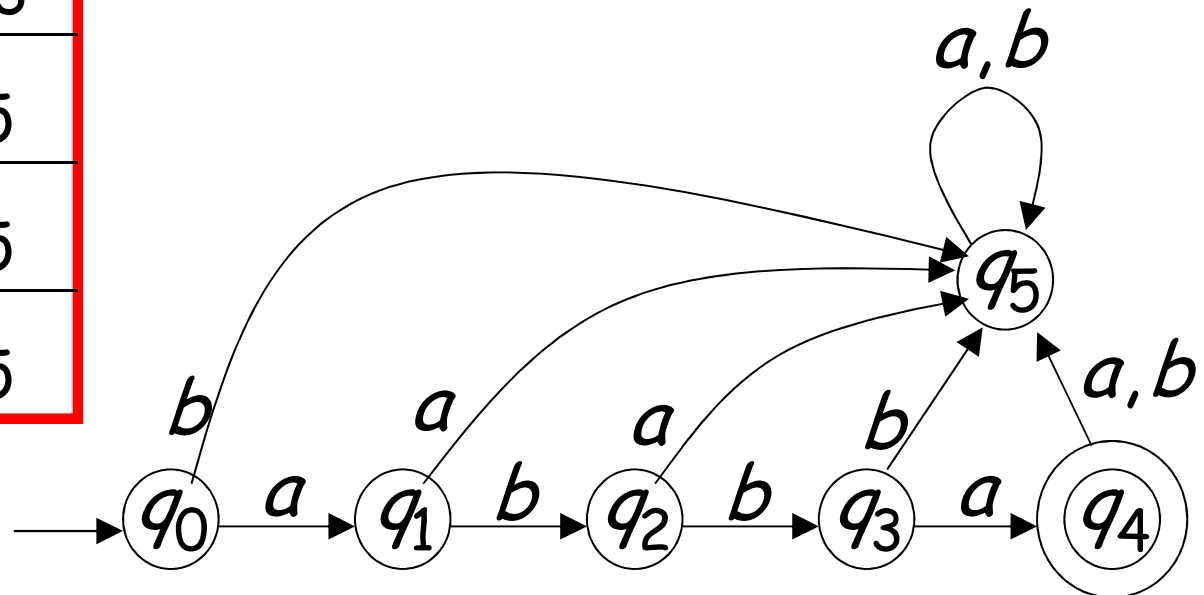


Tavola di transizione per δ

		symbols	
		δ	
states	q_0	q_1	q_5
	q_1	q_5	q_2
	q_2	q_5	q_3
	q_3	q_4	q_5
	q_4	q_5	q_5
	q_5	q_5	q_5



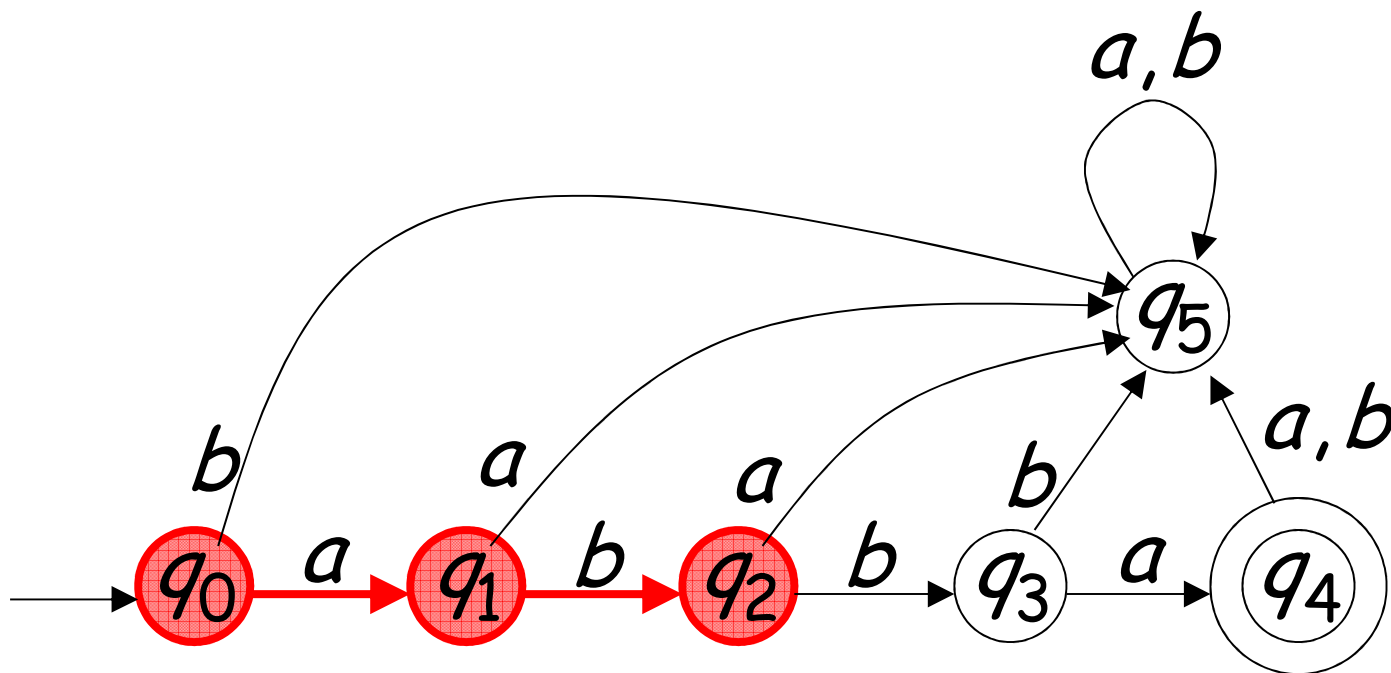
Funzione estesa di transizione

$$\delta^* : Q \times \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$$

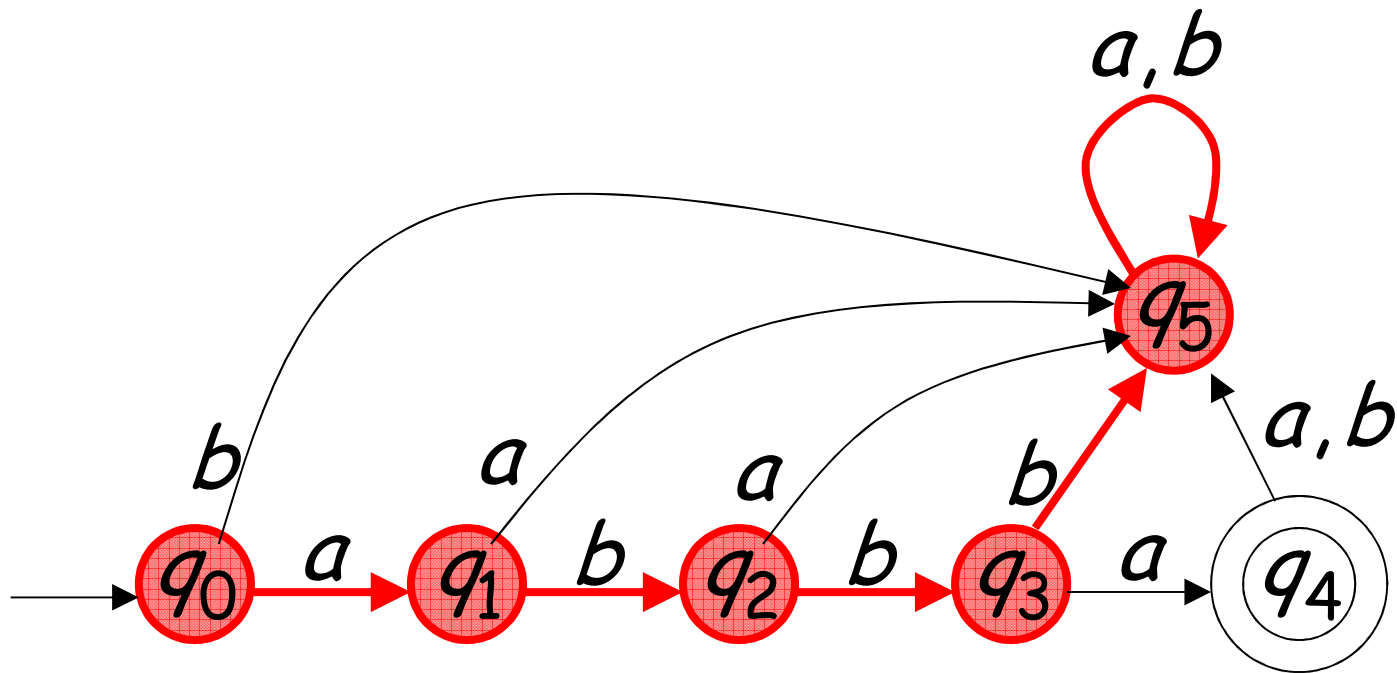
$$\delta^*(q, w) = q'$$

Descrive lo stato che risulta dopo aver
Esaminata la stringa w
a partire dallo stato q

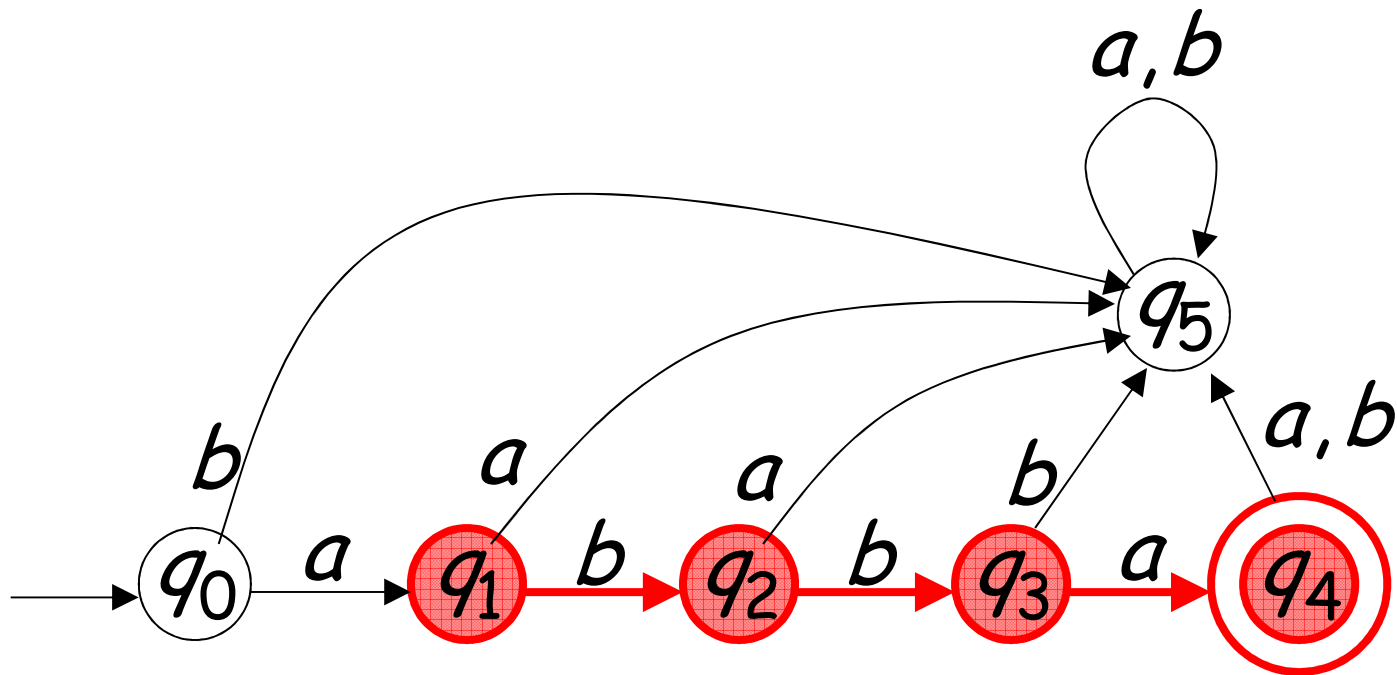
esempio: $\delta^*(q_0, ab) = q_2$



$$\delta^*(q_0, abbbaa) = q_5$$



$$\delta^*(q_1, bba) = q_4$$



Caso speciale:

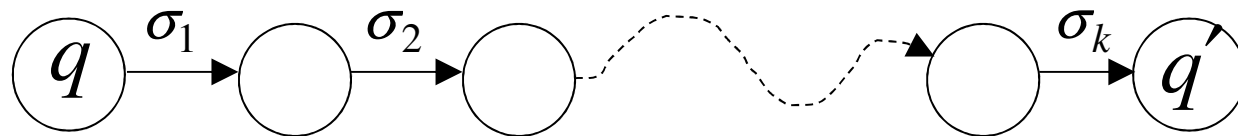
Per ogni stato q

$$\delta^*(q, \lambda) = q$$

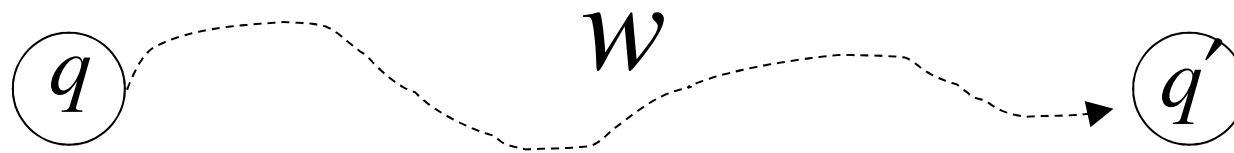
$$: \quad \delta^*(q, w) = q'$$

Implica che vi è un cammino di transizione

$$w = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_k$$



Alcuni stati possono essere ripetuti



Linguaggio accettato da un DFA

Linguaggio di un DFA: M

È denotato come $L(M)$

E contiene tutte le stringhe

Accettate da M

Un linguaggio L'

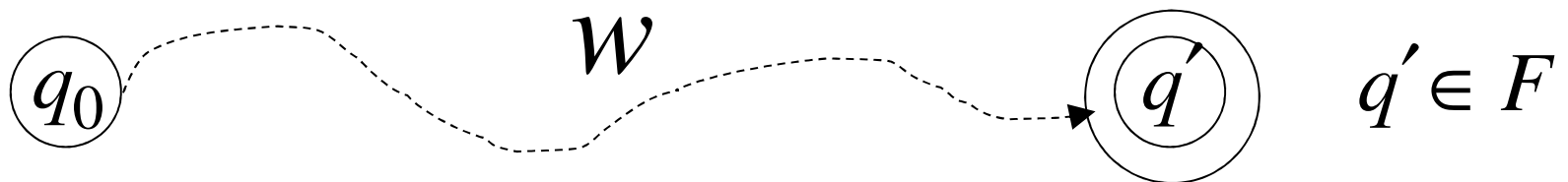
È accettato (o riconosciuto)

Da un DFA M se $L(M) = L'$

Per un DFA $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$

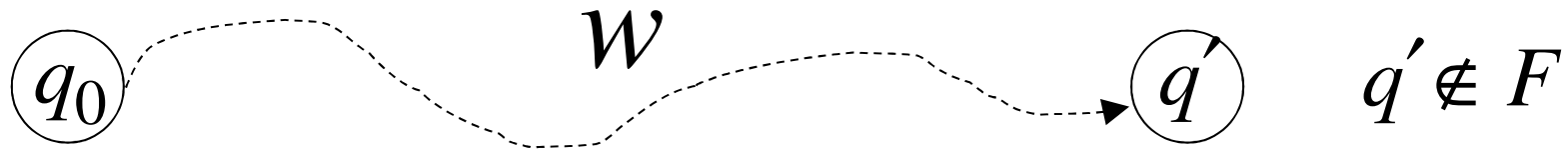
Il linguaggio accettato da M :

$$L(M) = \{w \in \Sigma^* : \delta^*(q_0, w) \in F\}$$



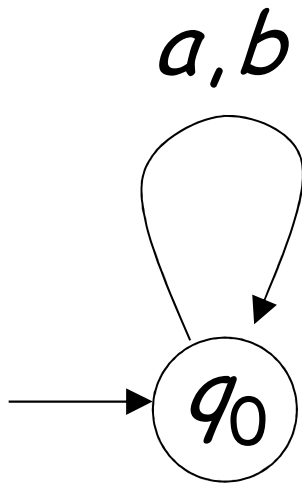
Linguaggio rifiutato da \mathcal{M} :

$$\overline{L(\mathcal{M})} = \{w \in \Sigma^* : \delta^*(q_0, w) \notin F\}$$



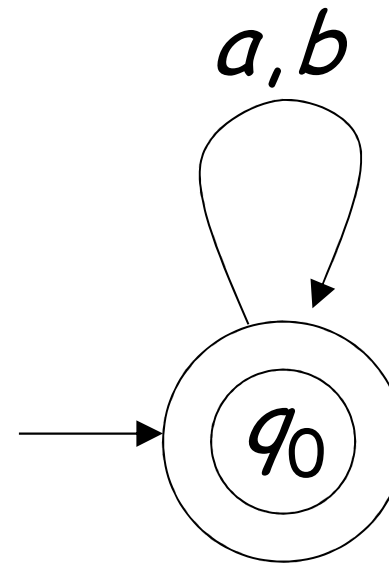
DFA esempi

$$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$$



$$L(M) = \{ \}$$

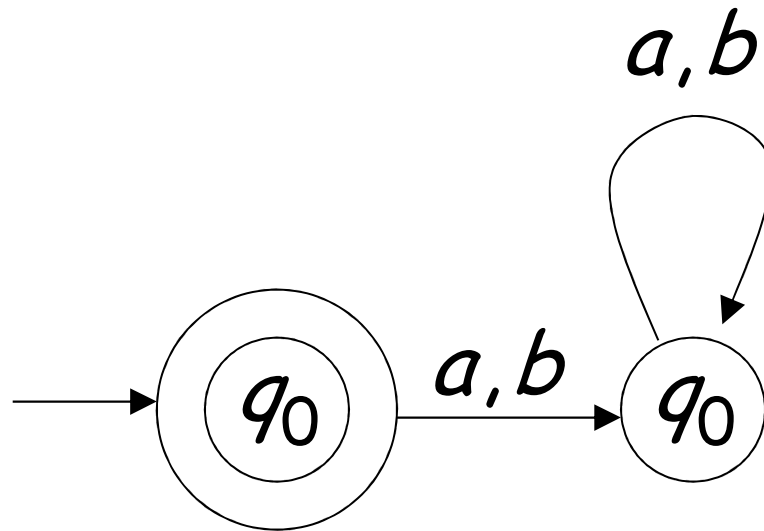
Linguaggio vuoto



$$L(M) = \Sigma^*$$

Tutte le stringhe

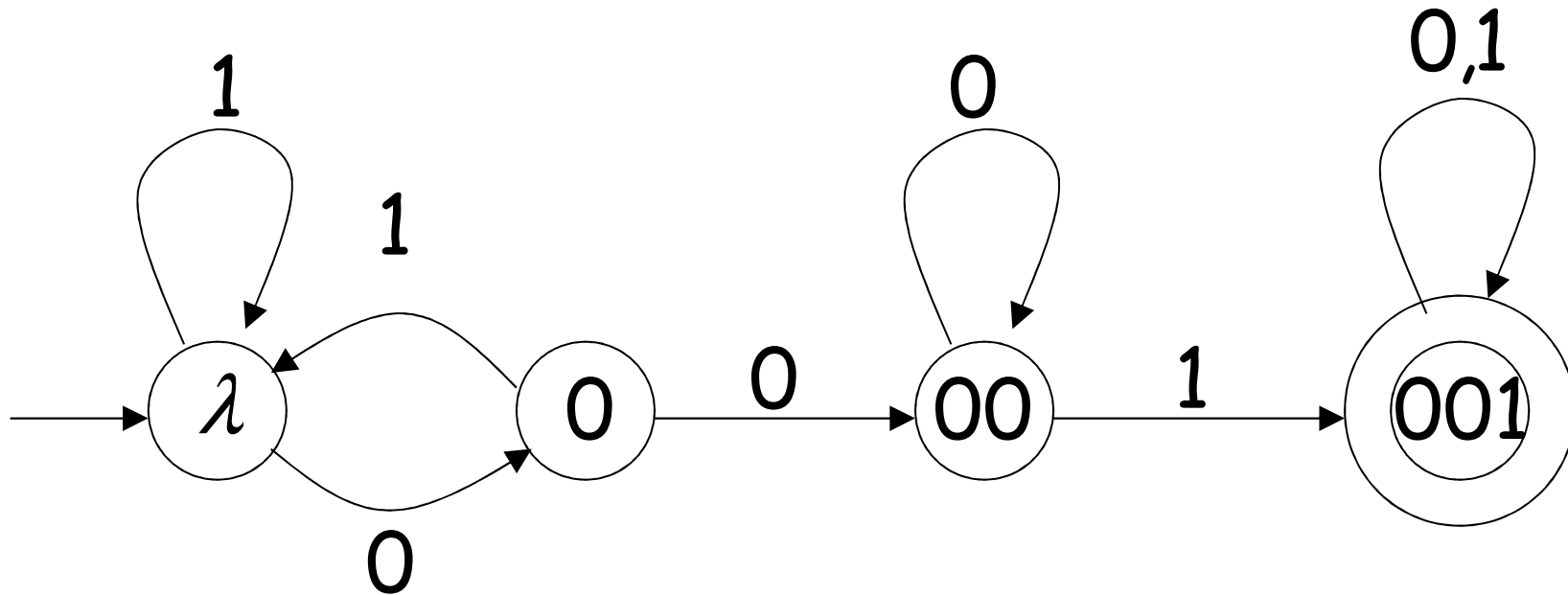
$$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$$



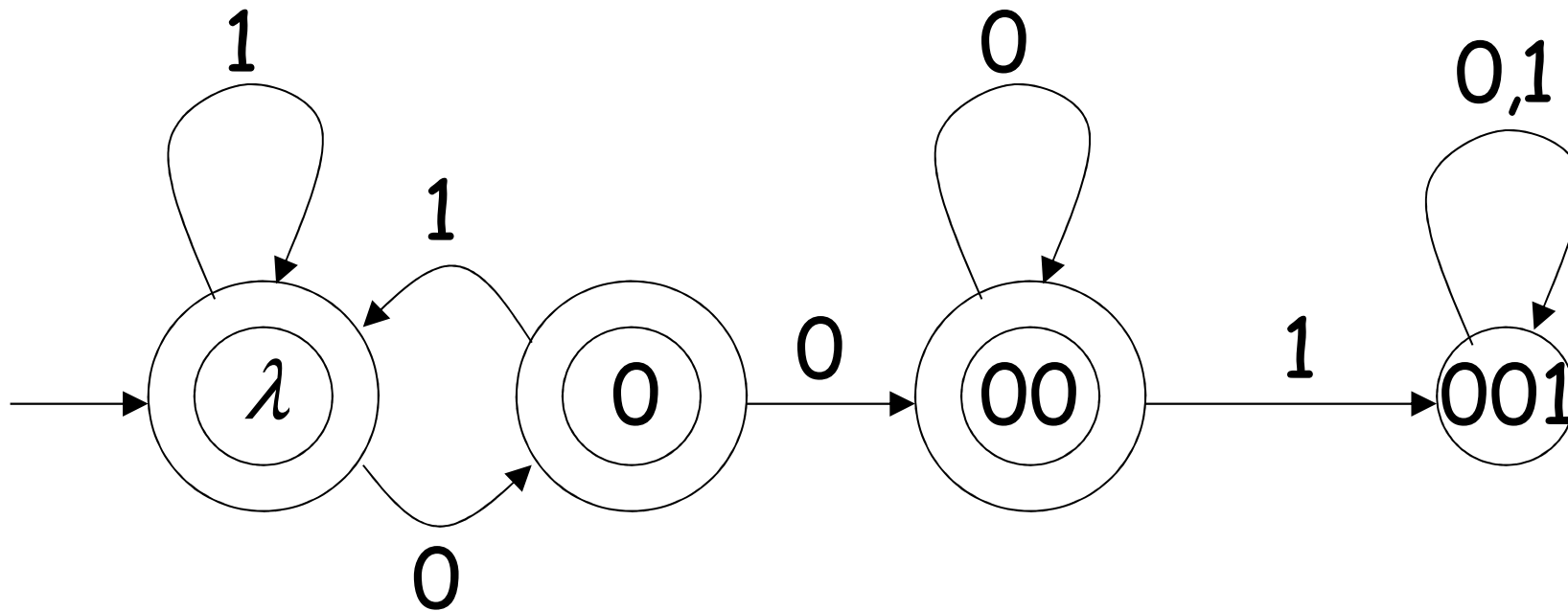
$$L(M) = \{\lambda\}$$

Linguaggio che riconosce le
Stringa vuota

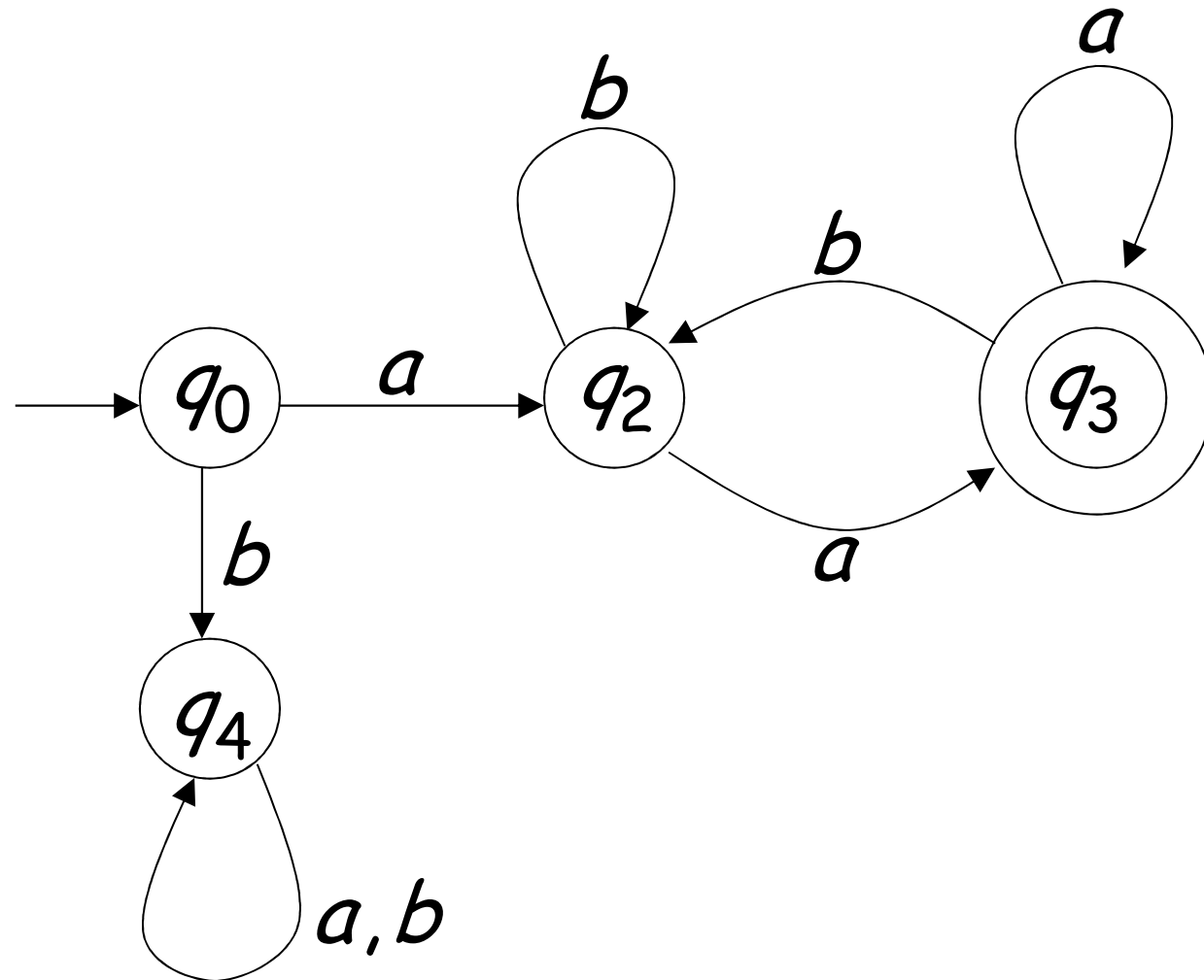
$L(M) = \{ \text{tutte le stringhe binarie} \\ \text{che contengono } 001 \\ \text{La sottostringa} \quad \}$



$L(M) = \{ \text{tutte le stringhe binarie che non} \\ \text{Contengono } 001 \}$



$$L(M) = \{awa : w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$



Linguaggi regolari

Definizione:

Un linguaggio L è **regolare** se esiste un DFA M che lo accetta ($L(M) = L$)

I linguaggi accettati da tutti i DFA formano la famiglia dei linguaggi regolari

Esempi di linguaggi regolari:

$\{abba\}$ $\{\lambda, ab, abba\}$

$\{a^n b : n \geq 0\}$ $\{awa : w \in \{a, b\}^*\}$

$\{ \text{tutte stringhe } \{a, b\}^* \text{ con prefisso } ab \}$

$\{ \text{all binary strings without substring } 001 \}$

$\{x : x \in \{1\}^* \text{ and } x \text{ is even}\}$

$\{ \}$ $\{\lambda\}$ $\{a, b\}^*$

Abbiamo visto in precedenza gli
automi regolari che li definiscono

Esistono linguaggi che non sono regolari:

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

$$ADDITION = \{x + y = z : x = 1^n, y = 1^m, z = 1^k, \\ n + m = k\}$$

Non esiste nessun DFA che accetta
Questo linguaggio (vedremo più avanti)