## Tarea 2,

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## **EJERCICIO 1**

Extiende el automata del Ejemplo 5 para que acepte tambien declaraciones con arreglos de enteros y posibles inicializaciones de esto. Ejemplos:

```
int []arr1 = {0, 10, 20, 30, 40};
Z = { 'in+', '[]',','; ', a',..., 'Z', 0', '|',..., 'q', '='}
x \in \{ \alpha', \ldots, \gamma z' \}
8 6 { 'O' | ... | `9' }
Cuando no hava alguna transición porun
símbolo je lautónata va a estado de ciror.
```

int []arr, contador;

## **EJERCICIO 2**

Considera los AFDs representados en las tabla de la figura. Usa la construcción del producto de AFs para producir un AFD que acepta la intersección de los lenguajes aceptados por estos

entonces, A (Q, , &, S,, 9,, F,)  $Q_1 = \{1/2\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{4\}, \{4\}, \{4\}\}$ 

$$Q_1 = \{1,2\}, \{2\} = \{a_1b_3, F_1, S_1 = Q_1, x \} = \{a_1b_3, F_2, S_2, S_2, S_2, F_2\}$$

$$Q_1 = \{1,2\}, \{2\} = \{a_1b_3, F_2, S_2, S_2, S_2, F_2\}$$

Q2 = {1,2}, \{ = {a,b}, \frac{1}{2} = {2}}, \quad \quad = \{2}} 1 S2 = Q2 x5 -9 Q2

$$A \times B$$

AxB:

$$A \times B$$
.  
 $C(Q_3, \mathcal{E}, S_3, q_3, +_3)$   
 $Q_3 = Q_{1} \times Q_2 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2)\}$ 

93 = (91192) = (112) $f_3 = \{(2,2)\}$ 

$$\delta_{3} = Q_{3} \times \xi_{1} \rightarrow Q_{3}$$

$$= \int S_{3}((P_{1},P_{2})_{1}a) = (S_{1}(P_{1},q), S_{2}(P_{2},a))$$

$$Para d_{1}:$$

$$\delta_{1}(1,a) = 2$$

$$\delta_{1}(1,b) = 2$$

$$\delta_{1}(2,a) = 1$$

$$\delta_{1}(2,b) = 1$$

$$Para \delta_{2} = S_{2}(1,a) = 2$$

$$\delta_{2}(1,b) = 2$$

$$\delta_{2}(1,b) = 1$$

$$Para d_{3}:$$

$$d_{3}((1,1),a) = (2,1)$$

$$d_{3}((1,1),b) = (2,2)$$

$$d_{3}((1,2),b) = (2,1)$$

$$d_{3}((2,1),a) = (1,1)$$

$$\frac{d_{3}((\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}), \alpha) = (1|2)}{d_{3}((\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}), b) = (1|1)}$$

$$\frac{d_{3}((\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}), \alpha) = (1|1)}{d_{3}((\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}), b) = (1|1)}$$

$$\frac{d_{3}((\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}), \alpha) = (1|1)}{d_{3}((\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}), b) = (1|1)}$$

$$\frac{d_{3}((\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}), \alpha) = (1|1)}{d_{3}((\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}), \beta) = (1|1)}$$

$$\frac{d_{3}((\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}), \alpha) = (1|1)}{d_{3}(\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}), \alpha}$$

$$\frac{d_{3}((\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}), \alpha) = (1|1)}{d_{3}(\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1})}$$

$$\frac{d_{3}((\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1}), \alpha) = (1|1)}{d_{3}(\lambda_{1}\lambda_{1})$$

(1,2)

(1,1)

13((211),b) = (112)

(212) #