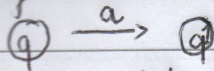
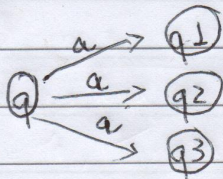


Resumo aula 10 - LFA

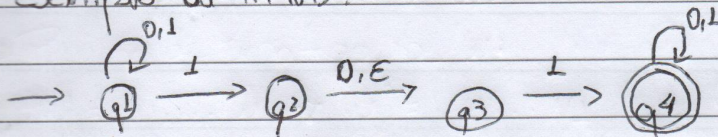
A computação determinista é uma troca de estado para um estado já determinado:



Enquanto a não determinista existem várias transições para um mesmo símbolo:



Exemplo de AFND:

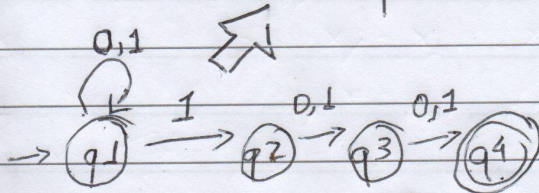


ϵ : Não pode passar de estado sem ler nada.

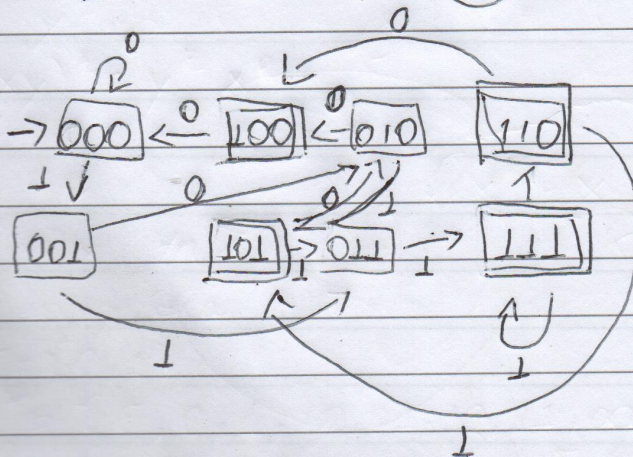
Comparação:

$A = \{w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid w \text{ possui antepenultimo simbolo } 1\}$

AFND:



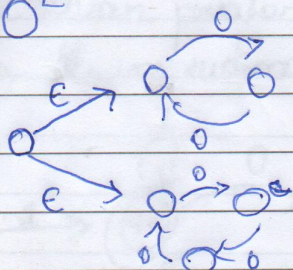
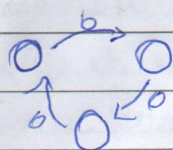
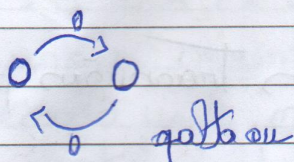
AFD:



Dee
Dee
Dee

$B = \{ w \mid w = 0^k \text{ onde } k \text{ é múltiplo de } 2 \text{ ou } 3 \}$

N_B



$\epsilon = 0^0 = \text{SIM}$

$0^1 = \text{NÃO}$

$0^2 = \text{SIM}$

$0^3 = \text{SIM}$

$0^4 = \text{SIM}$

$0^5 = \text{NÃO}$