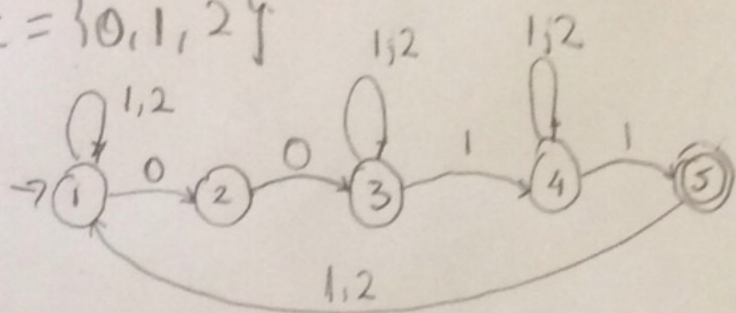


1) $\Sigma = \{0, 1, 2\}$

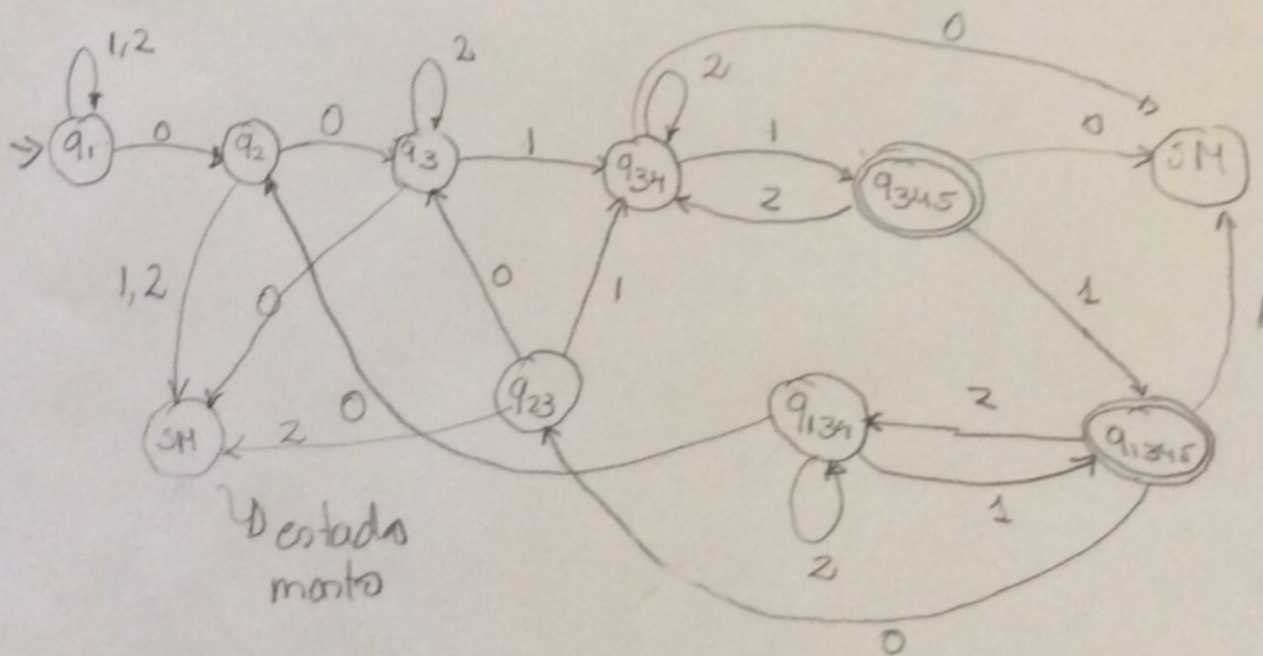


a) $L = \{0011, 00111, 1120011, 11200211, 1100221, \dots\}$

b) indeterminístico a determinístico

	0	1	2
q_1	q_2	q_1	q_1
q_2	q_3	-	-
q_3	-	q_{34}	q_3
q_4	-	q_{45}	q_4
q_5	-	q_1	q_1

	0	1	2
q_1	q_2	q_1	q_1
q_2	q_3	-	-
q_3	-	q_{34}	q_3
q_{34}	-	q_{345}	q_{34}
q_{345}	-	q_1, q_{34}, q_5	q_1, q_3, q_4
q_{1345}	q_2, q_3	q_{1345}	q_{134}
q_{134}	q_2	q_{1345}	q_{134}
q_{23}	q_3	q_{34}	q_3



Star

1. C

Passo base

Considero a menor cadeia neste caso $w = \epsilon$

$$w = \epsilon$$

$$w = \phi$$

$$w = a, a \in \Sigma$$

$$f(q_0, \epsilon) = q_0$$

$$w = \epsilon \quad |w| = 0$$

Hipotesis

Dado uma cadeia de $|w'| = n$, tenho que o resultado a ser provado se verifica que os estados estão com interpretação correta para todos

$$\hat{f}(q_0, w') = [q_1, q_2, q_3, \dots, q_i]$$

Passo Inductivo

Considero uma cadeia de $n+1$ assumo $w = w'a$, $a \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ onde $|w'| = n$ e $|w| = n+1$ e a hipótese de indução se verifica para todo w'

$$\text{Se } f(q, w) = f(q, w'a) = f(\hat{f}(q, w'), a)$$

$$\text{Se } \hat{f}(q_0, w') = q_1 \text{ então } f(q_1, 0) = q_2, f(q_1, 1) = q_1, f(q_1, 2) = q_1$$

$$\text{Se } \hat{f}(q_0, w') = q_2 \text{ então } f(q_2, 0) = q_3, f(q_2, 1) = SM, f(q_2, 2) = SM A$$

$$\text{Se } \hat{f}(q_0, w') = q_3 \text{ então } f(q_3, 0) = SM, f(q_3, 1) = q_{34}, f(q_3, 2) = q_2$$

$$\text{Se } \hat{f}(q_0, w') = q_{34} \text{ então } f(q_{34}, 0) = \epsilon, f(q_{34}, 1) = \epsilon, f(q_{34}, 2) = \epsilon$$

$$\text{Se } \hat{f}(q_0, w') = q_{345} \text{ então } f(q_{345}, 0) = \epsilon, f(q_{345}, 1) = \epsilon, f(q_{345}, 2) = \epsilon$$

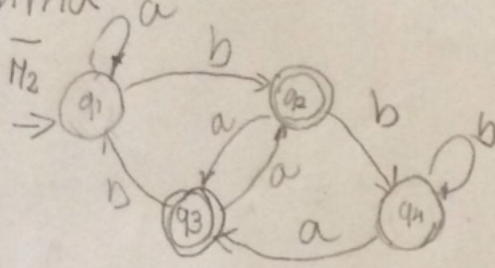
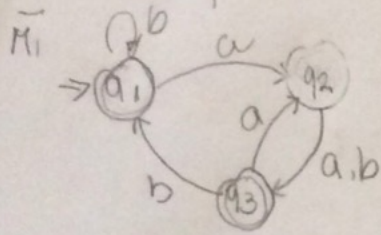
$$\text{Se } \hat{f}(q, w') = q_{23} \text{ então } f(q_{23}, 0) = \epsilon, f(q_{23}, 1) = \epsilon, f(q_{23}, 2) = \epsilon$$

$$\text{Se } \hat{f}(q, w') = q_{134} \text{ então } f(q_{134}, 0) = \epsilon, f(q_{134}, 1) = \epsilon, f(q_{134}, 2) = \epsilon$$

$$\text{Se } \hat{f}(q, w') = q_{1345} \text{ então } f(q_{1345}, 0) = \epsilon, f(q_{1345}, 1) = \epsilon, f(q_{1345}, 2) = \epsilon$$

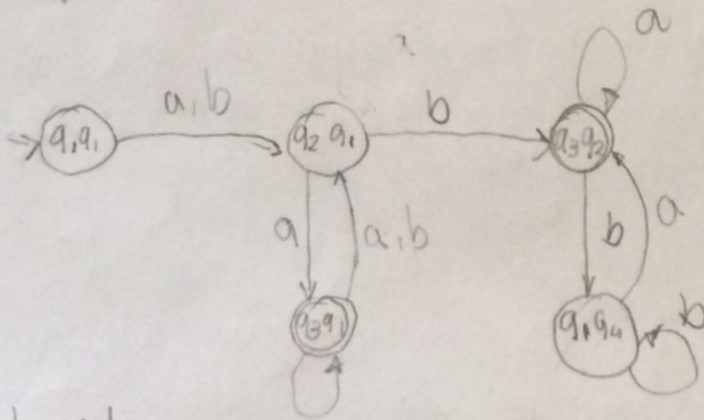
∴ A hipótese é verdadeira

2) Resolución de otra forma a

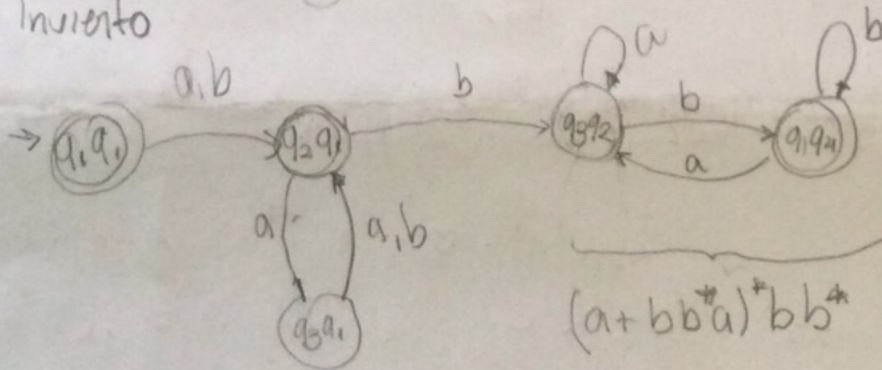


a) Construir un automata $L(M_1) \cap L(M_2)$

$$L(M_1) \cap L(M_2) = L(\bar{M}_1) \cup L(\bar{M}_2)$$

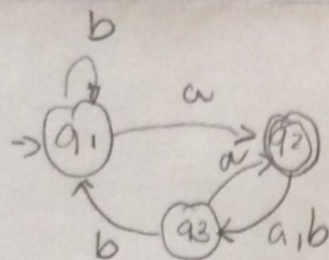


Intento



$$\epsilon + (a+b)[a(a+b)+b.(a+bb^*a)^*bb^*]$$

2)

 M_1 Aceita (M_1) = LAceita (\bar{M}_1) = \bar{L} Aceita (\bar{M}_1) = rejeita (M_1)

Teorema : $L(M)$ é regular então é fechado na interseção

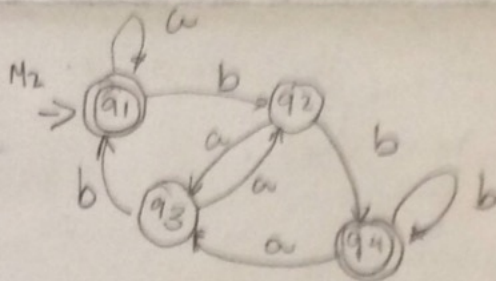
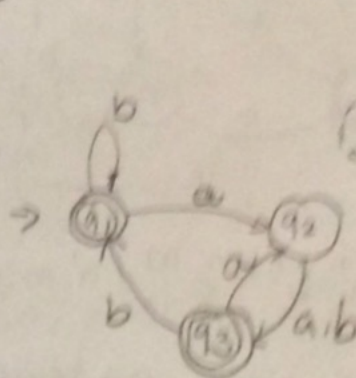
$$M_1 = (\Sigma, Q_0, \delta, q_0, F_0)$$

$$\bar{M}_1 = (\Sigma, Q_1, \delta', q_1, F_1)$$

$$Q_1 = Q_0 \cup \{d\}$$

$$F_1 = Q_1 - F_0$$

$$\forall a \in \Sigma \wedge q \in Q_0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \delta'(q, a) = d & \text{se não é definido } \delta(q, a) \\ \delta'(d, a) = d \end{cases}$$

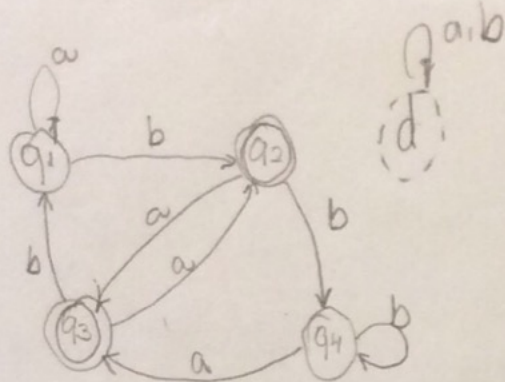
 $\bar{M}_1 \sim D$ inverso \bar{M}_1 :

(d) sem estado
criado para
as transições

by Morgan:

$$M_1 \cap M_2 = (\bar{M}_1 \cup \bar{M}_2)$$

\bar{M}_2 :



a) $M_1 \cap M_2 = ?$

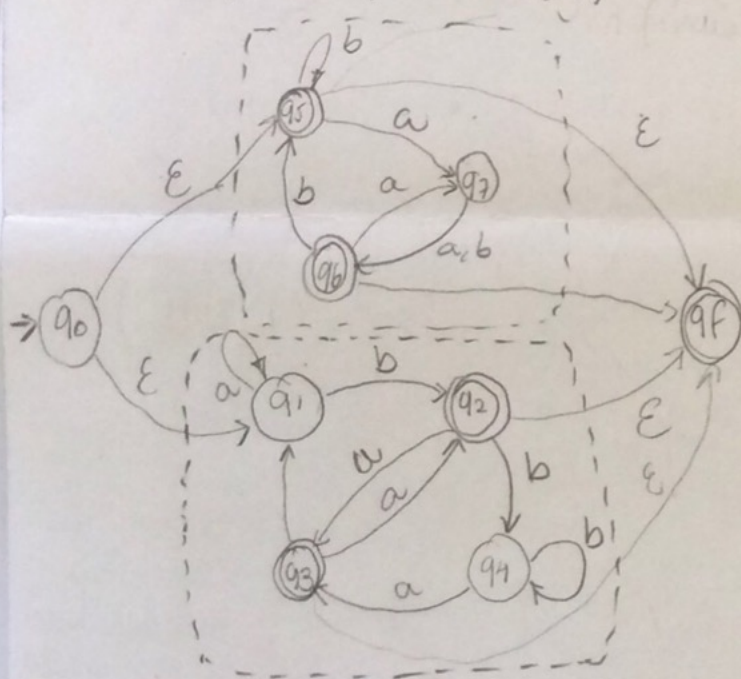
$$L_1(M_1) \cap L_2(M_2) = \overline{L_1(\bar{M}_1) \cup L_2(\bar{M}_2)}$$

L_1 e L_2 são Regulares então a interseção é fechada

b) $L(M_1) \cap L(M_2)$

$$\overbrace{(b^* + (a(a+ab)b)^*)}^{M_1} +$$

$$L_1(\bar{M}_1) \cup L_2(\bar{M}_2) : L(M_1) \cap L(M_2)$$



3) $L = \{a^n b^{n+m} c^m \mid n, m \geq 0\}$

a) $L = \{\epsilon, abbc, aabbbc, aabbbbbc, aabbbbbbbc, aabbbbbbbbc, \dots\}$

b) Pelo Teorema do Bombeamento km que cumprir:

k de $w \in L \mid |w| \geq k$ e passo $w = xyz$ que cumpra:

- $y \neq \epsilon$ $|y| \geq 1$
- $|xy| \leq n$
- $\forall i \geq 0 \ x y^i z \in L$

$$w = \overbrace{a}^x \overbrace{abbc}^y \overbrace{\quad}^z$$

$i=0 \quad ac \notin L$

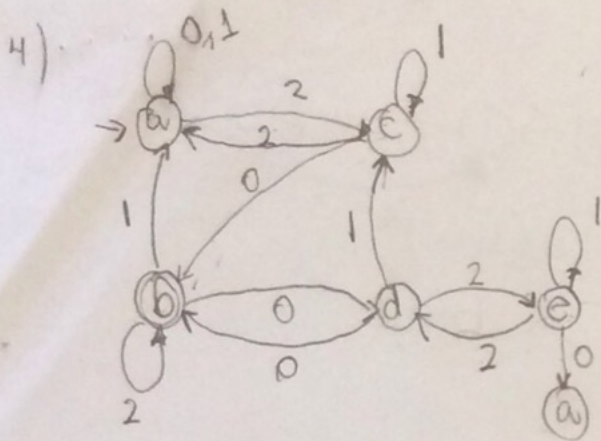
$i=2 \quad aabbbbbc \notin L$

$$w = \overbrace{a}^x \overbrace{abbc}^y \overbrace{\quad}^z$$

$i=0 \quad abc \notin L$

$i=2 \quad aababbc \notin L$

∴ Não é regular



b	X			
c	(X)	X		
d	(X)	X	EQ	
e	EQ	X	(X)	(X)
	a	b	c	d

$$\forall (q, q') \text{ par } \in Q \text{ e } a \in \Sigma$$

$$\begin{cases} f(q, a) = p \\ f(q', a) = p' \end{cases}$$

• (a, e)

$$\begin{aligned} (a, 0) &= a & (a, 1) &= a & (a, 2) &= c \\ (e, 0) &= a & (e, 1) &= e & (e, 2) &= d \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &E(a, e) \cup \{a, e\} \\ &E(c, d) \cup \{a, e\} \end{aligned}$$

• (c, d)

$$\begin{aligned} (c, 1) &= c & (c, 0) &= b & (c, 2) &= a \\ (d, 1) &= c & (d, 0) &= b & (d, 2) &= e \end{aligned}$$

$$[(a, e), (c, d)]$$

• (a, d)

$$\begin{aligned} (a, 0) &= a & (a, 1) &= a & (a, 2) &= c \\ (d, 0) &= b & (d, 1) &= c & (d, 2) &= e \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &[(a, c) \cup \{a, d\}] \\ &[(c, e) \cup \{a, d\}] \end{aligned}$$

• (a, c)

$$\begin{aligned} (a, 0) &= a & (a, 1) &= a & (a, 2) &= c \\ (c, 0) &= b & (c, 1) &= c & (c, 2) &= a \end{aligned}$$

marcar a lista encabeçada por o par' (a, c)

• (c, e)

$$\begin{aligned} (c, 0) &= b & (c, 1) &= c & (c, 2) &= a \\ (e, 0) &= a & (e, 1) &= e & (e, 2) &= d \end{aligned}$$

(a, b) marcado? \Rightarrow (c, e) não é equi
sim e marcar a lista encabeçada por (c, e)

(c, e) marcado? \Rightarrow (c, e) não é equi.
sim marcar a lista (c, e)

(a, d) marcado?
sim

• (d, e)

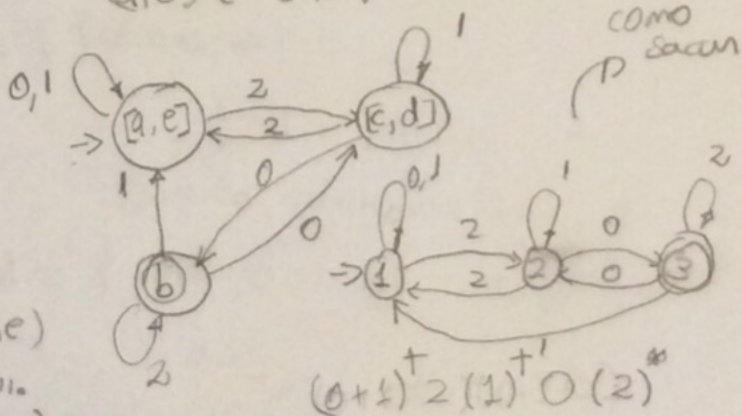
$$\begin{aligned} (d, 0) &= b & (d, 1) &= c & (d, 2) &= e \\ (e, 0) &= a & (e, 1) &= e & (e, 2) &= d \end{aligned}$$

(a, b) marcado? \Rightarrow (d, e) não é equi.
sim

(c, e) marcado?
sim

(e, d) marcado?
sim

(a, e) e (c, d)



5.2)

$$L/a = \{w / wa \in L\}$$

$$L = \{a, aab, baa\} \Rightarrow L/a = \{\epsilon, ba\}$$

$$a \setminus L = \{w / aw \in L\}$$

$$L = \{a, aab, baa\} \Rightarrow a \setminus L = \{\epsilon, ab\}$$

a. $(L/a)a = L$?

$$(L/a)a = \{a, baa\} \neq L \quad \dots (F)$$

b. $a(a \setminus L) = L$?

$$= \{a, aab\} \neq L \quad \dots (F)$$

c. $(La)/a = L$?

$$La = \{aa, aaba, baara\}$$

$$(La)/a = \{a, aab, baa\} = L \quad \dots (V)$$

d. $a \setminus (aL) = L$?

$$aL = \{aa, daab, dbaa\}$$

$$a \setminus (aL) = \{a, aab, baa\} \quad \dots (V)$$