

TeoriaComputacion_4

November 13, 2019

Teoría de la Computación

Autómatas Finitos No Determinísticos

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1 Autómatas Finitos No Determinísticos

- Un Autómata Finito no Determinístico es una quíntupla $M = (Q, A, \delta, q_0, F)$ donde
- Q es un conjunto finito llamado conjunto de estados
- A es un alfabeto llamado alfabeto de entrada
- δ es una aplicación llamada función de transición

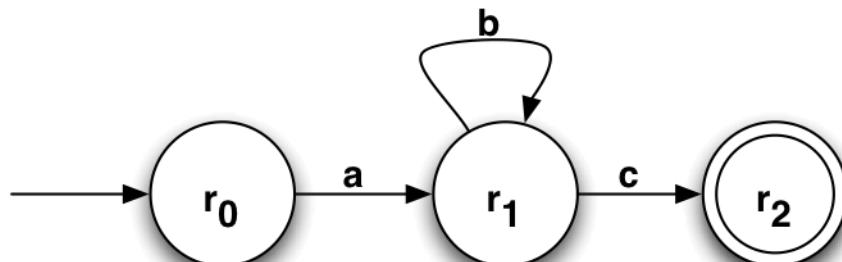
$$\delta : Q \times A \rightarrow \vartheta(Q)$$

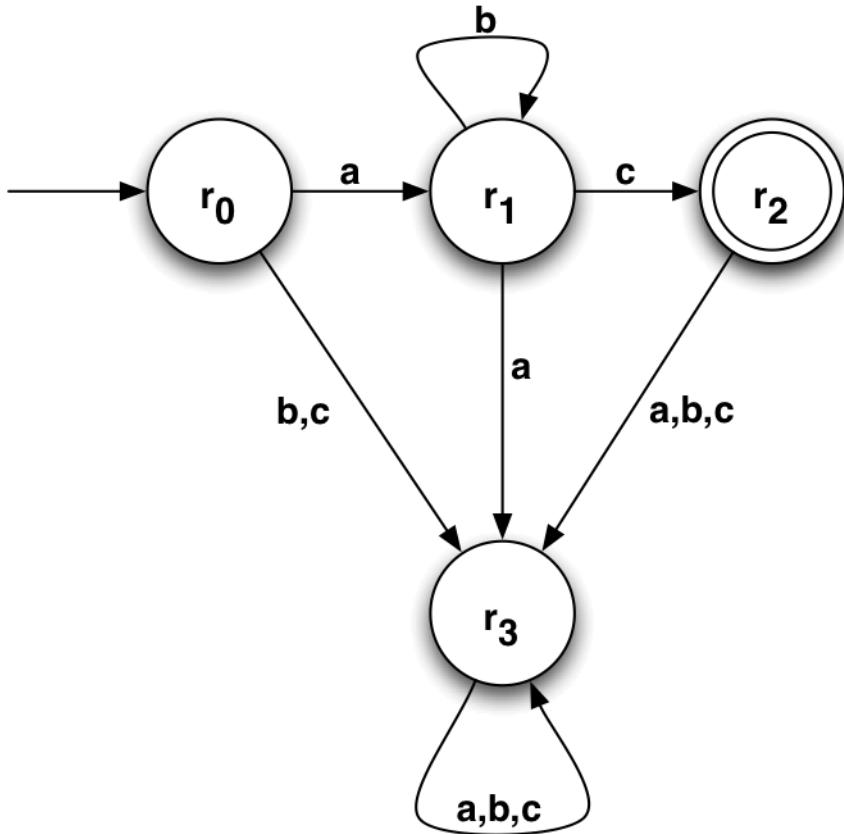
- q_0 es un elemento de Q llamado estado inicial
- F es un subconjunto de Q , llamado estados finales

La interpretación intuitiva es que ahora el autómata, ante una entrada y un estado dado, puede evolucionar a varios estados posibles (incluyendo un solo estado o ninguno si $\delta(q, a) = \emptyset$).

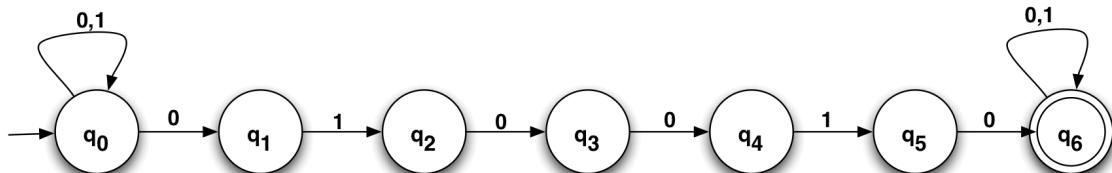
1.0.1 Ejemplos:

- Automata finito no determinístico que acepta el lenguaje:
 - $L = \{u \in \{a, b, c\}^* \mid u = ab^i c, i \geq 0\}$

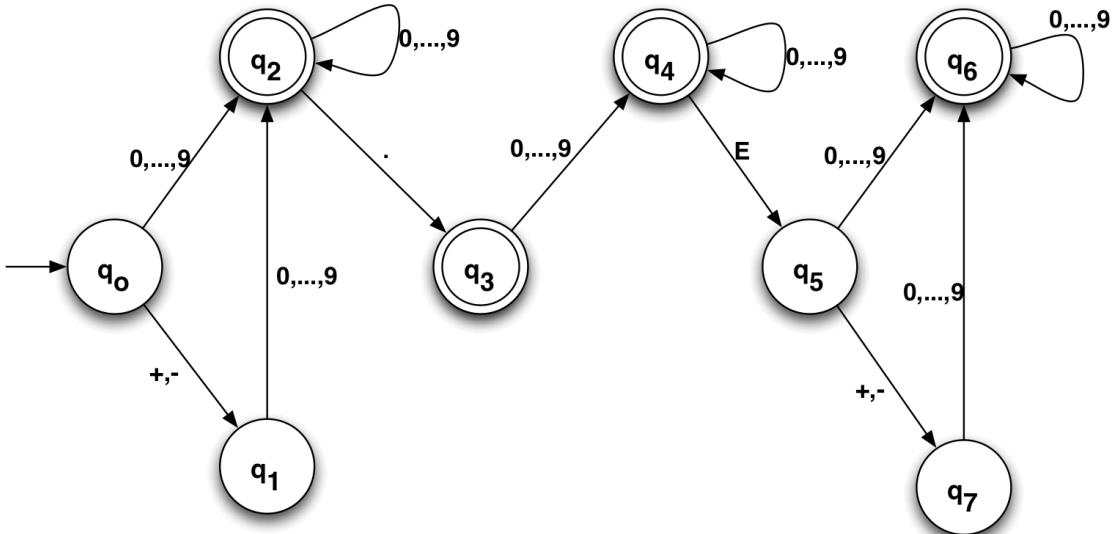




- Automata finito no determinísticos que reconoce la cadena 010010



- Automata finito no determinísticos que reconoce constantes reales



2 Proceso de Cálculo

- Autómata no determinista $M = (Q, A, \delta, q_0, F)$
 - Descripción Instantánea o Configuración:
 - Un elemento de $Q \times A^*$: (q, u)
 - Configuración Inicial para $u \in A^*$: (q_0, u)
 - Relación paso de cálculo entre dos configuraciones

$$((q, u) \vdash (p, v)) \Leftrightarrow ((u = av) \quad y \quad p \in \delta(q, a))$$

- De una configuración sólo se puede pasar varias configuraciones distintas en un paso de cálculo, e incluso a ninguna
- Relación de cálculo entre dos configuraciones:
- $((q, u) \vdash^* (p, v))$ si y sólo si existe una sucesión de configuraciones C_0, \dots, C_n tales que
- $C_0 = (q, u), C_n = (p, v) \quad y \quad \forall i \leq n - 1, C_i \vdash C_{i+1}$
- Lenguaje Aceptado por un AF no-determinista

$$L(M) = \{u \in A^* : \exists q \in F, (q_0, u) \vdash^* (q, \epsilon),\}$$

- Las palabras de $L(M)$ se dicen aceptadas por el autómata

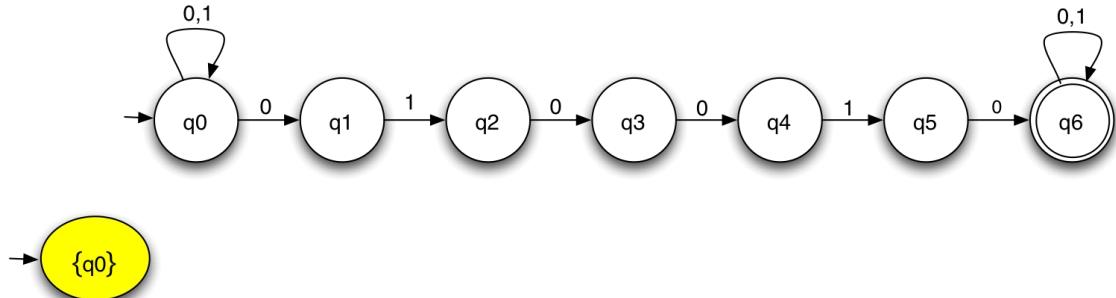
3 Equivalencia de Automatas Determinísticos y No Determinísticos

- Dado un AFND $M = (Q, A, \delta, q_0, F)$ se llama autómata determinístico asociado o equivalente a M , al autómata $M' = (Q', A', \delta', q'_0, F')$ dado por

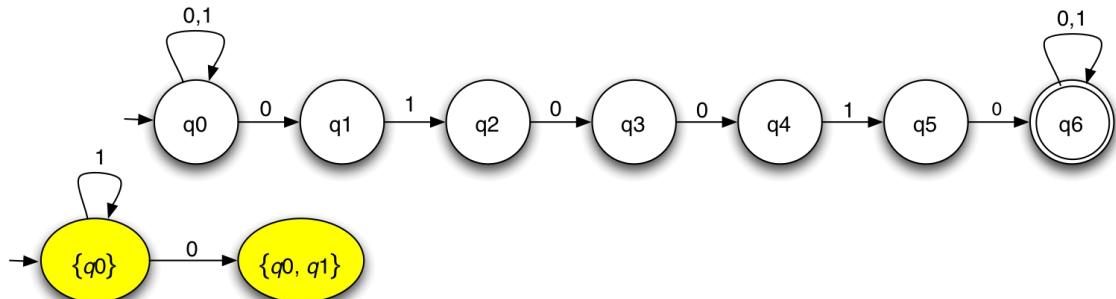
- $Q' = \zeta(Q)$
- $q'_0 = \{q_0\}$
- $\delta'(B, a) = \delta^*(B, a) = \cup_{q \in B} \delta(q, a)$
- $F' = B \in \zeta(Q) \mid B \cap F \neq \emptyset$

3.1 Ejemplo:

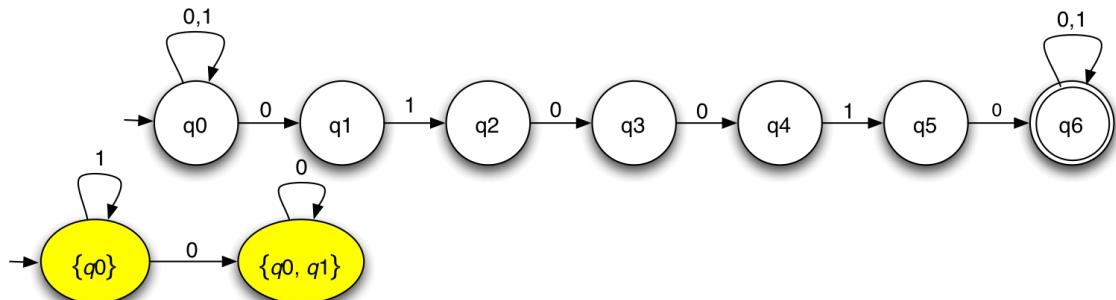
3.1.1 Paso 1:



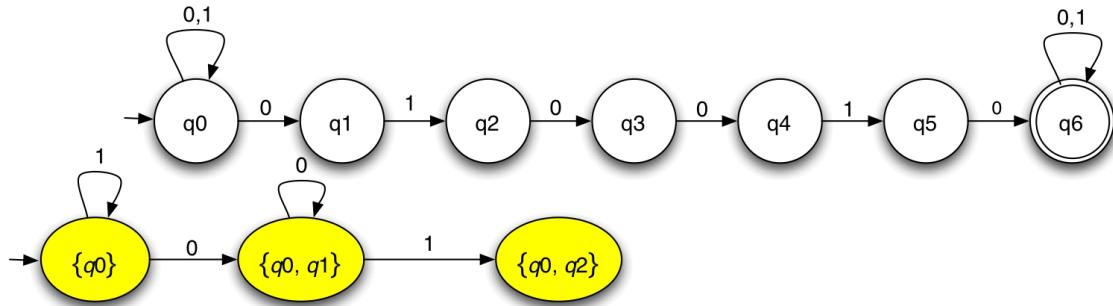
3.1.2 Paso 2:



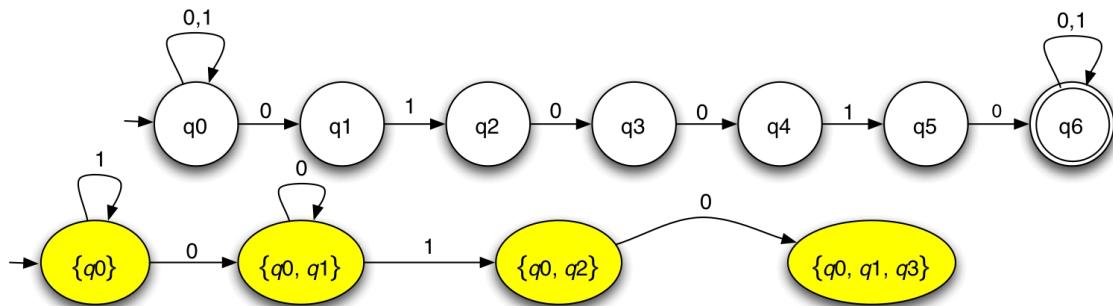
3.1.3 Paso 3:



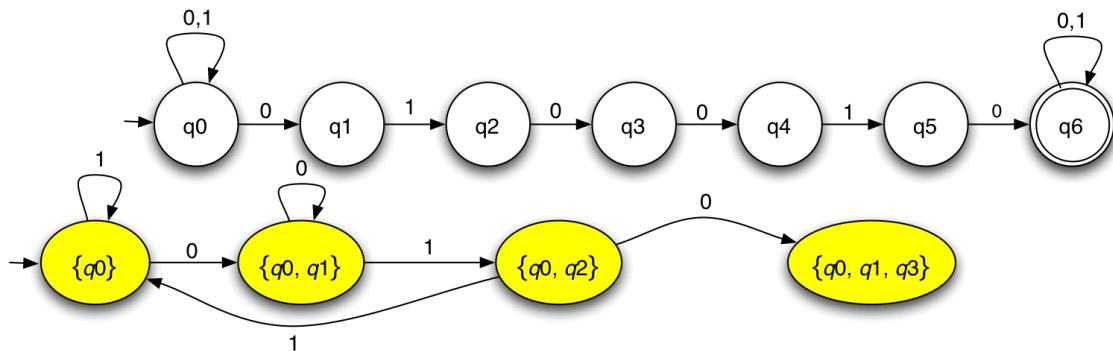
3.1.4 Paso 4:



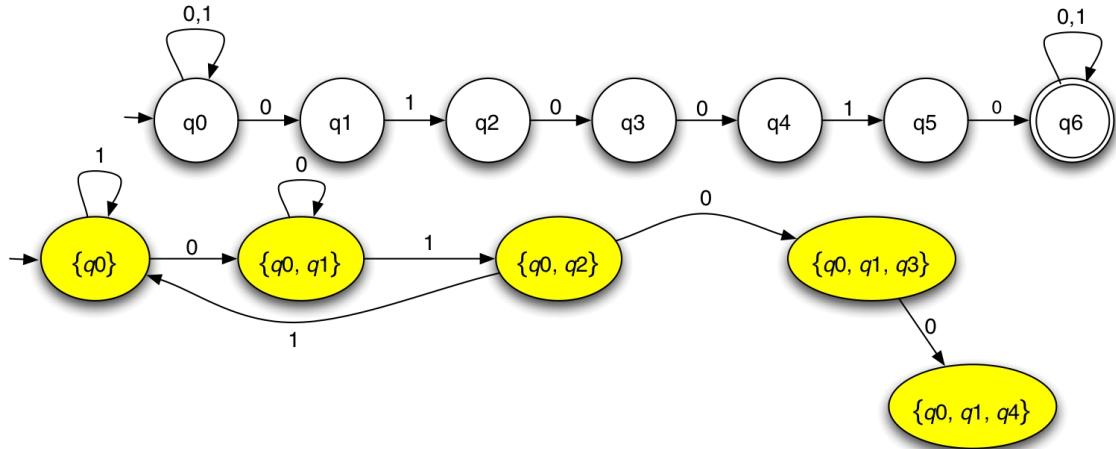
3.1.5 Paso 5:



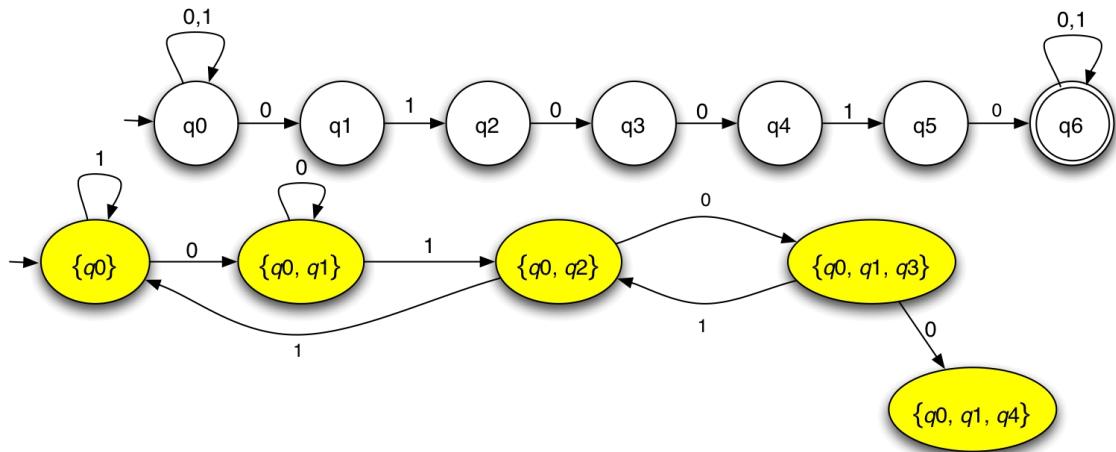
3.1.6 Paso 6:



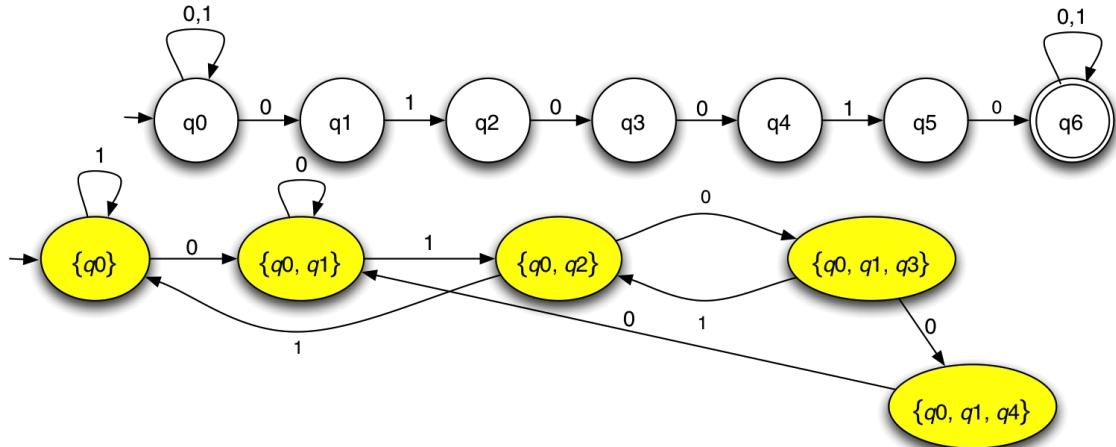
3.1.7 Paso 7:



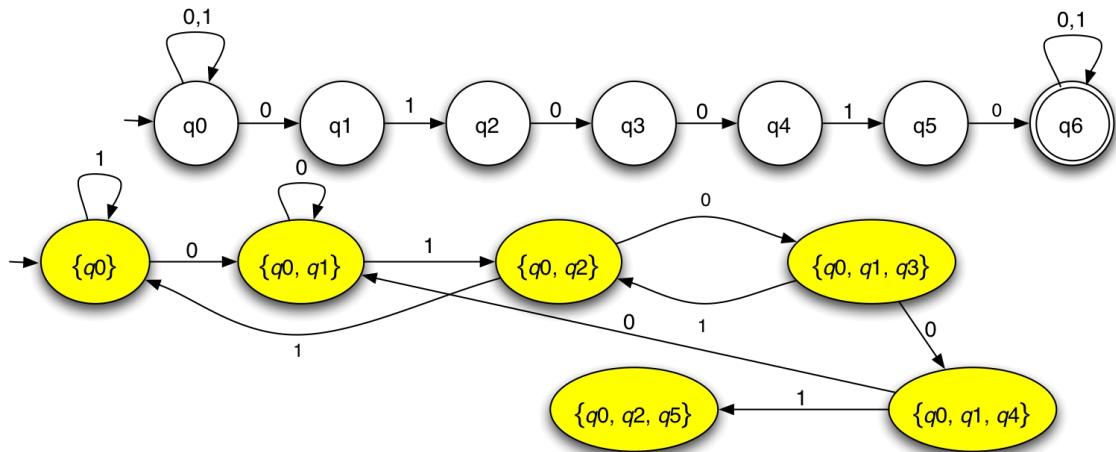
3.1.8 Paso 8:



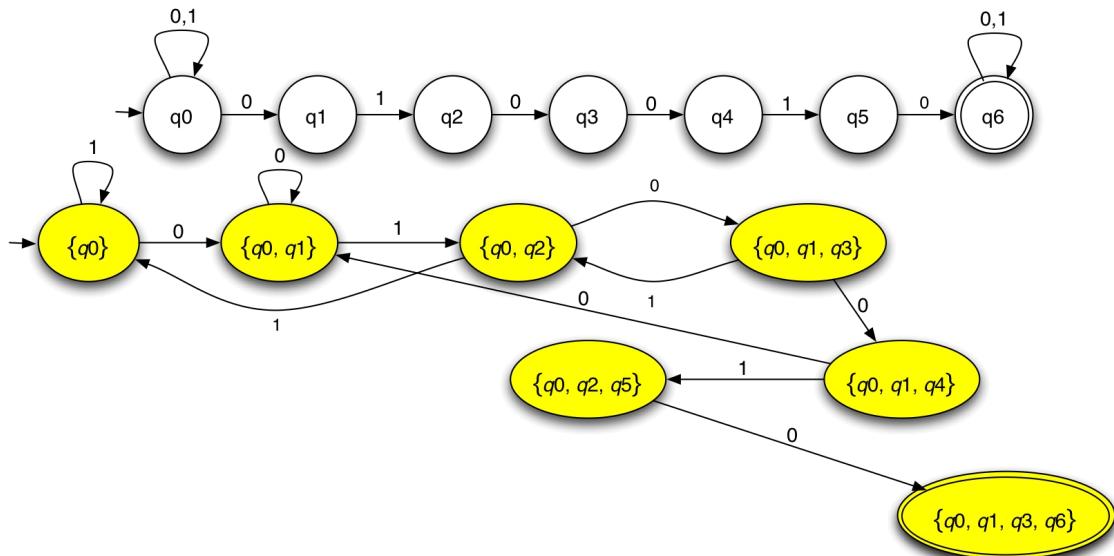
3.1.9 Paso 9:



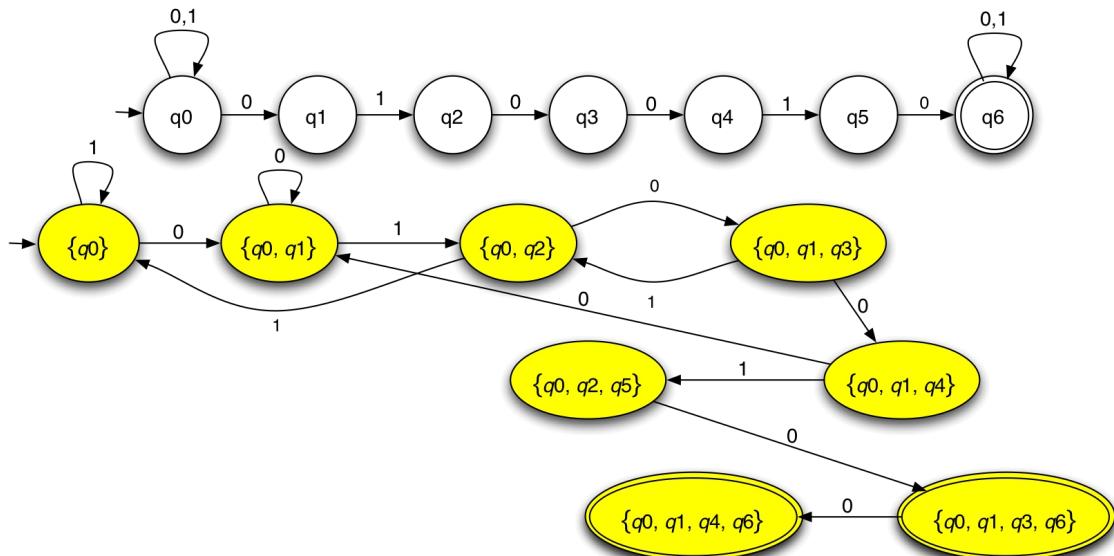
3.1.10 Paso 10:



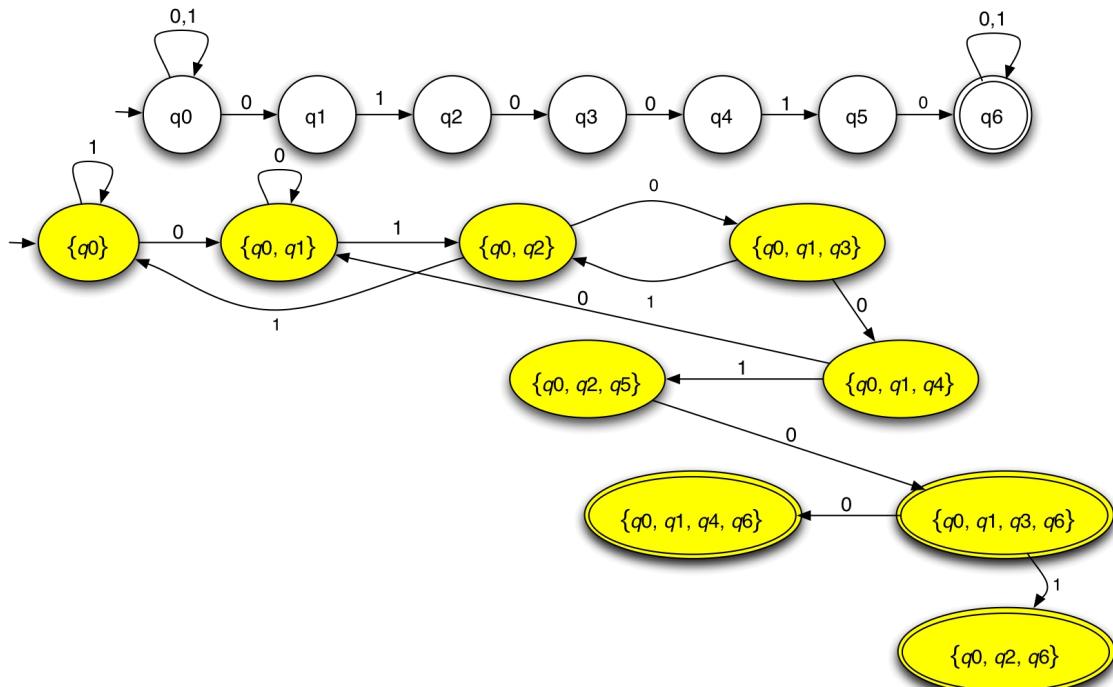
3.1.11 Paso 11:



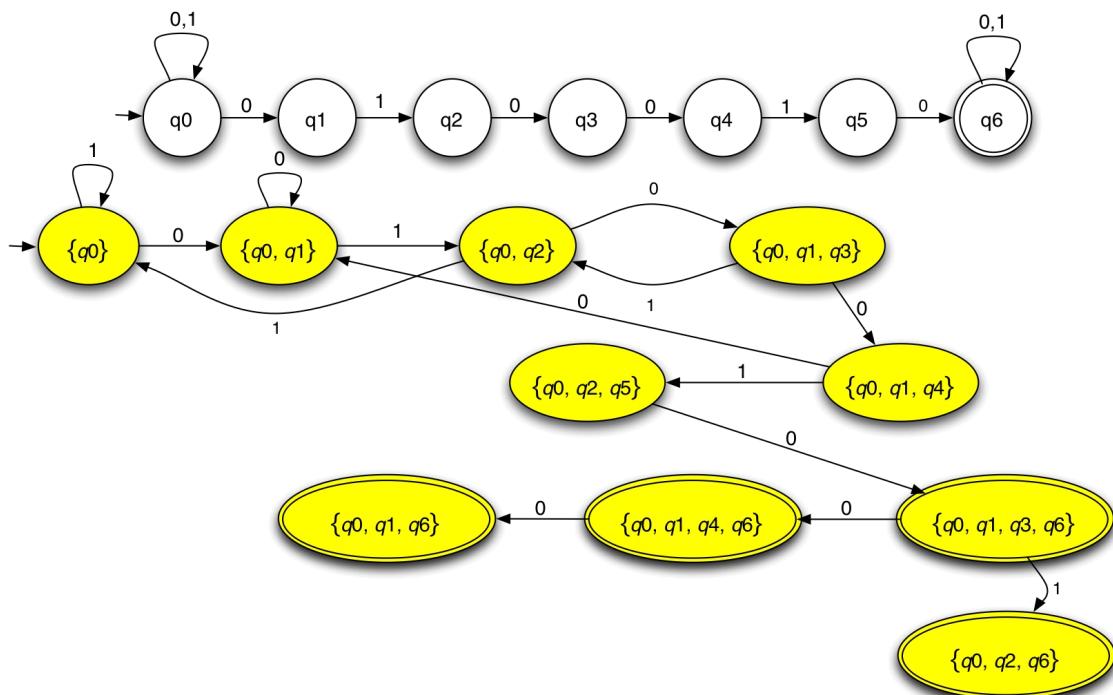
3.1.12 Paso 12:



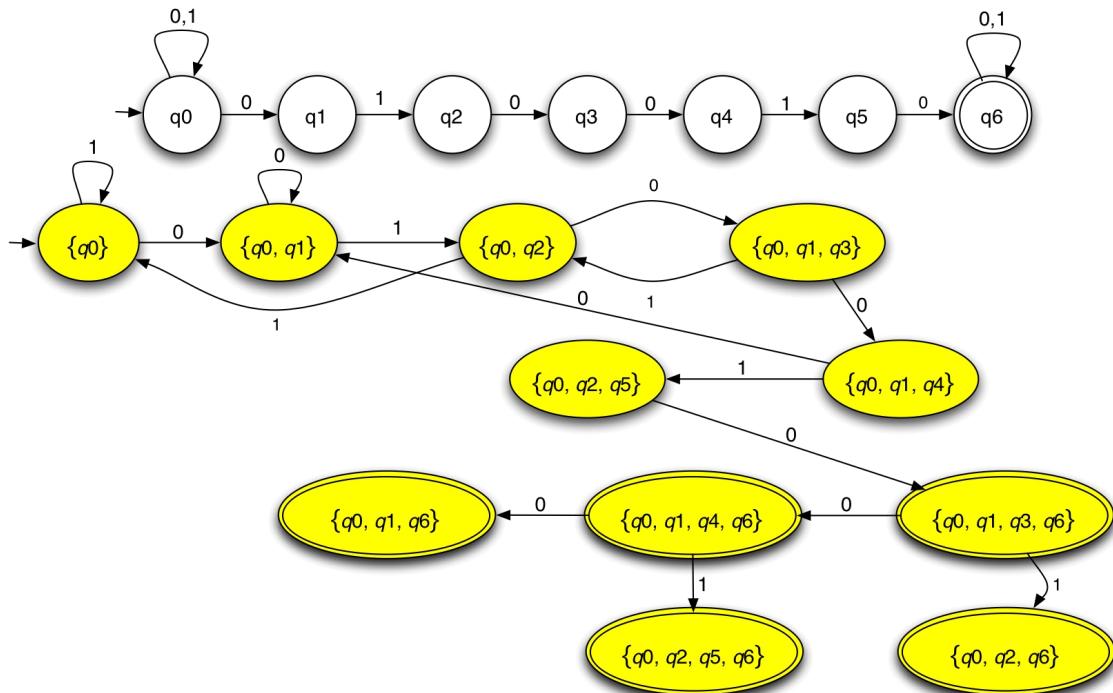
3.1.13 Paso 13:



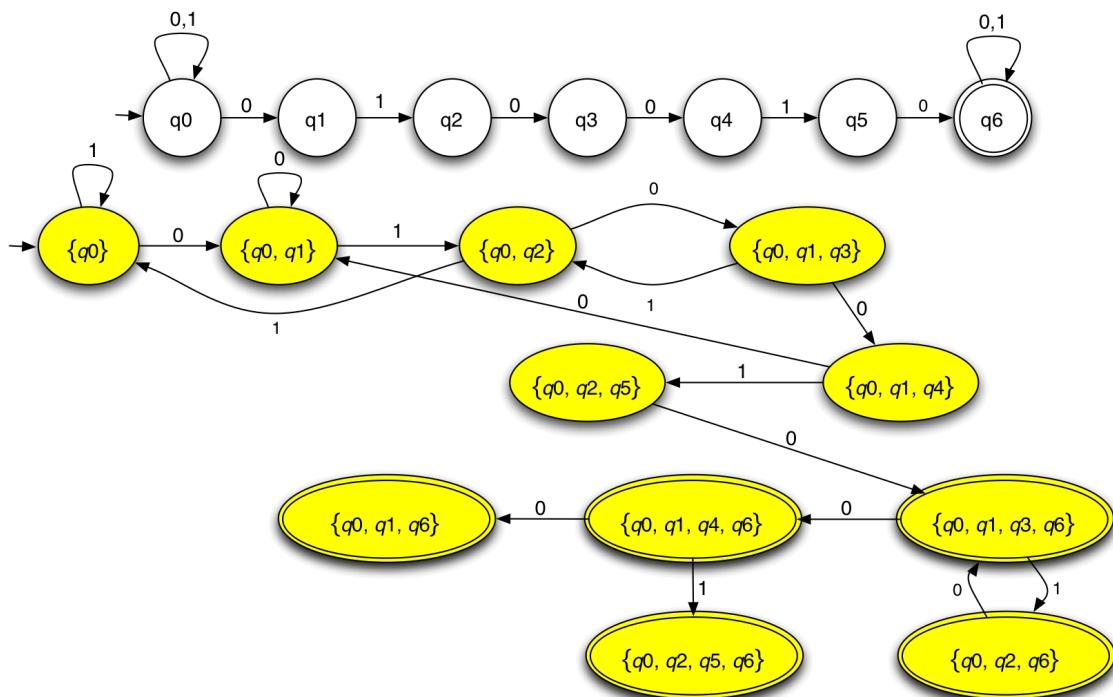
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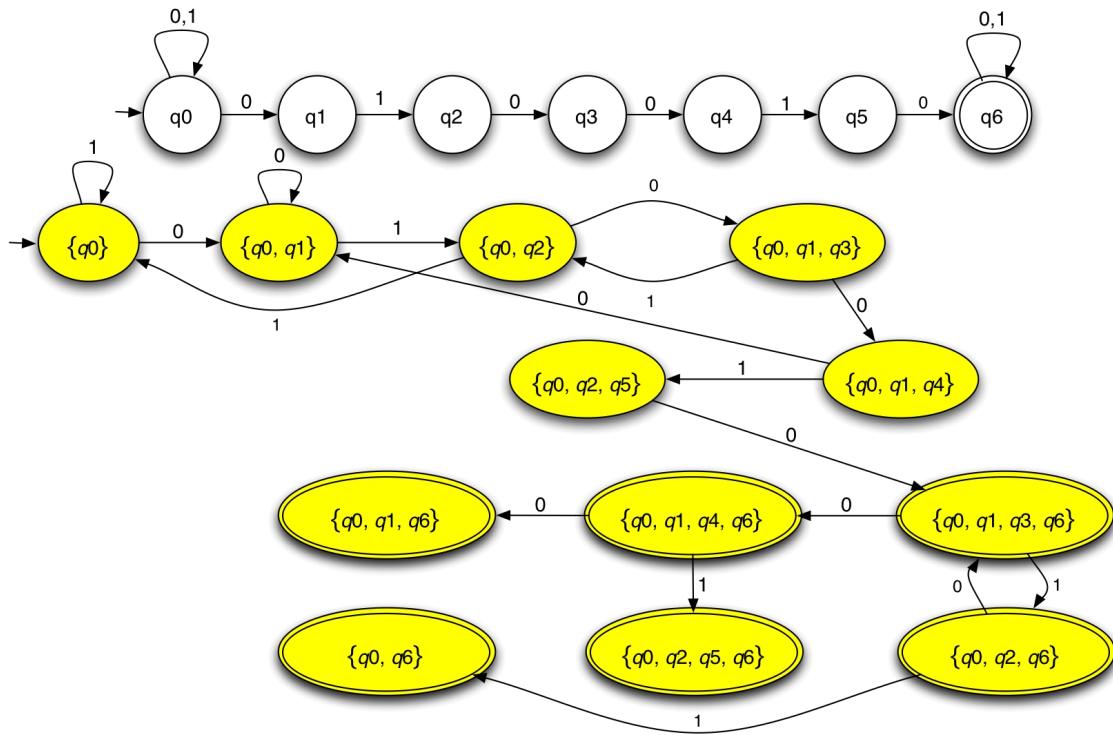
3.1.15 Paso 15:



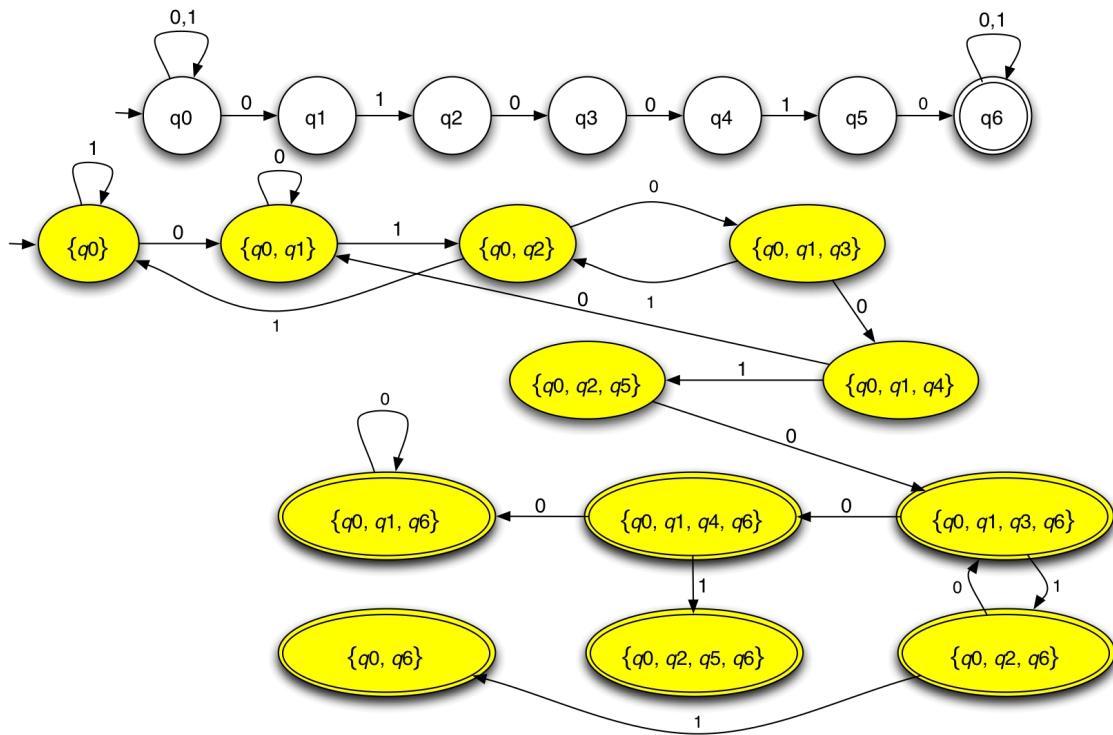
3.1.16 Paso 16:



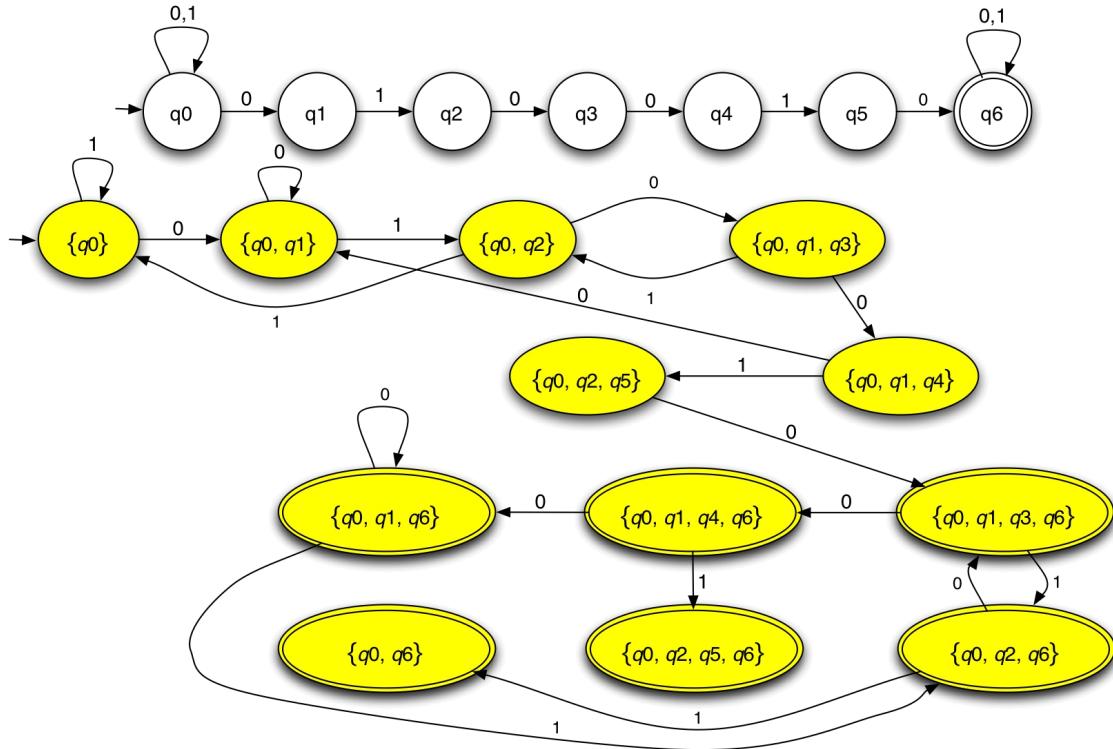
3.1.17 Paso 17:



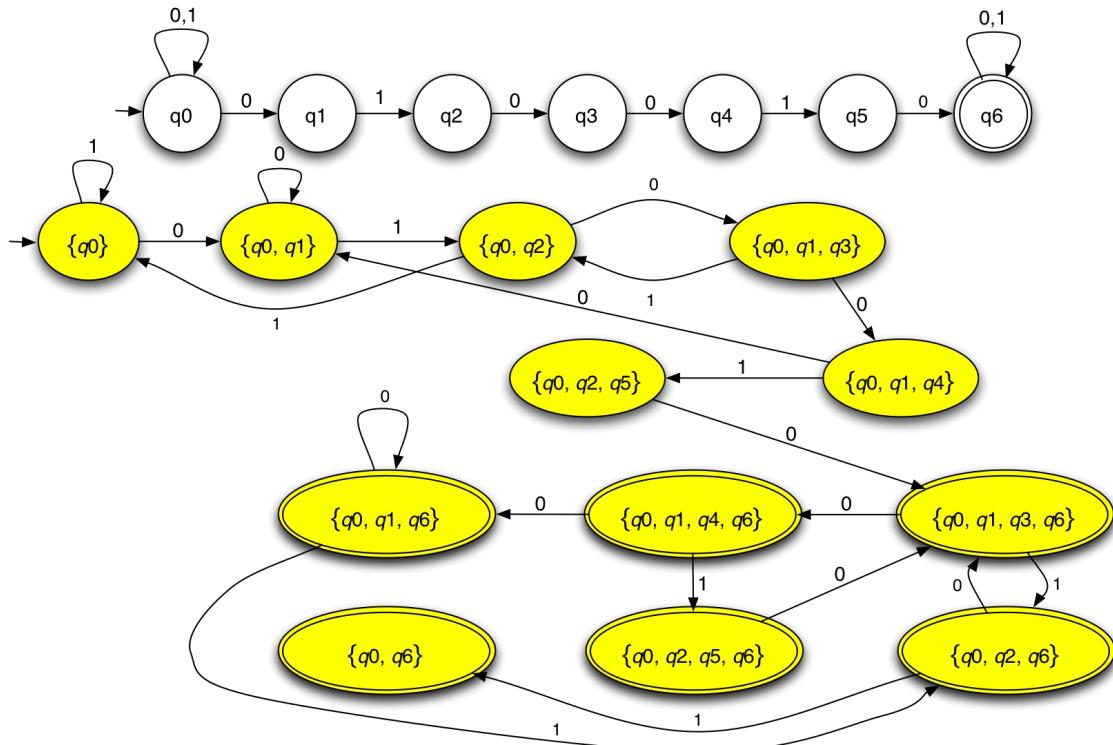
3.1.18 Paso 18:



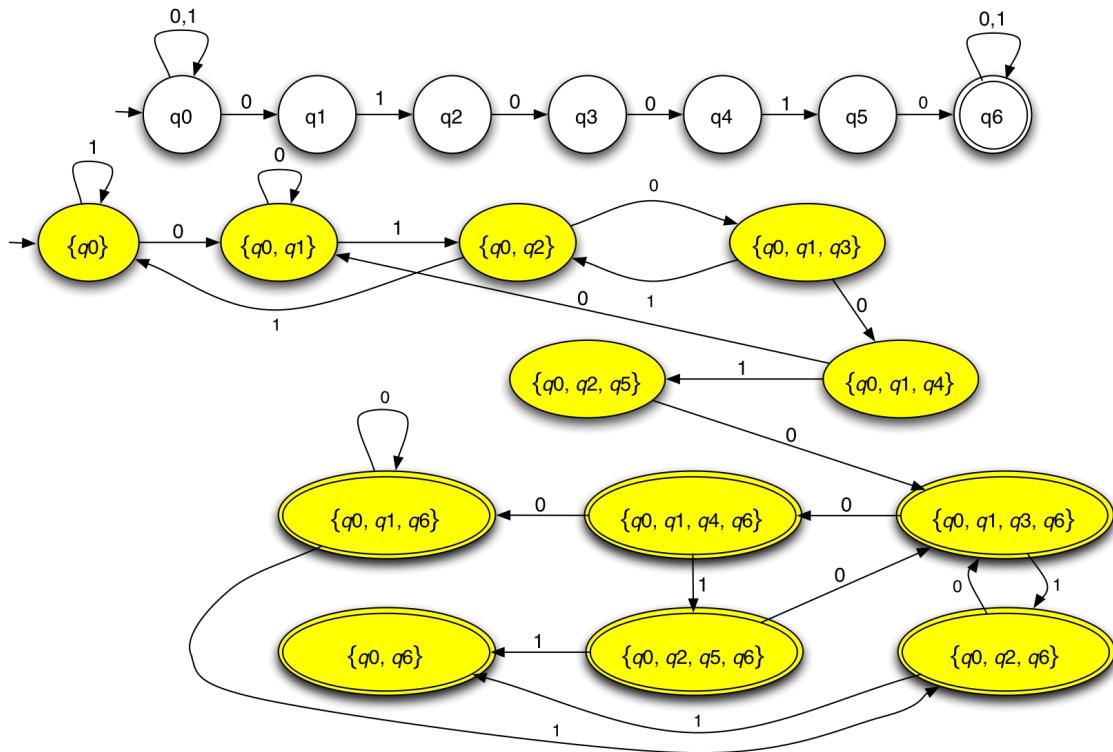
3.1.19 Paso 19:



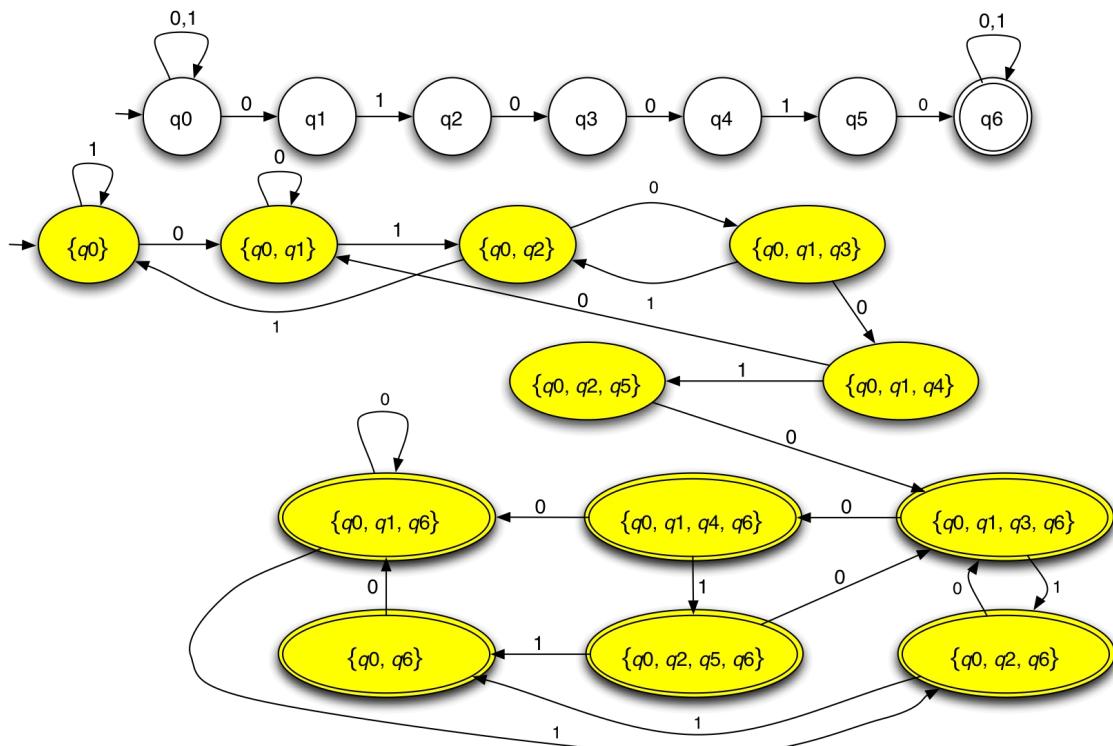
3.1.20 Paso 20:



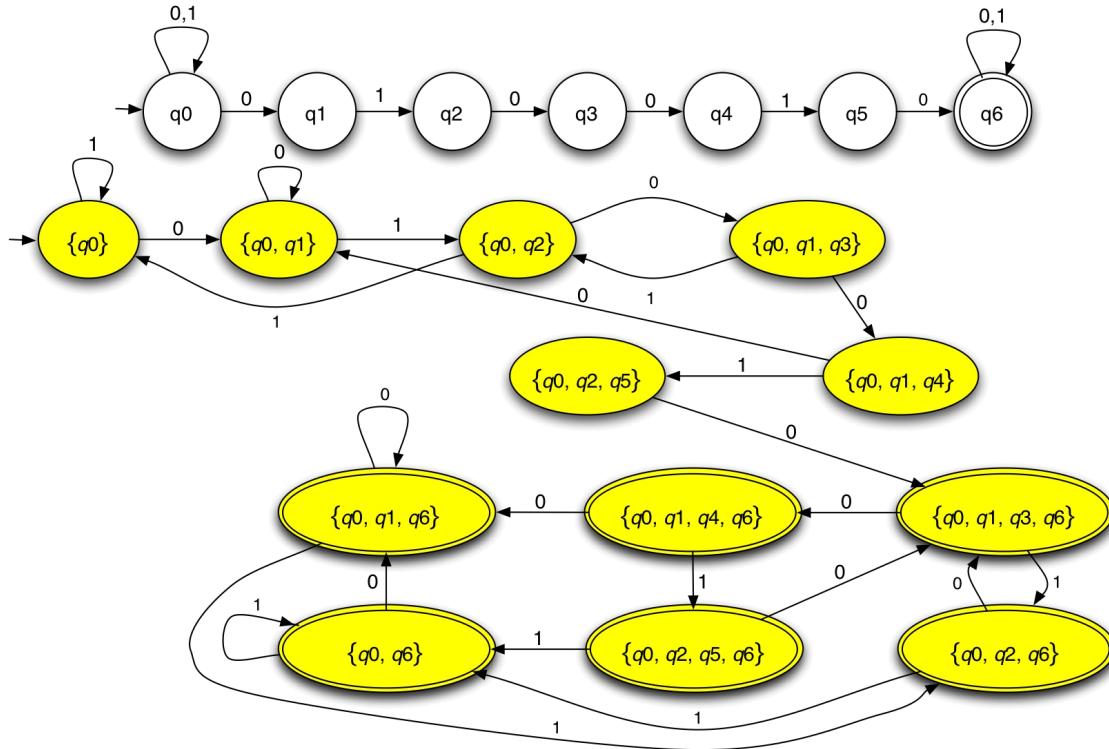
3.1.21 Paso 21:



3.1.22 Paso 22:



3.1.23 Paso 23:



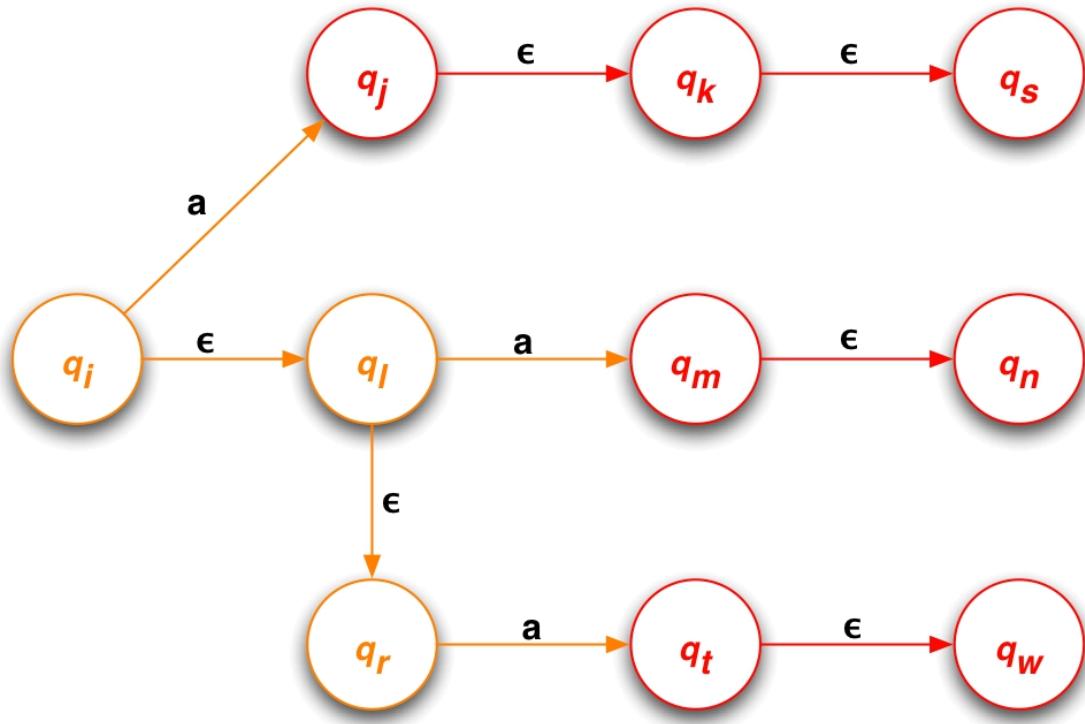
4 Autómatas Finitos No-determinísticos con Transiciones Nulas

- Un Autómata Finito no Determinístico con Transiciones Nulas es una quíntupla $M = (Q, A, \delta, q_0, F)$ donde
- Q es un conjunto finito llamado conjunto de estados
- A es un alfabeto llamado alfabeto de entrada
- δ es una aplicación llamada función de transición

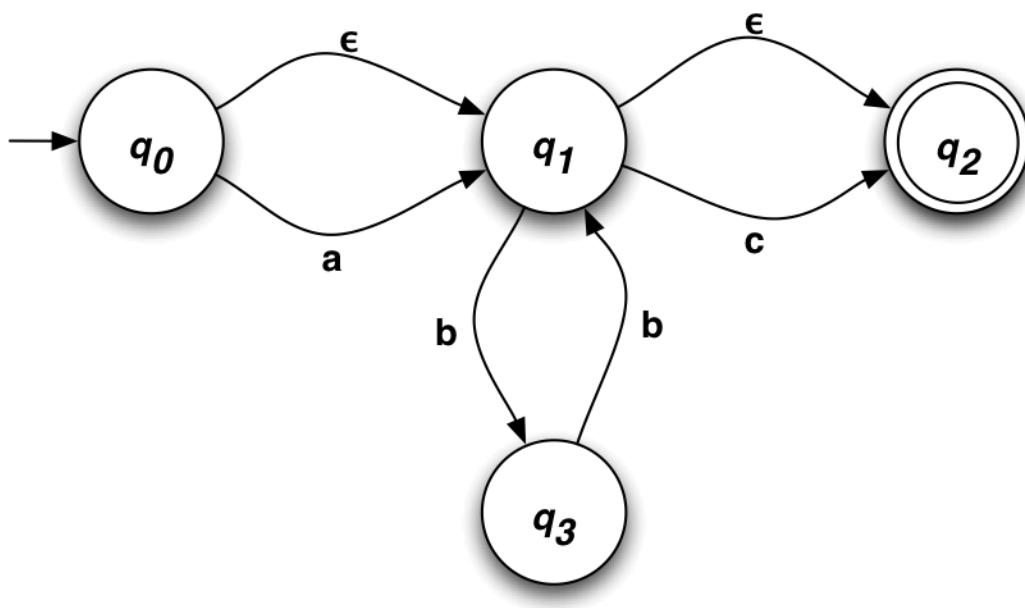
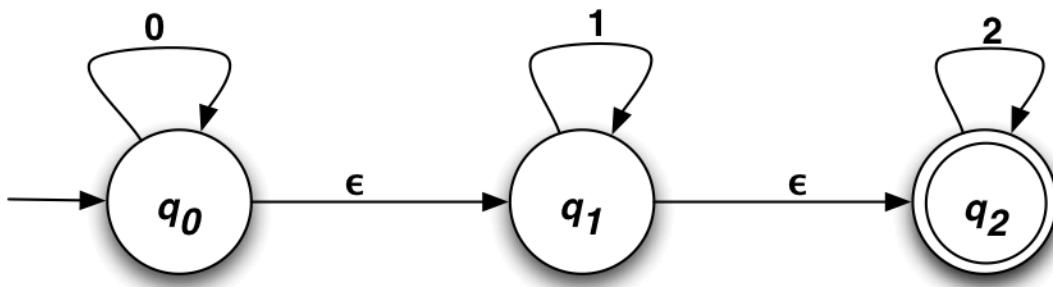
$$\delta : Q \times (A \cup \{\epsilon\}) \rightarrow \vartheta(Q)$$

- q_0 es un elemento de Q llamado estado inicial
- F es un subconjunto de Q , llamado estados finales

5 Opciones

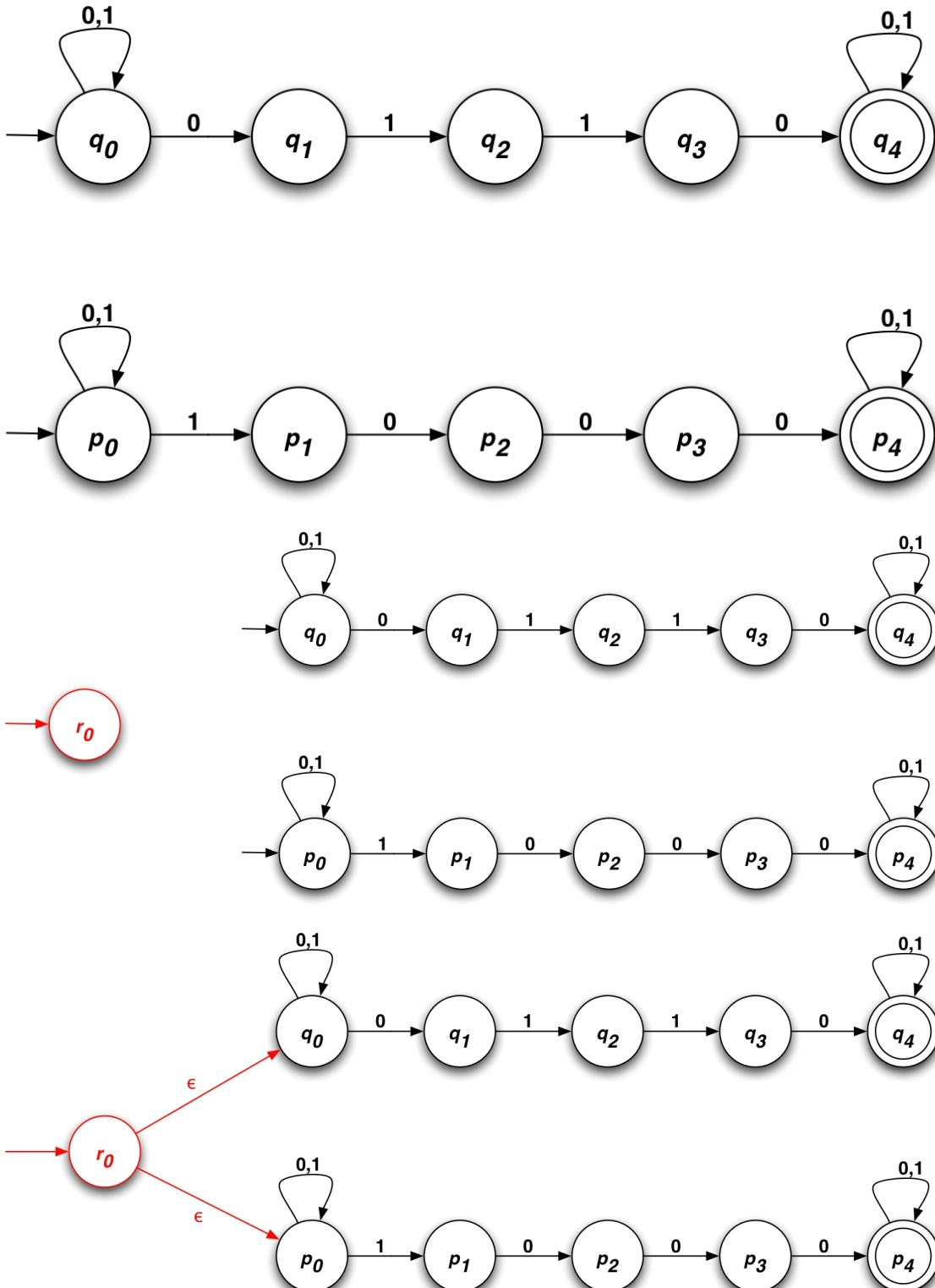


6 Ejemplos



7 Utilidad

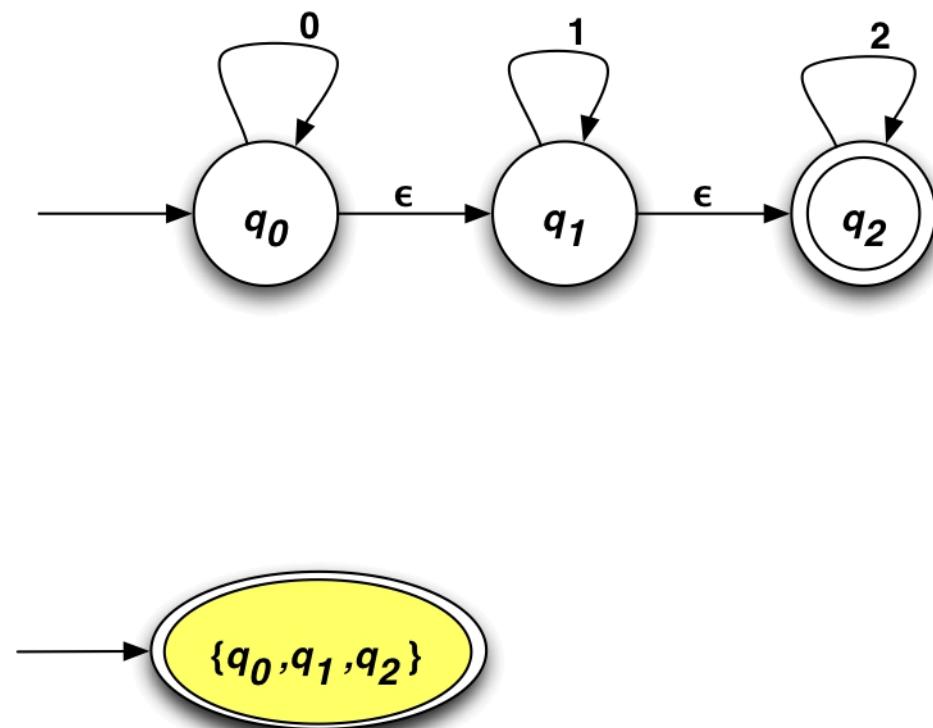
- Conjunto de palabras que tienen a 0110 o a 1000 como subcadena.



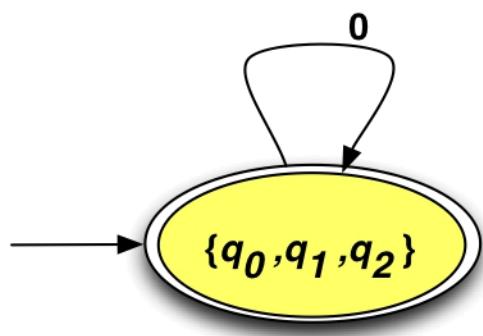
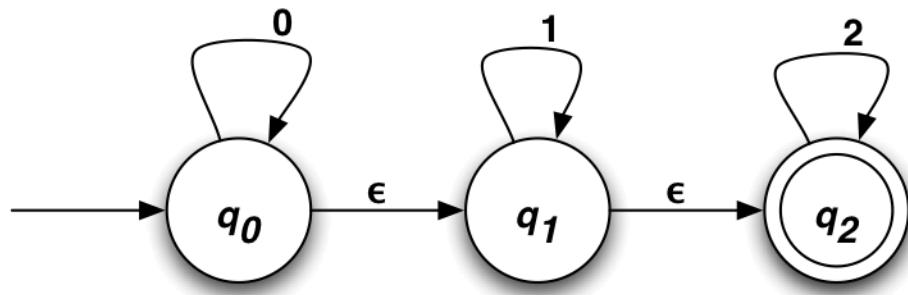
8 Equivalencia entre un Automáta Finito Determinístico y un Autómata Finito no Determinístico con Transiciones Nulas

- Dado un autómata finito determinístico M existe un autómata finito no determinístico con transiciones nulas M' que acepta el mismo lenguaje: $L(M) = L(M')$
- Es inmediato: sería un autómata en el que para cada símbolo del alfabeto de entrada hay siempre una opción y para cada estado $\delta(q, \epsilon) \neq \emptyset$
- Dado un autómata finito no determinista con transiciones nulas M existe un autómata finito determinista M' que acepta el mismo lenguaje: $L(M) = L(M')$

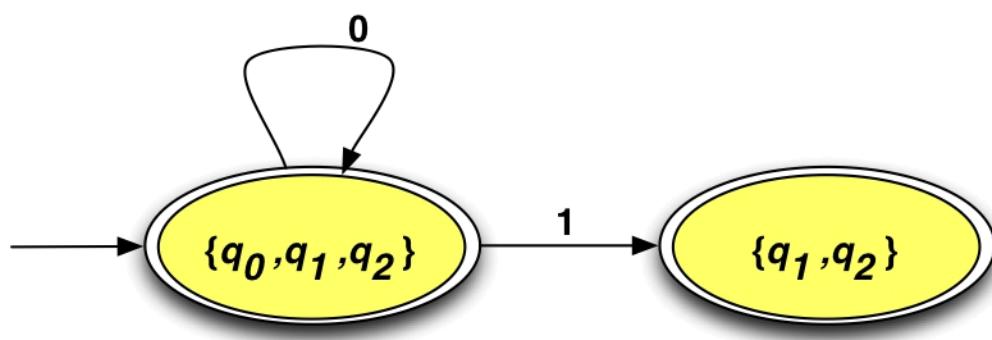
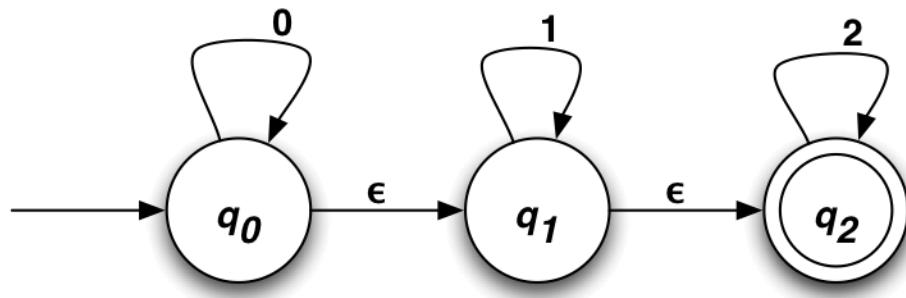
9 Ejemplo



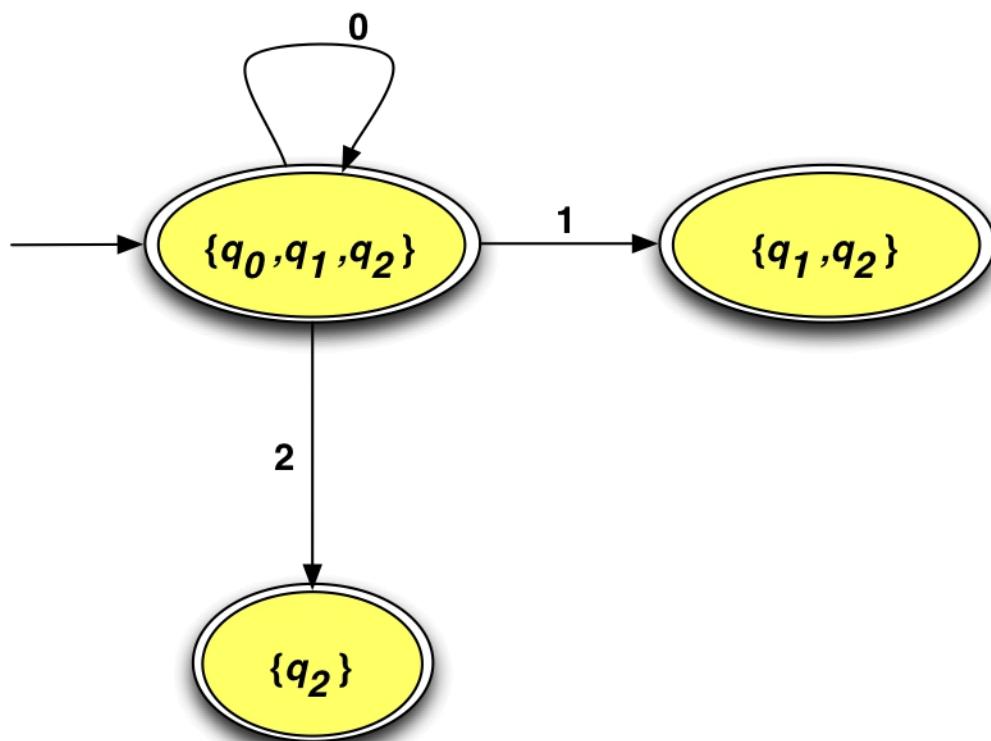
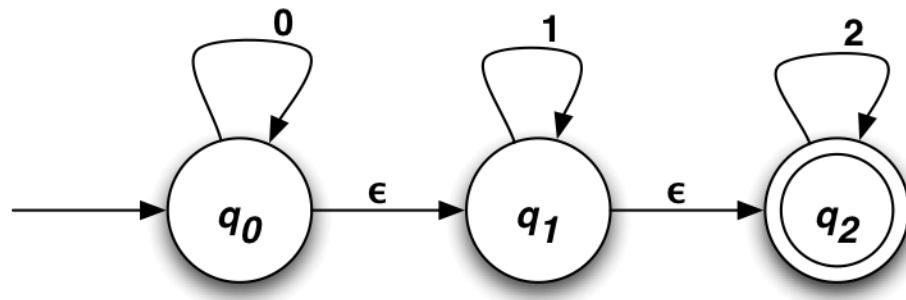
9.0.1 Paso 1:



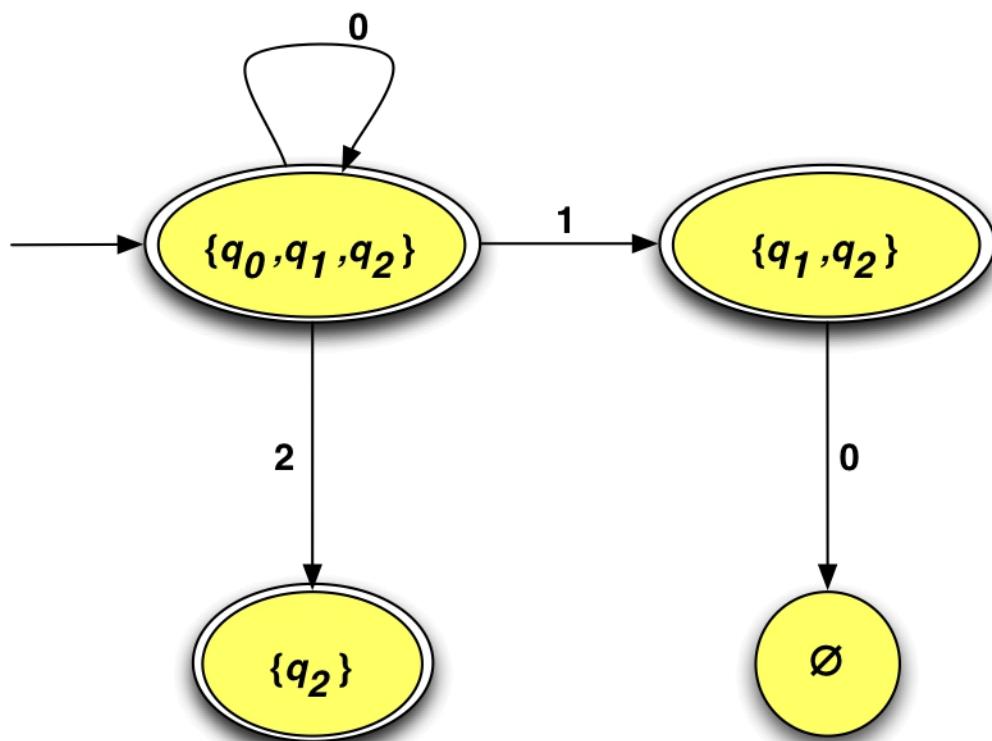
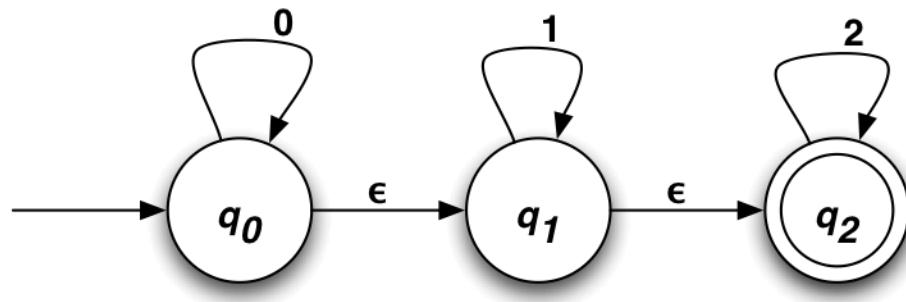
9.0.2 Paso 2:



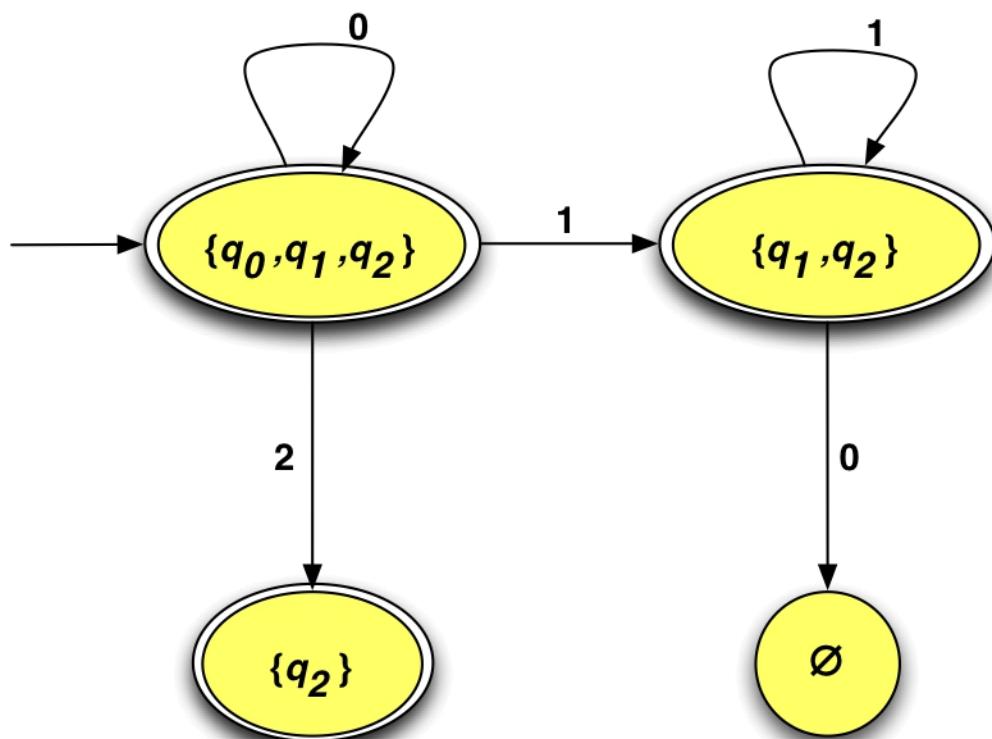
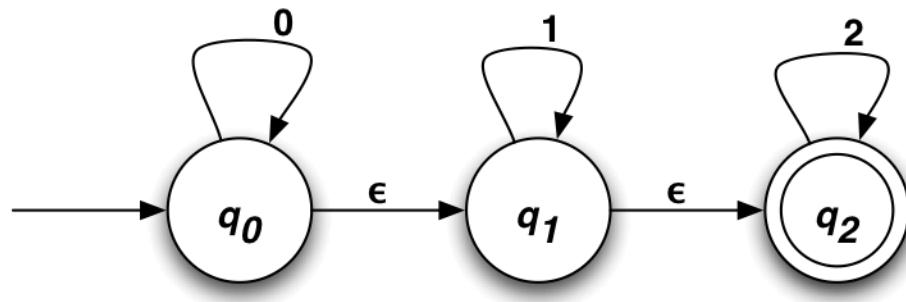
9.0.3 Paso 3:



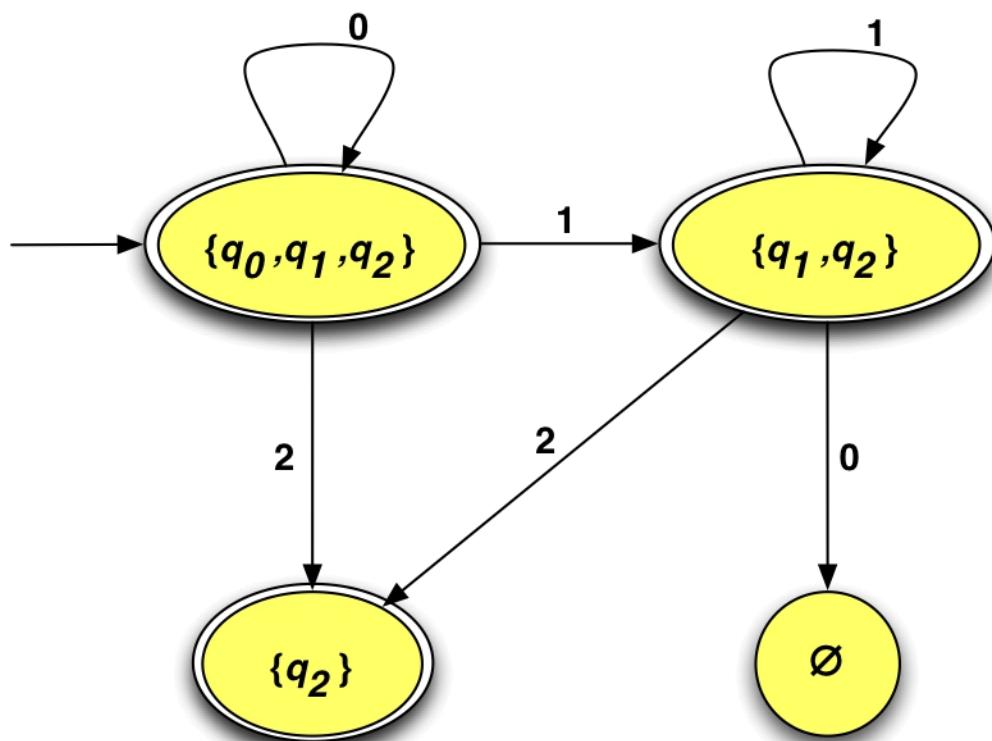
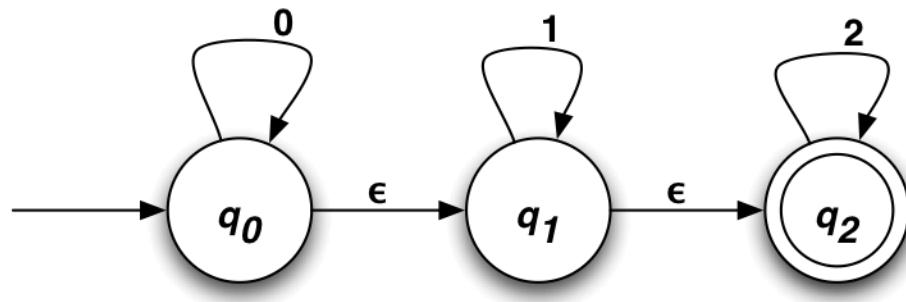
9.0.4 Paso 4:



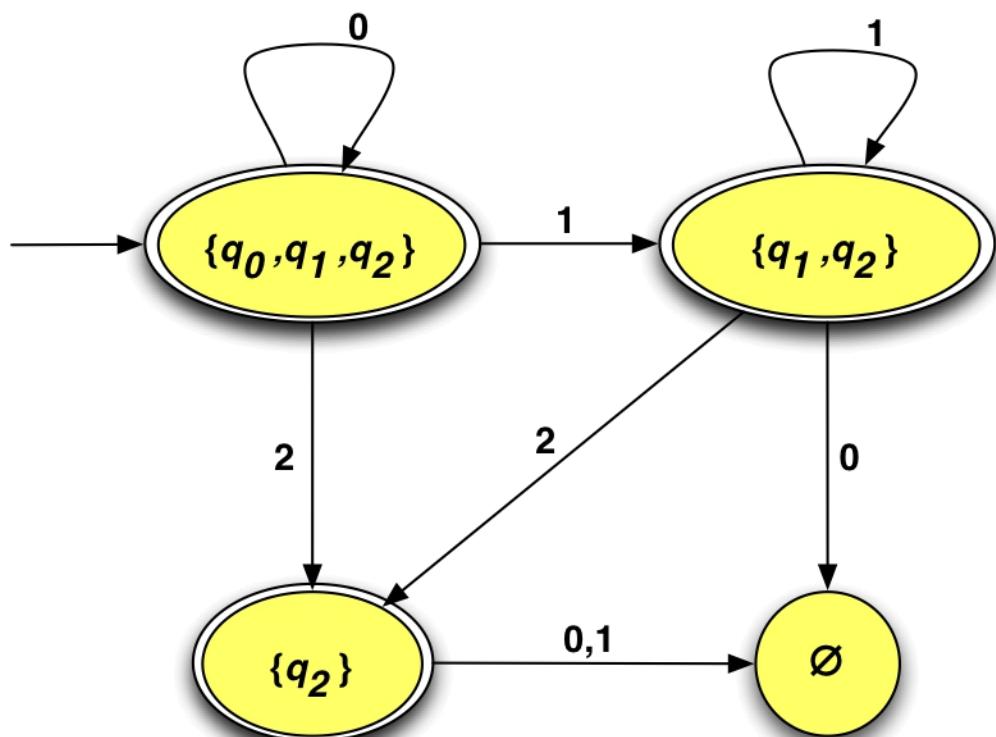
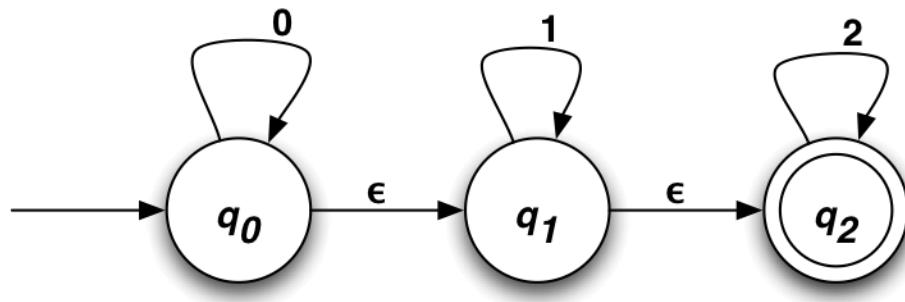
9.0.5 Paso 5:



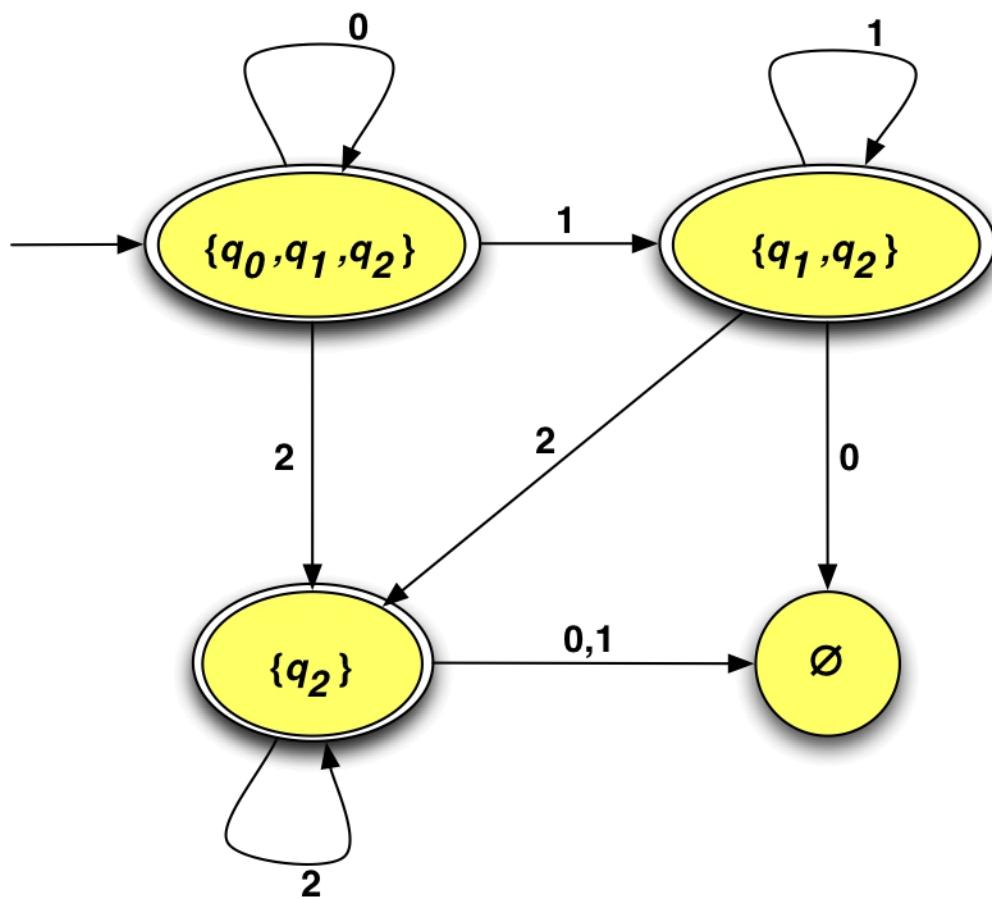
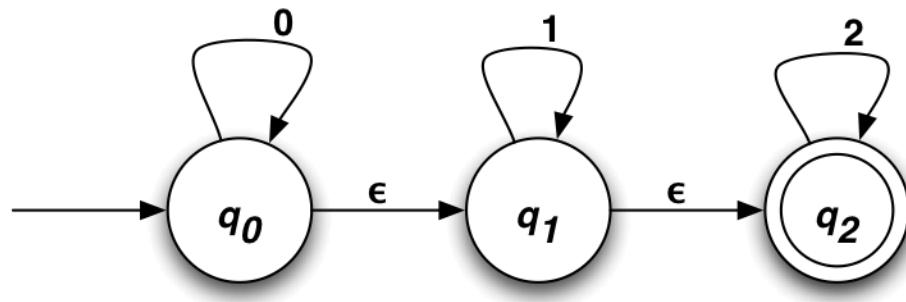
9.0.6 Paso 6:



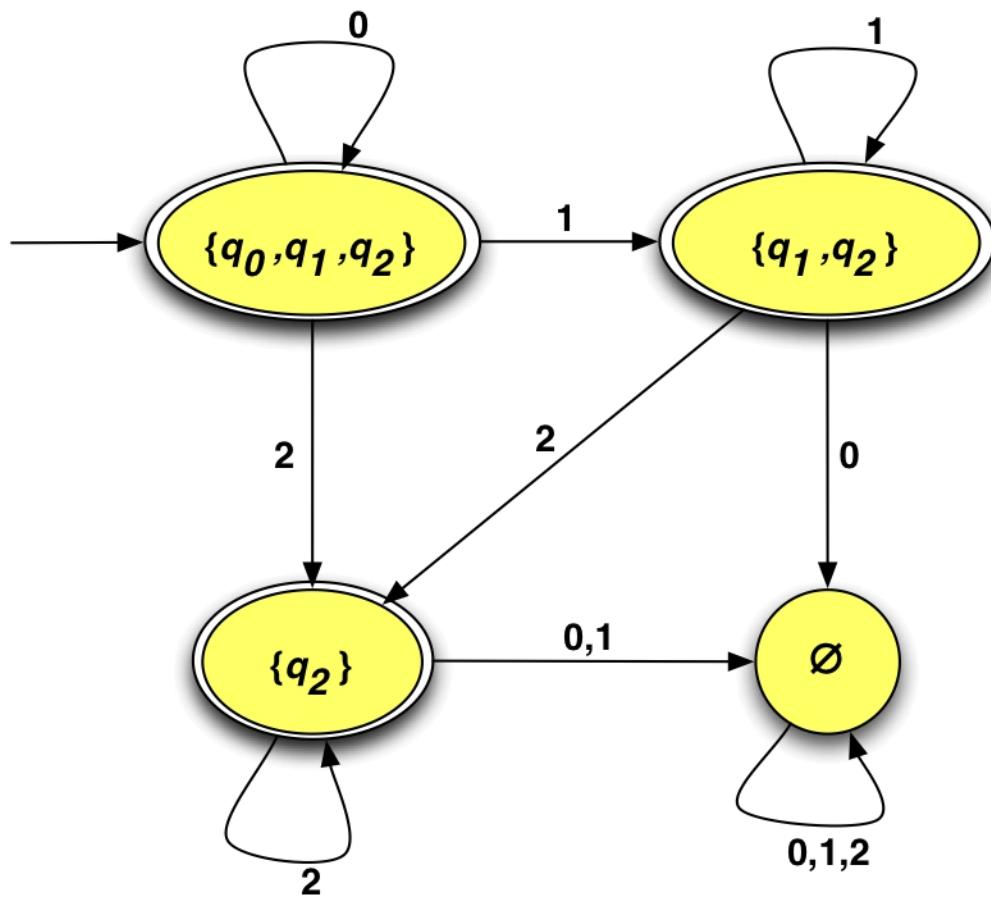
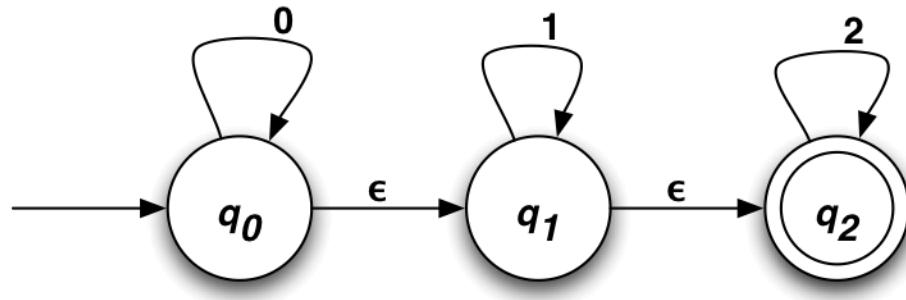
9.0.7 Paso 7:



9.0.8 Paso 8:



9.0.9 Paso 9:



10 ϵ -Clausura de un Estado

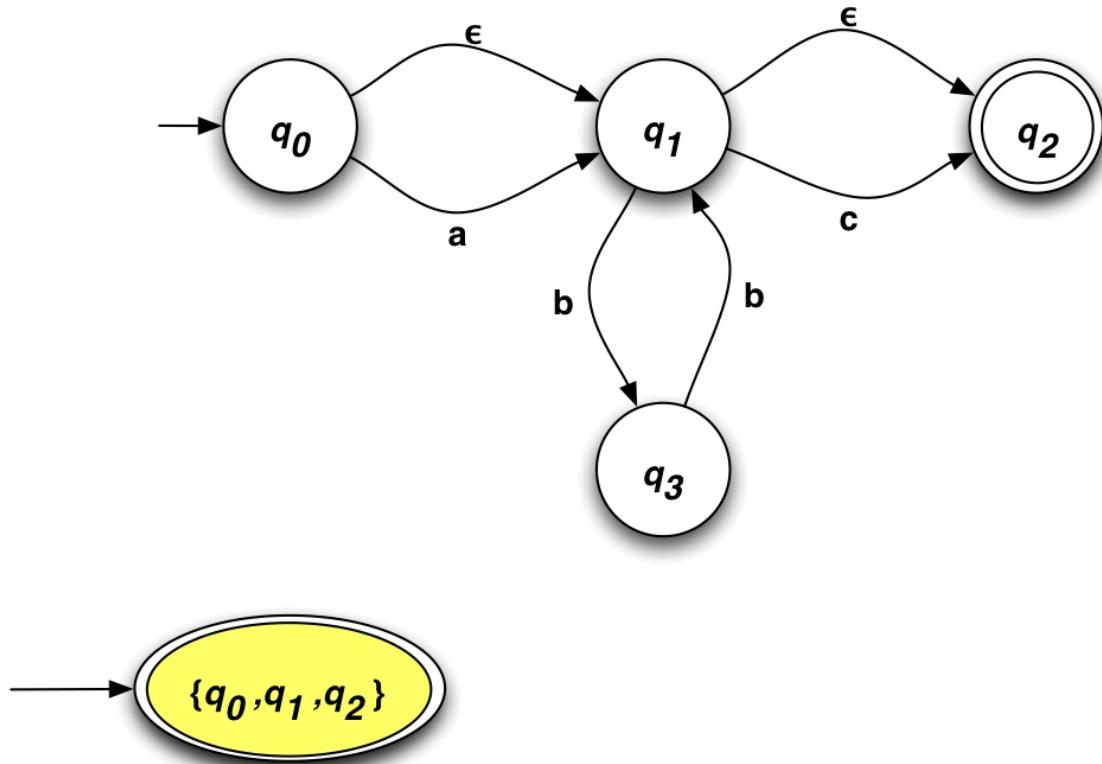
- Para construir M' a partir de M se requiere la noción de ϵ -clausura de un estado. Para un estado $q \in Q$, la ϵ -clausura de q , notada $\epsilon[q]$, es el conjunto de estados de M a los que se puede llegar desde q por 0, 1 o más transiciones ϵ . Nótese que, en general, $\epsilon[q] \neq \Delta(q, \epsilon)$.

La, $q \in \epsilon[q]$. la ϵ -clausura de un conjunto de estados $\{q_1, \dots, q_n\}$ se define por:

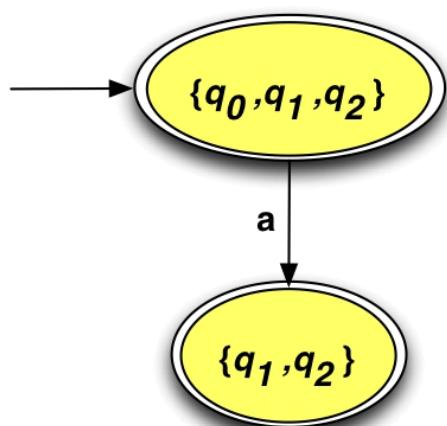
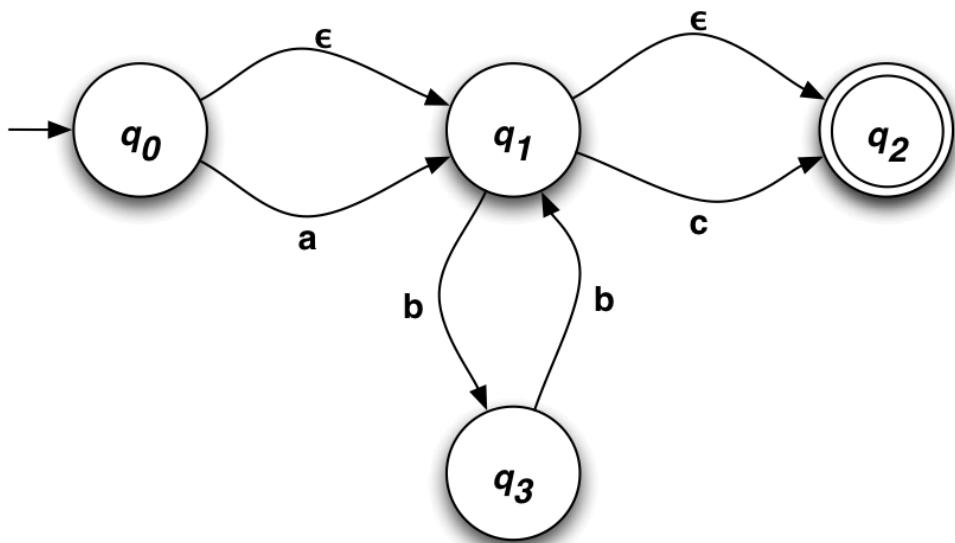
$$\epsilon[\{q_1, \dots, q_n\}] := \epsilon[q_1] \cup \dots \cup \epsilon[q_n]$$

11 Ejemplo

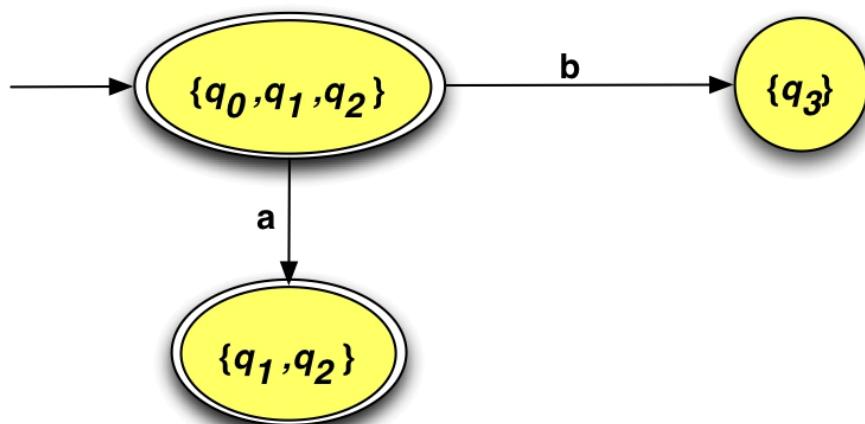
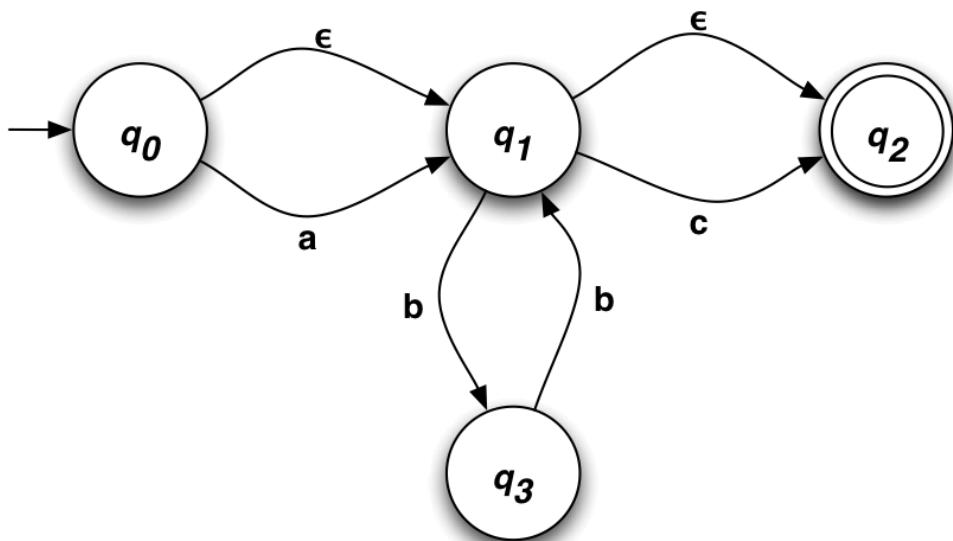
11.0.1 Paso 1:



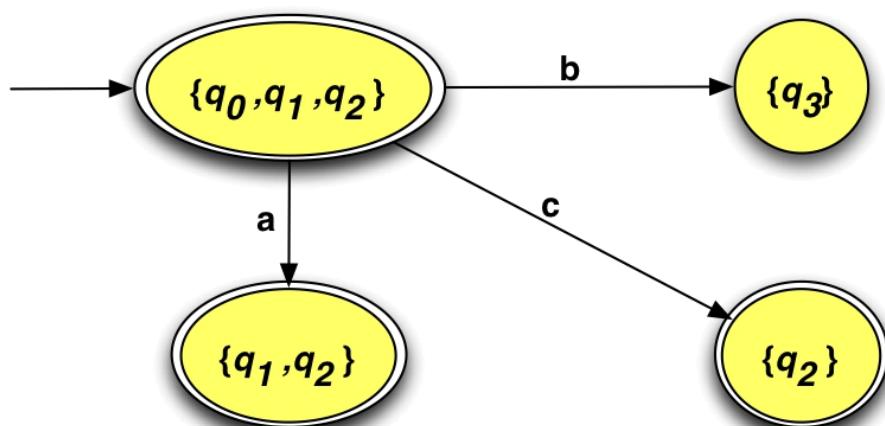
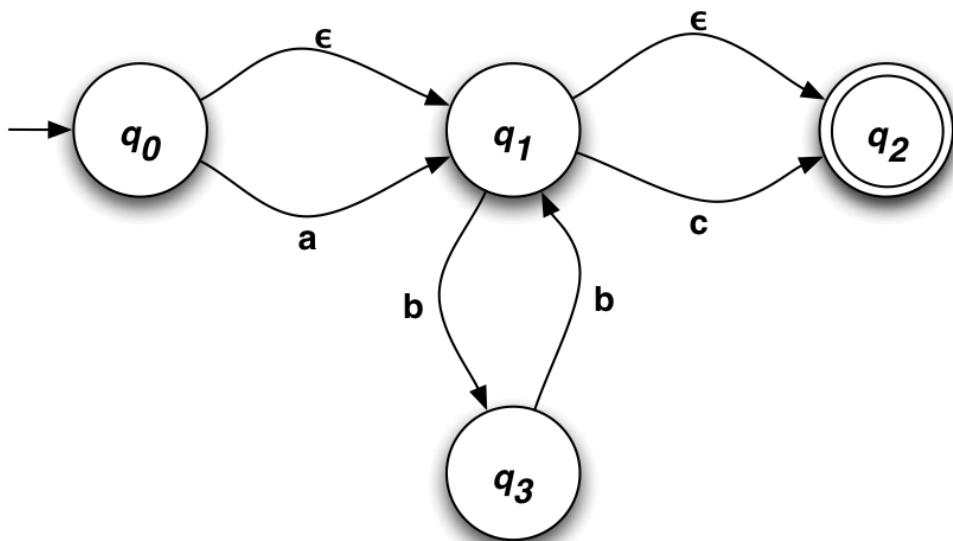
11.0.2 Paso 2:



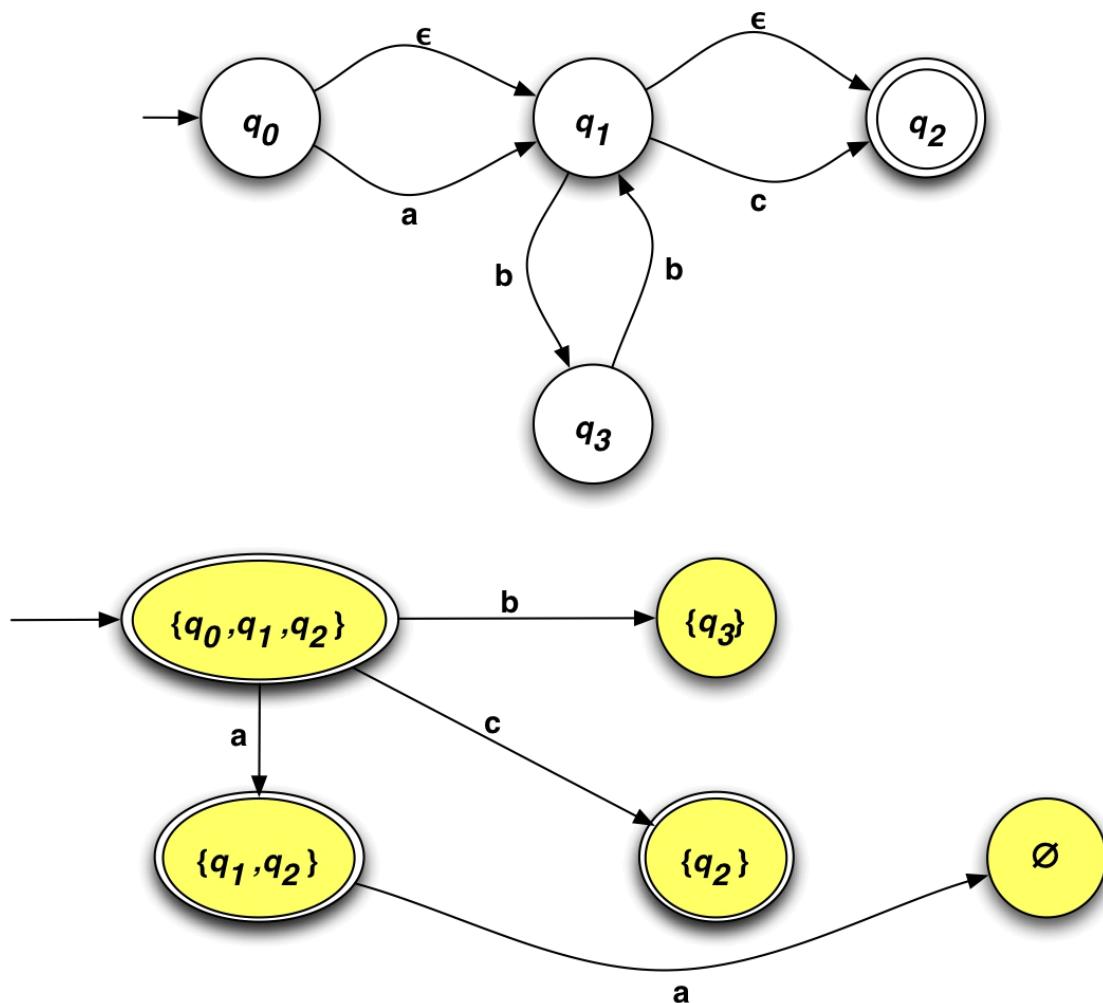
11.0.3 Paso 3:



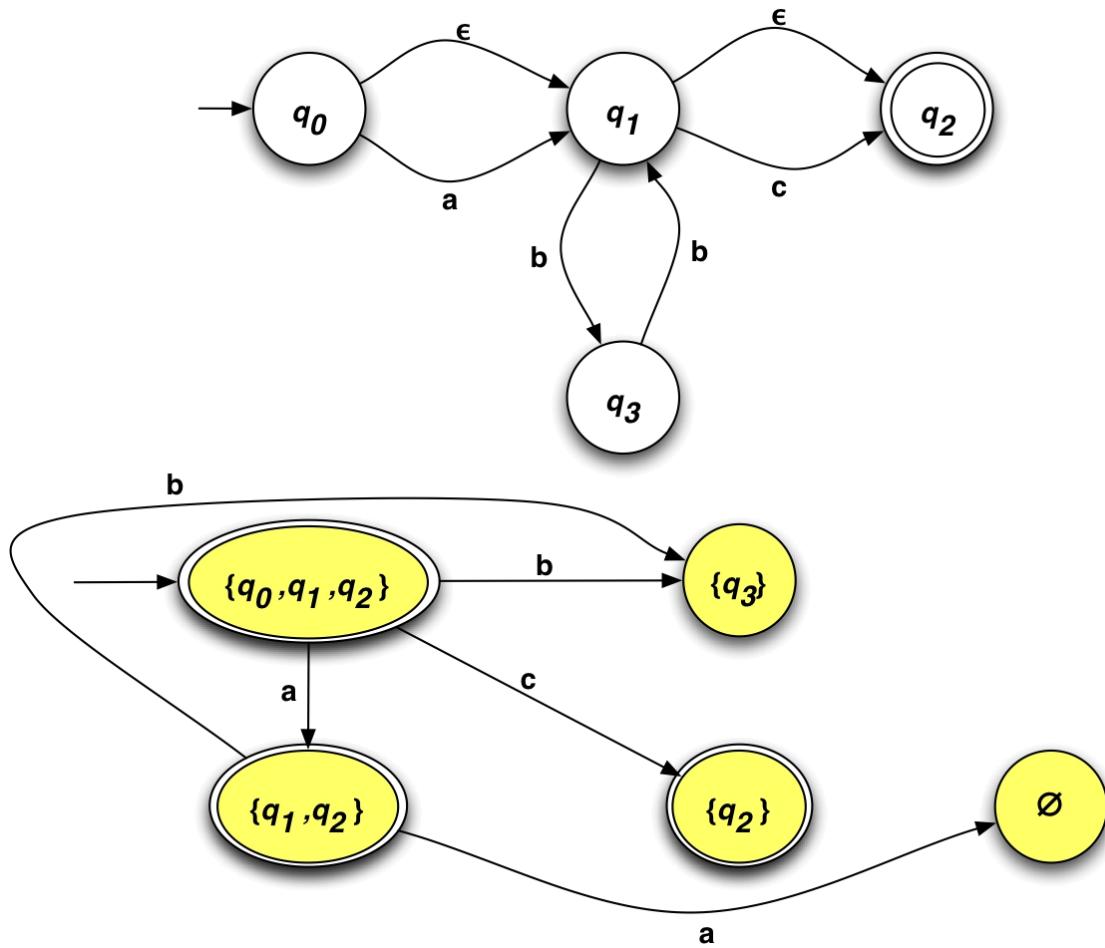
11.0.4 Paso 4:



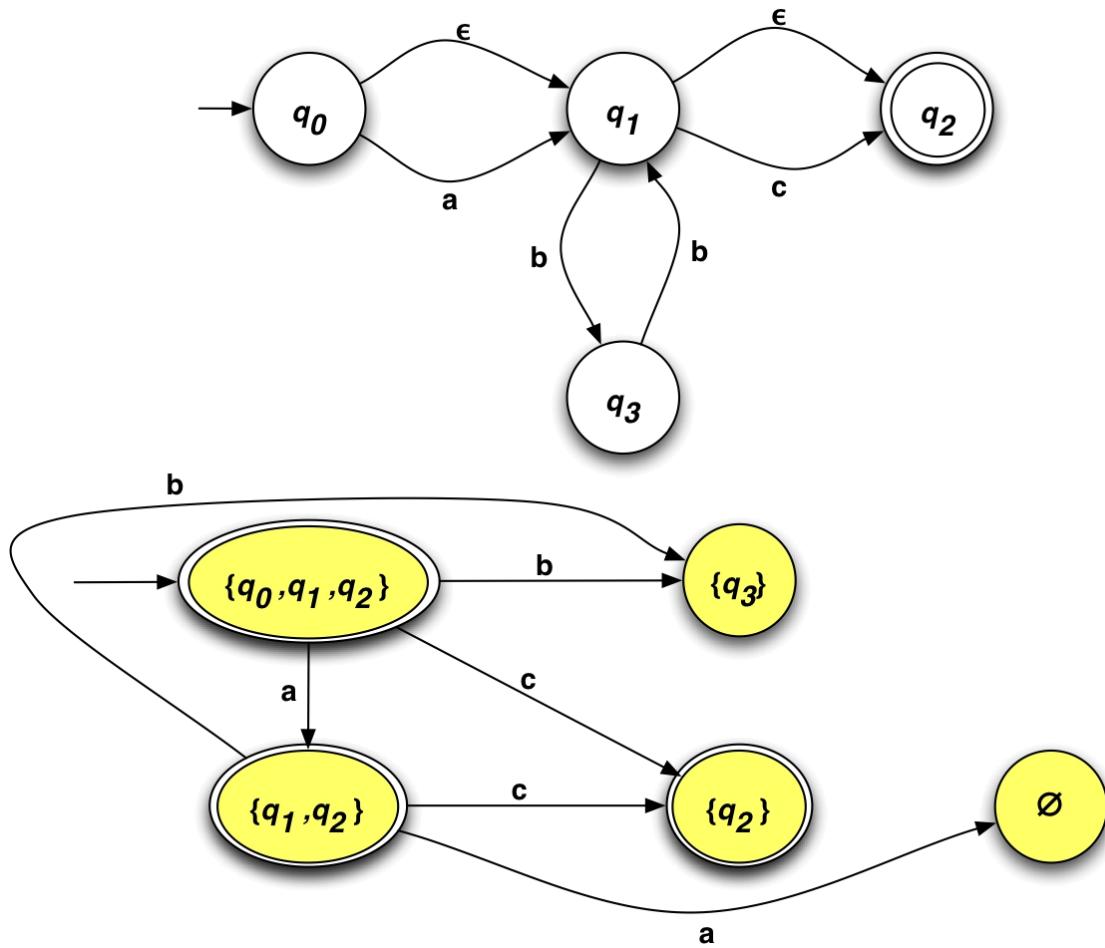
11.0.5 Paso 5:



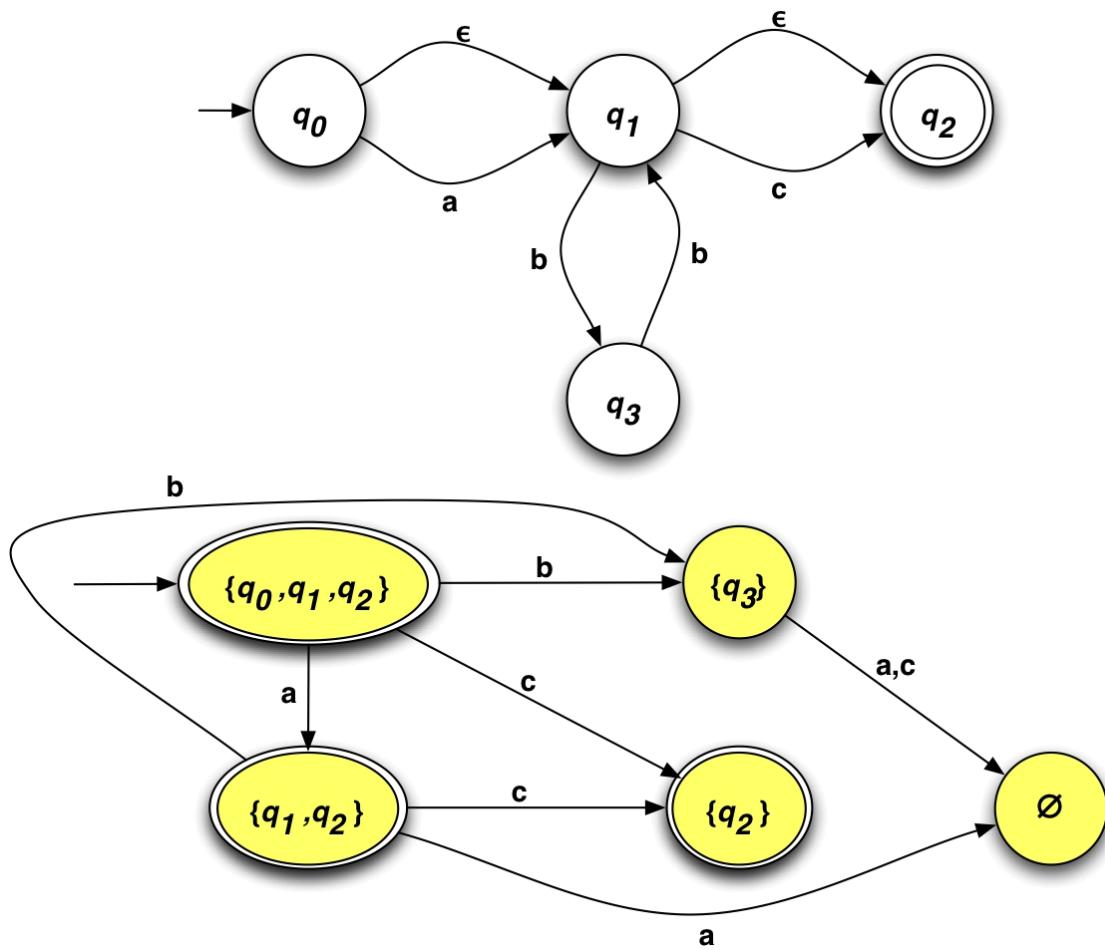
11.0.6 Paso 6:



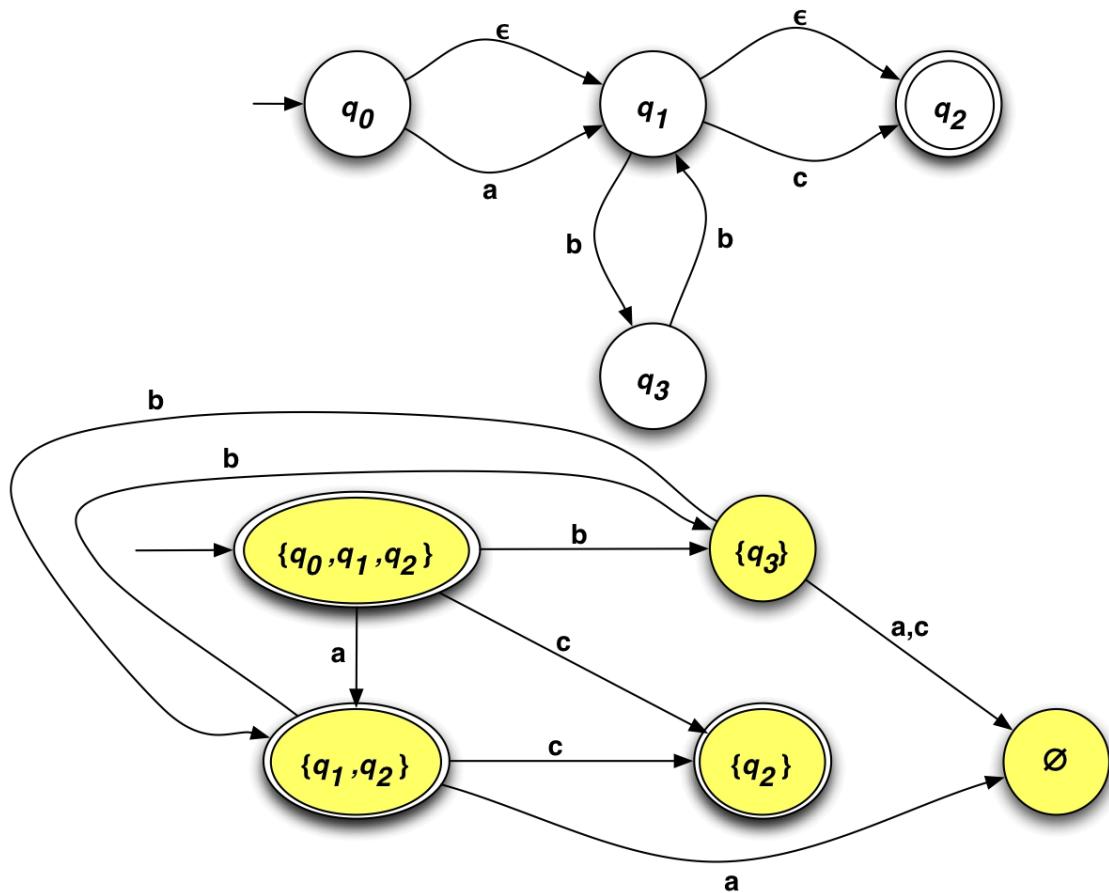
11.0.7 Paso 7:



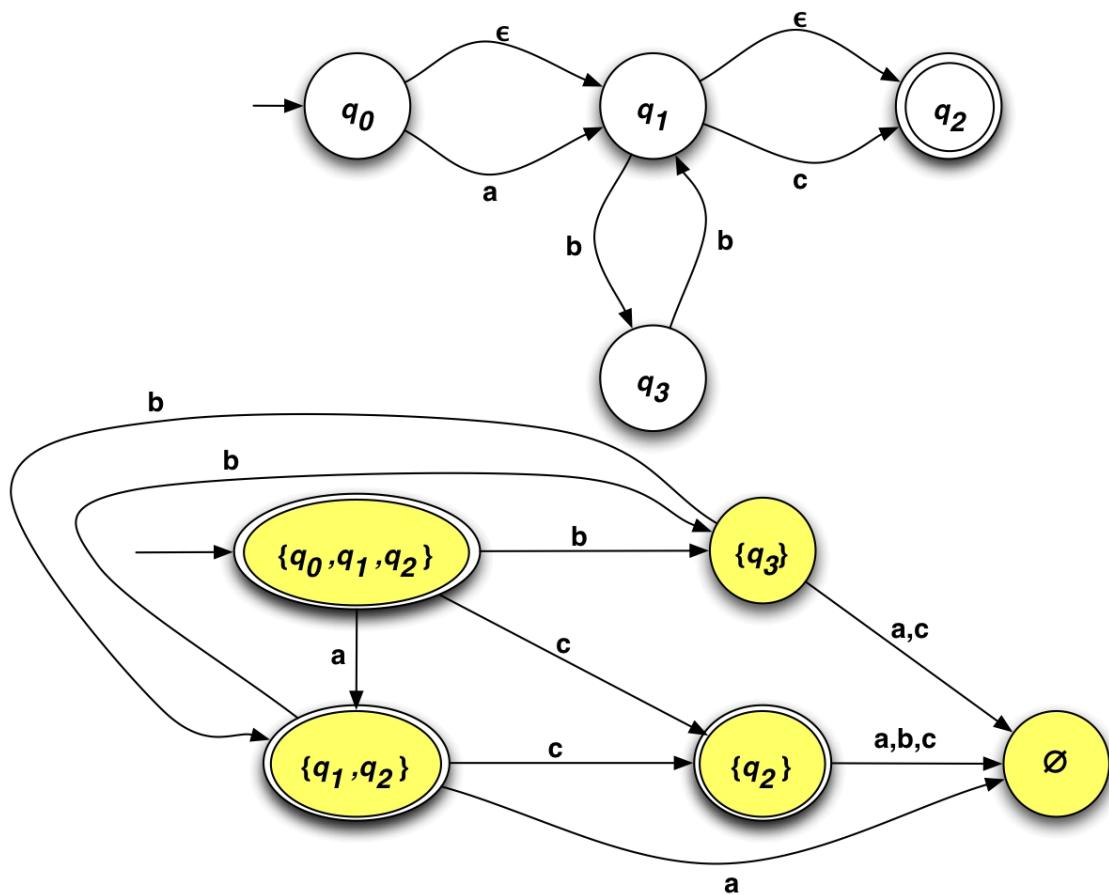
11.0.8 Paso 8:



11.0.9 Paso 9:



11.0.10 Paso 10:



11.0.11 Paso 11:

