

Príklad 6.1

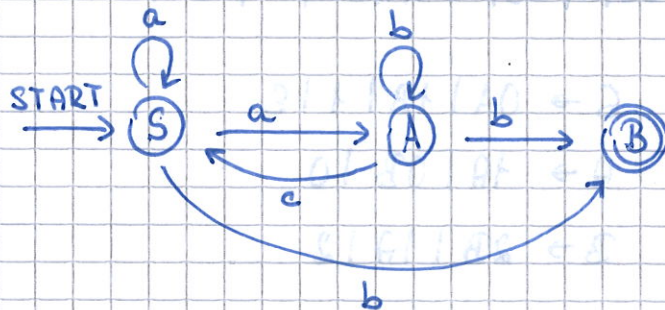
a) $G_1 = (\{S, A\}, \{a, b, c\}, P, S)$

$P:$ $S \rightarrow aS \mid aA \mid b$

$A \rightarrow bA \mid cS \mid b$

$M_1 = (\{S, A, B\}, \{a, b, c\}, S, S, \{B\})$

$\delta:$



b) $G_2 = (\{S, A, B\}, \{a, b, c\}, P, S)$

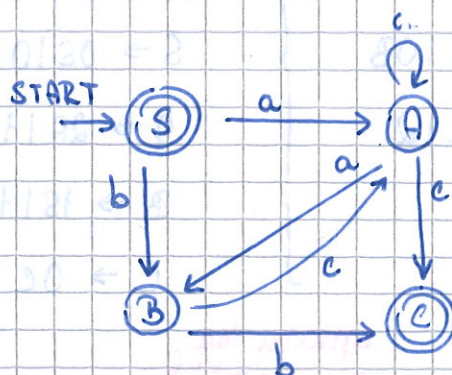
$P:$ $S \rightarrow aA \mid bB \mid \epsilon$

$A \rightarrow aA \mid aB \mid c$

$B \rightarrow cA \mid b$

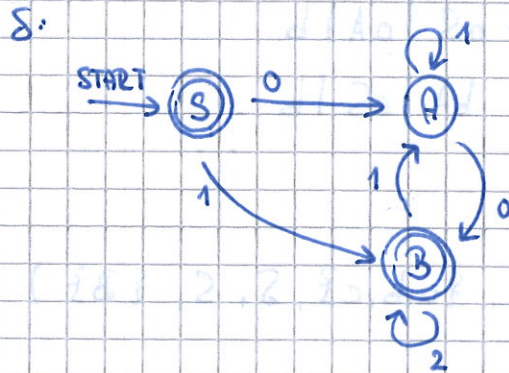
$M_2 = (\{S, A, B, C\}, \{a, b, c\}, S, S, \{S, C\})$

$\delta:$



Príklad 6.2

$$M_1 = (\{S, A, B\}, \{0, 1, 2\}, \delta, S, \{S, B\})$$



$$G_1 = (\{S, A, B\}, \{0, 1, 2\}, P, S)$$

P :

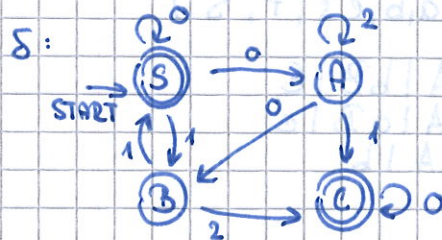
$$S \rightarrow 0A \mid 1B \mid 1 \mid \epsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow 1A \mid 0B \mid 0$$

$$B \rightarrow 2B \mid 1A \mid 2$$

Príklad 6.3

$$M_2 = (\{S, A, B, C\}, \{0, 1, 2\}, \delta, S, \{S, C\})$$



$$G_2 = (\{S, A, B, C, S'\}, \{0, 1, 2\}, P, S')$$

P :

$$S \rightarrow \underline{\epsilon} \mid 0\underline{S} \mid 0 \mid 1B \mid 0A$$

$$A \rightarrow 2A \mid 1C \mid 1 \mid 0B$$

$$B \rightarrow 1\underline{S} \mid 1 \mid 2C \mid 2$$

$$C \rightarrow 0C \mid 0$$

$$S' \rightarrow \underline{\epsilon \mid 0S \mid 0 \mid 1B \mid 0A}$$

$$S \rightarrow 0S \mid 0 \mid 1B \mid 0A$$

$$A \rightarrow 2A \mid 1C \mid 1 \mid 0B$$

$$B \rightarrow 1S \mid 1 \mid 2C \mid 2$$

$$C \rightarrow 0C \mid 0$$

GRAMATIKA
nemá regulárnu!
niekoľko

$$S \rightarrow \epsilon \in P$$

\uparrow
S se myšľuje
na množine stavov pravidiel

úprava na
reg. gramatiku

Příklad 6.4

1. metoda sousedů

$$V = (a+b)^* ab (a+b)^*$$

$$V' = (a_1+b_2)^* a_3 b_4 (a_5+b_6)^*$$

množina
začátečních
symbolů

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{a_1, b_2, a_3\}$$

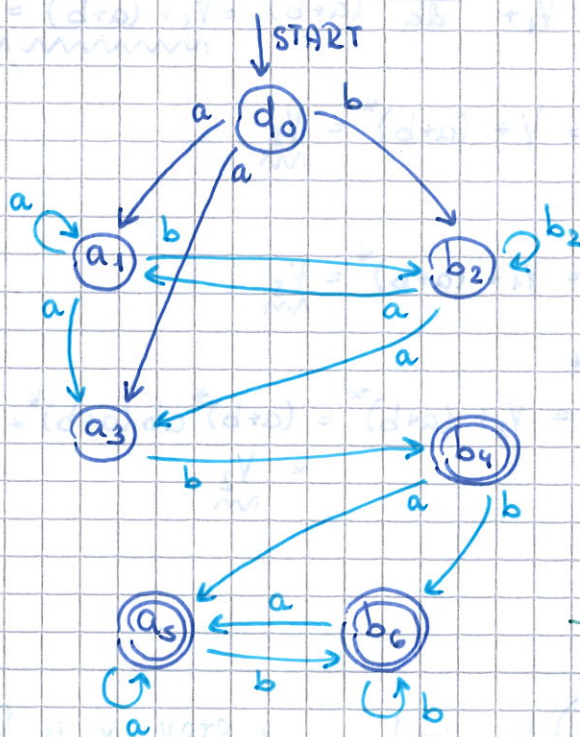
množina
sousedů

$$\mathbb{P} = \{a_1 a_1, a_1 b_2, a_1 a_3, b_2 a_1, b_2 b_2, b_2 a_3, \\ a_3 b_4, b_4 a_5, b_4 b_6, a_5 a_5, a_5 b_6, \\ b_6 a_5, b_6 b_6\}$$

množina
konečných
symbolů

$$\mathbb{F} = \{b_6, a_5, b_4\}$$

! KONEČNÝ STAV JE
TAKÉ q_0 iff
 $\varepsilon \in R(V)$



- výsledný automát je
okroužlený nedeterministický
homogenní KA

- pokud je úkolem postavit min. DKA \Rightarrow lepší výsledný
automat do tabulky, poté determinizace a
minimalizace

2. metoda derivaci

$$V = (a+b)^* ab (a+b)^*$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{dV}{da} \right) &= \frac{d(a+b)^*}{da} ab(a+b)^* + \frac{da}{da} b(a+b)^* = \frac{d(a+b)}{da} (a+b)^* ab(a+b)^* + \\ &\quad \varepsilon b(a+b)^* = (\varepsilon + \phi) (a+b)^* ab(a+b)^* + b(a+b)^* = \\ &= (a+b)^* ab(a+b)^* + b(a+b)^* = \underline{V + b(a+b)^*} = \underline{V_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{dV}{db} \right) = (a+b)^* ab(a+b)^* = \underline{V}$$

$$\left(\frac{dV_1}{da} \right) = \frac{dV}{da} + \frac{db(a+b)^*}{da} = V_1 + \phi = \underline{V_1}$$

$$\left(\frac{dV_1}{db} \right) = \frac{dV}{db} + \frac{db(a+b)^*}{db} = \underline{V + (a+b)^*} = \underline{V_2}$$

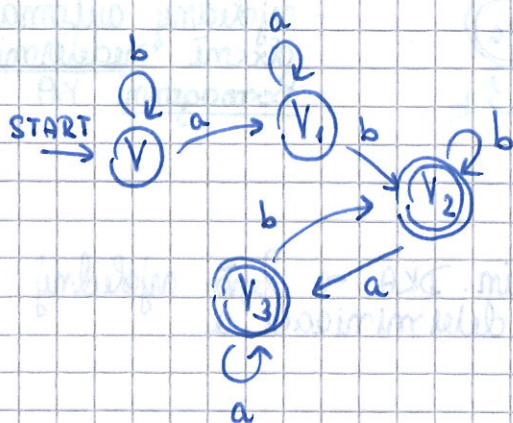
$$\left(\frac{dV_2}{da} \right) = \frac{dV}{da} + \frac{d(a+b)^*}{da} = V_1 + \frac{d(a+b)}{da} (a+b)^* = \underline{V_1 + (a+b)^*} = \underline{V_3}$$

$$\left(\frac{dV_2}{db} \right) = \frac{dV}{db} + \frac{d(a+b)^*}{db} = V + (a+b)^* = \underline{V_2}$$

$$\left(\frac{dV_3}{da} \right) = \frac{dV_1}{da} + \frac{d(a+b)^*}{da} = V_1 + (a+b)^* = \underline{V_3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{dV_3}{db} \right) &= \frac{dV_1}{db} + \frac{d(a+b)^*}{db} = V_2 + (a+b)^* = (a+b)^* ab(a+b)^* + (a+b)^* + \cancel{(a+b)^*} \\ &= \underline{V_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= (a+b)^* ab(a+b)^* \\ V_1 &= (a+b)^* ab(a+b)^* + b(a+b)^* \\ V_2 &= (a+b)^* ab(a+b)^* + (a+b)^* \\ V_3 &= (a+b)^* ab(a+b)^* + b(a+b)^* + (a+b)^* \end{aligned}$$



• $STAY$ x je pomocný iff $\varepsilon \in P(x)$

• $(x) \xrightarrow{a} (y)$ iff $\frac{dx}{da} = y$

Příklad 6.5

$$a) \quad a^* b (a + b c^*)^* c^*$$

$$V = a_1^* b_2 (a_3 + b_4 c_5^*)^* c_6^*$$

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{a_1, b_2\} \quad \mathbb{F} = \{c_6, c_5, b_4, a_3, b_2\}$$

$$\mathbb{P} = \{a_1 a_1, a_1 b_2, b_2 a_3, b_2 b_4, b_2 c_6, a_3 a_3, a_3 b_4, a_3 c_6, \\ b_4 c_5, b_4 a_3, b_4 c_6, c_5 a_3, c_5 b_4, c_5 c_6, c_6 c_6, \\ b_4 b_4, c_5 c_5\}$$

$$b) \quad (a_1^* b_2 a_3^* + b_4 c_5)^*$$

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{a_1, b_2, b_4\} \quad \mathbb{F} = \{c_5, a_3, b_2\}$$

$$\mathbb{P} = \{a_1 a_1, a_1 b_2, b_2 a_3, b_2 b_4, b_2 a_1, b_2 b_2, \\ a_3 a_3, a_3 b_4, a_3 a_1, a_3 b_2, b_4 c_5, c_5 b_4, \\ c_5 a_1, c_5 b_2\}$$

POZOR!
 $\emptyset \in \mathbb{F}$,
 protože
 $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{P}(V)$

$$c) \quad ((c_1^* + a_2^* d_3) (a_4^* b_5 a_6^* + b_4 d_8))^*$$

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{c_1, a_2, d_3, a_4, b_5, b_4\}$$

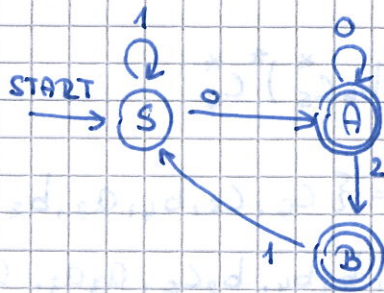
$$\mathbb{F} = \{d_8, a_6, b_5\}$$

$$\mathbb{P} = \{c_1 c_1, c_1 a_4, c_1 b_5, c_1 b_4, a_2 a_2, a_2 d_3, \\ d_3 a_4, d_3 b_5, d_3 b_4, a_4 a_4, a_4 b_5, \\ b_5 a_6, b_5 c_1, b_5 a_2, b_5 d_3, b_5 a_4, b_5 b_5, b_5 b_4, \\ a_6 a_6, a_6 c_1, a_6 a_2, a_6 d_3, a_6 a_4, a_6 b_5, a_6 b_4, \\ b_4 d_8, d_8 c_1, d_8 a_2, d_8 d_3, d_8 a_4, d_8 b_5, \\ d_8 b_4\}$$

opět
 $\emptyset \in \mathbb{F}$

Příklad 6.6

$M_1 = (\{S, A, B\}, \{0, 1, 2\}, S, S, \{A, B\})$, kde S :



1. metoda regulárních rovnic - přechodí přechody

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \underline{E} + S1 + B1 \\ A &= A0 + S0 \\ B &= A2 \end{aligned}$$

řady!

- řadím po koncoví stavy
- u počátečního stavu přidávám E
- přechodí hrany!

$$S = S1 + E + A21$$

$$\underline{A = A0 + S0} \rightarrow \underline{A = S00^*}$$

$$S = S1 + E + S00^*21$$

$$\underline{A = (1 + 00^*21)^* 00^*}$$

$$S = S(1 + 00^*21) + E$$

$$\underline{S = (1 + 00^*21)^*}$$

$$\underline{B = (1 + 00^*21)^* 00^* 2}$$

$$\underline{Y = (1 + 00^*21)^* 00^* \cdot (E + 2)}$$

2. metoda regulárních rovnic - odchodí přechody

$$S = 1S + 0A$$

$$A = 0A + 2B + \underline{\epsilon}$$

$$\underline{B = 1S + \epsilon}$$

• řádky pro počáteční stav

• u koncových stavů přidám ϵ

• odchodí pruhy!

$$S = 1S + 0A$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{S = 1^* 0A}$$

$$\underline{A = 0A + 2(1S + \epsilon) + \epsilon}$$

$$A = 0A + 2(1^* 0A + \epsilon) + \epsilon$$

$$A = 0A + 21^* 0A + 2 + \epsilon$$

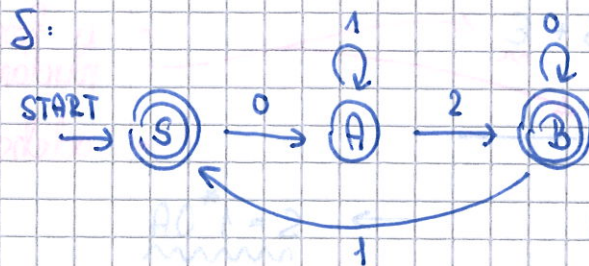
$$A = (0 + 21^* 0)A + 2 + \epsilon$$

$$A = (0 + 21^* 0)^* (2 + \epsilon)$$

$$\underline{V = 1^* 0 (0 + 21^* 0)^* (2 + \epsilon)}$$

Příklad 6.4

$$M_2 = (\{S, A, B\}, \{0, 1, 2\}, S, S, \{A, B\})$$



$$\begin{aligned} S &= 0A + \epsilon \\ A &= 1A + 2B \\ B &= 0B + 1S + \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$A = 1A + 2B$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{A = 1^* 2B}$$

$$\underline{B = 0B + 1(0A + \epsilon) + \epsilon}$$

$$B = 0B + 1(01^*2B + \epsilon) + \epsilon$$

$$B = 0B + 101^*2B + 1 + \epsilon$$

$$B = (0 + 101^*2)B + 1 + \epsilon$$

$$B = (0 + 101^*2)^*(1 + \epsilon)$$

$$\underline{\underline{V = 01^*2(0 + 101^*2)^*(1 + \epsilon) + \epsilon}}$$