

Blatt 4

Aufgabe 1:

$$\hat{\delta}(z, \varepsilon) := z$$

$$\hat{\delta}(z, aw) := \hat{\delta}(\delta(z, a), w)$$

$$\hat{\delta}'(z, \varepsilon) := z$$

$$\hat{\delta}'(z, aw) := \delta(\hat{\delta}'(z, w), a)$$

Induktion über die Länge des Eingabewortes x .

J-Aufg.: $|x|=0 \Rightarrow x=\varepsilon \quad \hat{\delta}(z, \varepsilon) = z = \hat{\delta}'(z, \varepsilon)$ und $|x|=1 \Rightarrow x=a \quad \hat{\delta}(z, a) = \delta(z, a) = \hat{\delta}'(za)$

J-Annahme: $|x|=n \Rightarrow \hat{\delta}(z, x) = \hat{\delta}'(z, x)$

J-Schritt: $|\tilde{x}|=n+1$, d.h. $\tilde{x} = \tilde{x}_1 \tilde{x}_2 \dots \tilde{x}_n \tilde{x}_{n+1} = \tilde{x}_1 \tilde{v} = \tilde{x}_1 \tilde{w} x_{n+1}$ (Damit $|\tilde{v}|=n$ und somit J-Annahme anwendbar)

$$\hat{\delta}(z, \tilde{x}) = \hat{\delta}(\delta(z, \tilde{x}_1), \tilde{v}) \stackrel{\text{J-Ann.}}{=} \hat{\delta}'(\delta(z, \tilde{x}_1), \tilde{v}) = \hat{\delta}'(\delta(z, \tilde{x}_1), \tilde{w} x_{n+1})$$

$$= \delta(\hat{\delta}'(\delta(z, \tilde{x}_1), \tilde{w}), \tilde{x}_{n+1}) \stackrel{\text{J-Aufg.}}{=} \delta(\hat{\delta}'(\delta(z, \tilde{x}_1), \tilde{w}), \tilde{x}_{n+1})$$

$$= \delta(\hat{\delta}(z, \tilde{x}_1 \tilde{w}), \tilde{x}_{n+1}) \stackrel{\text{J-Ann.}}{=} \delta(\hat{\delta}'(z, \tilde{x}_1 \tilde{w}), \tilde{x}_{n+1})$$

$$= \hat{\delta}'(z, \tilde{x}_1 \tilde{w} \tilde{x}_{n+1})$$

$$= \hat{\delta}'(z, \tilde{x})$$

□

* Der Schritt $\hat{\delta}'(\delta(z, \tilde{x}_1), \tilde{w}) = \hat{\delta}(\delta(z, \tilde{x}_1), \tilde{w})$ ist vielleicht nicht sofort einsichtig, da ja $|\tilde{w}|=n-1+n$ und somit hier die Annahme nicht verwendbar ist. Es gilt aber:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\delta}'(\delta(z, \tilde{x}_1), \tilde{w}) &= \delta(\hat{\delta}'(\delta(z, \tilde{x}_1), \tilde{w}_1 \dots \tilde{w}_{n-3}), \tilde{w}_{n-2}) \\ &\vdots \\ &= \delta(\delta(\dots \delta(\hat{\delta}'(\delta(z, \tilde{x}_1), \tilde{w}_1), \tilde{w}_2) \dots, \tilde{w}_{n-3}), \tilde{w}_{n-2}) \\ &\stackrel{\text{J-Aufg.}}{=} \delta(\delta(\dots \delta(\delta(\delta(z, \tilde{x}_1), \tilde{w}_1), \tilde{w}_2) \dots, \tilde{w}_{n-3}), \tilde{w}_{n-2}) \\ &= \delta(\delta(\dots \delta(\delta(\delta(z, \tilde{x}_1), \tilde{w}_1), \tilde{w}_2) \dots, \tilde{w}_{n-3}), \tilde{w}_{n-2}) \\ &= \delta(\delta(\delta(\dots \delta(\delta(z, \tilde{x}_1), \tilde{w}_1), \tilde{w}_2) \dots, \tilde{w}_{n-4}), \tilde{w}_{n-3} \tilde{w}_{n-2}) \\ &\vdots \\ &= \delta(\delta(\delta(z, \tilde{x}_1), \tilde{w}_1), \tilde{w}_2 \dots \tilde{w}_{n-2}) \\ &= \hat{\delta}(\delta(z, \tilde{x}_1), \tilde{w}_1 \dots \tilde{w}_{n-2}) \\ &= \hat{\delta}(\delta(z, \tilde{x}_1), \tilde{w}) \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 2:

$$L(aa^*) = \{aa^n \mid n \geq 0\} = \{a^n \mid n > 0\} = \{a^n a \mid n \geq 0\} = L(a^*a)$$

$$L(a^*) = \{a^n \mid n \geq 0\} = \{\epsilon\} \cup \{aa^n \mid n \geq 0\} = (\epsilon \mid aa^*) = (\epsilon \mid aa^*)^* \quad (\text{wg. } \epsilon^* = \epsilon; (aa^*)^* = (aa^*))$$

$$(a^*b^*)^* = (\epsilon \mid aa^*b^* \mid a^*b^*b)^* = (\epsilon \mid a \mid b)^* = (a \mid b)^*$$

$$L((ab)^*a) = \{(ab)^n a \mid n \geq 0\} = \{a(ab)^n \mid n \geq 0\} = L(a(ba)^*)$$

Aufgabe 3:

$$L_1 := \{x \mid \#_a(x) > 1 \Leftrightarrow \#_b(x) \leq 1\}$$

Mehr als ein a's $\Rightarrow \leq 1$ b's

$$aaa^* \mid baaa^* \mid aaa^*b \\ \mid abaa^* \mid aaba^* \\ \mid a^*baa \mid aa^*ba$$

Mehr als ein b's $\Rightarrow \leq 1$ a's

$$bbb^* \mid abbb^* \mid bbb^*a \\ \mid babb^* \mid bba^*b \\ \mid b^*abb \mid bb^*ab$$

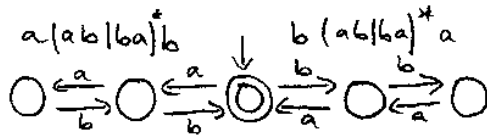
$$L_1 = L((aaa^* \mid baaa^* \mid aaa^*b \mid abaa^* \mid aaba^* \mid a^*baa \mid aa^*ba) \\ (bbb^* \mid abbb^* \mid bbb^*a \mid babb^* \mid bba^*b \mid b^*abb \mid bb^*ab)^*)$$

$$L_2 := \{x \mid 2 \mid \#_a(x); 2 \mid \#_b(x)\}$$

$$L_2 = L((aa \mid bb \mid (ab \mid ba)(aa \mid bb)^*(ab \mid ba))^*)$$

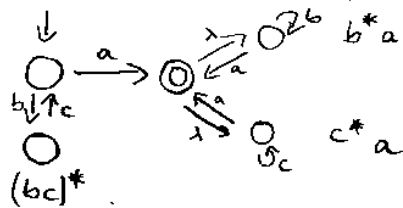
Aufgabe 4:

L_3 :

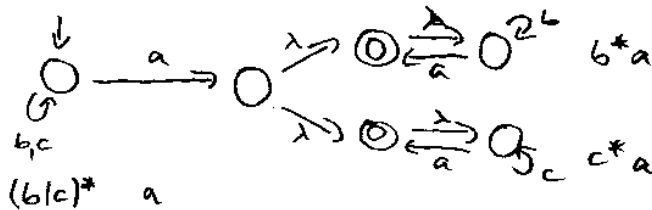


sieht man es nicht direkt, steht auf S. 57f ein Verfahren...

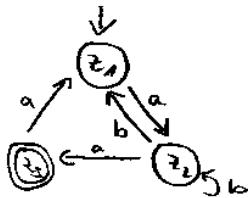
L_4 :



L_5 :



Aufgabe 5:



$$T(M) = L(\mathcal{L}_{1,3}^2)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{1,3}^2 = \mathcal{L}_{1,3}^2 \mid \mathcal{L}_{1,3}^2 (\mathcal{L}_{3,3}^2)^* \mathcal{L}_{3,3}^2$$

↑ geht auch mit dem impliziten λ -Übergang $\delta(z_3, \lambda) = z_3$ und ist damit schon in $(\mathcal{L}_{3,3}^2)^*$ enthalten!

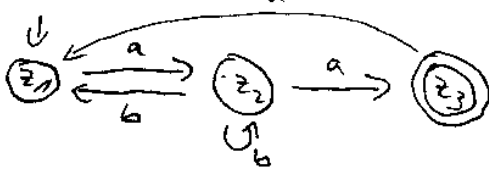
$$= \mathcal{L}_{1,3}^2 (\mathcal{L}_{3,3}^2)^*$$

$$= (\mathcal{L}_{1,3}^1 \mid \mathcal{L}_{1,2}^1 (\mathcal{L}_{2,2}^1)^* \mathcal{L}_{2,3}^1) (\mathcal{L}_{3,3}^1 \mid \mathcal{L}_{3,2}^1 (\mathcal{L}_{2,2}^1)^* \mathcal{L}_{2,3}^1)^*$$

$$= a(b|ba)^* a \mid a a(b|ba)^* a)^*$$

$$= a(b|ba)^* a (aa(b|ba)^* a)^*$$

oder direkt:

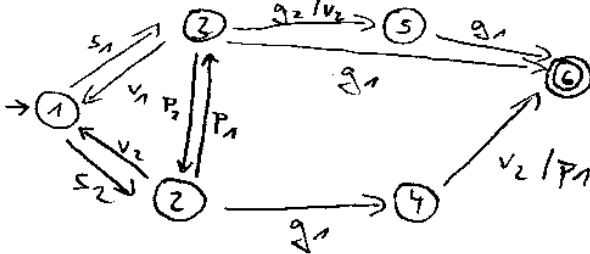


$$a(b|ba)^* a (a \mid a(b|ba)^* a)^*$$

a & das Ganze von vorne...

Aufgabe 6:

a)



$$b) T(M) = \mathcal{L}_{1,6}^6 = \mathcal{L}_{1,6}^5 \mid \mathcal{L}_{1,6}^5 (\mathcal{L}_{6,6}^5)^* \mathcal{L}_{6,6}^5 = \mathcal{L}_{1,6}^5 = \mathcal{L}_{1,6}^4 \mid \mathcal{L}_{1,5}^4 (\mathcal{L}_{5,5}^4)^* \mathcal{L}_{5,6}^4 = \mathcal{L}_{1,6}^4 \mid \mathcal{L}_{1,5}^4 g_1$$

zwischen schritte:

$$1) \mathcal{L}_{1,6}^4 = \mathcal{L}_{1,6}^3 \mid \mathcal{L}_{1,4}^3 (\mathcal{L}_{4,4}^3)^* \mathcal{L}_{4,6}^3 = \mathcal{L}_{1,6}^3 \mid \mathcal{L}_{1,4}^3 (v_2|p_1)$$

$$2) \mathcal{L}_{1,6}^3 = \mathcal{L}_{1,6}^2 \mid \mathcal{L}_{1,3}^2 (\mathcal{L}_{3,3}^2)^* \mathcal{L}_{3,6}^2 = \mathcal{L}_{1,3}^2 (\mathcal{L}_{3,3}^2)^* g_1 \stackrel{s|g|}{=} (s_1|s_2(v_2s_2)^* p_1) (v_1s_1|p_2(v_2s_2)^* p_1)^* g_1$$

$$3) \mathcal{L}_{1,4}^3 = \mathcal{L}_{1,4}^2 \mid \mathcal{L}_{1,3}^2 (\mathcal{L}_{3,3}^2)^* \mathcal{L}_{3,4}^2 \stackrel{v_1s_1|g_1}{=} s_2(v_2s_2)^* g_1 \mid (s_1|s_2(v_2s_2)^* p_1) (v_1s_1|p_2(v_2s_2)^* p_1)^* p_2(v_2s_2)^* g_1$$

$$4) \mathcal{L}_{1,4}^2 = \mathcal{L}_{1,4}^1 \mid \mathcal{L}_{1,2}^1 (\mathcal{L}_{2,2}^1)^* \mathcal{L}_{2,4}^1 = s_2(v_2s_2)^* g_1$$

$$5) \mathcal{L}_{1,3}^2 = \mathcal{L}_{1,3}^1 \mid \mathcal{L}_{1,2}^1 (\mathcal{L}_{2,2}^1)^* \mathcal{L}_{2,3}^1 = s_1|s_2(v_2s_2)^* p_1$$

$$6) \mathcal{L}_{3,3}^2 = \mathcal{L}_{3,3}^1 \mid \mathcal{L}_{3,2}^1 (\mathcal{L}_{2,2}^1)^* \mathcal{L}_{2,3}^1 = \mathcal{L}_{3,2}^1 \mid p_2(v_2s_2)^* p_1 \stackrel{g_1}{=} v_1s_1|p_2(v_2s_2)^* p_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{3,4}^2 = \mathcal{L}_{3,4}^1 | \mathcal{L}_{3,2}^1 (\mathcal{L}_{2,2}^1)^* \mathcal{L}_{2,4}^1 = P_2 (v_2 s_2)^* g_1$$

$$\& \mathcal{L}_{3,3}^1 = \mathcal{L}_{3,3}^0 | \mathcal{L}_{3,1}^0 (\mathcal{L}_{1,1}^0)^* \mathcal{L}_{1,3}^0 = v_1 s_1$$

Es folgt:

$$\mathcal{L}_{1,6}^6 = \mathcal{L}_{1,6}^4 | \mathcal{L}_{1,5}^4 g_1$$

$$= (s_1 | s_2 (v_2 s_2)^* P_1) (v_1 s_1 | P_2 (v_2 s_2)^* P_1)^* g_1 \left((s_2 (v_2 s_2)^* g_1 | (s_1 | s_2 (v_2 s_2)^* P_1) \right. \\ \left. (v_1 s_1 | P_2 (v_2 s_2)^* P_1)^* P_2 (v_2 s_2)^* g_1 \right) (v_2 | P_1)$$