

Corso di laurea in Informatica Applicata

Fondamenti di Programmazione

Prima verifica intermedia

4/11/2003

Esercizio 1 (punti 12)

Si consideri l'automa nondeterministico descritto dalla tabella di transizione sotto riportata:

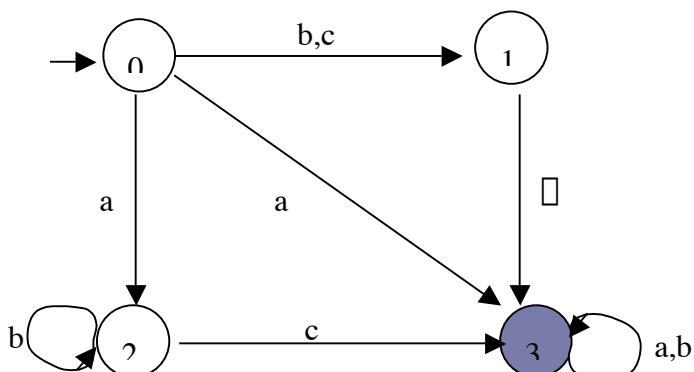
	a	b	c	\square
\square 0	{2,3}	{1}	{1}	—
1	—	—	—	{3}
2	—	{2}	{3}	—
3	{3}	{3}		

avente stato iniziale 0 e stato finale 3.

- a) Si dia la rappresentazione grafica.
- b) Si costruisca un automa equivalente deterministico
- c) Si eliminino gli eventuali stati morti.
- d) Si definisca la grammatica regolare equivalente all'automa deterministico.
- e) Si trasformi la grammatica regolare in una grammatica libera, eliminando gli operatori * e |.

Soluzione

a)



b)

$\text{clos}(\{0\})=\{0\}$ $\text{Map}(0)=\{0\}$ $D=\langle\{0\}\{0\}\{\}\{\}\rangle$

per 0,a $\text{add}(\text{move}(\text{Map}(0),a))=\text{add}(\text{move}(\{0\},a))=\text{add}\{2,3\}=1$ $\text{Map}(1)=\{2,3\}$ $\text{edge}(0,1,a)$
 $D=\langle\{0,1\}\{0\}\{\}\langle 0,1,a\rangle\rangle$

per 0,b $\text{add}(\text{move}(\text{Map}(0),b))=\text{add}(\text{move}(\{0\},b))=\text{add}(\{1,3\})=2$, $\text{Map}(2)=\{1,3\}$,
 $\text{edge}(0,2,b)$ $D=\langle\{0,1,2\},\{0\},\{\},\{\langle 0,1,a\rangle,\langle 0,2,b\rangle\rangle\rangle$

per 0,c $\text{add}(\text{move}(\text{Map}(0),c))=\text{add}(\text{move}(\{0\},c))=\text{add}(\{1,3\})=2$,
 $\text{edge}(0,2,c)$ $D=\langle\{0,1,2\},\{0\},\{\},\{\langle 0,1,a\rangle,\langle 0,2,b\rangle,\langle 0,2,c\rangle\rangle\rangle$

per 1,a $\text{add}(\text{move}(\text{Map}(1),a))=\text{add}(\text{move}(\{2,3\},a))=\text{add}(\{3\})=3$, $\text{Map}(3)=\{3\}$
 $\text{edge}(1,3,a)$ $D=\langle\{0,1,2,3\},\{0\},\{\},\{\langle 0,1,a\rangle,\langle 0,2,b\rangle,\langle 0,2,c\rangle,\langle 1,3,a\rangle\rangle\rangle$

per 1,b $\text{add}(\text{move}(\text{Map}(1),b))=\text{add}(\text{move}(\{2,3\},b))=\text{add}(\{2,3\})=1$,
 $\text{edge}(1,1,b)$ $D=\langle\{0,1,2,3\},\{0\},\{\},\{\langle 0,1,a\rangle,\langle 0,2,b\rangle,\langle 0,2,c\rangle,\langle 1,3,a\rangle,\langle 1,1,b\rangle\rangle\rangle$

per 1,c $\text{add}(\text{move}(\text{Map}(1),c))=\text{add}(\text{move}(\{2,3\},c))=\text{add}(\{3\})=3$,
 $\text{edge}(1,3,c)$ $D=\langle\{0,1,2,3\},\{0\},\{\},\{\langle 0,1,a\rangle,\langle 0,2,b\rangle,\langle 0,2,c\rangle,\langle 1,3,a\rangle,\langle 1,1,b\rangle,\langle 1,3,c\rangle\rangle\rangle$

per 2,a $\text{add}(\text{move}(\text{Map}(2),a))=\text{add}(\text{move}(\{1,3\},a))=\text{add}(\{3\})=3$, $\text{edge}(2,3,a)$
 $D=\langle\{0,1,2,3\},\{0\},\{\},\{\langle 0,1,a\rangle,\langle 0,2,b\rangle,\langle 0,2,c\rangle,\langle 1,3,a\rangle,\langle 1,1,b\rangle,\langle 1,3,c\rangle,\langle 2,3,a\rangle\rangle\rangle$

per 2,b $\text{add}(\text{move}(\text{Map}(2),b))=\text{add}(\text{move}(\{1,3\},b))=\text{add}(\{3\})=3$, $\text{edge}(2,3,b)$
 $D=\langle\{0,1,2,3\},\{0\},\{\},\{\langle 0,1,a\rangle,\langle 0,2,b\rangle,\langle 0,2,c\rangle,\langle 1,3,a\rangle,\langle 1,1,b\rangle,\langle 1,3,c\rangle,\langle 2,3,a\rangle,\langle 2,3,b\rangle\rangle\rangle$
>

per 2,c $\text{add}(\text{move}(\text{Map}(2),c))=\text{add}(\text{move}(\{1,3\},c))=\text{add}(\{\})=4$, $\text{Map}(4)=\{\}$, $\text{edge}(2,4,c)$
 $D=\langle\{0,1,2,3,4\},\{0\},\{\},\{\langle 0,1,a\rangle,\langle 0,2,b\rangle,\langle 0,2,c\rangle,\langle 1,3,a\rangle,\langle 1,1,b\rangle,\langle 1,3,c\rangle,\langle 2,3,a\rangle,\langle 2,3,b\rangle,\langle 2,4,c\rangle\rangle\rangle$

per 3,a $\text{add}(\text{move}(\text{Map}(3),a))=\text{add}(\text{move}(\{3\},a))=\text{add}(\{3\})=3$, $\text{edge}(3,3,a)$
 $D=\langle\{0,1,2,3,4\},\{0\},\{\},\{\langle 0,1,a\rangle,\langle 0,2,b\rangle,\langle 0,2,c\rangle,\langle 1,3,a\rangle,\langle 1,1,b\rangle,\langle 1,3,c\rangle,\langle 2,3,a\rangle,\langle 2,3,b\rangle,\langle 2,4,c\rangle,\langle 3,3,a\rangle\rangle\rangle$

per 3,b $\text{add}(\text{move}(\text{Map}(3),b))=\text{add}(\text{move}(\{3\},b))=\text{add}(\{3\})=3$, $\text{edge}(3,3,b)$
 $D=\langle\{0,1,2,3,4\},\{0\},\{\},\{\langle 0,1,a\rangle,\langle 0,2,b\rangle,\langle 0,2,c\rangle,\langle 1,3,a\rangle,\langle 1,1,b\rangle,\langle 1,3,c\rangle,\langle 2,3,a\rangle,\langle 2,3,b\rangle,\langle 2,4,c\rangle,\langle 3,3,a\rangle,\langle 3,3,b\rangle\rangle\rangle$

per 3,c $\text{add}(\text{move}(\text{Map}(3),c))=\text{add}(\text{move}(\{3\},c))=\text{add}(\{\})=4$, $\text{edge}(3,4,c)$
 $D=\langle\{0,1,2,3,4\},\{0\},\{\},\{\langle 0,1,a\rangle,\langle 0,2,b\rangle,\langle 0,2,c\rangle,\langle 1,3,a\rangle,\langle 1,1,b\rangle,\langle 1,3,c\rangle,\langle 2,3,a\rangle,\langle 2,3,b\rangle,\langle 2,4,c\rangle,\langle 3,3,a\rangle,\langle 3,3,b\rangle,\langle 3,4,c\rangle\rangle\rangle$

per 4,a $\text{add}(\text{move}(\text{Map}(4),a))=\text{add}(\text{move}(\{\},a))=\text{add}(\{\})=4$, $\text{edge}(4,4,a)$
 $D=\langle\{0,1,2,3,4\},\{0\},\{\},\{\langle 0,1,a\rangle,\langle 0,2,b\rangle,\langle 0,2,c\rangle,\langle 1,3,a\rangle,\langle 1,1,b\rangle,\langle 1,3,c\rangle,\langle 2,3,a\rangle,\langle 2,3,b\rangle,\langle 2,4,c\rangle,\langle 3,3,a\rangle,\langle 3,3,b\rangle,\langle 3,4,c\rangle,\langle 4,4,a\rangle\rangle\rangle$

per 4,b $\text{add}(\text{move}(\text{Map}(4),b))=\text{add}(\text{move}(\{ \},b))=\text{add}(\{ \})=4$, $\text{edge}(4,4,b)$
 $D=\langle \{0,1,2,3,4\}, \{0\}, \{ \}, \{ \langle 0,1,a \rangle, \langle 0,2,b \rangle, \langle 0,2,c \rangle, \langle 1,3,a \rangle, \langle 1,1,b \rangle, \langle 1,3,c \rangle, \langle 2,3,a \rangle, \langle 2,3,b \rangle, \langle 2,4,c \rangle, \langle 3,3,a \rangle, \langle 3,3,b \rangle, \langle 3,4,c \rangle, \langle 4,4,a \rangle, \langle 4,4,b \rangle \} \rangle$

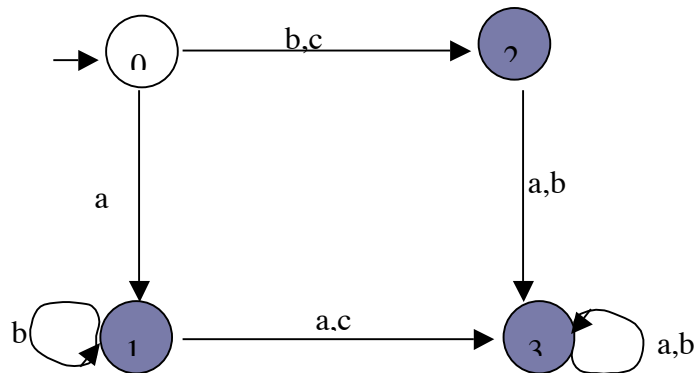
per 4,c $\text{add}(\text{move}(\text{Map}(4),c))=\text{add}(\text{move}(\{ \},c))=\text{add}(\{ \})=4$, $\text{edge}(4,4,c)$
 $D=\langle \{0,1,2,3,4\}, \{0\}, \{ \}, \{ \langle 0,1,a \rangle, \langle 0,2,b \rangle, \langle 0,2,c \rangle, \langle 1,3,a \rangle, \langle 1,1,b \rangle, \langle 1,3,c \rangle, \langle 2,3,a \rangle, \langle 2,3,b \rangle, \langle 2,4,c \rangle, \langle 3,3,a \rangle, \langle 3,3,b \rangle, \langle 3,4,c \rangle, \langle 4,4,a \rangle, \langle 4,4,b \rangle, \langle 4,4,c \rangle \} \rangle$

Automa calcolato:

$D=\langle \{0,1,2,3,4\}, \{0\}, \{1,2,3\}, \{ \langle 0,1,a \rangle, \langle 0,2,b \rangle, \langle 0,2,c \rangle, \langle 1,3,a \rangle, \langle 1,1,b \rangle, \langle 1,3,c \rangle, \langle 2,3,a \rangle, \langle 2,3,b \rangle, \langle 2,4,c \rangle, \langle 3,3,a \rangle, \langle 3,3,b \rangle, \langle 3,4,c \rangle, \langle 4,4,a \rangle, \langle 4,4,b \rangle, \langle 4,4,c \rangle \} \rangle$

c) Lo stato morto è lo stato 4 quindi l'automa senza stati morti è:

$D=\langle \{0,1,2,3\}, \{0\}, \{1,2,3\}, \{ \langle 0,1,a \rangle, \langle 0,2,b \rangle, \langle 0,2,c \rangle, \langle 1,3,a \rangle, \langle 1,1,b \rangle, \langle 1,3,c \rangle, \langle 2,3,a \rangle, \langle 2,3,b \rangle, \langle 3,3,a \rangle, \langle 3,3,b \rangle \} \rangle$



d) $GR=\langle \{a,b,c\}, \{S\}, S, \{S ::= a b^* \mid a b^* (a \mid c)(a \mid b)^* \mid (b \mid c)(a \mid b)^*\} \rangle$

e) $GL=\langle \{a,b,c\}, \{S, A, B, \} S, \{S ::= a B, S ::= a B C A, S ::= D A, B ::= bB, B ::= \square, A ::= aA, A ::= bA, A ::= \square, C ::= c, C ::= a, D ::= b, D ::= c\} \rangle$

Esercizio 2 (punti 6)

Si definisca un sistema di transizioni che calcola *true* se due sequenze di simboli, definite su uno stesso alfabeto Σ , sono uguali, *false* altrimenti.

Soluzione

$\Sigma = \langle \Sigma, \Sigma \rangle \mid \Sigma, \Sigma \Sigma \Sigma \{true, false\}$

$T = \{true, false\}$

$\square = \{$

$\Sigma, \Sigma \Sigma \Sigma$

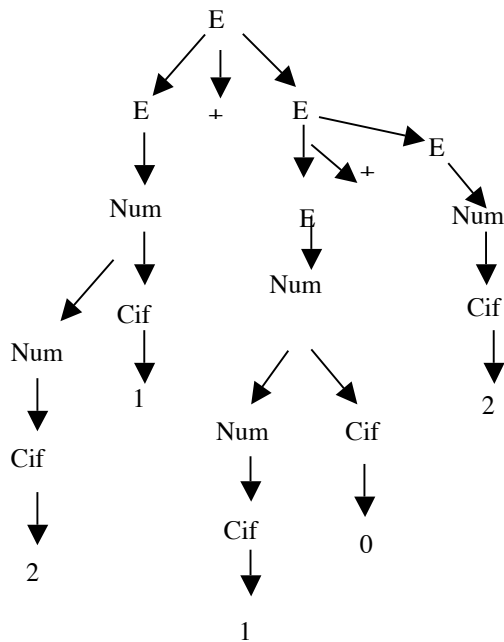
$\langle x \Sigma, x \Sigma \rangle \mid \langle \Sigma, \Sigma \rangle$

$\Sigma, \Sigma \Sigma \Sigma, x \neq y$

$\langle x \Sigma, y \Sigma \rangle \mid false$

Soluzione

1)



2) $21_3 + 10_3 + 2_3 = 110_3$ $110_3 = 12_{10}$

Esercizio 5 (punti 5)

Si consideri il linguaggio L definito dalla seguente espressione regolare:

$(b | c)(a | b)^* | ab^* | ab^*(a | c)(a | b)^*$

Quali delle espressioni seguenti definisce un linguaggio contenuto in L?

1) $(a | b)^*$

2) a^*

3) ca^*

4) aab^*

5) $ac(a | b)^*$

Soluzione: L è l'unione di 3 sottolinguaggi:

(a) $(b | c)(a | b)^*$

(b) ab^*

(c) $ab^*(a | c)(a | b)^*$

- 1) non appartiene, infatti contiene ϵ che non è contenuta in L in quanto non è contenuta in nessuno dei sottolinguaggi (a) (b) e (c)
- 2) non appartiene, stesse motivazioni di 1)
- 3) appartiene a (a) infatti c è contenuta in $(b | c)$, a^* in $(a | b)^*$

- 4) appartiene a (c) infatti a in ab^* (\square appartiene a b^*) e a in (a | c), infine b^* in (a | b)*
 5) appartiene a (c), infatti a in ab^* (come sopra), c in (a | c).

Esercizio 6 (*punti 6*)

Si scriva una grammatica libera sull'alfabeto $\{a,b,c,d\}$ per il seguente linguaggio:

$$L = \{a^n c^{2m} d^{h+3} c^m b^n \mid n > 0, m \geq 0, h > 0\}$$

Soluzione $G_L = \langle \{a,b,c,d\}, \{S,C,D\}, S, \{S ::= a S b, S ::= a C b, C ::= dddD, C ::= cc C c, D ::= d, D ::= dD\}$