



**MATEMÁTICAS PARA LA COMPUTACIÓN**  
**CAPÍTULO 9. INTRODUCCIÓN A LOS LENGUAJES FORMALES**

**RESPUESTA Y DESARROLLO DE EJERCICIOS**  
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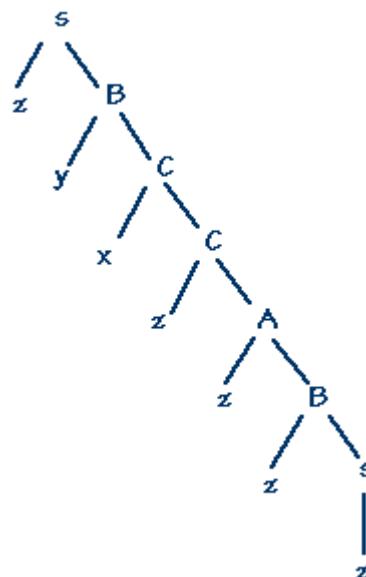
## 9.1.-

- a) **Es regular.** Ya que únicamente tienen un símbolo no terminal del lado izquierdo de todas las composiciones y del lado derecho tiene a lo más un solo símbolo no terminal. También **es libre de contexto y sensible al contexto**.
- b) **No es regular.** Ya que tiene más de un símbolo no terminal del lado izquierdo de algunas composiciones.
- No es libre de contexto.** Ya que del lado izquierdo de algunas composiciones hay más de un símbolo no terminal, además algunas composiciones tienen mayor número de símbolos del lado izquierdo que del lado derecho.
- Es sensible al contexto.** Ya que no guarda ninguna restricción.
- c) **No es regular.** Ya que algunas composiciones tienen del lado derecho más de un símbolo no terminal.
- Es libre de contexto.** Ya que del lado izquierdo de la composición tienen un solo símbolo no terminal.
- Es sensible al contexto** ya que toda gramática libre de contexto es también sensible al contexto.

## 9.3.-

a)

- $s \rightarrow zB \rightarrow zyC \rightarrow zyxC \rightarrow zyxzA \rightarrow zyxzzB \rightarrow zyxzzzs \rightarrow zyxzzzz$



- Representación con notación BNF.

$$\begin{aligned} s &::= xs / zB / yA / z \\ A &::= xA / yC / zB / y \\ B &::= yC / xA / zs \\ C &::= zA / xC / yB / y \end{aligned}$$

b)

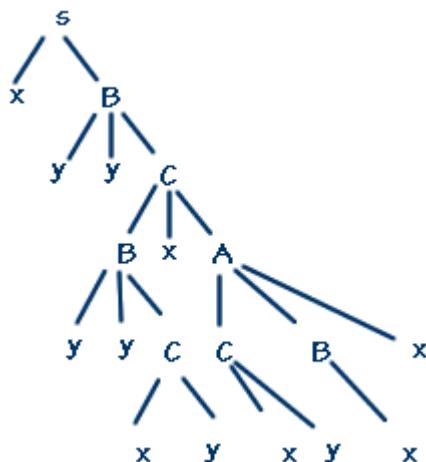
- $s \rightarrow yA \rightarrow yxBA \rightarrow yxBxA \rightarrow yxAzB \rightarrow yCBB \rightarrow yCAyyB \rightarrow yCyzyyB \rightarrow yzzzyyxx$

- Representación con notación BNF.

$s ::= yA$   
 $A ::= xBA / yz$   
 $B ::= Ayy / Bx / xx$   
 $Cy ::= zz$   
 $xAz ::= CB$   
 $BxA ::= AzB$

c)

- $s \rightarrow xB \rightarrow xyyC \rightarrow xyyBxA \rightarrow xyyyyCx A \rightarrow xyyyyxyxA \rightarrow xyyyyxyxCBx \rightarrow xyyyyxyxxxyxx$
- Árbol de derivación.

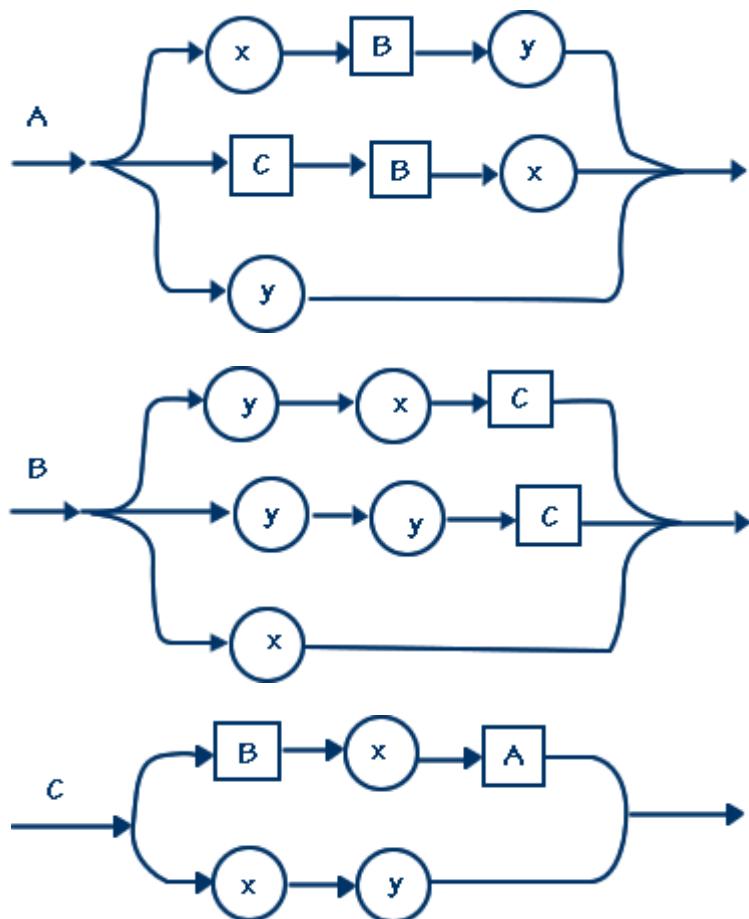


- Representación con notación BNF.

$s ::= xB$   
 $A ::= xBy / CBx / y$   
 $B ::= yxC / yyC / x$   
 $C ::= BxA / xy$

- Representación con diagrama sintáctico.





9.5.-

- $(L \cup M) = \{ \epsilon, 0, 1, 00, 01, 10, 000, 100, 111 \}$ .
- $(L \cap M) = \{ 00, 111 \}$
- $LM = \{ 01, 000, 001, 0100, 0111, 0000, 11, 100, 101, 1100, 1111, 1000, 0001, 00100, 00111, 00000, 1001, 10100, 10111, 10000, 11100, 11101, 111100, 11111, 111000 \}$
- $L - M = \{ \epsilon, 0, 10 \}$
- $M^l = \{ 1, 00, 10, 001, 111, 000 \}$
- $L^l = \{ 0, 1, 00, 01, 111 \}$
- $L^2 = \{ 00, 01, 000, 010, 0111, 10, 11, 100, 110, 1111, 001, 0000, 0010, 00111, 101, 1000, 1010, 10111, 1110, 11100, 11110, 111111 \}$
- $L^+ = L^1 \cup L^2 \cup L^3 \cup \dots \cup L^\infty = \{ 0, 1, 00, 10, 111 \} \cup \{ 00, 01, 000, 010, 0111, 10, 11, 100, 110, 1111, \dots \} \cup \dots = \{ 0, 1, 00, 10, 111, 01, 000, 010, 0111, 11, 100, 110, 1111, \dots, 111111, \dots \}$
- $L^* = L^0 \cup L^1 \cup L^2 \cup \dots \cup L^\infty = \{ \epsilon \} \cup \{ \epsilon, 0, 1, 00, 10, 111 \} \cup \{ 00, 01, 000, 010, 0111, 10, 11, 100, 110, 1111, \dots \} \cup \dots = \{ \epsilon, 0, 1, 00, 10, 111, 01, 000, 010, 0111, 11, 100, 110, 1111, \dots, 111111, \dots \}$
- $L_c = L^* - L = \{ x / x \text{ es una cadena de } 0\text{s y } 1\text{s; } x \in L^*; x \notin L \}$

**9.7.-**

- $L^+ = L^1 \cup L^2 \cup L^3 \cup \dots \cup L^\infty = \{\text{dias}\} \cup \{\text{diasdias}\} \cup \{\text{diasdiasdias}\} \cup \dots = \{\text{dias, diasdias, diasdiasdias, ...}\}$
- $L^* = \{\epsilon\} \cup \{L^+\} = \{\epsilon, \text{dias, diasdias, diasdiasdias, ...}\}$
- $L^1 = \{\text{said}\}$
- $(L^+)^2 = L^+ L^+ = \{\text{dias, diasdias, diasdiasdias, ...}\} \{ \text{dias, diasdias, diasdiasdias, ...} \} = \{\text{diasdias, diasdiasdias, diasdiasdiasdias, ...}\}$
- $(L^+)^1 = \{\text{said, saidsaid, saidsaidsaid, ...}\}$
- $(L^1)^+ = (L^1)^1 \cup (L^1)^2 \cup (L^1)^3 \cup \dots \cup (L^1)^\infty = \{\text{said}\} \cup \{\text{saidsaid}\} \cup \{\text{saidsaidsaid}\} \cup \dots = \{\text{said, saidsaid, saidsaidsaid, ...}\}$
- $(L^*)^1 = \{\epsilon, \text{said, saidsaid, saidsaidsaid, ...}\}$
- $(L^1)^* = \{\epsilon\}^0 \cup (L^1)^+ = \{\epsilon, \text{said, saidsaid, saidsaidsaid, ...}\}$
- $L^c = L^* - L = \{x / x \in L^*; x \neq \text{dias}\}$
- $(L^c)^1 = \{\epsilon, \text{saidsaid, saidsaidsaid, saidsaidsaidsaid, ...}\}$
- $(L^*)^c = \emptyset$
- $(L^+)^c = \{\epsilon\}$

**9.9.-**

- $(LM^*)^1 \cup (M^0 \cup M^+)^1 L^1 = (M^*)^1 L^1$   
 $(M^*)^1 L^1 \cup (M^*)^1 L^1 = (M^*)^1 L^1$   
 $(M^*)^1 L^1 = (M^*)^1 L^1$
- $((\epsilon \cup M)^* ((L^+)^+ \cup LL^*))^1 = (L^+)^1 (M^*)^1$   
 $((M)^* (L^+ \cup L^+))^1 = (L^+)^1 (M^*)^1$   
 $(M^* L^+)^1 = (L^+)^1 (M^*)^1$   
 $(L^+)^1 (M^*)^1 = (L^+)^1 (M^*)^1$

**9.11.-**

- $$\begin{aligned}
 & (t^* t^* \cup r \emptyset) (s^* s \cup \emptyset^*) \\
 & (t^* \cup r \emptyset) (s^* s \cup \emptyset^*) \quad (12) \\
 & (t^* \cup \emptyset) (s^* s \cup \emptyset^*) \quad (7) \\
 & (t^*) (s^* s \cup \emptyset^*) \quad (3) \\
 & (t^*) (s^+ \cup \emptyset^*) \quad (9) \\
 & (t^*) (s^+ \cup \epsilon) \quad (4) \\
 & t^* s^* \quad (8)
 \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned}
 & t \emptyset^* t^* \cup r \epsilon t^* t^* \\
 & t \epsilon t^* \cup r \epsilon t^* t^* \quad (4) \\
 & t t^* \cup r t^* t^* \quad (6) \\
 & t^+ \cup r t^* t^* \quad (9) \\
 & t^+ \cup r t^* \quad (12)
 \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (t^* \cup \emptyset s^*)(t \cup r) \\
 & (t^* \cup \emptyset)(t \cup r) && (7) \\
 & (t^*)(t \cup r) && (3) \\
 & t^*t \cup t^*r && (10) \\
 & tt^* \cup t^*r && (18) \\
 & t^* \cup t^*r && (9)
 \end{aligned}$$

### 9.13.-

a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 L^3 &= LLLL^0 = \{ab, baa\}\{ab, baa\}\{ab, baa\}\{\epsilon\} \\
 &= \{ abab, abbaa, baaab, baabaa \}\{ab, baa\}\{\epsilon\} \\
 &= \{ ababab, ababbaa, abbaaab, abbaabaa, baaabab, baaabbbaa, \\
 &\quad baabaaaab, baabaabaa \}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$L^3 \cup L = \{ab, baa, ababab, ababbaa, abbaaab, abbaabaa, baaabab, baaabbbaa, baabaaaab, baabaabaa\}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (M \cup L)\{\epsilon\} &= (\{a, ab, bb\} \cup \{ab, baa\})\{\epsilon\} = \{a, ab, bb, baa\}\{\epsilon\} \\
 &= \{a, ab, bb, baa\}
 \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 M^2 &= MMM^0 = \{a, ab, bb\}\{a, ab, bb\}\{\epsilon\} \\
 &= \{ aa, aab, abb, aba, abab, abbb, bba, bbab, bbbb \} \\
 LM^2 &= \{ab, baa\}\{ aa, aab, abb, aba, abab, abbb, bba, bbab, bbbb \} \\
 &= \{abaa, abaab, ababb, ababa, ababab, ababbb, abbba, abbbab, abbbbb, baaaaa, \\
 &\quad baaaab, baaabb, baaaba, baaabab, baaabbb, baabba, baabbab, baabbb, baabbbb \}
 \end{aligned}$$

d)

$$\begin{aligned}
 LM &= \{ab, baa\}\{a, ab, bb\} = \{ aba, abab, abbb, baaa, baaab, baabb \} \\
 (LM)^2 &= \{ aba, abab, abbb, baaa, baaab, baabb \}\{ aba, abab, abbb, \\
 &\quad baaa, baaab, baabb \} \\
 &= \{ abaaba, abaabab, abaabbb, ababaaa, ababaaab, ababaabb, \\
 &\quad abababa, abababab, abababbb, ababbaaa, ababaaab, \\
 &\quad babbaabb, abbbaba, abbbabab, abbbabbb, abbbbaaa, \\
 &\quad abbbbaab, abbbbaabb, baaaaba, baaaabab, baaaabbb, \\
 &\quad baaabaaa, baaabaaab, baaabaabb, baaababa, baaababab, \\
 &\quad baaababbb, baaabbaaa, baaabbaab, baaabbaabb, \\
 &\quad baabbaba, baabbabab, baabbabbb, baabbbaaa, \\
 &\quad baabbbaab, baabbbaabb \}
 \end{aligned}$$

9.15.-

a)

Expresión regular =  $a^*b(a \cup b)^*$

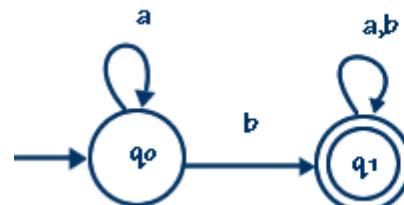


Diagrama de transición

| $\delta$ | a  | b  |
|----------|----|----|
| q0       | q0 | q1 |
| q1       | q1 | q1 |

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \{q_0, q_1\} \\ F &= \{q_1\} \\ S &= q_0 \end{aligned}$$

Tabla de transición

b)

Expresión regular =  $b^*ab^*a(a \cup b)^*$

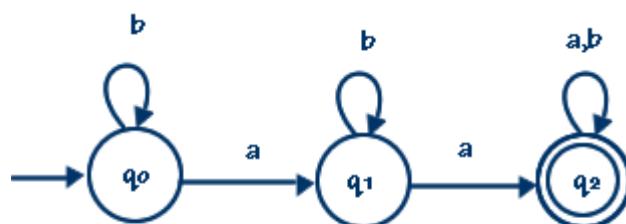


Diagrama de transición

| $\delta$ | a  | b  |
|----------|----|----|
| q0       | q1 | q0 |
| q1       | q2 | q1 |
| q2       | q2 | q2 |

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \{q_0, q_1, q_2\} \\ F &= \{q_2\} \\ S &= q_0 \end{aligned}$$

Tabla de transición

c)

Expresión regular =  $aab(a \cup b)^*$

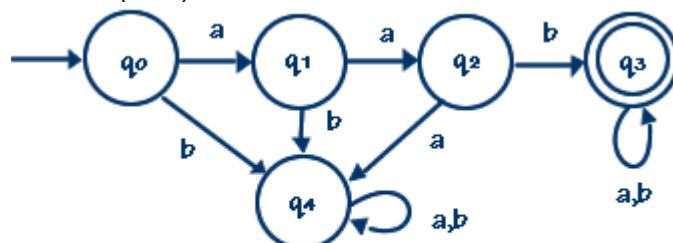


Diagrama de transición

| $\delta$ | a     | b     |
|----------|-------|-------|
| $q_0$    | $q_1$ | $q_4$ |
| $q_1$    | $q_2$ | $q_4$ |
| $q_2$    | $q_4$ | $q_3$ |
| $q_3$    | $q_3$ | $q_3$ |
| $q_4$    | $q_4$ | $q_4$ |

$$E = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$$

$$F = \{q_3\}$$

$$s = q_0$$

Tabla de transición

d)

Expresión regular =  $ab(a \cup b)^*b^*a$

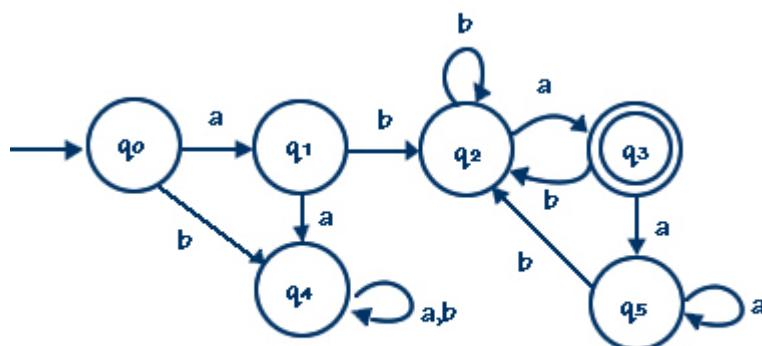


Diagrama de transición

| $\delta$ | a     | b     |
|----------|-------|-------|
| $q_0$    | $q_1$ | $q_4$ |
| $q_1$    | $q_4$ | $q_2$ |
| $q_2$    | $q_3$ | $q_2$ |
| $q_3$    | $q_5$ | $q_2$ |
| $q_4$    | $q_4$ | $q_4$ |
| $q_5$    | $q_5$ | $q_2$ |

$$E = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$$

$$F = \{q_3\}$$

$$s = q_0$$

Tabla de transición

e)

$$\text{Expresión regular} = (b \cup ab)^*$$

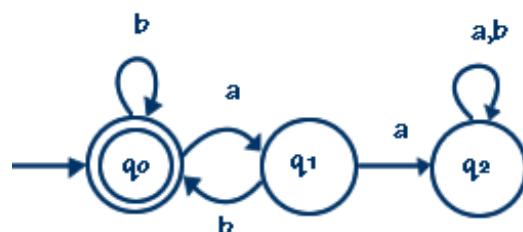


Diagrama de transición

| $\delta$ | a     | b     |
|----------|-------|-------|
| $q_0$    | $q_1$ | $q_0$ |
| $q_1$    | $q_2$ | $q_0$ |
| $q_2$    | $q_2$ | $q_2$ |

$$E = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

$$F = \{q_0\}$$

$$S = q_0$$

Tabla de transición

9.17.-

a)

| Estado    | a                   | b           | c              |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|
| $\{q_0\}$ | $\{q_1\}$           | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$    |
| $\{q_1\}$ | $\{q_0\}$           | $\{q_2\}$   | $\{q_0, q_2\}$ |
| $\{q_2\}$ | $\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$ | $\{q_0\}$   | $\{q_0\}$      |

Tabla de transición del AFN

$$E = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

$$F = \{q_0\}$$

$$S = q_0$$

b) Conversión del AFN a un AFD.

$$P(E) = \{\emptyset, \{q_0\}, \{q_1\}, \{q_2\}, \{q_0, q_1\}, \{q_0, q_2\}, \{q_1, q_2\}, \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}\}$$

Donde:

$$\emptyset = \delta(\emptyset, a) = \emptyset$$

$$\emptyset = \delta(\emptyset, b) = \emptyset$$

$$\emptyset = \delta(\emptyset, b) = \emptyset$$

$$\{q_0, q_1\} = \delta(\{q_0, q_1\}, a) = \delta(q_0, a) \cup \delta(q_1, a) = \{q_1\} \cup \{q_0\} = \{q_0, q_1\}$$

$$\{q_0, q_1\} = \delta(\{q_0, q_1\}, b) = \delta(q_0, b) \cup \delta(q_1, b) = \emptyset \cup \{q_2\} = \{q_2\}$$

$$\{q_0, q_1\} = \delta(\{q_0, q_1\}, c) = \delta(q_0, c) \cup \delta(q_1, c) = \emptyset \cup \{q_0, q_2\} = \{q_0, q_2\}$$

$$\{q_0, q_2\} = \delta(\{q_0, q_2\}, a) = \delta(q_0, a) \cup \delta(q_2, a) = \{q_1\} \cup \{q_0, q_1, q_2\} = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

$$\{q_0, q_2\} = \delta(\{q_0, q_2\}, b) = \delta(q_0, b) \cup \delta(q_2, b) = \emptyset \cup \{q_0\} = \{q_0\}$$

$$\{q_0, q_2\} = \delta(\{q_0, q_2\}, c) = \delta(q_0, c) \cup \delta(q_2, c) = \emptyset \cup \{q_0\} = \{q_0\}$$

$$\{q_1, q_2\} = \delta(\{q_1, q_2\}, a) = \delta(q_1, a) \cup \delta(q_2, a) = \{q_0\} \cup \{q_0, q_1, q_2\} = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

$$\{q_1, q_2\} = \delta(\{q_1, q_2\}, b) = \delta(q_1, b) \cup \delta(q_2, b) = \{q_2\} \cup \{q_0\} = \{q_0, q_2\}$$

$$\{q_1, q_2\} = \delta(\{q_1, q_2\}, c) = \delta(q_1, c) \cup \delta(q_2, c) = \{q_0, q_2\} \cup \{q_0\} = \{q_0, q_2\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{q_0, q_1, q_2\} &= \delta(\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}, a) = \delta(q_0, a) \cup \delta(q_1, a) \cup \delta(q_2, a) = \{q_1\} \cup \{q_0\} \cup \{q_0, q_1, q_2\} \\ &= \{q_0, q_1, q_2\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{q_0, q_1, q_2\} &= \delta(\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}, b) = \delta(q_0, b) \cup \delta(q_1, b) \cup \delta(q_2, b) = \emptyset \cup \{q_2\} \cup \{q_0\} \\ &= \{q_0, q_2\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{q_0, q_1, q_2\} &= \delta(\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}, c) = \delta(q_0, c) \cup \delta(q_1, c) \cup \delta(q_2, c) = \emptyset \cup \{q_0, q_2\} \cup \{q_0\} \\ &= \{q_0, q_2\} \end{aligned}$$

De tal forma que la tabla de transiciones debe integrarse con todos los elementos de  $P(E)$ , quedando de la siguiente manera.

| Elemento            | a                   | b              | c              |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| $\emptyset$         | $\emptyset$         | $\emptyset$    | $\emptyset$    |
| $\{q_0\}$           | $\{q_1\}$           | $\emptyset$    | $\emptyset$    |
| $\{q_1\}$           | $\{q_0\}$           | $\{q_2\}$      | $\{q_0, q_2\}$ |
| $\{q_2\}$           | $\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$ | $\{q_0\}$      | $\{q_0\}$      |
| $\{q_0, q_1\}$      | $\{q_0, q_1\}$      | $\{q_2\}$      | $\{q_0, q_2\}$ |
| $\{q_0, q_2\}$      | $\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$ | $\{q_0\}$      | $\{q_0\}$      |
| $\{q_1, q_2\}$      | $\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$ | $\{q_0, q_2\}$ | $\{q_0, q_2\}$ |
| $\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$ | $\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$ | $\{q_0, q_2\}$ | $\{q_0, q_2\}$ |

Haciendo:

$$\{q_0\} = \{e_0\}$$

$$\{q_1\} = \{e_1\}$$

$$\{q_2\} = \{e_2\}$$

$$\{q_0, q_1\} = e_3$$

$$\{q_0, q_2\} = e_4$$

$$\{q_1, q_2\} = e_5$$

$$\{q_0, q_1, q_2\} = e_6$$

$$\emptyset$$

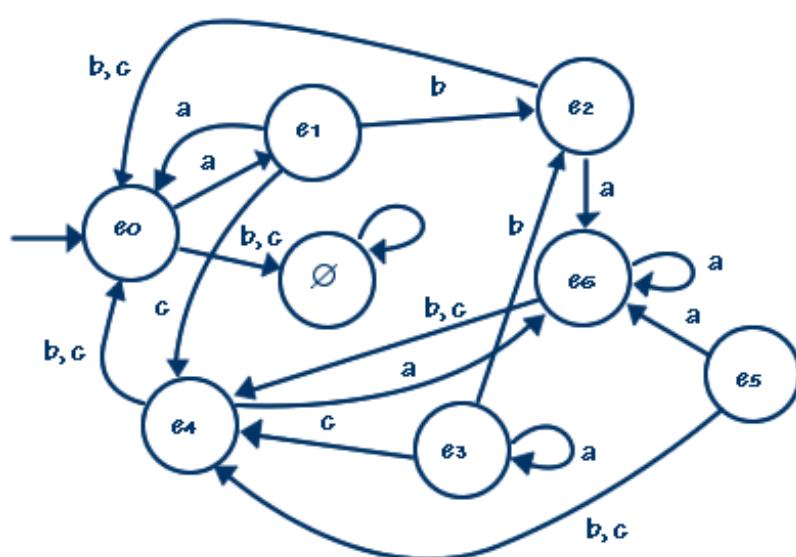
Los estados aceptados son aquellos que contienen a  $q_0$ . La tabla de transiciones es:

| Elemento    | a           | b           | a           |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ |
| $\{e_0\}$   | $\{e_1\}$   | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ |
| $\{e_1\}$   | $\{e_0\}$   | $\{e_2\}$   | $\{e_4\}$   |
| $\{e_2\}$   | $\{e_6\}$   | $\{e_0\}$   | $\{e_0\}$   |
| $\{e_3\}$   | $\{e_3\}$   | $\{e_2\}$   | $\{e_4\}$   |
| $\{e_4\}$   | $\{e_6\}$   | $\{e_0\}$   | $\{e_0\}$   |
| $\{e_5\}$   | $\{e_6\}$   | $\{e_4\}$   | $\{e_4\}$   |
| $\{e_6\}$   | $\{e_6\}$   | $\{e_4\}$   | $\{e_4\}$   |

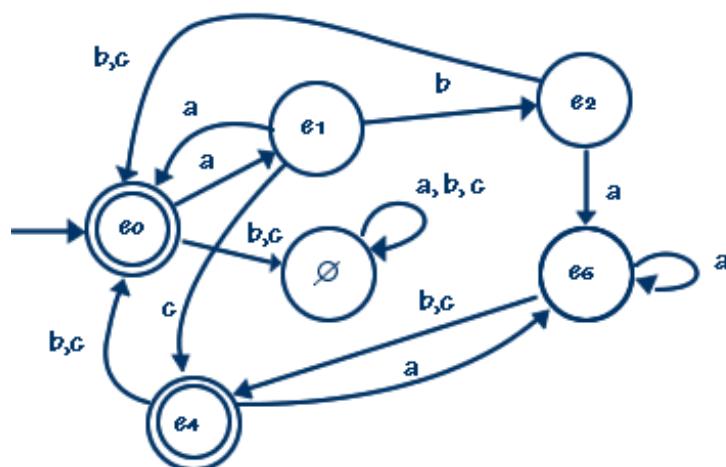
En donde:

$e_0$  es estado inicial  
 $e_0, e_3, e_4$ , y  $e_6$  son estados de aceptación

De tal forma que el diagrama de transición queda de la siguiente forma:



Eliminando los estados que no se tocan, se tiene el siguiente AFD equivalente:

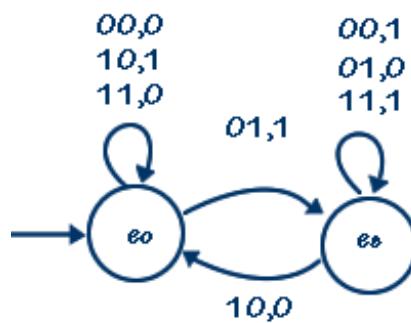


c)

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \{\emptyset, e_0, e_1, e_2, e_4, e_6\} \\ F &= \{e_0, e_4, e_6\} \\ s &= e_0 \end{aligned}$$

9.19.-

- a)  $E=\{e_0, e_1\}$ ,  $A=\{00, 01, 10, 11\}$  y  $B=\{0, 1\}$ .
- b)  $s=e_0$ .
- c) Diagrama de transiciones.



- d) Tabla de transiciones para las funciones de estado siguiente  $\delta$  y salida  $\sigma$ .

| Edo.  | $\delta$ |       |       |       | $\sigma$ |    |    |    |
|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----|----|----|
|       | 00       | 01    | 10    | 11    | 00       | 01 | 10 | 11 |
| $e_0$ | $e_0$    | $e_1$ | $e_0$ | $e_0$ | 0        | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| $e_1$ | $e_1$    | $e_1$ | $e_0$ | $e_1$ | 1        | 0  | 0  | 1  |

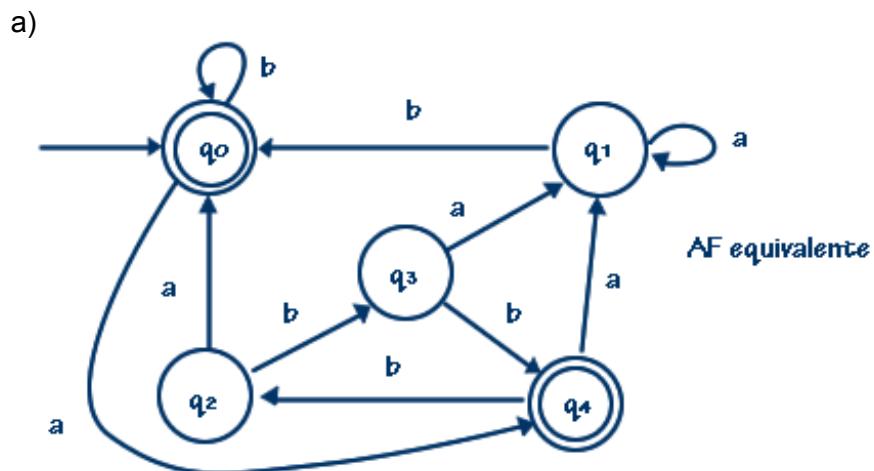
- e) La resta de  $10001011_{(2)}$  menos  $1101101_{(2)}$ .

Agregando ceros a la izquierda para que las cadenas sean iguales y dos ceros adicionales para que regrese al estado inicial (en caso de no estarlo) las cadenas a restar son:  $010001011_{(2)}$  menos  $001101101_{(2)}$ .

|                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| $\delta(e_0, 11) = e_0$ | $\sigma(e_0, 11) = 0$ |
| $\delta(e_0, 10) = e_0$ | $\sigma(e_0, 10) = 1$ |
| $\delta(e_0, 01) = e_1$ | $\sigma(e_0, 01) = 1$ |
| $\delta(e_1, 11) = e_1$ | $\sigma(e_1, 11) = 1$ |
| $\delta(e_1, 00) = e_1$ | $\sigma(e_1, 00) = 1$ |
| $\delta(e_1, 01) = e_1$ | $\sigma(e_1, 01) = 0$ |
| $\delta(e_1, 01) = e_1$ | $\sigma(e_1, 01) = 0$ |
| $\delta(e_1, 10) = e_0$ | $\sigma(e_1, 10) = 0$ |
| $\delta(e_0, 00) = e_0$ | $\sigma(e_0, 00) = 0$ |
|                         | Se debe 1             |

De tal forma que el resultado de restar  $10001011_{(2)}$  menos  $1101101_{(2)}$  es  $00011110_{(2)}$

### 9.21.-



Gramática:

$$T = \{a, b\}$$

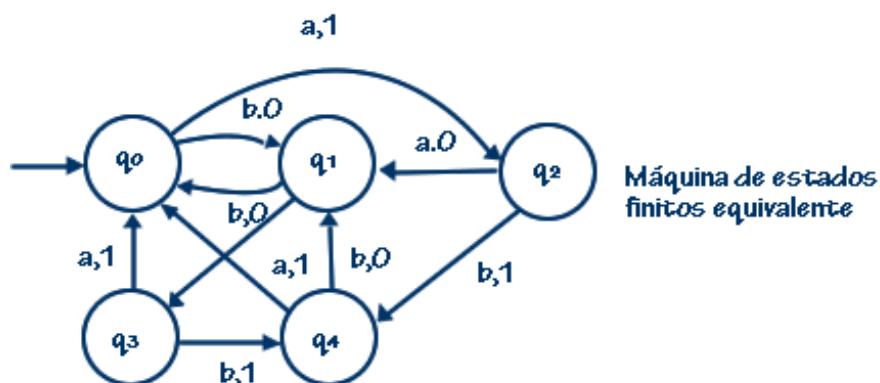
$$N = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$$

$$S = q_0$$

Composiciones:

|                        |                        |                        |                     |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| $q_0 \rightarrow aq_4$ | $q_2 \rightarrow aq_0$ | $q_4 \rightarrow aq_1$ | $q_2 \rightarrow a$ |
| $q_0 \rightarrow bq_0$ | $q_2 \rightarrow bq_3$ | $q_4 \rightarrow bq_2$ | $q_3 \rightarrow b$ |
| $q_1 \rightarrow aq_1$ | $q_3 \rightarrow aq_1$ | $q_0 \rightarrow b$    | $q_0 \rightarrow a$ |
| $q_1 \rightarrow bq_0$ | $q_3 \rightarrow bq_4$ | $q_1 \rightarrow b$    |                     |

b)



Gramática:

$$T = \{a, b\}$$

$$N = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$$

$$S = q_0$$

Composiciones:

|                        |                        |                        |                     |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| $q_0 \rightarrow aq_2$ | $q_2 \rightarrow aq_1$ | $q_4 \rightarrow aq_0$ | $q_3 \rightarrow a$ |
| $q_0 \rightarrow bq_1$ | $q_2 \rightarrow bq_4$ | $q_4 \rightarrow bq_1$ | $q_4 \rightarrow a$ |
| $q_1 \rightarrow aq_0$ | $q_3 \rightarrow aq_0$ | $q_0 \rightarrow a$    | $q_2 \rightarrow b$ |
| $q_1 \rightarrow bq_3$ | $q_3 \rightarrow bq_4$ | $q_1 \rightarrow a$    | $q_3 \rightarrow b$ |

### 9.23.-

a) Para la palabra  $xyy$  la MT lleva a cabo el siguiente recorrido:

$$E = \{e_0, e_1, e_2, e_3\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{x, y\}$$

$$A = \{x, y, b\}$$

$$F = \{e_3\}$$

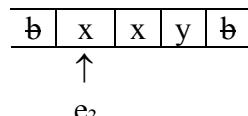
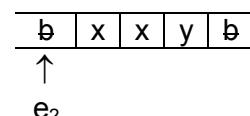
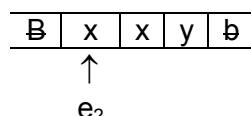
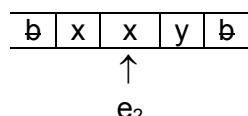
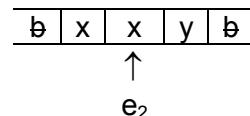
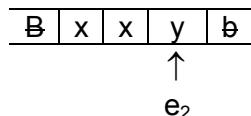
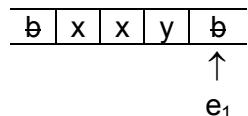
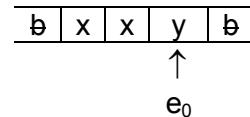
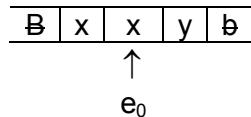
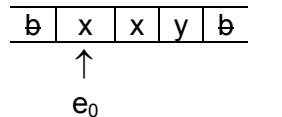
$$S = e_0.$$

La función de transición  $\delta$  tiene las siguientes composiciones:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(e_0, x) &= (e_0, x, D) \\ \delta(e_0, y) &= (e_1, y, D) \\ \delta(e_1, y) &= (e_1, y, D) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(e_1, b) &= (e_2, b, I) \\ \delta(e_2, x) &= (e_2, x, I) \\ \delta(e_2, y) &= (e_2, y, I) \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta(e_2, b) = (e_3, b, D)$$

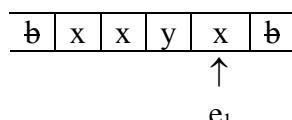
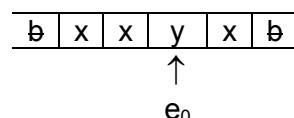
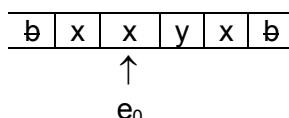
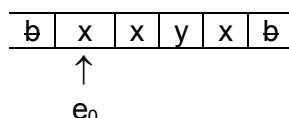


Como  $e_3$  es un estado de aceptación, entonces se dice que  $xxy \in L$

O bien:

$$\begin{aligned} b e_0 x x y b &\mapsto b x e_0 x y b \mapsto b x x e_0 y b \mapsto b x x y e_1 b \mapsto b x x e_2 y b \mapsto b x e_2 x y b \mapsto b e_2 x x y b \\ &\mapsto e_2 b x x y b \mapsto b e_3 x x y b \end{aligned}$$

Para la palabra  $xxyx$



Como  $\delta(e_1, y)$  no está definida, la MT se detiene en un estado no aceptado, por lo tanto  $xxyx \notin L$

b) La MT es.

$$E = \{e_0, e_1, e_2, e_3\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{x\}$$

$$A = \{x, b\}$$

$$F = \{e_3\}$$

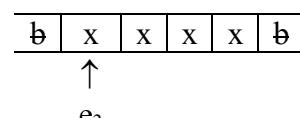
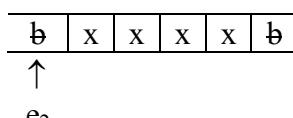
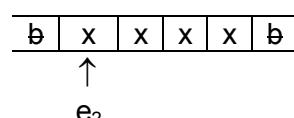
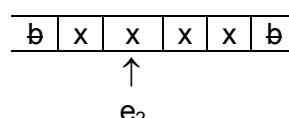
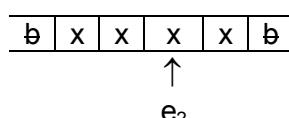
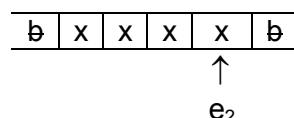
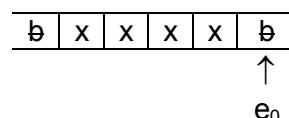
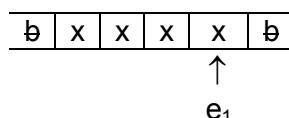
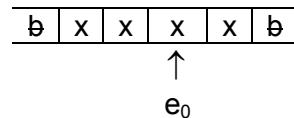
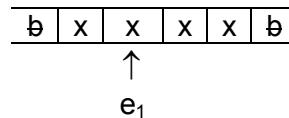
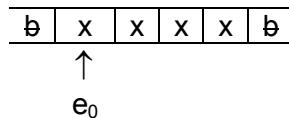
$$s = e_0.$$

La función de transición  $\delta$  tiene las siguientes composiciones:

$$\begin{aligned}\delta(e_0, x) &= (e_1, x, D) \\ \delta(e_1, x) &= (e_0, x, D) \\ \delta(e_0, b) &= (e_2, b, I)\end{aligned}$$

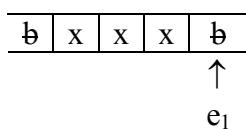
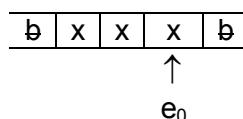
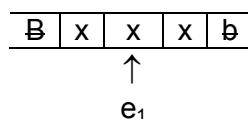
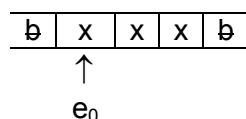
$$\begin{aligned}\delta(e_2, x) &= (e_2, x, I) \\ \delta(e_2, b) &= (e_3, b, D)\end{aligned}$$

Para xxxx la MT realiza el siguiente recorrido:



Como e<sub>3</sub> es un estado de aceptación xxxx ∈ L

Para xxx la MT realiza el siguiente recorrido:



Como δ(e<sub>1</sub>, b) no está definida, la MT se detiene en e<sub>1</sub>. Pero como no es estado de aceptación ∴ xxx ∉ L

c) La MT es.

$$E = \{e_0, e_1, e_2, e_3\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{x\}$$

$$A = \{x, b\}$$

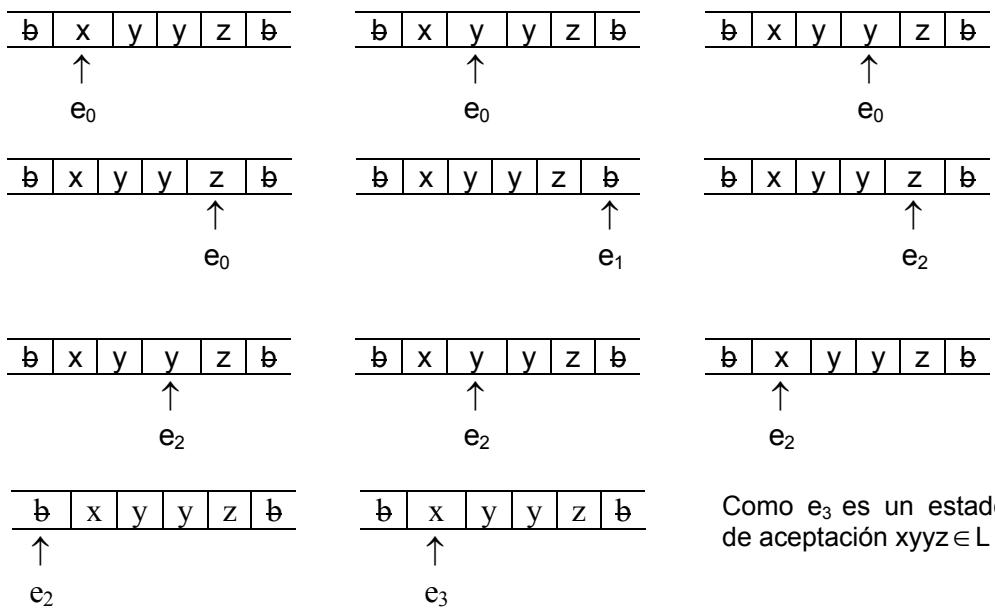
$$F = \{e_3\}$$

$$s = e_0.$$

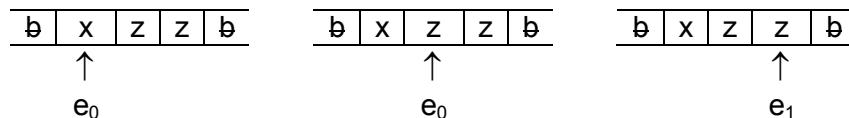
La función de transición  $\delta$  tiene las siguientes composiciones:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \delta(e_0, x) = (e_0, x, D) & \delta(e_1, b) = (e_2, b, I) & \delta(e_2, x) = (e_2, x, I) \\ \delta(e_0, y) = (e_0, y, D) & \delta(e_2, z) = (e_2, z, I) & \delta(e_2, b) = (e_3, b, D) \\ \delta(e_0, z) = (e_1, z, D) & \delta(e_2, y) = (e_2, y, I) & \end{array}$$

Para  $xyyz$  la MT realiza el siguiente recorrido:



Para  $xzz$  la MT realiza el siguiente recorrido:



Pero  $\delta(e_1, z)$  no está definida ni tampoco  $e_1$  es estado de aceptación  $\therefore xzz \notin L$ .