

Možiny:

Jednoznamné definované kolekce uzávků prvků

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— Operace: $\cup, \cap, \setminus, \dots$

— Predikce: $\in, \subseteq$

— Zápis: $\{ \dots \}$

NE:

~~$\subset$~~ ~~$<$~~

Všick: $\{1, 10, 15, 0\} = \{0, 1, 15, 10\}$

$A = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x + 10 \geq 100\}$

$B = \{\underline{x} \in \mathbb{N} \mid \exists a, b \in \mathbb{N} : x = 2a \wedge x = 8 \cdot b\} = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N} \wedge \exists a, b \in \mathbb{N} \dots\}$

$C = \{w a h o j w' \mid w, w' \in \{a, \dots, z\}^*\}$

$D = \{3x \mid x \in \mathbb{N}\}$

obecněji: pojem "Třída"

— existují množiny všech množin

-pro $n \geq 1$ a moving $A_1, \dots, A_n$ defining Karčev's social

$\prod_{i=1}^n A_i = A_1 \times \dots \times A_n = \{ (a_1, \dots, a_n) \mid a_1 \in A_1, \dots, a_n \in A_n \}$

-pro $n=0$

$$\prod_0 = \{ () \}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\text{string} \times \mathbb{R} \times \text{string}$$

$$\text{string} \equiv \{ a_1, \dots, a_n \}^*$$

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Relace na množinách

- k-árna relace ρ na množinách $A_1, \dots, A_n$ je podmnožina $A_1 \times \dots \times A_n$

$$\overline{\rho} \subseteq N \times Z \times R$$

$$\overline{\rho} = \{ (a, b, c) \mid a \in N, b \in Z, c \in R, \frac{a}{b} \leq c \}$$

Binarí relace na množině

A

$$\rho \subseteq A \times A$$

Příklad: $\leq$ na R

$$A = \{a, b, c\}$$

Je reprezentována množinou:

$$\rho = \{ (a, a), (a, b), (b, b), (b, c) \}$$

Matice

	a	b	c
a	1	1	0
b	0	1	1
c	0	0	0

Grafové



- a) ρ is serial: $\forall x, y \in A: x \neq y \Rightarrow x\rho y \vee y\rho x$
 b) ρ is reflexive: $\forall x \in A: x\rho x$
 c) ρ is irreflexive: $\forall x \in A: \neg(x\rho x)$
 d) ρ is symmetric: $\forall x, y \in A: x\rho y \Rightarrow y\rho x$
 e) ρ is asymmetric: $\forall x, y \in A: x\rho y \Rightarrow \neg(y\rho x)$
 f) ρ is antisymmetric: $\forall x, y \in A: x\rho y \wedge y\rho x \Rightarrow x = y$
 g) ρ is transitive: $\forall x, y, z \in A: x\rho y \wedge y\rho z \Rightarrow x\rho z$

- a) NE
 b) NE
 c) NE
 d) NE
 e) NE
 f) NO
 g) NE

Transition' uztvērē definē

$$\rho \subseteq A \times A$$

$$\rho^+ \subseteq A \times A$$

ρ^+ ir transition' uztvērē ρ

$$\rho^+ : a \rho^+ b \iff \exists n \geq 1 \exists c_1, \dots, c_n \in A : a = c_1 \wedge b = c_n$$

$$a = c_1 \wedge b = c_n$$

$$\forall 1 \leq i < n : c_i \rho c_{i+1}$$

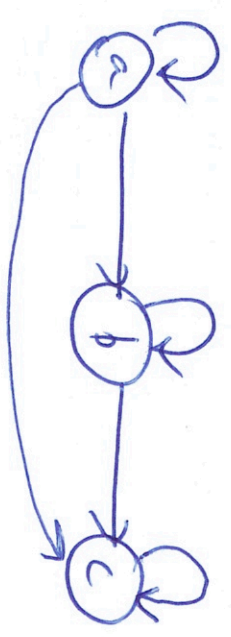
$$\rho \neq \text{pilnāda} : \rho^+ = \rho \cup \{(a, c)\}$$

-Kausch-lā algoritmas

Reflexiv' a transition' uztvērē ρ

$$\rho^* = \rho^+ \cup \{(a, a) \mid a \in A\}$$

$\rho \neq \text{pilnāda}$



Definice ekvivalence $\rho \subseteq A \times A$

ρ je ekvivalence pokud je reflexivní, symetrický a transitivní

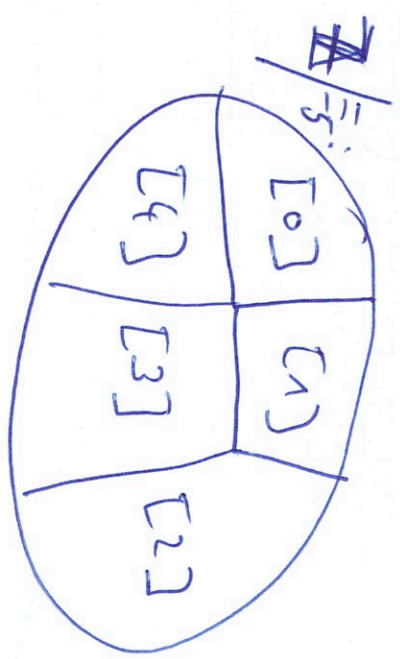
Příklad:

$$\equiv_5 = \{ (x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x \text{ mod } 5 = y \text{ mod } 5 \}$$

Ekvivalence rozděluje množinu A na ekvivalenční třídy:

$$\mathbb{Z} / \equiv_5 = \{ [a] \mid a \in \mathbb{Z} \} = \{ [0], [1], [2], [3], [4] \}$$

↑
representant



Príklad ekvencie s nekonečnými indexmi

$$\rho = \{ (a, a), (a+1, a+1), (a, a+1), (a+1, a) \} \text{ a mod } 2 = 0 \}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}/\rho = \{ [0], [2], [4], [6], [8], \dots \}$$

Rozdelenie $\mathbb{Z}$ na nekonečné množiny dvojprvkových tried:

$$[0] = \{0, 1\}$$

$$[2] = \{2, 3\}$$

$$[4] = \{4, 5\}$$

...

KARDINALITA (VEĽKOSŤ) množín

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- konečná množina : počet prvkov

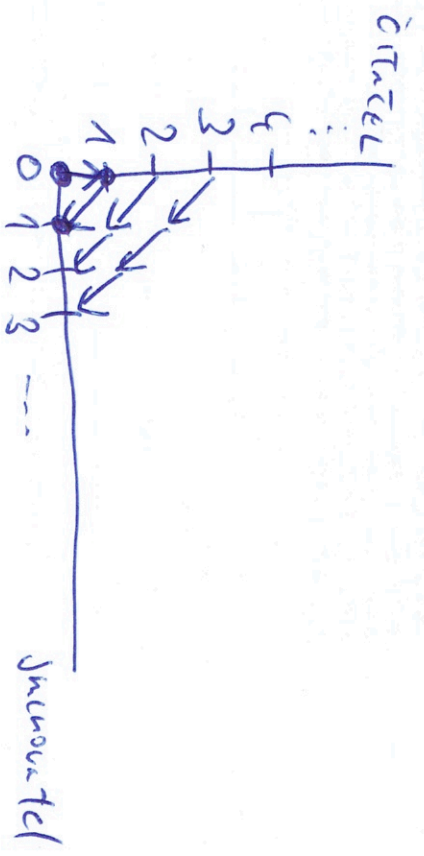
$$|\{a, b, c\}| = 3$$

- nekonečná množina : porovnávame množiny

$$|A| = |B| \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \text{existujú funkcie } f: A \rightarrow B, \text{ ktorá je bijekcia}$$

nekonečná množina specifika množiny :
- existujú bijekcie na $\mathbb{N}$

$$|\mathbb{N}| = |\mathbb{Z}| = |\mathbb{Q}| = |\{a, b, c\}^*|$$



hazpocitn' množij

$$(|R| > |N|)$$

$$|2^{\{a,b,c\}}| > |N|$$

↖
vždy jazyk nad abecedou $\{a,b,c\}$

Potenci' množij množij A

- Značí se 2^A

$$- 2^A = \{ B \mid B \subseteq A \}$$

$$2^{\{a,b\}} = \{ \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a,b\} \}$$

Pro konci' množij platí $|2^A| = 2^{|A|}$

Σ abcd $\sim$ конечная алфавит

$$L \subseteq \Sigma^* = \bigcup_{i \geq 0} \Sigma^i \quad \Sigma^i = \underbrace{\Sigma \cdot \Sigma \cdot \dots \cdot \Sigma}_i$$

$$\Sigma^0 = \{\varepsilon\}$$

Нужно найти $L_1 = \{a, b\}$ а $L_2 = \{a, \varepsilon\}$

$$L_1 \cup L_2 = \{a, b, \varepsilon\}$$

$$L_1 \cap L_2 = \{a\}$$

$$L_1 \setminus L_2 = \{b\}$$

$$L_1^* = \{\varepsilon, a, a', ab, bb, ba, \dots\}$$

$$L_1^+ = \{a, b, aa, ab, ba, \dots\}$$

$$L_2^+ = \{a, \varepsilon, aa, aaa, \dots\}$$

$$L_1 \cdot L_2 = \{aa, a, ba, b\}$$

GRAMMARS

$$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S)$$

$$S \in N$$

$$P \subseteq (N \cup \bar{\Sigma})^* N (N \cup \bar{\Sigma})^* \times (N \cup \bar{\Sigma})^*$$

reduce P into 'derivable':

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in (N \cup \bar{\Sigma})^* : \alpha = \gamma \beta \iff \exists \gamma, \delta :$$

$$\alpha = \gamma \delta \gamma, \quad \beta = \gamma \beta \delta, \quad (\gamma, \beta) \in P$$

$$L(G) = \{ w \in \Sigma^* \mid S \Rightarrow_G^* w \}$$

TP 3 (Regular)

Provide you turn:

$$A \rightarrow aB \mid a \mid \varepsilon$$

$$, \text{ kdc } A, B \in N, a \in \Sigma$$

УВАЖАЊЕ ЗАДАК

$$L = \{ b^n a c^m \mid n \geq 2, \exists k \geq 0 : m = 3k \}$$

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НАПИШЕ ГРАМАТИКУ

$$G: L(G) = L$$

$$G = (\{S, A_1, A_2, A_3\}, \{a, b, c\}, P, S)$$

$$P: S \rightarrow bA_1$$

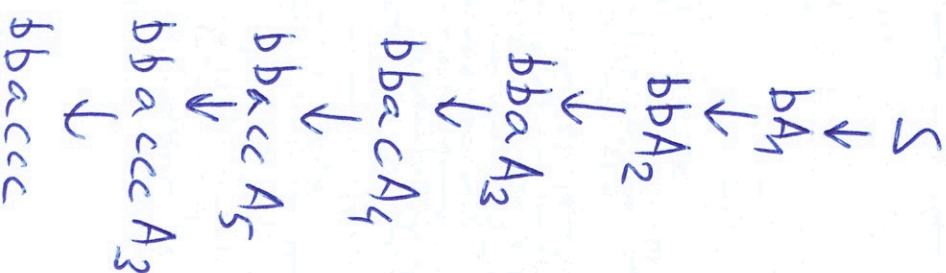
$$A_1 \rightarrow bA_2$$

$$A_2 \rightarrow bA_2 \mid aA_3$$

$$A_3 \rightarrow \varepsilon \mid cA_4$$

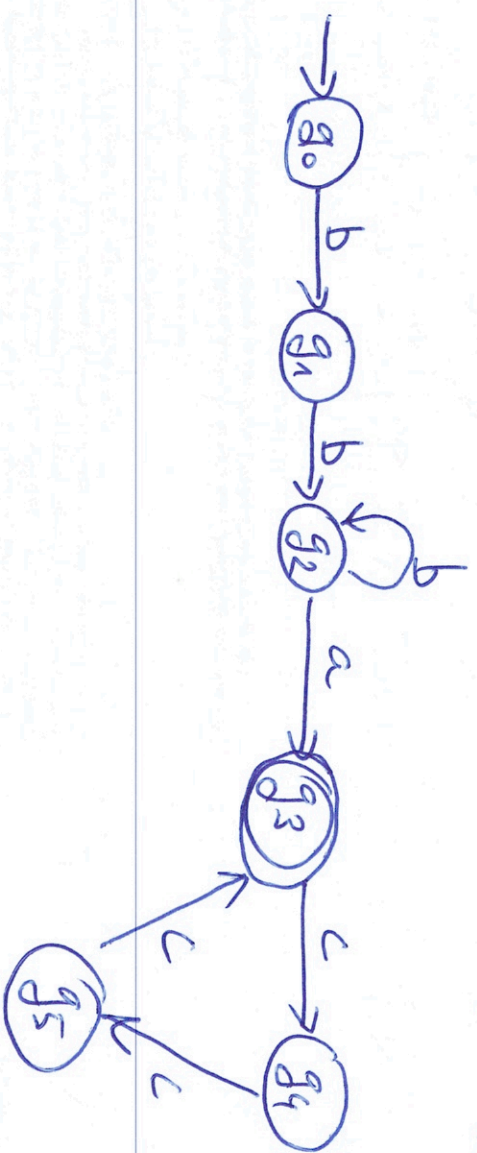
$$A_4 \rightarrow cA_5$$

$$A_5 \rightarrow cA_3$$



Записать конечный автомат M т.т. $L(M) = L$

(13)



~~$M =$~~ $M = (\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}, \{a, b, c\}, q_0, \delta, F)$ $\{q_3\}$

$\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$ deterministic

$\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow 2Q$ nondeterministic

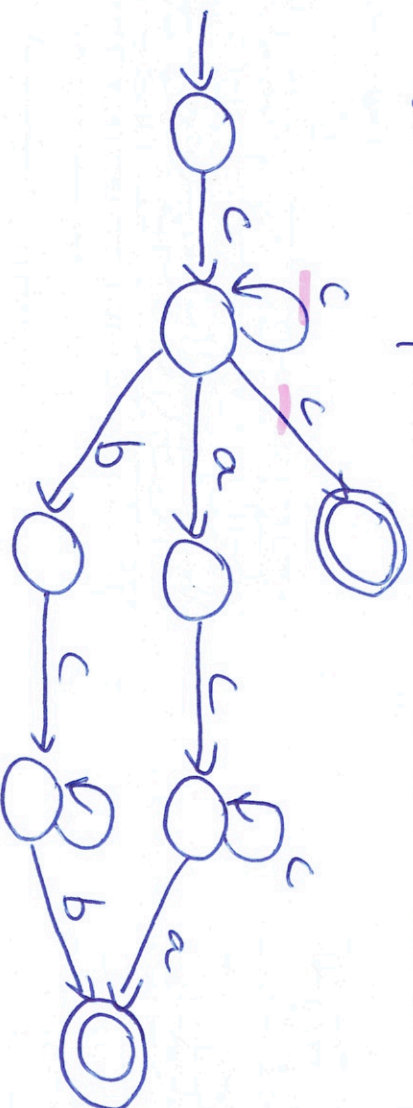
UVA žujsme ABCEDN $\bar{Z} = \{a, b, c\}$.
 jāsks Json / Nelson Beuclān.

Pozhadi te, žda mīkclijic

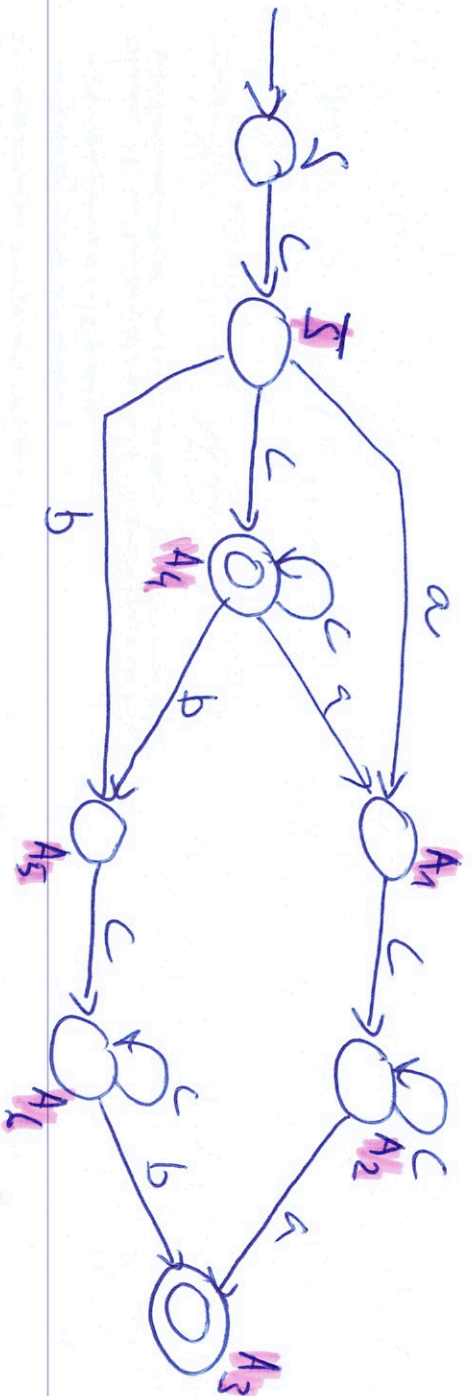
- a) $L_1 = \{c^+ w c^+ w \mid w \in \{a, b\}^* \wedge |w| < 2\}$
 b) $L_2 = \{c^+ \underline{w} c^+ w \mid w \in \{a, b\}^* \wedge |w| > 2\}$

— L_2 nevī regulāri' protož potīchji žapauotut w neoveru, de'lg
 Pro mīkclāu koutolā.

— L_1 jī regulāri' protož mīkclāu koutut K.A.



NeDēte Rnaiticā



Decker's

System Grammar for job L_1

$$G = (\{S, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6\}, \{a, b, c\}, P, S)$$

P:

$S \rightarrow aA$	$ cA_4$	$/ bA_5$
$S \rightarrow cS$		

$$A_6 \rightarrow c A_6 / b A_3$$
$$A_1 \rightarrow C A_2$$
$$A_2 \rightarrow CA_2/aA_3$$
$$A_3 \rightarrow 3$$
$$A_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{C} |cA_4| aA_1 | \overline{\mathbb{R}}_5 \oplus A_5$$
$$A_5 \rightarrow C A_6$$

- Rozhodnité, odd platí nijkedajici tvrzení

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$V \Sigma$ konci' abecda $W L_1 L_2 \subseteq \Sigma^* : L_1 \leq L_1 \cdot L_2$

- najdu potipii L_1, L_2

$$\Sigma = \{a\}$$

$$L_1 = L_2 = \{a\}$$

$$L_1 \cdot L_2 = \{aa\}$$

a

$$\{a\} \neq \{aa\}$$

NEPČATI'

$V \Sigma$ konci' abecda platí $W L_1 L_2 \subseteq \Sigma^* :$

$$L_1 = \emptyset \vee \varepsilon \in L_2 \Leftrightarrow L_1 \leq L_1 \cdot L_2$$

" $\Rightarrow$ "

$$L_1 = \emptyset \Rightarrow L_1 \cdot L_2 = \emptyset$$

TURENÍ PČATI'

$$\emptyset \leq \emptyset$$

$$L_2 \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \underline{W} \cdot \underline{w} \in L_1 : W \cdot \varepsilon \in L_1 \cdot L_2 \Rightarrow W \in L_1 \cdot L_2$$

PČATI'

$$\neg (A \Sigma A_{L_1 L_2} \leq \Sigma^*) : L_1 = \emptyset \vee \exists \in L_2 \leq L_1 \leq L_1 \cdot L_2$$

$$\exists \Sigma \exists A_{L_1 L_2} \leq \Sigma^* : \neg (L_1 = \emptyset \vee \exists \in L_2) \leq L_1 \leq L_1 \cdot L_2$$

$$\exists \Sigma \exists A_{L_1 L_2} \leq \Sigma^* : \neg (L_1 = \emptyset \vee \exists \in L_2) \wedge L_1 \leq L_1 \cdot L_2$$

$$\exists \Sigma \exists A_{L_1 L_2} \leq \Sigma^* : L_1 \neq \emptyset \wedge \exists \notin L_2 \wedge L_1 \leq L_1 \cdot L_2$$

Víme, že Σ, L_1, L_2 existují. Dva žijí ~~to~~ existují L_1, L_2

- necht w ji slovo nejkratší délky z L_1

To existují, protože $L_1 \neq \emptyset$

- z $L_1 \leq L_1 \cdot L_2$ plyne, že $w = w_1 \cdot w_2$ t.ž. $w_1 \in L_1$ a $w_2 \in L_2$

- protože $\exists \notin L_2$, tak $|w_2| \geq 1 \Rightarrow |w_1| < |w|$

ALE w ji nejkratší slovo z $L_1 \Rightarrow w_1 \notin L_1$ SPOR

Přivedu k tvzení platí