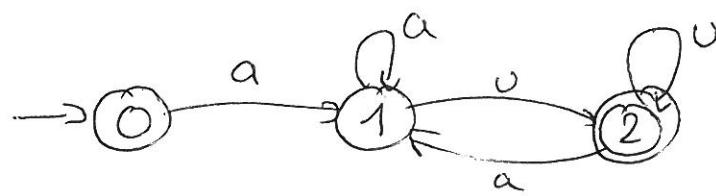


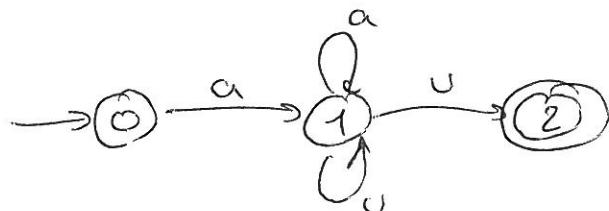
Examen Th. Langage
Correction Rattrapage

I / i)



2)

Plus malin: Partir de l'automate indéterministe:



$$\begin{cases} L_0 = aL_1 \\ L_1 = (a + v)L_1 + vL_2 \\ L_2 = \epsilon \end{cases}$$

$$L_1 = (a + v)L_1 + v \quad (\text{je remplace } L_2)$$

$$L_1 = \underset{\text{lemme}}{(a + v)^*} v$$

$$\Rightarrow L_0 = \boxed{a(a + v)^* v = L}$$

Sinon:

$$\begin{cases} L_0 = aL_1 \\ L_1 = aL_3 + vL_2 \\ L_2 = vL_2 + aL_1 + \epsilon \end{cases}$$

$$L_2 = v^*(aL_1 + \epsilon) = v^*aL_1 + v^*$$

lemmes

$$\begin{aligned} L_3 &= aL_3 + vu^*aL_3 + vu^* \\ &= (a + vu^*a)L_3 + v^+ \\ &= (a + v^+a)L_3 + v^+ \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_0 = \boxed{a(a + v^+a)^* v^+ = L}$$

3) On part de $L = a(a+u)^*u$ (idem pour l'autre)

$$L_0 = L = a(a+u)^*u \quad \text{si } \varepsilon \notin L_0 \Rightarrow \text{non final}$$

$$\bar{a}^{-1}L_0 = (a+u)^*u = L_1$$

$$\bar{u}^{-1}L_0 = \emptyset = L_2$$

$$L_1 = (a+u)^*u \quad \text{si } \varepsilon \notin L_1 \Rightarrow \text{non final}$$

$$\bar{a}^{-1}L_1 = \bar{a}^{-1}(a+u)^+u + \underbrace{\bar{a}^{-1}u}_{\emptyset}$$

$$= \bar{a}^{-1}(a+u)(a+u)^*u$$

$$= \bar{a}^{-1}a(a+u)^*u + \underbrace{\bar{a}^{-1}u}_{\emptyset}(a+u)^*u$$

$$= (a+u)^*u = L_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}^{-1}L_1 &= \bar{u}^{-1}a(a+u)^*u + \bar{u}^{-1}u(a+u)^*u + \bar{u}^{-1}u \\ &\quad \text{si } d'après précédent} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \emptyset + L_1 + \varepsilon = L_1 + \varepsilon = L_3$$

$$L_2 = \emptyset \quad \text{si } \varepsilon \notin L_2 \Rightarrow \text{non final}$$

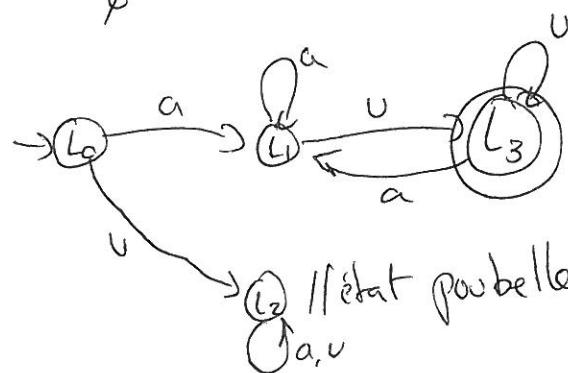
$$\bar{a}^{-1}L_2 = \emptyset = L_2$$

$$\bar{u}^{-1}L_2 = \emptyset = L_2$$

$$L_3 = L_1 + \varepsilon \quad \text{si } \varepsilon \in L_3 \Rightarrow \text{final}$$

$$\bar{a}^{-1}L_3 = \bar{a}^{-1}L_1 + \underbrace{\bar{a}^{-1}\varepsilon}_{\emptyset} = L_1$$

$$\bar{u}^{-1}L_3 = \bar{u}^{-1}L_1 + \underbrace{\bar{u}^{-1}\varepsilon}_{\emptyset} = L_3$$



On retrouve bien l'automate déterministe initial

$$\text{II/ 1) } L = \sum_2^* (u_{aa} + u_{ag} + u_{ga})$$

$$2) G = \{$$

$$T = \{a, c, g, u\}$$

$$N = \{\text{ARN}, C, \text{stop}\}$$

$$S = \text{ARN}$$

$$P = \{$$

$$\text{ARN} \rightarrow C \text{ stop}$$

$$\text{stop} \rightarrow u_{aa} \mid u_{ag} \mid u_{ga}$$

$$C \rightarrow aC \mid uC \mid gC \mid cC \mid \epsilon \quad (3)$$

\}

3) Je peux écrire la règle (3) ainsi :

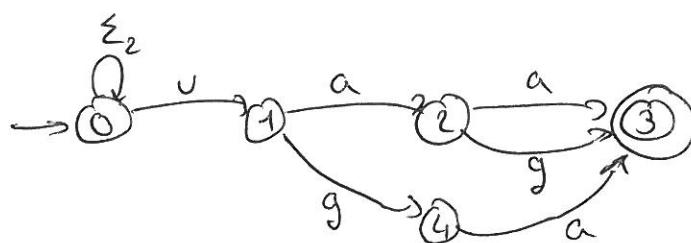
$$C \rightarrow Ca \mid Cu \mid Cg \mid Cc \mid \epsilon$$

Les règles sont sous la forme suivante :

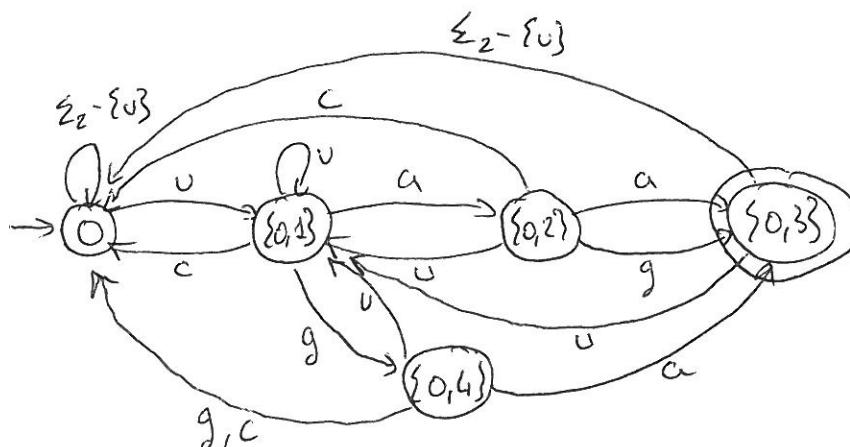
$$\begin{cases} A \rightarrow a \\ A \rightarrow aB \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{avec } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \in T^* \\ B \in N \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

Donc grammaire de type 3.

4)



5)



⚠ Ne pas oublier les c

III 1) Le langage est de type 1. Il faudrait 2 piles pour le faire avec un automate à pile.

\Rightarrow Machine de Turing

