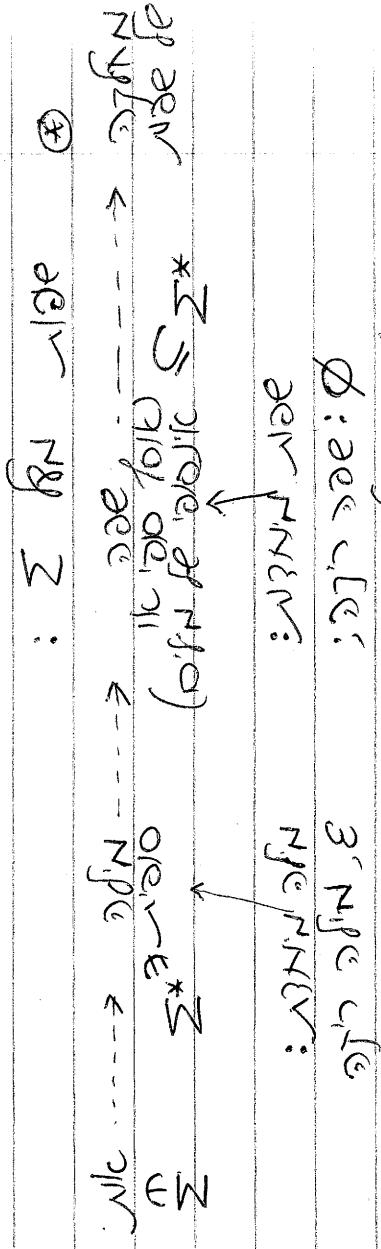
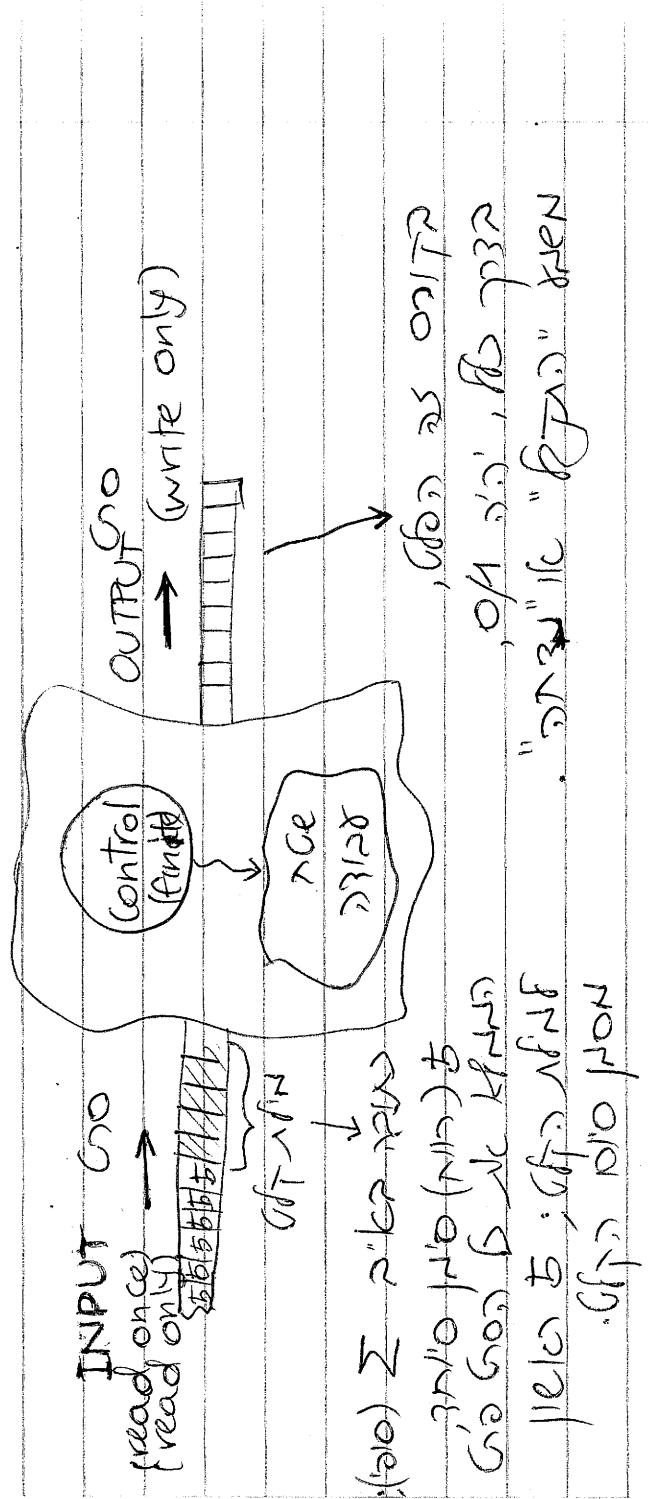


①

complement

plus, plus one and plus two positive numbers, plus

product of two



Language: $\{0, 1\}^*$

M de Σ^* et $w \in \Sigma^*$ (accepts) $\frac{f_0}{f_1} \in M$ fin ②
 w (rejects) on M . "so $w \in \Sigma^*$ " \Rightarrow $f_0 \in N$ et $f_1 \in S$
o $f_0 \in N$, $f_1 \in S$. $f_0 \in N$: $f_0 \in N$ et $f_1 \in S$.
comme $f_0 \in N$, $w \in L(f_0)$ et $w \in L(f_1)$

②

OK L dec $\{M \in \mathcal{M} \mid M \in \mathcal{L}\}$

OK L dec $\{M \in \mathcal{M} \mid M \in \mathcal{L}\}$

OK L (decides) $\{M \in \mathcal{M} \mid L \models M\}$

OK L dec $\{M \in \mathcal{M} \mid L \models M\}$

OK L dec $\{M \in \mathcal{M} \mid L \models M\}$.2

OK L (decides) $\{M \in \mathcal{M} \mid L \models M\}$

OK L (decides) $\{M \in \mathcal{M} \mid L \models M\}$

OK L, OK L dec $\{M \in \mathcal{M} \mid L \models M\}$

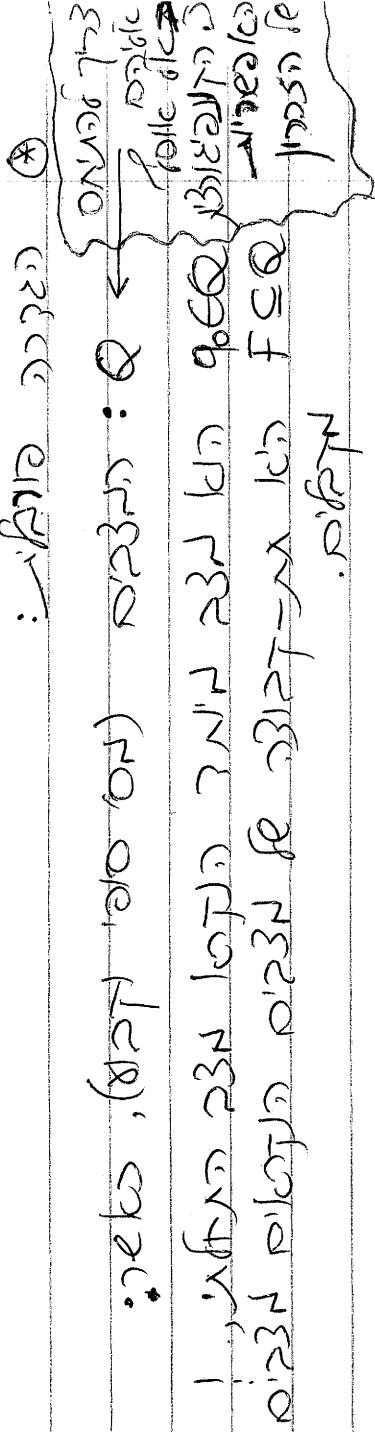
OK L

OK L, OK L dec $\{M \in \mathcal{M} \mid L \models M\}$

(3)

DFA の構成

f(x) が e' , DFA , Q, A で定義されると
 それらを用いて DFA の構成手順を示すと
 以下のようになります。



$$f: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$$

(状態, 入力) \rightarrow (状態)

polka X3 AND $\sigma = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_k$ は $f(\sigma)$ です。

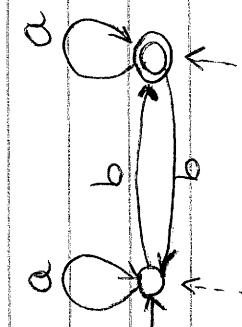
$$f(q_0, \sigma_1) = f(f(q_0), \sigma_2) = f(f(f(q_0)), \sigma_3) = \dots = f(f^{(k)}(q_0), \sigma_k)$$

$f^{(k)}(q_0) \in F$ で $F \subseteq Q$ かつ $\sigma_k \in \Sigma$ なら $f^{(k)}(q_0, \sigma_k) = q_k$ が accept state

したがって $f^{(k)}(q_0, \sigma_k) = q_k$ が accept state となる。

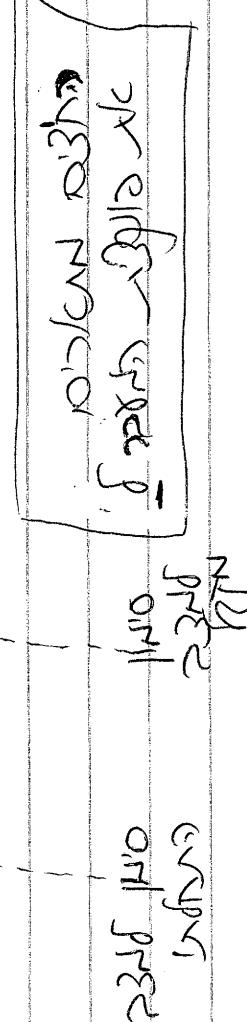
このことから $f^{(k)}(q_0, \sigma_k) = q_k$ が accept state となる。

دیگر روشی که برای تولید مجموعه ای از زمینه های ممکن است این است که از یک مجموعه ای از زمینه های ممکن آغاز کنید و با اضافه کردن یک زمینه جدید در هر مرحله مجموعه ای از زمینه های ممکن را بسازید.



نمای:

$$f_q(\sigma) = \Sigma$$



نمایی که از مجموعه ای از زمینه های ممکن آغاز کنید و با اضافه کردن یک زمینه جدید در هر مرحله مجموعه ای از زمینه های ممکن را بسازید.

CP: $\Sigma^* - \Sigma^\omega$.

نمایی که از مجموعه ای از زمینه های ممکن آغاز کنید و با اضافه کردن یک زمینه جدید در هر مرحله مجموعه ای از زمینه های ممکن را بسازید.

$$\text{CP}(\Sigma) = \overline{\Sigma^\omega}$$

$$L = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \text{ababb} \in w\}, \Sigma = \{a, b\}$$

نمایی که از مجموعه ای از زمینه های ممکن آغاز کنید و با اضافه کردن یک زمینه جدید در هر مرحله مجموعه ای از زمینه های ممکن را بسازید.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CP}(\Sigma) &= \overline{\Sigma^\omega} \\ \delta(q, \sigma) &= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} q & \text{if } q \in \Sigma^\omega \\ \Sigma^\omega & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

ababb

ababb

$\{1, 0\}$

$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\{1, 0\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 0\}, \{1, 1\}$ perfekte Zahlen mit $N = 1000$ und $M = 11010$.

\oplus Kreis Σ

Projektiv, \mathbb{P}^1 , \mathbb{P}^n .

$Q = \{0, 1, \dots, 6\}$; $\delta(q, \sigma) = q \cdot 10 + \sigma \bmod 7$.

Gruppe erzeugt durch $231 \cdot 7 \in \mathbb{Z}_{18}$. $\mathbb{Z}_{18} = \{0, \dots, 17\}$ ist ein Kreis.

$\mathbb{Z}_{18} = \{0, \dots, 17\}$ ist ein Kreis.

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 18 \cdot 12 = 216 \\ 18 \cdot 11 = 198 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 18 \cdot 10 = 180 \\ 18 \cdot 9 = 162 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 18 \cdot 8 = 144 \\ 18 \cdot 7 = 126 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 18 \cdot 6 = 108 \\ 18 \cdot 5 = 90 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 18 \cdot 4 = 72 \\ 18 \cdot 3 = 54 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 18 \cdot 2 = 36 \\ 18 \cdot 1 = 18 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 18 \cdot 0 = 0 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$$

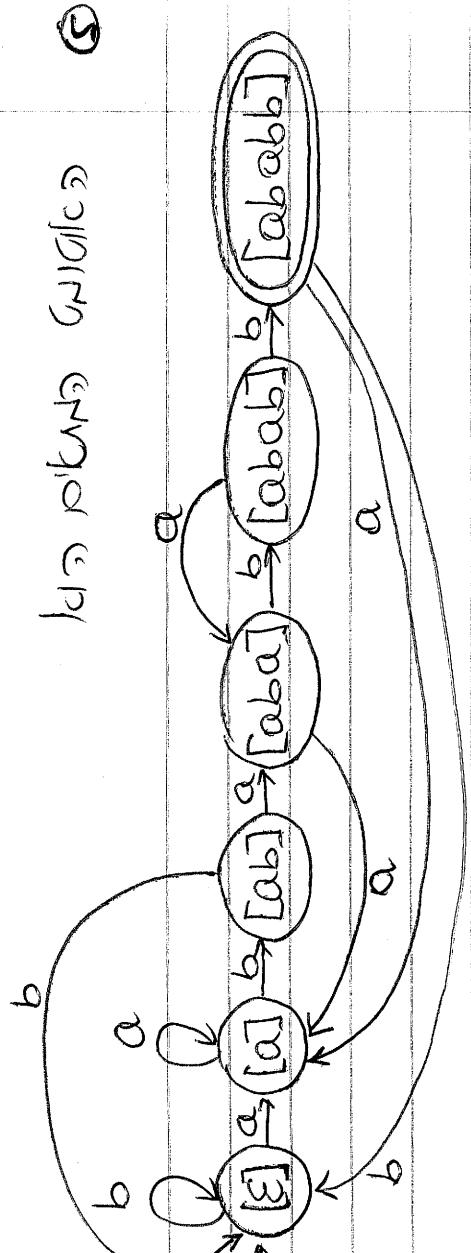
$$1718 \cdot 7 = 11996$$

oder \mathbb{Z}_7 : \mathbb{Z}_7 ist ein Kreis.

Die Menge der möglichen Ergebnisse ist \mathbb{Z}_7 .

$$Z = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 6\}$$

$$: 2 \xrightarrow{\oplus} 3 \quad \oplus$$



5

6

$$L = \{ w \in L \mid w^{\text{up}} = w_{\text{low}} + 1 \}$$

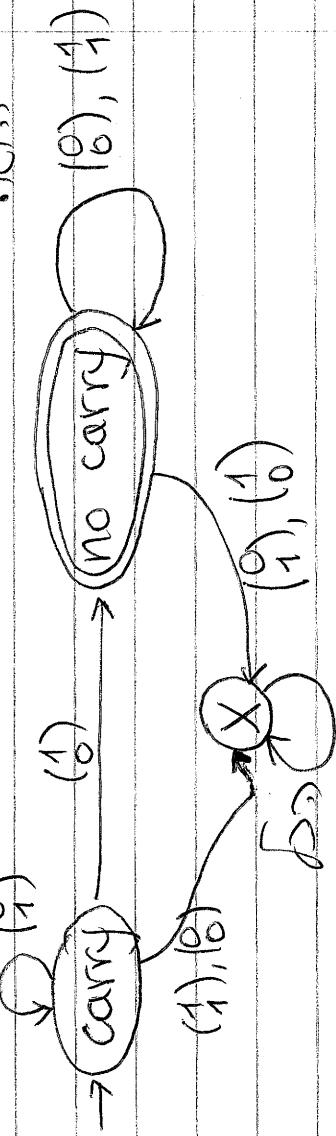
• W_{low} מוקד סדרה כפולה
 • W_{up} מוקד סדרה כפולה

$$L \ni (0111) \xleftarrow{\text{carry}} (1000), (0011) \in L$$

• יי' א' יי' א' יי' א' יי' א' יי' א' יי' א'

• "carry file"ile "carry e", "carry 1"
 • א' ב' א' ב' א' ב' א' ב' א' ב'
 • א' ב' א' ב' א' ב' א' ב' א' ב' א' ב'
 • א' ב'
 • א' ב'
 • א' ב'
 • א' ב'
 • א' ב' א' ב' א' ב' א' ב' א' ב' א' ב' א' ב'

לעומת:



$$L = \{ w \in \Sigma^* \mid "a" \in \overline{w} \} \quad \Sigma = \{ a, b \}$$

א' ב' א' ב'

$$Q = \{ (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4) \mid b_i \in \{ 0, 1 \} \}, \text{ where } a = b_1, b = b_2, c = b_3, d = b_4$$

$$(b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (b_2, b_3, b_4, \sigma)$$

. א' = b₁, ב' = b₂, ג' = b₃, ד' = b₄

לעומת: א' = b₁, ב' = b₂, ג' = b₃, ד' = b₄

7

$$\overline{5 \cdot 1213} \quad (4)$$

L.S.b. first $\underline{2} \cdot \underline{1321}$ (None of 8 digits ends in 5)

$L_1 = L_2$

Let's do it like "divide", "times", "divide", "times", "divide", "times", "divide", "times".

Now, 2 is the last digit, so we reverse.

Now, 1. Now, 1213. Now, 1213. Now, 321. Now, 121. Now, 121. Now, 121. Now, 121.

Now, 121. Now, 121. Now, 121. Now, 121. Now, 121. Now, 121. Now, 121.

$$f_2(p, \sigma) = q \cdot 10 + \sigma \mod 7 = P$$

$$f_5(p, \sigma) = q \cdot (p - \sigma) \cdot 5 \mod 7$$

$$(10 \cdot 5 = 1 \text{ mod } 7) \Rightarrow f_5(10, 0) \equiv 0 \mod 7$$

and also, the sum of digits is 23.

. . . 231, 132, 121, 112, 103, 041.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Sum of digits: } 1+3+2+1 = 7 \\ \text{Sum of digits: } 1+3+2+1 = 7 \\ \text{Sum of digits: } 1+3+2+1 = 7 \\ \text{Sum of digits: } 1+3+2+1 = 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Sum of digits: } 1+3+2+1 = 7 \\ \text{Sum of digits: } 1+3+2+1 = 7 \\ \text{Sum of digits: } 1+3+2+1 = 7 \\ \text{Sum of digits: } 1+3+2+1 = 7 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Sum of digits: } 1+3+2+1 = 7$$

So, the final result is 231.

8

כעכ:

$$Q = \{ (x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 6, 1 \leq y \leq 6 \}$$

mod 7 since
mod 7 since
mod 7 since
mod 7 since

$$(x, y) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (y \cdot 5 + x \bmod 7, y \cdot 10 \bmod 7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & : x=0 \\ & : N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ if } x=0 \\ & : (0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$y_2 = 7 \cdot 6 \quad \text{use Chinese rem} \quad \exists a \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$



Definition of continuity $\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0$

(*) ϵ be cont.

on $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \subset L_1 \rightarrow L_2$ if $\forall x \in A_i$ $\exists \delta_i > 0$ such that $|f(x) - f(x')| < \epsilon$

$$\begin{aligned} & |f(x) - f(x')| < \epsilon \\ & |x - x'| < \delta_i \quad i=1, 2, 3 \end{aligned}$$

Definition of uniform continuity $\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0$

L_1 \subset \mathbb{R} $\forall x, x' \in L_1$ $|f(x) - f(x')| < \epsilon$

Example A_1, A_2, A_3 $\subset \mathbb{R}$ $f: A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

continuous function

⑤

בנ"ה ויהי $A_1 \delta \neq A_2 \delta$!
 $(A_2 \delta, \text{וקטורי}) A_1 \delta \neq 0, q^1, q^2 \in \mathbb{R}^N$
 $\delta_1(q, \sigma) = \delta_2(q, \sigma) \Rightarrow q^1 - q^2 = 0 \Rightarrow q^1 = q^2$
 $\delta_1(q, \sigma) = \delta_2(q, \sigma) \Rightarrow \sigma \in \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$

: $A_1 \times A_2$ מוגדר כSubset של $A_1 \times A_2$

$$(q^1, q^2) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (\delta_1(q^1, \sigma), \delta_2(q^2, \sigma))$$

$$\cdot (q^1, q^2) \leftarrow (q^1_0, q^2_0)$$

: $q^1, q^2 \in \mathbb{R}^N$ ו- $q^1_0, q^2_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$

$$F = \{(q^1, q^2) \mid q^1 \in F_1 \wedge q^2 \in F_2\} \xrightarrow{f_1 \wedge f_2} L_1 \cap L_2$$

$$F = \{(q^1, q^2) \mid q^1 \in F_1 \vee q^2 \in F_2\} \xrightarrow{f_1 \vee f_2} L_1 \cup L_2.$$

כגון שמיינד, נשים ערך גוף וגוף שמיינד נשים גוף

10

• Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) ⊗
• Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)

* to be continued! *

• Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)
• Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)
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• Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) ⊗
• Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)

• Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) ⊗
• Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)

• Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)
• Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)

No "new" knowledge

III

$x \equiv_A y \Rightarrow x = y$, $x = y \Rightarrow x \equiv_A y$

\equiv_A is reflexive, symmetric, transitive relation on A .

\Rightarrow \equiv_A is equivalence relation.

K_1, K_2, K_3 are equivalence relations on A .

$K_1 \cap K_2 = K_3$ $\Rightarrow K_3$ is equivalence relation.

$K_1 \cup K_2 = K_3$ $\Rightarrow K_3$ is equivalence relation.

$K_1 \setminus K_2 = K_3$ $\Rightarrow K_3$ is equivalence relation.

$K_1 \times K_2 = \{ (x, y) | x \in K_1, y \in K_2\}$ is equivalence relation.

$\delta(q_i, \sigma) = q_{\sigma(i)}$ $\Rightarrow \delta$ is equivalence relation.

$L = K_1 \cap K_2 \Rightarrow L$ is equivalence relation.

Exercise 12: Prove that if L is a regular language, then \overline{L} is also regular.

Proof: Let L be a regular language. Then there exists a DFA $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ such that $L = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid M \text{ accepts } w\} = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \delta(q_0, w) \in F\}$. Define $\overline{L} = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \delta(q_0, w) \notin F\}$. We will show that \overline{L} is also regular by constructing a DFA $M' = (Q', \Sigma, \delta', q'_0, F')$ such that $\overline{L} = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid M' \text{ accepts } w\} = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \delta'(q'_0, w) \in F'\}$.

Let $M = (\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}, \{0, 1\}, \delta, q_0, \{q_4\})$ be a DFA where δ is defined as follows:

q_0	0	1
q_0	q_1	q_2
q_1	q_2	q_3
q_2	q_3	q_4
q_3	q_4	q_1
q_4	q_1	q_0

Define $M' = (\{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}, \{0, 1\}, \delta', q'_0, \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\})$ where δ' is defined as follows:

q_0	0	1
q_0	q_1	q_2
q_1	q_3	q_4
q_2	q_4	q_1
q_3	q_0	q_2
q_4	q_2	q_3

Then $\overline{L} = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid M' \text{ accepts } w\} = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \delta'(q'_0, w) \in F'\}$. This shows that \overline{L} is regular.

Exercise 13: Prove that if L_1 and L_2 are regular languages, then $L_1 \cap L_2$ is also regular.

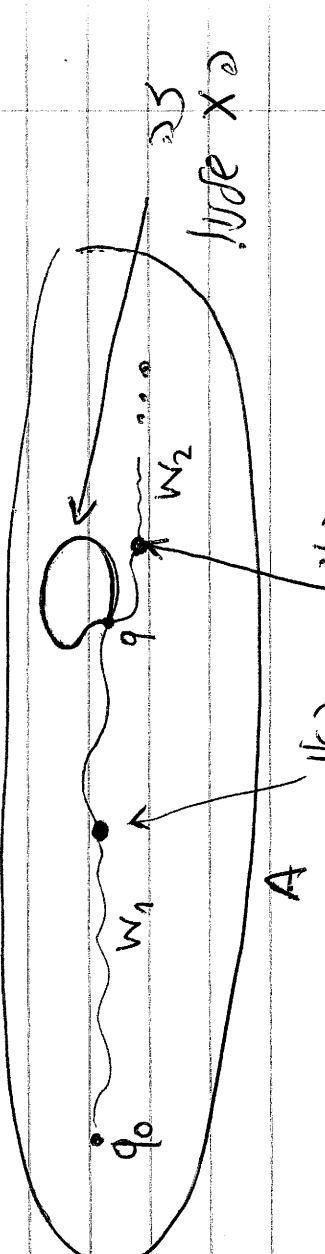
Proof: Let L_1 and L_2 be regular languages. Then there exist DFAs $M_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma, \delta_1, q_{01}, F_1)$ and $M_2 = (Q_2, \Sigma, \delta_2, q_{02}, F_2)$ such that $L_1 = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid M_1 \text{ accepts } w\} = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \delta_1(q_{01}, w) \in F_1\}$ and $L_2 = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid M_2 \text{ accepts } w\} = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \delta_2(q_{02}, w) \in F_2\}$. Define $M = (Q_1 \times Q_2, \Sigma, \delta, (q_{01}, q_{02}), F)$ where δ is defined as follows:

(q_1, q_2)	0	1
(q_1, q_2)	(q_1', q_2)	(q_1'', q_2)
(q_1', q_2)	(q_1''' , q_2)	(q_1''', q_2)
(q_1'', q_2)	(q_1''', q_2)	(q_1'''', q_2)
(q_1''', q_2)	(q_1'''', q_2)	(q_1''', q_2)

(13)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = w_1 \\ x_2 = w_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n = w_n \end{array} \right.$$

הוכחה: $A \supseteq W \text{ סיבוב } \Leftrightarrow \{w \in W \mid A \ni x \text{ ו } x \in w\}$



$\forall K \geq \#A, K \subseteq W \text{ ו } \forall i, 1 \leq i \leq n, \exists x_i \in A \text{ ו } x_i \in w_i$.
 כזכור $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ו $x_i \in A$ $\Rightarrow x_i \in W$.
 לכן $\forall k \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \exists x_k \in A \text{ ו } x_k \in w_k$.
 כנ"ל כב"כ, $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \exists x_i \in A \text{ ו } x_i \in w_i$.

הוכחה: $\forall w \in W \text{ קיינן } x \in A \text{ ו } x \in w$ \Leftrightarrow

$$L = \{w \in W \mid \exists x \in A \text{ ו } x \in w\}$$

הוכחה: $L \subseteq W \text{ ו } W \subseteq L$.
 ו₁: $\forall w \in L \exists x \in A \text{ ו } x \in w$.
 ו₂: $\forall w \in W \exists x \in A \text{ ו } x \in w$.
 ו₁: $\forall w \in L \exists x \in A \text{ ו } x \in w$.
 ו₂: $\forall w \in W \exists x \in A \text{ ו } x \in w$.

$$L = \{w \in W \mid \exists x \in A \text{ ו } x \in w\} \quad (*)$$

הוכחה: $\forall w \in L \exists x \in A \text{ ו } x \in w$.
 ו₁: $\forall w \in L \exists x \in A \text{ ו } x \in w$.
 ו₂: $\forall w \in W \exists x \in A \text{ ו } x \in w$.

הוכחה: $\forall w \in W \exists x \in A \text{ ו } x \in w$.
 ו₁: $\forall w \in W \exists x \in A \text{ ו } x \in w$.
 ו₂: $\forall w \in L \exists x \in A \text{ ו } x \in w$.

(NFA) \rightarrow DFA (QFAs)

14

מאריך מילוי של DFA שמיון סימני נרחב
היכא אdee של DFA. סוף סטרו נרחב
וא מאריך מילוי DFA (סימני) ?
כזה יי' קוו אדי DFA נס' לא נרחב



לעומת: DFA מילוי סטרו
פער מילוי או DFA מילוי סטרו ?

(q, σ) ב DFA מילוי סטרו : DFA מילוי סטרו

- * למינן פלט לא מילוי סטרו
- * למינן פלט DFA מילוי סטרו

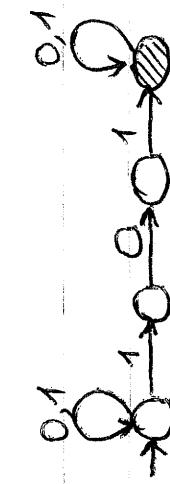
$$\delta(q, \sigma) = p_1 \quad \text{או} \quad \delta(q, \sigma) = p_2$$

$$\delta(q, \sigma) = p_1 \quad \text{או} \quad \delta(q, \sigma) = p_2$$

\oplus DFA מילוי סטרו DFA מילוי סטרו

אנו מילוי DFA מילוי סטרו (למי מילוי סטרו)
בנוסף DFA מילוי סטרו, יעדנו מילוי DFA מילוי סטרו.
ולא מילוי DFA מילוי סטרו.

אנו מילוי DFA מילוי סטרו, מילוי DFA מילוי סטרו.



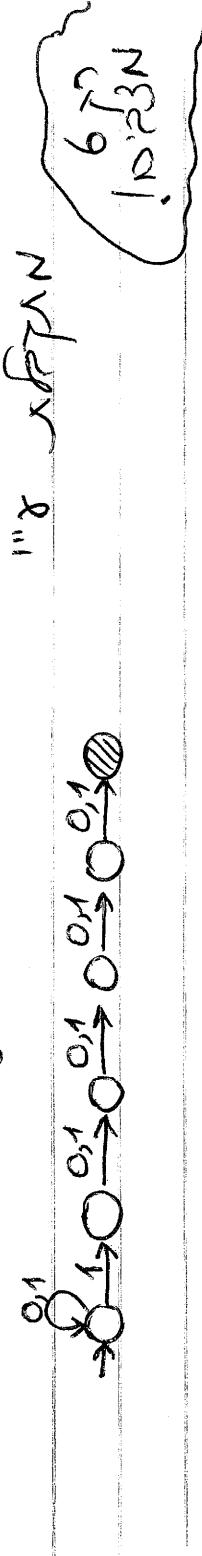
$$\{0,1\}^* = \{1\} \cup \{0\}^*$$

• מילוי DFA מילוי סטרו

(15)

לעומת זה נאמר:

$$\{0,1\}^* \supseteq L = \{ \text{ 1 if } 0101 \in S, \text{ 0 if } 0110 \in S \}$$



לעומת זה נאמר: אם L היא DFA אז L^* היא DFA. על כן L^* היא DFA.

לעתה נוכיח כי L^* היא DFA.

לעתה נוכיח כי L^* היא DFA.

לעתה נוכיח כי L^* היא DFA.

$Q = \{q_1, \dots, q_n\}$

$A = \{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$

$\delta: Q \times A \rightarrow Q$

$\delta(q_i, a_j) = q_{\sigma(i,j)}$

לעתה נוכיח כי L^* היא DFA.

לעתה נוכיח כי L^* היא DFA.

$$Q = \{q_1, \dots, q_n\}$$

$$\delta(q_i, a_j) = q_{\sigma(i,j)}$$

$$\delta(q_i, a_j) = q_{\sigma(i,j)}$$

$$\delta(q_i, a_j) = q_{\sigma(i,j)}$$

$$\delta(q_i, a_j) = q_{\sigma(i,j)}$$

לעתה נוכיח כי L^* היא DFA.

$$\delta(q_i, a_j) = q_{\sigma(i,j)}$$

$$\delta(q_i, a_j) = q_{\sigma(i,j)}$$

$$\delta(q_i, a_j) = q_{\sigma(i,j)}$$

לעתה נוכיח כי L^* היא DFA.

$$\delta(q_i, a_j) = q_{\sigma(i,j)}$$

$$\delta(q_i, a_j) = q_{\sigma(i,j)}$$

16

L^* में से किसी भी शब्द का अन्त में A वाला होना चाहिए

$N \cap N \text{ of } L^R \Leftrightarrow \text{एक नवीनीकृत शब्द का अन्त में A वाला होना चाहिए}$

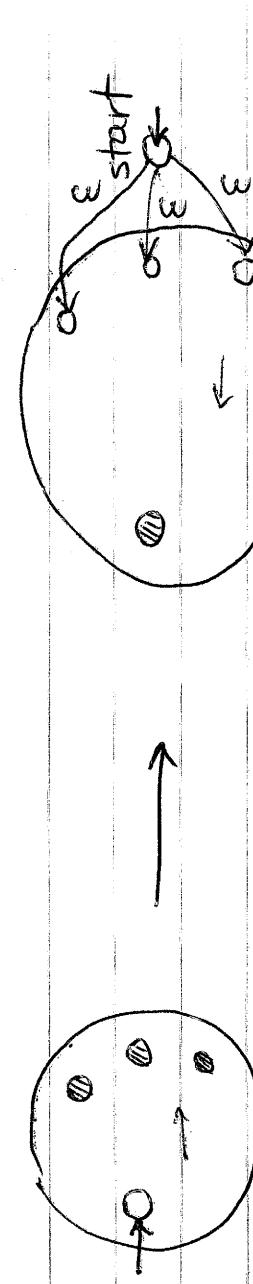
$A \in L^R \Leftrightarrow N \cap N \text{ of } L^R \text{ अन्त में A वाला होना चाहिए}$

$$\text{.f.e. } N \cdot L_A = L_N$$

: entries allowed

जैसा (reverse \Rightarrow जो) L^R के शब्द, अंत में A वाले

(start) एवं ऐसे $23N + 1$ एवं



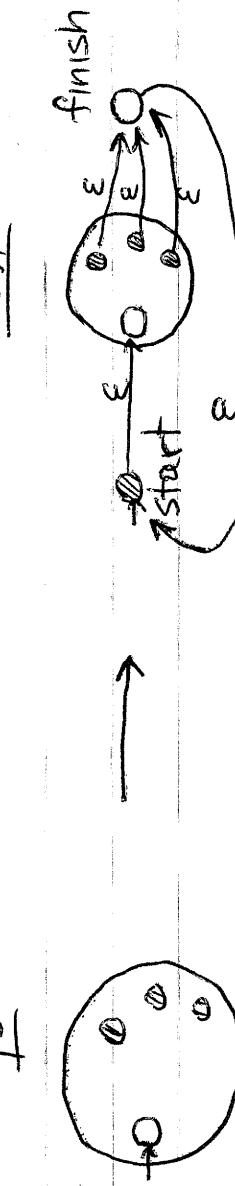
je,

$\delta(3^m 6^m 3^m) = \text{start}$

$$\delta(p, \sigma) = q \quad \Rightarrow \quad \delta(q, \sigma) = p$$

L^* में से किसी शब्द का अन्त में A वाला होना चाहिए

left



(17)

22) הוכיחו כי:

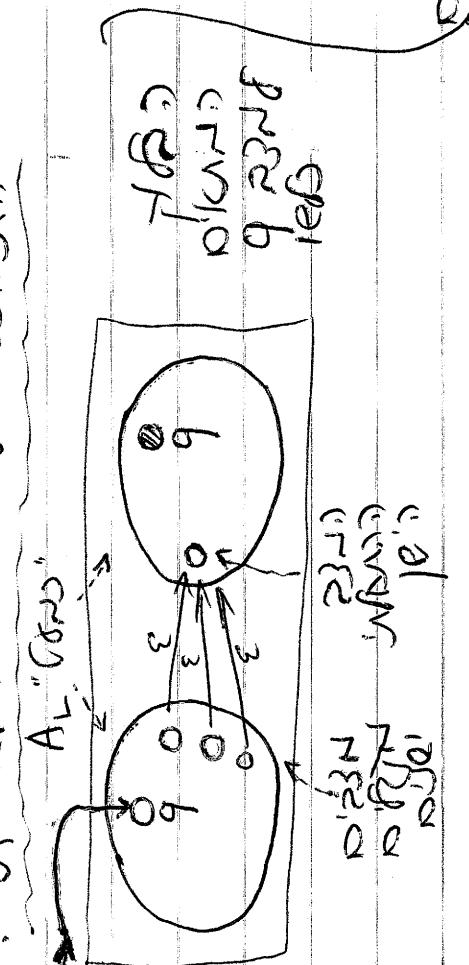
נולס, שift left לשift right, שift left לשift right
 נולס, שift left לשift right, שift left לשift right
 $L_{shift} = \{w_1 w_2 \mid w_1, w_2 \in L\} \subseteq L$.

בנאי: אם $w_1, w_2 \in L$ אז

$w_1 w_2 \in L$ כי $w_1, w_2 \in L$
 $w' = w_1 w_2 \in L$, ו $w'' = w_2 w_1 \in L$
 $w''' = (w_1 w_2) w_1 \in L$ כי $w_1 \in L$
 אם w_1 מושך: w_1 מושך w_2 מושך w_1 .
 בולס אוניל: w_1 מושך w_2 מושך w_1

פוקה לא יתאפשר.

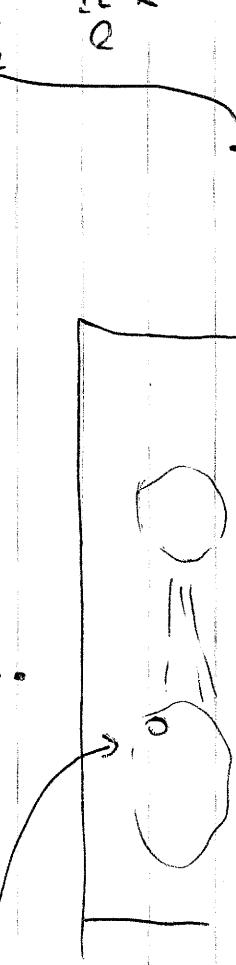
הנחתה: $w_1, w_2 \in L$



start state:

$\xrightarrow{w_1} 0$

$\xrightarrow{w_2} 0$



אנו נזכיר מושג אחד נוספת בקשר ל

(18)

$$C_1, C_2 \in \sum_{\text{הו } R \in \mathcal{R}} \text{Span}_{\mathbb{C}^n} \{R\}$$

$$(a+b)^* \cdot (a \cdot b + b \cdot a^*)^* + a \cdot b^* \cdot b$$

$R \in \mathcal{R}$, $R = R_1 \oplus R_2$, $R_1, R_2 \in \text{Span}_{\mathbb{C}^n} \{R_1, R_2\}$

$$\begin{aligned} & R_1^* \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 + R_2 \cdot R_1^* \cdot R_1 + R_1 \cdot R_2^* \cdot R_2 + R_2 \cdot R_1^* \cdot R_2 \\ & + R_1 \cdot R_2^* \cdot R_1 + R_2 \cdot R_1^* \cdot R_2 + R_1 \cdot R_1^* \cdot R_2 + R_2 \cdot R_2^* \cdot R_1 \end{aligned}$$

הו $L_1, L_2 \in \text{Span}_{\mathbb{C}^n} \{L_1, L_2\}$

$L_1^* \cdot L_1 \cdot L_2 + L_2 \cdot L_1^* \cdot L_1 + L_1 \cdot L_2^* \cdot L_2 + L_2 \cdot L_1^* \cdot L_2$

$L_1^* \cdot L_2 \cdot L_1 + L_2 \cdot L_1^* \cdot L_2 + L_1 \cdot L_1^* \cdot L_2 + L_2 \cdot L_2^* \cdot L_1$

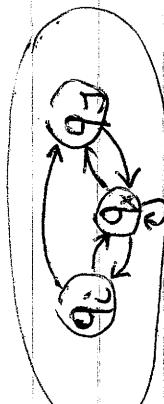
$L_1^* \cdot L_1 \cdot L_1 + L_1 \cdot L_1^* \cdot L_1 + L_1 \cdot L_1 \cdot L_1 + L_1 \cdot L_1 \cdot L_1$

כך ש- L_1, L_2 יתקיימו $L_1^* \cdot L_1 = L_1 \cdot L_1^*$, $L_2^* \cdot L_2 = L_2 \cdot L_2^*$, $L_1^* \cdot L_2 = L_2 \cdot L_1^*$, $L_1 \cdot L_2^* = L_2 \cdot L_1$.

(20)

L - λ - μ - ν - τ - σ - δ - γ - ϵ - ζ - η - θ - ρ - ω - ϕ - χ - ψ - π - κ - λ - μ - ν - τ - σ - δ - γ - ϵ - ζ - η - θ - ρ - ω - ϕ - χ - ψ - π - κ - λ - μ - ν - τ - σ - δ - γ - ϵ - ζ - η - θ - ρ - ω - ϕ - χ - ψ - π - κ

Se 110 . qstart, qfinish $\neq q_x$ \Rightarrow q_x \in Q , $q_f \in Q$, $q_f \neq q_x$, $q_f \neq q_{start}$, $q_f \neq q_{finish}$:
se q_x \in Q , $q_x \neq q_{start}$, $q_x \neq q_{finish}$: q_x \in Q , $q_x \neq q_{start}$, $q_x \neq q_{finish}$



$A_{fin} (\neq)$

$L_y \rightarrow L_y \cup L_{x,x} \cdot L_{x,x}^* \cdot L_{x,x}$

$\{x\} = i$

$L_{x,x} = L_x \cup L_{x,x}^* \cup L_x^* \cup L_{x,x}^* L_x^*$
 $L_x = \{x\}, L_x^* = \{x\}^*$

$L_{x,x} = L_x \cup L_{x,x}^* \cup L_x^* \cup L_{x,x}^* L_x^*$
 $L_x = \{x\}, L_x^* = \{x\}^*$
 $L_{x,x} = \{x\} \cup \{x\}^* \cup \{x\} \cup \{x\}^* \cup \{x\} \cup \{x\}^* \cup \{x\} \cup \{x\}^*$
 $L_{x,x} = \{x\} \cup \{x\}^* \cup \{x\} \cup \{x\}^* \cup \{x\} \cup \{x\}^* \cup \{x\} \cup \{x\}^*$

$L = (L_{ss}^* L_{sf} L_{sf}^* L_{ss}) \cdot L_{sf}^* \cdot L_{sf}$
 $L_{ss}^* \cdot L_{sf} \cdot L_{sf}^* \cdot L_{ss} = L$



$L_{sf} = L_{sf}^* \cdot L_{sf} = L_{sf} \cdot L_{sf}^*$
 $L_{sf} = L_{sf}^* \cdot L_{sf} = L_{sf} \cdot L_{sf}^*$
 $L_{sf} = L_{sf}^* \cdot L_{sf} = L_{sf} \cdot L_{sf}^*$
 $L_{sf} = L_{sf}^* \cdot L_{sf} = L_{sf} \cdot L_{sf}^*$

Fig. 2.

(21.5)

Klez

$S \rightarrow N \sqcup V \sqcup N$

A \rightarrow asher / V \sqcup N / gadol / adam / yaffe / ε

N \rightarrow N \sqcup A / yeled / chatul / dog / kelev

V \rightarrow raa / pagash / dibber, iim

- Nfje eeae : - Nfje eeae :

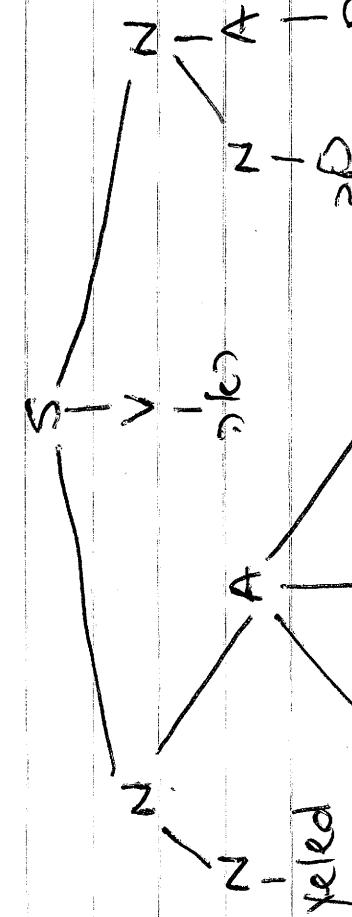
εr or rⁱ delc no! sun ero delc 3fi

.olik zif cⁱle cⁱle

- εc, cc:

(i, e) (o, o)

ofof (c, o)



delc

olik

zif

cⁱle

: T'3 T'3

S \rightarrow OS1 / ε

: 1 kanz ④

eeae :

L = {0ⁱ1ⁱ}[∞]_{i=0}

see you later

“The first meeting of the new Board of Directors was held at the office of Mr. George W. Johnson, 111½ Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday evening, January 10, 1871.

وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَعْمَلُ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ وَمَا يَرَى
وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَعْمَلُ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ وَمَا يَرَى

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

(2)

$S \rightarrow aSa / bSb / \epsilon$. fw wry: 2 קפץ *

! T13T3 fwu | wtw, Wtu: ^R 3 קפץ *

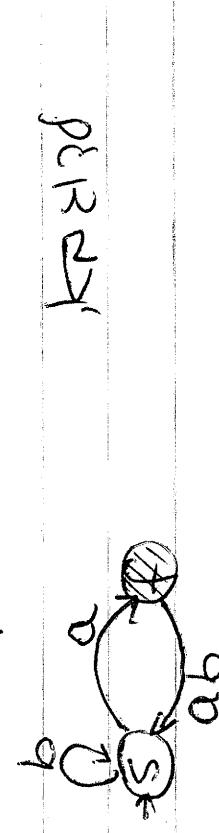
$S \rightarrow aSa / bSb / aRb / bRa$

$R \rightarrow aRa / aRb / bRa / bRb / \epsilon$.

fpk . נ"ר רצף ק'נ, מ'ס'ר ל' פק
מ'ס'ר נ'ס'ר : ס'ל'ס'ר כ'ג'ס'ר א' כ'ג'ס'ר
. S ו'ס'ר כ'ג'ס'ר כ'ג'ס'ר כ'ג'ס'ר כ'ג'ס'ר

• אליהו גולדשטיין -

$q \rightarrow qp$ $\leftarrow \delta(q, p) = p$ פק
 $q \rightarrow \epsilon$ $\leftarrow q \in F$ פק
 q



$S \rightarrow bS / aF$
 $F \rightarrow aS / bS / \epsilon$.

23) $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$

$S \rightarrow \overbrace{SS}^{\text{5 kPz1?}} / \overbrace{asb / bsa}^{\text{6 : 3de}}$

$\{w \mid \#a = \#b\}$

: 7/373

$S \rightarrow \overbrace{ss}^{\text{7/373 : 6}}$

$S \rightarrow AB / BA / \varepsilon$

$A \rightarrow ABA / AAB / a$

$B \rightarrow BBA / BAB / b$

: 6 (kpz1?)

$\{w \mid \#a \geq \#b\} : 3de$

$S \rightarrow a / aSb / bSa / bS / \varepsilon$

$S \rightarrow \overbrace{AB^j B^k}^{\text{7 kPz1?}} / \overbrace{A^j K^k}^{\text{*}}, \Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$

$S \rightarrow XY$
 $X \rightarrow aXc / \varepsilon$
 $Y \rightarrow cYb / \varepsilon$

$S \rightarrow \overbrace{AB / BA}^{\text{8 kPz1?}} / \overbrace{aAa / bAb / a}^{\text{9 kPz1?}}, \Sigma = \{a, b\}$
 $\overbrace{B \rightarrow aBa / bBb / bBb / b}^{\text{10 kPz1?}}, L = \{wuw \mid |w|=n\}, u \neq w\}$
11/3 : 1(c)?
 $\boxed{1} * \boxed{2} * \boxed{3} * \boxed{4} * \boxed{5} * \boxed{6} * \boxed{7} * \boxed{8} * \boxed{9} * \boxed{10} * \boxed{11}$

finite state machine

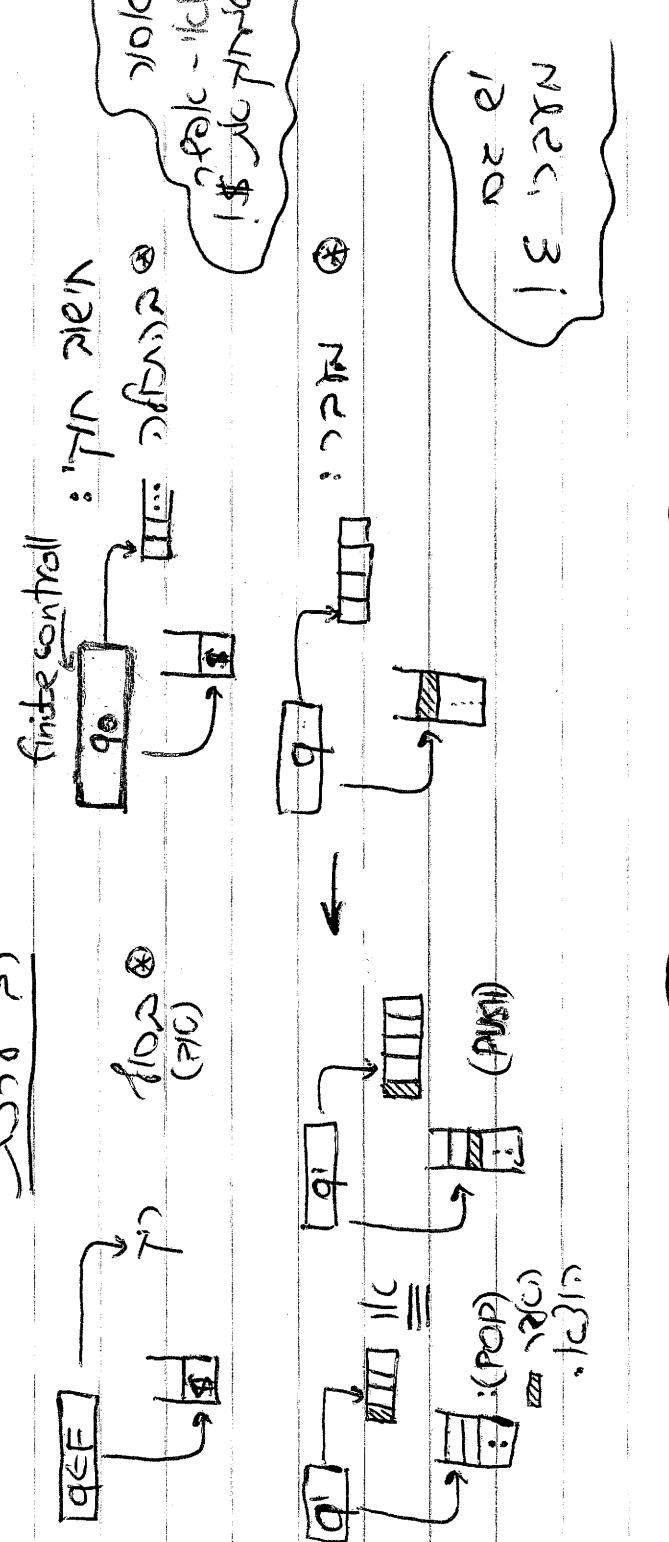
(24) $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, $\Gamma = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$, $Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$, $\delta: Q \times \Sigma \times \Gamma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma$, $q_0 \text{ is start state}$, $q_4 \text{ is final state}$.

Initial configuration: $q_0, a, 0, 1, 2, 3$. Transition rules:

- $(q_0, a, 0) \xrightarrow{\delta} (q_1, 1, 0, 2, 3)$: $\text{push}(0)$, $\text{pop}(1)$, $\text{remove}(2)$, $\text{push}(3)$.
- $(q_1, a, 1) \xrightarrow{\delta} (q_2, 2, 1, 0, 3)$: $\text{push}(1)$, $\text{pop}(2)$, $\text{remove}(0)$, $\text{push}(3)$.
- $(q_2, a, 2) \xrightarrow{\delta} (q_3, 3, 2, 1, 0)$: $\text{push}(2)$, $\text{pop}(3)$, $\text{remove}(1)$, $\text{push}(0)$.
- $(q_3, a, 3) \xrightarrow{\delta} (q_4, 0, 3, 2, 1)$: $\text{push}(3)$, $\text{pop}(0)$, $\text{remove}(2)$, $\text{push}(1)$.
- $(q_4, a, 0) \xrightarrow{\delta} (q_4, 0, 3, 2, 1)$: $\text{push}(0)$, $\text{pop}(0)$, $\text{remove}(3)$, $\text{push}(2)$, $\text{push}(1)$.

Configuration:

$$\delta: \begin{array}{l} (q_0, a, 0) \xrightarrow{\delta} (q_1, 1, 0, 2, 3) \\ (q_1, a, 1) \xrightarrow{\delta} (q_2, 2, 1, 0, 3) \\ (q_2, a, 2) \xrightarrow{\delta} (q_3, 3, 2, 1, 0) \\ (q_3, a, 3) \xrightarrow{\delta} (q_4, 0, 3, 2, 1) \\ (q_4, a, 0) \xrightarrow{\delta} (q_4, 0, 3, 2, 1) \end{array}$$



Conclusion: $\Sigma \times \Gamma \times \{q_4\} \rightarrow Q \times \{q_4\} \times \{q_4\}$ is a homomorphism.

$f: \Sigma \times \Gamma \times \{q_4\} \rightarrow Q \times \{q_4\} \times \{q_4\}$

$f(\sigma, \tau, q_4) = (q_0, \sigma, \tau, q_4)$

$f(\sigma, \tau, q_4) \in \Sigma \times \Gamma \times \{q_4\}$

$f(\sigma, \tau, q_4) \in Q \times \{q_4\} \times \{q_4\}$

(25) $\{(), *\}^*$ $\geq L$ all strings in L are correctly balanced: q_1, q_2

$.((())((())) \in L \quad , q_2)$

$$Q = \{q, f\} \quad \text{final states: } q$$

$$\Gamma = \{\$, (\,)\}$$

Initial state: q_1

Final state: q_2

Transitions:

- $q, () \rightarrow q, \text{POP};$
- $q, (\rightarrow q, \text{PUSH}(();$
- $q, \$ \rightarrow q, \text{PUSH}(();$
- $q, \$ \rightarrow f, \text{PUSH}(();$
- $f, * \rightarrow f, \text{PUSH}(*);$

Accepted strings:

$\{ \text{even length strings} \}$

P:

```
state ← q;  
while (INPUT ≠ φ  $\wedge$  state ≠ f)  
{  
    read (I);  
    if (I = "()") {if (STACK = "") POP; else state ← f}  
    else PUSH ("()")  
}  
if (state = q) accept.  
and STACK = "$"
```

(6) $\{0^n 1^n n \geq 0\}$ all strings of form 0^n 1^n: q_1, q_2

Initial state: q_1

Final state: q_2

Accepted strings:

$\{0^n 1^n | n \geq 0\}$

الحلقة ٢١: الـ ONLINE GRAMMAR

⊗ ٢١١) ما هي خصائص الـ ONLINE GRAMMAR؟ ما هي مميزات وعيوبها؟

(أ) معنى: الـ ONLINE GRAMMAR هي صيغة من صيغ الـ GRAMMAR تتم على شكل لمسة (Touch).

لذلك نحو، مفرد، كلمة، كلمة كلها تحتاج إلى INPUT من المبرمج.

: Ac

Q: {q₀, q₁} R: {\${\\$, \\$\\$}\$} q₀:

push(\$) \rightarrow q₀, \$ ε → q₁, \$

G prints \$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 (\text{push}(\$) \rightarrow q_0, \$ \xrightarrow{\epsilon} q_1, \$) \quad (* \text{ entry}) \\
 q_0 \xrightarrow{V \rightarrow S} q_1, \$ \quad (* \text{ process}) \\
 (\text{pop } \$ \rightarrow q_0, \$) \xrightarrow{\sigma} q_0, \$ \quad (* \Sigma \rightarrow \Delta \text{ exit})
 \end{array}$$

نقطة: في الـ ONLINE GRAMMAR نحو مفرد كلمة كلمة تحتاج إلى INPUT من المبرمج.

مميزات: الـ ONLINE GRAMMAR هي صيغة جديدة تحتاج إلى less time than the traditional method. وهي تحتاج إلى less space than the traditional method.

27

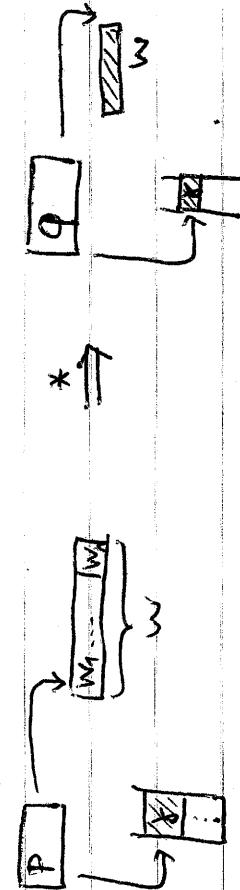
Yann Guilleté Tree TTT and *

$G_A \leftarrow A$

be φ_0 in envir env $(Q, \Gamma, \Sigma, \delta)$
 $q_0 \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} F : A$ (initial)

then we can write φ_0 as
 $\varphi_0 = \text{PUSH}(q_0) \cdot \text{PULL}(q_0)$

$\Sigma^* = L_{p \rightarrow q}^\chi$ doe yet $p, q \in Q$ does
 when do "T" e: po in $\text{NFA}(q, \Sigma)$ to k ?



$L_{p \rightarrow q}^\chi$ pop the left off stack

$$L_A = \bigcup_{\sigma \in F} q_0 \xrightarrow{\sigma} f$$

: DTA

$L_{p \rightarrow q}^\chi$ for φ_0

$(p, \chi) \xrightarrow{\sigma_1} (p', \text{PUSH}(\chi_1)) \wedge (p'', \chi_1) \xrightarrow{\sigma_2} (q, \text{POP})$,

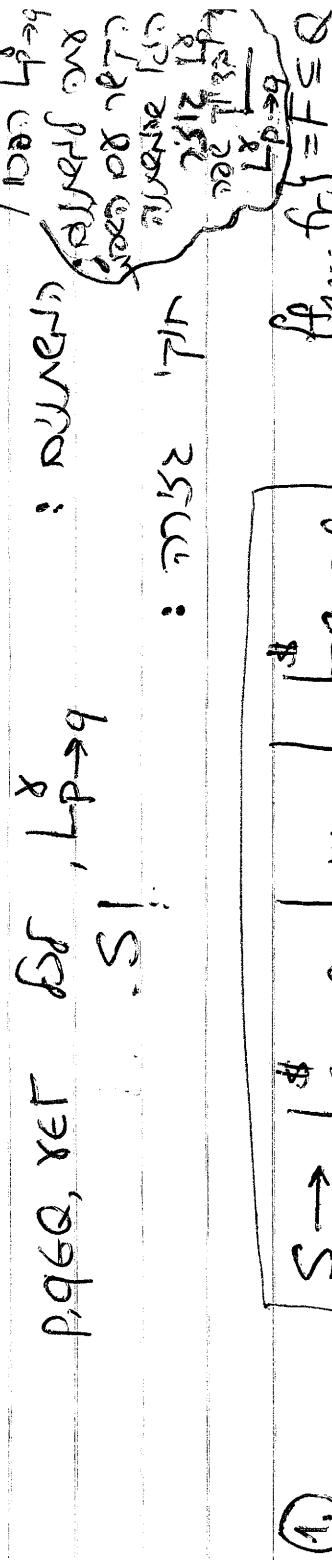
$$L_{p \rightarrow q}^\chi = (\sigma_1 \cdot L_{p' \rightarrow p''} \sigma_2);$$

$$(L_{p \rightarrow q}^\chi)^* = \{ \varphi_1 \} \cdot L_{p \rightarrow q}^\chi \cdot (L_{p \rightarrow q}^\chi)^*$$

$L_{p \rightarrow q}^\chi$ left after it's been run on φ_1 , φ_1 is φ_0 .

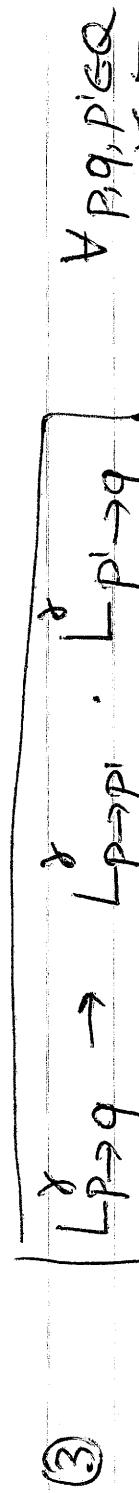
(28)

: G_1 = $\{a \in \Sigma \mid a \text{ is a prime number}\}$, $L_1 = \{a^m \mid m \in \mathbb{N}, m \text{ is even}\}$



$\vdash p \text{ } \Sigma(p) \ni \sigma_1 \sigma_2, \Gamma \ni x, Q \ni p, q, P, p'$ $\Gamma \vdash x$

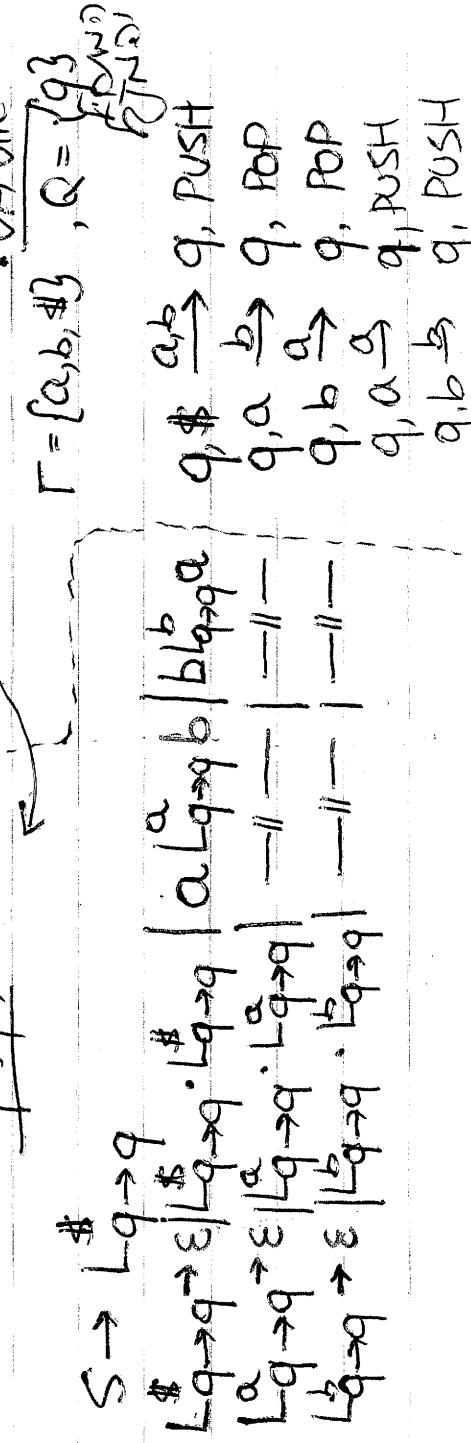
$(p, x) \xrightarrow{\sigma_3} (P', \text{PUSH}(x_1)) \text{ or } (p'', x_1) \xrightarrow{\sigma_3} (q, \text{POP})$



$$\{ab\}^* \supseteq L = \{w \mid \#a = \#b\} \quad ?$$

! $\exists T$

: $C_4 \text{ off}$



(29)

פִּתְּרָנְן גְּזֶהָנָה יְבַחֲרָה
שָׁמֶן אֵלָיו כַּאֲמִתָּה וְשָׁמֶן
בַּעֲדֵי צְבָא אֱלֹהִים כְּאַתָּה
לְמַעְמַדֵּךְ, וְבַעֲדֵי
זְבֹּחַתְּךָ בְּרָנָה תְּמַלֵּךְ.
גָּמָן שָׂמְךָ נְבָנֵךְ,
וְזָמֵן יְבָנֵךְ.

INITIAL STATE : λ *

$$L = \{W_1 \oplus W_2 \mid W_1, W_2 \in \{a, b\}^*\}$$

(* \rightarrow q_1 state λ)

מֵלֵא W_1 מִגְּדוֹלָה כַּאֲמִתָּה
בְּלִילָה) $W_1(k) \neq W_2(k)$?
לְזִקְנָה $W_1 = 121010010$ וְ $W_2 = 1210100010$

$W_1(k) = 121$, $W_2(k) = 1210$

לְזִקְנָה $W_1(k) \oplus W_2(k) = \lambda$

$" \oplus " \quad \square$

לְזִקְנָה :

לְזִקְנָה $W_1(k) \oplus W_2(k) = \lambda$

לְזִקְנָה $W_1(k) \oplus W_2(k) = \lambda$ כַּנְׂדּוֹן
לְזִקְנָה - (COUNTER \oplus $W_1(k), W_2(k)$)

accept, $W_2(k) \wedge$ use $W_1(k) \in L$.

FINAL STATE : λ

④ state $\leftarrow q_{start};$
while (state $= q_{start})$
{ READ(INPUT);

• state $\leftarrow q_{start}$
OR
• PUSH(INPUT);

while (INPUT $\neq \lambda$) READ(INPUT);
state $\leftarrow q^2$ (* $q^1 \rightarrow q^2 \rightarrow q_{a,b,\lambda}^*$);
while (STACK $\neq \emptyset$ and INPUT = λ) accept;

read(INPUT); pop;

STATE: $L \cup R$ state : $\overline{L} \cup \overline{R}$ state : $\overline{L} \cup \overline{R}$

ACTION: $L \rightarrow L$, $R \rightarrow R$, $L \rightarrow R$, $R \rightarrow L$

TRANSITION: $L \rightarrow L$ if $q_L \in Q_L$ and $p_L \in P_L$ then $L \rightarrow R$.
 $R \rightarrow R$ if $q_R \in Q_R$ and $p_R \in P_R$ then $R \rightarrow L$.
 $L \rightarrow R$ if $q_L \in Q_L$ and $p_L \in P_L$ then $L \rightarrow R$.
 $R \rightarrow L$ if $q_R \in Q_R$ and $p_R \in P_R$ then $R \rightarrow L$.

INITIAL STATE: R , L state : $\overline{L} \cup \overline{R}$ state : $\overline{L} \cup \overline{R}$

FINAL STATE: A_L if $q_L \in Q_L$ and $p_L \in P_L$ then $L \rightarrow A_L$.
 A_R if $q_R \in Q_R$ and $p_R \in P_R$ then $R \rightarrow A_R$.

ALGORITHM: A_L : $(Q_L, P_L, \Gamma, \delta_L, q_0^L, F_L)$
 A_R : $(Q_R, P_R, \Gamma, \delta_R, q_0^R, F_R)$

IMPLEMENTATION: $L \rightarrow R$ if $q_L \in Q_L$ and $p_L \in P_L$ then $L \rightarrow R$.
 $R \rightarrow L$ if $q_R \in Q_R$ and $p_R \in P_R$ then $R \rightarrow L$.
 $L \rightarrow A_L$ if $q_L \in Q_L$ and $p_L \in P_L$ then $L \rightarrow A_L$.
 $R \rightarrow A_R$ if $q_R \in Q_R$ and $p_R \in P_R$ then $R \rightarrow A_R$.

$(q_L, p_L) \in \Sigma \Rightarrow q_R, p_R \in \Sigma$

(31)

PREFIX(L) = {w ∈ Σ* | EwL, w ∈ L}

• PREFIX(L) = {w ∈ Σ* | EwL, w ∈ L}

$$\text{PREFIX}(L) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid EwL, w \in L\}$$

• PREFIX(L) = {w ∈ Σ* | EwL, w ∈ L}

• PREFIX(L) = {w ∈ Σ* | EwL, w ∈ L} . And we know
 1) we have $\overline{A_L} \cap \Sigma^*$. And we have
 2) $\overline{A_L} \cap \Sigma^* = \overline{A_L} \cup \overline{A_L \cap \Sigma}$. And we have
 3) $\overline{A_L \cap \Sigma} = \overline{A_L} \cup \overline{\Sigma}$. And we have

PREFIX(L)

$$\frac{A_L}{A_L \cap \Sigma, \Gamma, \Sigma} \quad \frac{Q, Q', \Gamma, \Sigma}{q_0, F}$$

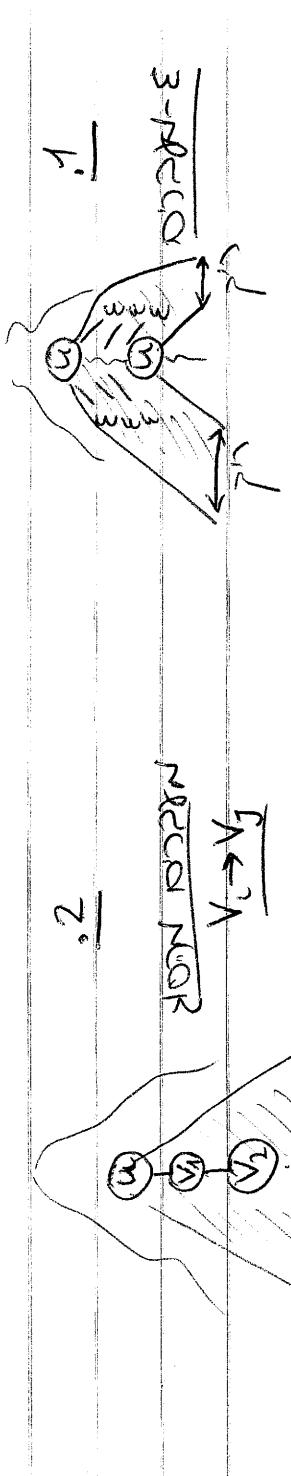
$$\begin{array}{c} (q, \gamma) \xrightarrow{\sigma} p, * \\ (\forall q, \gamma, \sigma, p) \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} (q, \gamma) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} p, * \\ (\forall q, \gamma, \epsilon, p) \end{array}$$

$\forall q \in Q, \quad (q, \gamma) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} q', (\forall q' \in Q)$

② $\exists T \in \mathcal{T} : A \subseteq T$. And we have
 1) $A \subseteq T$. And we have
 2) $A \subseteq T$. And we have

א. חישוב היחס בין מטרית כפlica ו- Σ .

ב. חישוב היחס בין מטרית כפlica ו- Σ .



ר. חישוב היחס בין מטרית כפlica ו- Σ .

ג. חישוב היחס בין מטרית כפlica ו- Σ .

ד. חישוב היחס בין מטרית כפlica ו- Σ .

ה. חישוב היחס בין מטרית כפlica ו- Σ .

ו. חישוב היחס בין מטרית כפlica ו- Σ .

ז. חישוב היחס בין מטרית כפlica ו- Σ .

ח. חישוב היחס בין מטרית כפlica ו- Σ .

ט. חישוב היחס בין מטרית כפlica ו- Σ .

י. חישוב היחס בין מטרית כפlica ו- Σ .

ק. חישוב היחס בין מטרית כפlica ו- Σ .

ל. חישוב היחס בין מטרית כפlica ו- Σ .

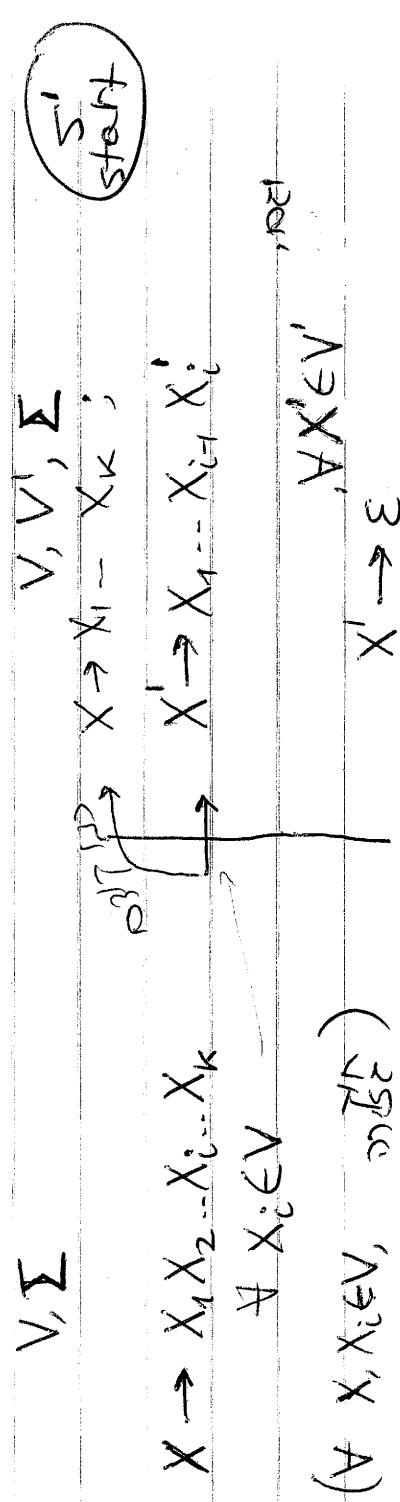
מ. חישוב היחס בין מטרית כפlica ו- Σ .

(e) G

(c) G

(32)

V, Σ



$\text{PREFIX}(L) = \{x \mid \exists i \in \mathbb{N}, x \in L\}$

Now, $\text{PREFIX}(L) \subseteq \text{PREFIX}(G)$

$G = \bigcup_{i=1}^k \{x \mid \exists j \in \mathbb{N}, x \in L_j\}$

So, $\text{PREFIX}(G) \subseteq \text{PREFIX}(L)$

Since $L \subseteq G$, we have $\text{PREFIX}(L) \subseteq \text{PREFIX}(G)$

$X \in \text{PREFIX}(G) \iff \exists i \in \mathbb{N}, X \in L_i$

But $\exists i \in \mathbb{N}, X \in L_i \iff \exists i \in \mathbb{N}, X \in L_i \cap G$

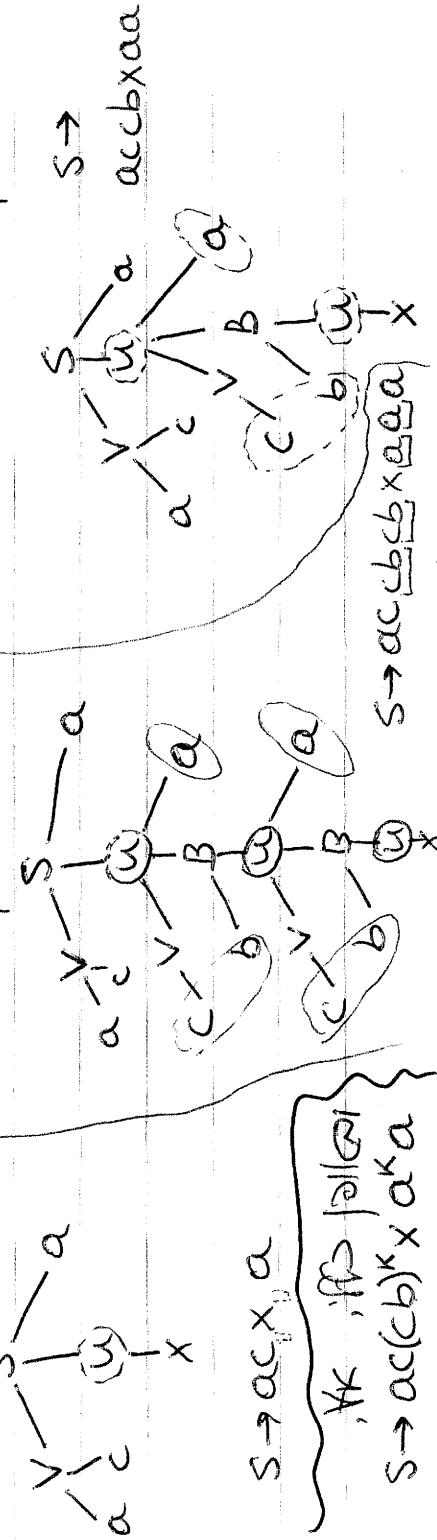
" \cap " is closed under union and intersection

$\therefore \text{PREFIX}(G) = \text{PREFIX}(L)$

Now $\text{PREFIX}(G) \subseteq \text{PREFIX}(S)$

$\therefore S \in \text{PREFIX}(G)$

$S \rightarrow S'$



• \tilde{G} ת'ה גראַפּ אַפְּלָגְטָה. $V_i \rightarrow V_j$ אַפְּלָגְטָה \Leftrightarrow $V_i \in L$ וְ $V_j \in R$.

(3)

\tilde{G} אַפְּלָגְטָה \Leftrightarrow $\forall i, j \in V$ $\exists x_1, x_2 \in X$ $\exists y_1, y_2 \in Y$ $\forall v_i \in V_i$ $\forall v_j \in V_j$ $\exists f_i \in F_i$ $\exists f_j \in F_j$ $v_i = f_i(x_1)$ $v_j = f_j(x_2)$ $v_i = f_i(y_1)$ $v_j = f_j(y_2)$. $V_i \neq V_j \Rightarrow f_i \neq f_j$.

$$V \rightarrow (X, Y) \quad \text{if } \forall i, j \in V \quad \forall v_i \in V_i \quad \forall v_j \in V_j \quad \exists x_1, x_2 \in X \quad \exists y_1, y_2 \in Y \quad \forall f_i \in F_i \quad \forall f_j \in F_j \quad v_i = f_i(x_1) \quad v_j = f_j(y_1) \quad v_i = f_i(x_2) \quad v_j = f_j(y_2) \quad \text{and} \quad f_i \neq f_j$$

$$V \rightarrow W \quad \text{if } \forall i, j \in V \quad \forall v_i \in V_i \quad \forall v_j \in V_j \quad \exists w_i \in W \quad \exists w_j \in W \quad v_i = w_i \quad v_j = w_j \quad \text{and} \quad V_i \neq V_j \Rightarrow w_i \neq w_j$$

$V_i \neq V_j \Rightarrow w_i \neq w_j$

$\forall i, j \in V$ $\exists x_1, x_2 \in X$ $\exists y_1, y_2 \in Y$ $\forall v_i \in V_i$ $\forall v_j \in V_j$ $\exists f_i \in F_i$ $\exists f_j \in F_j$ $v_i = f_i(x_1)$ $v_j = f_j(y_1)$ $v_i = f_i(x_2)$ $v_j = f_j(y_2)$

$\forall i, j \in V$ $\exists x_1, x_2 \in X$ $\exists y_1, y_2 \in Y$ $\forall v_i \in V_i$ $\forall v_j \in V_j$ $\exists w_i \in W$ $\exists w_j \in W$ $v_i = w_i$ $v_j = w_j$ $\forall f_i \in F_i$ $\forall f_j \in F_j$ $v_i = f_i(x_1)$ $v_j = f_j(y_1)$ $v_i = f_i(x_2)$ $v_j = f_j(y_2)$

$$Y = w_1 w_2 w_3$$

$: e \neq$

$x_1 \neq x_2 \wedge y_1 \neq y_2$
 $\wedge r^{n+1} > |w_1 w_2 w_3|$

• $w_1 w_2 w_3 \in L$ \rightarrow $w_1 w_2 w_3 \in K(G)$