

# Reconnaissance de signaux par des automates finis

*– en cours de défrichage –*

Jérôme DURAND-LOSE

`jerome.durand-lose@ens-lyon.fr`

MC2 LIP

UMR CNRS - ÉNS Lyon - UCB Lyon - INRIA 5668

# Plan

1. Pré-signaux et approximation
2. Automates et signaux
3. Exercices
4. Cardinalité de l'ensemble des signaux
5. Questions ouvertes

Attention, ceci est sans rapport avec

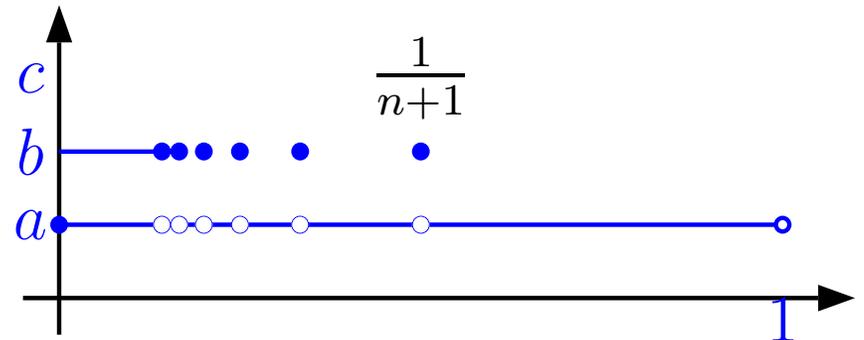
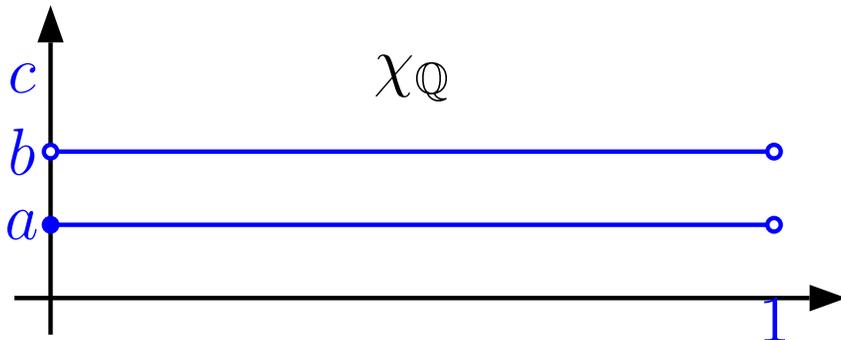
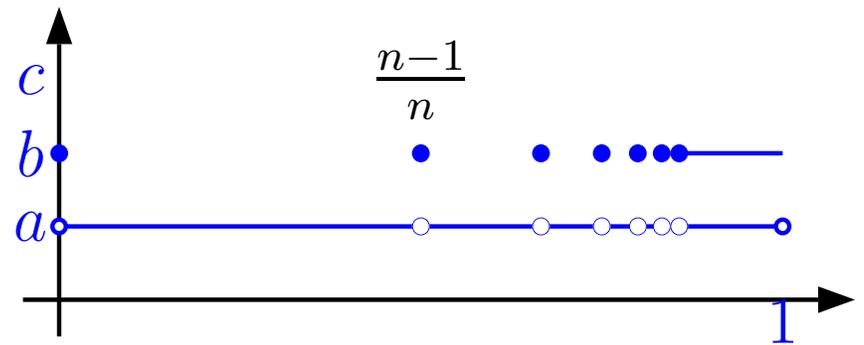
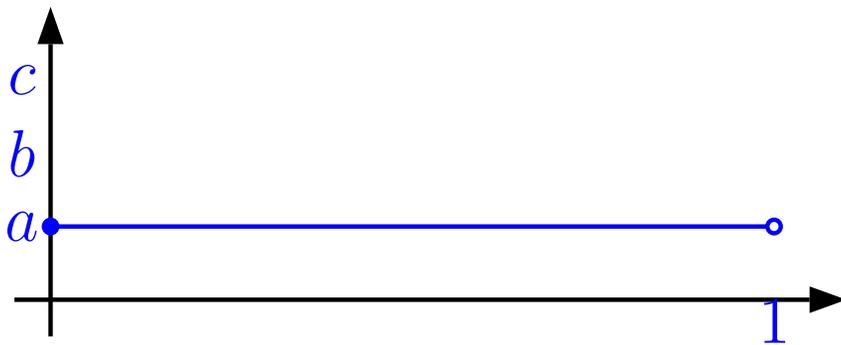
- automates temporisés (exposé automne dernier)
- machines à signaux (HDR)

# Pré-signaux

$\Sigma$  : alphabet fini

*Pré-signal*  $f : [0, 1[ \longrightarrow \Sigma$

Représentation par son graphe



# $\varepsilon$ -approximation

$$\tilde{\Sigma} = \Sigma \times (\mathcal{P}(\Sigma) \setminus \{\emptyset\})$$

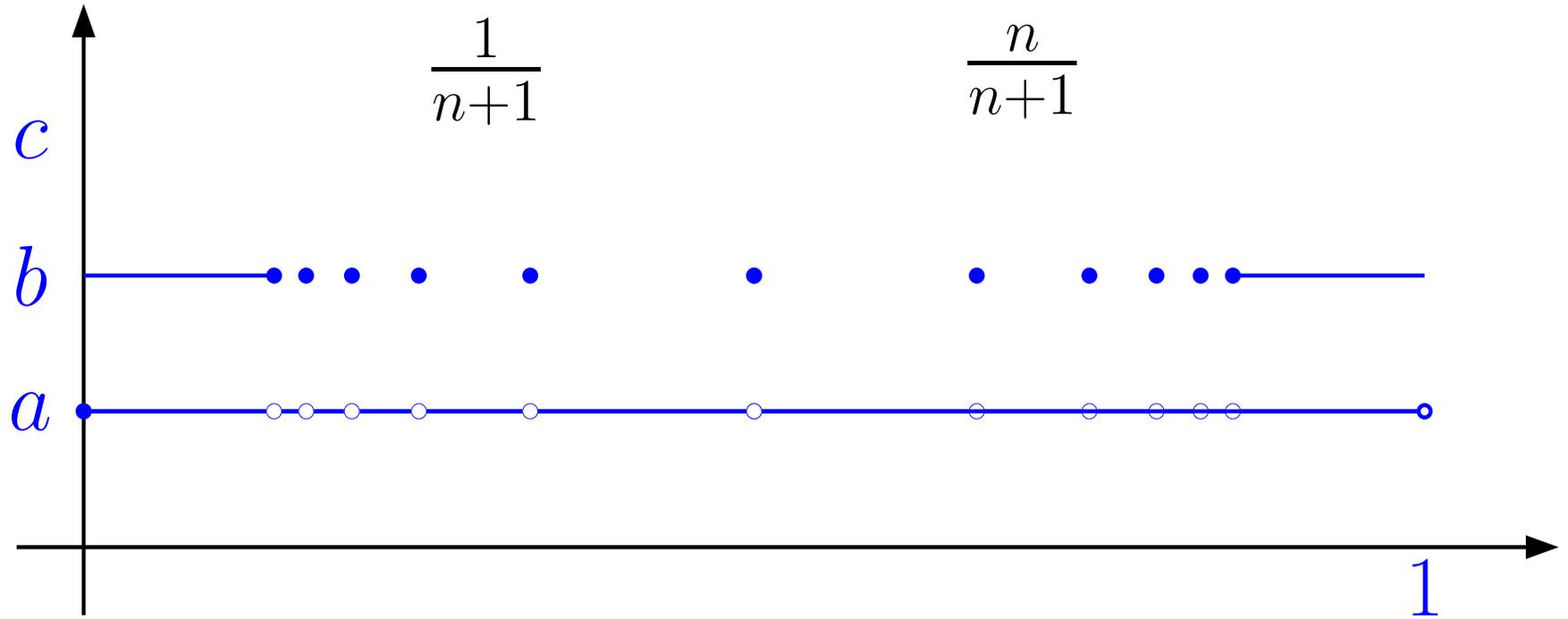
$$w_1 \dots w_n \in \tilde{\Sigma} \quad f : [0, 1[ \longrightarrow \Sigma$$

$w_1 \dots w_n$   $\varepsilon$ -approxime  $f$

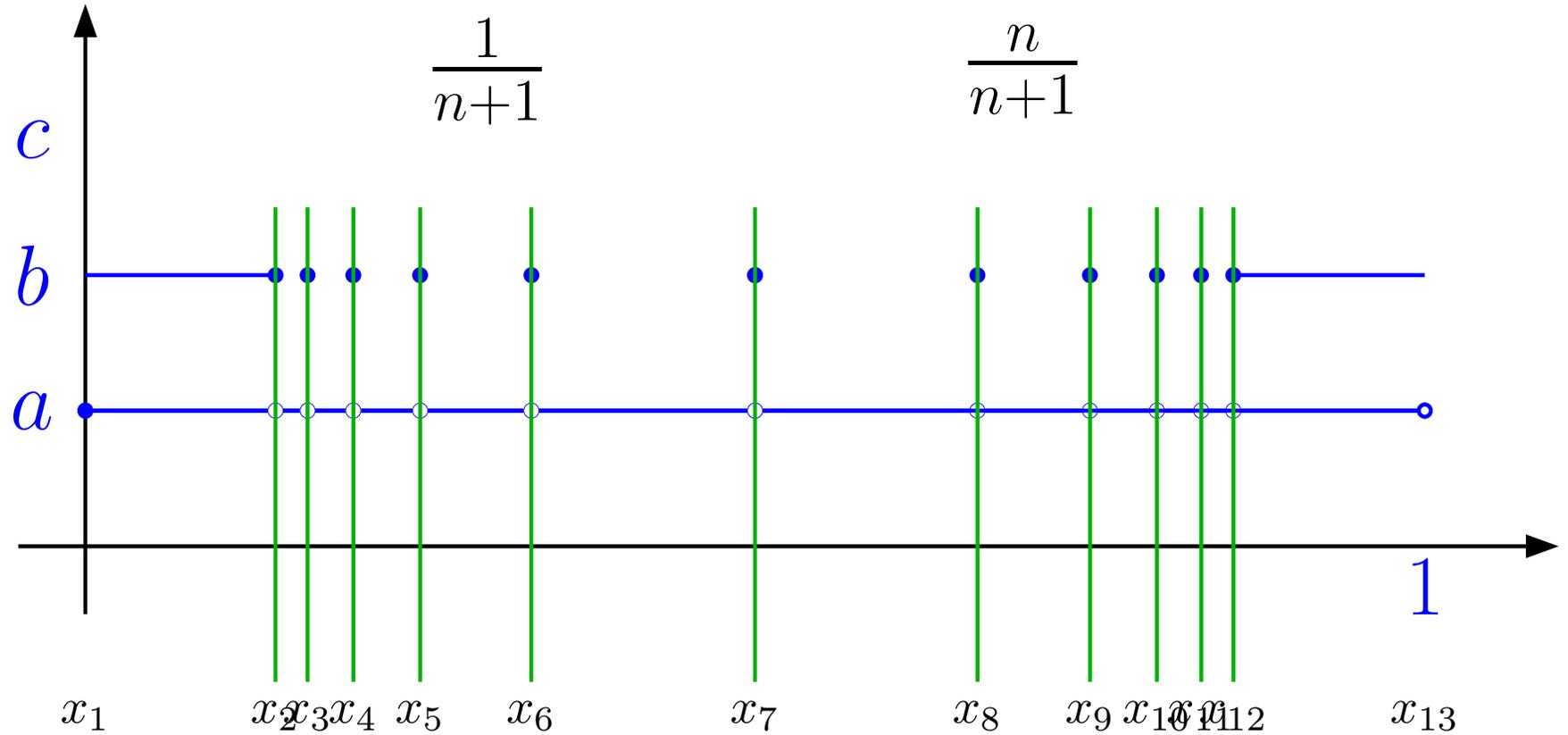
def  
 $\Leftrightarrow$

$$\exists x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n+1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_i < x_{i+1} \\ x_{n+1} = 1 \\ w_i = \left( f(x_i), f(]x_i, x_{i+1}[) \right) \\ \left| f(]x_i, x_{i+1}[) \right| > 1 \Rightarrow |x_i - x_{i+1}| < \varepsilon \end{array} \right.$$

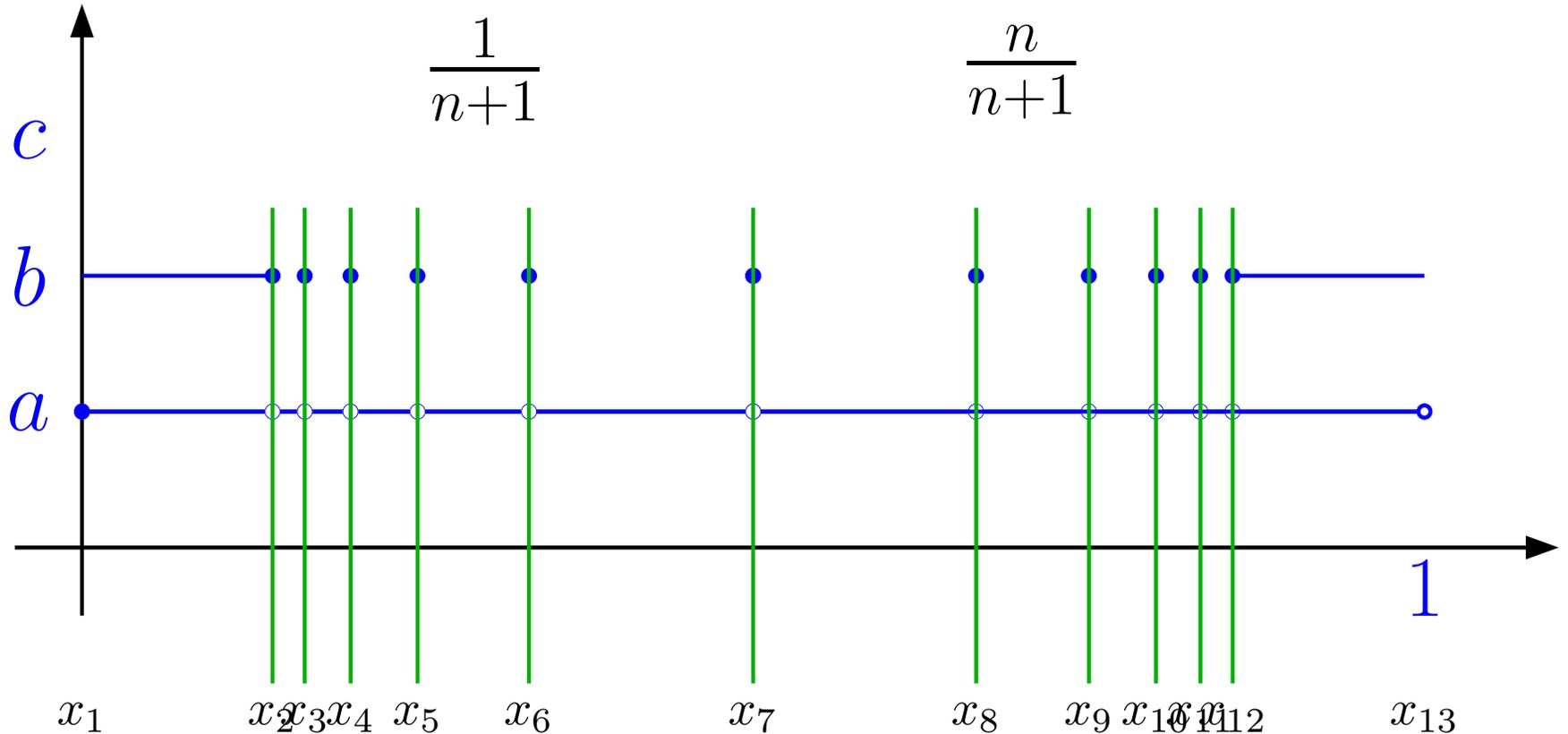
# $\varepsilon$ -approximation



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# $\varepsilon$ -approximation



$$|x_1 - x_2| < \varepsilon \text{ et } |x_{12} - x_{13}| < \varepsilon$$

$$w = (a, \{a, b\}) (b, \{a\}) (b, \{a\}) \dots (b, \{a\}) (b, \{a, b\})$$

# Automate fini pour pré-signaux

$$\mathcal{A} = (\tilde{\Sigma}, Q, \delta, I, F)$$

$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$  langage (sur  $\tilde{\Sigma}$ ) reconnu

$f$  dans  $\Sigma^{[0,1[}$

$\mathcal{A}$  *signal-reconnaît*  $f$

$\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff}$

$f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A})$

$\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff}$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists w \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}), w \varepsilon\text{-approxime } f$

# Équivalence et signaux

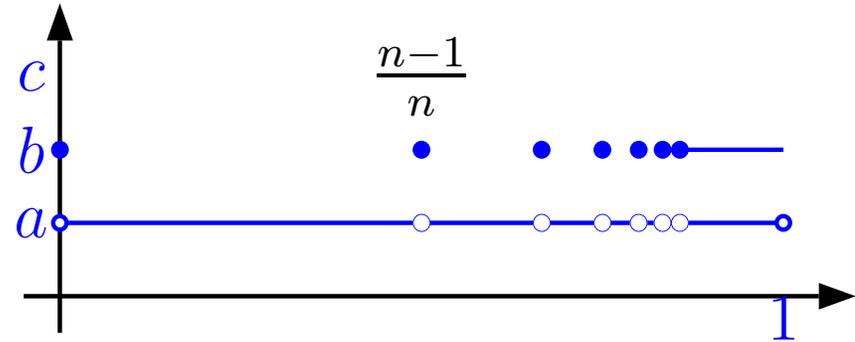
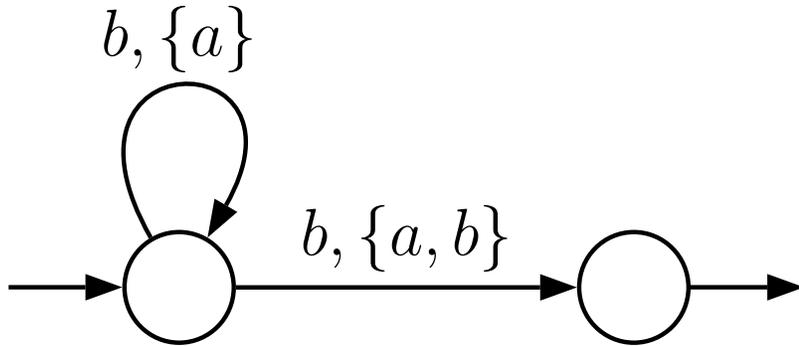
$f, g$  dans  $\Sigma^{[0,1[}$

$f \approx g$   
 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \forall \mathcal{A}, f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}) \iff g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A})$

$[f]$  est un *signal*  
 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} [f]$  est une classe d'équivalence pour  $\approx$

**Question ouverte** Caractériser ces classes  
(liens *scattered linear orders*)

# Exemple d'acceptation



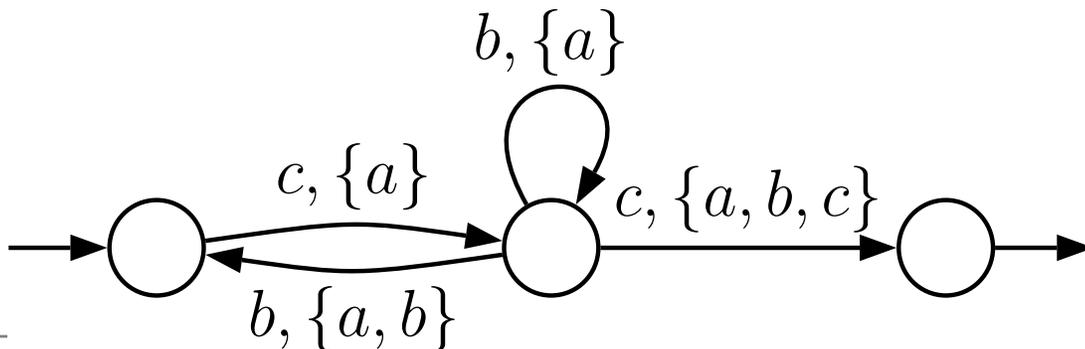
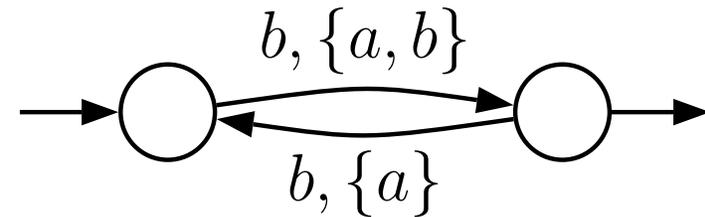
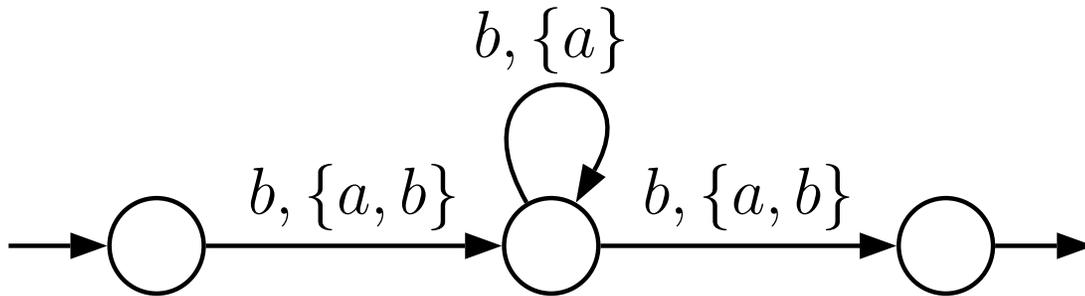
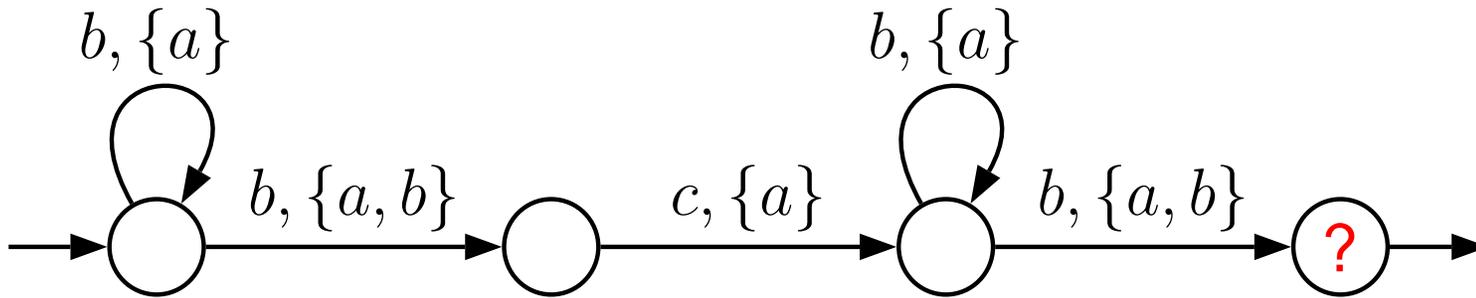
•  $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A})$

•  $g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}) \iff \exists z_1, z_2, \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z_1 = 0 \\ z_i < z_{i+1} \\ \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} z_i = 1 \\ g(x) = b \iff \exists i, x = z_i \end{array} \right.$

•  $[f] = \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A})$

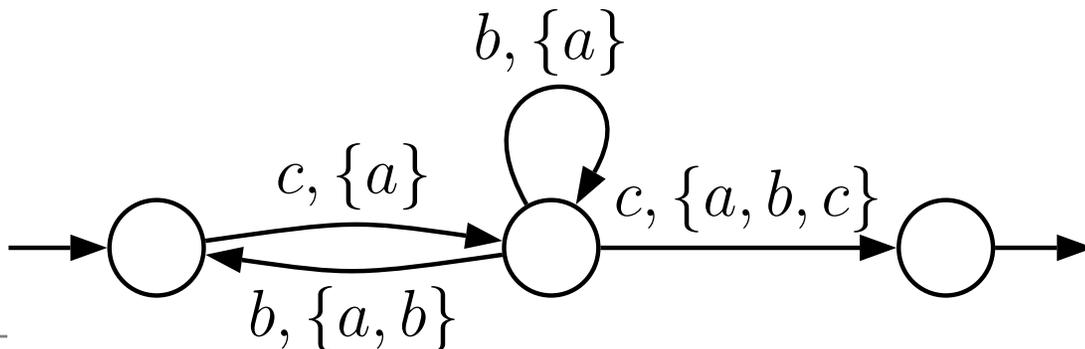
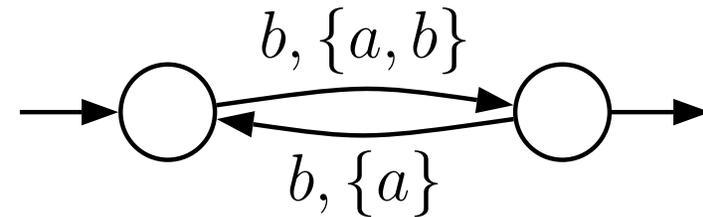
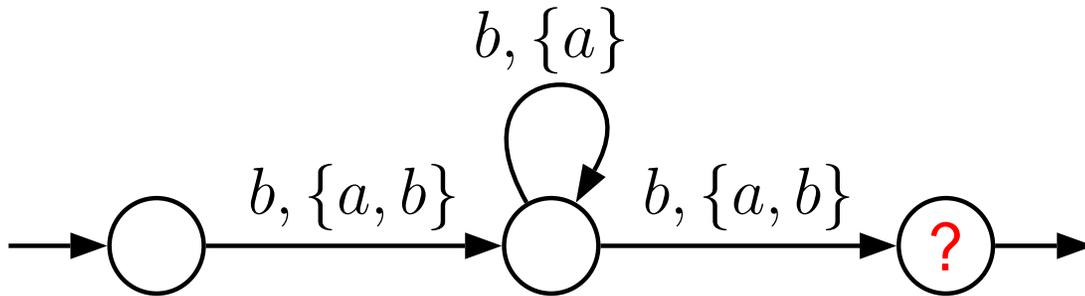
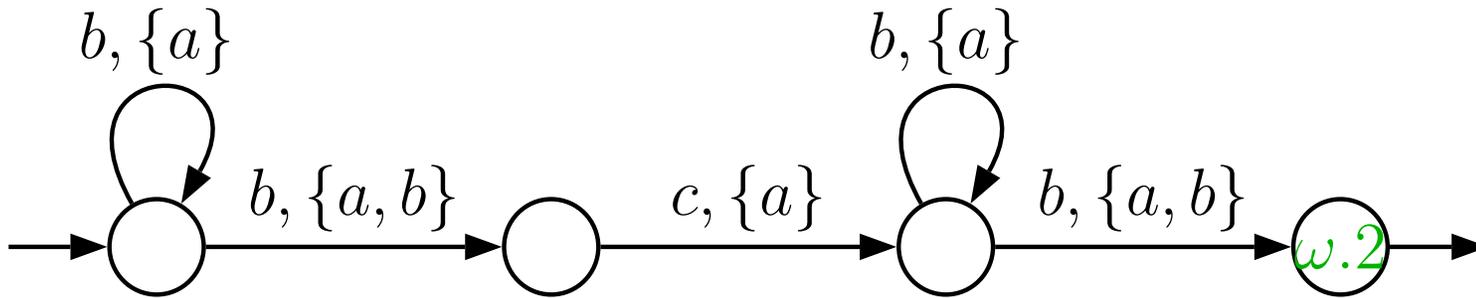
# Exercices

Trouver les langages de signaux pour :



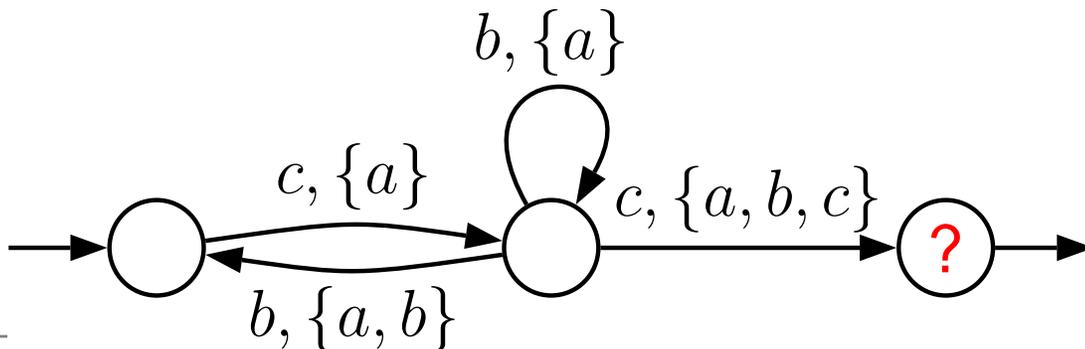
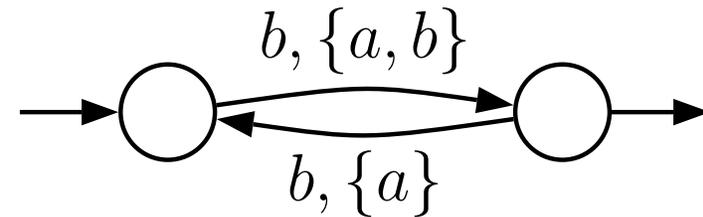
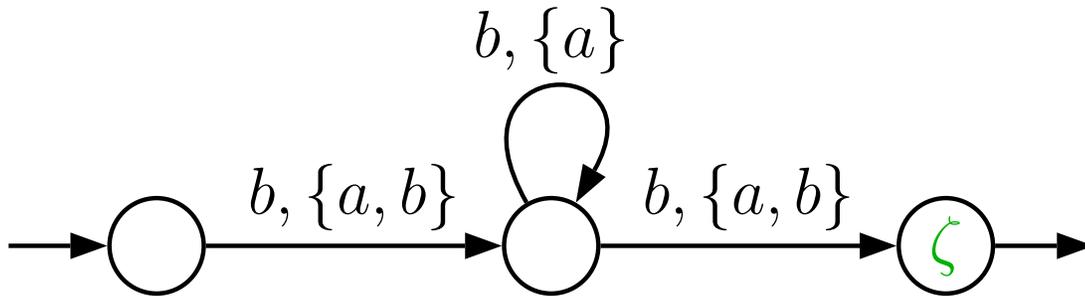
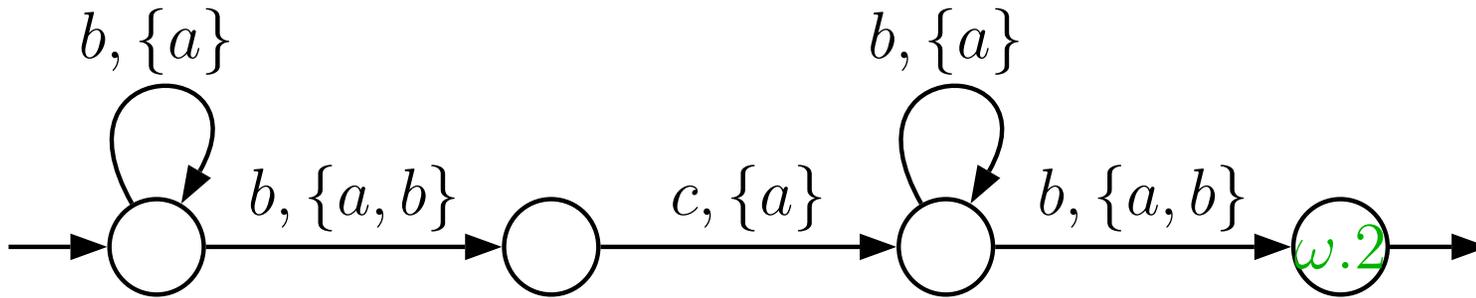
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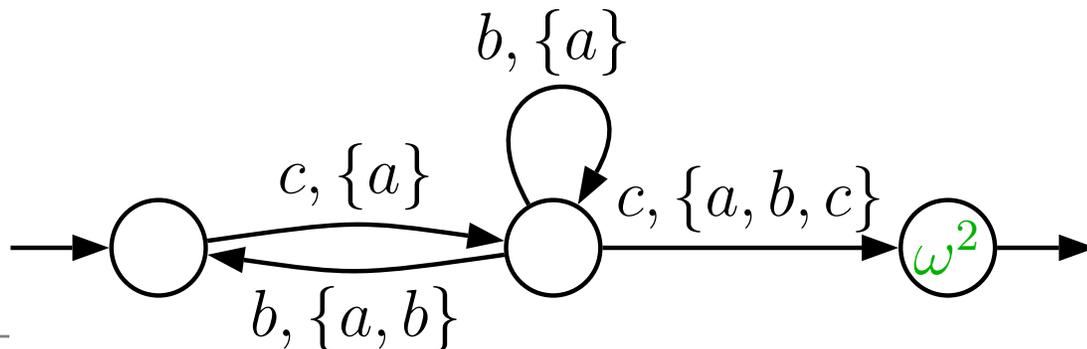
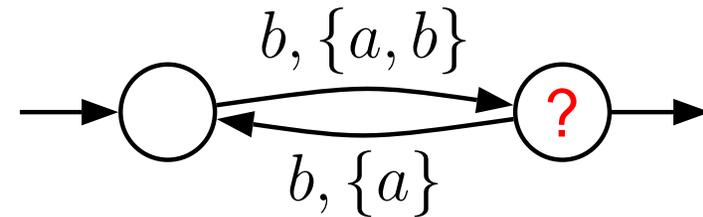
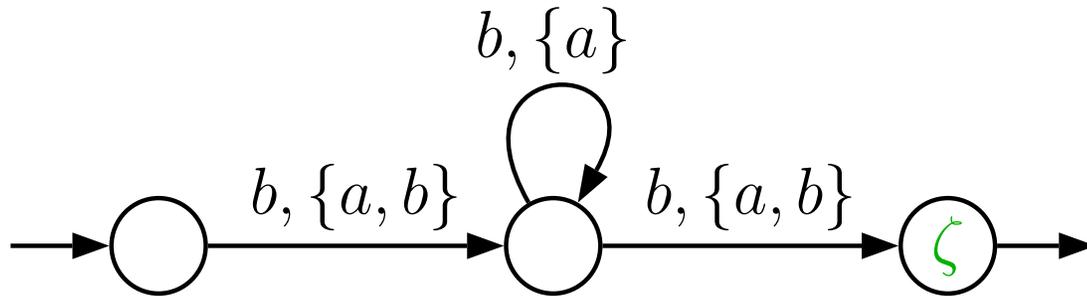
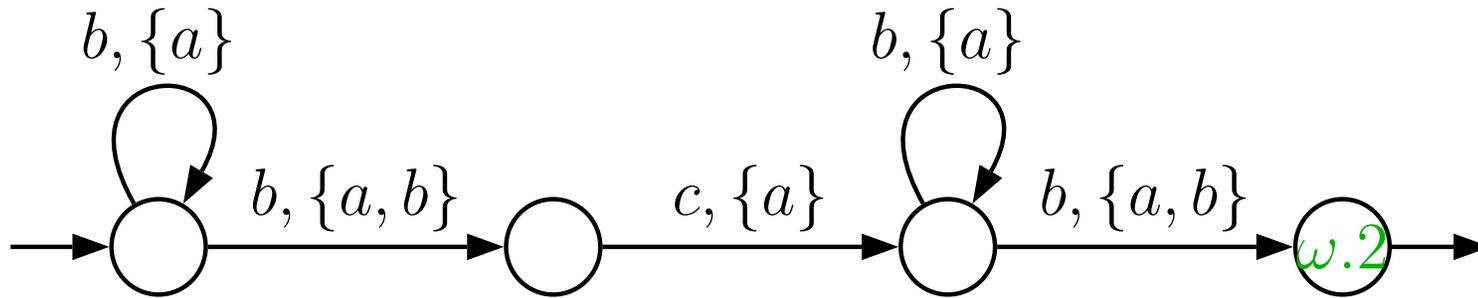
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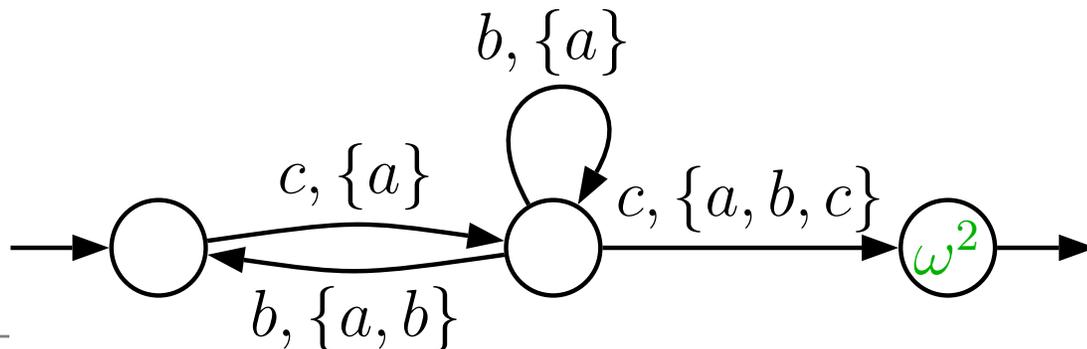
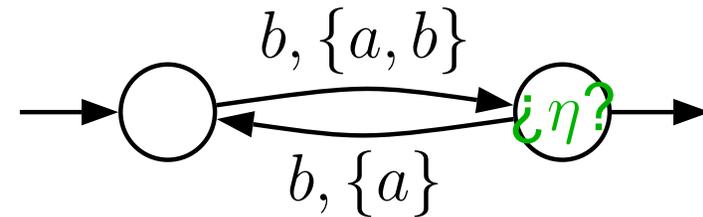
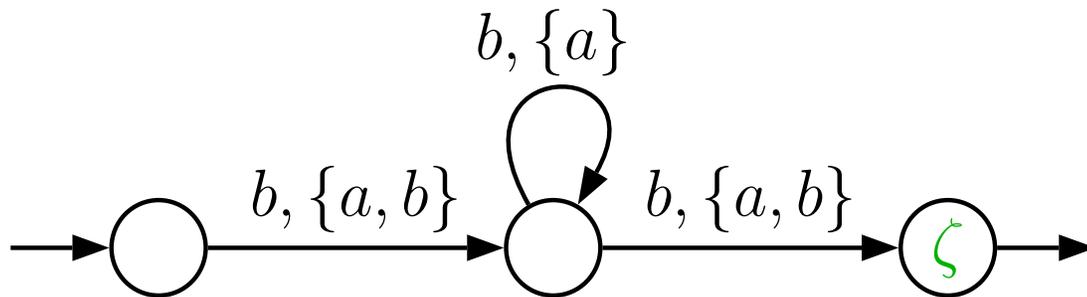
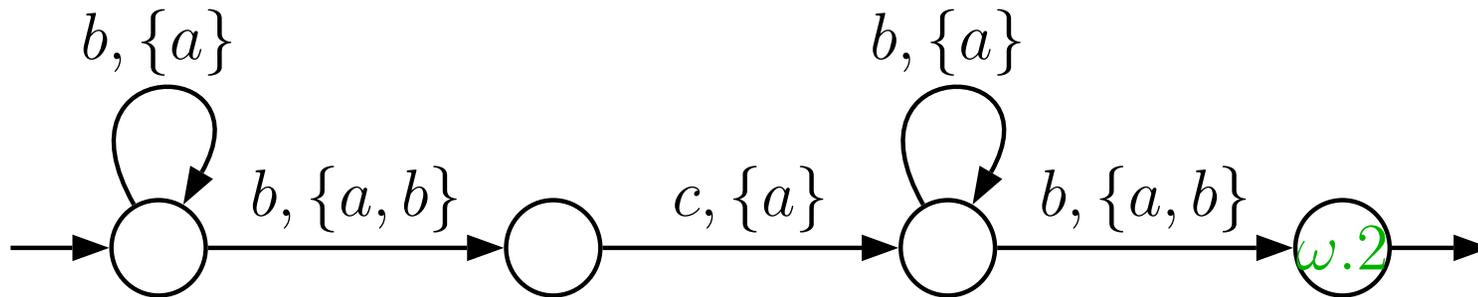
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Trouver les langages de signaux pour :



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# Cardinalité de l'ensemble des signaux

Notation  $\aleph_0 = \omega$  et  $\aleph_{i+1} = 2^{\aleph_i}$ , (e.g.  $|\mathbb{R}| = \aleph_1$ )

$$|\{\mathcal{A} \text{ automate}\}| = \aleph_0$$

$$|\{\text{signaux}\}| = ???$$

$$|\Sigma^{[0,1[}| = \aleph_2$$

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Notation  $\aleph_0 = \omega$  et  $\aleph_{i+1} = 2^{\aleph_i}$ , (e.g.  $|\mathbb{R}| = \aleph_1$ )

$$|\{ \mathcal{A} \text{ automate} \}| = \aleph_0$$

$$|\{ \text{signaux} \}| = \aleph_1$$

$$|\Sigma^{[0,1[}| = \aleph_2$$

*presque aucun* signal n'est caractérisé par un automate

**Question ouverte** Regarder les *signaux compagnons*

$$\left| \{ \text{signaux} \} \right| \leq \beth_1$$

Soit  $\{ \mathcal{A}_i \}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$  une énumération des automates

$$\begin{aligned} [f] &\xrightarrow{\varphi} w \in \{0, 1\}^\omega \\ w_i = 1 &\Leftrightarrow [f] \subseteq \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_i) \end{aligned}$$

$\varphi$  est injective car

$$[f] = \bigcap_{x_i=1} \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_i) \cap \bigcap_{x_i=0} \overline{\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_i)}$$

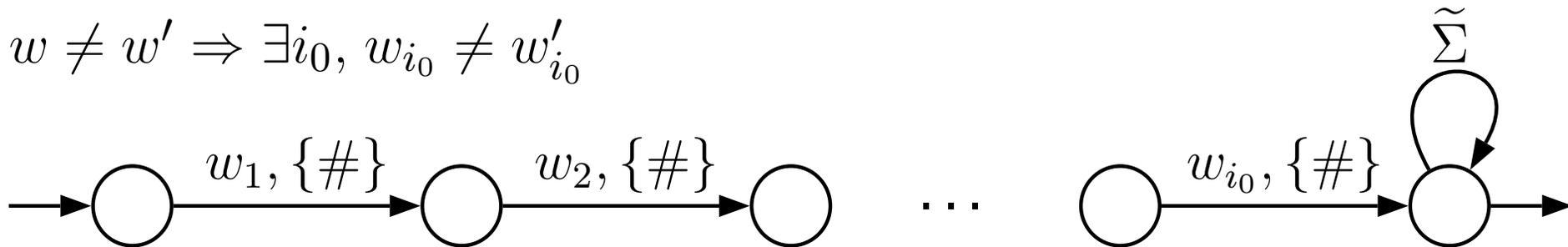
$$\beth_1 \leq \left| \{ \text{signaux} \} \right|$$

$$w \in \{0, 1\}^\omega \xrightarrow{\psi} f \in \{0, 1, \#\}^{[0,1[}$$

$$f\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right) = w_n$$

$$f\left(\left] \frac{n-1}{n}, \frac{n}{n+1} \right[ \right) = \{\#\}$$

$$w \neq w' \Rightarrow \exists i_0, w_{i_0} \neq w'_{i_0}$$



Accepte  $\psi(w)$  mais pas  $\psi(w')$  donc  $[\psi(w)] \neq [\psi(w')]$

$[\psi(\cdot)]$  est injective

Adaptable à deux lettres

# Questions ouvertes

- Opérations classiques sur les automates
  - Union OK
  - Concaténation... (il me manque une inclusion ou un contre-exemple)
  - Étoile...
- Fermetures
  - Complémentaire... (conj. non)
  - Intersection...
- Opérations supplémentaires
  - $\omega$ ,  $-\omega$  et  $\zeta$ -itérations ( $\diamond$  et  $\#$ )
- Identification des langages de signaux
  - Expressions rationnelles
  - Théorème de KLEENE