

清华大学

Automata
Week 2
3/6/2019

车73
UKF
201013564

2.2.2: (证明):

① 当 $y = \epsilon$ 时.

$$\sigma^*(q, xy) = \sigma^*(\sigma^*(q, x), \epsilon) = \sigma^*(q, x)$$

② 设 $y = y_0 d_y$, 对于 q, xy 归纳

$$R_1: \sigma^*(q, xy_0) = \sigma^*(\sigma^*(q, x), y_0)$$

$$\sigma^*(q, xy) = \sigma^*(\sigma^*(q, xy_0), d_y) = \sigma^*(\sigma^*(\sigma^*(q, x), y_0), d_y)$$

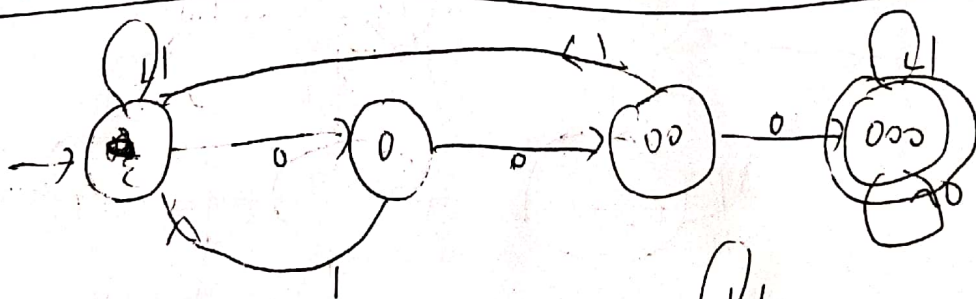
$$= \sigma^*(\sigma^*(\sigma^*(q, x), y_0), d_y) = \sigma^*(\sigma^*(q, xy_0), d_y)$$

$$= \sigma^*(\sigma^*(q, x), y_0 d_y) = \sigma^*(\sigma^*(q, x), y)$$

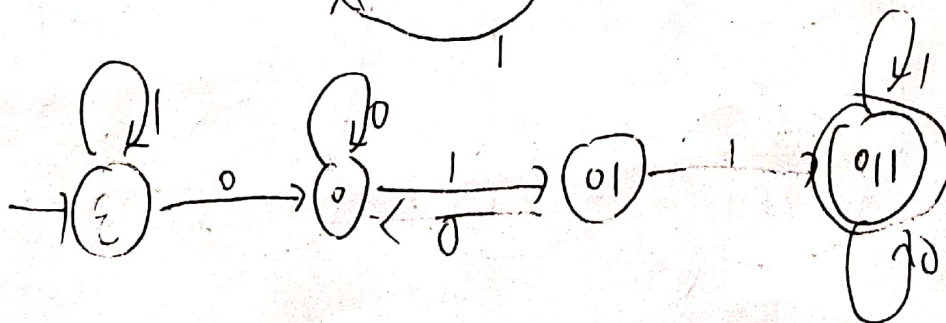
$$\sigma^*(\sigma^*(q, x), y) = \sigma^*(q, xy)$$

证

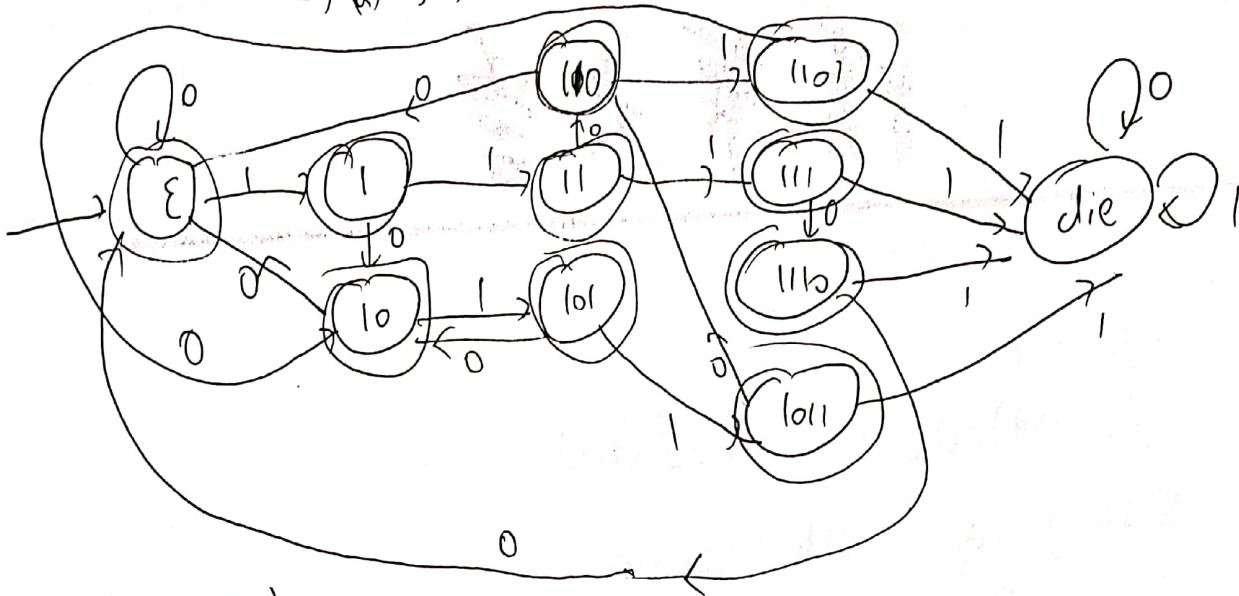
2.2.4(b)



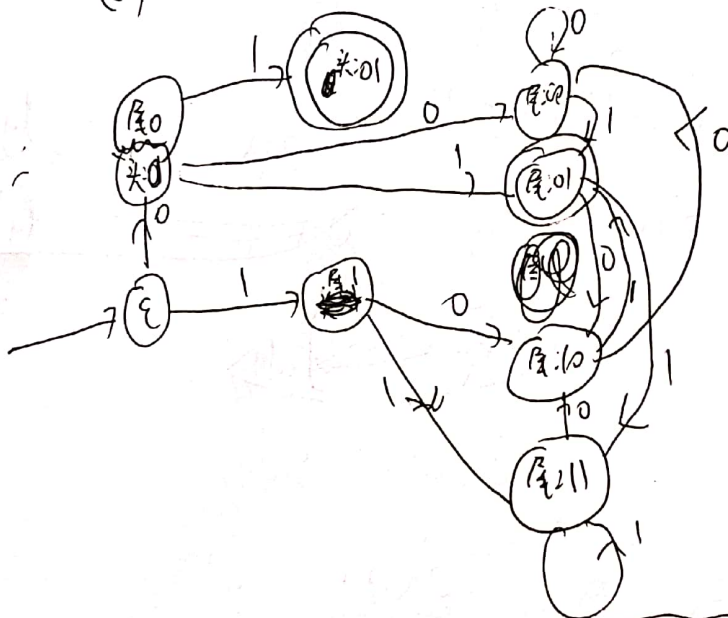
(c)



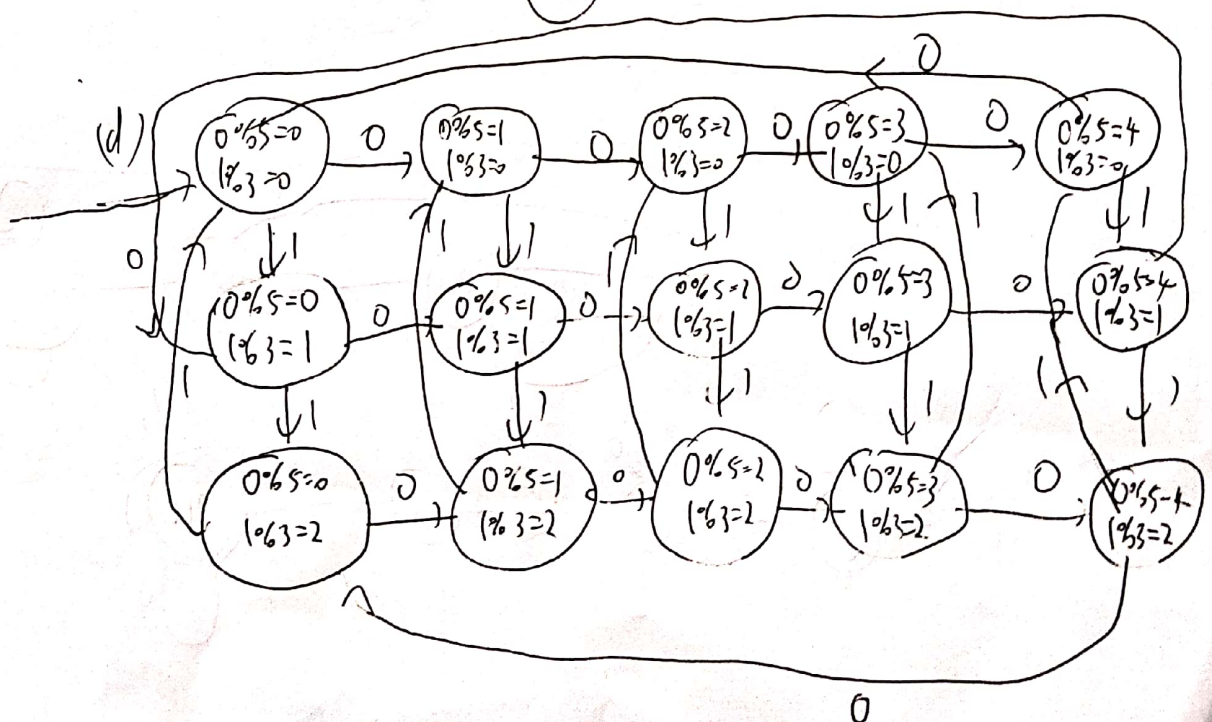
2.2.5(a) 共有 4 个 1: 66 2 个 0: 24



(c)

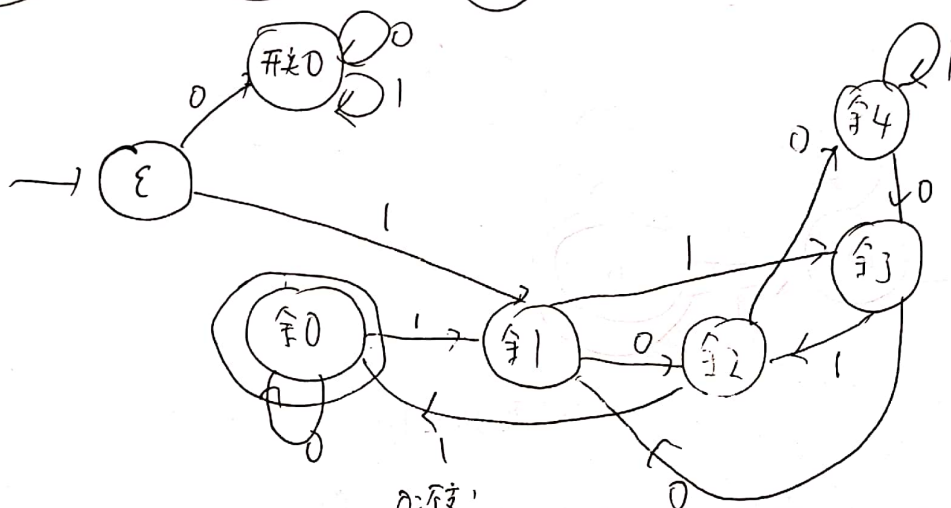
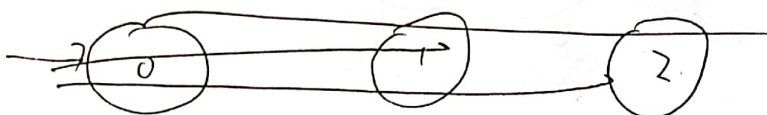


(d)



2.2.6: (a) $\lambda_c(.) : X2 + 1$

$\lambda_c|0 : X2$

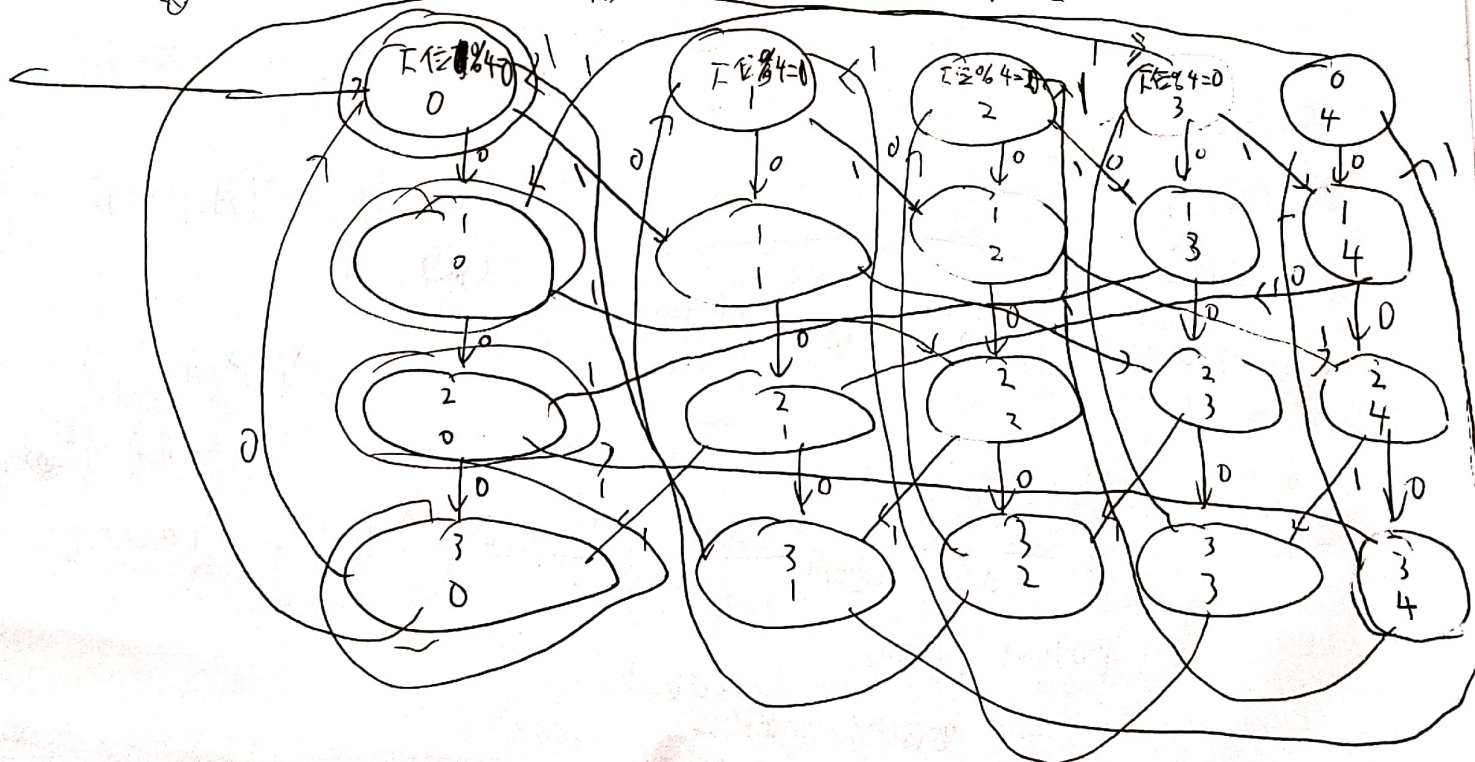


(b)

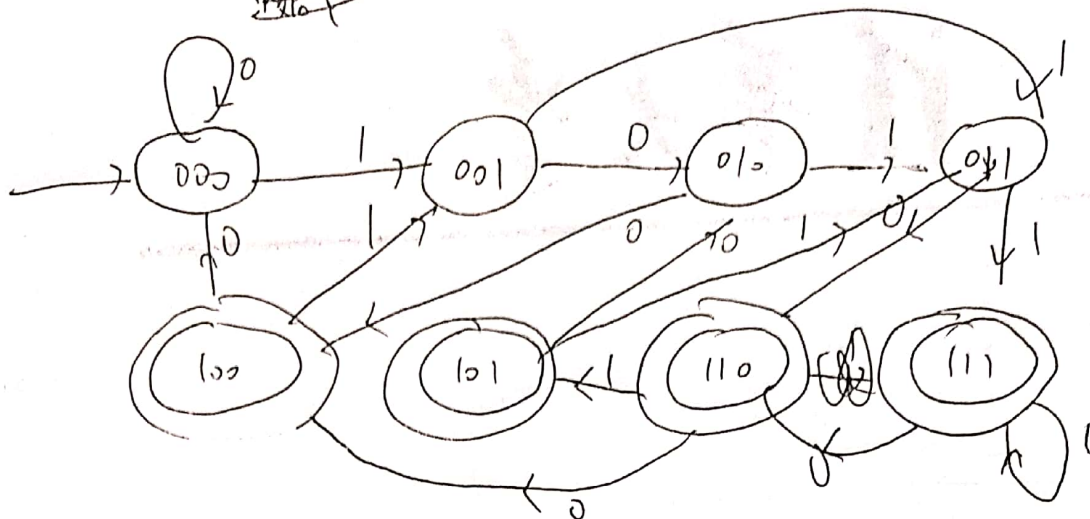
(6)

0:个变!

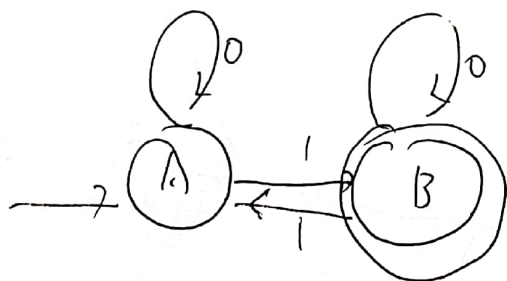
~~40 = 2 * 2 * 11~~ ~~40 = 2 * 2 * 11~~ $2^0 \ 2^1 \ 2^2 \ 2^3 \ 2^4$
 $+1 \ +2 \ +4 \ +8 \ +1$



偶数个1: ~~01~~ (记录3位(不记录前)的01)



2.2.10:



接受有奇数个1的由0,1构成的串

证明: 01长为0的串不成立

② 设长为n的串, 若有奇数个1, 即条件
P (偶数个1, 不成立)

若有偶数个1:

$$\sigma^*(A, P) = A$$

$$\sigma^*(A, P, 1) =$$

$$\sigma^*(\sigma^*(A, P), 1) = \sigma^*(A, 1) = B$$

P-1有奇数个1, 接受

$$\sigma^*(\sigma^*(A, P), 0) = \sigma^*(A, P, 0)$$

$$= \sigma^*(A, 0) = A$$

P-0有偶数个1, 不接受

$$\text{则: 若有奇数个1: } \sigma^*(A, P) = B$$

$$\sigma^*(A, P, 1)$$

P-1有偶数个1, 不成立

$$= \sigma^*(\sigma^*(A, P), 1)$$

$$= \sigma^*(B, 1) = A$$

(P-0有奇数个1, 接受)

$$\sigma^*(A, P, 0) = \sigma^*(B, 0) = B$$

(注: 若结论为长为n串均证
1. 对长为n串的也成立)

⇒ 得证



例3:

证明: ①: 若 $w = \epsilon$ (长为0)

若 $w = 0$ (长为1)

若 $w = 1$ (长为1)

则 $\sigma^*(q_0, w) = q_0$, 接受

$\sigma^*(q_0, w) = q_2$

不接收

$\sigma^*(q_0, w) = q_1$

不接收

② 设若对于 $n \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 有对长为 $2n$ 的串 $w, w \in \Sigma^*(\{0,1\})$

(长为 $2n+1$ 的串 $w, w \in \Sigma^*(\{0,1\})$, w 不接收)

设 w_0 长为 $2n+1$

则: 对长为 $2(n+1)$ 的串 $w_0 \cdot 1, w_0 \cdot 0$

若 $\sigma(w_0) = q_1$, 则 $\sigma(w_0 \cdot 1) = q_0$, 接受

$\sigma(w_0 \cdot 0) = q_3$, 不接收

若 $\sigma(w_0) = q_2$, $\sigma(w_0 \cdot 1) = q_3$, 不接收

$\sigma(w_0 \cdot 0) = q_0$, 接受

则 \forall 长为 $2(n+1)$ 的串 $w \in \Sigma^*(\{0,1\})$, 接受

设 w_1 长为 $2n+2$ 的串

$w_1 \cdot 1, w_1 \cdot 0$ 长为 $2(n+1)+1$

若 $\sigma(w_1) = q_0$, $\sigma(w_1 \cdot 1) = q_1$, 不接收

$\sigma(w_1 \cdot 0) = q_2$, 接受

$\sigma(w_1) = q_3$, $\sigma(w_1 \cdot 1) = q_2$, 不接收

$\sigma(w_1 \cdot 0) = q_1$, 不接收

\therefore 长为0的串 $w \in \Sigma^*(\{0,1\})$ 接受
(长为1) 不接收

综上:

若 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 长为 $2n$
($2n+1$)

有

长为 $\begin{cases} 2(n+1) \\ 2(n+1)+1 \end{cases}$

接受
不接收

接受
不接收

\Rightarrow 得证

