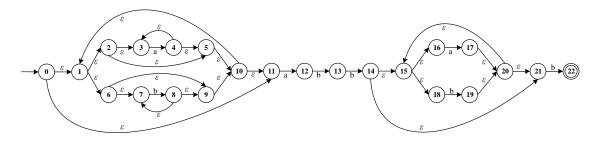
编译原理第一次作业

任凯 2020141460080

- 1. 已知 $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ 上正则表达式为 $(a^*|b^*)^*abb(a|b)^*b$
- (1) 该正则表达式所定义的语言是什么?

答: 以 b 结尾的,且含有一个不包括结尾 b 的"abb"子串的 a, b 构成的串。

- (2) 画出接收该语言的 NFA
 - 答: 该接收语言的 NFA 如下图所示:



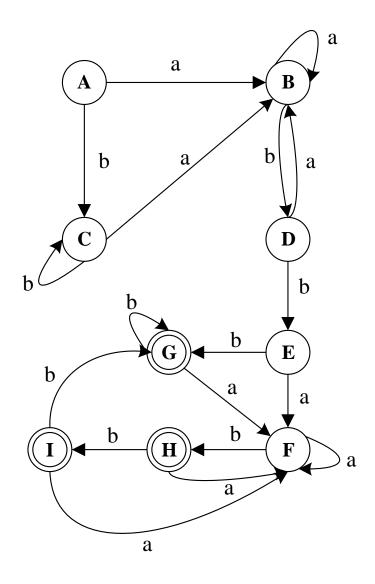
(3) 把该 NFA 转化成等价的 DFA

答: 步骤如下

M	Set of NFA States	a	b
{0}	{0,1,2,3,5,6,7,9,10,11}	{4,12}	{8}
{4,12}	{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10,11,12}	{4, 12}	{8,13}
{8}	{1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11}	{4, 12}	{8}
{8, 13}	{1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,13}	{4, 12}	{8,14}
{8, 14}	{1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,14,15,16,18,21}	{4,12,17}	{8,19,22}
{4,12,17}	{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10,11,12,15,16,17,18,20,21}	{4,12,17}	{8,13,19,22}
{8,19,22}	{1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,15,16,18,19,20,21,22}	{4,12,17}	{8,19,22}
{8,13,19,22}	{1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,13,15,16,18,19,20,21,22}	{4,12,17}	{8,14,19,22}
{8,14,19,22}	{1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,14,15,16,18,19,20,21,22}	{4,12,17}	{8,19,22}

NFA State	DFA State	a	b
{0}	A	В	С
{4,12}	В	В	D
{8}	С	В	С
{8, 13}	D	В	Е
{8, 14}	Е	F	G
{4,12,17}	F	F	Н
{8,19,22}	G	F	G
{8,13,19,22}	Н	F	I
{8,14,19,22}	I	F	G

进而可得等价的 DFA 如下图:

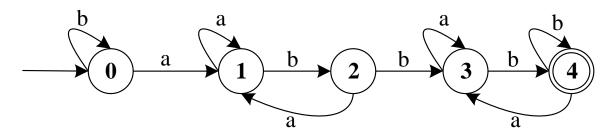


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(4) 对该 DFA 进行状态最小化

答:

- $\{A,B,C,D,E,F\} \{G,H,I\}$
- $\{A,B,C,D\}\ \{E,F\}\ \{G,H,I\}$
- {A,B,C}{D}{E,F}{G,H,I}{A,C}(0){B}(1){D}(2){E,F}(3){G,H,I}(4) 最小化 DFA 如下图:



(5) 用双层 case 嵌套实现 (4) 中的 DFA

答: 代码如下

```
1. state = 0; // {start}
2.
3. while(1){
4.
       switch(state){
5.
           case 0:
6.
                ch = nextChar();
7.
                switch(ch){
8.
                    case 'a': state = 1;
9.
                    case 'b': state = 0;
10.
                    else fail();
11.
                    break;
12.
                }
13.
            case 1:
14.
                ch = nextChar();
15.
                switch(ch){
16.
                    case 'a': state = 1;
17.
                    case 'b': state = 2;
18.
                    else fail();
19.
                    break;
20.
                }
            case 2:
21.
22.
                ch = nextChar();
23.
                switch(ch){
24.
                    case 'a': state = 1;
25.
                    case 'b': state = 3;
```

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```
26.
                    else fail();
27.
                    break;
28.
                }
            case 3:
29.
30.
                ch = nextChar();
31.
                switch(ch){
                    case 'a': state = 3;
32.
33.
                    case 'b': state = 4;
34.
                    else fail();
                    break;
35.
                }
36.
37.
            case 4:
38.
                ch = nextChar();
39.
                switch(ch){
                    case 'a': state = 3;
40.
                    case 'b': state = 4;
41.
42.
                    else fail();
43.
                    break;
44.
                }
45.
           if state == 4 {
46.
               return(accept);
47.
48.
49.}
```

2. 构造一个最小 DFA, 能够识别被 3 整除的无符号十进制整数

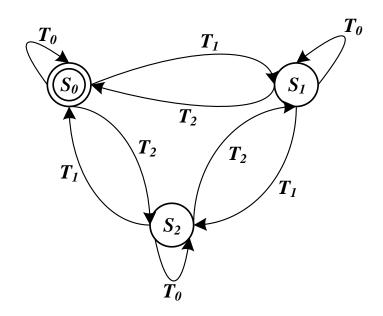
答: 类比上课所提到的整除题目,被能够识别被三整除的无符号十进制整数的 DFA 应该有以下三种状态:

- 1) S_θ: 除 3 余 0 状态;
- 2) S1: 除3余1状态:
- 3) S2: 除3余2状态;

将转移条件分为以下三类:

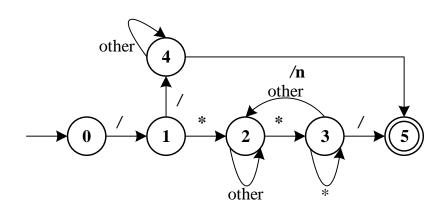
- 1) T_θ: 0或3或6或9
- 2) T₁: 1或4或7
- 3) T₂: 2或5或8

根据以上假设可以得到如下最小 DFA:



- 3. 编写一个程序,将一个 C语言源程序中位于注释外的所有保留字全部大写
- (1) 构建相应的 DFA

答:如下图



(2) 用表驱动方法实现(1)中的 DFA (写出伪代码)

答:驱动表格如下:

input char	٠/>	6*9	'\n'	other	Accepting
0	1				no
1	4	2			no
2	2	3	2	2	no
3	5	3	2	2	no
4	4	4	5	4	no
5					yes

```
1. state := 0;
2. ch := next input char;
3. while not Accept[state] and not error(state) do
4.     newstate := T[state, ch];
5.     if Advance[state, ch] then
6.         ch := next input char;
7.         state := newstate;
8. end while;
9. if Accept[state] then accept;
```