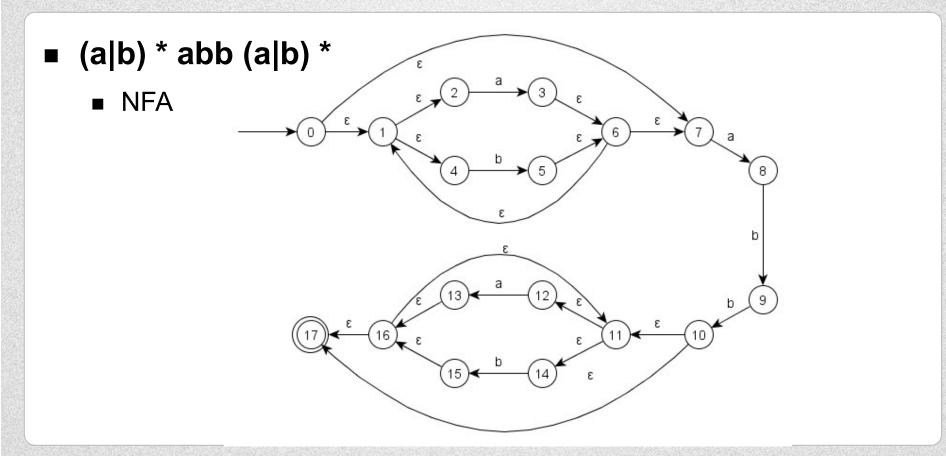
Week 3

Xiaoyuan Xie 谢晓园 xxie@whu.edu.cn 计算机学院E301

■ 教材P105:3.7.3(4), 教材P109:3.8.1

■ 教材P118:3.9.3 (用算法3.36构造),3.9.4

- 教材P105 3.7.3(4): Convert the following regular expressions to deterministic finite automata, using algorithms 3.23 and 3.20
 - 4) (a|b) * abb (a|b) *

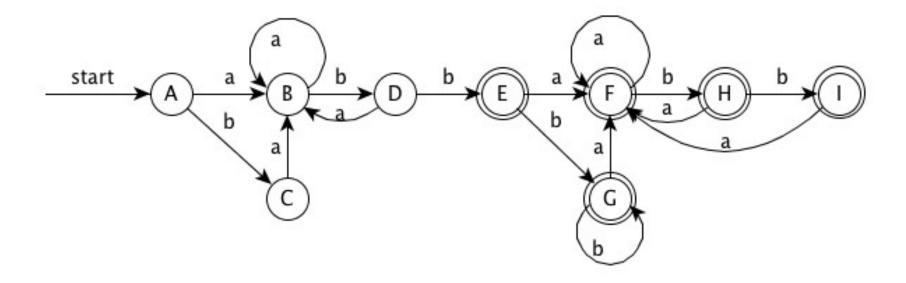


(a|b) * abb (a|b) *

Transition table

NFA State	DFA State	а	þ
{0,1,2,4,7}	А	В	С
{1,2,3,4,6,7,8}	В	В	D
{1,2,4,5,6,7}	С	В	С
{1,2,4,5,6,7,9}	D	В	Е
{1,2,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,14,17}	E	F	G
{1,2,3,4,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,16,17}	F	F	I
{1,2,4,5,6,7,11,12,13,15,16,17}	G	F	G
{1,2,4,5,6,7,9,11,12,14,15,16,17}	Н	F	I
{1,2,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,14,15,16,17}	I	F	G

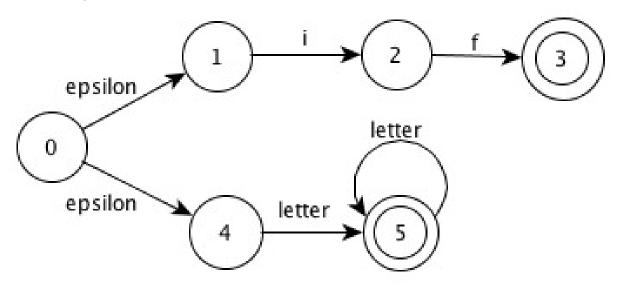
- (a|b) * abb (a|b) *
 - DFA



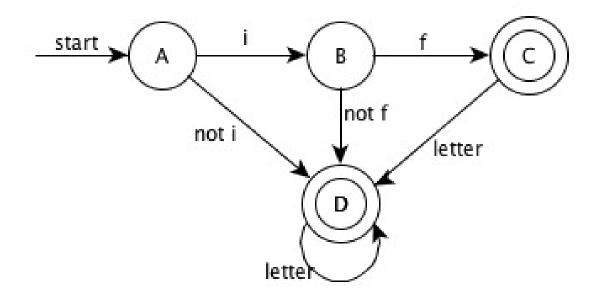
- 教材P109 3.8.1 : Suppose we have two tokens: (1) the keyword if , and (2) identifiers, which are strings of letters other than if . Show:
 - a) The NFA for these tokens, and
 - b) The DFA for these tokens.

■ The NFA for these tokens.

■ NOTE: this NFA has potential conflict, we can decide the matched lexeme by 1. take the longest 2. take the first listed.

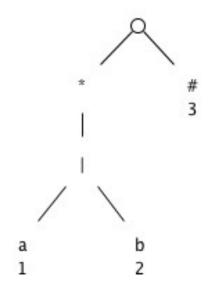


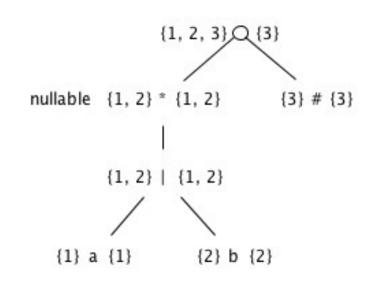
■ The DFA for these tokens.



■ 教材P118 3.9.3: We can prove that two regular expressions are equivalent by showing that their minimum-state DFA's are the same up to renaming of states. Show in this way that the following regular expressions: (a|b)*, (a*|b*)*, and ((ε|a)b*)* are all equivalent. (Algorithm 3.36)

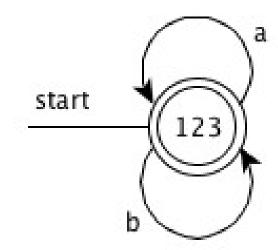
- (a|b)*
 - Syntax tree



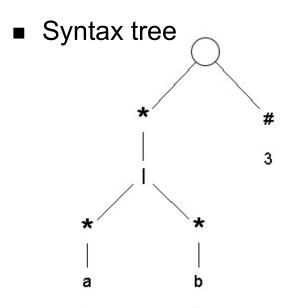


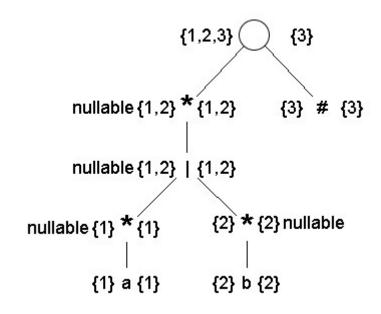
■ (a|b)*

node n	followpos(n)
1	{1, 2, 3}
2	{1, 2, 3}
3	Ø



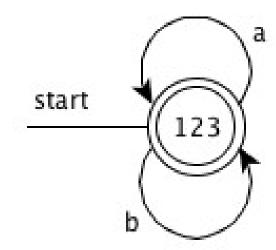
■ (a* |b*)*



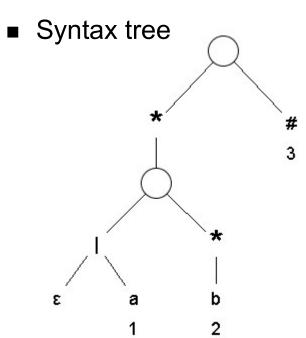


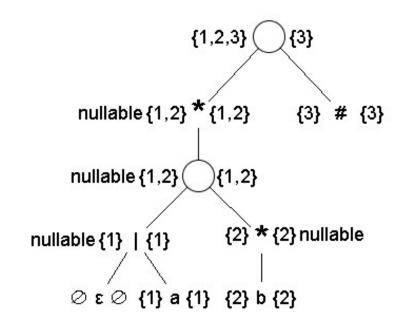
■ (a* |b*)*

node n	followpos(n)
1	{1, 2, 3}
2	{1, 2, 3}
3	Ø



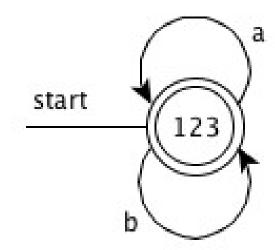
■ ((ε |a)b*)*





■ ((ε |a)b*)*

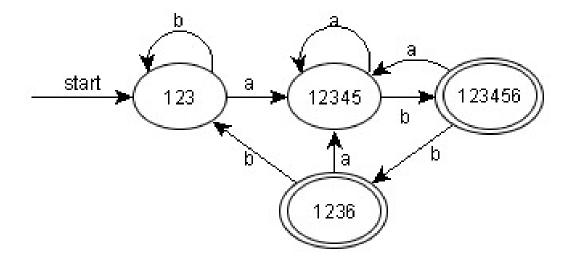
node n	followpos(n)
1	{1, 2, 3}
2	{1, 2, 3}
3	Ø



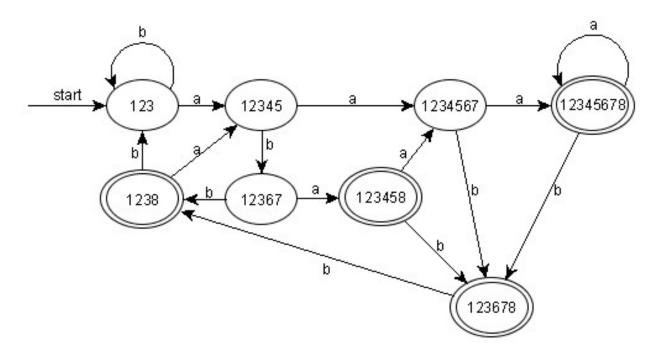
- 教材P109 3.8.1: Construct the minimum-state DFA's for the following regular expressions:
 - 1. (a|b)*a(a|b)
 - 2. (a|b)*a(a|b)(a|b)
 - 3. (a|b)*a(a|b)(a|b)(a|b)

Do you see a pattern?

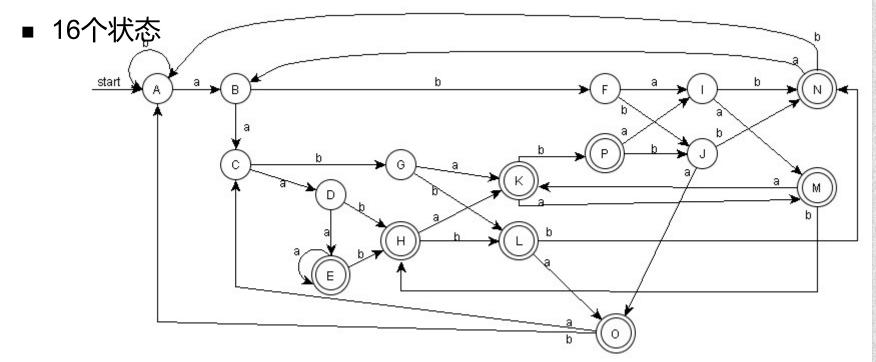
- (a|b)*a(a|b)
 - 4个状态



- (a|b)*a(a|b)(a|b)
 - 8个状态



■ (a|b)*a(a|b)(a|b)(a|b)



Thank you!