形式语言与自动机

罗贵明,高跃 2022年春

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课程信息 形式语言与自动机 ✧ 名称 ♦时间 每周三上午 9:50-12:15 ✧ 班级 软件01、02、03班 及其他同学 ♦ 时数 48 (B) (B) (B)

♦ 计算机、软件相关专业基础课 Computer science as an academic discipline began in the 1960's:

programming languages, compilers, operating systems, and the mathematical theory

Theoretical computer science covered:

课程信息

 finite automata, regular expressions, context-free languages, and computability. ----John Hopcroft, 2020

♦ 相关领域及应用

- 语言的形式化表示、软件建模、模型检测
- -任何信息处理和计算的问题都可对应于语言处理问题

相关课程 ♦ 先修课程 《离散数学》(数理逻辑,集合论) ♦ 后续课程 《编译原理》,《嵌入式系统建模与分析》, 《软件系统建模与验证》,《模型检测技术》··· ♦ 其它相关课程 《程序设计语言》、《算法分析》 、 《计算语言学》、《计算复杂性理论》 ... M M M

教师信息 ♦ 姓名 罗贵明 ♦ 单位 软件学院 ♦ 电话 62795440 (O) ♦ 办公室 东主楼11-312 ◆ 电子信箱 gluo@tsinghua.edu.cn







John E. Hopcroft is the IBM Professor of Engineering and Applied Mathematics in Computer Science at Cornell University. From January 1994 until June 2001, he was the Joseph Silbert Dean of Engineering. After receiving both his M.S. (1962) and Ph.D. (1964) in electrical engineering from Stanford University. He served a chairman of the Department of Computer. Hopcroft's research centers on theoretical aspects of computing, especially analysis of algorithms, automata theory, and graph algorithms.

He has coauthored four books on formal languages and algorithms with Jeffrey D. Ullman and Alfred V. Aho. His most recent work is on the study of information capture and access.

He was honored with the A. M. Turing Award in 1986. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), the National Academy of Engineering (NAE) and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), and the Association of Computing Machinery (ACM).

2/22/2022

chool of Software

The computer science theory of the last thirty years needs to be extended to cover the next thirty years.

-- John E. Hopcroft

2/2022

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参考书目

- 教材Third Edition 中译本。孙家骕等译 机械工业出 版社,北京,2008
- An Introduction to Formal Languages and Automata». P. Linz著, 机械工业出版社影印, 2004
- 《形式语言与自动机导论》(中译本). 孙家骕 等译,机
- 版工业出版社,2005 《形式语言与自动机理论》,蒋宗礼,姜守旭 编著, 清华大学出版社,北京,2003 《形式语言与自动机》,陈有棋编著,机械工业出版社,
- 2008.

课程网页

- ♦ 清华大学网络学堂 http://learn.tsinghua.edu.cn/
- ♦ 习题选解等

课程计划与进度

进度安排(粗略)

- 课程概况及预备知识 3 学时
- 有限状态自动机,正则语言,正则表达式 第2,3,4章,约15学时 上下文无关文法,上下文无关语言,下推自动机
- エト文元大文伝, エトマン第5, 6, 7章, 约15学时 图灵机, 计算问题分类 第8章, 约6学时; 第9, 10, 11章, 约6学时

- 机动 3学时

课后练习

- 随堂布置
 - 以课本中的练习为主 标记: *,!,!!
- 思考题

DEC 201 DEC 201

(8) (2) (B) (B)

课程方式

总评成绩 (100%)

1. 课堂成绩:

- 独立作业 2次 (20%)
- (大约安排在第六次课、第十一次课)
- 平时纪录 (25%),
- (其中平时作业15%,课堂10%)
- 期末考试 (55%)

2. 混合成绩

慕课成绩 20%, 课堂成绩 80%

课程答疑与交流

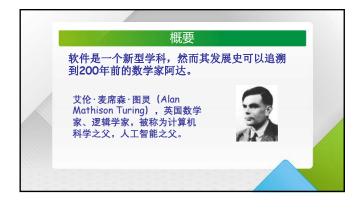
- ◇ 通过网络
- 清华网络学堂(师生讨论版)
- 电子邮件
- ◇ 面对面
- 时间预约
 - 第 2 16 周上班时间(节假日除外)
- 地点

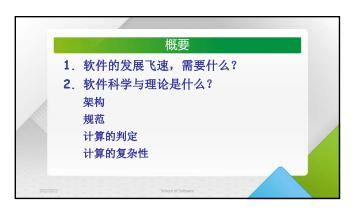




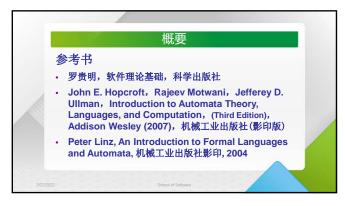




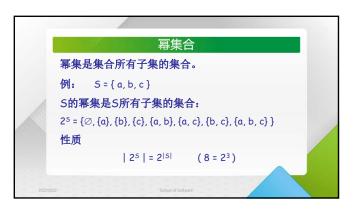


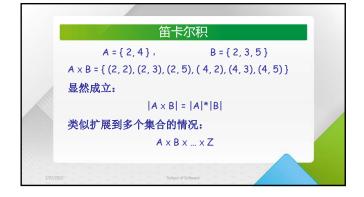


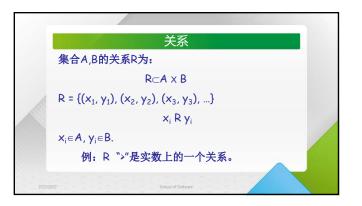


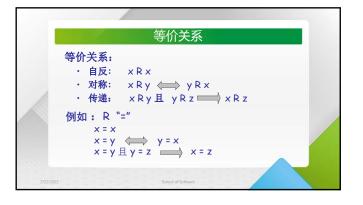


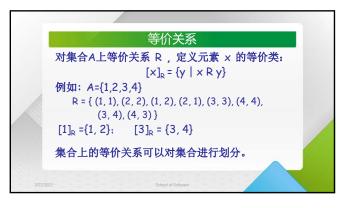




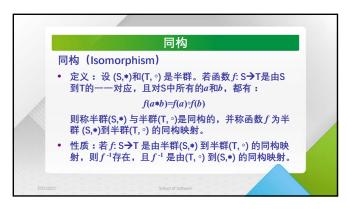


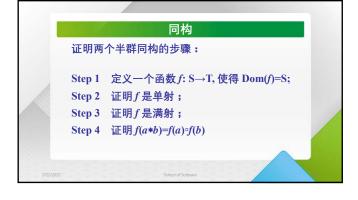




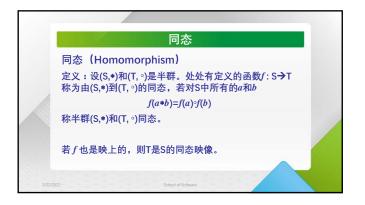


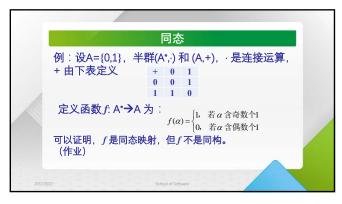




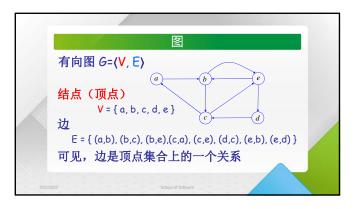


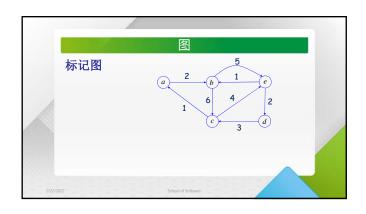


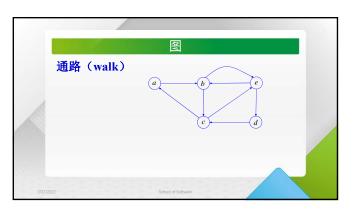


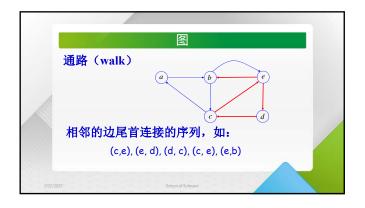


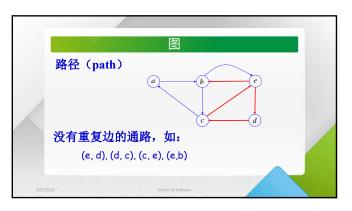


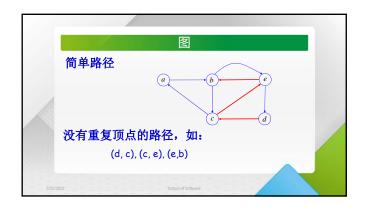


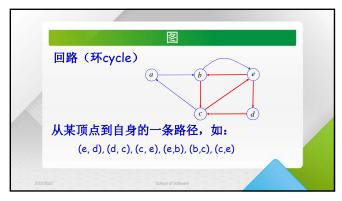


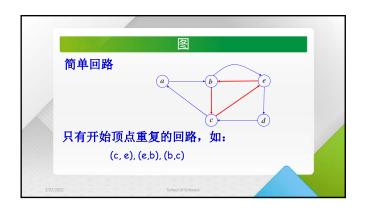




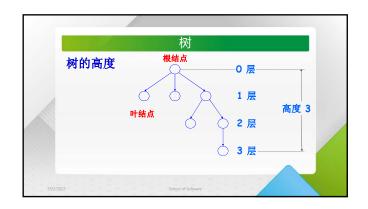








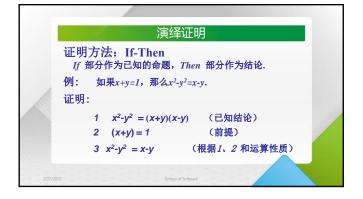






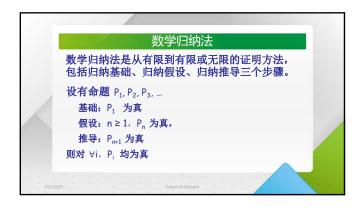
证明方法 1. 演绎证明 2. 数学归纳法 3. 反证法 4. 鸽巢原理





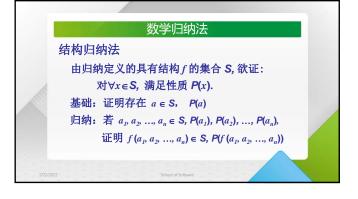


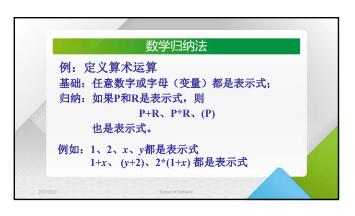
演绎证明 例: 设 R, S 为集合. 欲证 R ⊆ S, 可证明如下命题: 若 x∈R, 则 x∈S 欲证 R = S, 可分别证明如下两个命题: 1. 若 x∈R, 则 x∈S 2. 若 x∈S, 则 x∈R

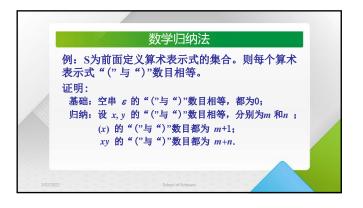


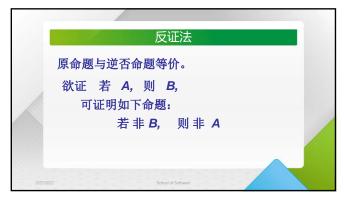
数学归纳法 数学归纳法另一种形式 证明对任意自然数 n, P(n)成立, (1) 证明P(0) 成立; (2) 若对任意k<n, P(k) 成立, 证明P(n)成立



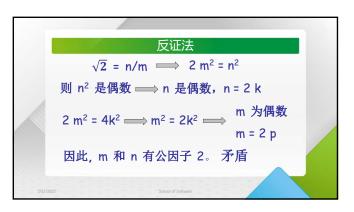




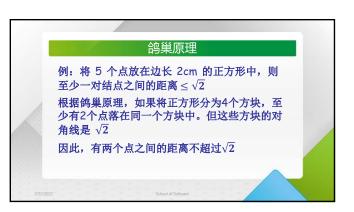












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基础知识

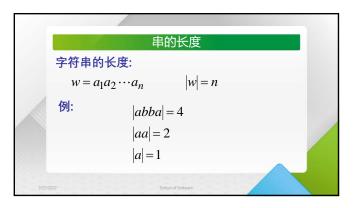
    概要
    数学基础
    图
    证明方法
    语言基础
    语言运算
```

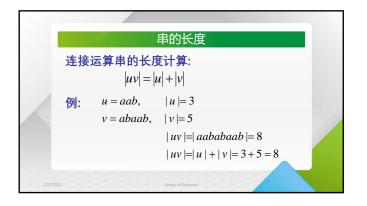
```
字母表
字母表(Alphabet). 例
1. 英文字母表 { a, b, ..., z, A, B, ..., Z }
2. 英文标点符号表
{,;:.?!``""()|]--...}
3. 汉字表 { ..., 自, ..., 动, ..., 机, ... }
4. 化学元素表 { H, He, Li, ..., Une }
5. Σ = { a, n, y, 任, 意 }
```

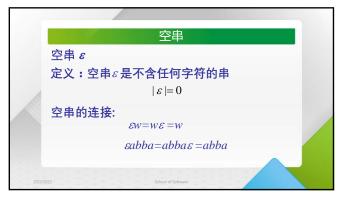
```
字符串
字母表: \Sigma = \{a,b\}
串: a
ab
abba
baba
baba
aaabbbaabab
u = ab
v = bbbaaa
w = abba
```



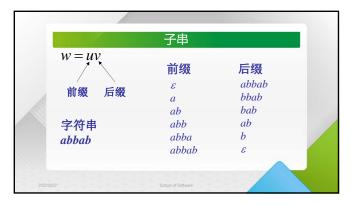


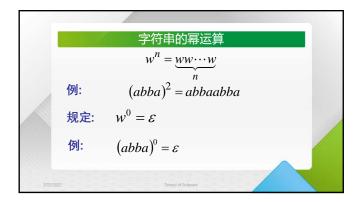


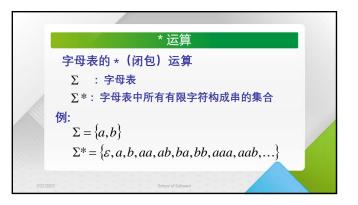










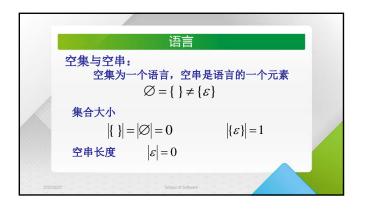


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+ 运算
字母表的 + (闭包) 运算
\Sigma^+: \Sigma^* 中除去空串的集合
例: \Sigma = \{a,b\}\Sigma^* = \{\varepsilon,a,b,aa,ab,ba,bb,aaa,aab,...\}\Sigma^+ = \Sigma^* - \{\varepsilon\}\Sigma^+ = \{a,b,aa,ab,ba,bb,aaa,aab,...\}
```

```
基础知识

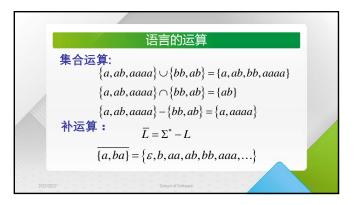
    概要
    数学基础
    图
    证明方法
    语言基础
    语言运算
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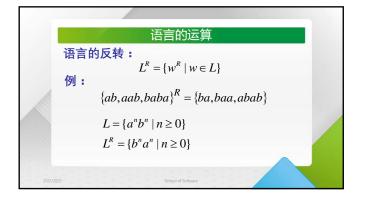
```
语言
字母表为\Sigma。L\subset \Sigma*称为\Sigma 上的一个语言。
例: \Sigma = \{a,b\} \Sigma^* = \{\varepsilon,a,b,aa,ab,ba,bb,aaa,...\} 语言: \{\varepsilon\} \{a,aa,aab\} \{\varepsilon,abba,baba,aa,ab,aaaaaa\}
```

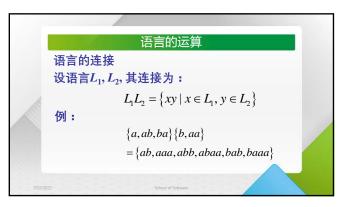


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语言
例: L = \{a^nb^n \mid n \ge 0\}
是 \Sigma = \{a,b\}上一个无限的语言.

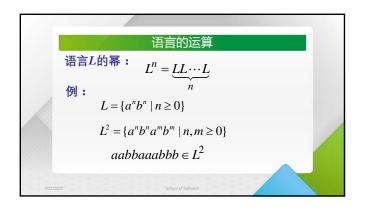
\varepsilon
ab
aabb
aabb
aaaaabbbbb
```

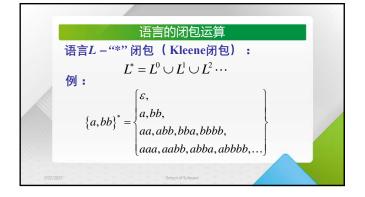


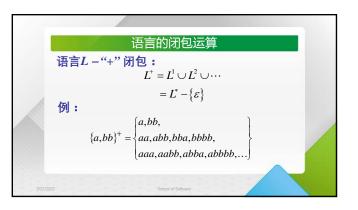




语言的运算
语言L的幂: $L^n = \underbrace{LL\cdots L}_n$ 例: $\{a,b\}^3 = \{a,b\}\{a,b\}\{a,b\} = \{aaa,aab,aba,aba,bab,bba,bbb\}$ 规定: $L^0 = \{\varepsilon\}$ $\{a,bba,aaa\}^0 = \{\varepsilon\}$







课后练习

♦ Let $L = \{ab, aa, baa\}$. Which of the following strings are in L*: abaabaaabaa aaaabaaaa baaaaabaaaab baaaaabaa? ◆ PPT中第35页、37页的作业题

