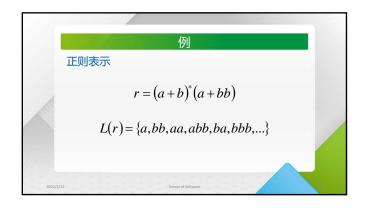
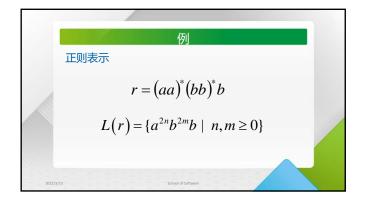
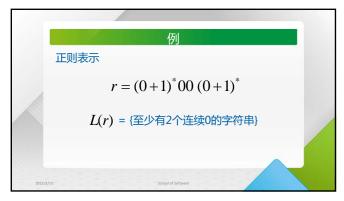


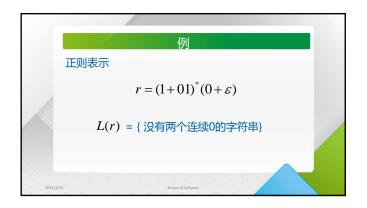
```
原

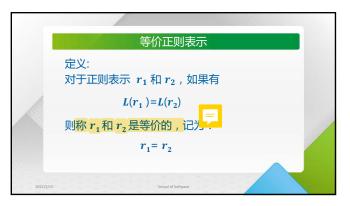
正则表示
(a+b) \cdot a^* \qquad L((a+b) \cdot a^*) = L((a+b)) L(a^*)
= L(a+b) L(a^*)
= (L(a) \cup L(b)) (L(a))^*
= (\{a\} \cup \{b\}) (\{a\})^*
= \{a,b\} \{\varepsilon,a,aa,aaa,...\}
= \{a,aa,aaa,...,b,ba,baa,...\}
```

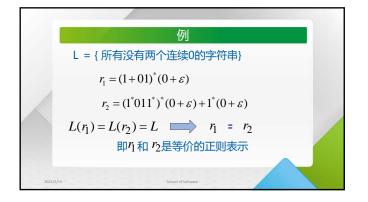


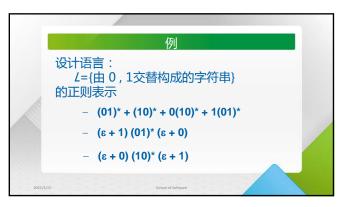




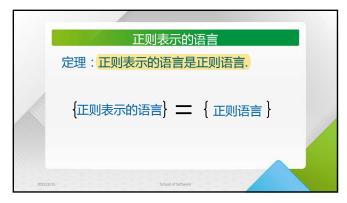


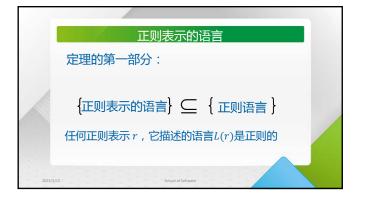


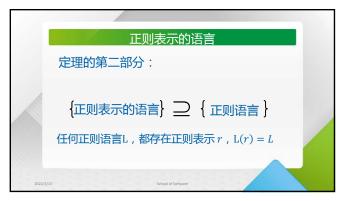


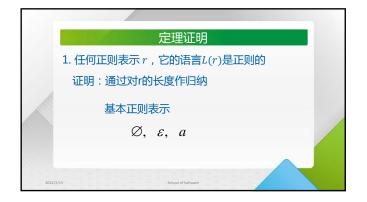


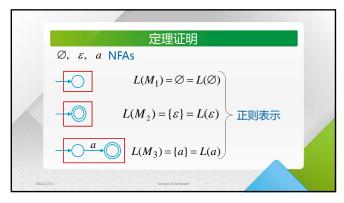


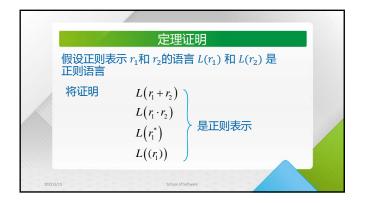


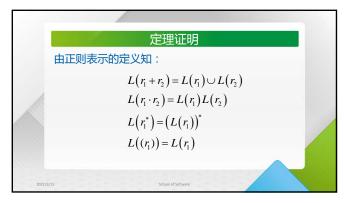


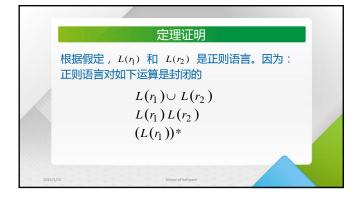


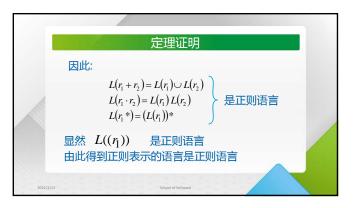




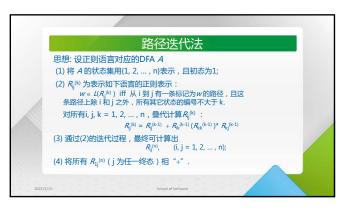












计算 $R_{ij}^{(k)}$ 的叠代过程 基础: k = 0Case 1 $i \neq i$ 若不存在从 i 到 j 的弧,则 $R_{ij}^{(0)} = \phi$; 若仅存在一条从 i 到 j 的弧,且标记为a,则 $R_{ij}^{(0)} = a$; 若存在多条从 i 到 j 的弧,且标记为 a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_k ,则 $R_{ij}^{(0)} = a_1 + a_2 + \ldots + a_k$; 计算 $R_{ij}^{(k)}$ 的叠代过程 基础: k=0Case 2 i=j若不存在 i 的自环,则 $R_{ij}^{(0)}=\varepsilon$; 若仅存在一个 i 的自环,且标记为a,则 $R_{ij}^{(0)}=\varepsilon+a$; 若存在多个 i 的自环,且标记为 a_1,a_2,\ldots,a_k ,则 $R_{ij}^{(0)}=\varepsilon+a_1+a_2+\ldots+a_k$

 计算 R_{ij}(k) 的叠代过程

 归納: 假设 R_{ij}(k·1) (i, j = 1, 2, ..., n) 为得到的正则表示。

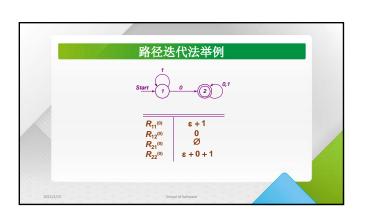
 分析: 考虑从 i 到j 的路径 (除 i 和 j 之外的所有状态的编号不大于 k)

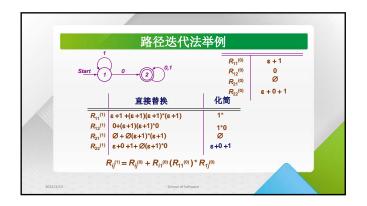
 Case 1 路径不经过 k. 则标记该路径的字符串属于 L(R_{ij}(k·1));

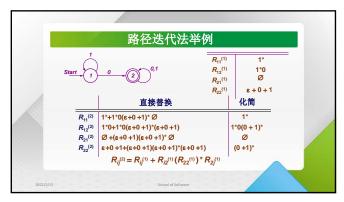
 Case 2 路径经过 k至少一次。此时,标记该路径的字符串属于 L(R_{ij}(k·1)(R_{kk}(k·1))* R_{kj}(k·1)). 如下图所示:

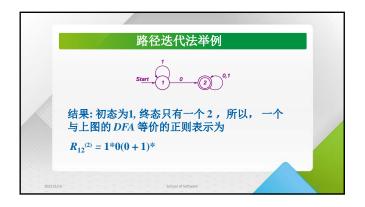
 (R_{ij}(k·1)) (R_{kj}(k·1)) (R_{kj}(k·1))* R_{kj}(k·1)

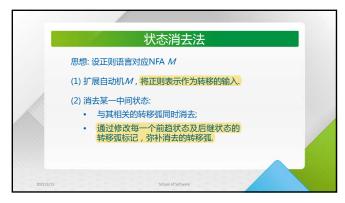
 则叠代公式为 R_{ij}(k) = R_{ij}(k·1) + R_{ik}(k·1) (R_{kk}(k·1))* R_{kj}(k·1)

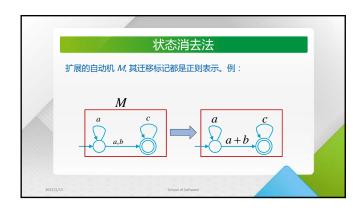


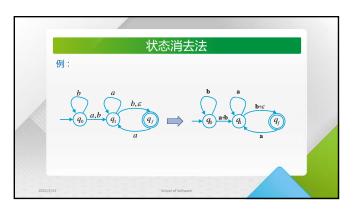


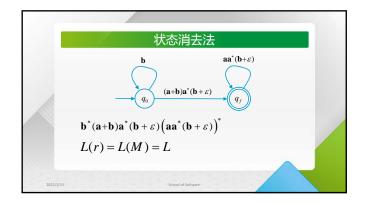


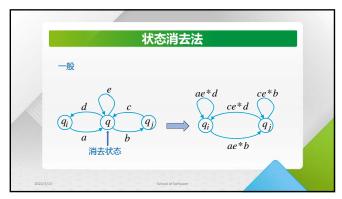


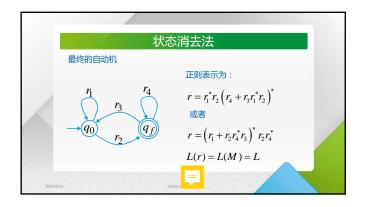


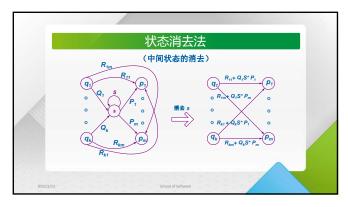


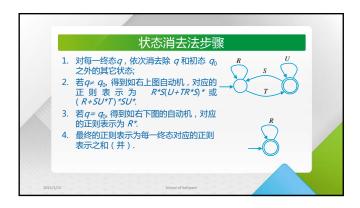


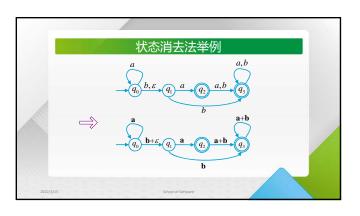


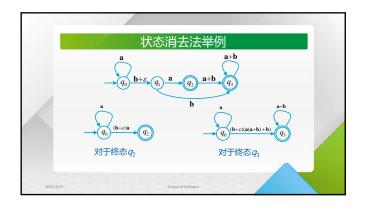


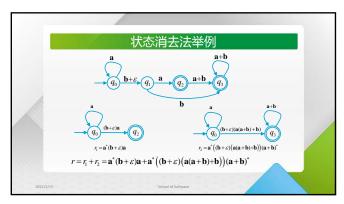
















正则语言的同态
例:
设 $h(0)=ab, h(1)=\varepsilon$,则 h(0101)=h(0)h(1)h(0)h(1)=abab设 $L=\{0^k1^k | k \ge 0\}$,则 $h(L)=\{h(0^k1^k) | k \ge 0\}=\{(ab)^k | k \ge 0\}$ $=L((ab)^*)$

