第七讲

Minimization of DFA CFG and Derivations

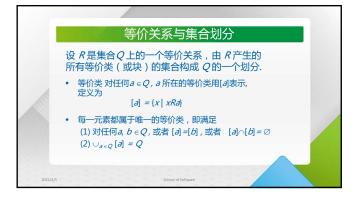
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Minimization of DFA'sContext-Free Grammars and Derivations

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DFA的优化集合上的等价关系与集合的划分DFA状态集合上的一个等价关系状态集划分的算法-填表法最优的DFA











DFA 状态集上的等价关系
若pRq,称p和q等价。若p和q不等价,则称p和q是可区别的(distinguashable)
关系R对应有限状态集Q的一个划分;该划分的每个块是Q的一个子集;
同一划分块中的所有状态之间都是相互等价的;
不同划分块的任何两个状态之间都是可区别的。



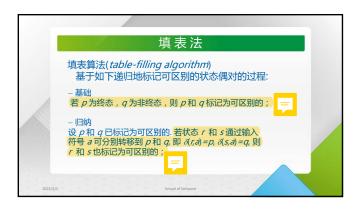
 DFA的优化

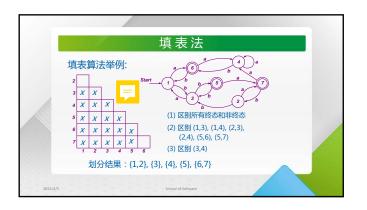
 ・集合上的等价关系与集合的划分

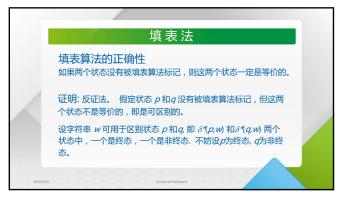
 ・DFA状态集合上的一个等价关系

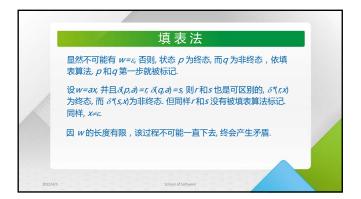
 ・状态集划分的算法-填表法

 ・最优的DFA



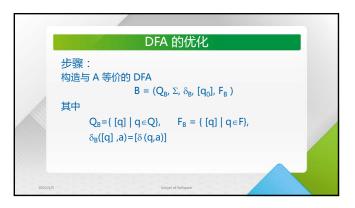


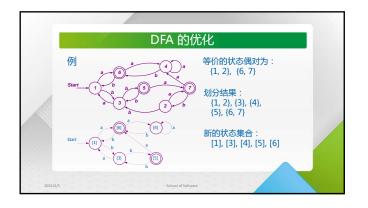








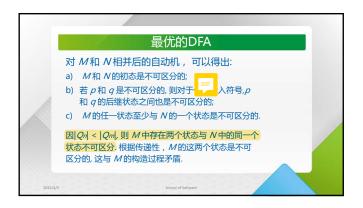






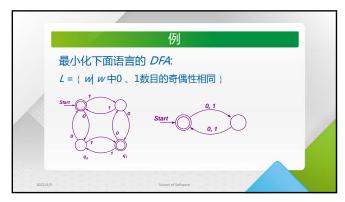




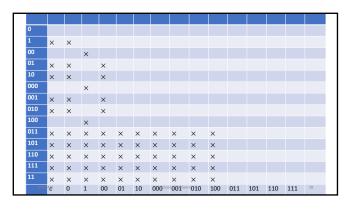


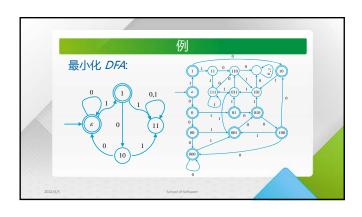




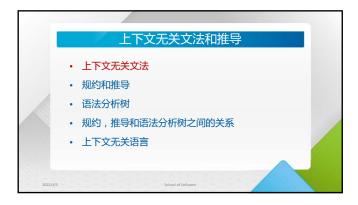


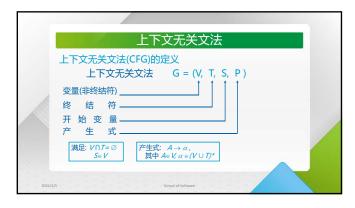


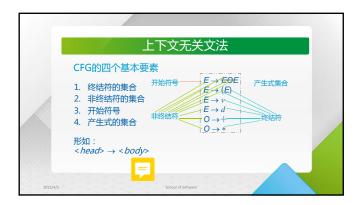




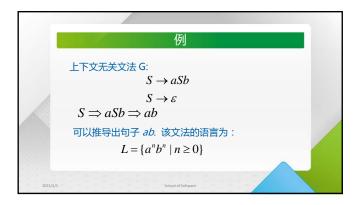




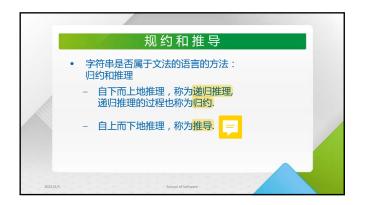




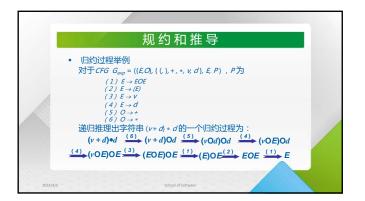












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规约和推导

• 推导关系
对于 CFG G = (V, T, S, P), 上述推导过程可用关系 \Rightarrow 描述。 设 \alpha, \beta \in (V \cup T)^*, A \to \gamma 是一个产生式,则定义 \alpha A \beta \Rightarrow \alpha \gamma \beta .  
若 G 在上下文中是明确的,则简记为: \alpha A \beta \Rightarrow \alpha \gamma \beta .
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规 约 和 推 导

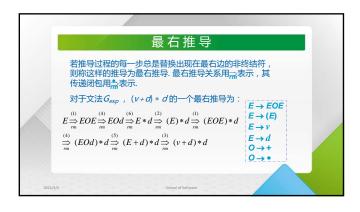
• 推导传递闭包

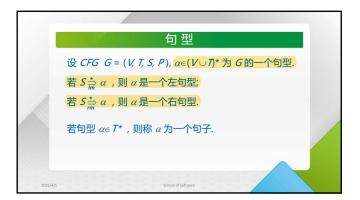
<u>L述推导的传递闭包 </u>。, 可归纳定义如下:
基础 对任何 \alpha \in (V \cup T)^* , 满足 \alpha \stackrel{*}{\circ} \alpha .

归纳 设 \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in (V \cup T)^* , 若 \alpha \stackrel{*}{\circ} \beta , \beta \stackrel{*}{\circ} \gamma成立 , 则

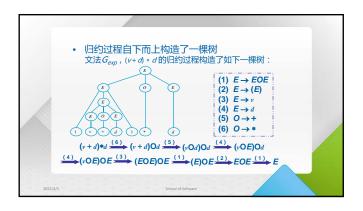
\alpha \stackrel{*}{\circ} \gamma.
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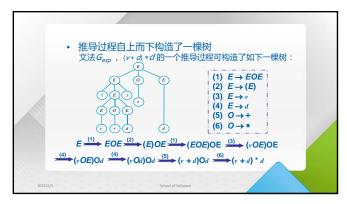
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最 左 推 导
若推导过程的每一步总是替换出现在最左边的非终结符,则称这样的推导为最左推导、最左推导关系用,表示,其传递闭包用。_{im}表示,其传递闭包用。_{im}表示,以对于文法 G_{exp} , (v+d)*d 的一个最左推导为:
E \Rightarrow EOE \Rightarrow_{lm} (EOE)OE \Rightarrow_{lm} (vOE)OE
E \Rightarrow_{lm} EOE \Rightarrow_{lm} (EOE)OE \Rightarrow_{lm} (vOE)OE
\Rightarrow_{lm} (v+E)OE \Rightarrow_{lm} (v+d)OE \Rightarrow_{lm} (v+d)*E \Rightarrow_{lm} (v+d)*d
O \rightarrow + O \rightarrow *
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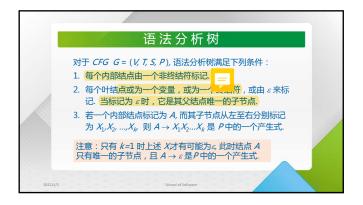


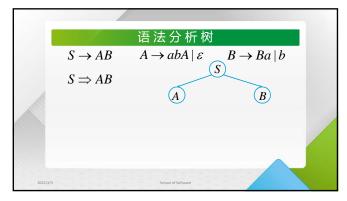


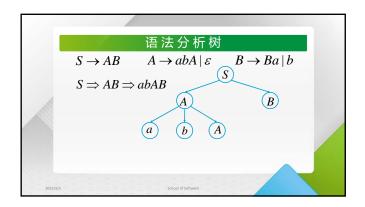


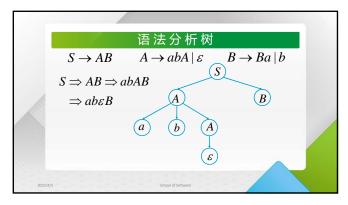


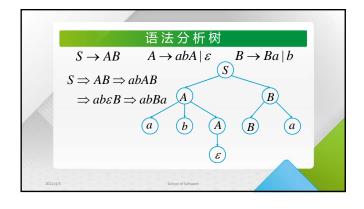


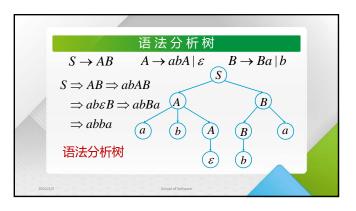


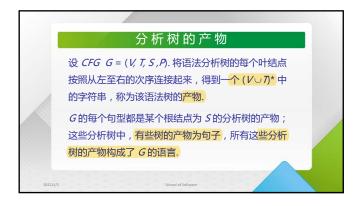


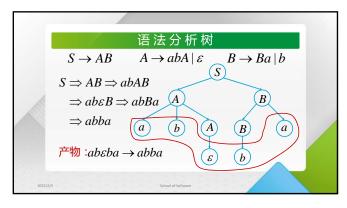


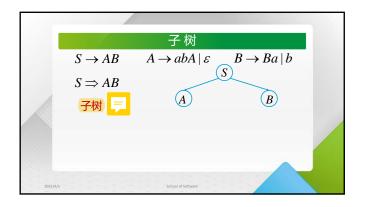


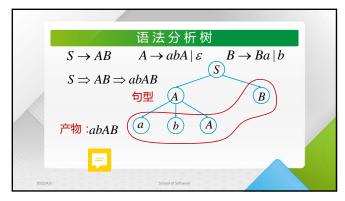


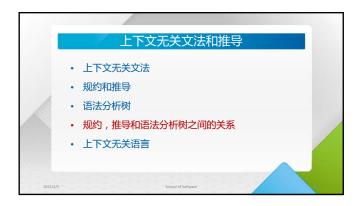


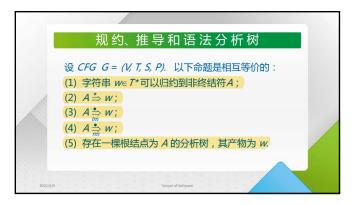


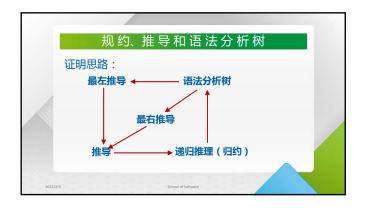






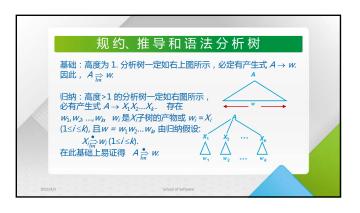




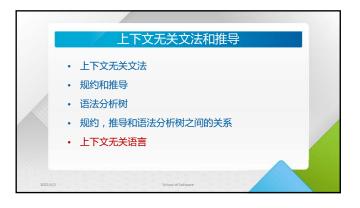


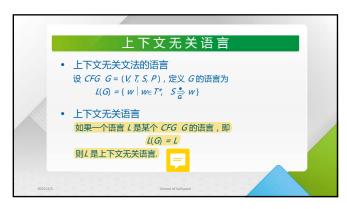


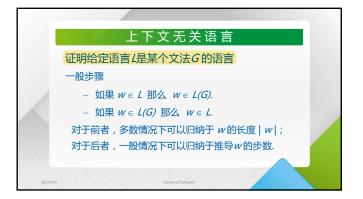
规约、推导和语法分析树
 从分析树到推导设 CFG G = (V, T, S, P). 如果存在一棵根结点为 A 的分析树,其产物为字符串 w∈ T*,则A ⇒ w, A ⇒ w, A ⇒ w.
 只证明 A ⇒ w.
 以分析树到最左推导证明思路: 对分析树的高度归纳证明 A ⇒ w.

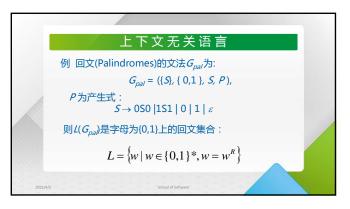


规 约、推 导 和 语 法 分 析 树 归纳: 设步数大于 1. 第一步使用了产生式 $A \to X_1 X_2 ... X_k$. 该推导: $A \to X_1 X_2 ... X_k \to w$. 可以将 w分成 $w = w_1 w_2 ... w_k$,其中 (a) 若 X_i 为终结符,则 $w_i = X_i$ (b) 若 X_i 为非终结符,则 $X_i \Rightarrow w_i$ 由归纳假设, w_i 可以归约到 X_i . 这样, w_i 或者为 X_i ,或者可以归约到 X_i ,使用产生式 $A \to X_1 X_2 ... X_k$,得出w可以归约到 A.









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上下文无关语言
证明:
 (1) 设w是一个回文,则w \in L(G_{pal}) 。
 对w 的长度 |w|作归纳。
 (2) 设 w \in L(G_{pal}) ,则w是一个回文。
 对推导w 的步数作归纳。
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