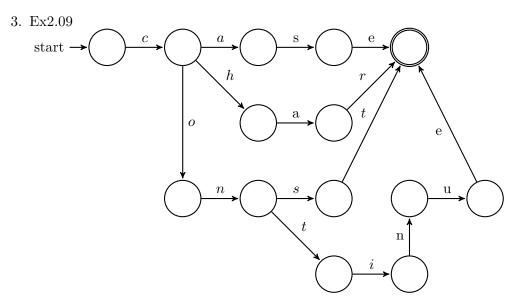
## CS English 2021 - Written Assignment 1 Due Tuesday, Sep. 20, 2021 at 11:59 PM

- 1. Ex2.1 说明, 做这题同学们要意识到正则式其实就是集合, 所以要确保答案给出的正则式所产生的集合, 和题意必须完全匹配。
  - (a) a[a-z]\*a | a
  - (b) a[a-z]\* | [a-z]\*a | a[a-z]\*a 题目要求是写"一个"正则式,有同学写了多个正则式,然后用语言说,"或者 XXX, 或者 XXX"是不符合要求的,这属于概念性错误。
  - (c) [1-9][0-9]\* | 0
  - (d) [0-9]\*(0|2|4|6|8)
  - (e) [^9]\*[^2]\* 说明: 在9出现之前,可以任意写其它数字,9出现后,不能写2
  - (f)  $((\epsilon|b|bb)a)^*|(\epsilon|b|bb)$ 说明: 所有在 b 中间隔  $a^*$  的写法是不对的,因为  $a^*$  隔不住任何东西
  - (g) ((b\*ab\*ab\*)\*b\*ab\*)|((a\*ba\*ba\*)\*a\*ba\*)
  - (h) ((aa|bb)|(ab|ba)(aa|bb)\*(ab|ba))\* 说明: aa 和 bb 的组合可以, ab 和 ba 的组合也可以, 但是要求它们可以出现在任意的位置。另外, 注意这题用的是 and 也就是说同时要满足 a 和 b 都是偶数, 所以出现任何一个 a\* 或 b\* 的都是错的。
  - (i) there is no regular expression, because regular expression can't count. 说明:如果写 a 和 b 不能数量相等是错的。如果回答 no regular expression 注意一定要写 why,因为题目就是这样问的。这里的不能数,是指"requires counting of arbitrary many a's"是 impossible 的,而要"count 3 个 a"或者"偶数个 a"是可以的。

## 2. Ex2.2

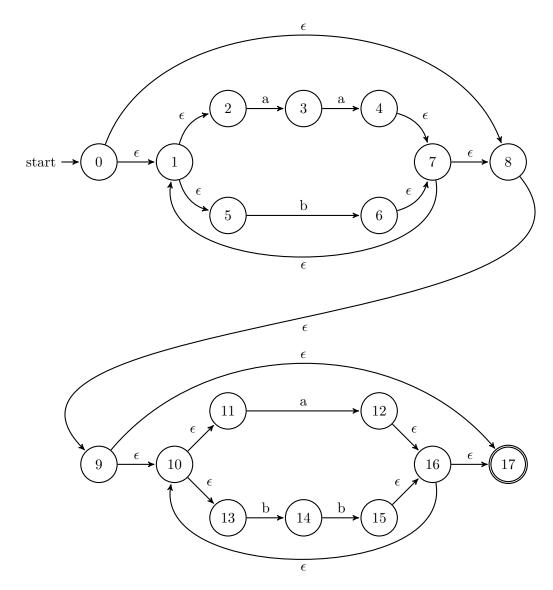
- (a) all the string of a's and b's { this is alphabet}, that end with a,ab or aa. 说明,这题的要点也是"你用语言描述的集合,必须完全等同于正则式表达的集合"。
- (b) all word in the English alphabet { this is alphabet } of one or more letters { this is length description} , which start with one capital letter and dont contain any other capital letters.

- (c) all the string of a's and b's { this is alphabet}, that can be divided into 2 substrings, where in the left substring, the even number of consecutive a's are seperated by b's, while in the right part, the even number of consecutive b's are seperated by a's. { refere the Qestion 2.13}
- (d) all hexdecimal numbers { this is alphabet} of length one or more using the numbers zero through nine and capital letters A through F, and they are denoted with a lowercase or upcase "X" at the end of the string.



说明:每个 label 只能放一个字符,有同学"char"写在一起是不对的,因为无法进行状态分析了。跟 input 的 token 有关的是 label 而不是状态,有同学把字符标在状态上,是概念性错误。

## 4. Ex2.13



b. The subsets constructed as follows:

$$\{\ \overline{0}\ \} = \{\ 0.1,2,5,8,9,10,11,13,17\ \}$$
 注:表示状态 0 的  $\epsilon$  闭包

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \end{array} \right\}_{a} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3,12 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \end{array} \right\}_{b} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6,14 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\{0\}_{k} = \{6.14\}$$

$$\{\ \overline{3,12}\ \} = \{\ 3,10,11,12,13,16,17\ \}$$

$$\{3,12\} = \{6,16,11, \\ \{3,12\}_a = \{4,12\} \\ \{3,12\}_b = \{14\}$$

$$\{3,12\}_b = \{14\}$$

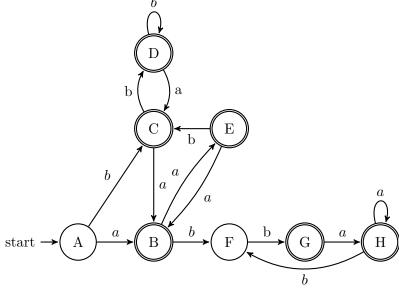
$$\{\ \overline{4,12}\ \} = \{\ 1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,13,17\ \}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4,12 \end{array} \right\} \ \, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4,22 \end{array} \right\} \, \, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4,12 \end{array} \right\} \, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4,12 \end{array} \right\} \, \, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4,12 \end{array} \right\} \, \, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4,12 \end{array} \right\} \, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4,12 \end{array} \right\} \, \, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4,12 \end{array} \right\} \, \left\{ \begin{array}{l$$

$$\{4,12\}_b = \{6,14\}$$

$$\{\ \overline{6,14}\ \} = \{\ 1,2,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,13,14,17\ \}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6,14 \right\}_{a} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3,12 \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6,14 \right\}_{b} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6,14,15 \right\} \\ \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overline{0} \right\}_{b} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1,2,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,13,14,15,16,17 \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6,14,15 \right\}_{a} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3,12 \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6,14,15 \right\}_{b} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6,14,15 \right\} \\ \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overline{14} \right\}_{b} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 14 \right\} \\ 14 \right\}_{a} = \Phi \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 14 \right\}_{b} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 15 \right\} \\ \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overline{15} \right\}_{b} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10,11,13,15,16,17 \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 15 \right\}_{b} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12 \right\} \\ \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overline{12} \right\}_{b} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12,11,13,12,16,17 \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12 \right\}_{a} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12 \right\} \\ \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12 \right\}_{b} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 14 \right\} \\ \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} b \\ \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} b \\ \end{array} \right. \\ \left.$$



说明: 所有包含状态 17 的状态组合,均为接受状态 accepting state。

观察: 正则式表明,接受的字符串分二部分,前半部分字符 a 成对出现,字符 b 任意,后半部分,字符 b 成对出现,字符 a 任意。在 DFA 中, { C,D,E}3 个状态,基本建模了前部正则式的各种状态。{ F,G,H}3 个状态状态可看作后半部的活动范围。状态 A 和 B 可看作前部或后部的入口。B 承担了前后分隔的功能。当 DFA 到达状态 B,意味着它目前已经接受了奇数个 a,它检查下一个接收的字符是否仍是 a,如是,则仍停留在前部活动,如果此时输入为 b,就表示已出现单个 a,因此应进入正则式的后部,在后部 a 必须成双出现,而且后部不再能返回前部。

## 5. Ex2.16

a.

Step 1: Divide the state set into two subsets:

 $\{1, 2, 3\}$  $\{4, 5\}$ 

Step 2: Further divide the subset 1,2,3 into two new subsets:

{1}

 $\{2, 3\}$ 

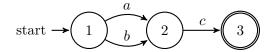
Step 3: Can not divide the subsets any more, finally obtains three subsets:

{1}

 $\{2, 3\}$ 

 $\{4, 5\}$ 

Therefore, the minimized DFA is:



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