## Exercise 1.

给出T={a,b} 上能满足下列条件的语言的 文法:

(a)至少有3个a的所有符号串

(b) a的个数不多于3的所有符号串

### Exercise 2.

给出T={a} 上能满足下列条件的语言的文法:

$$(a)L=\{w \mid |w| \mod 3 = 0 \}$$

(b)
$$L=\{w \mid |w| \mod 3 > 0 \}$$

$$(c)L=\{w \mid |w| \mod 3 <> |w| \mod 2 \}$$

## Exercise 3.

Give a DFA accepting the following languages over the alphabet {0,1}:

The set of all strings such that each block of five consecutive symbols contains at least two 0's.

## 解答一.

记录最近读过的4个符号(不足四位时前面补足够的0);初态为0000;转移规则为:去掉最左符号,当前输入符号补充为最右符号;设一个特殊状态fail,若当前状态的4个符号连同输入符号中不足两个0,则下一状态转移到fail;除fail外其它状态全是终态。转移表如下:

	0↔	1↔
*00004	0000	0001↔
*000 <b>1</b> ↔	0010↔	0011₊
*00 <b>1</b> 0↔	0100↔	0101↔
*00 <b>11</b> ↔	0110↔	0111↔
*0100↔	1000↔	1001₊
*010 <b>1</b> ↔	1010↔	1011₊
*0110↔	1100↔	1101₊
*0111₊	1110↔	fail
*1000↔	0000	0001↔
*1001↔	0010↔	0011₊
*1010↔	0100↔	0101₽
*1011↔	0110↔	fail↔
*1100↔	1000√	1001↔
*1101↔	1010↔	fail⊷
*1110↔	1100↔	fail⊷
fail⊷	fail↔	fail⊬

# 解答二.

• 解答一中0000,0100,1000,1100可以合并为一个状态:以及0001,1001可以合并;0010,1010也可以合并;最后得到一个状态数目为11的DFA,这是最少可能的状态数(参考DFA的最小化)。

### Exercise 4.

Give NFA to accept the following languages.

- a) The set of strings over alphabet {0,1,2,3} such that the final digit has appeared before.
- b) The set of strings over alphabet {0,1,2,3} such that the final digit has not appeared before.

### Exercise 5.

Design  $\varepsilon$  - NFA for the following languages. Try to use  $\varepsilon$  - transitions to simplify your design.

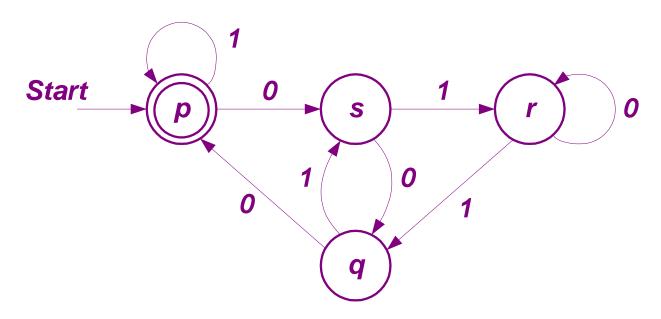
- a) The set of strings consisting of zero or more a's followed by zero or more b's, followed by zero or more c's.
- b) The set of strings consisting of either 01 repeated one or more times or 010 repeated one or more times.

· Exercise 6. 写出下列语言的正则表达式: 0 的个数能够被5 整除的所有0, 1 字符串的集合.

# 参考解答:

```
(1*01*01*01*01*01*)* + 1*,
或 1*(01*01*01*01*0)*1*,
或 (01*01*01*01*0 + 1)*
```

· Exercise 7. 使用状态消去技术,将此下 DFA 转 化为一个正则表达式。



消去状态 q:

Start

D

O

S

T

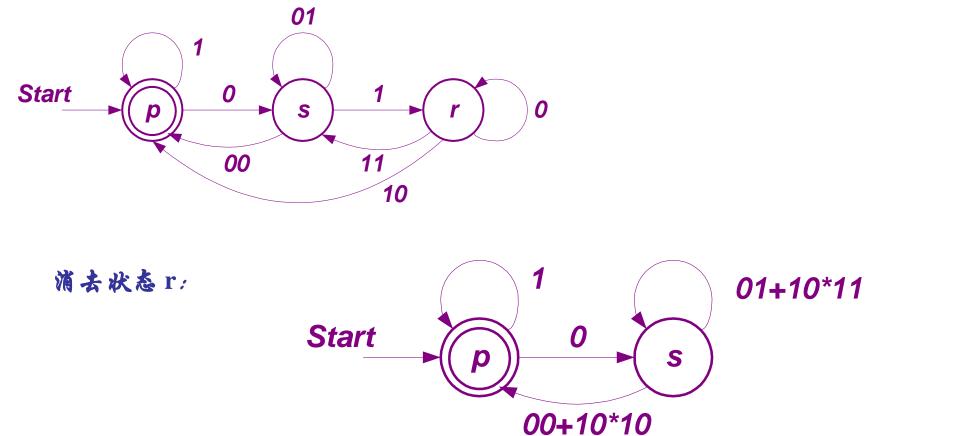
O

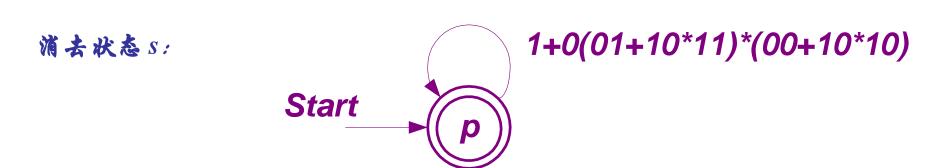
1

T

O

10





结果正则表达式可以为: (1+0(01+10\*11)\*(00+10\*10))\*

· Exercise 8. 设计空栈接受方式的PDA, 使它接受语言为所有由0,1构成的, 并且任何前缀中0的个数都不少于1的个数的串的集合。

## 参考解答:

- 构造心空栈方式接受的PDA M = (Q, T, Γ, δ, q0, Z0),
   其中
- Q={q0, q<sub>fail</sub>}, 状态q0表示当前扫描过的输入串的任何前缀中0的个数不少于1的个数, 状态q<sub>fail</sub>表示当前扫描过的输入串的某个前缀中1的个数大于0的个数(即串不被接受。);
- 「={ZO, X}, 下推栈中, X的个数表示当前扫描过的输入串中0的个数比1的个数多多少;
- $\delta(q0,0, Z0) = \{(q0, XZ0)\}, \delta(q0,1, Z0) = \{(q_{fail}, Z0)\}$
- $\delta(q0,0, X) = \{(q0, XX)\}, \delta(q0,1, X) = \{(q0,\epsilon)\}$
- $\delta(q0, \epsilon, X) = \{(q0, \epsilon)\}, \delta(q0, \epsilon, Z0) = \{(q0, \epsilon)\}$

#### Exercise 9.

考虑以下两个语言:

L1 =  $\{a^nb^{2n}c^m \mid n, m \ge 0\}$ 

 $L2 = \{a^nb^mc^{2m} \mid n, m \ge 0\}$ 

- a) 通过分别给出上述语言的文法来证明这些语言都是上下文无关的。
- b) L1∩L2是CFG吗?证明你的结论的正确性。

#### 参考解答:

a) 定义文法 G1 的产生式集合为:

 $S \rightarrow AB$ 

 $A \rightarrow aAbb \mid \varepsilon$ 

 $B \rightarrow cB \mid \varepsilon$ 

定义文法 G2 的产生式集合为:

 $S \rightarrow AB$ 

 $A \rightarrow aA \mid \varepsilon$ 

 $B \rightarrow bBcc \mid \varepsilon$ 

可以证明 *L1=L(G1)*,*L2=L(G2)*.

b)  $L1 \cap L2 = \{a^nb^{2n}c^{4n} \mid n \ge 0\}$ 不是*CFG.* 可以用*Pumping*引理证明之.

对于任意的n,存在 $z = a^n b^{2n} c^{4n}$  属于该语言.

 $z=w_1w_2w_0w_3w_4$ ,其中, $|w_2w_0w_3| \le n$ , $|w_2w_3\ne \varepsilon$ ,

若取k=0,则  $w_1w_2^kw_0w_3^kw_4$ 不属于该语言(分析略),因此该语言不是CFG..