



南方科技大学  
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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COMPILIER @BY 2019

for SUSTech CSE

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HOMEWORK 2  
EDITED BY

11610634

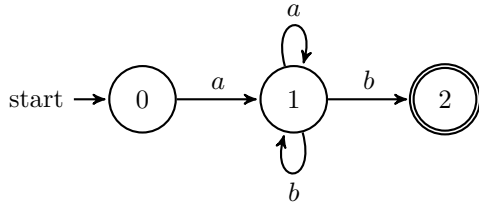
2019  
SHENZHEN

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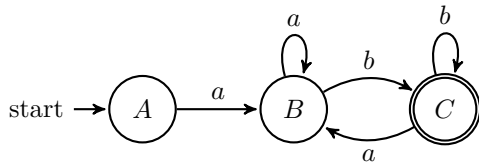
**1 Exercise 1: Design finite automata (both deterministic and nondeterministic) for each of the following regular languages:**

**1.1  $L(a(a|b)^*b)$  [10 points]**

**1.1.1 NFA**

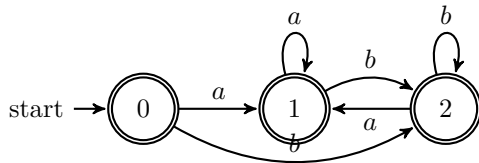


**1.1.2 DFA**

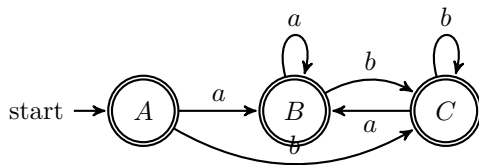


**1.2  $L(((\epsilon|a)^*b^*))$  [10 points]**

**1.2.1 NFA**

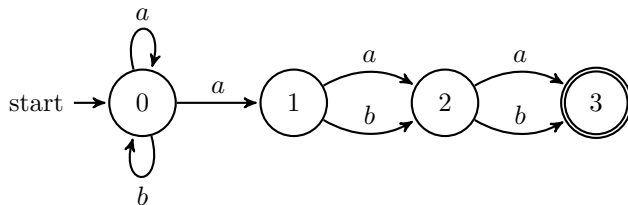


**1.2.2 DFA**

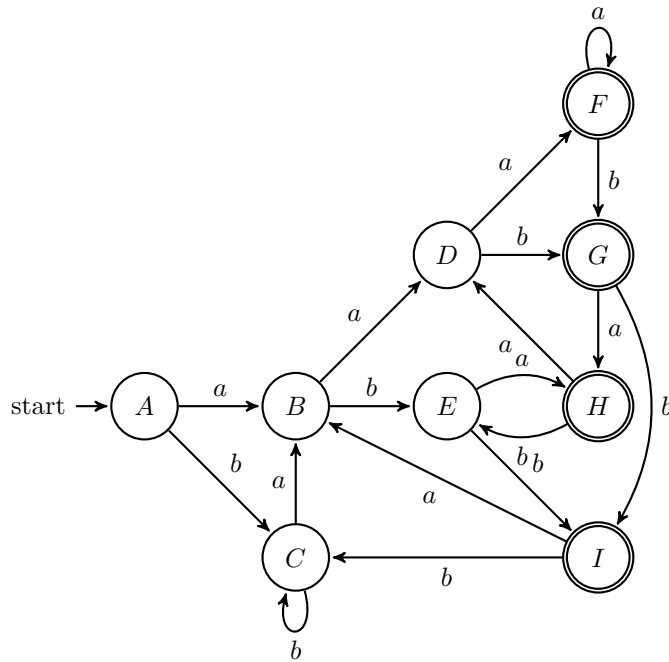


**1.3  $L((a|b)^*a(a|b)(a|b))$  [10 points]**

**1.3.1 NFA**



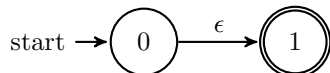
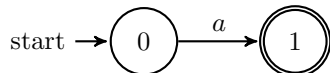
### 1.3.2 DFA



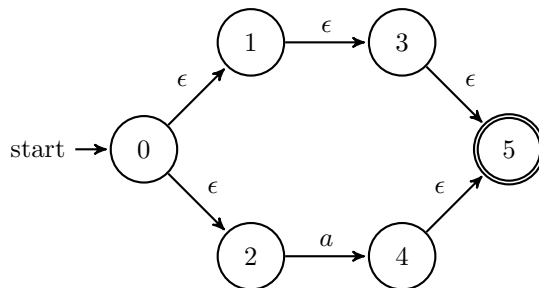
## 2 Exercise 2: Convert the following regular expressions to NFAs using the Thompson's Construction Algorithm (Algorithm 3.23 in the dragon book).

### 2.1 $((\epsilon|a)^*b^*)^*$ [10 points]

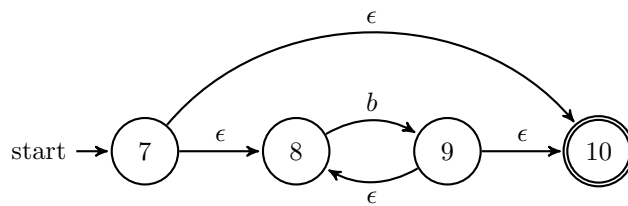
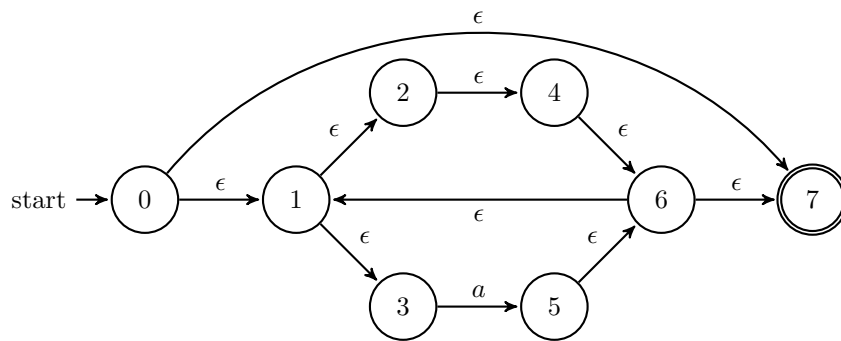
- Use the Basis Rule 1:



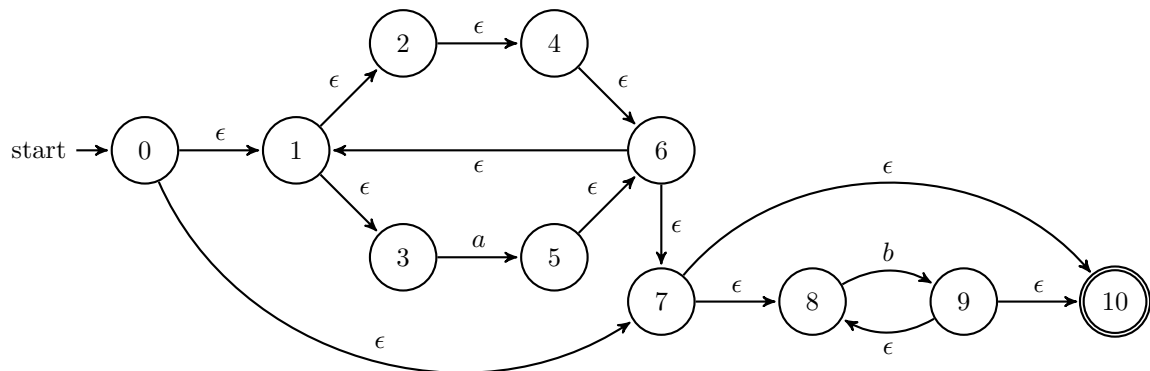
- Use the Inductive Rule for the union case:



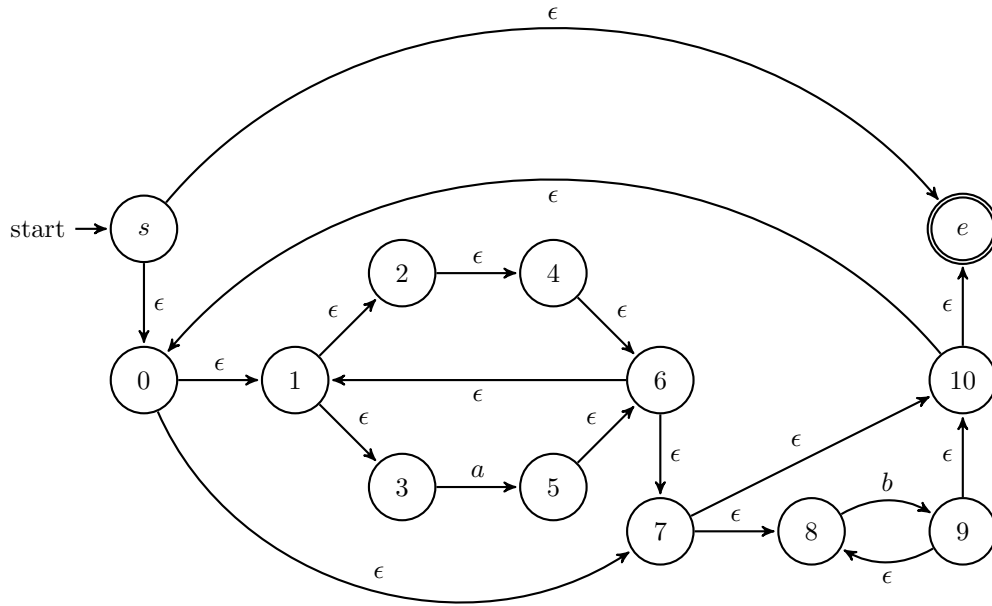
- Use the Inductive Rule for the kleene star case:



- Use the Inductive Rule for the concatenation case:

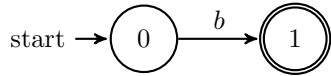
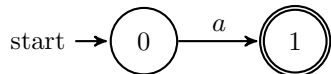


- Use the Inductive Rule for kleene start case

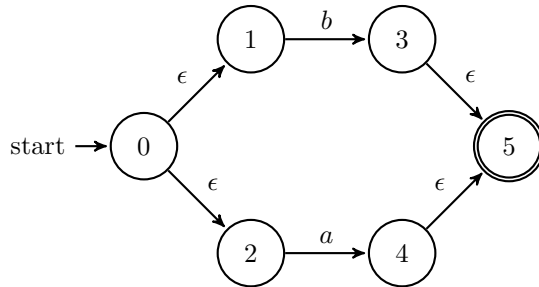


## 2.2 $(a|b)^*a(a|b)(a|b)$ [10 points]

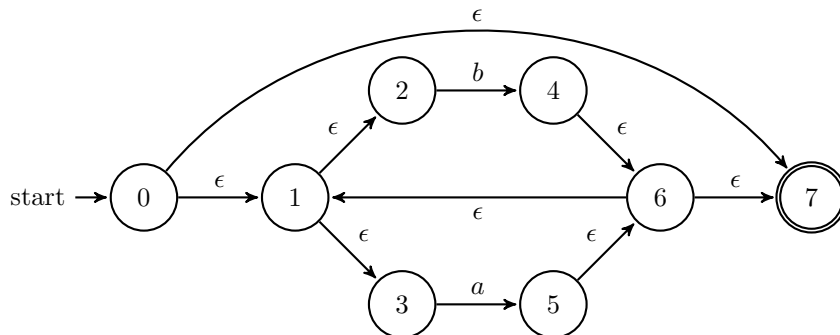
- Use the Basis Rule 1:



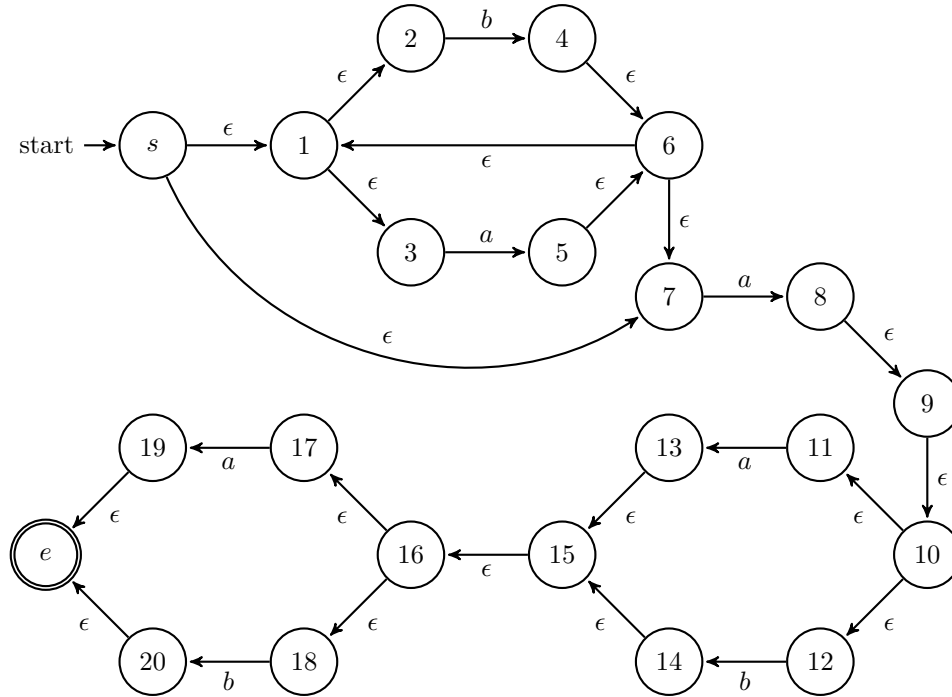
- Use the Inductive Rule for the union case:



- Use the Inductive Rule for the kleene star case:

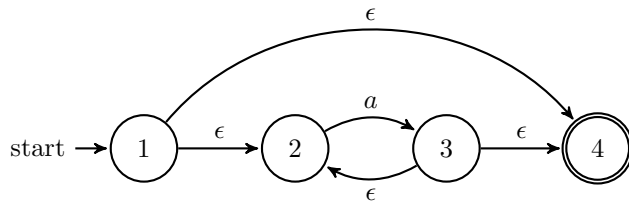


- Use the Inductive Rule for the concatenation case:

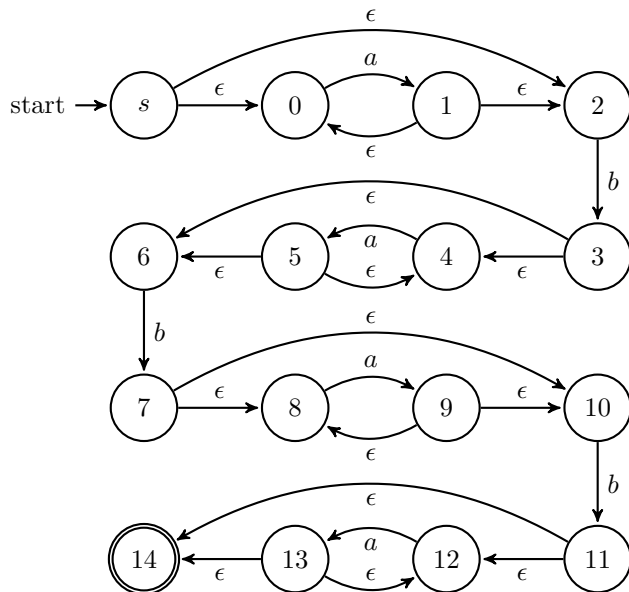


### 2.3 $a^*ba^*ba^*$ [10 points]

- Use the Inductive Rule for the kleene star case:



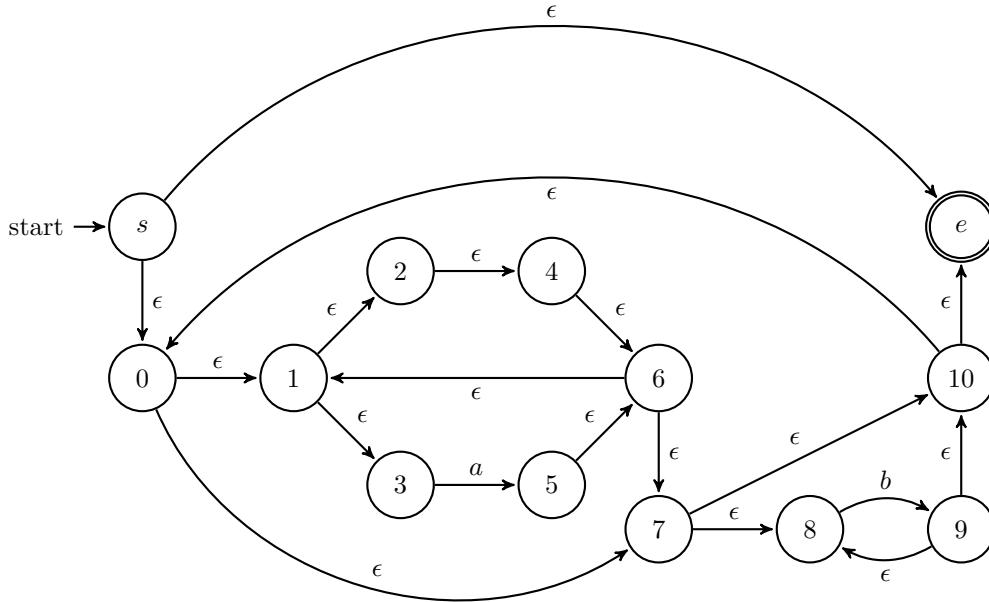
- Use the Inductive Rule for the concatenation case:



### 3 Exercise 3: Convert the NFAs in Exercise 2 to DFAs using the Subset Construction Algorithm (Algorithm 3.20 in the dragon book). [30 points in total; 10 points for each correct conversion]

#### 3.1 $((\epsilon|a)^* b^*)^*$ [10 points]

NFA is :



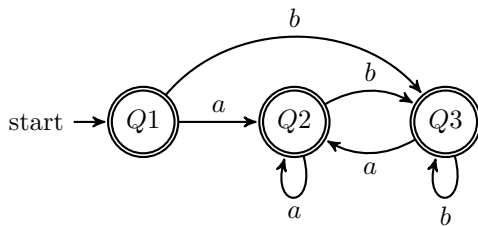
If use the subset construction algorithm:

1.  $Q1 = \{s, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, e\}$
2.  $Q2 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, e\}$
3.  $Q3 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, e\}$

DFA status transfer table:

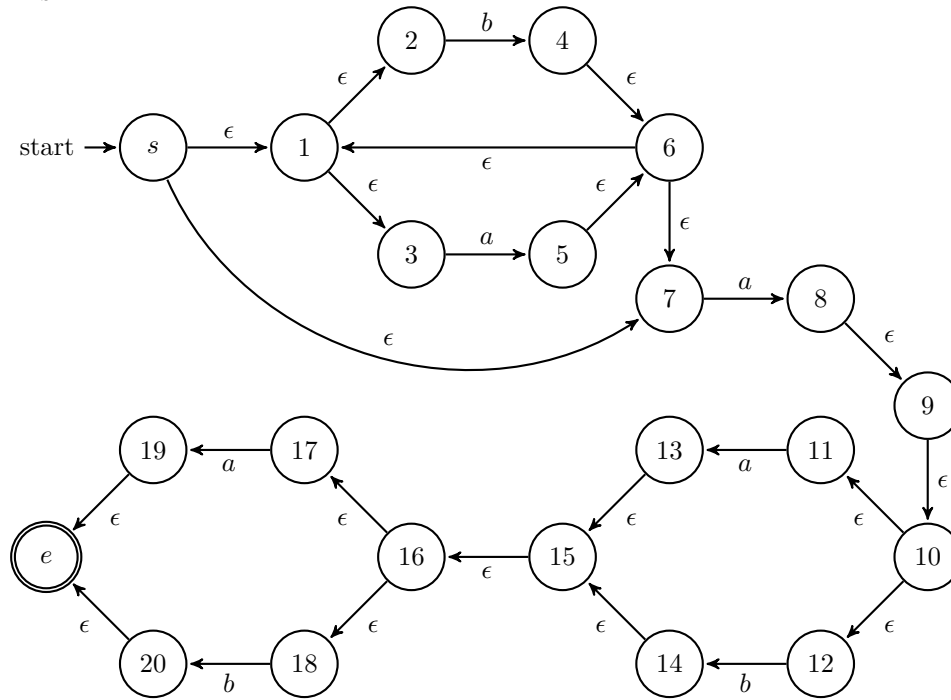
Table 1: $((\epsilon a)^* b^*)^*$		
DFA Status	a	b
Q1	Q2	Q3
Q2	Q2	Q3
Q3	Q2	Q3

DFA



### 3.2 $(a|b)^*a(a|b)(a|b)$ [10 points]

NFA is:



If use the subset construction algorithm:

1.  $Q1 = \{s, 1, 2, 3, 7\}$
2.  $Q2 = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12\}$
3.  $Q3 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7\}$
4.  $Q4 = Q2 + \{13, 15, 16, 17, 18\}$
5.  $Q5 = Q3 + \{14, 15, 16, 17, 18\}$
6.  $Q6 = Q4 + \{19, e\}$
7.  $Q7 = Q5 + \{20, e\}$
8.  $Q8 = Q2 + \{19, e\}$
9.  $Q9 = Q3 + \{20, e\}$

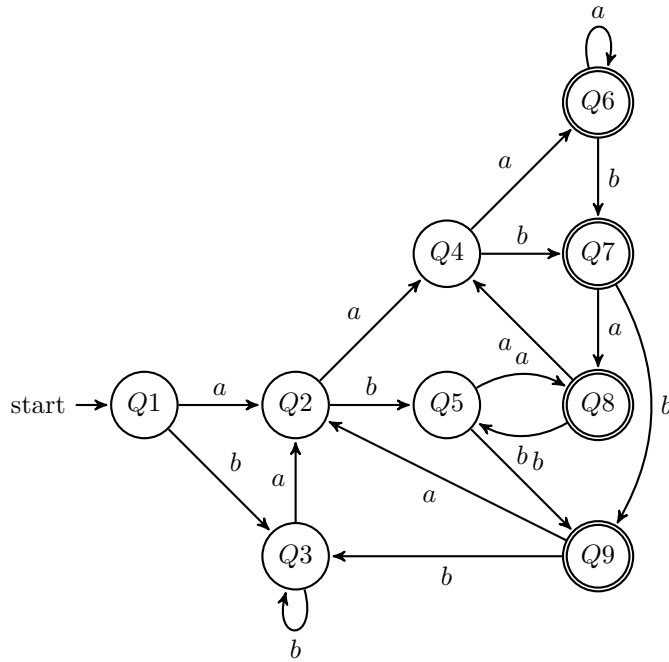
DFA status transfer table:

Table 2:  $(a|b)^*a(a|b)(a|b)$  [10 points]

DFA Status	a	b
Q1	Q2	Q3
Q2	Q4	Q5
Q3	Q2	Q3
Q4	Q6	Q7
Q5	Q8	Q9
Q6	Q6	Q7
Q7	Q8	Q9
Q8	Q4	Q5
Q9	Q2	Q3

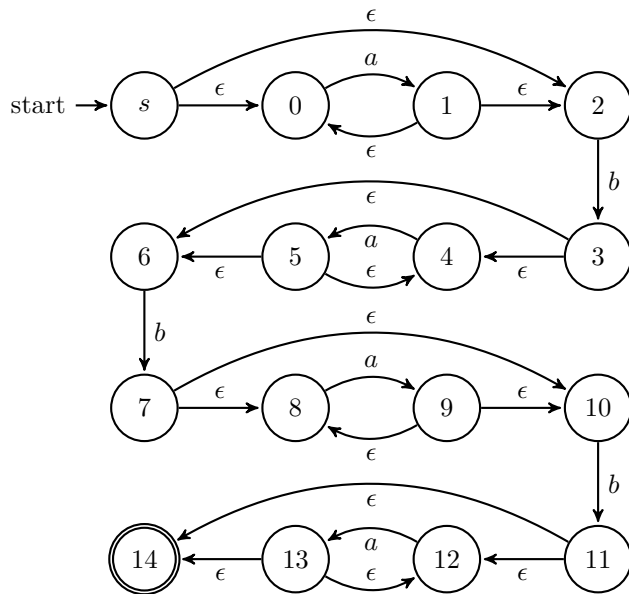


DFA is:



### 3.3 $a^*ba^*ba^*ba^*$ [10 points]

NFA is:



If use the subset construction algorithm:

1.  $Q1 = \{s, 0, 2\}$
2.  $Q2 = \{0, 1, 2\}$
3.  $Q3 = \{3, 4, 6\}$
4.  $Q4 = \{4, 5, 6\}$
5.  $Q5 = \{7, 8, 10\}$
6.  $Q6 = \{8, 9, 10\}$

7.  $Q7 = \{11,12,14\}$

8.  $Q8 = \{12,13,14\}$

DFA status transfer table:

Table 3: $a^*ba^*ba^*ba^*$		
DFA Status	a	b
Q1	Q2	Q3
Q2	Q2	Q3
Q3	Q4	Q5
Q4	Q4	Q5
Q5	Q6	Q7
Q6	Q6	Q7
Q7	Q8	$\epsilon$
Q8	Q8	$\epsilon$

DFA:

