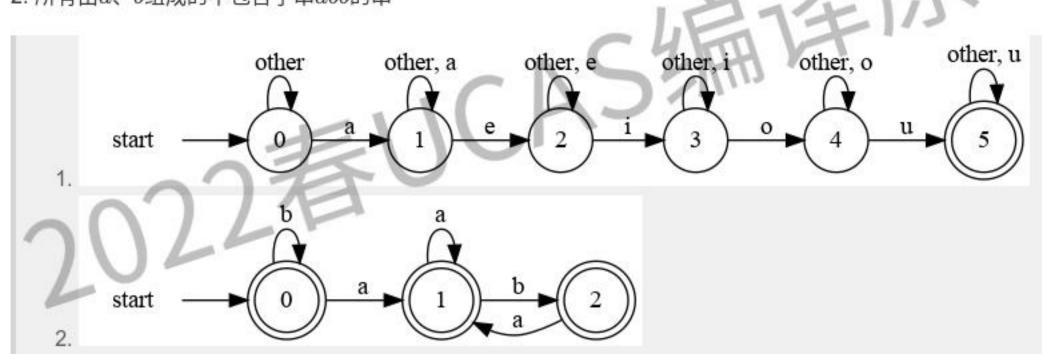
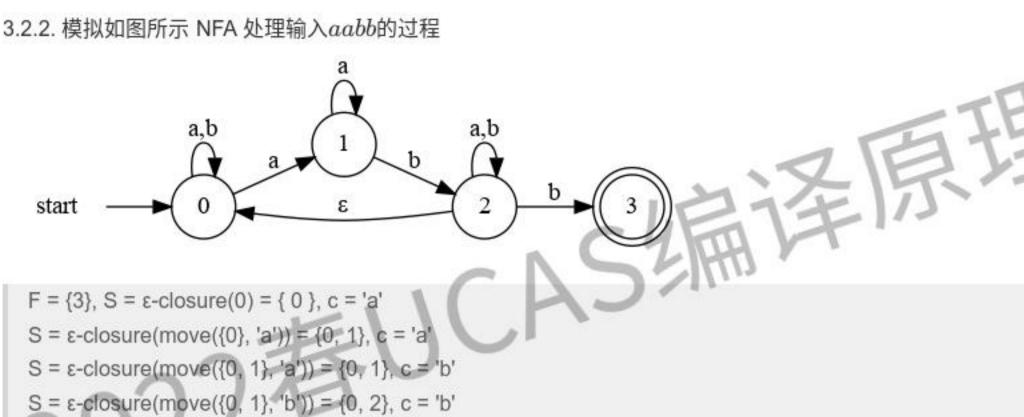
## 第四次作业

- 3.2.1. 为下面的语言设计一个 DFA 或 NFA
- 1. 包含5个元音的所有小写字母串,这些串中的元音按顺序出现
- 2. 所有由a、b组成的不包含子串abb的串

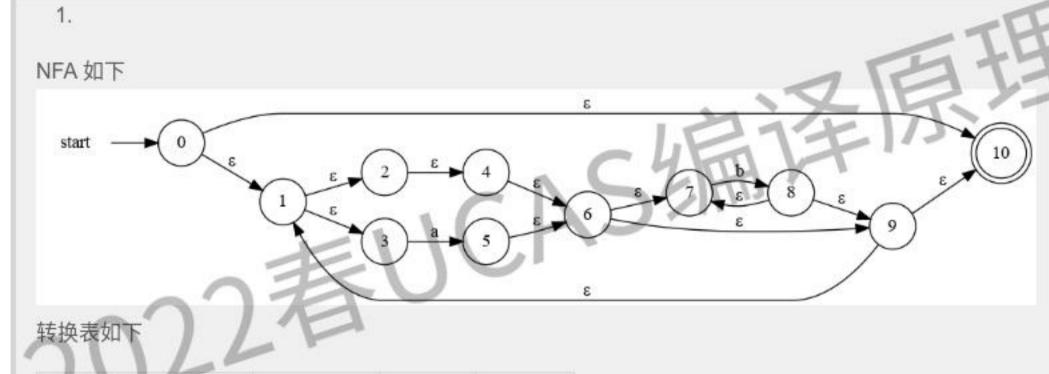




S ∩ F!= null, return "yes"

 $S = \epsilon$ -closure(move({0, 2}, 'b')) = {0, 2, 3}, c = EOF

- 3.2.3. 使用算法 3.23 和 3.20 将下面正则表达式转换为DFA并化简 1.  $((\varepsilon|a)b*)*$
- 2. (a|b) \* abb(a|b) \*



All and the second seco	DFA 状态	输入 a	输入 b
{0,1,2,3,4,6,7,9,10}	А	В	С
{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10}	В	В	С
{1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10}	С	В	С

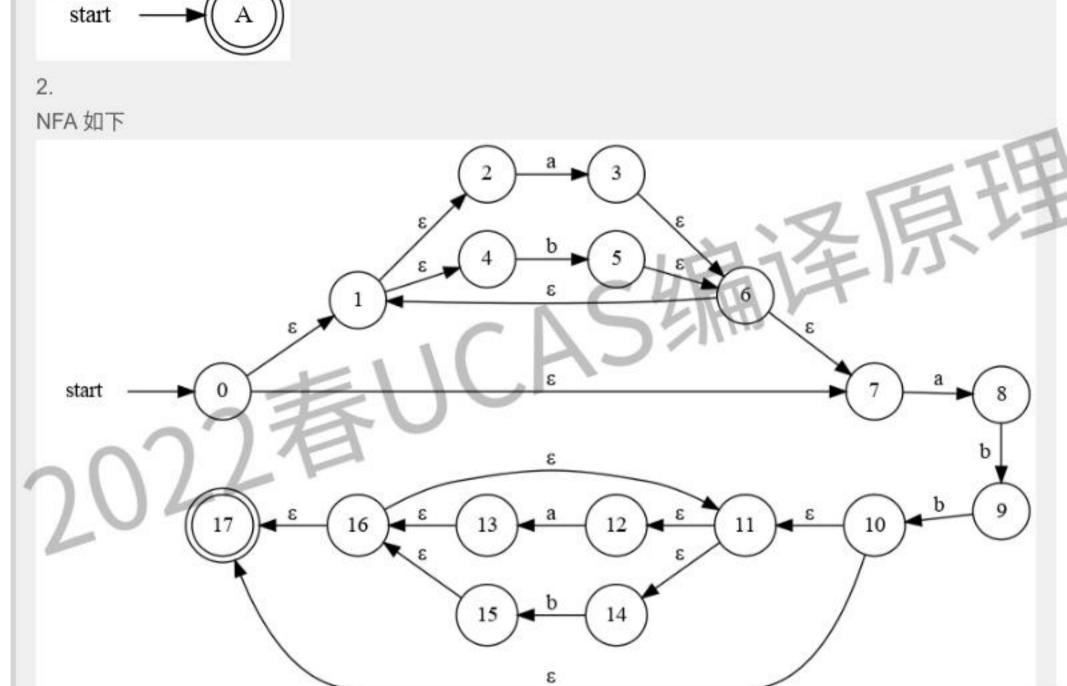
В



化简后的 DFA 如下

a,b

start



NFA 状态

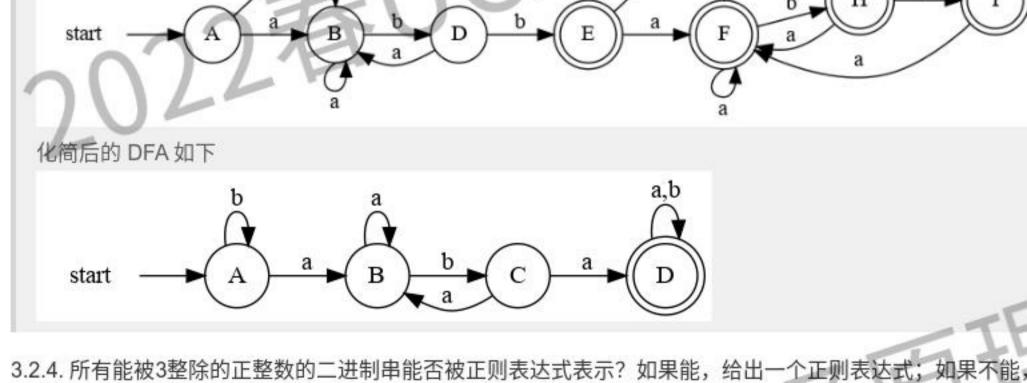
转换表如下

{0,1,2,4,7}	Α	В	-cl
{1,2,3,4,6,7,8}	В	В	35/1
{1,2,4,5,6,7}	С	В	С
{1,2,4,5,6,7,9}	D	В	Е
{1,2,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,14,17}	Е	F	G
{1,2,3,4,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,16,17}	F	F	Н
{1,2,4,5,6,7,11,12,14,15,16,17}	G	F	G
{1,2,4,5,6,7,9,11,12,14,15,16,17}	Н	F	1
{1,2,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,14,15,16,17}	1	F	G
转换后 DFA 如下			
b			b
			- 46

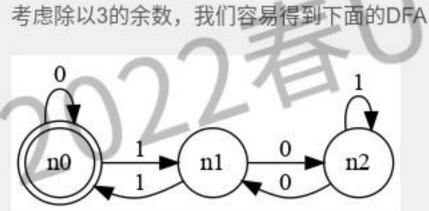
DFA 状态

输入 a

输入 b



讨论原因 (答案不唯一) (1(01\*0)\*10\*)+



n1 到 n1 之间的路径匹配

1(01\*0)\*1

从而 no 经过 n1 回到 no 的路径匹配

我们要求的串应该非空且以1开头,从而可以得到参考答案的结果。