# 编译原理参考答案

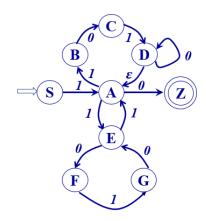
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# 第三章 词法分析

- 1. 构造下列正规式相应的 DFA。
- (2) 1(1010\*|1(010)\*1)\*0
- (4)  $b((ab)^*|bb)^*ab$

答:

(2)正规式1(1010\*|1(010)\*1)\*0对应的 NFA 如下:

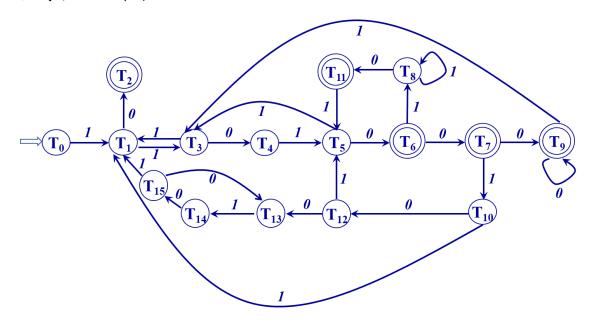


#### 用子集法将此 NFA 确定化的状态转换表如下:

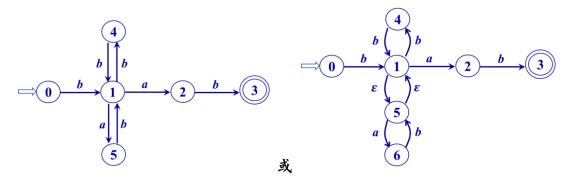
	1 .	I	T
状态集T	符号a	Move(T,a)	$\varepsilon$ -closure(Move(T, a))
T = (C)	0	Ø	Ø
$T_0 = \{S\}$	1	{ <i>A</i> }	$\{A\} = \frac{T_1}{}$
T = (A)	0	{ <i>Z</i> }	$\{Z\} = \frac{T_2}{}$
$T_1 = \{A\}$	1	$\{B,E\}$	$\{B,E\} = T_3$
<b>T</b> - (7)	0	Ø	Ø
$T_2 = \{Z\}$	1	Ø	Ø
T = (D, E)	0	{ <i>C</i> , <i>F</i> }	$\{C,F\} = \frac{T_4}{}$
$T_3 = \{B, E\}$	1	{ <i>A</i> }	$\{A\} = \frac{T_1}{}$
T = (C, E)	0	Ø	Ø
$T_4 = \{C, F\}$	1	$\{D,G\}$	$\{A, D, G\} = T_5$
T = (A D C)	0	$\{Z,D,E\}$	$\{Z, A, D, E\} = \frac{T_6}{}$
$T_5 = \{A, D, G\}$	1	$\{B,E\}$	$\{B,E\} = \frac{T_3}{}$
T = (A D E Z)	0	$\{Z,D,F\}$	$\{Z,A,D,F\}=T_7$
$T_6 = \{A, D, E, Z\}$	1	$\{B, E, A\}$	$\{B,E,A\}=T_8$
T = (A D E 7)	0	{ <i>Z</i> , <i>D</i> }	$\{Z,A,D\}=T_9$
$T_7 = \{A, D, F, Z\}$	1	$\{B, E, G\}$	$\{B,E,G\}=T_{10}$

$T_{8} = \{A, B, E\}$	0	$\{Z,C,F\}$	$\{Z,C,F\}=T_{11}$
$\frac{1}{8} = \{A, D, L\}$	1	$\{B, E, A\}$	$\{B, E, A\} = \frac{T_8}{}$
T = (A D 7)	0	$\{Z,D\}$	$\{Z,A,D\}=T_9$
$T_9 = \{A, D, Z\}$	1	$\{B,E\}$	$\{B,E\} = \frac{T_3}{}$
T = (P F C)	0	$\{C, F, E\}$	$\{C, F, E\} = T_{12}$
$T_{10} = \{B, E, G\}$	1	{ <i>A</i> }	$A = T_1$
T = (C E 7)	0	Ø	Ø
$T_{11} = \{C, F, Z\}$	1	{ <i>D</i> , <i>G</i> }	$\{D,A,G\}=T_5$
T = (C E E)	0	{ <i>F</i> }	$ \{F\} = T_{13}$
$T_{12} = \{C, E, F\}$	1	$\{D,A,G\}$	$\{D,A,G\}=\frac{T_5}{}$
T - (E)	0	Ø	Ø
$T_{13} = \{F\}$	1	{ <i>G</i> }	$\{G\} = T_{14}$
T = (C)	0	{ <i>E</i> }	$\{E\} = T_{15}$
$T_{14} = \{G\}$	1	Ø	Ø
T - (F)	0	{ <i>F</i> }	$\{F\} = T_{13}$
$T_{15} = \{E\}$	1	{ <i>A</i> }	$A\} = T_1$

## 生成的DFA如下为:



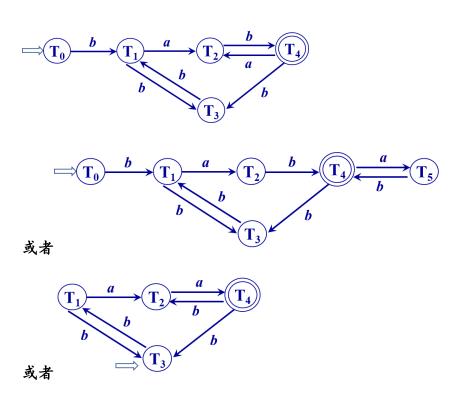
# (4)正规式 $b((ab)^*|bb)^*ab$ 对应的 NFA 如下:



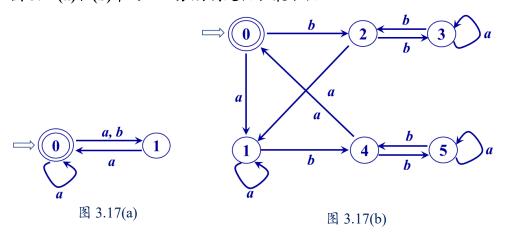
## 用子集法将此 NFA 确定化的状态转换表如下:

状态集T	符号a	Move(T,a)	$\varepsilon$ -closure(Move(T, a))
T = (0)	а	Ø	Ø
$T_0 = \{0\}$	b	{1}	{1}
T = (1)	а	{2,5}	{2,5}
$T_1 = \{1\}$	b	{4}	{4}
T = (2.5)	а	Ø	Ø
$T_2 = \{2,5\}$	b	{1,3}	{1,3}
T = (A)	а	Ø	Ø
$T_3 = \{4\}$	b	{1}	{1}
T = (1.2)	а	{2,5}	{2,5}
$T_4 = \{1,3\}$	b	{4}	{4}

## 生成的DFA如下为:



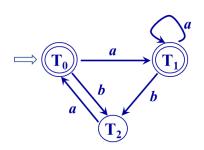
## 4. 把图 3.17(a)和(b)中的NFA分别确定化和最小化



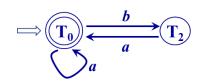
#### 答: (a) 用子集法将此 NFA 确定化的状态转换表如下:

状态集T	符号a	Move(T,a)	$\varepsilon$ -closure(Move(T,a))
T = (0)	а	{0,1}	{0,1}
$T_0 = \{0\}$	b	{1}	{1}
T = (0.1)	а	{0,1}	{0,1}
$T_1 = \{0,1\}$	b	{1}	{1}
T = (1)	а	{0}	{0}
$T_2 = \{1\}$	b	Ø	Ø

#### 生成的DFA如下图为示:



# 分割法最小化 $\Pi = \{T_0, T_1\}\{T_2\}$



#### (b) 已经是DFA, 无需确定化

#### 分割法最小化:

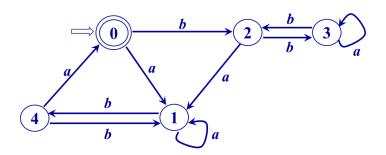
 $\Pi = \{0\}\{1,2,3,4,5\}$ 

 $\Pi = \{0\}\{4\}\{1,2,3,5\}$ 

 $\Pi = \{0\}\{1,5\}\{2,3\}\{4\}$ 

 $\Pi = \{0\}\{1,5\}\{2\}\{3\}\{4\}$ 

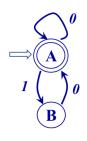
#### 最小化的DFA:



5. 构造一个 DFA, 它接受 $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$ 上所有满足如下条件的字符串: 每个 1 都有 0 直接跟在右边。然后构造该语言的正规文法。

#### 答:

满足条件的正规式: (0|10)\*,且其对应的 DFA 如下:



#### 正规文法 G[S]为:

 $S \rightarrow 0S$ 

 $S \rightarrow 10S$ 

 $S \to \varepsilon$ 

#### 6. 设无符号数的正规式为 $\theta$ :

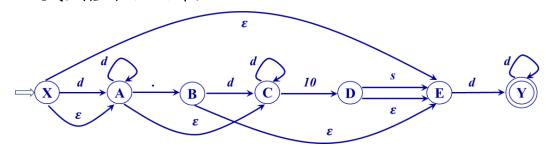
 $\theta = dd^*|dd^*.dd^*|.dd^*|dd^*10(s|\varepsilon)dd^*$  $|10(s|\varepsilon)dd^*|.dd^*10(s|\varepsilon)dd^*$  $|dd^*.dd^*10(s|\varepsilon)dd^*$ 

化简 $\theta$ , 画出 $\theta$ 的 DFA, 其中 $d = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \}, s = \{+, -\}$ 

答: θ的各个候选式如下, 左对齐后发现它们都是以dd\*结尾的

$dd^*$
$dd^*$ . $dd^*$
. <b>dd</b> *
$dd^*10(s \varepsilon)dd^*$
$10(s \varepsilon)dd^*$
$.dd^*10(s \varepsilon)dd^*$
$dd^*.dd^*10(s \varepsilon)dd^*$

## 正规式 $\theta$ 对应的 NFA 如下:

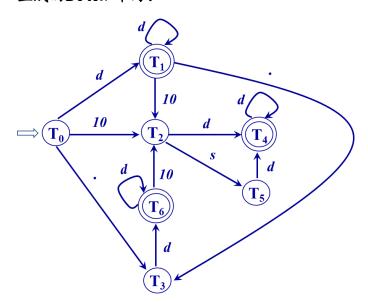


#### 用子集法将此 NFA 确定化的状态转换表如下:

状态集T	符号a	Move(T,a)	$\varepsilon$ -closure(Move(T,a))
$T = (V \land C E)$	d	$\{A,C,Y\}$	$\{A,C,Y\}$
	10	{D}	$\{D,E\}$
$T_0 = \{X, A, C, E\}$	S	Ø	Ø
	•	{B}	{ <i>B</i> , <i>E</i> }

		1	1
	d	$\{A,C,Y\}$	$\{A,C,Y\}$
$T_1 = \{A, C, Y\}$	10	{ <i>D</i> }	$\{D,E\}$
$I_1 - \{A, C, I\}$	S	Ø	Ø
		{B}	$\{B,E\}$
	d	{Y}	{Y}
T = (D, E)	10	Ø	Ø
$T_2 = \{D, E\}$	S	{ <i>E</i> }	{ <i>E</i> }
		Ø	Ø
	d	$\{C,Y\}$	$\{C,Y\}$
T = (D, E)	10	Ø	Ø
$T_3 = \{B, E\}$	S	{ <i>E</i> }	{ <i>E</i> }
		Ø	Ø
	d	{Y}	{Y}
T = (V)	10	Ø	Ø
$T_4 = \{Y\}$	S	Ø	Ø
		Ø	Ø
	d	{Y}	{Y}
T (F)	10	Ø	Ø
$T_5 = \{E\}$	S	Ø	Ø
		Ø	Ø
	d	{ <i>C</i> , <i>Y</i> }	{ <i>C</i> , <i>Y</i> }
T. (C.V.)	10	Ø	Ø
$T_6 = \{C, Y\}$	S	Ø	Ø
		Ø	Ø

# 生成的DFA如下为:



#### 7. 为正规文法G[S]

 $S \to aA|bQ$ 

 $A \to aA|bB|b$ 

 $B \rightarrow bD|aQ$ 

 $Q \to aQ|bD|b$ 

 $D \rightarrow bB|aA$ 

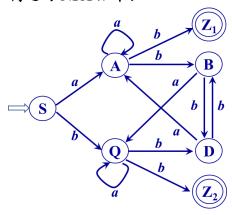
 $E \to \alpha B | b F$ 

 $F \to bD|aE|b$ 

构造相应的最小的DFA。

#### 答:

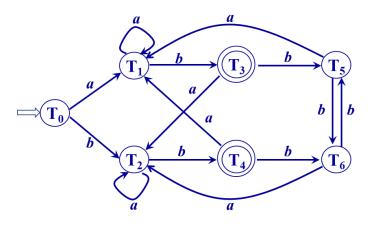
## 构造的 NFA 如下:



#### 用子集法将此 NFA 确定化的状态转换表如下:

状态集T	符号a	Move(T,a)	$\varepsilon$ -closure(Move(T, a))
$T_0 = \{S\}$	а	{ <i>A</i> }	{ <i>A</i> }
$I_0 - \{3\}$	b	{ <i>Q</i> }	$\{Q\}$
T = (A)	а	{ <i>A</i> }	$\{A\}$
$T_1 = \{A\}$	b	{ <i>B</i> , <i>T</i> }	$\{B,T\}$
$T_2 = \{Q\}$	а	{ <i>Q</i> }	{ <i>Q</i> }
$I_2 - \{Q\}$	b	$\{T,D\}$	$\{T,D\}$
T = (P, T)	а	{ <i>Q</i> }	$\{Q\}$
$T_3 = \{B, T\}$	b		$\{D\}$
T = (D, T)	а	{ <i>A</i> }	{ <i>A</i> }
$T_4 = \{D, T\}$	b	{B}	$\{B\}$
T = (D)	а	{ <i>A</i> }	{ <i>A</i> }
$T_5 = \{D\}$	b	{B}	$\{B\}$
T = (D)	а	{ <i>Q</i> }	{ <i>Q</i> }
$T_6 = \{B\}$	b	{D}	$\{D\}$

## 生成的DFA如下为:

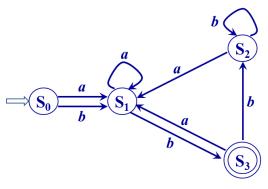


#### 分割法最小化:

 $\Pi = \{T_0, T_1, T_2, T_5, T_6\} \{T_3, T_4\}$ 

 $\Pi = \{T_0\}\{T_5, T_6\}\{T_1, T_2\}\{T_3, T_4\}$ 

令 $S_0 = \{T_0\}, S_1 = \{T_5, T_6\}, S_2 = \{T_1, T_2\}, S_3 = \{T_3, T_4\},$ 则最小化的**DFA**:



8. 给出下述正规文法所对应的正规式:

$$S \rightarrow 0A|1B$$

$$A \rightarrow 1S|1$$

$$B \rightarrow 0S|0$$

#### 答:

将A、B产生式的右部带入S中

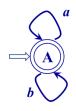
S = 01S|01|10S|10 = (01|10)S|(01|10)

所以:  $S = (01|10)^*(01|10)$ 

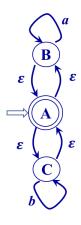
- 11. 有一种用以证明两个正规表达式等价的方法, 那就是构造他们的最小 DFA, 表明这两个 DFA 是一样的 (除了状态名不同外)。使用此方法, 证明下面的正规表达式是等价的。
  - (1)  $(a|b)^*$
  - (2)  $(a^*|b^*)^*$
  - (3)  $((\varepsilon|a)b^*)^*$

#### 答:

画出(1)的 DFA:

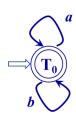


显然是最小 DFA。 画出(2)的 NFA:

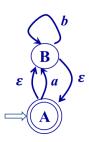


状态集T	符号a	Move(T,a)	$\varepsilon$ -closure(Move(T, a))
T = (A B C)	а	{B}	$\{A,B,C\}$
$T_0 = \{A, B, C\}$	b	{ <i>C</i> }	$\{A,B,C\}$

## 转换成等价的 DFA:

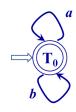


画出(3)的 NFA:



状态集T	符号a	Move(T,a)	$\varepsilon$ -closure(Move(T, a))
T = (A D)	а	{B}	{ <i>A</i> , <i>B</i> }
$T_0 = \{A, B\}$	b	{ <i>B</i> }	$\{A,B\}$

## 转换成 DFA:



综上, (1) (2) (3) 构造的最小 DFA 是一样的,由此可得它们是等价正规表达式。

- 12. 文法 G[<单词>]为
  - <单词>→<标识符>|<整数>
  - <标识符>→<标识符><字母>|<标识符><数字>|<字母>
  - <整数>→<整数><数字>|<数字>
  - <字母>→A|B|···|Y|Z
  - <数字>→0|1|2|···|8|9
  - (1) 改写 G 为 G',使 G'为与 G 等价的正规文法。
- (2) 给出相应的有穷自动机。

#### 答:

(1) 令 W=<单词>, I=<标识符>, D=<整数>, a 为代表字母的终结符, b 为代表数字的终结符, 则有

G[W]:

 $W \rightarrow I|D$ 

 $I \rightarrow Ia|Ib|a$ 

 $D \rightarrow Db|b$ 

将I和D改造成右线性文法,则有

G'[W]:

 $W \rightarrow I|D$ 

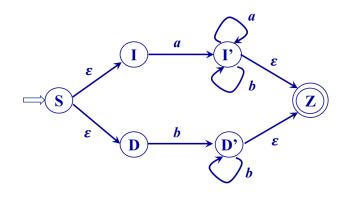
 $I \rightarrow aI'$ 

 $I' \rightarrow (a|b)I'| \varepsilon$ 

 $D \rightarrow bD'$ 

 $D' \rightarrow bD' | \varepsilon$ 

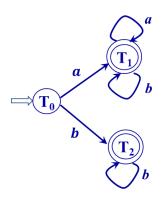
构造的 NFA 为:



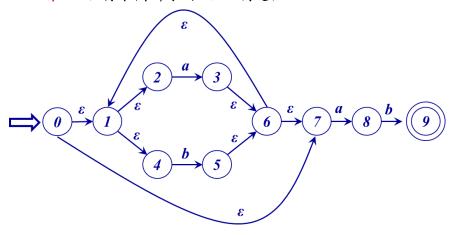
## 子集法将 NFA 转换成 DFA:

状态集T	符号a	Move(T,a)	$\varepsilon$ -closure(Move(T, a))
T = (C I D)	а	$\{I'\}$	$\{I',Z\}$
$T_0 = \{S, I, D\}$	b	$\{D'\}$	$\{D',Z\}$
T = (I', Z)	а	$\{I'\}$	$\{I',Z\}$
$T_1 = \{I', Z\}$	b	$\{I'\}$	$\{I',Z\}$
T = (D', T)	а	Ø	Ø
$T_2 = \{D', Z\}$	b	$\{D'\}$	$\{D',Z\}$

## DFA 为:



## PPT 作业 1: 将下图所示的 NFA 确定化

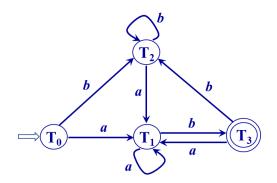


#### 答:

## 用子集法将此 NFA 确定化的状态转换表如下:

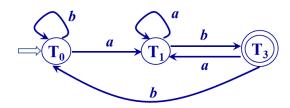
状态集T	符号a	Move(T,a)	$\varepsilon$ -closure(Move(T,a))
T = (0.1.2.4.7)	а	{3,8}	{1,2,3,4,6,7,8}
$T_0 = \{0,1,2,4,7\}$	b	{5,}	{1,2,4,5,6,7}
T = (1224670)	а	{3,8}	{1,2,3,4,6,7,8}
$T_1 = \{1,2,3,4,6,7,8\}$	b	{5,9}	{1,2,4,5,6,7,9}
T = (1.24  F  6.7)	а	{3,8}	{1,2,3,4,6,7,8}
$T_2 = \{1,2,4,5,6,7\}$	b	{5}	{1,2,4,5,6,7}
T = (1245670)	а	{3,8}	{1,2,3,4,6,7,8}
$T_3 = \{1,2,4,5,6,7,9\}$	b	{5}	{1,2,4,5,6,7}

#### 生成的DFA如下:

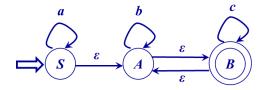


#### 分割法最小化

 $\Pi = \{T_0, T_2\}\{T_1\}\{T_3\}$ 



## PPT 作业 2: 将如下图所示的ε-NFA, 采用子集法确定化

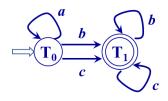


#### 炫.

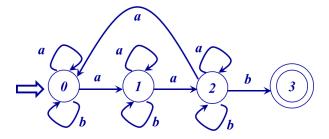
用子集法将此 NFA 确定化的状态转换表如下:

状态集T	符号a	Move(T,a)	$\varepsilon$ -closure(Move(T,a))
$T_0 = \{S, A, B\}$	а	<i>{S}</i>	$\{S,A,B\}$
	b	{ <i>A</i> }	$\{A,B\}$
	c	{B}	$\{A,B\}$
$T_1 = \{A, B\}$	а	Ø	Ø
	b	{ <i>A</i> }	$\{A,B\}$
	c	{B}	$\{A,B\}$

## 生成的DFA如下:



PPT 作业 3: 将如下图所示的ε-NFA,采用子集法确定化



#### 答:

#### 用子集法将此 NFA 确定化的状态转换表如下:

状态集T	符号a	Move(T,a)	$\varepsilon$ -closure(Move(T,a))
$T_0 = \{0\}$	а	{0,1}	{0,1}
	b	{0}	{0}
$T_1 = \{0,1\}$	а	{0,1,2}	{0,1,2}
	b	{0,1}	{0,1}
$T_2 = \{0,1,2\}$	a	{0,1,2}	{0,1,2}
	b	{0,1,2,3}	{0,1,2,3}
$T_3 = \{0,1,2,3\}$	а	{0,1,2}	{0,1}
	b	{0,1,2,3}	{0,1,2,3}

## 生成的DFA如下:

