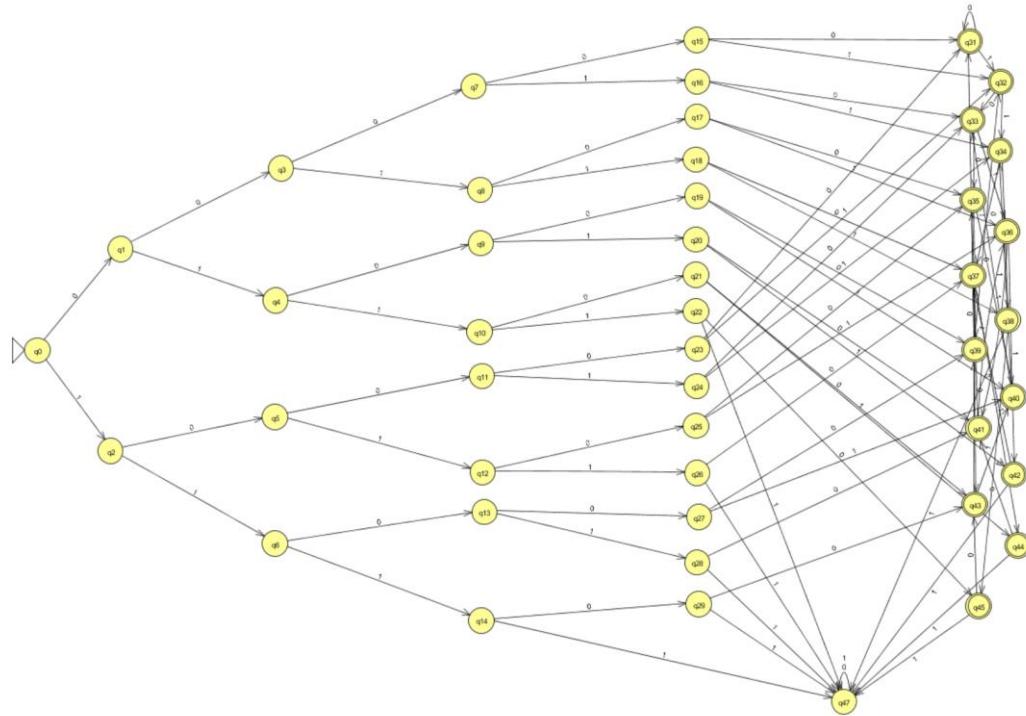


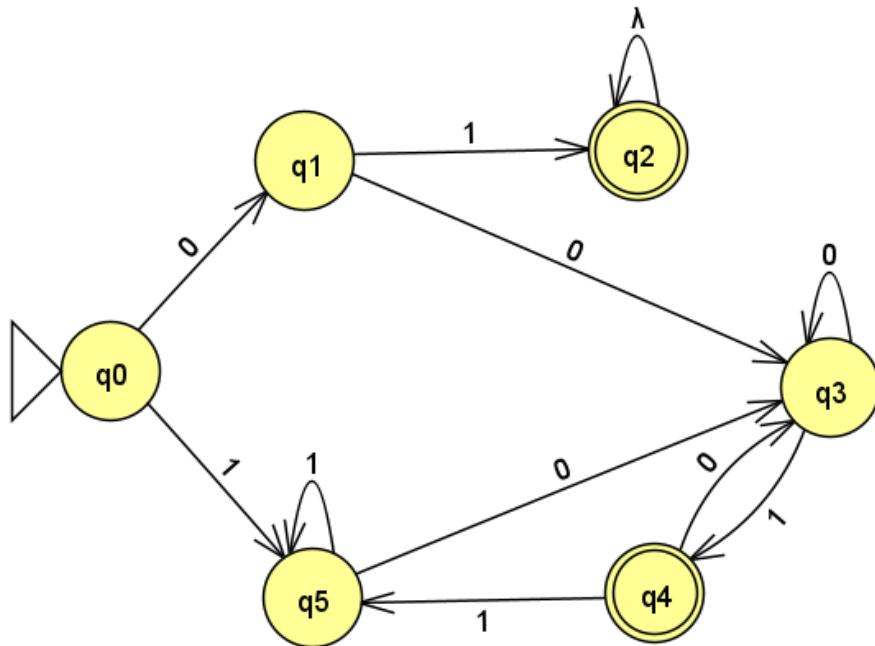
# 第一次作业：有穷自动机

1. 教材 2.2.5 a,c, 2.2.6, 2.2.9, 2.3.3, 2.3.4, 2.3.7, 2.4.1, 2.4.2。

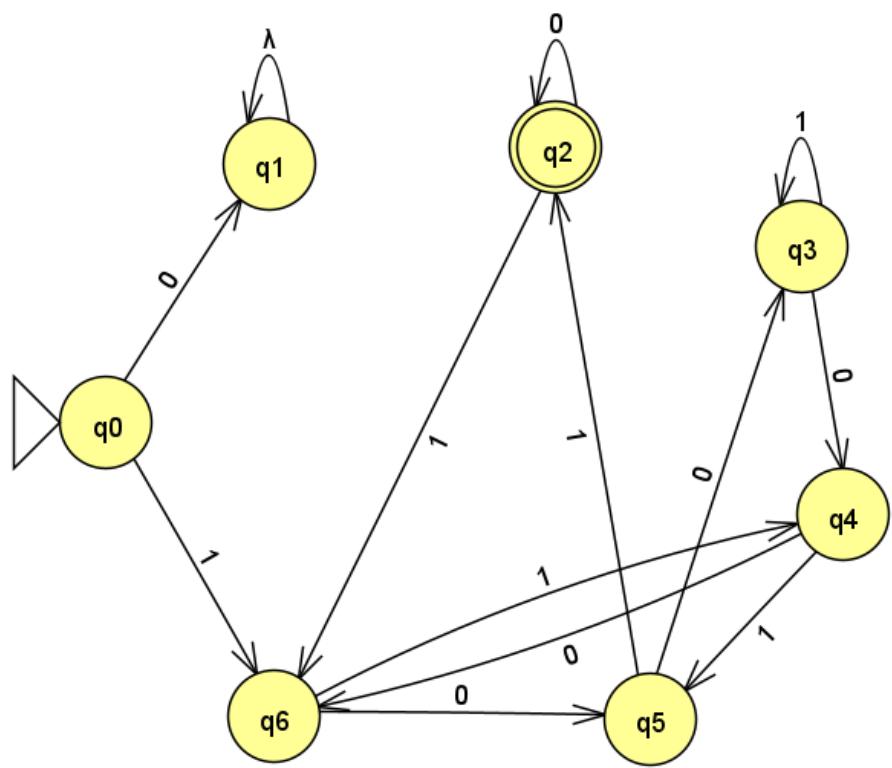
2.2.5 a



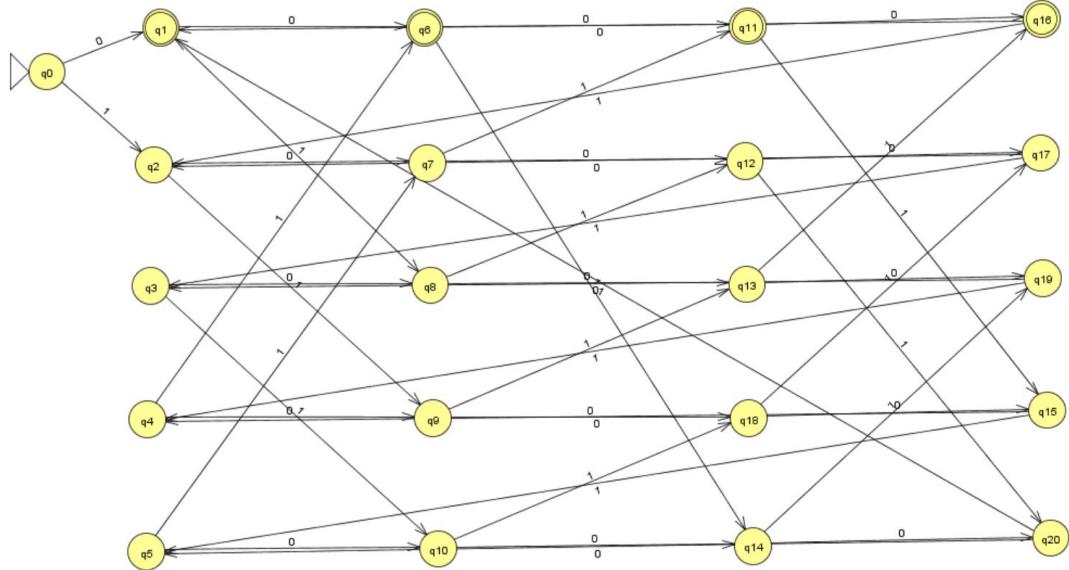
2.2.5 c



2.2.6 a



2.2.6 b



2.2.9 a

$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \text{证明: } \hat{\delta}(q_0, w) &= \hat{\delta}(\hat{\delta}(q_0, w-a), a) \\
 &= \delta(\delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, w-a-b), b), a) \\
 &\quad \cdots \\
 &= \delta(\delta \cdots (\hat{\delta}(q_0, z), y) \cdots, a)
 \end{aligned}$$

同理:  $\hat{\delta}(q_t, w)$  也可写成相同形式

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \delta(q_0, a) &= \delta(q_t, a) \\
 \therefore \hat{\delta}(q_0, w) &= \hat{\delta}(q_t, w)
 \end{aligned}$$

得证

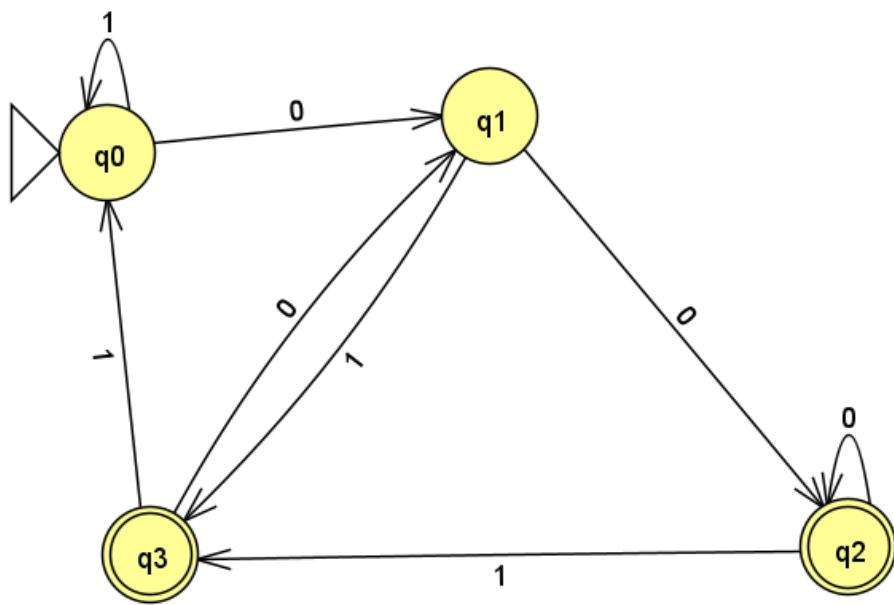
2.2.9 b

证明:  $\because x \in L(A)$

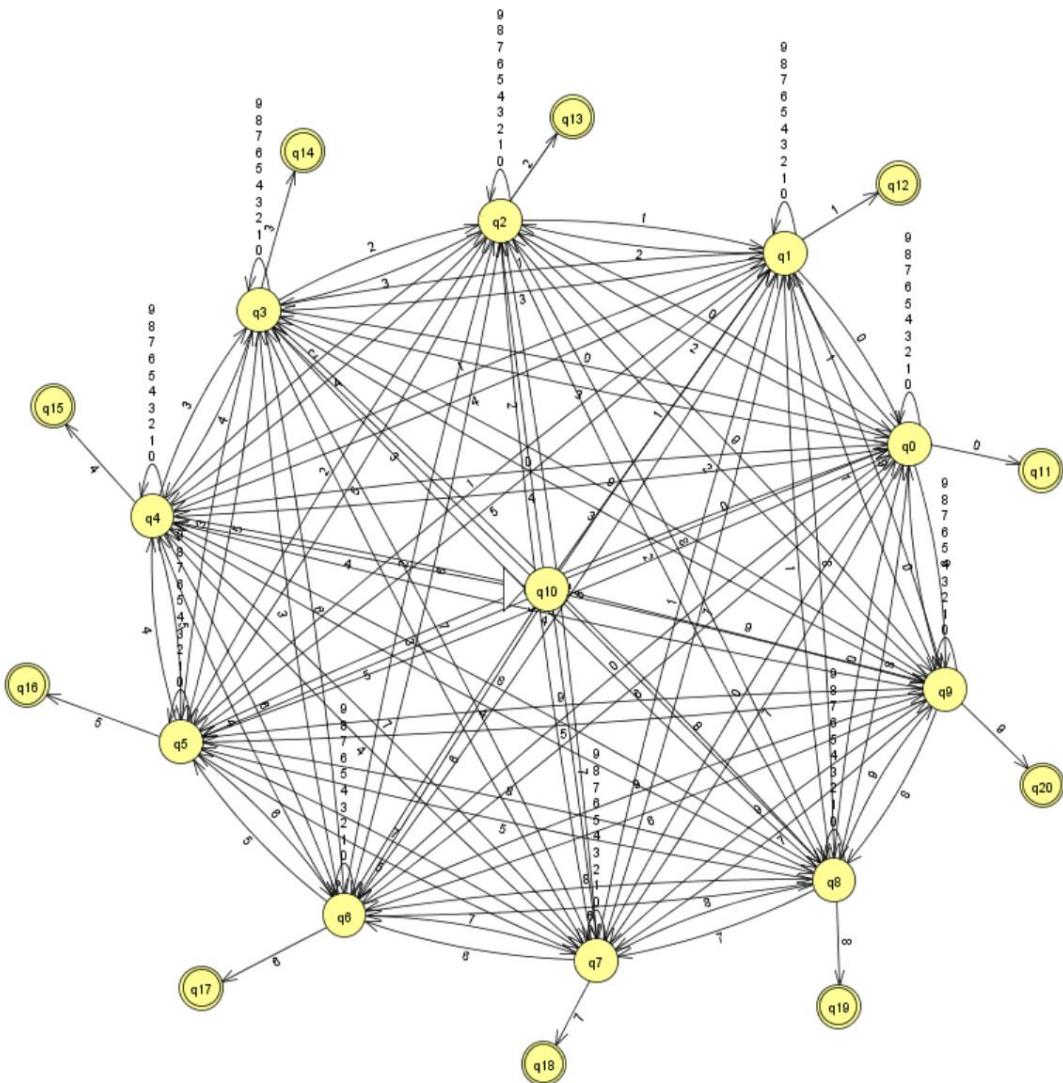
$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \hat{\delta}(q_0, x) &= q_t \\
 \therefore \hat{\delta}(q_t, x) &= q_t \\
 \therefore \hat{\delta}(q_t, x^k) &= \hat{\delta}(\hat{\delta}(q_t, x^{k-1}), x) = \hat{\delta}(\hat{\delta} \cdots (\hat{\delta}(q_t, x), x) \cdots, x) \\
 &= q_t
 \end{aligned}$$

得证

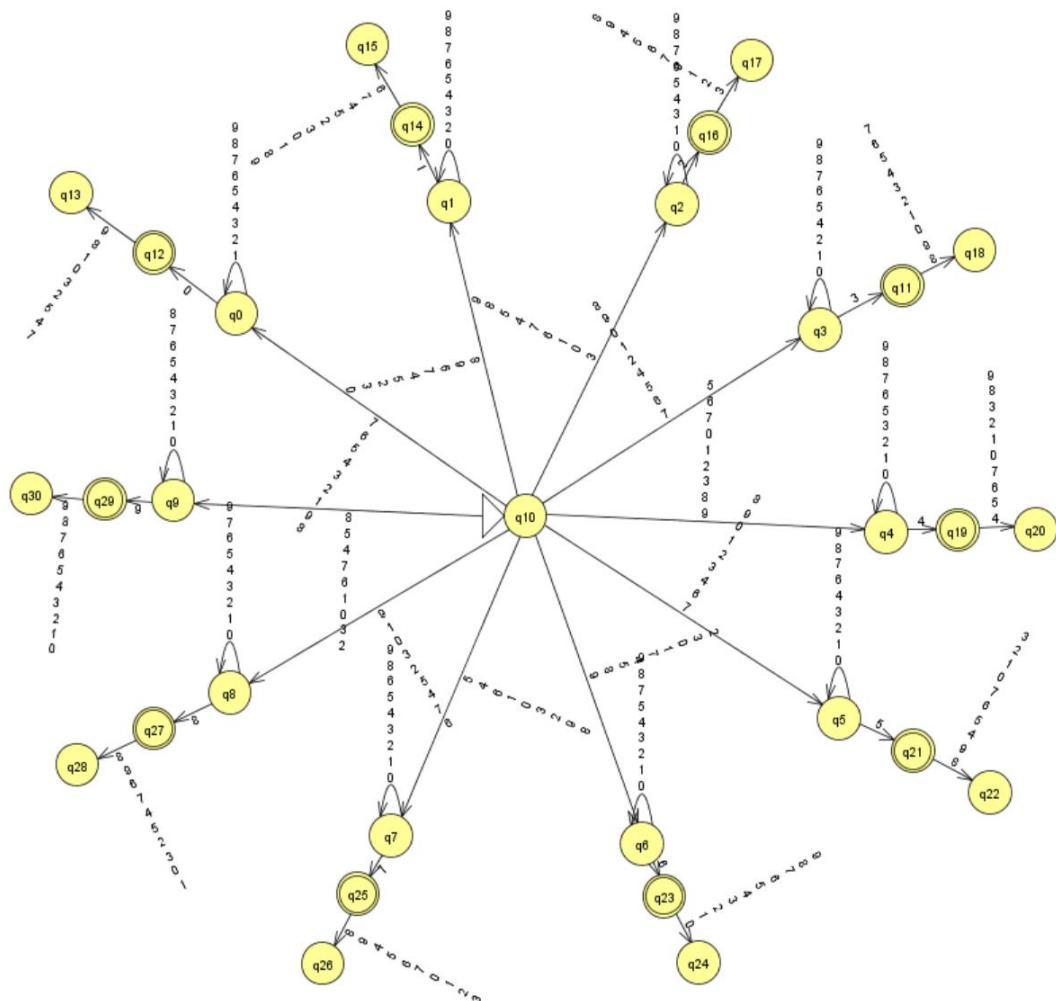
2.3.3



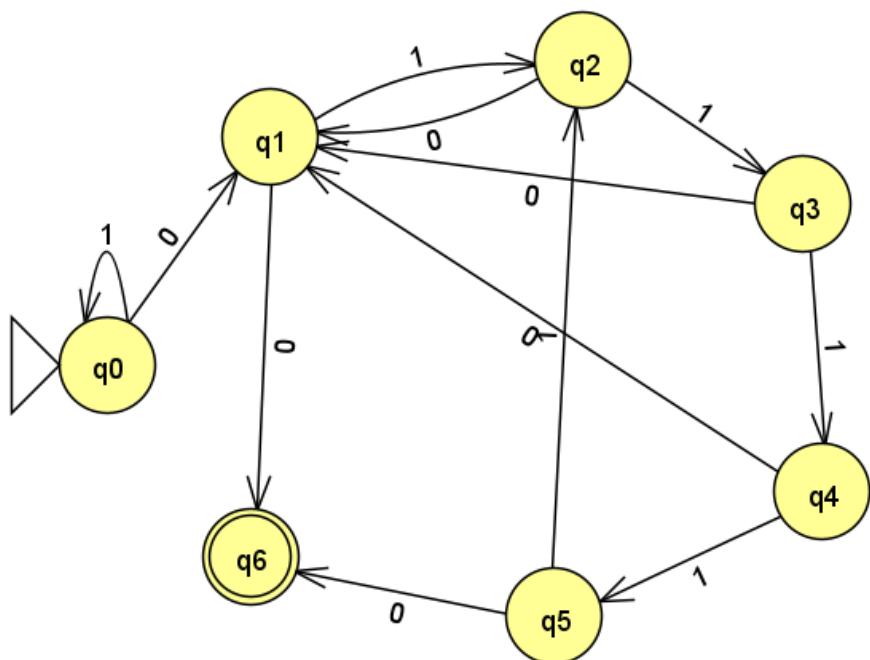
2.3.4 a



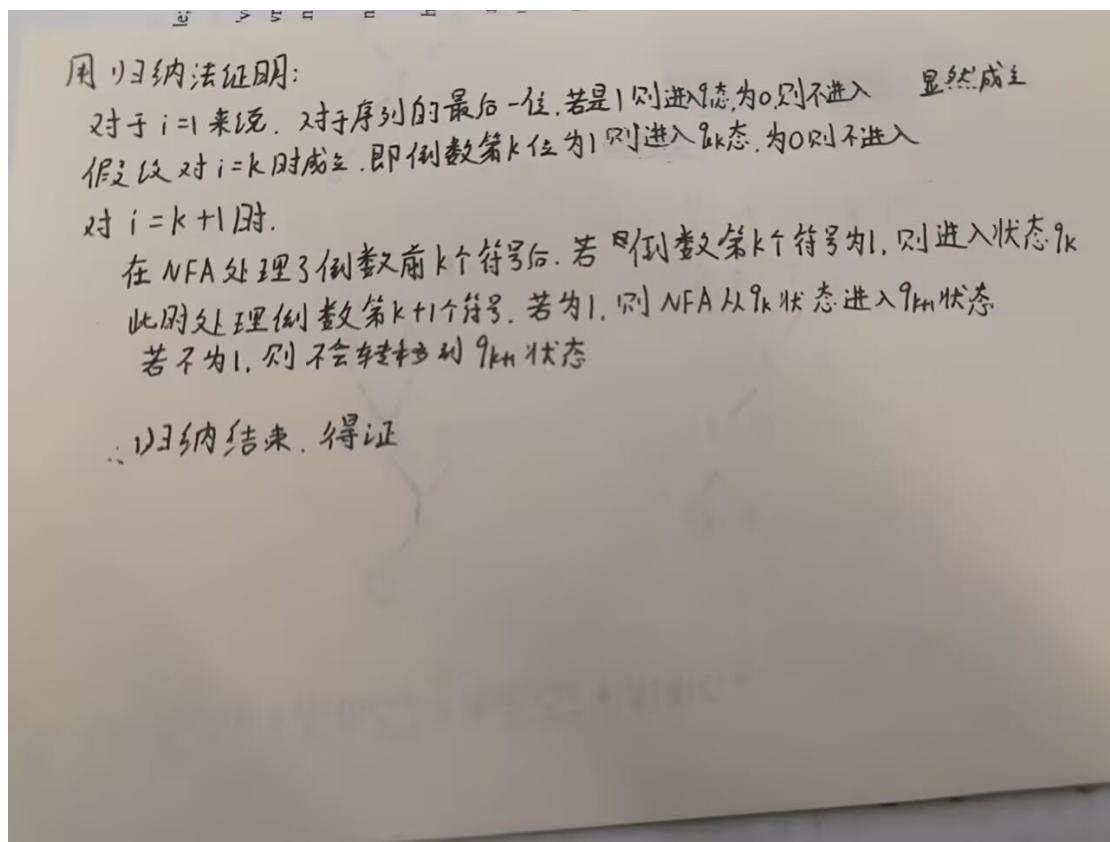
2.3.4 b



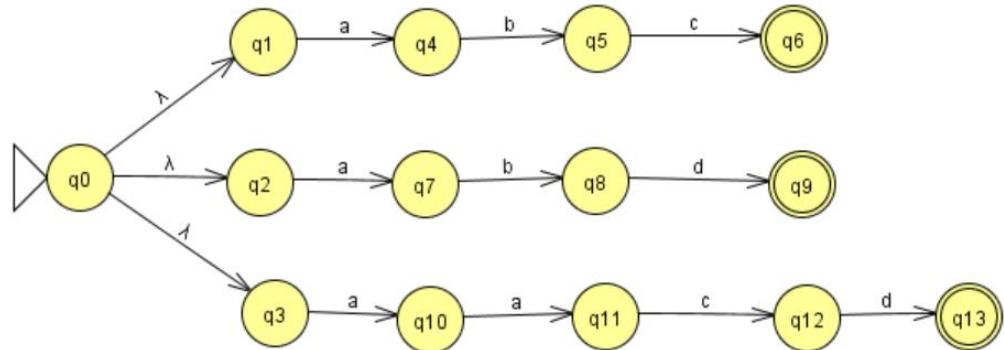
2.3.4 c



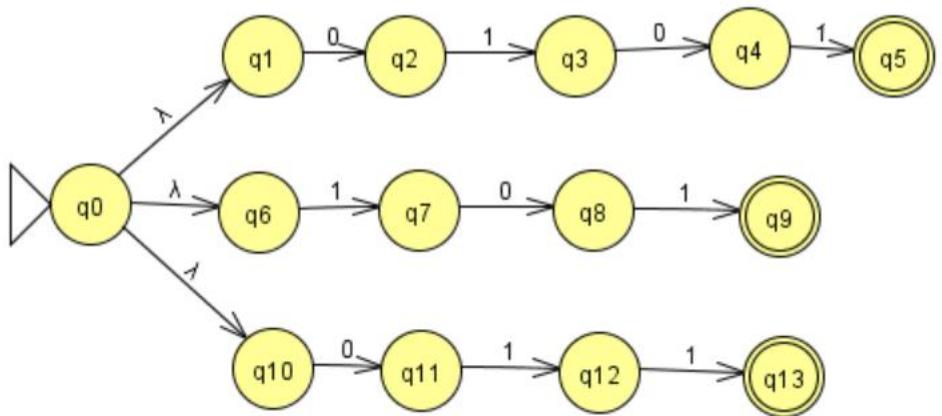
### 2.3.7



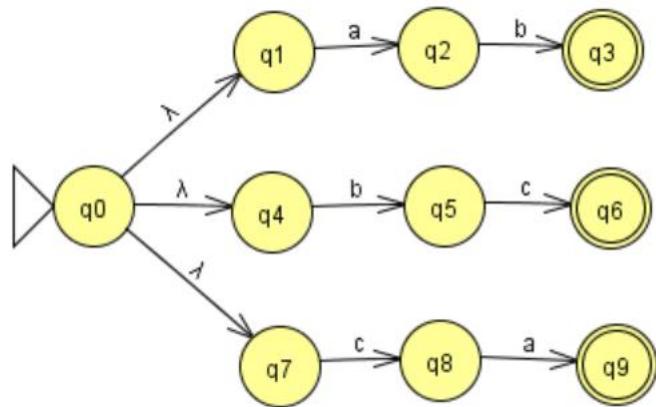
### 2.4.1 a



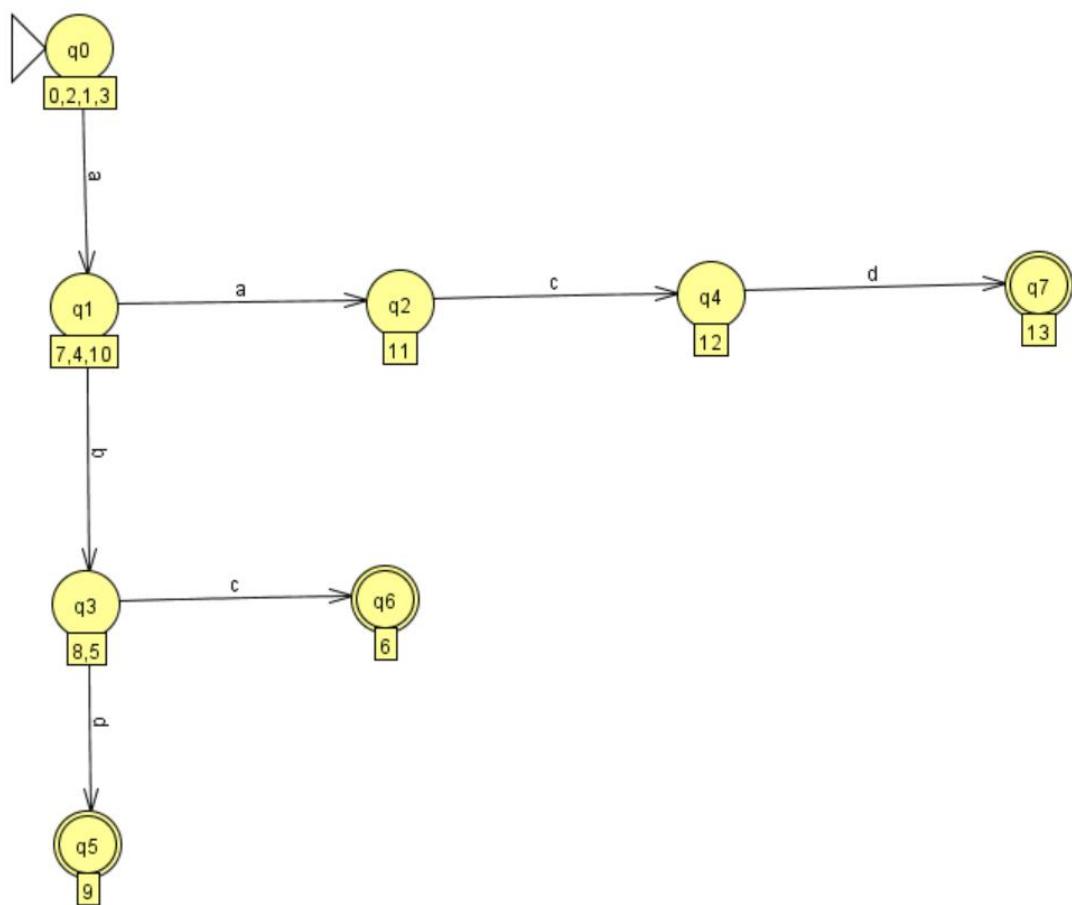
### 2.4.1 b



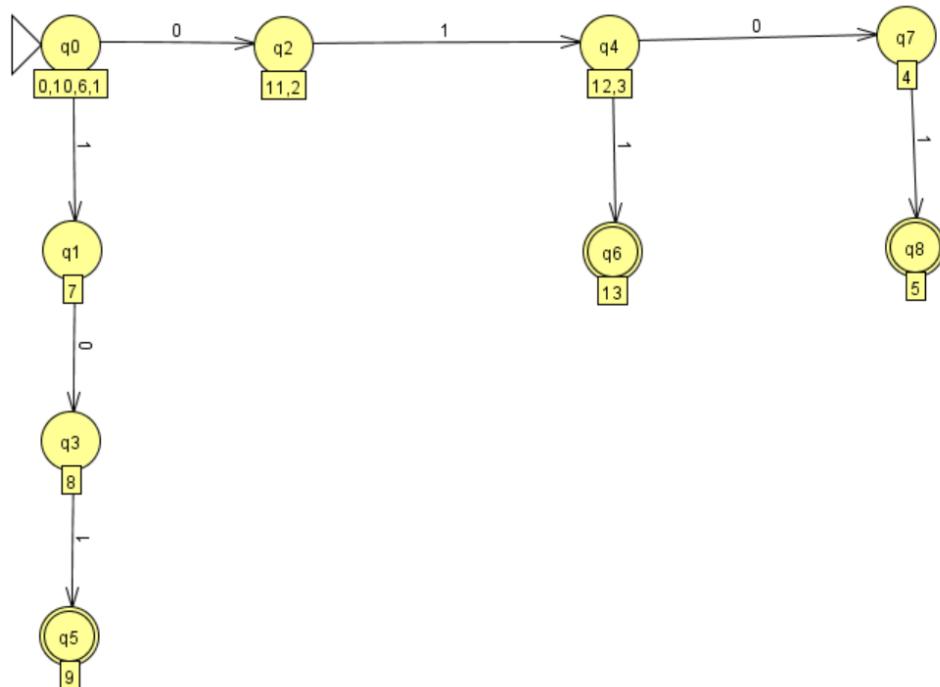
2.4.1 c



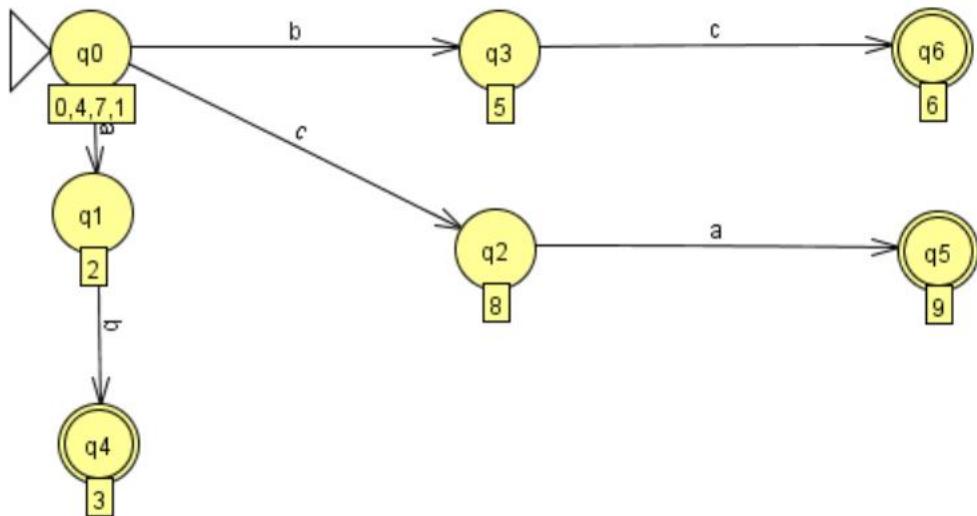
2.4.2 a



2.4.2 b

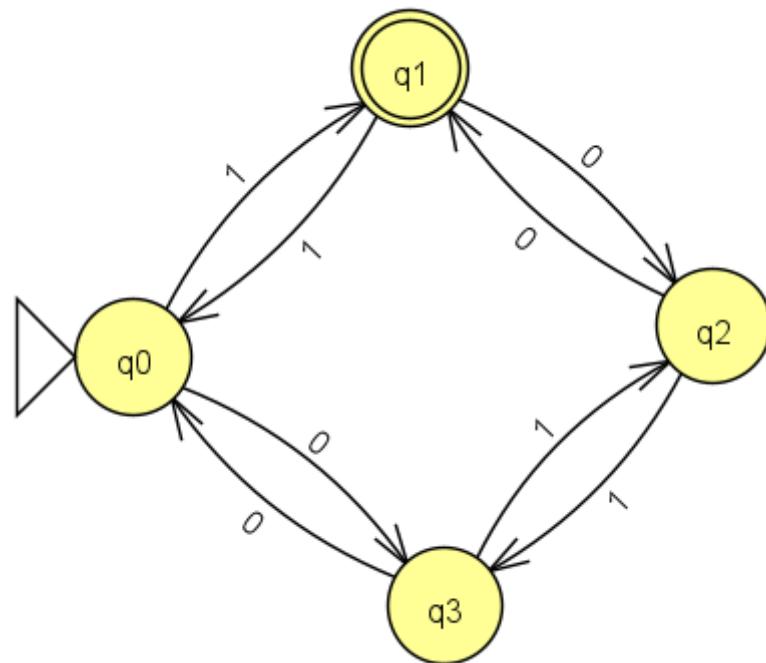


2.4.2 c

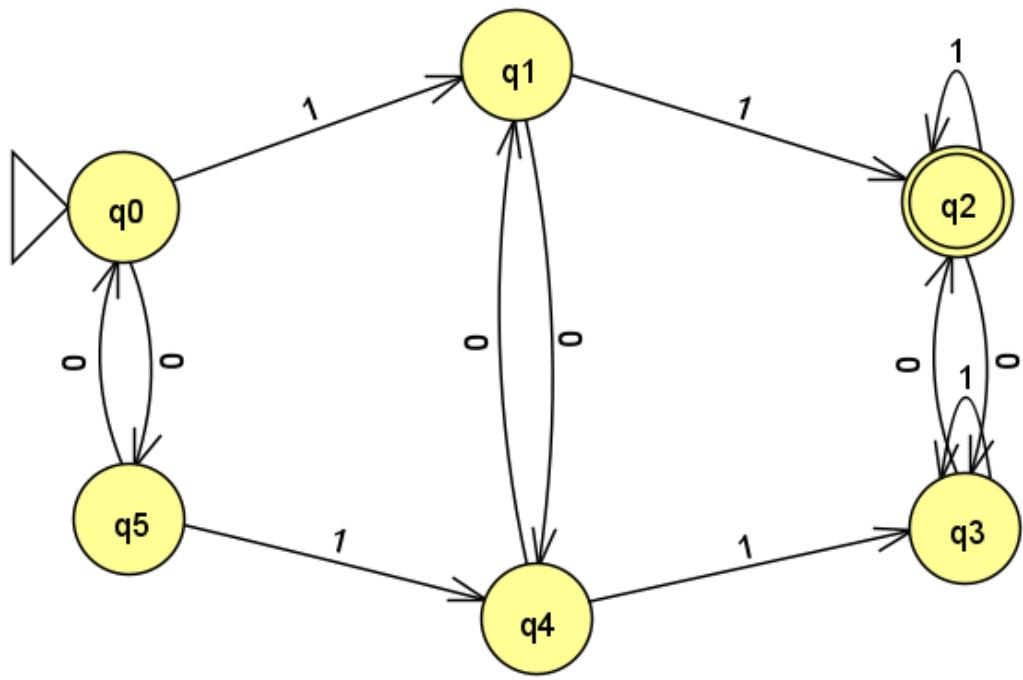


2. 用 JFLAP 构建接受下列语言的 FA, 其中,  $\Sigma=\{0,1\}$  :

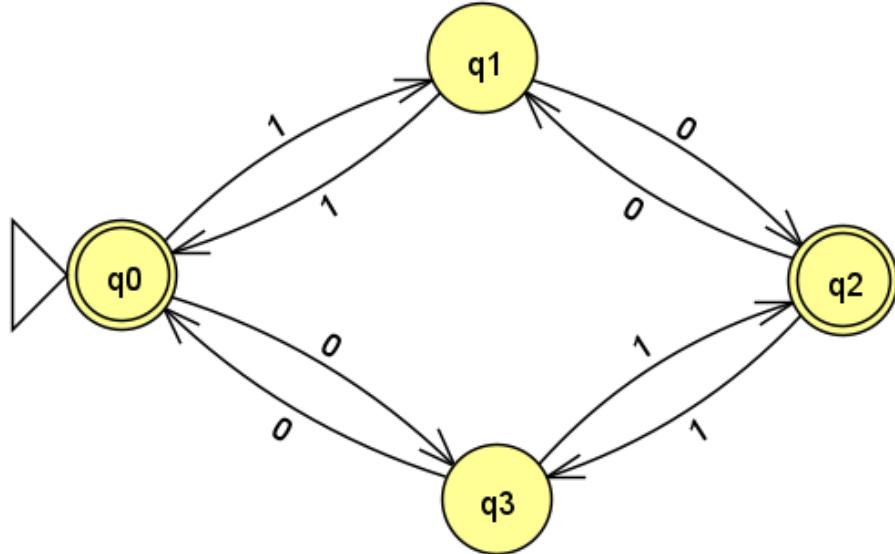
- 1) 包含偶数个 0 和奇数个 1;



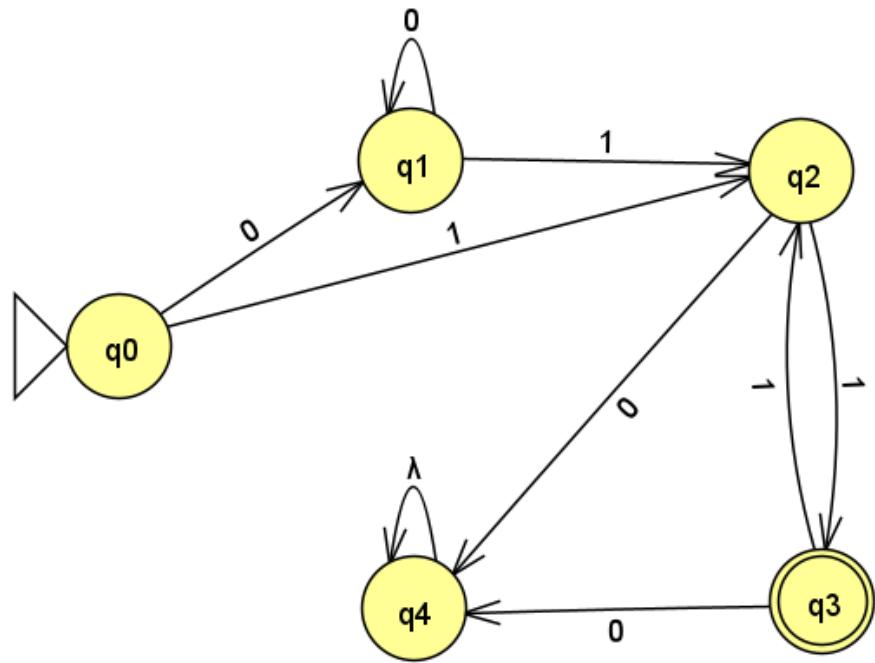
- 2) 包含偶数个 0, 且至少 2 个 1;



3) 0 和 1 的个数要么都是偶数，要么都是奇数；



4) 任意个 0 后面跟随偶数个 1;



3. 语言  $L = \{\omega \mid \omega = a_0 b_0 c_0 a_1 b_1 c_1 \cdots a_n b_n c_n, \quad a_i, b_i, c_i \in \{0,1\}, \quad n \geq 0, 0 \leq i \leq n\}$ , 这里的加号“+”代表二进制加法, 试判断  $L$  是不是正则语言。如果不是的话, 请说明理由; 如果是的话, 请用 JFLAP 构造识别该语言的 DFA。

