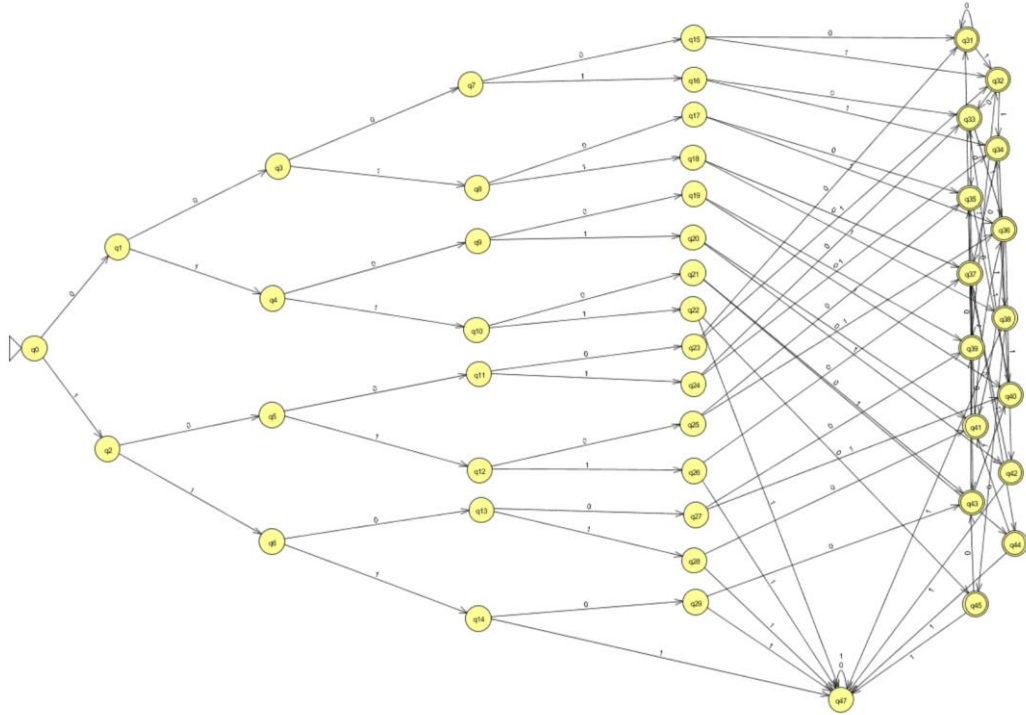


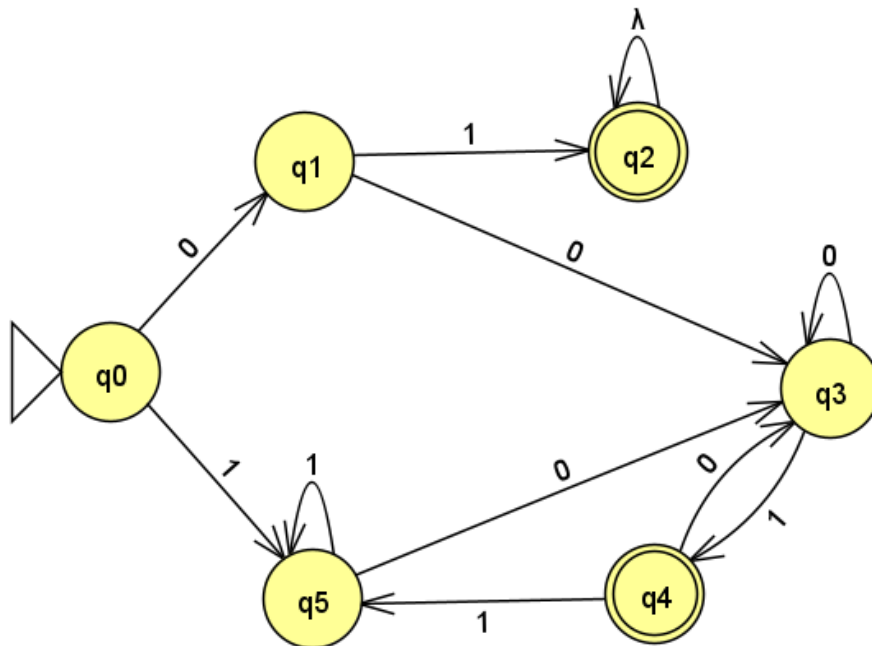
第一次作业：有穷自动机

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。

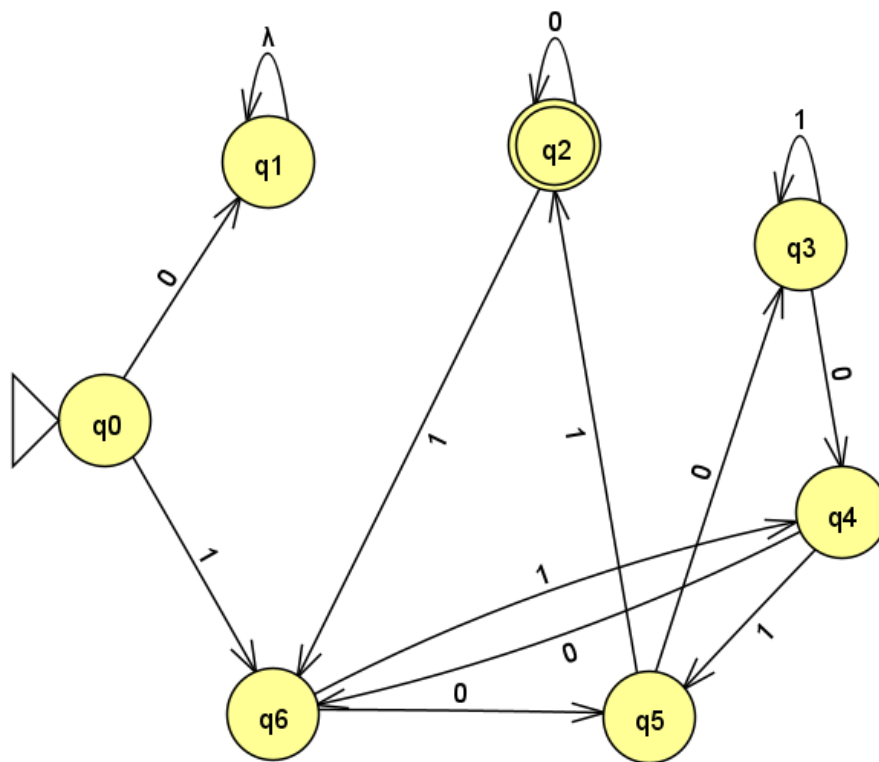
2.2.5 a



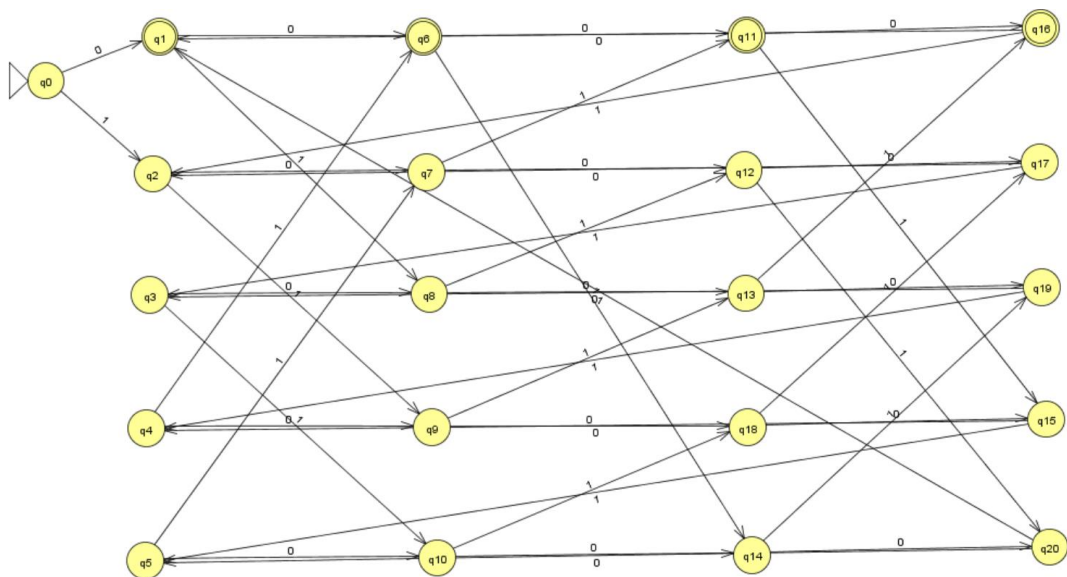
2.2.5 c



2.2.6 a



2.2.6 b



2.2.9 a

a) 证明: $\hat{\delta}(q_0, w) = \delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, w-a), a)$
 $= \delta(\delta(\hat{\delta}(q_0, w-a-b), b), a)$
 \dots
 $= \delta(\delta \dots (\hat{\delta}(q_0, z), y) \dots, a)$

同理: $\hat{\delta}(q_f, w)$ 也可写成相同形式

$\therefore \delta(q_0, a) = \delta(q_f, a)$
 $\therefore \hat{\delta}(q_0, w) = \hat{\delta}(q_f, w)$
 得证

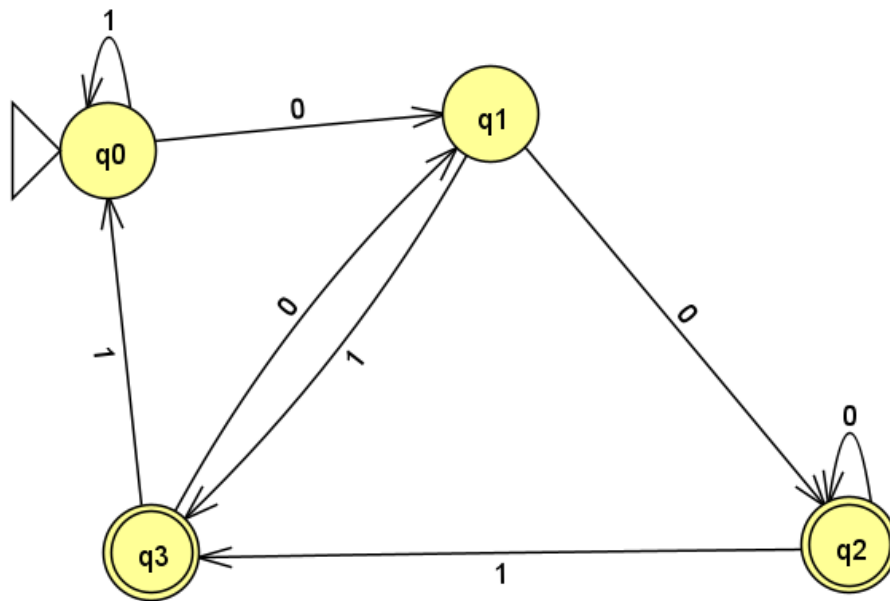
2.2.9 b

证明: $\because x \text{ 属于 } L(A)$
 $\therefore \hat{\delta}(q_0, x) = q_f$
 $\therefore \hat{\delta}(q_f, x) = q_f$

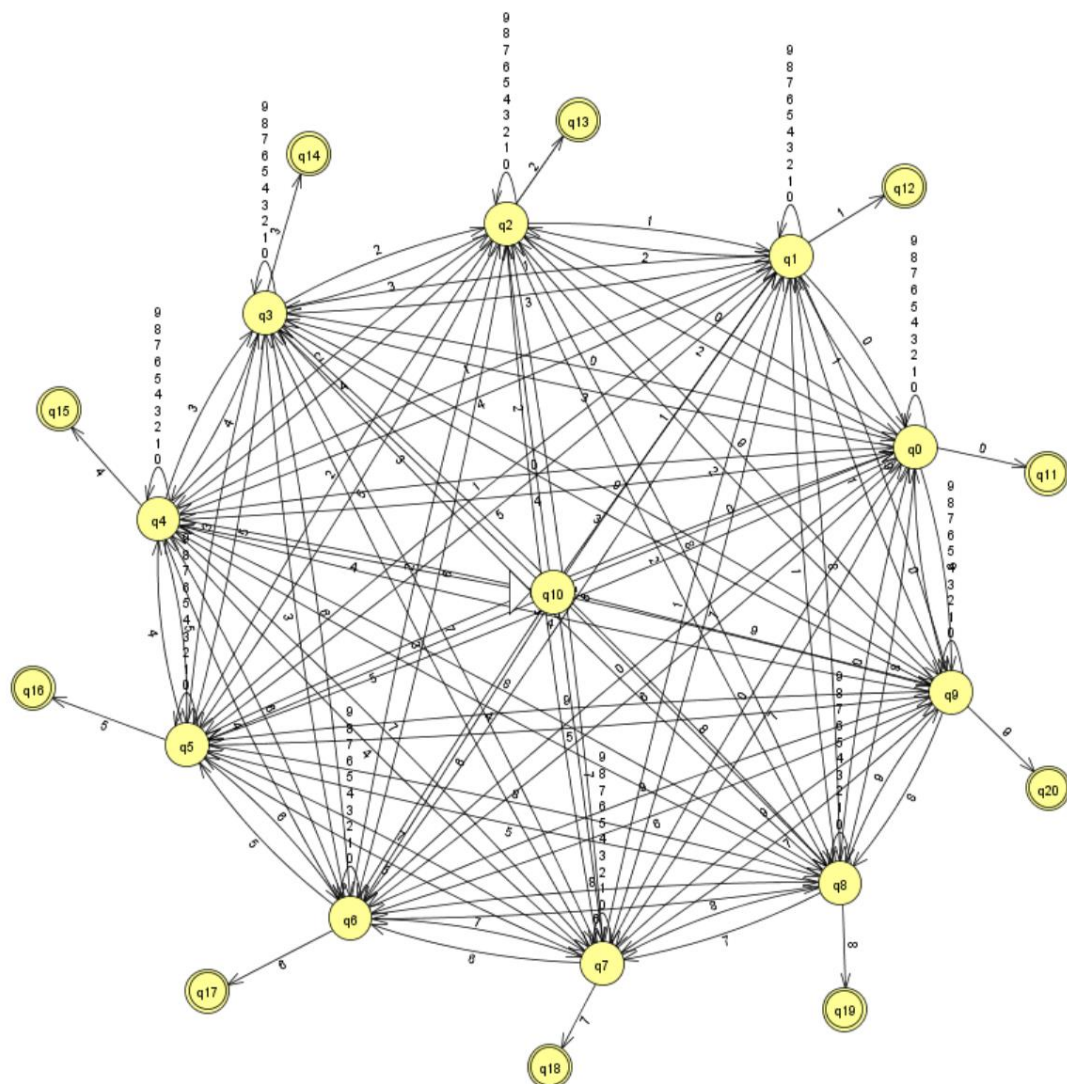
$\therefore \hat{\delta}(q_f, x^k) = \hat{\delta}(\hat{\delta}(q_f, x^{k-1}), x) = \hat{\delta}(\hat{\delta} \dots (\hat{\delta}(q_f, x), x) \dots, x)$
 $= q_f$

\therefore 得证

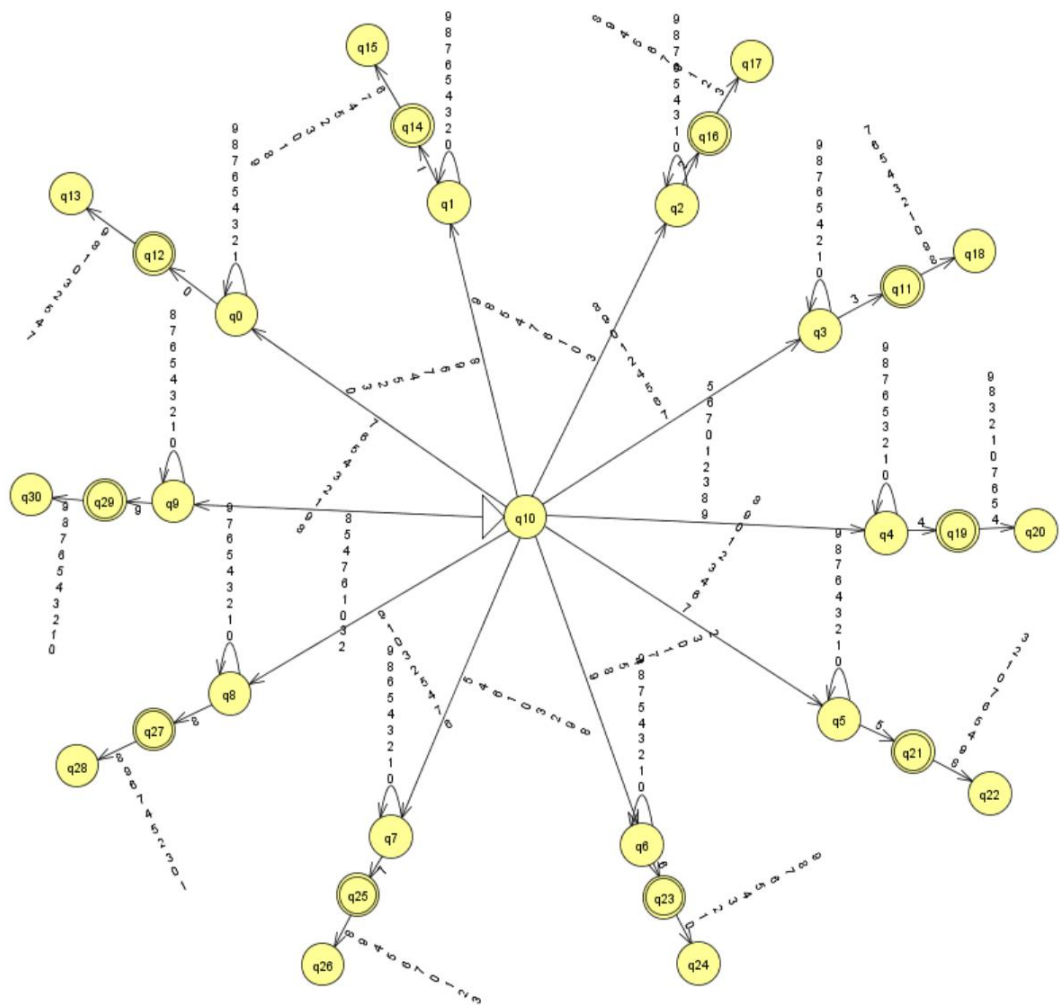
2.3.3



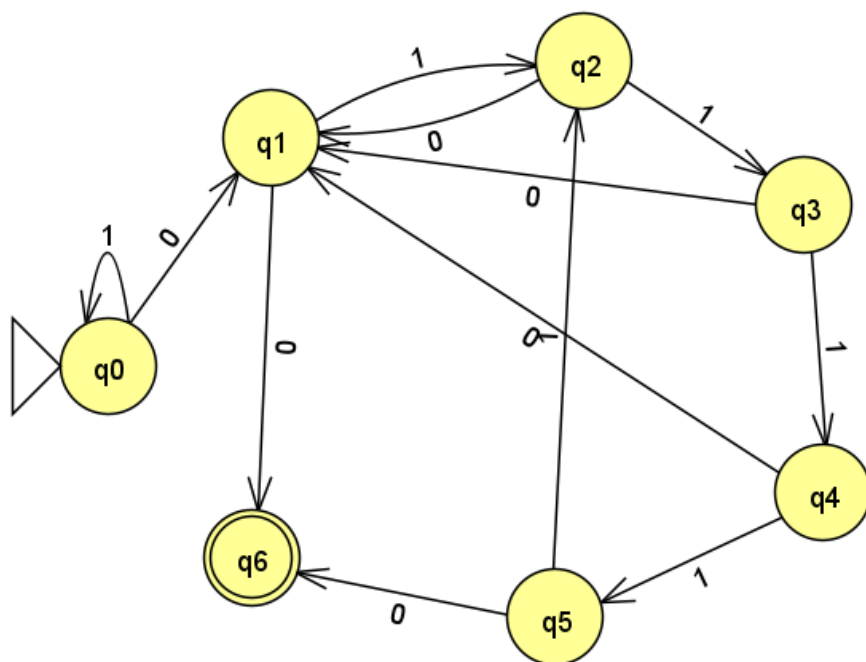
2.3.4 a



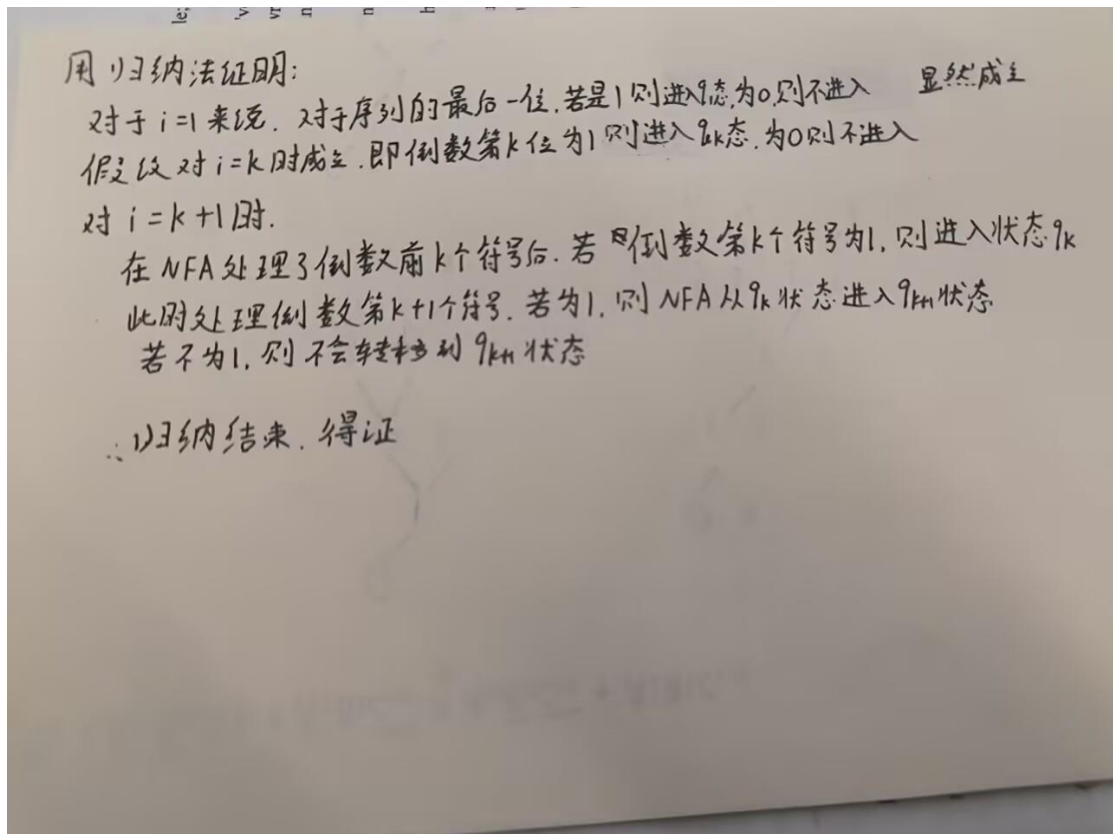
2.3.4 b



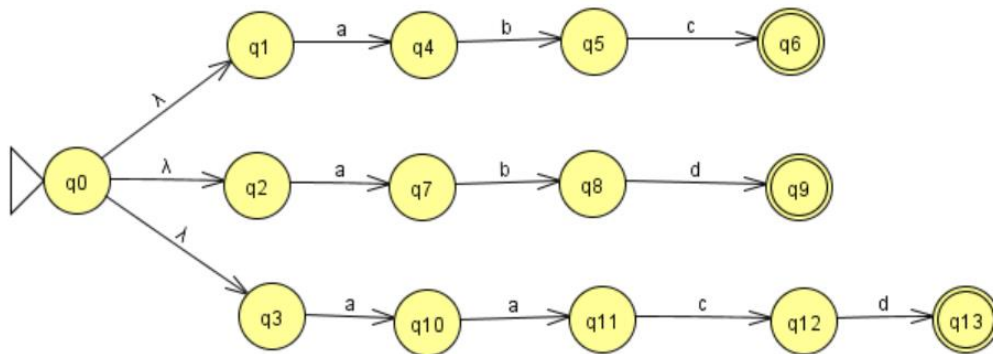
2.3.4 c



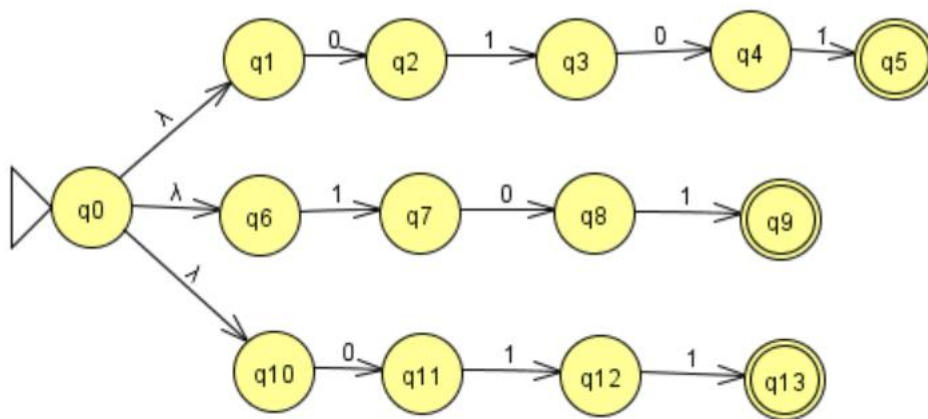
2.3.7



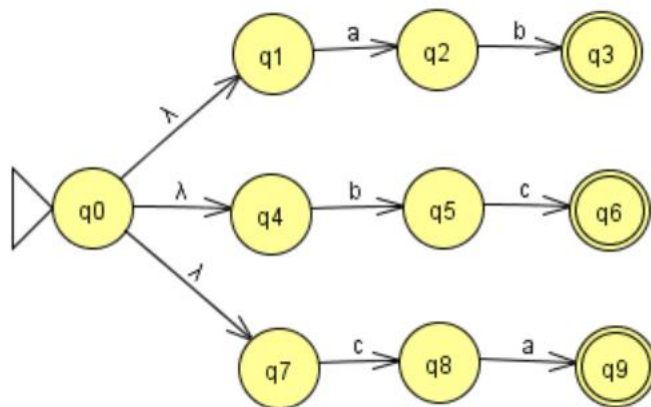
2.4.1 a



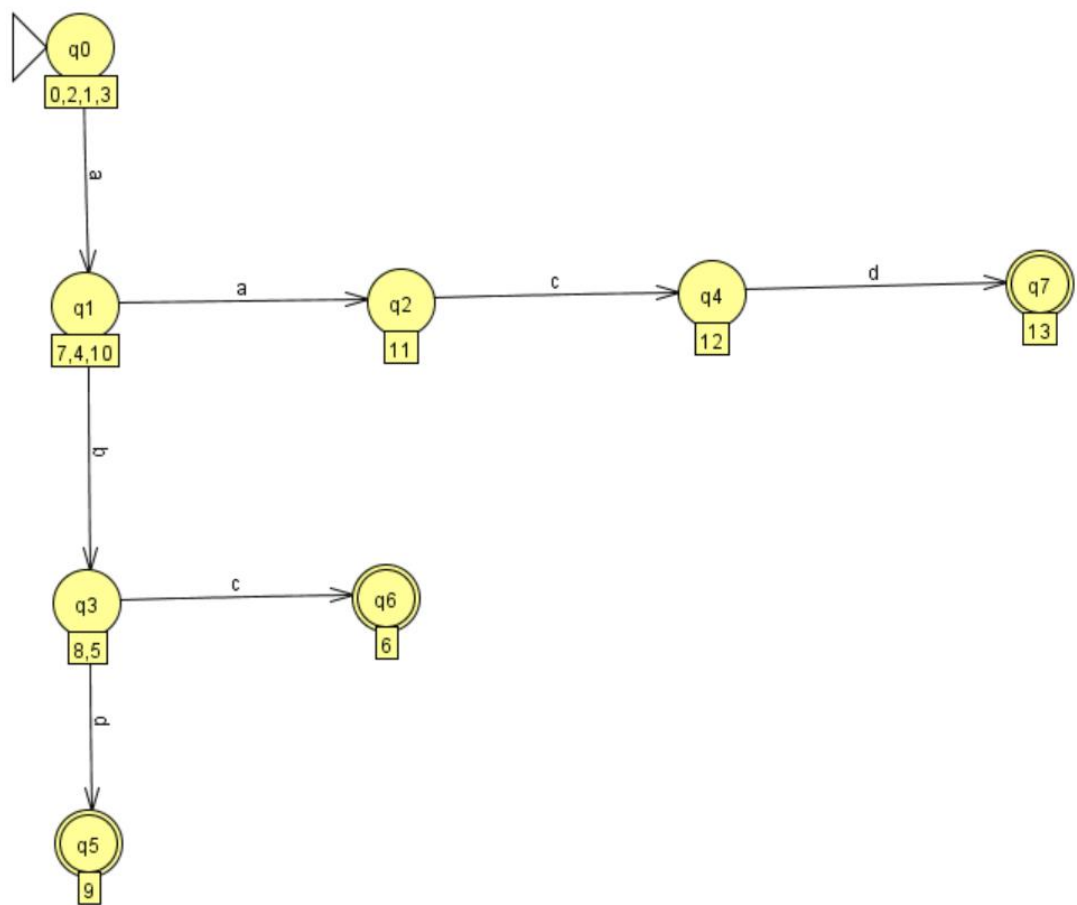
2.4.1 b



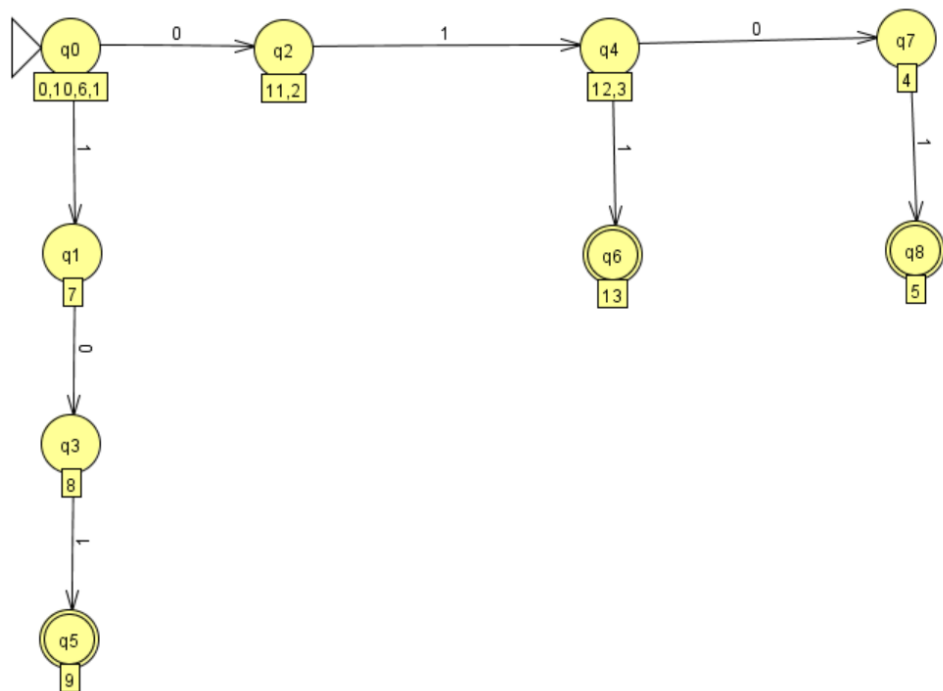
2.4.1 c



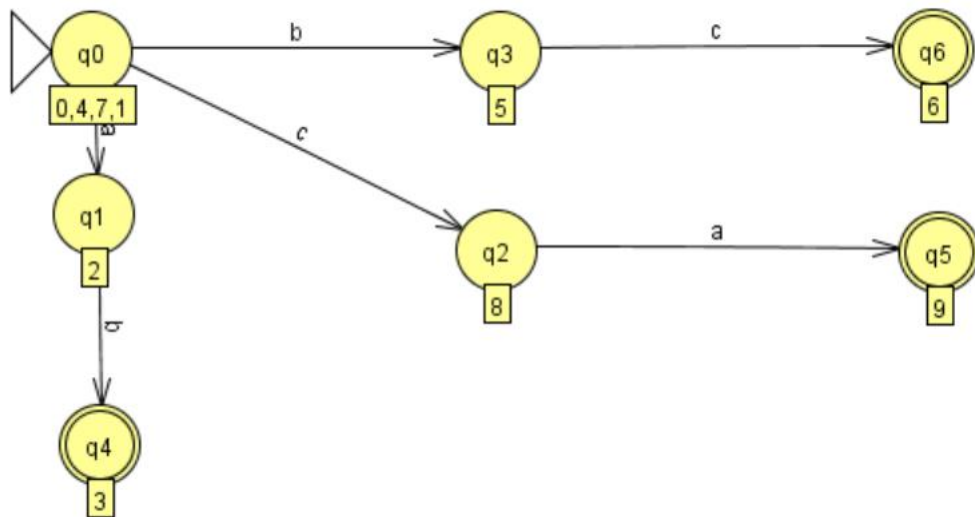
2.4.2 a



2.4.2 b

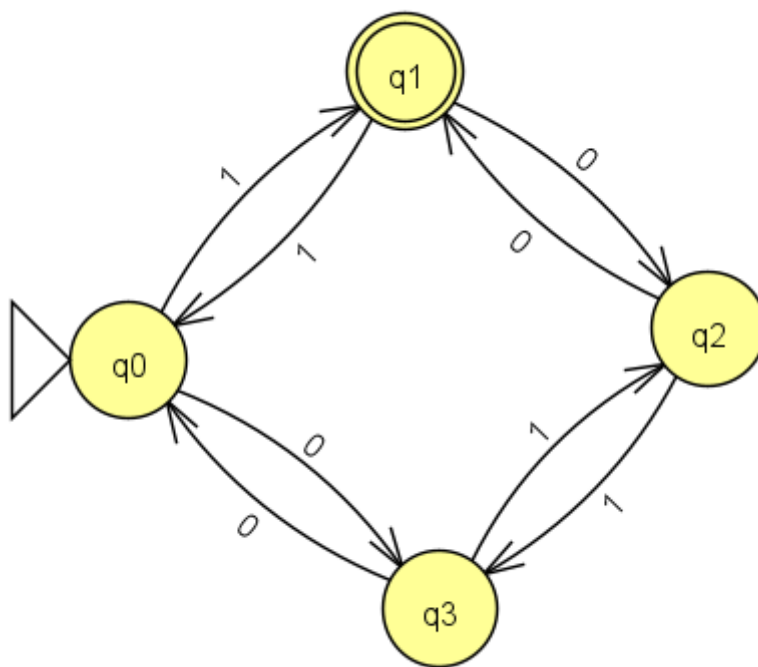


2.4.2 c

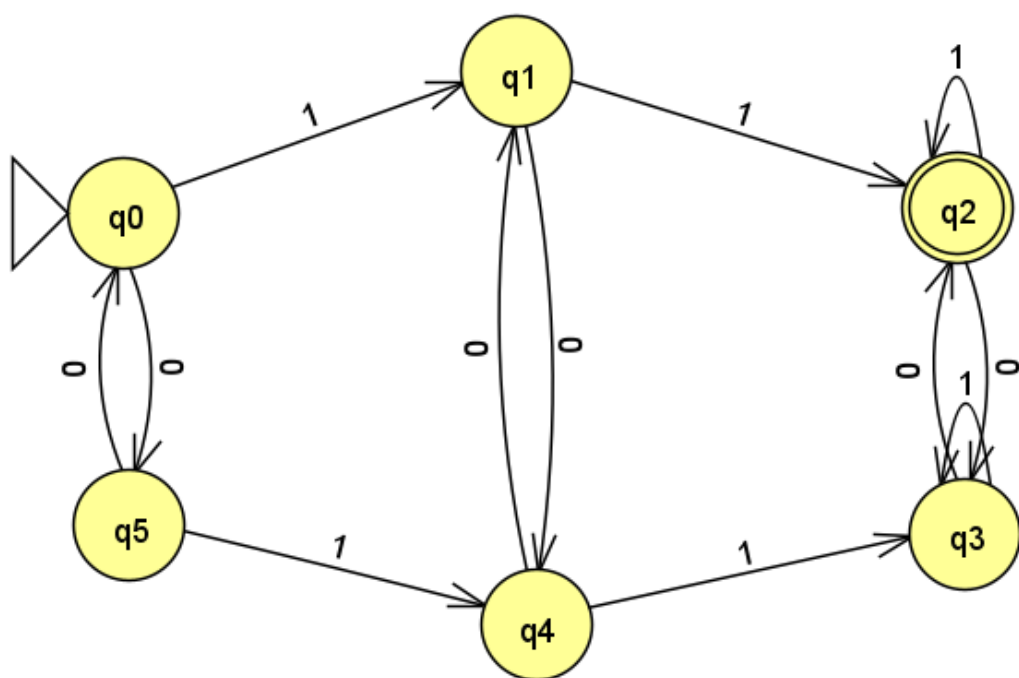


2. 用 JFLAP 构建接受下列语言的 FA，其中， $\Sigma=\{0,1\}$ ：

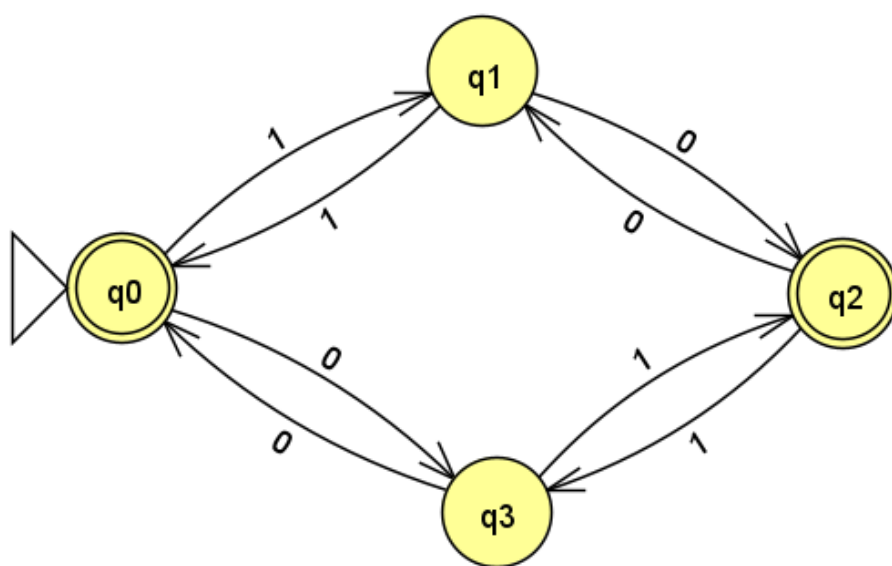
1) 包含偶数个 0 和奇数个 1；



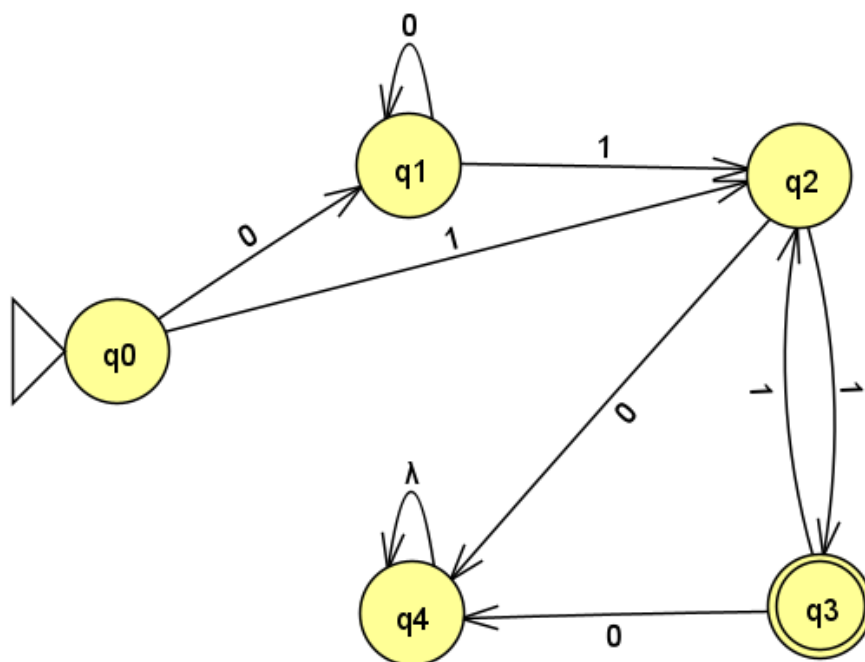
2) 包含偶数个 0，且至少 2 个 1；



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 $L = \{\omega \mid \omega = a_0 b_0 c_0 a_1 b_1 c_1 \cdots a_n b_n c_n, a_i, b_i, c_i \in \{0,1\}, n \geq 0, 0 \leq i \leq n\}$, 这里的加号“+”代表二进制加,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。

