



# 词法分析---DFA的最小化

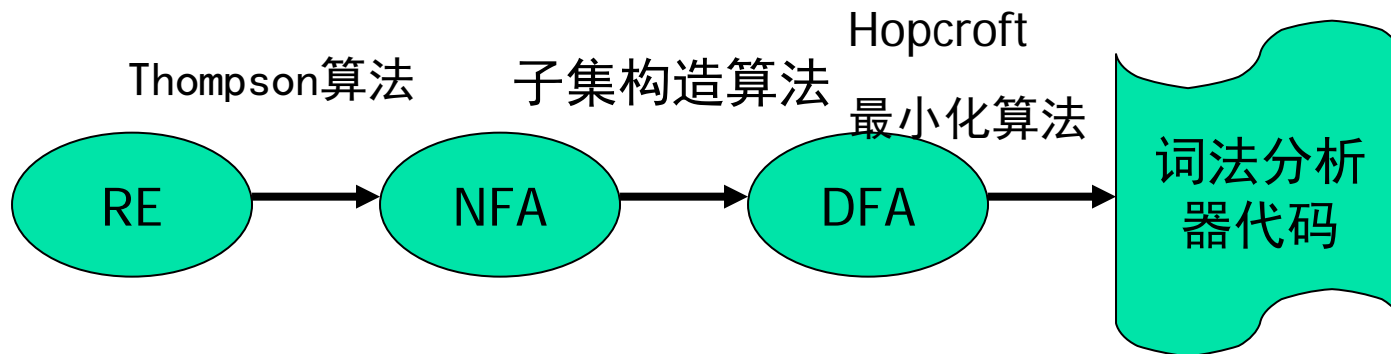
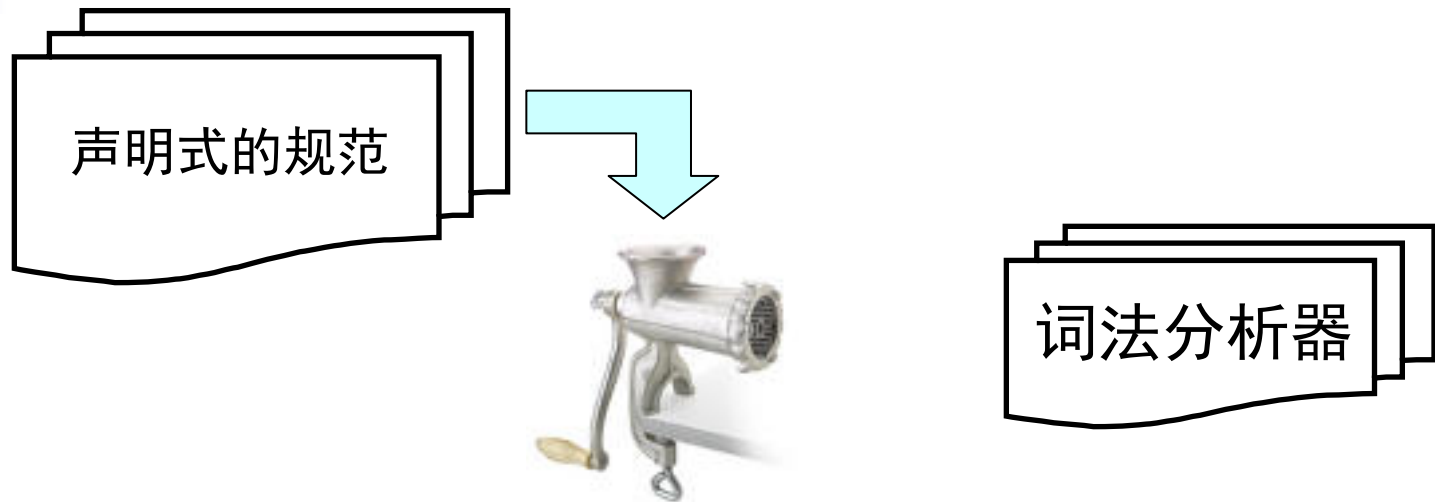
---

编译原理

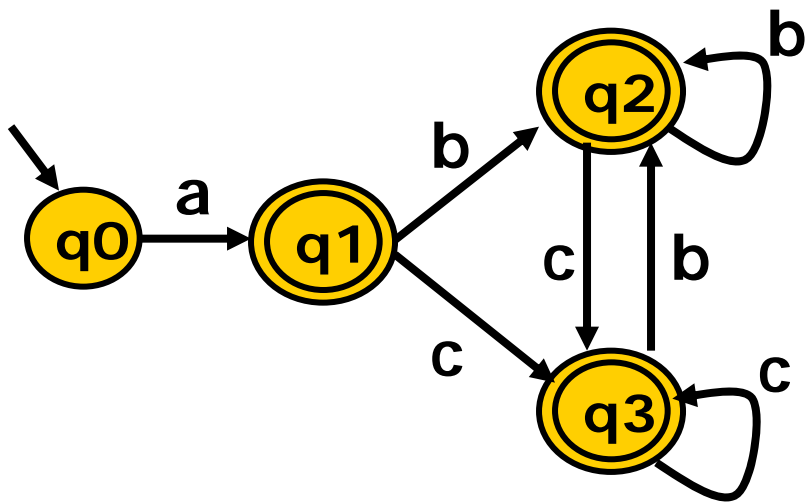
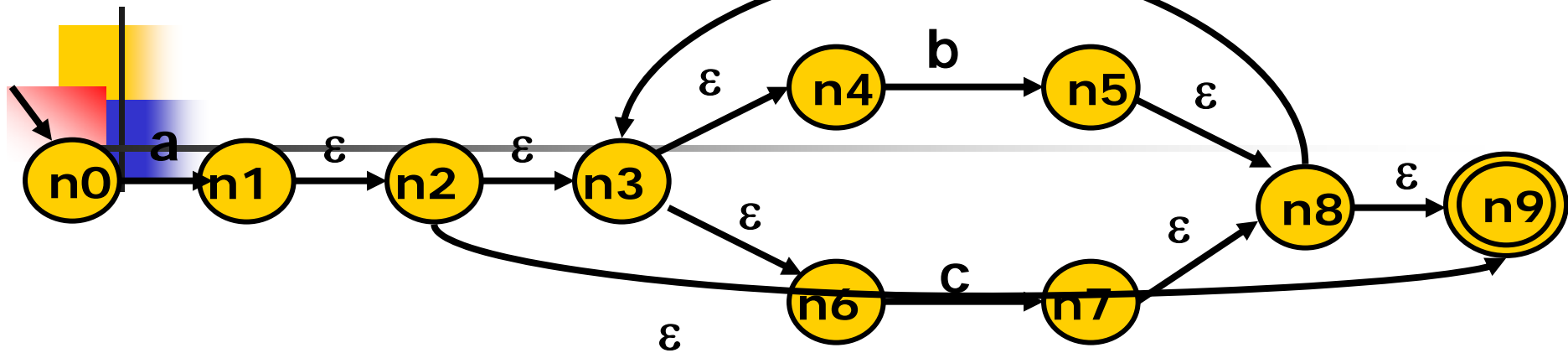
华保健

[bjhua@ustc.edu.cn](mailto:bjhua@ustc.edu.cn)

# 回顾：自动生成



# 算法思想





# Hopcroft算法

---

// 基于等价类的思想

```
split(S)
```

```
    foreach (character c)
```

```
        if (c can split S)
```

```
            split S into T1, ..., Tk
```

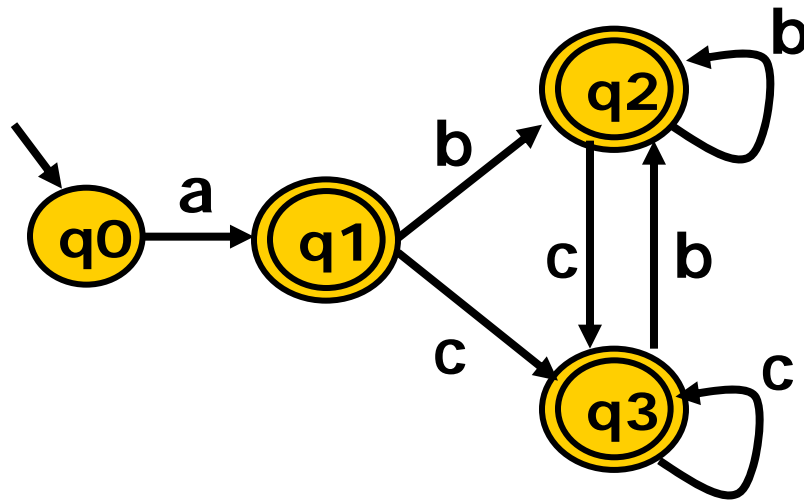
```
hopcroft ()
```

```
    split all nodes into N, A
```

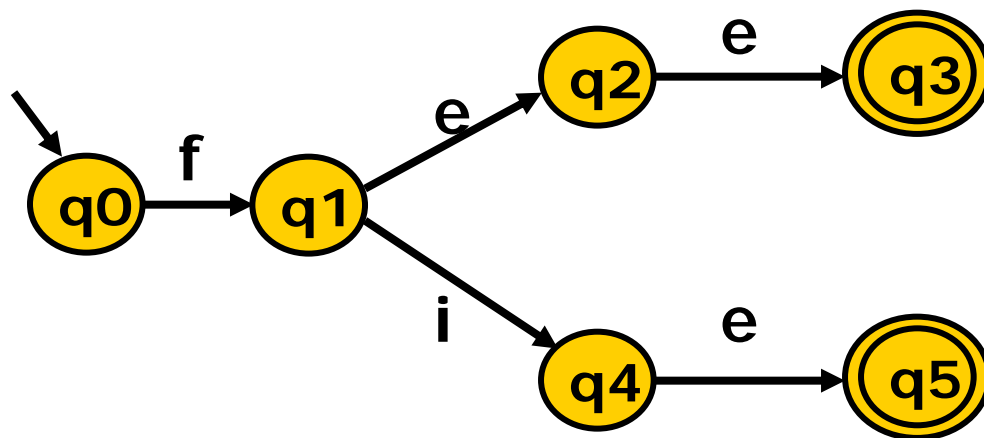
```
    while (set is still changes)
```

```
        split(S)
```

# 示例1



## 示例2





# 对算法的讨论

---

- 不动点算法
  - 算法为什么能够运行终止
- 时间复杂度
  - 最坏情况 $O(2^N)$ ?
  - 实际中运行可能会更快
    - 因为并不是每个子集都会分裂