

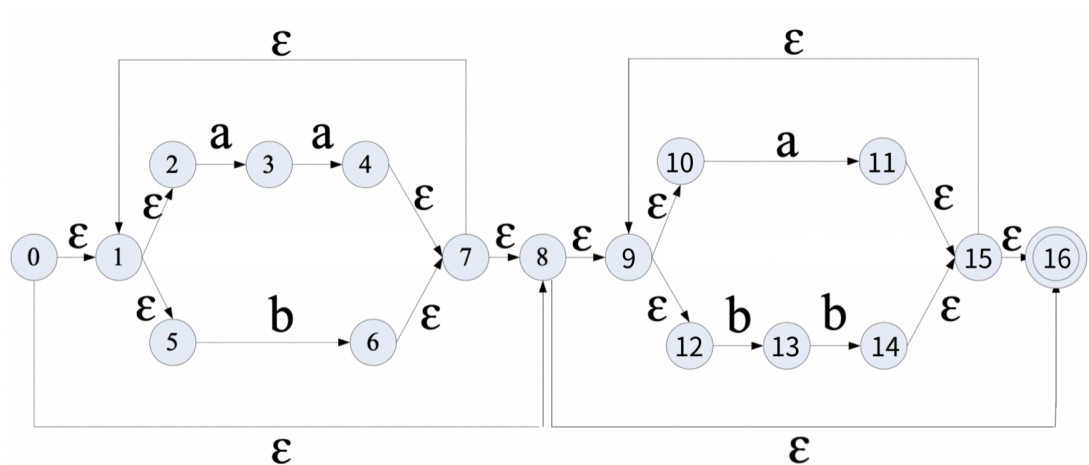
2023 NCKU CSIE Compiler Quiz 1

1. (45 %) Write regular expressions for the following character sets, or give reasons why no regular expression can be written:
 - (a) (5 %) All strings of lowercase letters that begin and end in a.
 - (b) (5 %) All strings of lowercase letters that either begin or end in a (or both).
 - (c) (5 %) All strings of digits that contain no leading zeros.
 - (d) (5 %) All strings of digits that represent even numbers.
 - (e) (5 %) All strings of digits such that all the 2's occur before all the 9's.
 - (f) (5 %) All strings of a's and b's that contain no three consecutive b's.
 - (g) (5 %) All strings of a's and b's that contain an odd number of a's or an odd number of b's (or both).
 - (h) (5 %) All strings of a's and b's that contain an even number of a's and an even number of b's.
 - (i) (5 %) All strings of a's and b's that contain exactly as many a's and b's.
2. (25 %) Use Thompson's construction to convert the regular expression $(aa|b)^*(a|bb)^*$ into an NFA.
3. (30 %) Convert the NFA of part 2 into a DFA using the subset construction.



1.
 - a. letter = (a|b|...|y|z)
RE = (a(letter)*a)|a
 - b. letter = (a|b|...|y|z)
RE = (a(letter)*|((letter)*a)
 - c. RE = (1|2|-|8|9)(0|1|2|-|8|9)*
 - d. even_number=(0|2|4|6|8)
RE =(0|1|-|8|9)*(even_number)
 - e. RE =(0|1|...|7|8)*(0|1|3|...|9)*
 - f. RE =(ε|b|bb)(a|ab|abb)*
 - g. RE = odd number of a's | odd number of b's
= (b*a(b|ab*a)*)|(a*b(a|ba*b)*)
 - h. RE = ((ab|ba)(aa|bb)*(ab|ba)|aa|bb)*
 - i. This cannot be described by a regular expression because regular expression can't count.

2.



3.

s = [0]

A=ε-closure(s)=[0,1,2,5,8,9,10,12,16]

B=ε-closure([3,11])=[3,9,10,11,12,15,16] # move to a from A

C=ε-closure([6,13])=[1,2,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,13,16] # move to b from A

D=ε-closure([4,11])=[1,2,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,15,16] # move to a from B

E=ε-closure([13])=[13] # move to b from B

B2=B=ε-closure([3,11]) # move to a from C

F=ε-closure([6,13,14])=[1,2,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,13,14,15,16] # move to b from C

B3=B=ε-closure([3,11]) # move to a from D

C2=C=ε-closure([6,13]) # move to b from D

G=ε-closure([14])=[9,10,12,14,15,16] # move to b from E

B4=B=ε-closure([3,11]) # move to a from F

F2=F=ε-closure([6,13,14]) # move to b from F

$H = \epsilon\text{-closure}([11]) = [9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16]$ # move to a from G

$E2 = E = \epsilon\text{-closure}([13])$ # move to b from G

$H2 = H = \epsilon\text{-closure}([11])$ # move to a from H

$E3 = E = H = \epsilon\text{-closure}([13])$ # move to b from H

