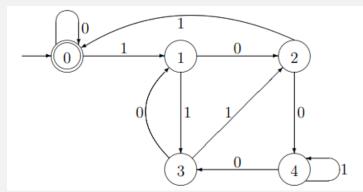
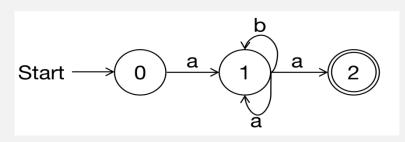
练习 3.2.1: 为下面的语言设计一个 DFA 或 NFA

- 1) 能被 5 整除的二进制数
- 2) 以 a 开头且以 a 结尾,中间由零个或多个 a 或 b 的实例构成的串

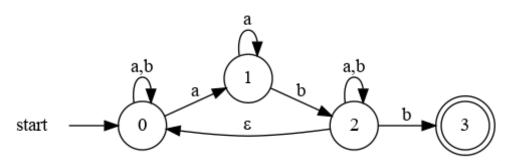
(1) 构造有穷接受器,以模 5 的余数为状态,当前状态为 qi,输入为 a,下一时刻状态为 2*qi+a, DFA 如下:



(2)



练习 3.2.2: 模拟下图所示 NFA 处理输入 aabb 的过程



 $F = \{3\}, S = \varepsilon - closure(0) = \{0\}, c = 'a'$

 $S = \varepsilon$ -closure(move({0}, 'a')) = {0, 1}, c = 'a'

 $S = \varepsilon$ -closure(move({0, 1}, 'a')) = {0, 1}, c = 'b'

 $S = \varepsilon$ -closure(move({0, 1}, 'b')) = {0, 2}, c = 'b'

 $S = \varepsilon$ -closure(move({0, 2}, 'b')) = {0, 2, 3}, c = EOF

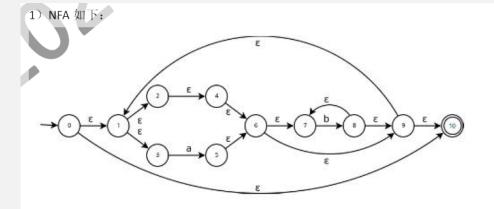
S ∩ F!= null, return "yes"

练习 3.2.3: 使用算法 3.23 和 3.20 将下述正则表达式转换为 DFA,并尝试化简该 DFA

1) ((ε | a)b*) *

2) (a | b) *abb(a | b) *



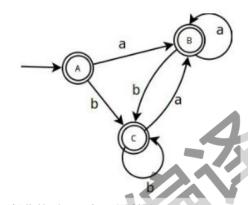


转换表如下:

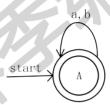
NFA 状态	DFA 状态	输入符号

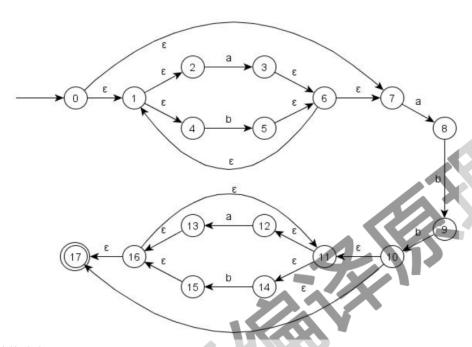
		a	b
{0,1,2,3,4,6,7,9,10}	А	В	С
{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10}	В	В	С
{1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10}	С	В	С

转换后的 DFA 如下:



经过化简,最终可得化简后 DFA 如下图所示。

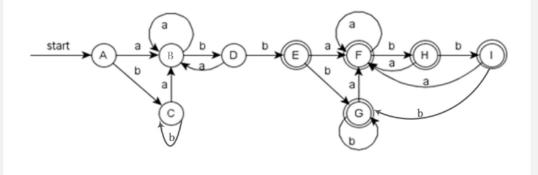




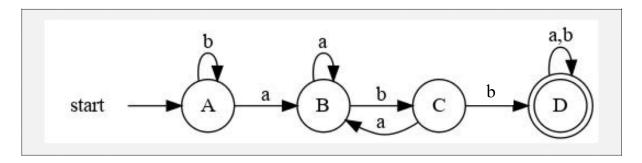
转换表如下:

NFA 状态	DFA 状态	输入符号	
NFA 八恋	DFA 伙恋	a	b
{0,1,2,4,7}	Α	В	С
{1,2,3,4,6,7,8}	В	В	D
{1,2,4,5,6,7}	С	В	С
{1,2,4,5,6,7,9}	D	В	E
{1,2,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,14,17}	E	F	G
{1,2,3,4,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,16,17}	F	F	Н
{1,2,4,5,6,7,11,12,14,15,16,17}	G	F	G
{1,2,4,5,6,7,9,11,12,14,15,16,17}	Н	F	ı
{1,2,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,14,15,16,17}	I	F	G

DFA 如下:



化简后的 DFA

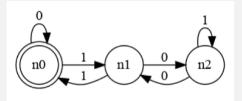


练习 3.2.4*: 所有能被 3 整除的正整数的二进制串能否被正则表达式表示?如果能,给出一个正则表达式;如果不能,讨论其原因。

(1(01*0)*10*)+

我是从有穷自动机构造出来的。

考虑除以 3 的余数, 我们容易得到下面的 DFA:



n1 到 n1 之间的路径匹配 (01*0)*从而 n0 经过 n1 回到 n0 的路径匹配 1 (01*0)*1 我们要求的串应该非空且以 1 为开头,从而可以得到参考答案的结果