

# Lab1

2026 年 1 月 21 日

## 目录

<b>1</b>	<b>基本概念</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	Tokenizer . . . . .	2
1.1.1	Word-level tokenizer . . . . .	2
1.1.2	Byte-level tokenizer . . . . .	2
1.1.3	Subword tokenizer(BPE) . . . . .	2
<b>2</b>	<b>问题部分</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Problem unicode1 . . . . .	2
2.1.1	Answer . . . . .	3
2.2	Problem unicode2 . . . . .	3
2.2.1	Answer . . . . .	4
<b>3</b>	<b>Latex 代码模板</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>重点总结</b>	<b>5</b>



**Deliverable:** A one-sentence response.

- (b) How does this character's string representation (`__repr__()`) differ from its printed representation?

**Deliverable:** A one-sentence response.

- (c) What happens when this character occurs in text? It may be helpful to play around with the following in your Python interpreter and see if it matches your expectations:

```
1 >>> chr(0)
2 >>> print(chr(0))
3 >>> "this is a test" + chr(0) + "string"
4 >>> print("this is a test" + chr(0) + "string")
```

**Deliverable:** A one-sentence response.

### 2.1.1 Answer

- (a) 在终端中使用 python 环境进行实现

```
>>> chr(0)
'\x00'
>>> 
```

- (b) `chr(0)` 是空字符, 直接在命令行输入命令或调用 `__repr__()` 时会用转义字符来表示, 对于非打印字符来说直接打印是不可见的

```
>>> print(chr(0))
>>> 
```

- (c) `print()` 是位于用户视图, 直接在交互式命令行输入命令或调用 `__repr__()` 是位于开发者视图, 因此一个可见空字符, 一个不可见空字符

```
>>> "this is a test" + chr(0) + "string"
'this is a test\x00string'
>>> print("this is a test" + chr(0) + "string")
this is a teststring
```

## 2.2 Problem unicode2

### Problem (unicode2): Unicode Encodings (3 points)

- (a) What are some reasons to prefer training our tokenizer on UTF-8 encoded bytes, rather than UTF-16 or UTF-32? It may be helpful to compare the output of these encodings for various

input strings.

**Deliverable:** A one-to-two sentence response.

- (b) Consider the following (incorrect) function, which is intended to decode a UTF-8 byte string into a Unicode string. Why is this function incorrect? Provide an example of an input byte string that yields incorrect results.

```
1 def decode_utf8_bytes_to_str_wrong(bytestring: bytes):
2     return "".join([bytes([b]).decode("utf-8") for b in bytestring])
3
4 >>> decode_utf8_bytes_to_str_wrong("hello".encode("utf-8"))
5 'hello'
```

**Deliverable:** An example input byte string for which `decode_utf8_bytes_to_str_wrong` produces incorrect output, with a one-sentence explanation of why the function is incorrect.

- (c) Give a two byte sequence that does not decode to any Unicode character(s).

**Deliverable:** An example, with a one-sentence explanation.

### 2.2.1 Answer

- (a) UTF-8 相较于 UTF-16 和 UTF-32 有以下几个优点:

- UTF-8 完全兼容 ASCII 码, 而 UTF-16 和 UTF-32 处理 ASCII 字符时会插入大量空字节
- UTF-8 是变长编码, 通常是 1 到 4 个字节不等, 对比 UTF-16 和 UTF-32 更节省空间
- UTF-8 是以单字节为单位处理的, 不存在大端序和小端序转换的问题, 而 UTF-16 和 UTF-32 必须处理字节序问题, 否则会出现乱码
- 如果文件在传输过程中丢失了一个字节或受损, UTF-8 能根据后续的字节特征快速找到下一个字符的起始位置

- (b) 这段代码会出错, 因为在函数当中处理 `bytestring` 的方式是一个字节一个字节的解码, 但 UTF-8 是变长编码, 如果输入的是多个字节组成的字符会导致 `UnicodeDecodeError`

```
1 def decode_utf8_bytes_to_str_wrong(bytestring: bytes):
2     return "".join([bytes([b]).decode("utf-8") for b in bytestring])
3
4 if __name__ == "__main__":
5     print(decode_utf8_bytes_to_str_wrong("hello,你好".encode("utf-8")))
```

`UnicodeDecodeError: 'utf-8' codec can't decode byte 0xe4 in position 0: unexpected end of data`

- (c) `0XC0 0XAF`, 在现代解码器中任何以 `0XC0`、`0XC1` 开头的字节序列都会被抛出 `UnicodeDecodeError`

行内公式示例:  $E = mc^2$ 。

## 3 Latex 代码模板

在笔记中插入代码是非常常见的需求, 特别是 CS 专业的笔记。

**定义 3.1: 梯度下降**

梯度下降（Gradient Descent）是一种用于优化函数的迭代算法。为了找到函数的局部最小值，我们需要向当前点梯度的**反方向**迈步。

**定理 3.1: 泰勒公式**

如果函数  $f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  处具有  $n$  阶导数，则有：

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n \quad (1)$$

```
1 def hello_world():  
2     print("Hello, LaTeX!")  
3     return True
```

Listing 1: Python 示例代码

## 4 重点总结

**注意**

考试重点：请务必记住上述定理的适用条件，不要混淆！