

## 計算論 A 第 3 回ミニレポート解答例

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### 問 1

テキストの問3.2.1,問3.2.2,問3.2.3 (p.116,p.117)の3つのDFAそれぞれに対し,  
正則表現の方程式を用いて, DFAが受理する言語を正則表現で表しなさい.  
導出過程も書くこと.

#### 問 3.2.1

次の連立方程式を解く

$$\begin{cases} q_1 = 0q_2 + 1q_1 & (1) \\ q_2 = 0q_3 + 1q_1 & (2) \\ q_3 = 0q_3 + 1q_2 + \varepsilon & (3) \end{cases}$$

(3)より,

$$q_3 = 0^*1q_2 + 0^*$$

(2)に代入して,

$$\begin{aligned} q_2 &= 0(0^*1q_2 + 0^*) + 1q_1 \\ &= 00^*1q_2 + 1q_1 + 00^* \\ &= (00^*1)^*1q_1 + (00^*1)^*00^* \end{aligned}$$

(1)に代入して,

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 &= 0((00^*1)^*1q_1 + (00^*1)^*00^*) + 1q_1 \\ &= (0(00^*1)^*1 + 1)q_1 + 0(00^*1)^*00^* \\ &= (0(00^*1)^*1)^*0(00^*1)^*00^* \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$q_1 = (0(00^*1)^*1)^*0(00^*1)^*00^*$$

以上より求める正則表現は,

$$(0(00^*1)^*1)^*0(00^*1)^*00^*$$

### 問 3.2.2

次の連立方程式を解く

$$\begin{cases} q_1 = 0q_2 + 1q_3 & (1) \\ q_2 = 0q_1 + 1q_3 & (2) \\ q_3 = 0q_2 + 1q_1 + \varepsilon & (3) \end{cases}$$

(1)に(3)を代入して,

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 &= 0q_2 + 1(0q_2 + 1q_1 + \varepsilon) \\ &= (0 + 10)q_2 + 11q_1 + 1 \quad (1)' \end{aligned}$$

(2)に(3)を代入して,

$$\begin{aligned} q_2 &= 0q_1 + 1(0q_2 + 1q_1 + \varepsilon) \\ &= (0 + 11)q_1 + 10q_2 + 1 \\ &= (10)^*((0 + 11)q_1 + 1) \quad (2)' \end{aligned}$$

(1)'に(2)'を代入して,

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 &= (0 + 10)(10)^*((0 + 11)q_1 + 1) + 11q_1 + 1 \\ &= ((0 + 10)(10)^*(0 + 11) + 11)q_1 + ((0 + 10)(10)^*1 + 1) \\ &= ((0 + 10)(10)^*(0 + 11) + 11)^*((0 + 10)(10)^*1 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$q_1 = ((0 + 10)(10)^*(0 + 11) + 11)^*((0 + 10)(10)^*1 + 1)$$

以上より, 求める正則表現は,

$$((0 + 10)(10)^*(0 + 11) + 11)^*((0 + 10)(10)^*1 + 1)$$

### 問 3.2.3

次の連立方程式を解く

$$\begin{cases} p = 0s + 1p + \varepsilon & (1) \\ q = 0p + 1s & (2) \\ r = 0r + 1q & (3) \\ s = 0q + 1r & (4) \end{cases}$$

(3)より,

$$r = 0^*1q$$

(4)に代入して,

$$s = 0q + 10^*1q$$

$$= (0 + 10^*1)q$$

(2)に代入して,

$$\begin{aligned} q &= 0p + 1s \\ &= 0p + 1(0 + 10^*1)q \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$q = (1(0 + 10^*1))^* 0p$$

(1)より,

$$\begin{aligned} p &= 0((0 + 10^*1)q) + 1p + \varepsilon \\ &= 0(0 + 10^*1)(1(0 + 10^*1))^* 0p + 1p + \varepsilon \\ &= (0(0 + 10^*1)(1(0 + 10^*1))^* 0 + 1)p + \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$p = (0(0 + 10^*1)(1(0 + 10^*1))^* 0 + 1)^*$$

以上より, 求める正規表現は

$$(0(0 + 10^*1)(1(0 + 10^*1))^* 0 + 1)^*$$

## 問 2

テキストの問2.3.1(p.73)のNFAに対し, 正則表現の方程式を用いて, NFAが受理する言語を正則表現で表しなさい.

導出過程も書くこと.

次の連立方程式を解けば良い.

$$\begin{cases} p = (0 + 1)p + 0q & (1) \\ q = (0 + 1)r & (2) \\ r = 0s & (3) \\ s = (0 + 1)s + \varepsilon & (4) \end{cases}$$

(4)より,

$$s = (0 + 1)^*$$

(3)に代入して,

$$r = 0(0 + 1)^*$$

(2)に代入して,

$$q = (0 + 1)0(0 + 1)^*$$

(1)に代入して,

$$\begin{aligned} p &= (0+1)p + 0(0+1)0(0+1)^* \\ &= (0+1)^*0(0+1)0(0+1)^* \end{aligned}$$

よって求める正則表現は,

$$(0+1)^*0(0+1)0(0+1)^*$$

### 問 3

テキストの問2.5.1(p.89)の $\varepsilon$ -NFAに対し, 正則表現の方程式を用いて,  $\varepsilon$ -NFAが受理する言語を正則表現で表しなさい.

$\varepsilon$ -NFA から  $\varepsilon$ -動作を削除すると  
以下のような NFA となる.

	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
$\rightarrow p$	$\{p\}$	$\{q\}$	$\{r\}$
<i>q</i>	$\{p, q\}$	$\{q, r\}$	$\{r\}$
$* r$	$\{p, q, r\}$	$\{q, r\}$	$\{p, r\}$

次の連立方程式を解けば良い.

$$\begin{cases} p = ap + bq + cr & (1) \\ q = ap + (a+b)q + (b+c)r & (2) \\ r = (a+c)p + (a+b)q + (a+b+c)r + \varepsilon & (3) \end{cases}$$

(3)より,

$$r = (a+b+c)^* \left( (a+c)p + (a+b)q + \varepsilon \right)$$

これを(1)と(2)に代入して,

$$\begin{cases} p = ap + bq + c \left( (a+b+c)^* \left( (a+c)p + (a+b)q + \varepsilon \right) \right) & (1)' \\ q = ap + (a+b)q + (b+c)(a+b+c)^* \left( (a+c)p + (a+b)q + \varepsilon \right) & (2)' \end{cases}$$

(1)'より,

$$\begin{aligned} p &= (a + c(a+b+c)^*(a+c))p \\ &\quad + (b + (a+b+c)^*(a+b))q \\ &\quad + c(a+b+c)^* \end{aligned} \quad (1)''$$

(2)'より,

$$\begin{aligned}
 q &= (a + (b + c)(a + b + c)^*(a + c))p \\
 &\quad + ((a + b) + (b + c)(a + b + c)^*(a + b))q \\
 &\quad + (b + c)(a + b + c)^* \\
 &= ((a + b) + (b + c)(a + b + c)^*(a + b))^* \\
 &\quad \left( (a + (b + c)(a + b + c)^*(a + c))p + (b + c)(a + b + c)^* \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

(1)''に代入して,

$$\begin{aligned}
 p &= (a + c(a + b + c)^*(a + c))p \\
 &\quad + (b + (a + b + c)^*(a + b)) \\
 &\quad \left( (a + b) + (b + c)(a + b + c)^*(a + b) \right)^* \\
 &\quad \left( (a + (b + c)(a + b + c)^*(a + c))p + (b + c)(a + b + c)^* \right) \\
 &\quad + c(a + b + c)^* \\
 &= \left( \begin{array}{l} (a + c(a + b + c)^*(a + c)) \\ + (b + (a + b + c)^*(a + b))((a + b) + (b + c)(a + b + c)^*(a + b))^* \\ (a + (b + c)(a + b + c)^*(a + c)) \end{array} \right) p \\
 &\quad + \left( \begin{array}{l} (b + (a + b + c)^*(a + b)) \\ ((a + b) + (b + c)(a + b + c)^*(a + b))^* \\ (b + c)(a + b + c)^* \\ + c(a + b + c)^* \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

よって求める正則表現は,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left( \begin{array}{l} (a + c(a + b + c)^*(a + c)) \\ + (b + (a + b + c)^*(a + b))((a + b) + (b + c)(a + b + c)^*(a + b))^* \\ (a + (b + c)(a + b + c)^*(a + c)) \end{array} \right)^* \\
 &\quad \left( \begin{array}{l} (b + (a + b + c)^*(a + b)) \\ ((a + b) + (b + c)(a + b + c)^*(a + b))^* \\ (b + c)(a + b + c)^* \\ + c(a + b + c)^* \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$