```
2004
(a) 经出口= 5xy) x,ye fa,b3*, 1x1=1y) 且x与yex有11至不同了的と下文未关文法。
V= {a,b,5,A,B}, &= {a,b}
R= {S > asa, S > bsb, S > aAb, S > bBa,
      A > aAa, A > bAb, A > e
     B > aBa, B > bBb, B > e}
1b) 为 L3 设计 17 PDA.
M= 9K, E, T, a, s, F3
                      (2,8,B) (p.y3
K = {p, 93,
                               (9.5)
                      (p, e, e)
&= {a,b}
                      (q.e,5) (q.asa)
 [ = [a,b,S,A,B]
                      (9, e, 5) (9, 656)
                      (q, e, s) (q, aAb)
 S=P
                      (q, e, s) (q, b Ba)
F = {9}
                      (q.e,A)
                               (9, aAa)
                                19.6Ab)
                      (2, e, A)
                      (q,e,A)
                                (9,e)
                      (9, e, B) (9, bBb)
                      (q,e,B)
                                (q, aBb)
                               19, 0)
                      (9, e, B)
                      (9, a, a) (2, e)
                      19,6,6)
                               (9,e)
2006
绍出了推自动机M= 5K, E, T, A, s, F3, K= 55.+3, E= {a,b}, [= {b}, F={f}
                   (a) m可以接受 aaaaababa 吃??
1: (5,a,e), (f.e)
    (5, b, e), (5,b)
                    (b) 描述 M接受的语言。
    (S,a,b), (s,b)
    (s, e, e), (+, e)
                    (c) 绍出描述此语言的 TM.
    (f,a,e),(f,e)
    (f,b,e),(s,b)
```

```
(a) 不接受 (s,aaaaababa,e) + (f,baba,e) + (s,aba,b) + (s,ba,b) + (s,a,bb) + (s,e,bb)
                                                                        + (+, e, bb)
1b) M接受 [a]*
(c) -> R => n
2007
10) 多文法: L3= {ambmca2nb2n/m,neN}
(6) 授計 PDA
(a) S > UCV V > aaVbb
    U->aub V->e
    U-re
(b) K= {p, 2} T = {a, b, c, s, u, v} &= {a, b, c} F = {2}
   0: (p.e,e), (9, U.V)
       (q,e,u), (q,aub)
       19, e, W), 19, e)
       (q,e,v),(q,aavbb)
       (q,e,V), (q,e)
        19, b, b), (9,e)
        (9,a,a), (9,e)
        (2, c, c), (9. e)
2008
 L= fambrewwk/m, neN, nem = zn, we fa, b)*3
(a) V = [a,b,c,s,s,s,] &= [a,b,c]
    R= { S -> S,cS2, S, -> a S, b, S, -> aa S, b, S, -> e,
           S_2 \rightarrow a S_2 a, S_2 \rightarrow b S_2 b, S_2 \rightarrow e
(6) 图理
```

```
2009
L= {ambnck/m,n,ken, m+n < k}
(a) s \rightarrow asc, s \rightarrow 7,
   T>bTc, T>To, T>e
(6) 13 3/2
2010
1= [ambn/m,new, m+n]
  5 > a S b , 5 -> a S, , 5 -> S, b,
  S, > as, s, > e, s, > s, b, s, > e
2011
L3= fxyx, x,y e fa,b3*, 1x1=1y1且x,y只在第一丁字行上不同了
S-> aTb, S-> bTa, T-> aTa, T-> bTb, T-> e.
2006~2007
(a) 以FA接受有夸数Ta的字符串 (aaVbb)*(aVba) b*((aa)*V(ab*a)*)
(b) b*a(b*ab*ab*)*b*
 S > 65, 5 > 56, 5 > aT
 T>bT, T>Tb, T>aTa, T>e
201022011
L= {xcycz | x,y,z & {a,b}*, |x|= |z|}
```

```
5 > asa, 5 > asb, 5 > bsa, 5 > bsb, 5 > cTc.
T> aT, T>bT, T>e
2012~2013
L= {w|w \ \{a,b,c}\*, #b(w) = #c(w)}
5 > as, 5 > sa, 5 > bsc, 5 > csb, 5 = R= { S > bsc | csb | ss | As | e, A > oAle}
2013~2014
L= {abmcnam+2nclm,neN}
 5 > a Sic, Si -> b Sia, Si -> Sz, Sz -> c Szaa, Sz -> e
2014-2015
L = \{x c y | x, y \in \{a, b\}^*, |x| = |y|, x \neq y R \}
5 -> asa 1656/asb 165a15.
S1 -> a Szb | b Sza
 S2 > aszalbszble.
总结:
OCFG: G = {V, E, S, R}
V是字母表; ≥是终结符集合; SEV-E是起始符; P是规则集合,
注意可以冗余但是不能少写
@ PDA: M= (K, E, T, a,s, F)
K是有穷的状态集合; 这是输入字符的字母表; 「是所有栈符号的字母表;
△是转移函数:5€K是初始状态;FEK是经信状态集合。
△直接全由CFA的R放写即可,注意第一个关系是((p,e,e),(q,s))
```