

Homework #2

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1. For $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, construct dfa's that accept the sets consisting of

(a) all strings with no more than two a 's. (最多兩個a)

$L(G) \rightarrow$

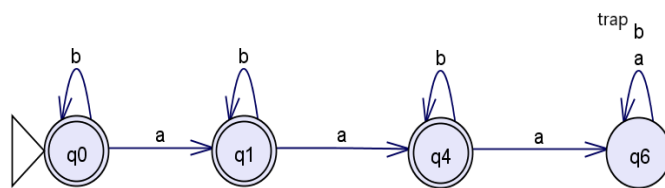
0 $a = b^*$

1 $a = b^*ab^*$

2 $a = b^*ab^*ab^*$

Regular expression: $b^* + b^*ab^* + b^*ab^*ab^*$

DFA:



(b) all strings with at least one b and exactly two a 's. (hint: label the state by a two-digit number such that the first digit represents the number of a 's and the second digit represents the number of b 's.) (只有兩個a和至少一個b組成)

$L(G) =$

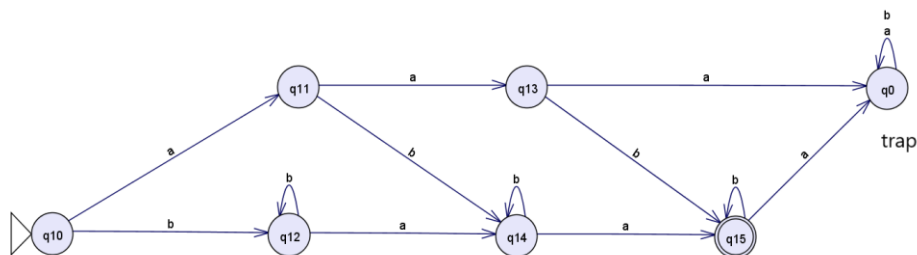
$(aab) = b^*ab^*ab^*bb^*$

$(aba) = b^*ab^*bb^*ab^*$

$(baa) = b^*bb^*ab^*ab^*$

Regular expression: $b^*ab^*ab^*bb^* + b^*ab^*bb^*ab^* + b^*bb^*ab^*ab^*$

DFA:



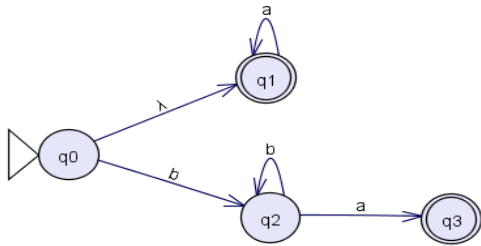
2. Find an nfa with four states for $L = \{a^n : n \geq 0\} \cup \{b^na : n \geq 1\}$.

$L(G) =$

$(a^n : n \geq 0) = a^*$

$(b^na : n \geq 1) = b^*ba$

Regular expression: $a^* + b^*ba$



3. Convert the nfa defined by

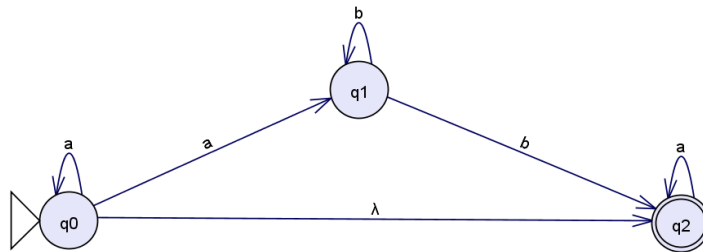
$$\delta(q_0, a) = \{q_0, q_1\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, b) = \{q_1, q_2\}$$

$$\delta(q_2, a) = \{q_2\}$$

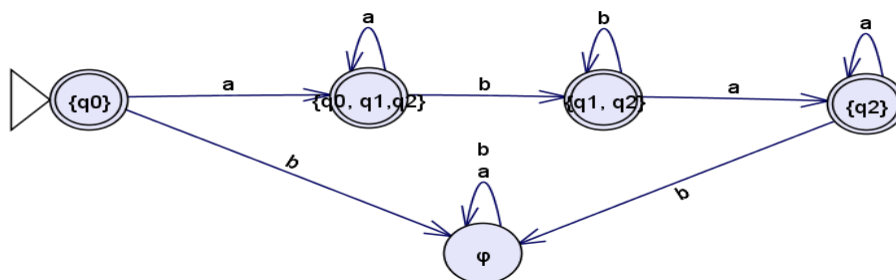
$$\delta(q_0, \lambda) = \{q_2\}$$

with initial state q_0 and final state q_2 into an equivalent dfa.



		a	b
initial	{q0}	{q0, q1, q2}	\varnothing
	{q1}	\varnothing	{q1, q2}
Final	{q2}	{q2}	\varnothing
	\varnothing	\varnothing	\varnothing
Final	{q0, q1, q2}	{q0, q1, q2}	{q1, q2}
Final	{q1, q2}	{q2}	{q1, q2}

equivalent dfa:



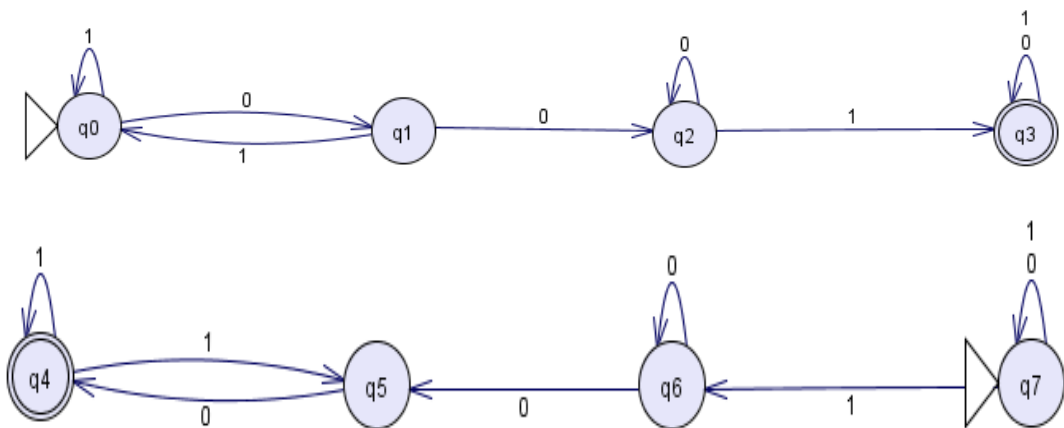
4. Show that if L is regular, so is L^R .

L is regular so it has a FSA.

FSA for L^R can be constructed:

1. Make one final state
2. Make final state initial
3. Make initial state final
4. Reverse all arrows

L^R has a FSA, so it is regular.



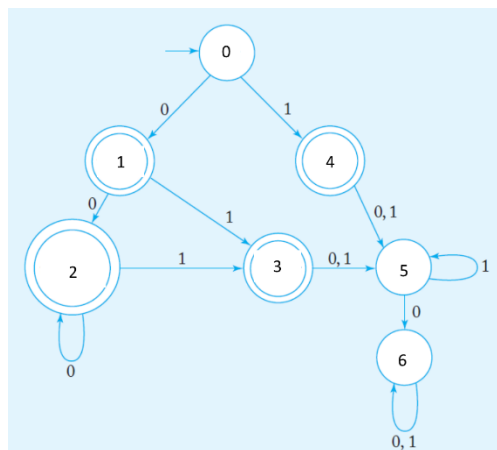
$L = 001, 10001$

$L^R = 100, 10001$

It is straightforward to see that the new nfa is equivalent to the original one.

Hence, if L is regular, so is L^R

5. Given the following dfa:



Find a minimal equivalent dfa.

	0	1
0	1	4
1(F)	2	3
2(F)	2	3
3(F)	5	5
4(F)	5	5
5	6	5
6	6	6

0- Equivalence = $\{0,5,6\} \{1,2,3,4\}$

$\{0,5,6\}.0 = \{1,6\}$

$\{0,5,6\}.1 = \{4,5,6\}$

-----因為 1,4 有包含在另一組所以需要分開

➔ $\{0\}, \{5,6\} / \{1,2,3,4\}$

$\{1,2,3,4\}.0 = \{2,5\}$

$\{1,2,3,4\}.1 = \{3,5\}$

-----因為 5 有包含在另一組所以需要分開

➔ $\{0\}, \{5,6\} / \{1,2\}, \{3,4\}$

最後 = $\{0\}, \{5,6\} / \{1,2\}, \{3,4\}$ 黃色是 final state

