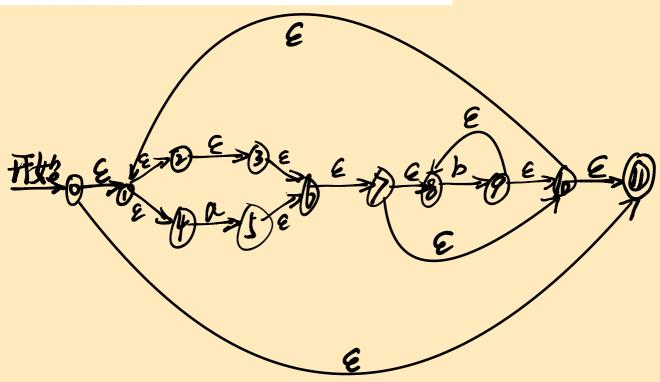
- 2.3 叙述由下列正规式描述的语言。
- (a) 0 (0 | 1) ° 0
- (b) ((ε | 0) 1°)°
- (c) (0 | 1) · 0 (0 | 1) (0 | 1)
- (d) 0.10.10.10.
- (e) (00 | 11)*((01 | 10) (00 | 11)*(01 | 10) (00 | 11)*)*
- (a) 0 开头, 10 结尾的任意二进制字符节
- (6)10,13 构成的所有二进制书
- (C)由000,001,010,011结尾的贬意 二进制制
 - 山, 只有311的由0构成的任意节
- (1) 由偶数了0, 偶数分构成的所有声

2.7 用算法 2.4 为下列正规式构造不确定有限自动机,给出它们处理输入串 ababbab 的状态转换序列。 1 mm>90 L

(c) ((ε | a)b*)*



$$0 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 1 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 4 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 5 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 6 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 7 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 8 \underline{\qquad}$$

$$0 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 1 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 4 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 5 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 6 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 7 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 8 \underline{\qquad}$$

$$0 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 1 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 4 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 5 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 6 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 7 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 8 \underline{\qquad}$$

$$0 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 1 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 4 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 6 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 7 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 8 \underline{\qquad}$$

$$0 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 1 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 4 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 6 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 7 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 8 \underline{\qquad}$$

$$0 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 1 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 4 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 6 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 7 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 8 \underline{\qquad}$$

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$$0 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 1 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 4 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 6 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 7 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 8 \underline{\qquad}$$

$$0 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 1 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 4 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 6 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 7 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 8 \underline{\qquad}$$

$$0 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow} 1 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\Rightarrow}$$

a alacuna

2.8 用算法 2.2 把习题 2.7 的 NFA 变换成 DFA。给出它们处理输入串 ababbab 的状态转换序列。

$$A = \varepsilon - closure(50) = \{0,1,2,3,4,6,7,8,10,113\}$$

 $P_{S} = \varepsilon - closure c_{P}(0) = \varepsilon - closure(153)$
 $= \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,113\}$

$$C=E-closure(move CA, b) = E-closure(193)$$

= $\{1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11\}$

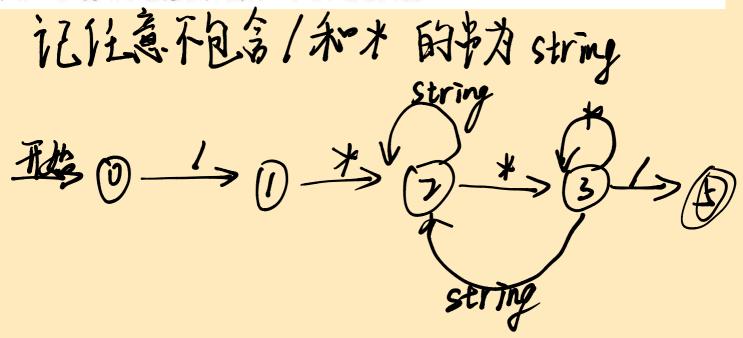
$$\mathcal{E}$$
 - closure conove (B, b)) = B
 \mathcal{E} - closure conove (B, b)) = C
 \mathcal{E} - doshre conove(C, a)) = B

			_ ^
	ab		ZV
A	BC	Abb A)) 1.
13	BC	A)	b
C	BC	b > 6	
			7

$$A \xrightarrow{A > B} B \xrightarrow{b} C \xrightarrow{a > B} B \xrightarrow{b} C \xrightarrow{b} C \xrightarrow{a > B}$$

Ob

2.10 某语言的注释是以/*开始和以*/结束的任意字符串,但它的任何前缀(本身除外) 不以*/结尾。画出接受这种注解的 DFA 的状态转换图。

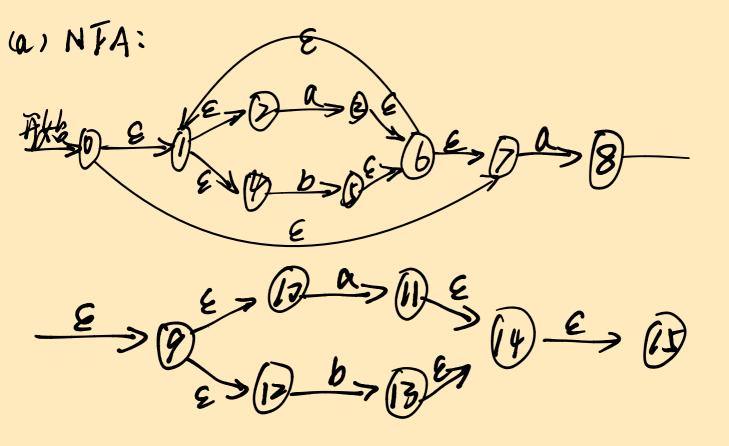


2.12 为下列正规式构造最简的 DFA。

(a) (a | b) * a (a | b)

(b) (a | b) *a (a | b) (a | b)

 $(c) (a | b)^* a (a | b) (a | b) (a | b)$



▶思考题: 猎人过河

猎人带羊、狼、菜过河,小船仅能装载猎人和另外一样物品。狼、羊不能单独待在一起。用状一起,羊、菜也不能单独待在一起。用状态转换图描述猎人的摆渡方案,并找出安全的方案来。

