

# 第二讲 非确定型有限自动机 与正则表达式

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# 非确定型有限自动机

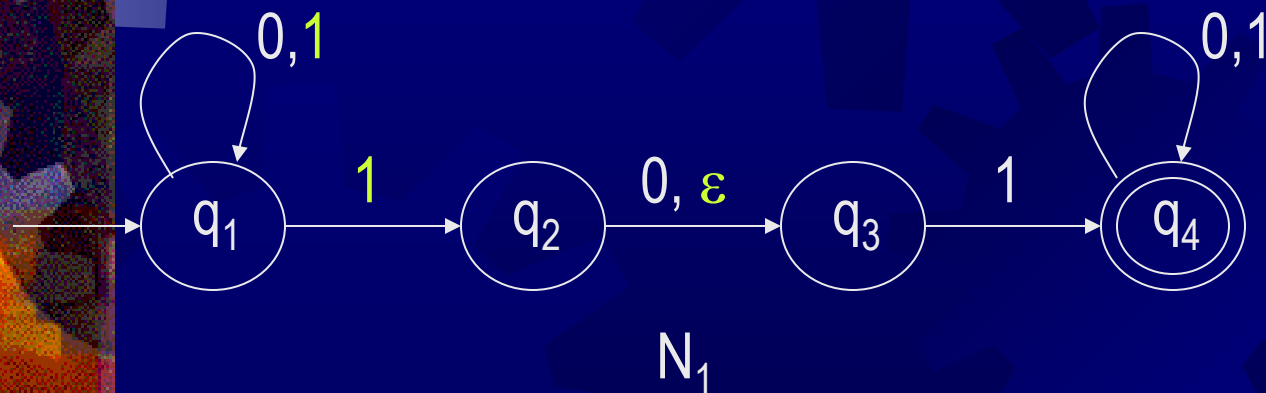
# 非确定性(nondeterminism)

## ★ 确定型(deterministic)计算

- ★ 下一个状态是唯一确定的

## ★ 非确定型(nondeterministic)计算

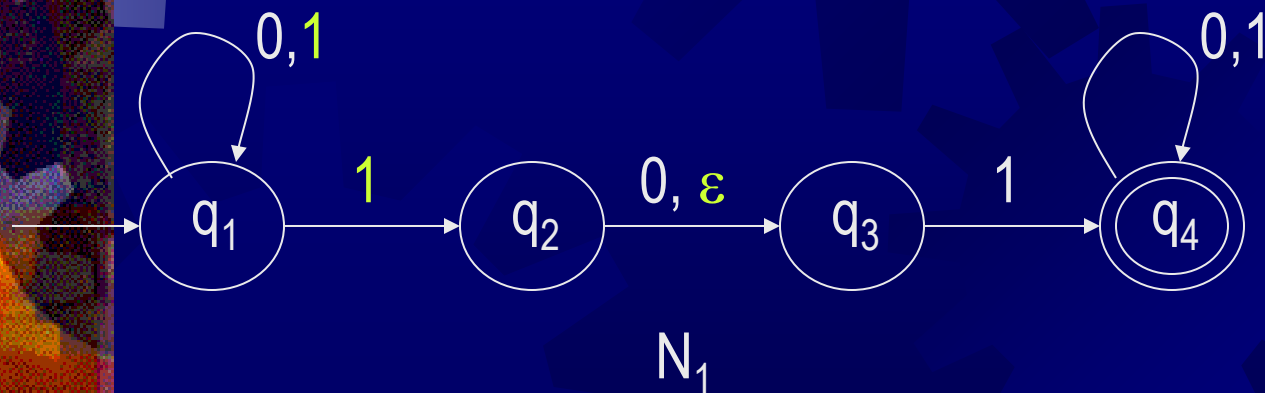
- ★ 下一个状态可以不唯一确定
- ★  $\epsilon$ 移动, 多种选择(含0种选择)



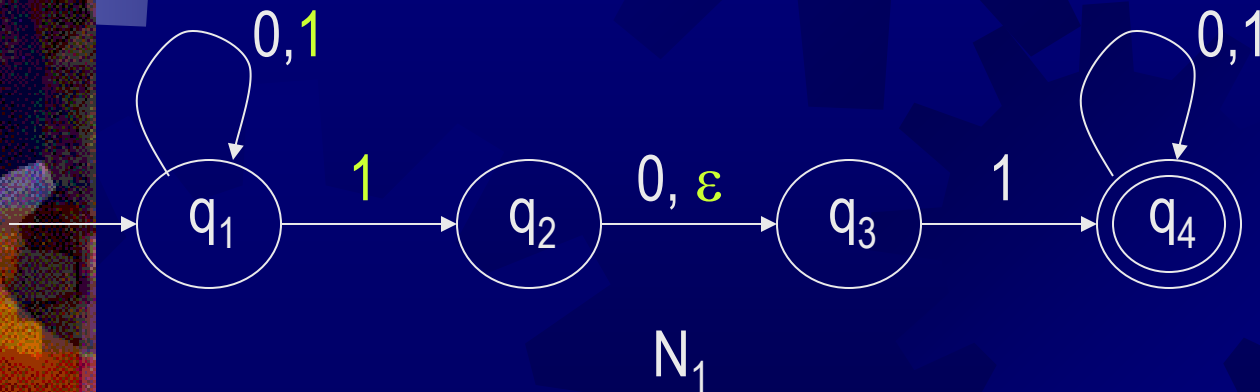
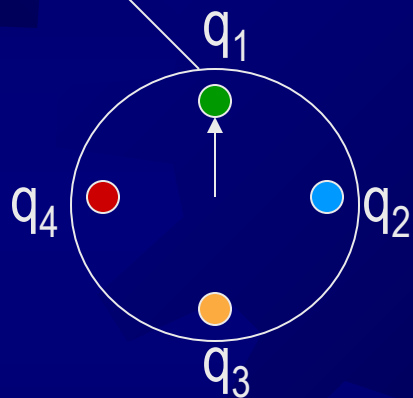
# 非确定型计算

## 非确定型计算

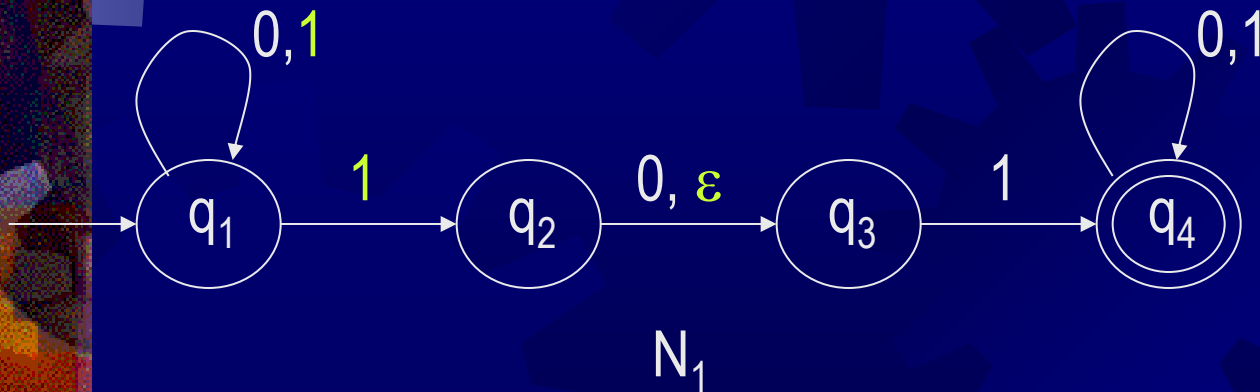
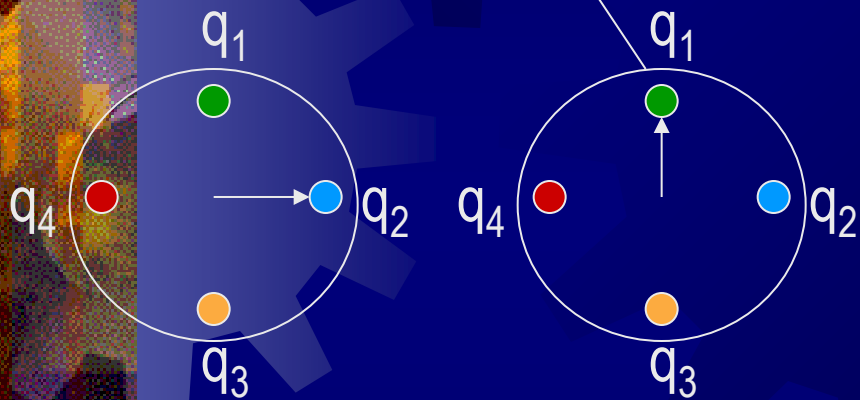
- $\epsilon$ 移动和多种选择产生不同备份
- 无法移动时, 该备份就消失
- 有一个备份接受, 整个计算就接受



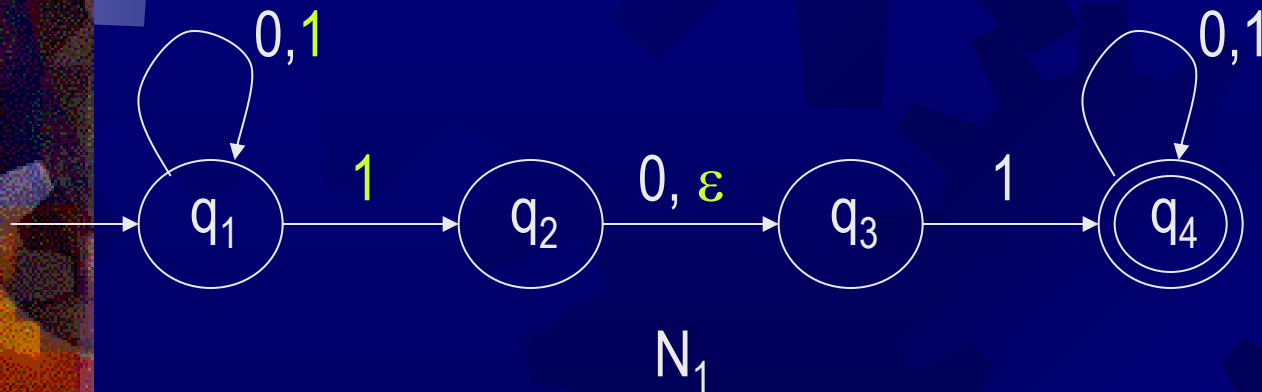
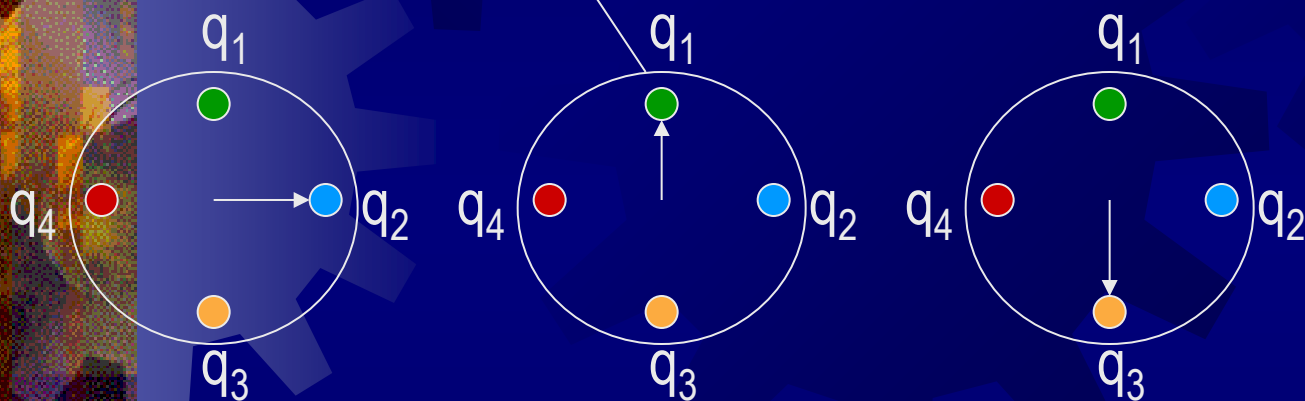
# $N_1$ 在 1101 上计算(0)



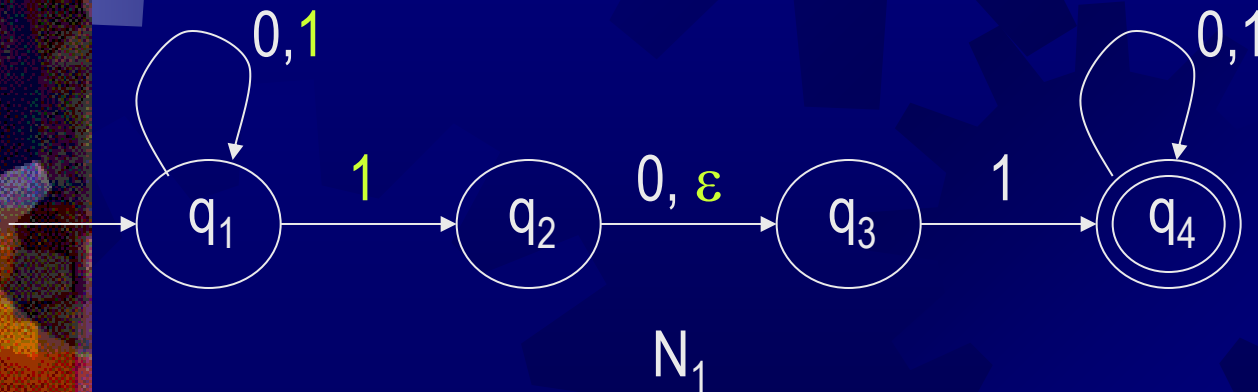
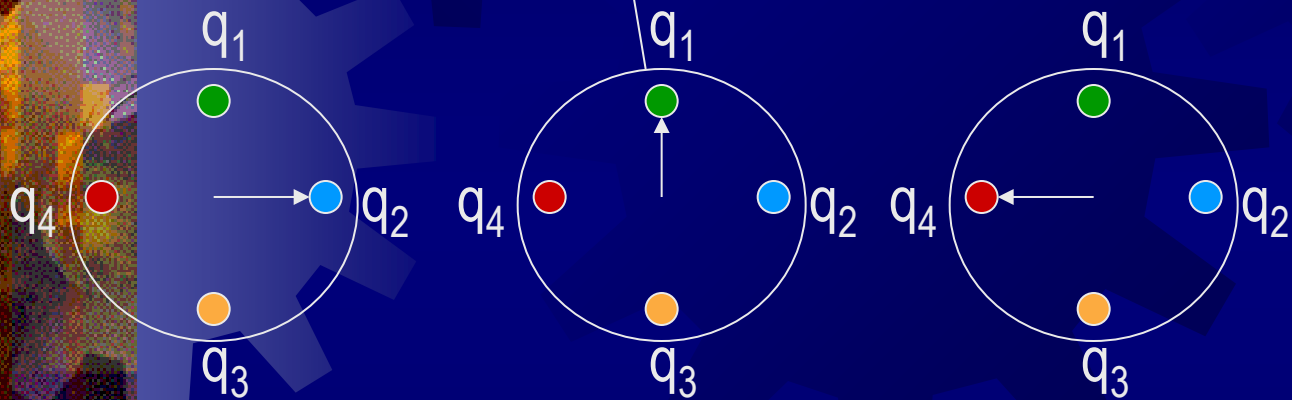
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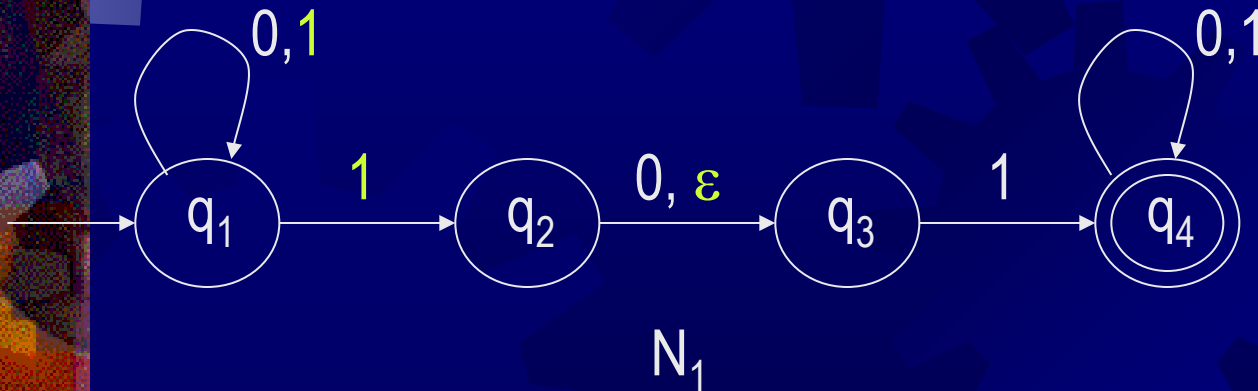
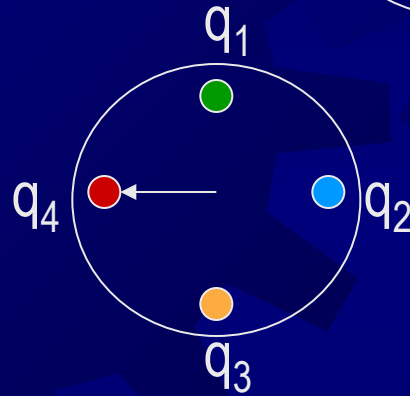
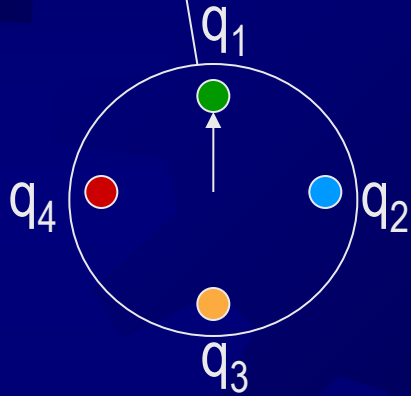
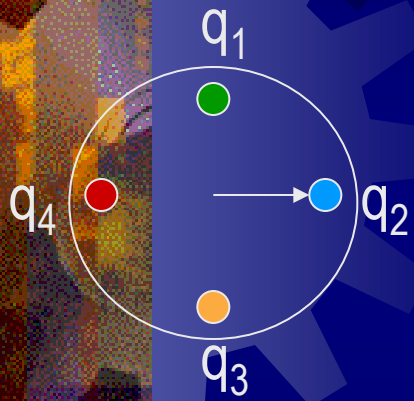
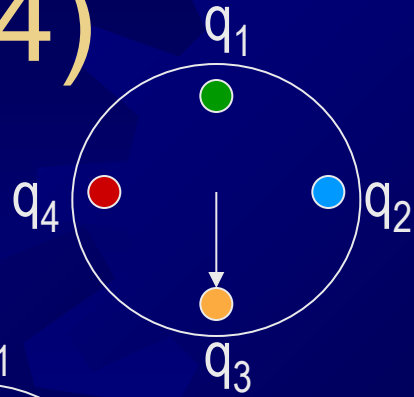
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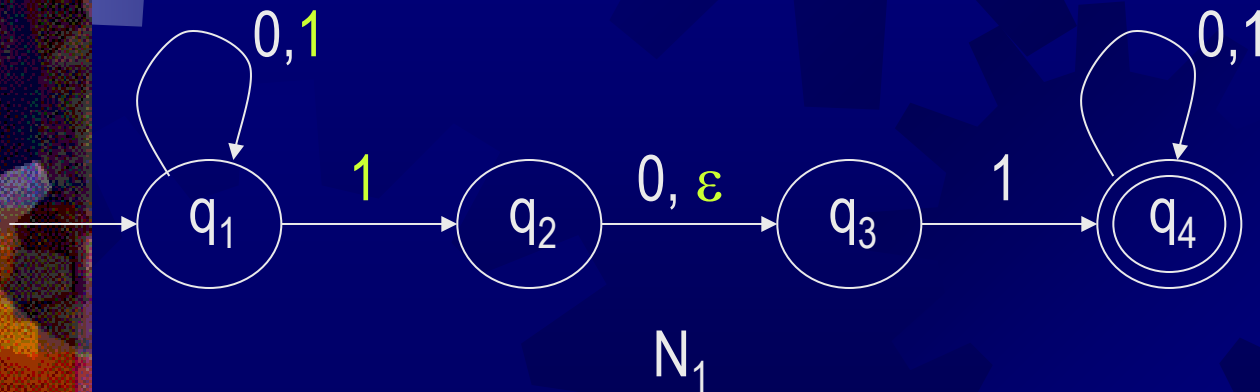
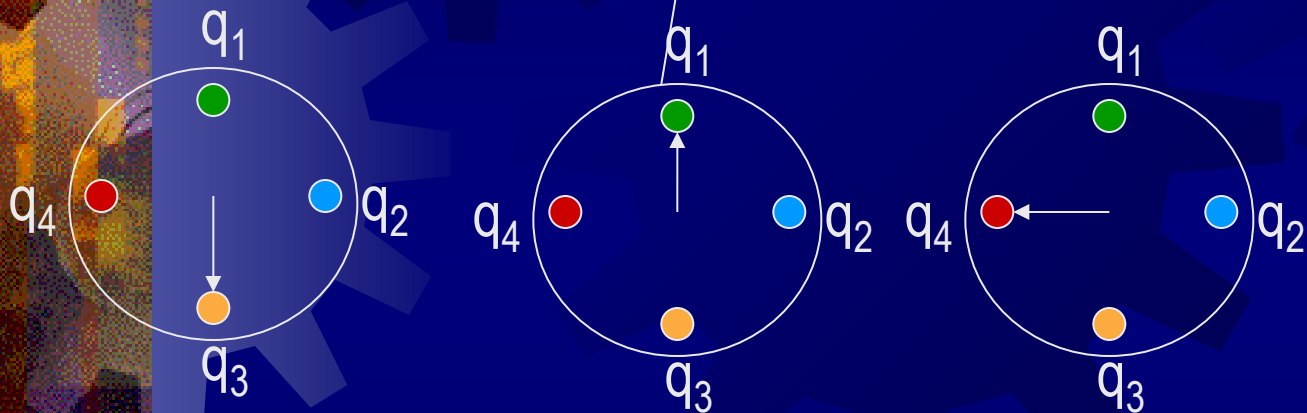
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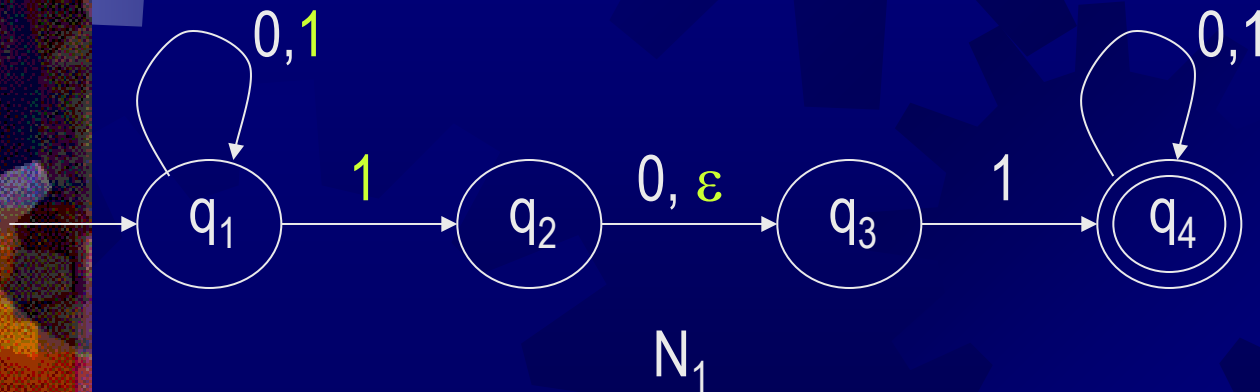
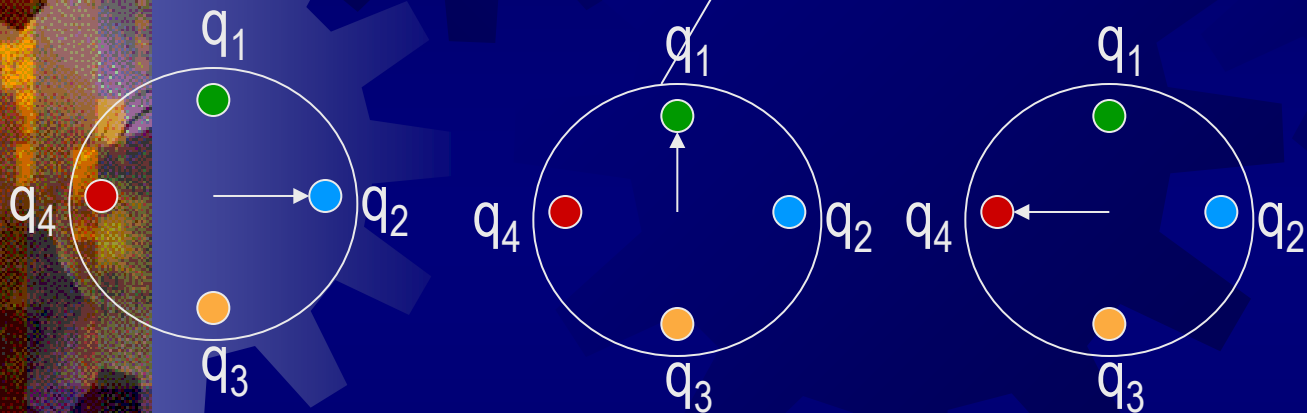
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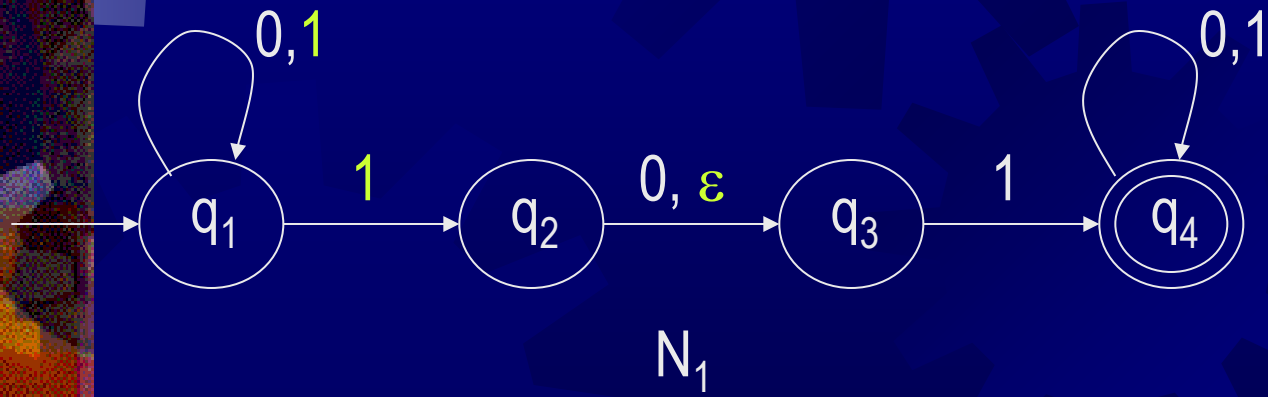
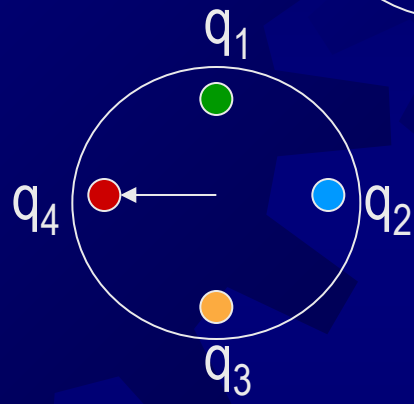
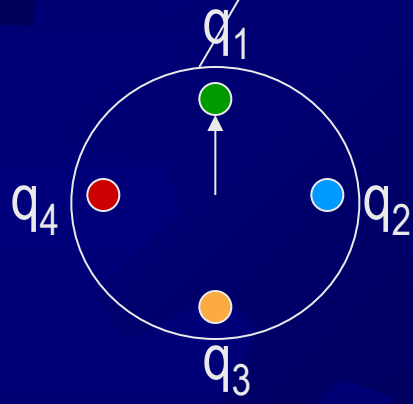
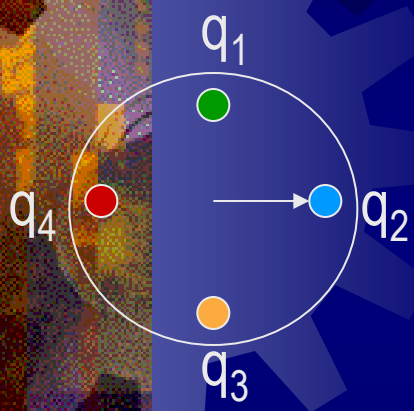
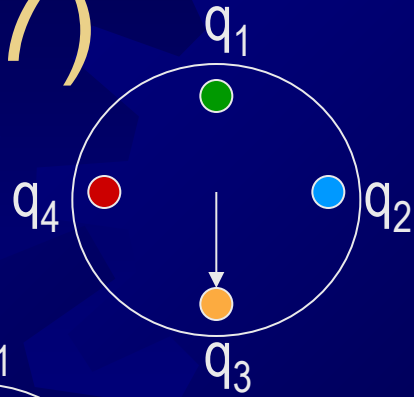
# $N_1$ 在 1101 上计算 (5)



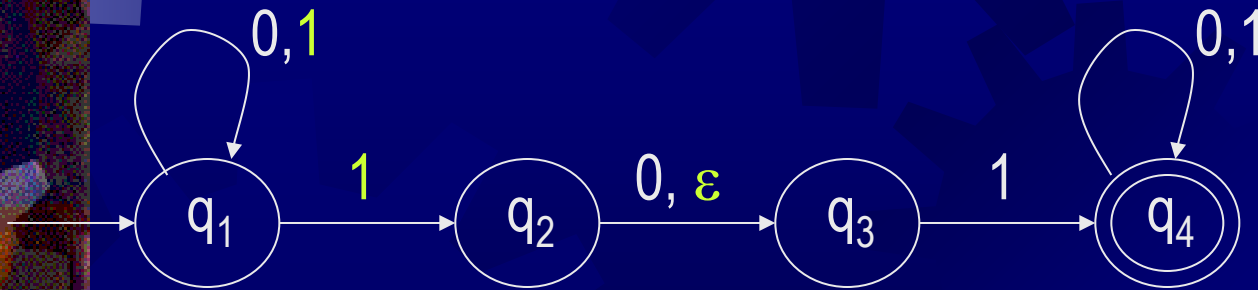
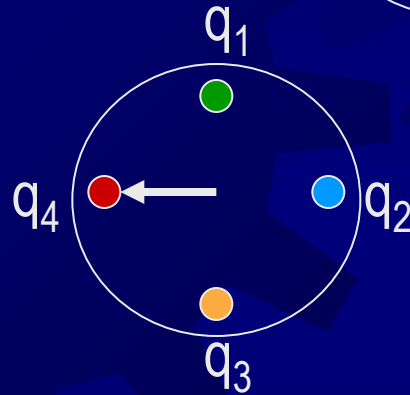
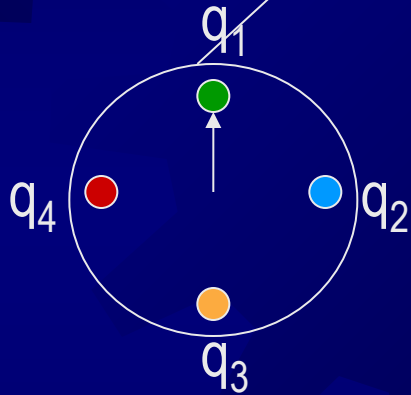
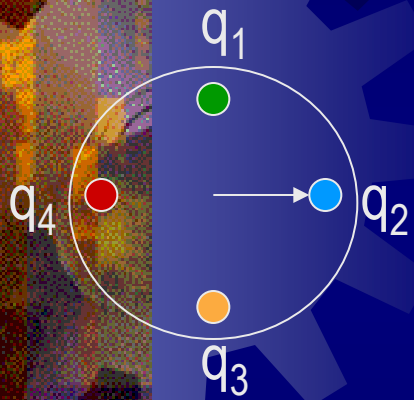
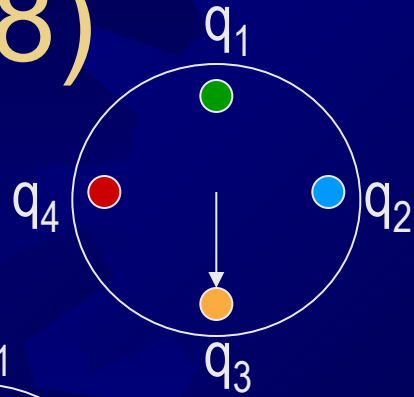
# $N_1$ 在 1101 上计算(6)



# $N_1$ 在 1101 上计算 (7)

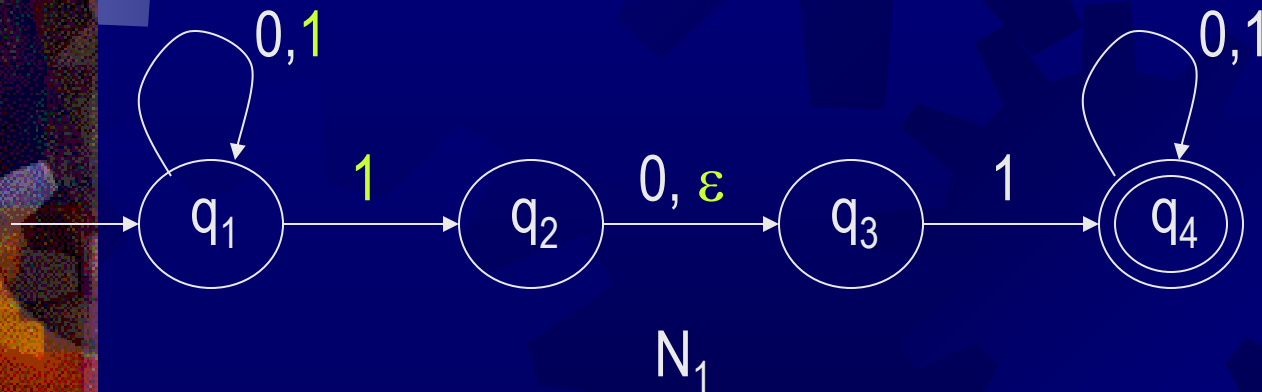
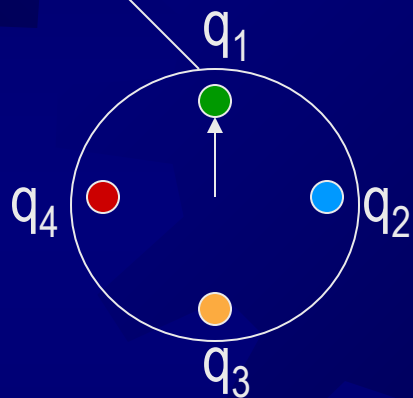


# $N_1$ 在 1101 上计算 (8)

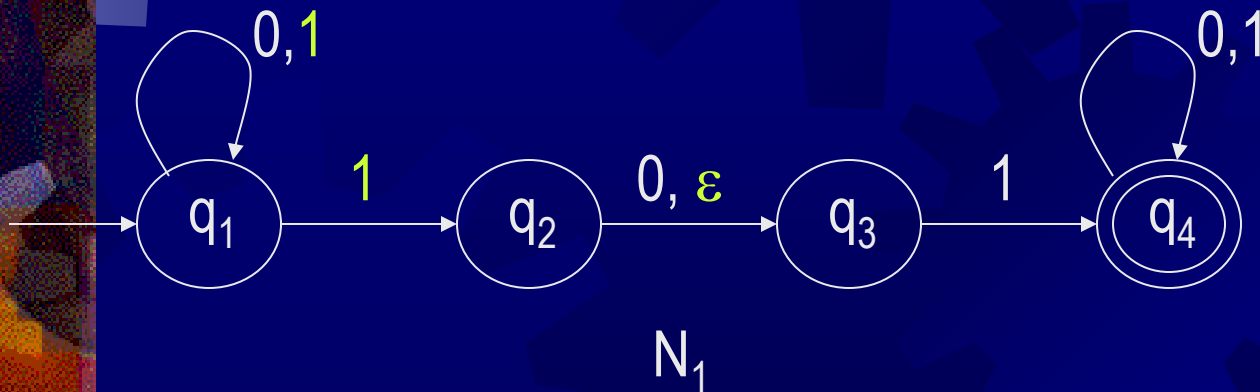
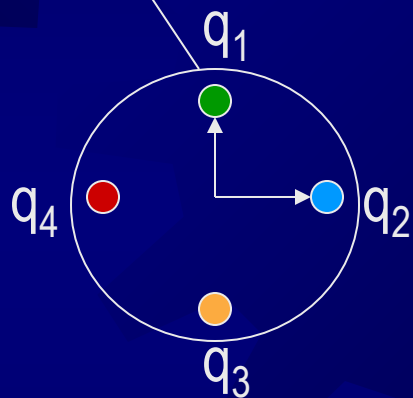


$N_1$

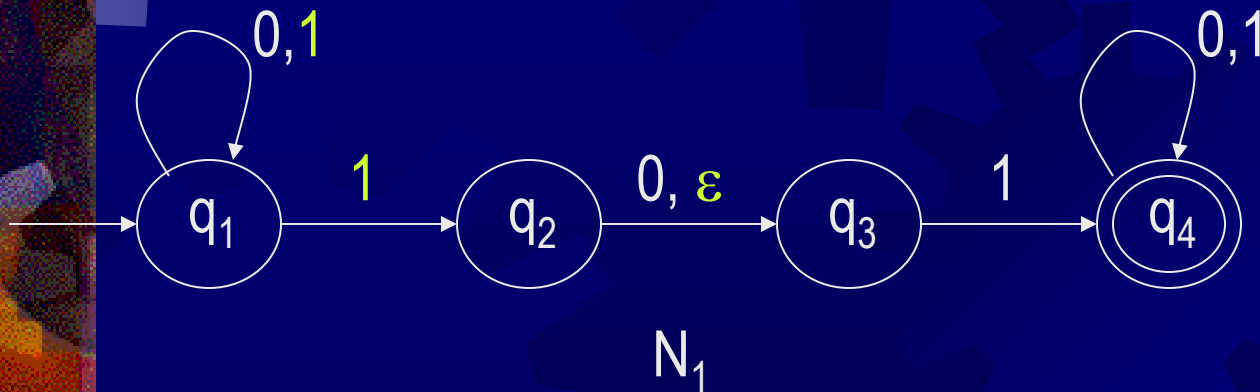
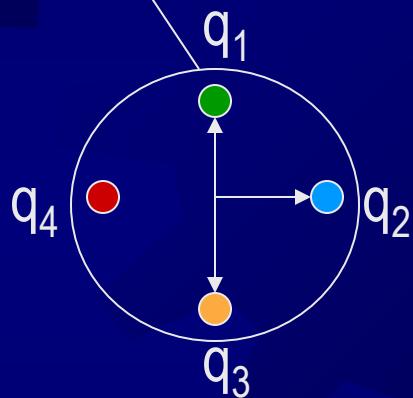
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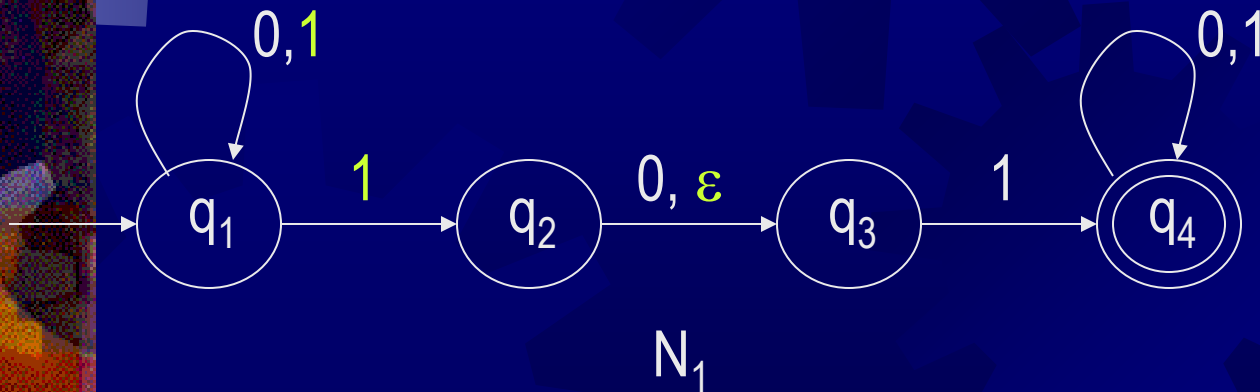
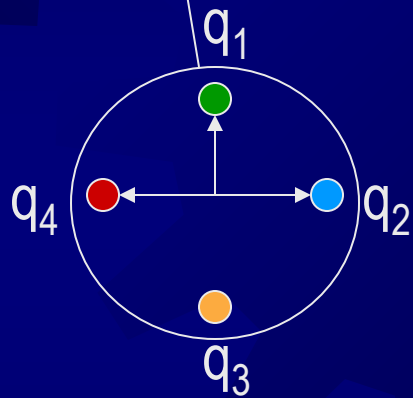
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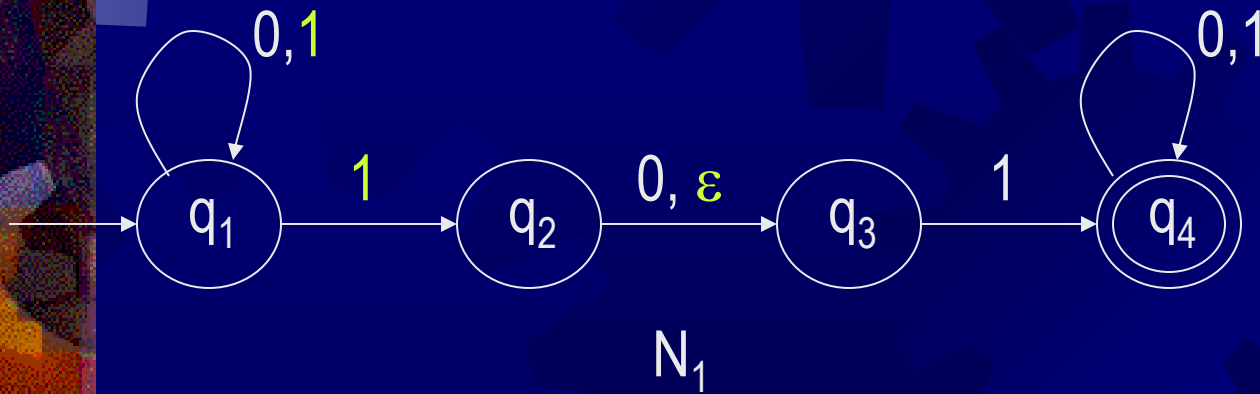
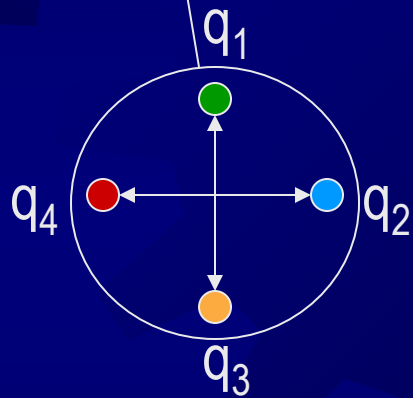
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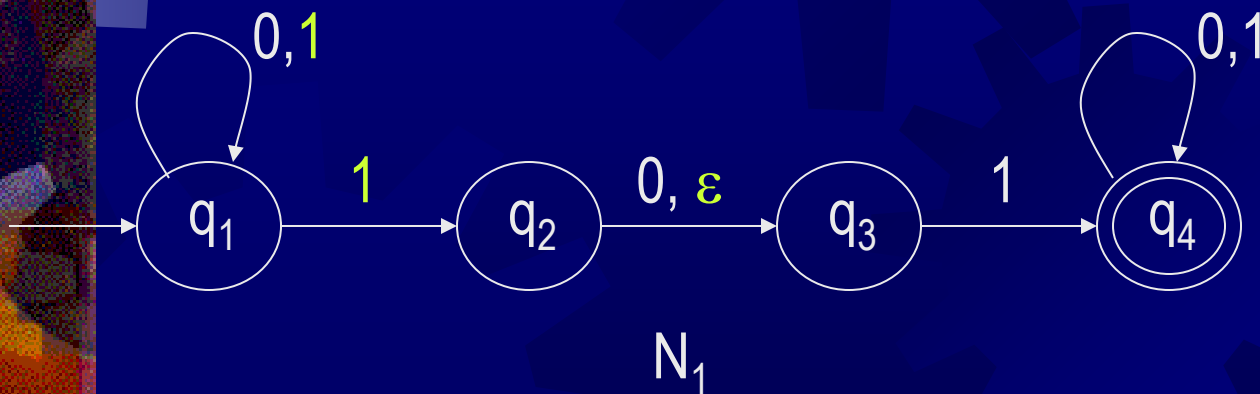
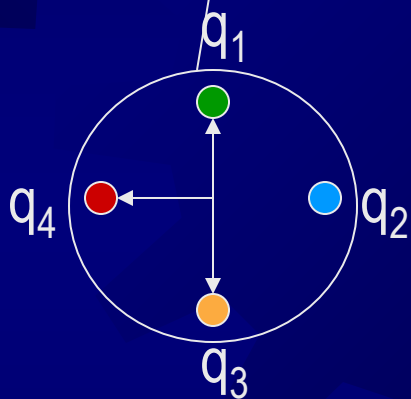
# $N_1$ 在 1101 上计算(3)



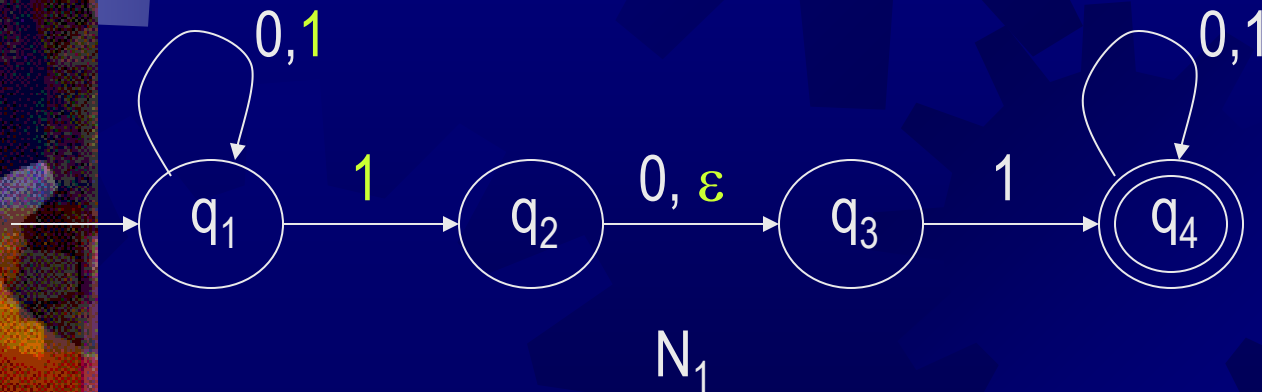
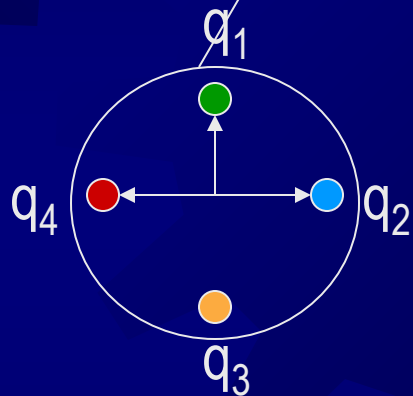
# $N_1$ 在 1101 上计算(4)



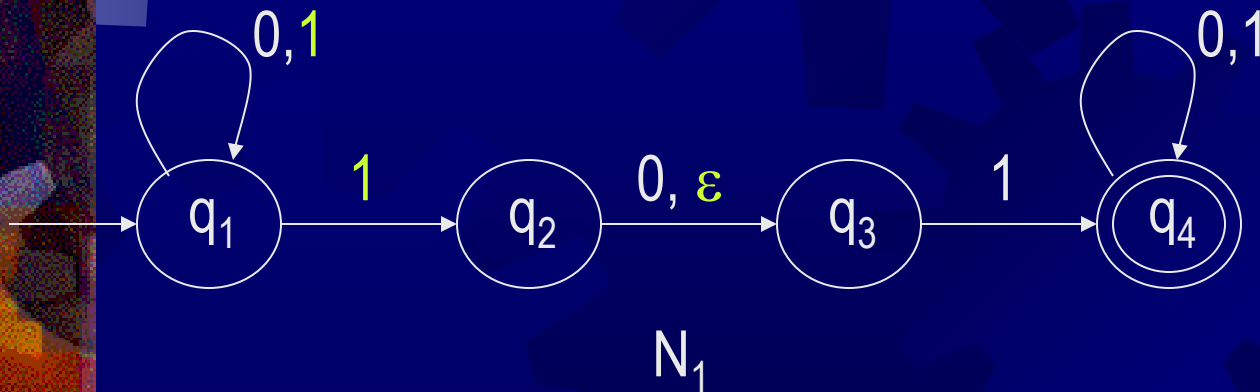
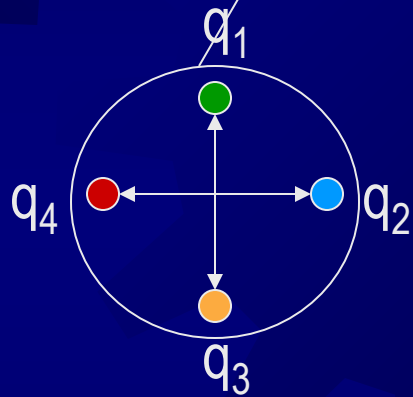
# $N_1$ 在 1101 上计算 (5)



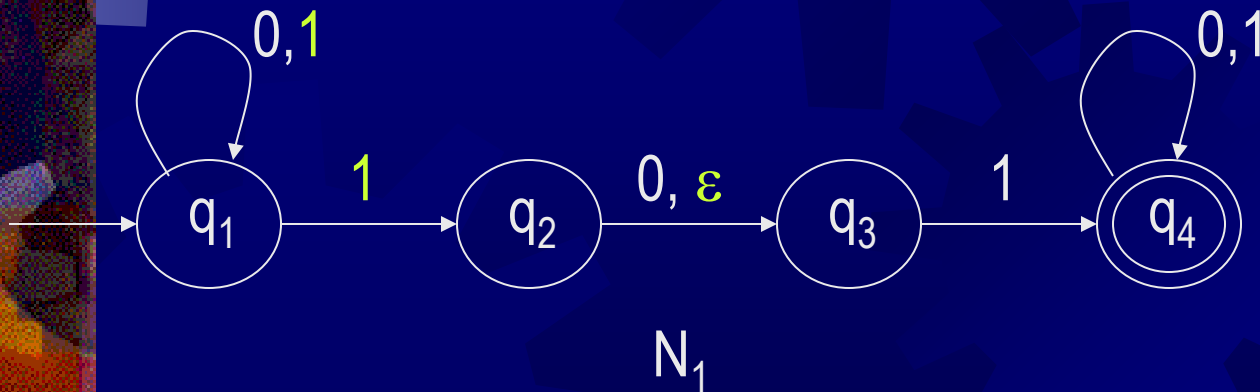
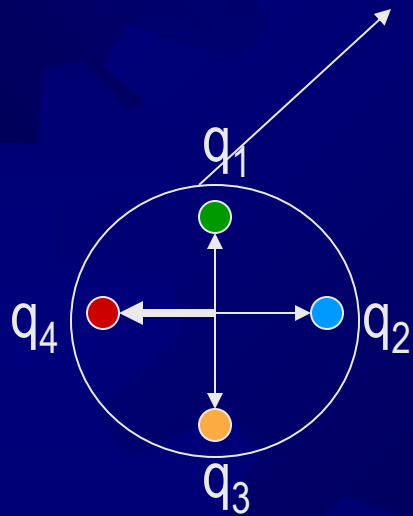
# $N_1$ 在 1101 上计算 (6)



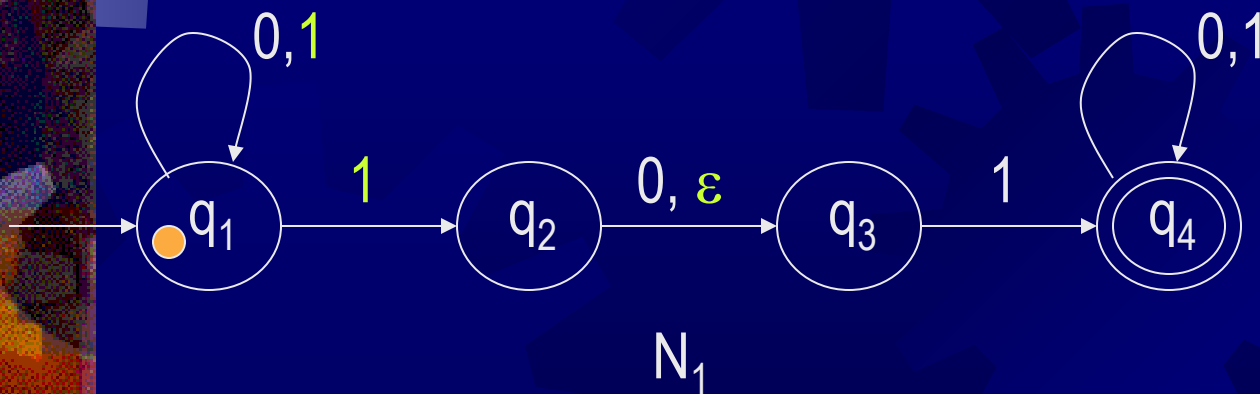
# $N_1$ 在 1101 上计算 (7)



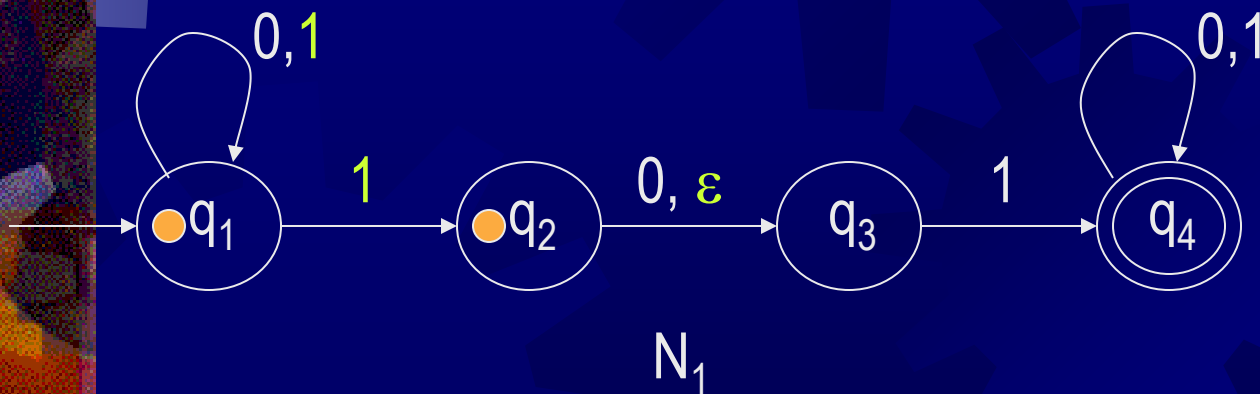
# $N_1$ 在 1101 上计算 (8)



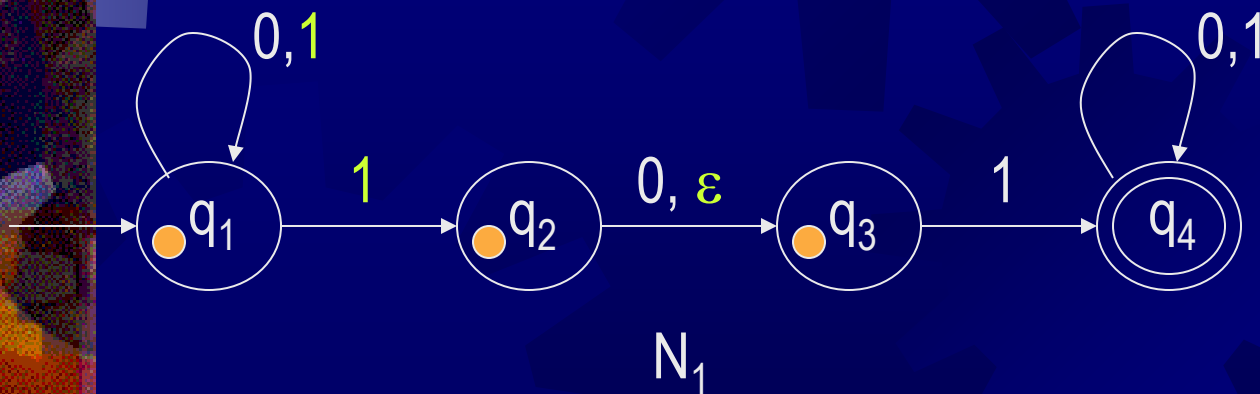
# $N_1$ 在 1101 上计算(0)



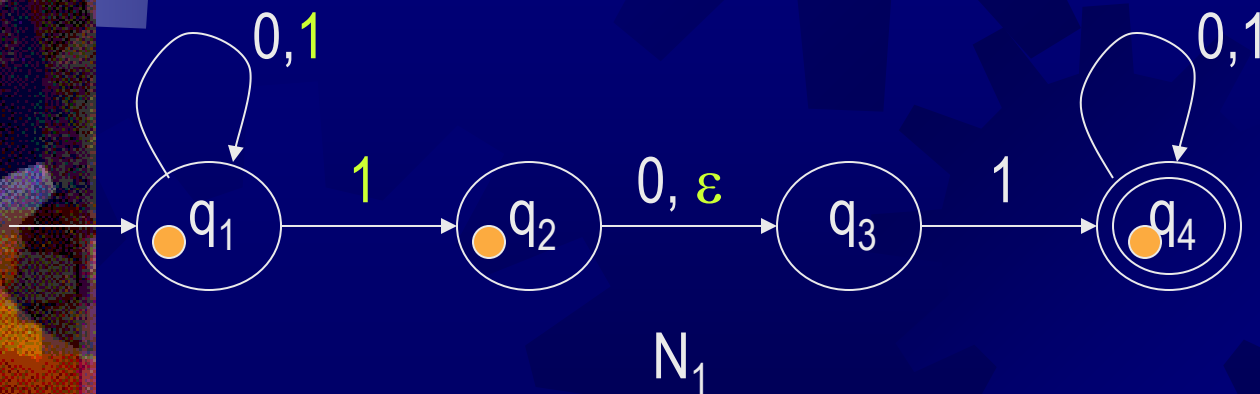
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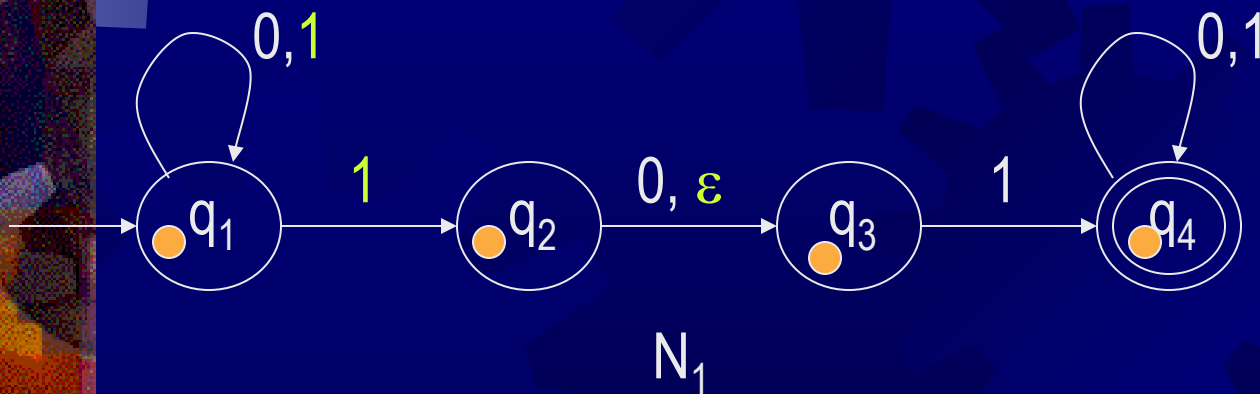
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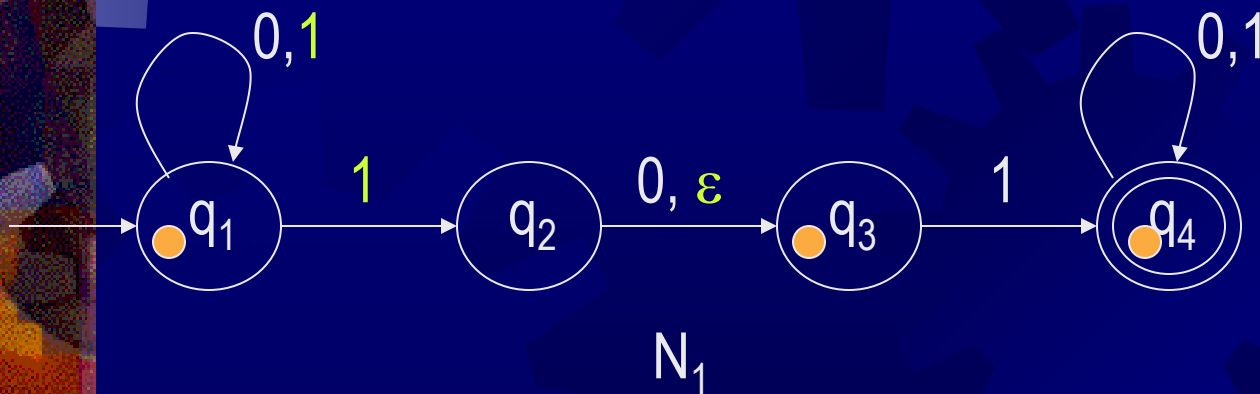
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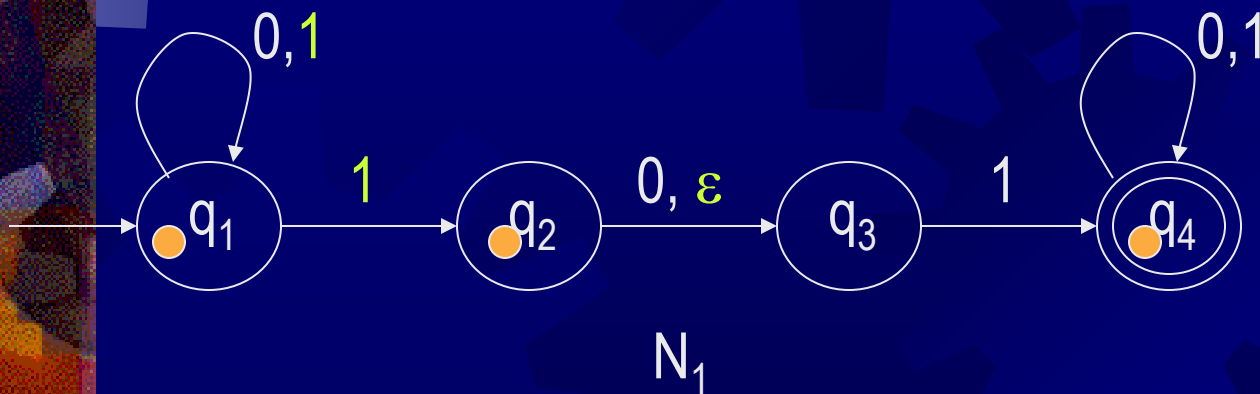
# $N_1$ 在 1101 上计算(4)



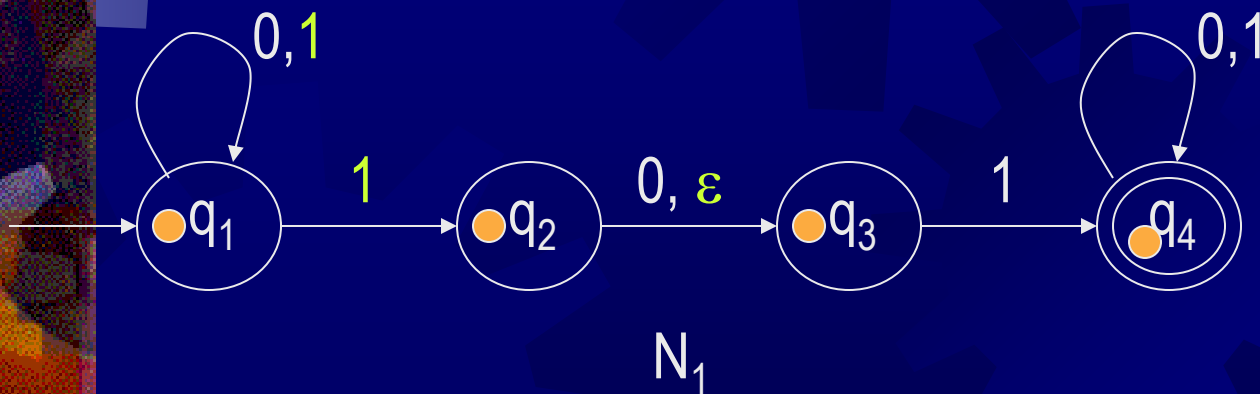
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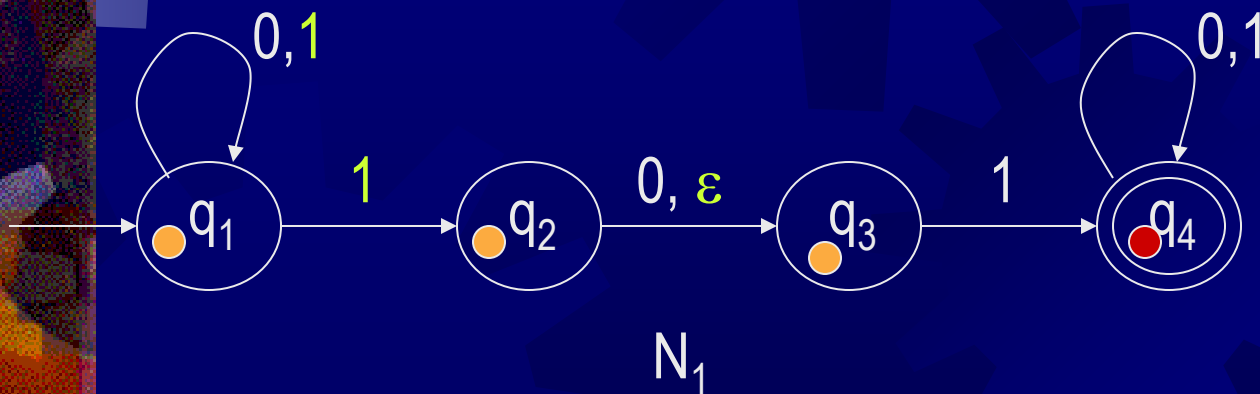
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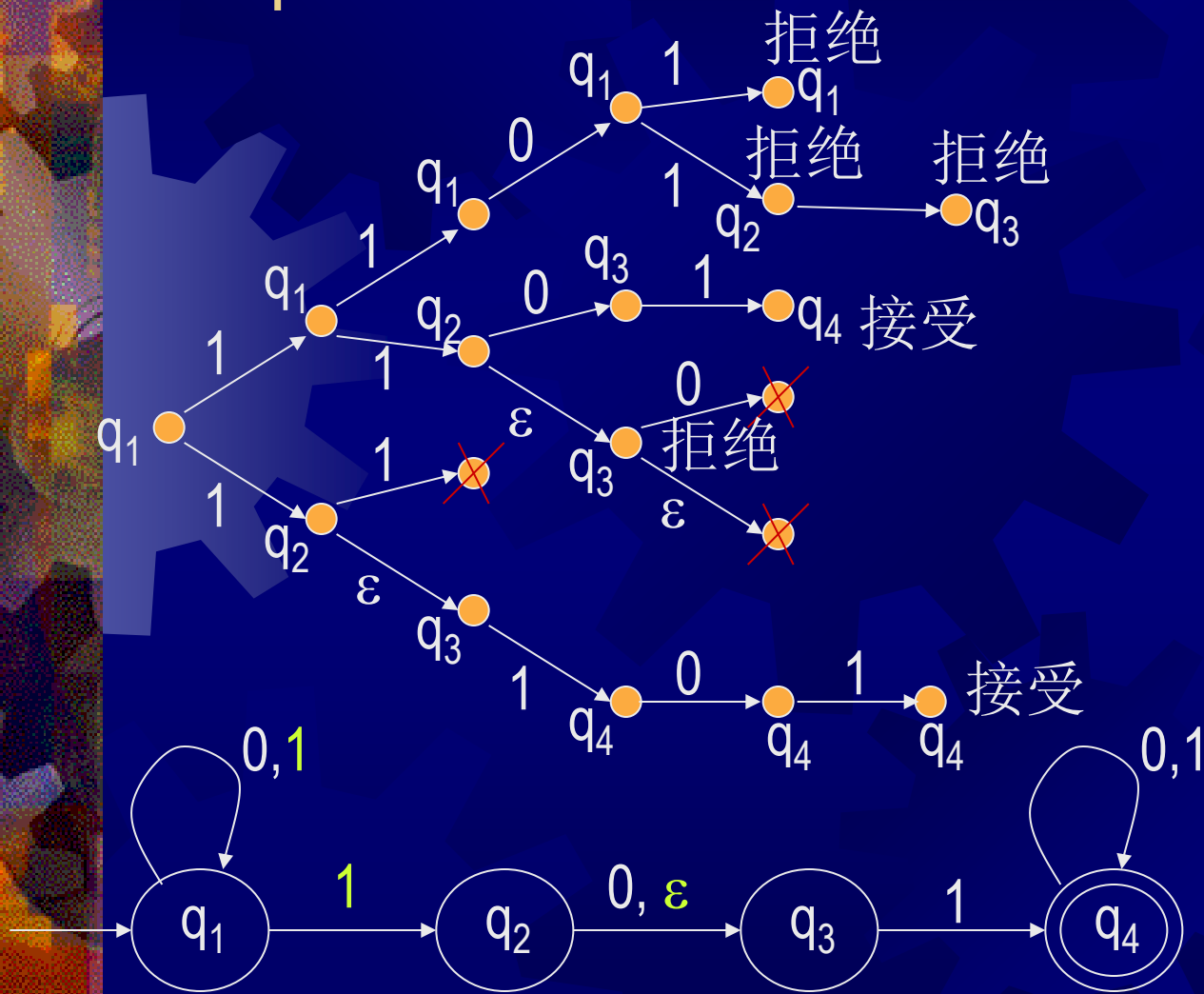
# $N_1$ 在 1101 上计算 (7)



# $N_1$ 在 1101 上计算(8)

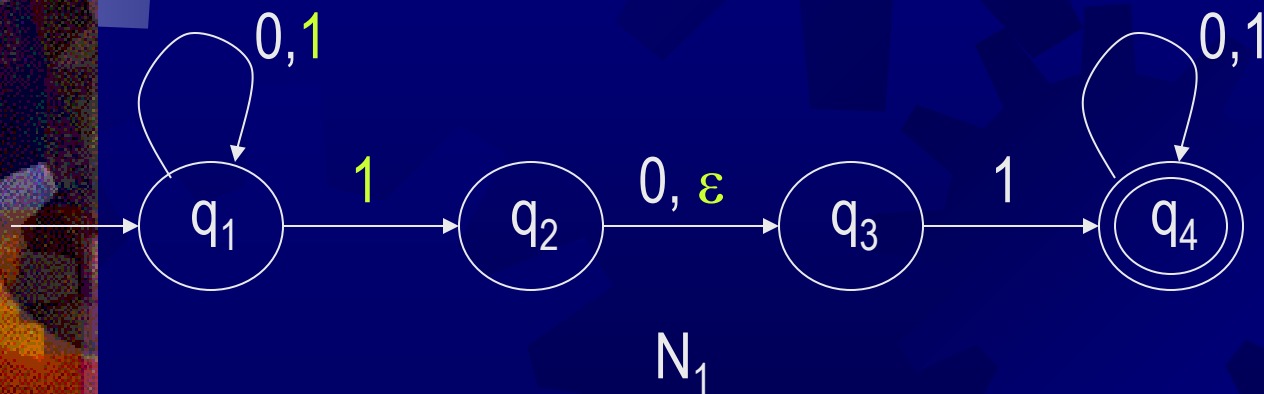


# $N_1$ 在 1101 上的计算树



# $N_1$ 接受的语言

$L(N_1) = \{w \mid w \text{包含子串} 101 \text{或} 11\}$



## 例2.14

- ★  $L(N_2) = \{w \mid w \text{ 倒数第3个字母为1}\}$   
 $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

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- ★  $L(N_2) = \{w \mid w \text{ 倒数第3个字母为1}\}$   
 $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$
- ★ 非确定型: 猜测倒数第3个字母

$q_1$

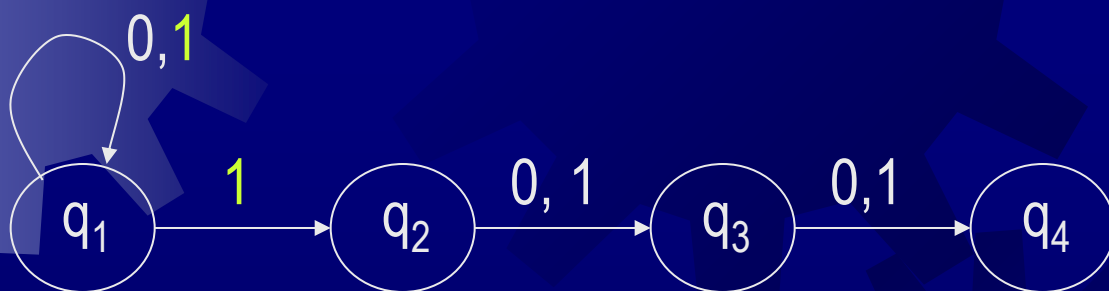
$q_2$

$q_3$

$q_4$

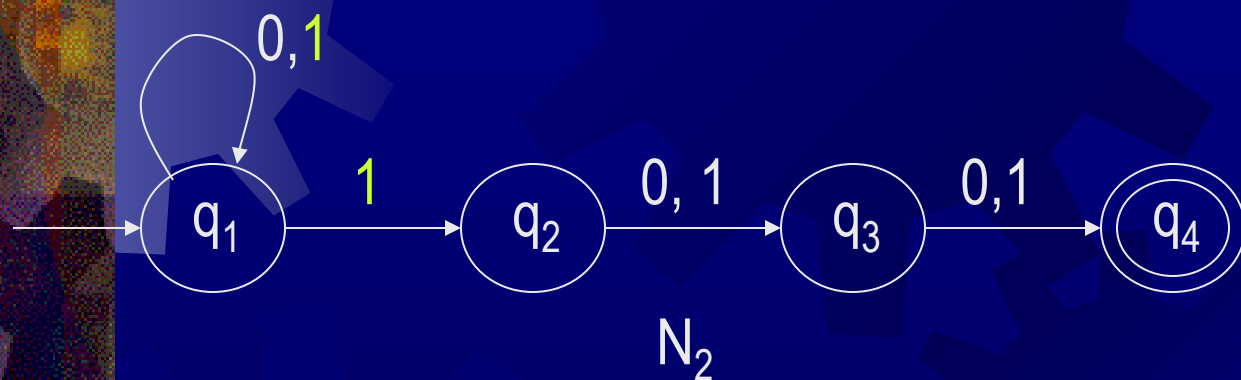
## 例2.14

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## 例2.14

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 $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$
- ★ 非确定型: 猜测倒数第3个字母



## 例2.14

★  $L(N_2) = \{w \mid w \text{ 倒数第3个字母为1}\}$

$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

★ 确定型: 记忆最后3个字母

$q_{000}$

$q_{100}$

$q_{010}$

$q_{110}$

$q_{001}$

$q_{101}$

$q_{011}$

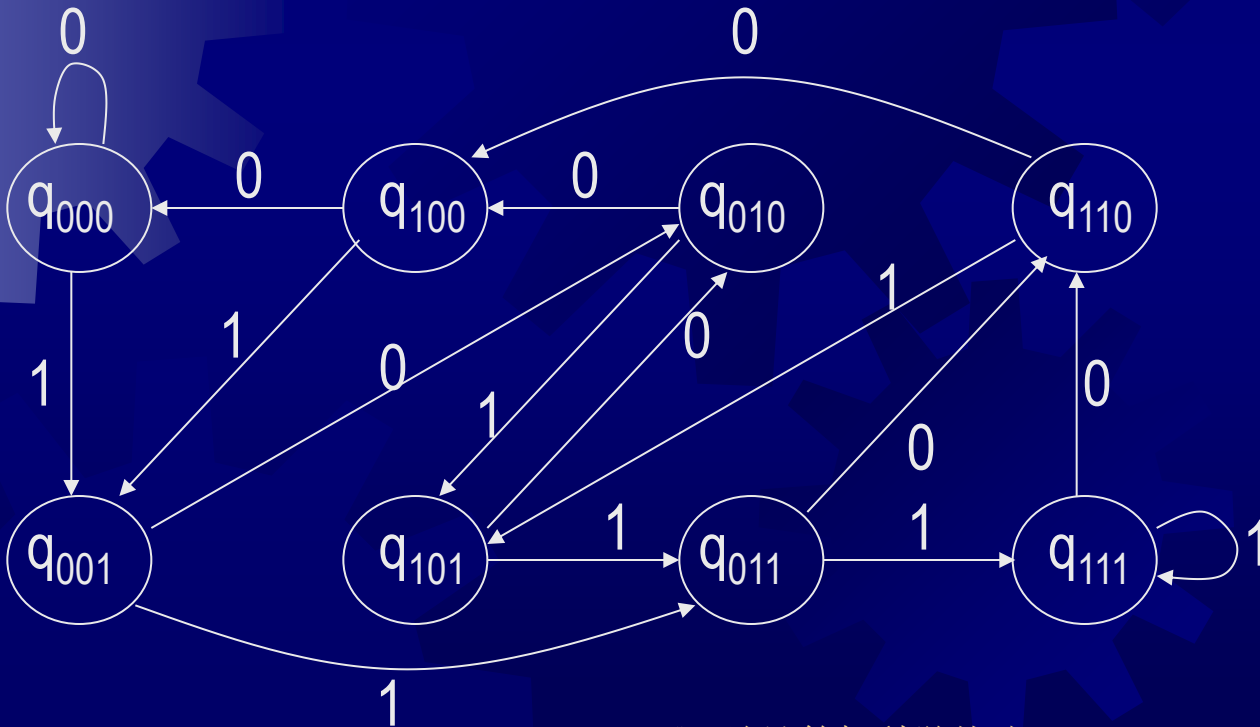
$q_{111}$

# 例2.14

★  $L(N_2) = \{w \mid w \text{ 倒数第3个字母为1}\}$

$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

★ 确定型：记忆最后3个字母

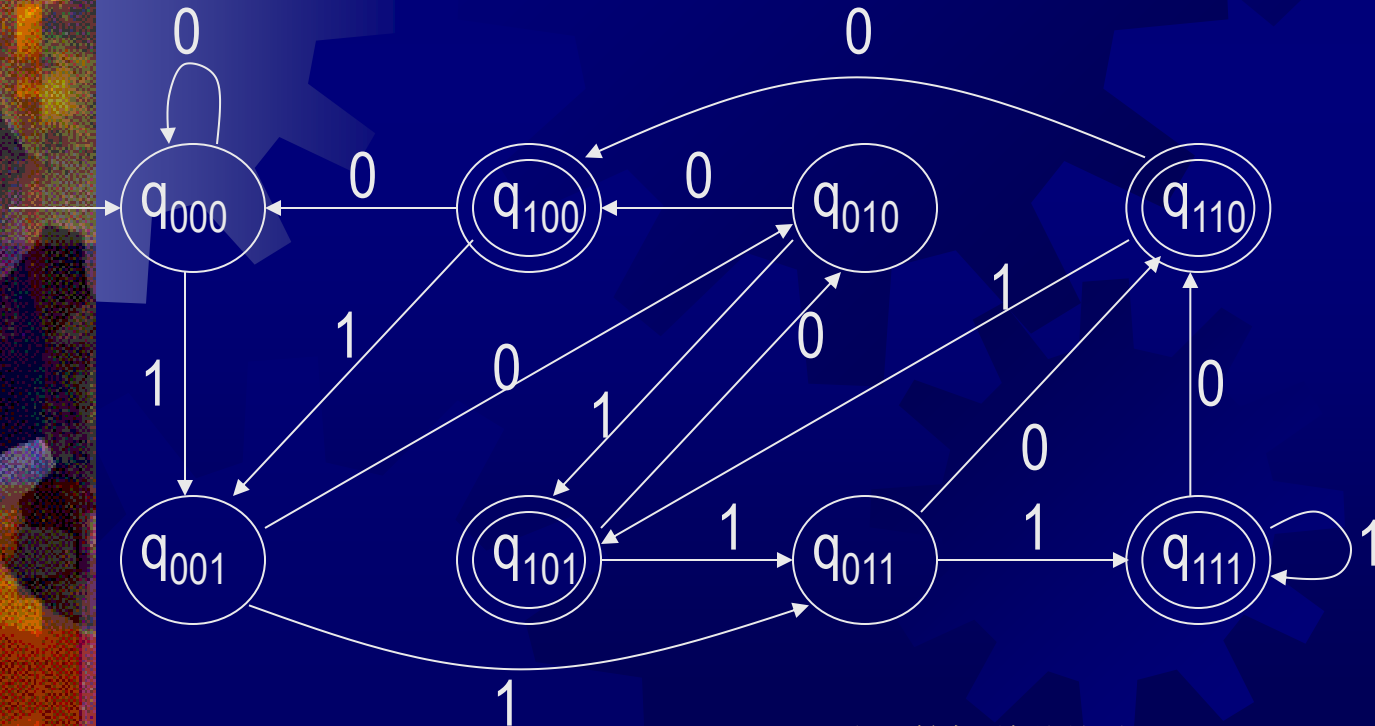


# 例2.14

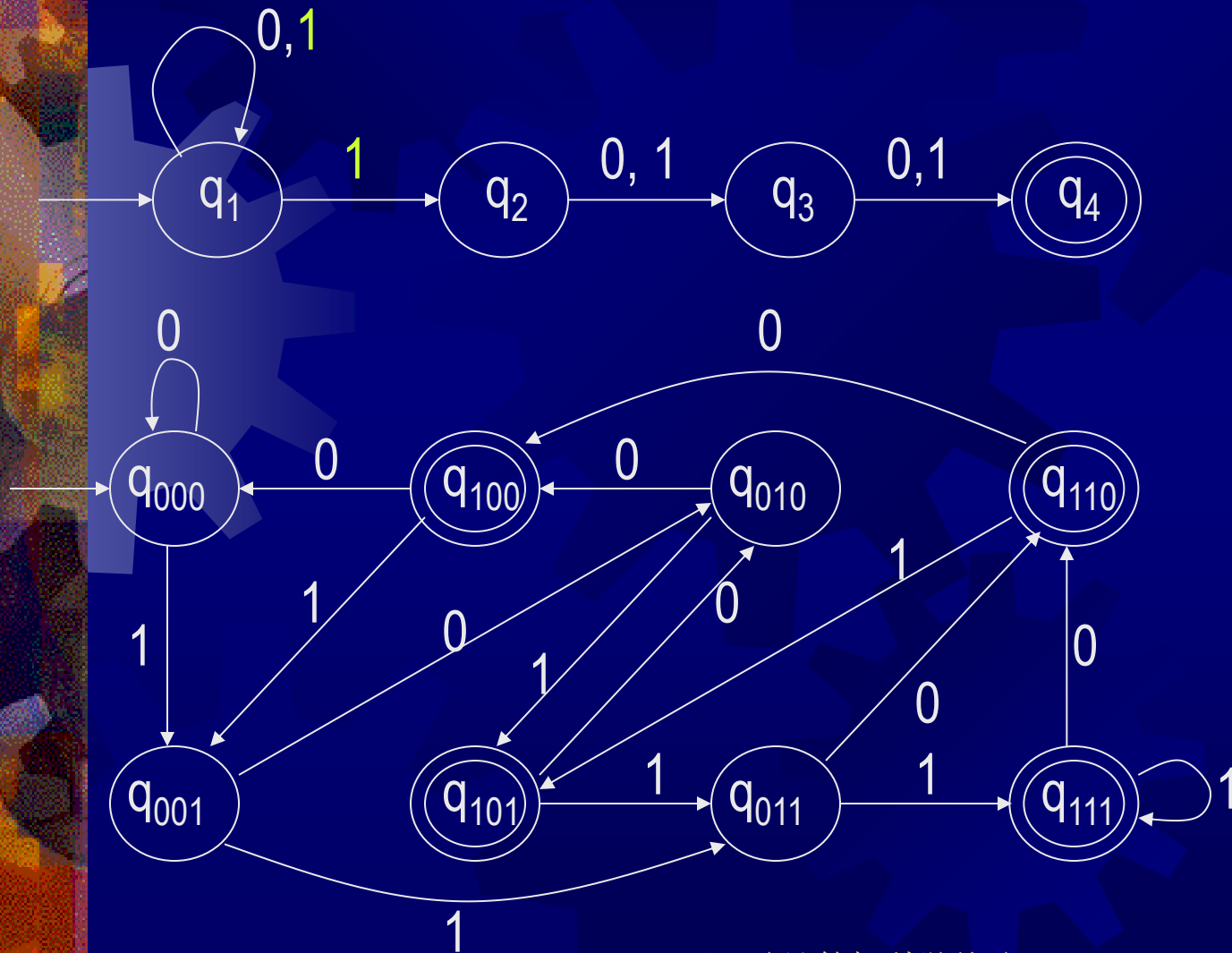
★  $L(N_2) = \{w \mid w \text{ 倒数第3个字母为1}\}$

$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

★ 确定型：记忆最后3个字母

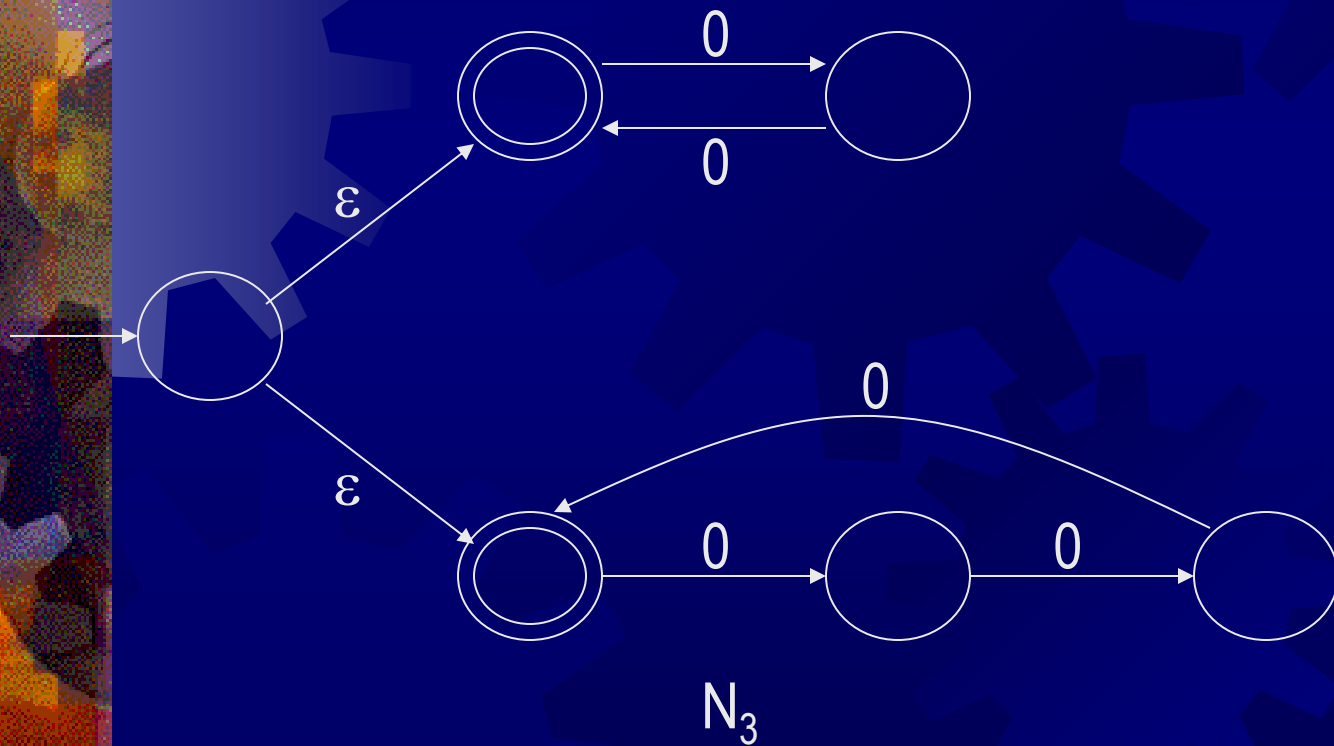


# 例2.14(比较)



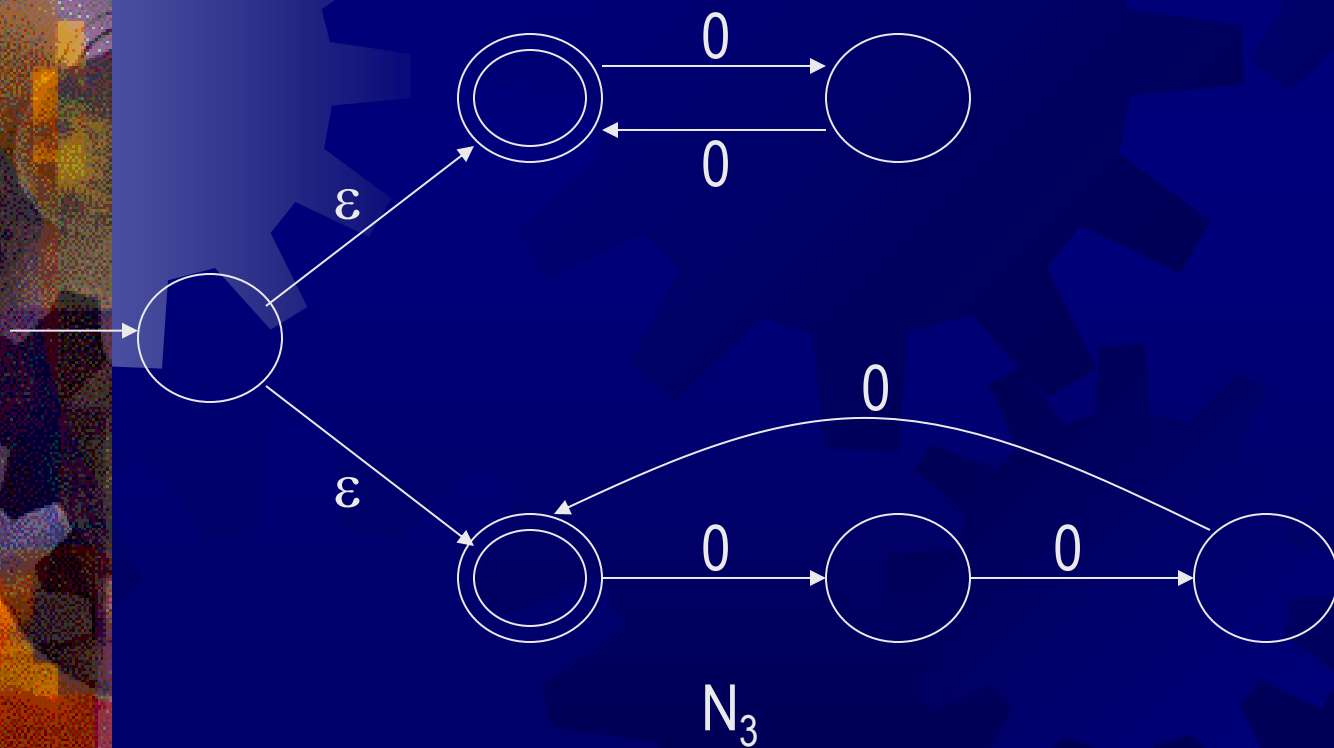
# 例2.15

一元字母表上语言称为  
筹码集(Tally Sets)



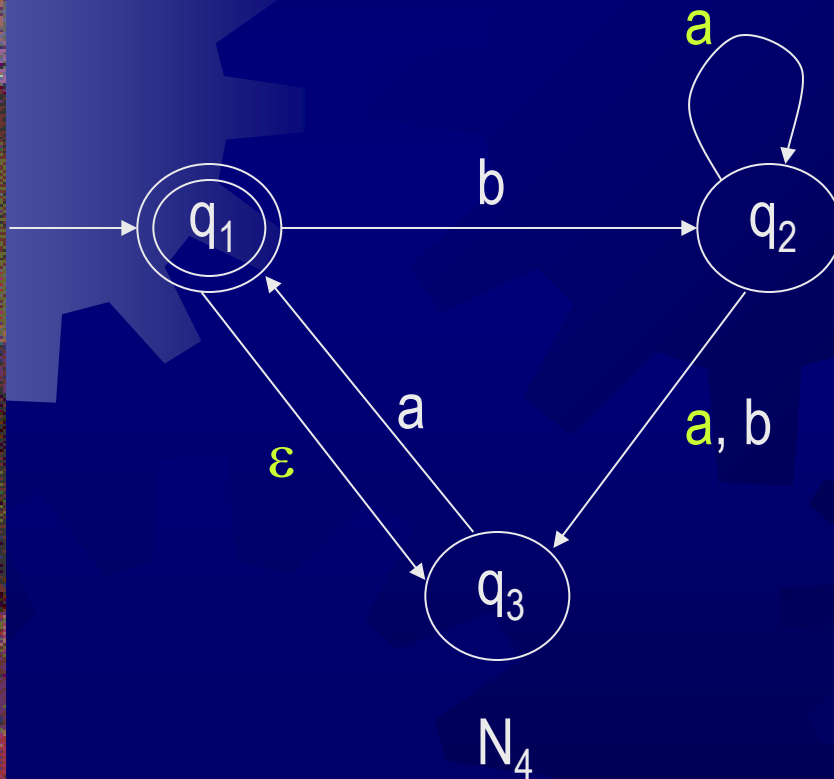
# 例2.15

★  $L(N_3) = \{ 0^k \mid k \text{ 是 } 2 \text{ 或 } 3 \text{ 的倍数} \}$



## 例2.16

- ★  $N_4$  接受  $\varepsilon, a, baba, baa,$   
拒绝  $b, bb, babba.$



# NFA的形式定义

★ 定义2.17: 非确定型有穷自动机

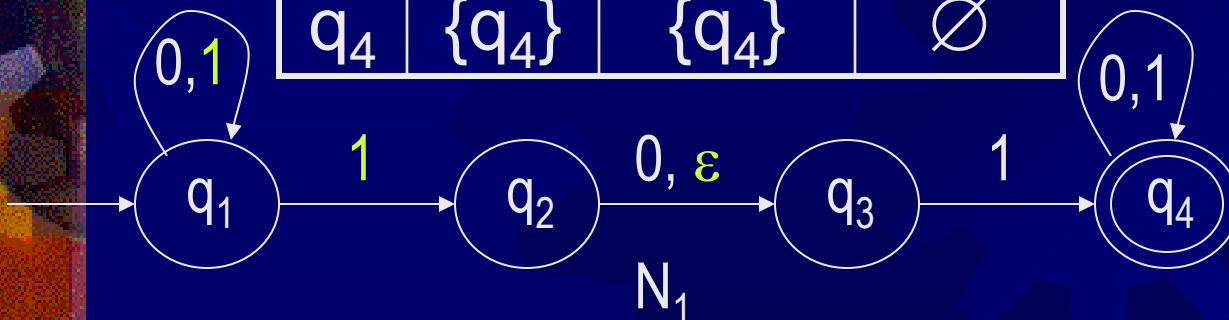
$N = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ , 其中

- ★  $Q$ : 有穷状态集
- ★  $\Sigma$ : 输入字母表; ( $\Sigma_\epsilon = \Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\}$ )
- ★  $\delta: Q \times \Sigma_\epsilon \rightarrow P(Q)$ , 转移函数
- ★  $q_0 \in Q$ : 初始状态
- ★  $F \subseteq Q$ : 接受状态(终结状态)

# 例2.18

★  $N_1 = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_1, F)$ ;  $Q = \{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$ ;  
 $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$ ;  $F = \{q_4\}$ ;  $\delta$ 表

	0	1	$\varepsilon$
$q_1$	$\{q_1\}$	$\{q_1, q_2\}$	$\emptyset$
$q_2$	$\{q_3\}$	$\emptyset$	$\{q_3\}$
$q_3$	$\emptyset$	$\{q_4\}$	$\emptyset$
$q_4$	$\{q_4\}$	$\{q_4\}$	$\emptyset$



# NFA计算的形式定义

★ NFA  $N=(Q,\Sigma,\delta,q_0,F)$

● 输入  $w=w_1w_2\dots w_m$

★ 计算: 状态序列  $r_0,r_1,\dots,r_m$

●  $r_0=q_0$

●  $r_{i+1} \in \delta(r_i, w_{i+1})$  ( $i=0,1,\dots,m-1$ )

★ 接受计算:

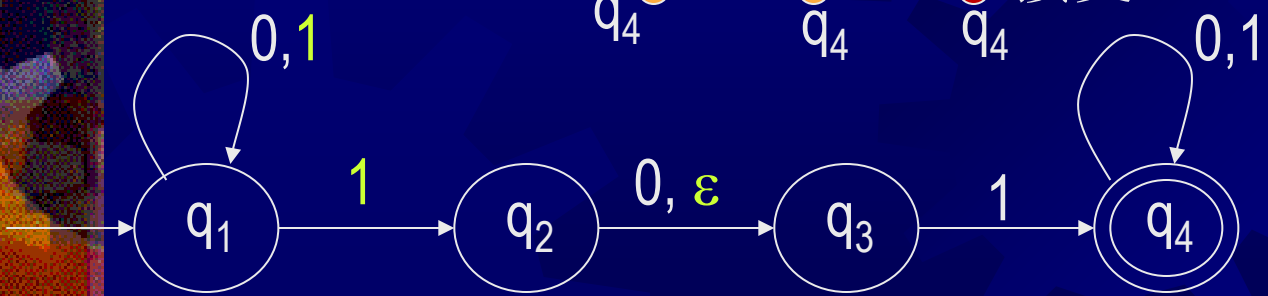
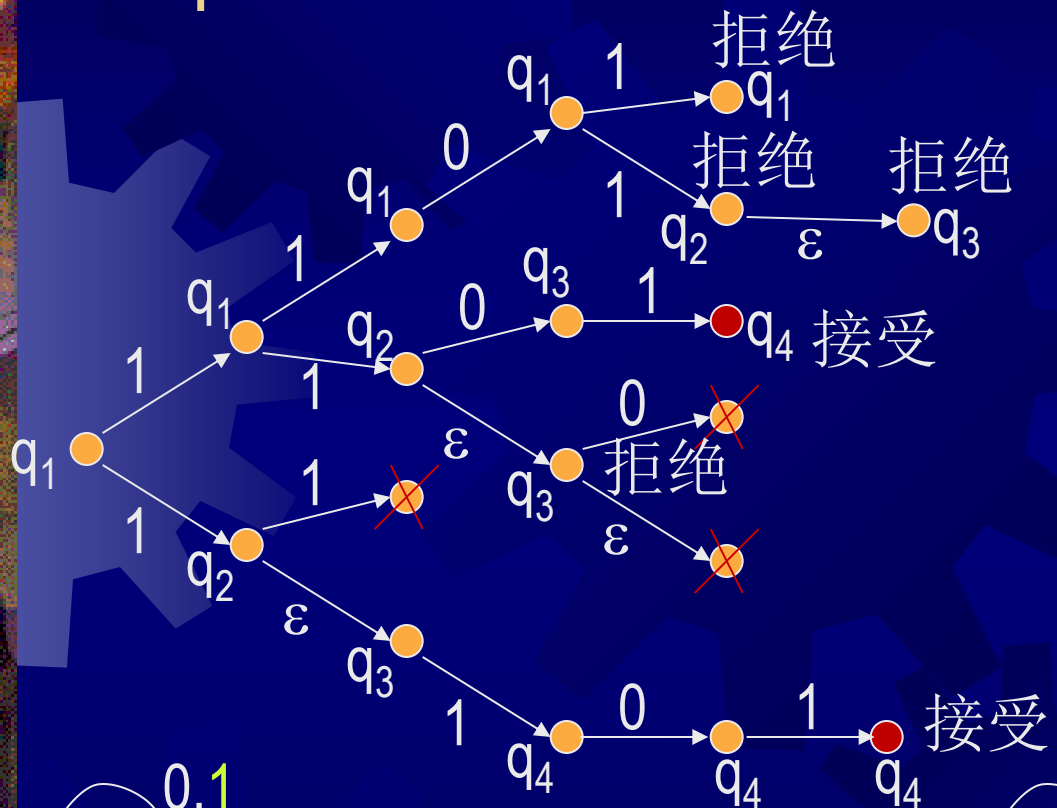
●  $r_m \in F$

★ M接受w: 存在接受计算

●  $L(M)=\{x \mid M \text{接受} x\}$

# $N_1$ 在 1101 上的计算

- 计算1:  $q_1, q_1, q_1, q_1, q_1$
- 计算2:  $q_1, q_1, q_1, q_1, q_2$
- 计算3:  $q_1, q_1, q_1, q_1, q_2, q_3$
- 计算4:  $q_1, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4$
- 计算5:  $q_1, q_1, q_2, q_3$
- 计算6:  $q_1, q_2$
- 计算7:  $q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_4, q_4$



# NFA与DFA的等价性

★ 等价: 两台机器识别同样的语言.

# NFA与DFA的等价性

- ★ 等价: 两台机器识别同样的语言.
- ★ 定理**2.19**: 每台NFA都有等价DFA.

# NFA与DFA的等价性

★ 定理2.19: 每台NFA都有等价DFA.

★ 证明思路:

● 给定NFA, 构造等价DFA

● 用DFA模拟NFA

● DFA记住NFA的所有分支

● 设NFA有 $k$ 个状态,

则共有 $2^k$ 个不同状态子集合

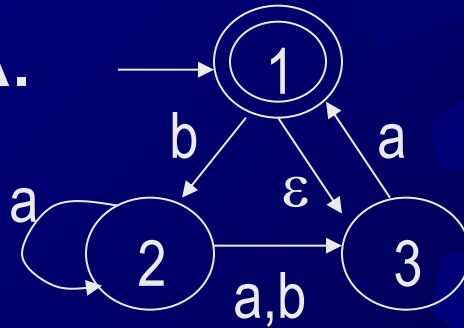
●  $\epsilon$ 闭包:

● 对每个状态子集合, 经 $\epsilon$ 移动  
可到达的新状态子集合

## 例2.21(续例2.16)

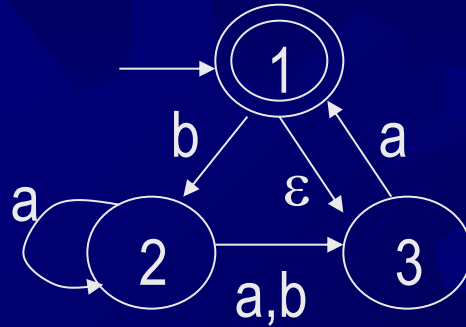
★  $N_4 = (\{1,2,3\}, \{a,b\}, \delta, 1, \{1\})$

求等价的DFA.



# 例2.21

✦ 写出子集状态



$\emptyset$

{1}

{2}

{1,2}

{3}

{1,3}

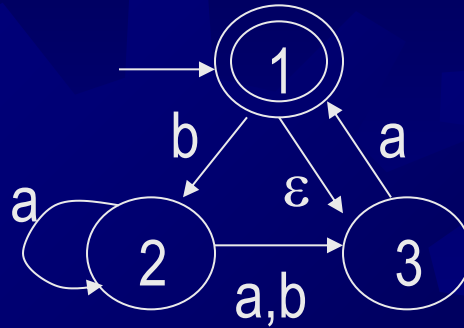
{2,3}

{1,2,3}

# 例2.21

★ 求 $\epsilon$ 闭包

$$E(\{1\}) = \{1, 3\}$$



$\emptyset$

$\{1\}$

$\{2\}$

$\{1,2\}$

$\{3\}$

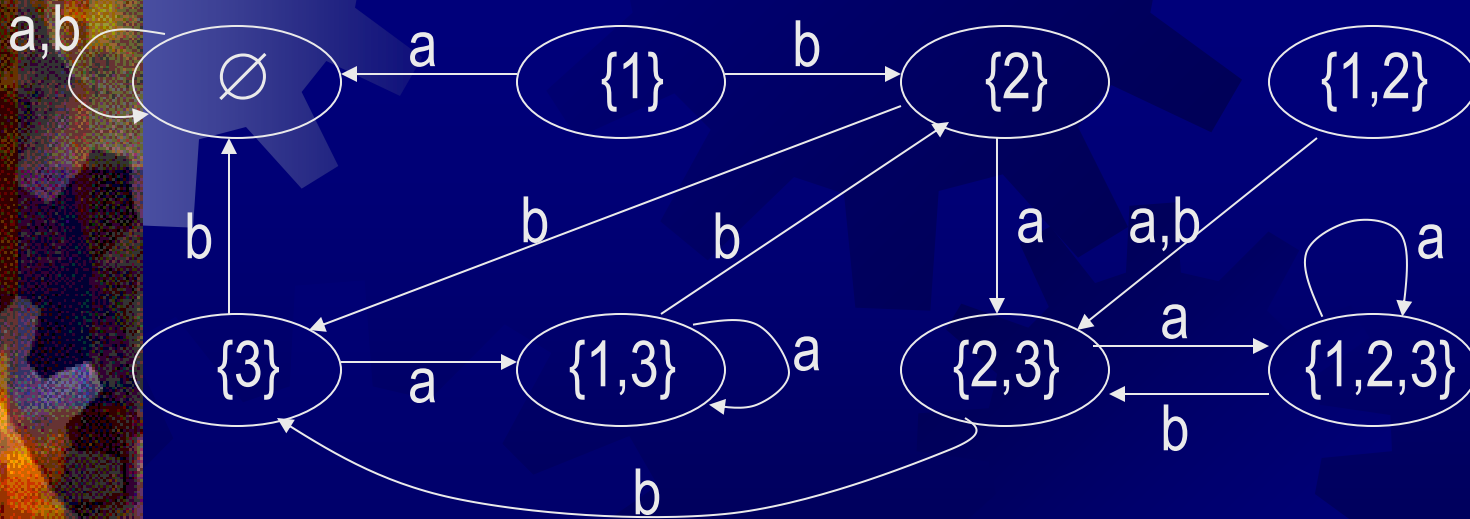
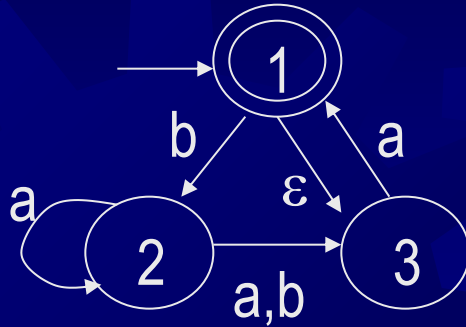
$\{1,3\}$

$\{2,3\}$

$\{1,2,3\}$

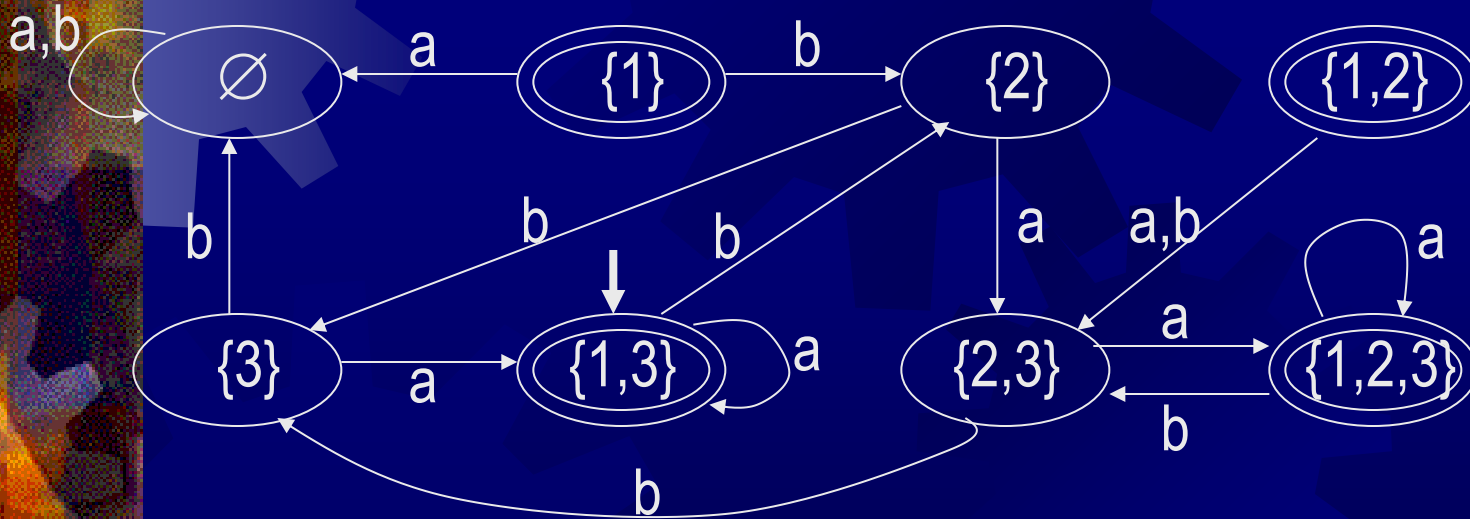
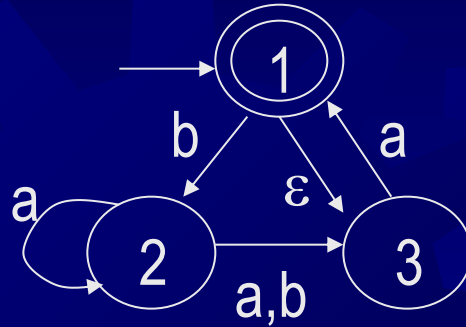
# 例2.21

添加转移



# 例2.21

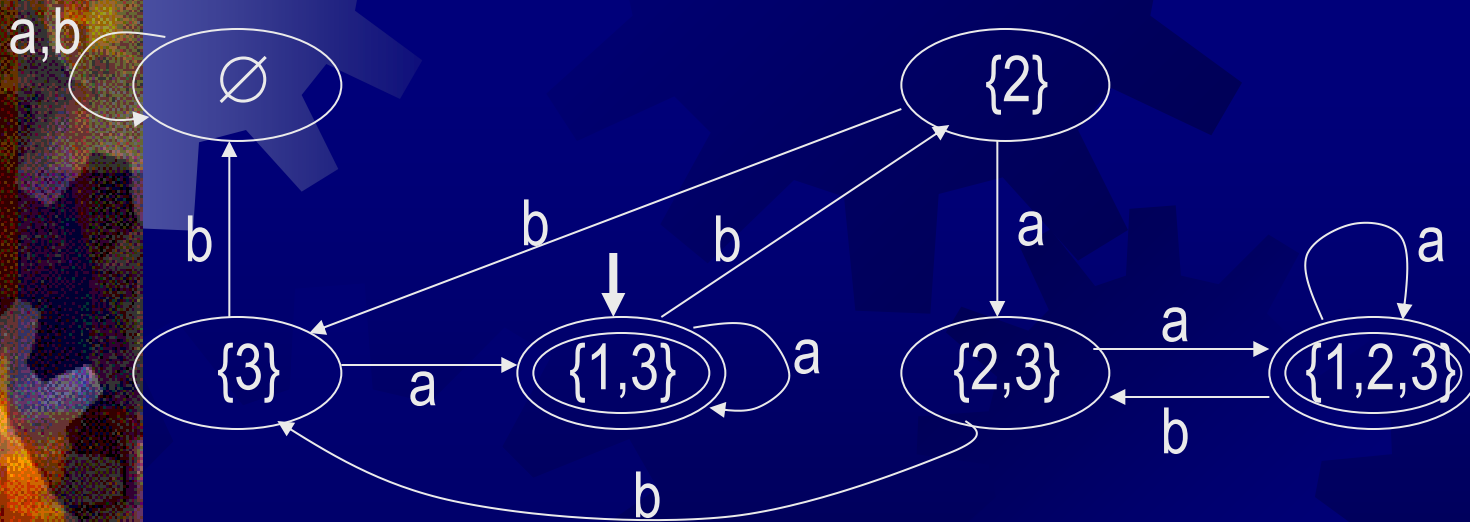
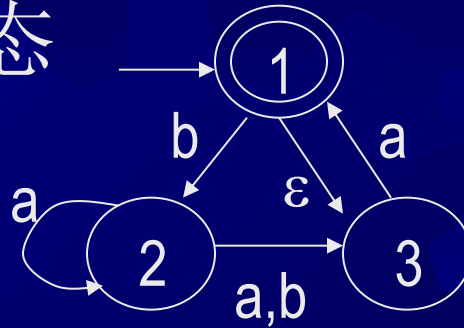
- 初始状态
- 接受状态
- 不可达状态



# 例2.21

删除不可达状态

$\{1\}, \{1,2\};$



# NFA与DFA的等价性

★ 定理2.19: 每台NFA都有等价DFA.

★ 证明: 设NFA  $N=(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ , 构造  
DFA  $M=(Q', \Sigma, \delta', q_0', F')$ ,  $L(M)=L(N)$ .

令  $Q' = P(Q)$ . 对  $R \in Q'$  和  $a \in \Sigma$ ,

$E(R) = \{q \mid \text{从 } R \text{ 出发沿 } 0 \text{ 个或} \\ \text{多个 } \varepsilon \text{ 移动可达 } q \}$ ;

$\delta'(R, a) = \bigcup_{r \in R} E(\delta(r, a))$ .  $q_0' = E(\{q_0\})$ .

$F' = \{R \in Q' \mid R \cap F \neq \emptyset\}$ . #

## 推论2.20

- ★ 推论2.20: 一个语言是正则的, 当且仅当有一台NFA识别它.

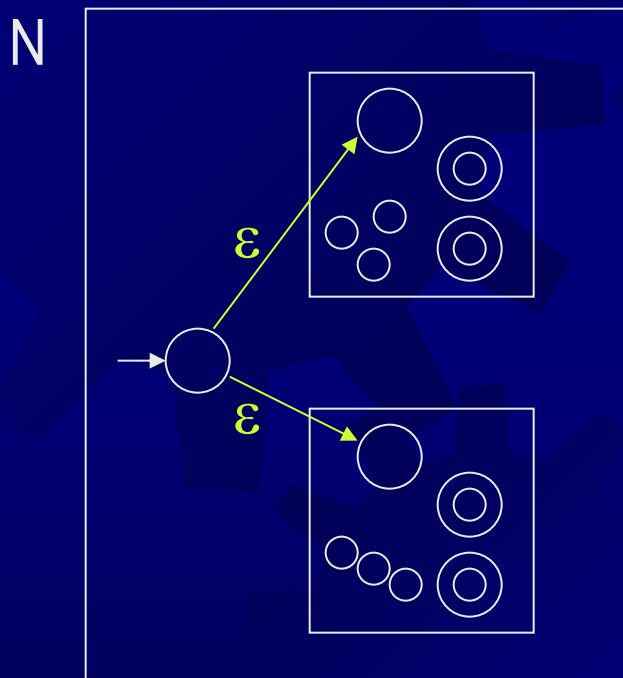
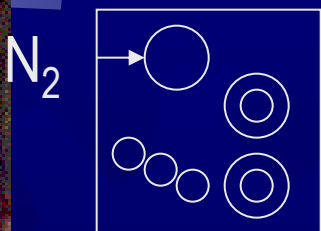
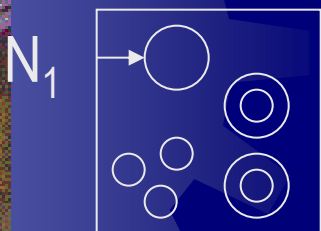
# 对正则运算的封闭性

★ **定理2.22:** 正则语言对并封闭.

# 对并运算的封闭性

★ 定理2.22: 正则语言对并封闭.

★ 证明思路:



# 对并运算的封闭性

★ 定理2.22: 正则语言对并封闭.

★ 证明: 设NFA  $N_i = (Q_i, \Sigma, \delta_i, q_i, F_i)$

识别  $A_i$ ,  $i=1,2$ . 构造NFA

$N = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  识别  $A_1 \cup A_2$ .

令  $Q = Q_1 \cup Q_2 \cup \{q_0\}$ ;  $F = F_1 \cup F_2$ .

$$\delta(q,a) = \begin{cases} \delta_1(q,a), & \text{若 } q \in Q_1 \\ \delta_2(q,a), & \text{若 } q \in Q_2 \\ \{q_1, q_2\}, & \text{若 } q = q_0 \wedge a = \varepsilon \\ \emptyset, & \text{若 } q = q_0 \wedge a \neq \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

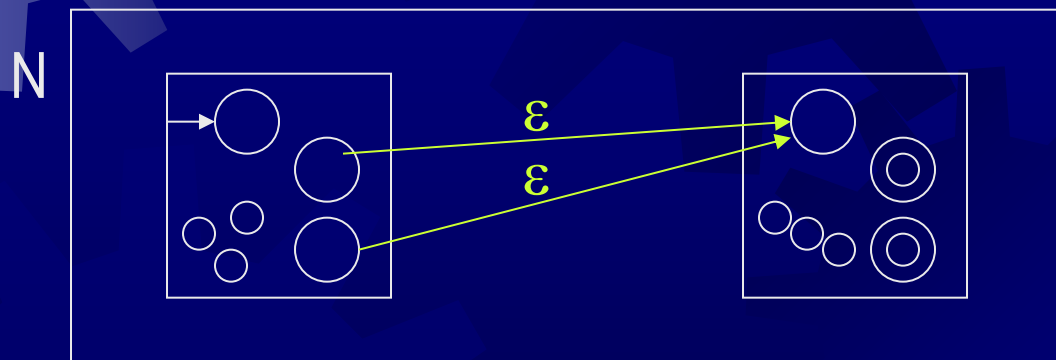
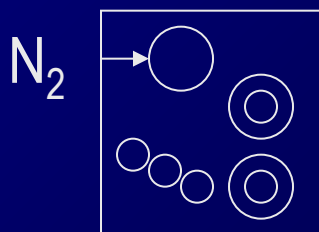
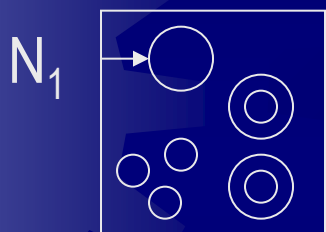
# 对连接运算的封闭性

★ 定理2.23: 正则语言对连接封闭.

# 对连接运算的封闭性

★ 定理2.23: 正则语言对连接封闭.

★ 证明思路:



# 对连接运算的封闭性

★ **定理2.23:** 正则语言对**连接**封闭.

★ **证明:** 设NFA  $N_i = (Q_i, \Sigma, \delta_i, q_i, F_i)$

识别  $A_i, i=1, 2$ . 构造NFA

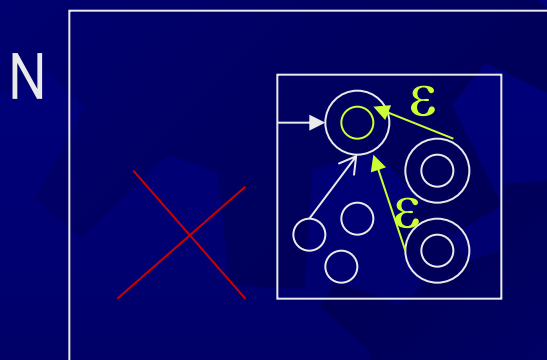
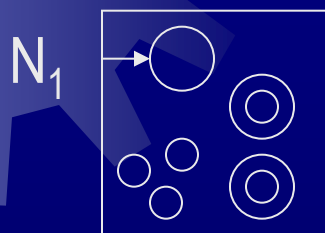
$N = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_1, F_2)$  识别  $A_1 A_2$ .

令  $Q = Q_1 \cup Q_2$ ;

$$\delta(q, a) = \begin{cases} \delta_1(q, a), & \text{若 } q \in Q_1 \text{ 且 } q \notin F_1 \\ \delta_1(q, a), & \text{若 } q \in F_1 \text{ 且 } a \neq \varepsilon \\ \delta_1(q, a) \cup \{q_2\}, & \text{若 } q \in F_1 \text{ 且 } a = \varepsilon \\ \delta_2(q, a), & \text{若 } q \in Q_2 \end{cases}$$

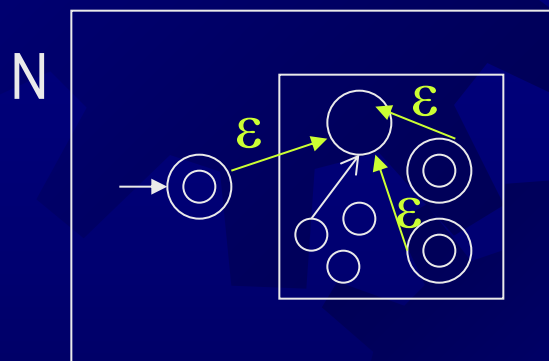
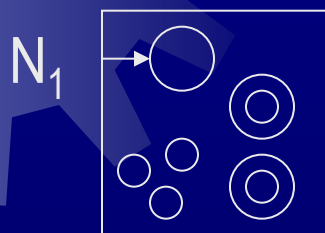
# 对星号运算的封闭性

- ★ 定理2.24: 正则语言对星号封闭.
- ★ 证明思路:



# 对星号运算的封闭性

- ★ 定理2.24: 正则语言对星号封闭.
- ★ 证明思路:



# 对星号运算的封闭性

★ 定理2.24: 正则语言对星号封闭.

★ 证明思路: 设  $A_1=L(N_1)$ ,  $A_1^*=L(N)$ ,

NFA  $N_1=(Q_1,\Sigma,\delta_1,q_1,F_1)$ . 构造

NFA  $N=(Q,\Sigma,\delta,q_0,F)$ .

$Q=Q_1\cup\{q_0\}$ ;  $F=F_1\cup\{q_0\}$ ;

$$\delta(q, a) = \begin{cases} \delta_1(q, a), & \text{若 } q \in Q_1 \text{ 且 } q \notin F_1 \\ \delta_1(q, a), & \text{若 } q \in F_1 \text{ 且 } a \neq \varepsilon \\ \delta_1(q, a) \cup \{q_1\}, & \text{若 } q \in F_1 \text{ 且 } a = \varepsilon \\ \{q_1\}, & \text{若 } q = q_0 \text{ 且 } a = \varepsilon \\ \emptyset, & \text{若 } q = q_0 \text{ 且 } a \neq \varepsilon \end{cases}$$

# 正则表达式

★ 描述模式的手段

★ 例:  $(0 \cup 1)0^*$

$$= (\{0\} \cup \{1\})\{0\}^*$$

$$= \{0, 1\}\{0\}^*$$

## 例2.25

★  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

●  $(0 \cup 1)^* = \{0, 1\}^* = \Sigma^*$

★  $\Sigma$  是任意字母表

●  $\Sigma$  表示所有长为1的串组成的语言

●  $\Sigma^*$  表示所有串组成的语言

●  $\Sigma^*1$  表示所有以1结尾的串组成的语言

●  $(0\Sigma^*) \cup (\Sigma^*1)$  表示所有以0开头或以1结尾的串组成的语言

# 正则表达式的形式定义

★ 定义2.26:  $R$ 是正则表达式

当且仅当 $R$ 是

- ★  $a, a \in \Sigma; /*$  表示  $\{a\}^*$   $*/$
- ★  $\varepsilon; /*$  表示  $\{\varepsilon\}^*$   $*/$
- ★  $\emptyset; /*$  表示  $\emptyset^*$   $*/$
- ★  $(R_1 \cup R_2), R_1$ 和 $R_2$ 都是正则表达式;
- ★  $(R_1 R_2), R_1$ 和 $R_2$ 都是正则表达式;
- ★  $(R_1^*), R_1$ 是正则表达式.

★  $L(R): R$ 表示的语言

# 说明

## ★ 归纳定义

- 用较小的表达式定义较大的表达式

## ★ 省略括号

- 最外层
- 规定优先级

## ★ 优先级

- 星号 > 连接 > 并

## 例2.27

★ 设  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

- ★  $0^*10^* = \{ w \mid w \text{恰好有一个} 1 \}$
- ★  $\Sigma^*1\Sigma^* = \{ w \mid w \text{至少有一个} 1 \}$
- ★  $\Sigma^*001\Sigma^* = \{ w \mid w \text{含有子串} 001 \}$
- ★  $(\Sigma\Sigma)^* = \{ w \mid w \text{为偶数长度} \}$
- ★  $(\Sigma\Sigma\Sigma)^* = \{ w \mid w \text{长度为} 3 \text{的倍数} \}$

## 例2.27(续)

- $01 \cup 10 = \{01, 10\}$
- $0\Sigma^*0 \cup 1\Sigma^*1 \cup 0 \cup 1 = \{w \mid w \text{ 首尾符号相同}\}$
- $(0 \cup \varepsilon)1^* = 01^* \cup 1^*$
- $(0 \cup \varepsilon)(1 \cup \varepsilon) = \{\varepsilon, 0, 1, 01\}$
- $1^*\emptyset = \emptyset$
- $\emptyset^* = \{\varepsilon\}$

# 几个恒等式

- ★  $R \cup \emptyset = R$

- ★  $R \varepsilon = R$

- 一般  $R \emptyset \neq R, R \cup \varepsilon \neq R$

- ★  $R \cup \varepsilon = R \cup \{\varepsilon\}$

- ★  $R \emptyset = \emptyset$

# 例

- ★ 数值常量

- ★  $\{+, -, \varepsilon\}(DD^* \cup DD^*.D^* \cup D^*.DD^*)$

- ★  $D = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$

- ★ 72

- ★ 3.14159

- ★ +7.

- ★ -.01

# 作业

☀ 1.7 1.10 1.11