

Title Lecture 1

Date 2023.9.10

Review

总纲

complexity theory

hardness complexity class

automata theory

问题定义、计算模型

finite automata
pushdown automata
图灵机

church-Turing thesis

图灵机可能是终级的计算模型

computability theory

问题是否可计算

问题的定义

- 优化问题: 最小生成树问题
 - 查找问题: 找到 weight 不超过 k 的生成树
 - 判定问题: 是否存在生成树 weight 至多 k
 - 计数问题: 有几棵生成树 weight 至多 k
- 其中判定问题相较其它几种问题简单
通常将问题化为判定问题确定困难与否

Decision Problem

给一个问题输入, 得

Yes \rightarrow Yes-instance
No \rightarrow No-instance

对于计算机而言, 信息需编码

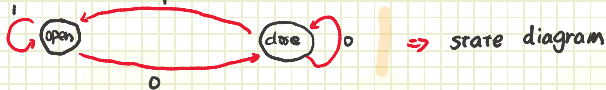
Graph G , is there a spanning tree \leq weight k ?

$\{ \text{encode}(G, k) : (G, k) \text{ is a yes-instance} \}$ language

- Alphabet 字符集, 有限长 $\Sigma = \{0, \dots, 9\}$
- String 字符串, 从 Alphabet 中取出 symbols 组序列
! 空集, 空字符串存在 $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$
 $\Sigma^2 = \{00, \dots, 11\}$
- Σ^i : Σ 上所有长度为 i 的 string 集合. $\Sigma^* = \bigcup_{i \geq 0} \Sigma^i$ $\Sigma^+ = \bigcup_{i \geq 1} \Sigma^i$
- 拼接 $u=123$ $v=56$ $uv=12356$ concatenation
重复 $w=01$ $w^0=e$ $w^1=01$ $w^2=0101$ exponentiation
反向 $w=01$ $w^R=10$ reversal
- Language: a subset $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$
- ! decision problem \leftrightarrow language -- 对应
decision problem \Rightarrow $\{ \text{encodings of yes-instance} \}$
可以将 decision problem 抽象为 language

Title L 1

finite automata



○ → 表示初始状态, 有且唯一

⊙ → 表示结束状态, 可无且可不唯一



A finite automata $M = (k, \Sigma, \delta, s, F)$

有限状态集合

input Alphabet

初始状态 $\in k$

$\delta(q, a) = q'$ transition func
 $\delta(q, \epsilon) = q$ $\delta: k \times \Sigma \rightarrow k$ 决定输入后的走向

→ yields in one step

$(q_0, \epsilon) \vdash_M (q_1, \epsilon) \vdash_M (q_2, \epsilon) \vdash_M (q_3, \epsilon)$

curr state

未读输入

↳ a configuration, a element of $k \times \Sigma^*$

$(q, w) \vdash_M^* (q', w')$ \vdash_M^* 不限 step num

若 $(q, w) = (q', w')$ $(q, w) \vdash_M \dots \vdash_M (q', w')$

M accepts $w \in \Sigma^*$ if $(s, w) \vdash_M^* (q, \epsilon)$ $q \in F$

$L(M) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid M \text{ accepts } w\}$

M accepts $L(M)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} w \in L, M \text{ accepts } w \\ w \notin L, M \text{ doesn't accept } w \end{array} \right.$



A language is regular if it's accept by some finite automata

证明 $\{w \in \{0, 1\}^* \mid w \text{ 中含 '01' 至少一次}\}$ 正则



Language Regular Operation

- union $A \cup B = \{w \mid w \in A \text{ or } w \in B\}$
- concatenation $A \cdot B = \{ab \mid a \in A \text{ and } b \in B\}$
- star $A^* = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_k \mid w_i \in A \text{ and } k \geq 0\}$

正则的 language 在上述操作下封闭

if A, B regular, $A \cup B$ regular (证明)

设 $\Sigma_A = \Sigma_B = \Sigma$ $\exists M_A = (k_A, \Sigma, \delta_A, s_A, F_A)$ $M_B = (k_B, \Sigma, \delta_B, s_B, F_B)$
 $k_U = k_A \times k_B$ $s_U = (s_A, s_B)$ $F_U = \{(q_A, q_B) \in k_A \times k_B \mid q_A \in F_A \text{ or } q_B \in F_B\}$

$S_U((q_A, q_B), a) = (\delta_A(q_A, a), \delta_B(q_B, a))$

Title Lecture 2

Date 2023. 9. 27

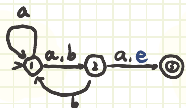
Review

若 A 和 B 均正则, 证明 AB 正则

• 非确定性有限状态机

deterministic finite auto. DFA

Non-deterministic ... NFA



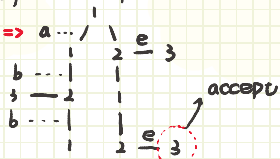
↓ F-状态有多种选择, 允许 e-transition

NFA: $(K, \Sigma, \Delta, s, F)$ $\Delta \subseteq K \times (\Sigma \cup \{e\}) \times K$

$(s, w) \vdash_n^+ (q, e)$ for some $q \in F$ (只要某种情况可行)

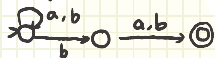
$L(M) = \{w \in \Sigma^* : M \text{ accepts } w\}$ M accepts $L(M)$

如上图, 给定 $(1, abb) \Rightarrow$



NFA always make the right guess

$L = \{w \in \{a, b\}^* : \text{倒数第二个 symbol 为 } b\}$

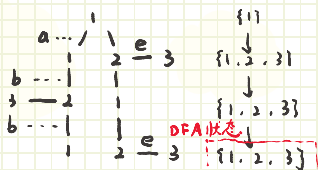


\forall DFA $M \Rightarrow \exists$ NFA M' st $L(M) = L(M')$ ①

\forall NFA $M \Rightarrow \exists$ DFA M' st $L(M) = L(M')$ ②

① \Rightarrow DFA 是 NFA 的一种特殊情况

证明 ① 设 DFA M' 可以模拟树状的计算



$M' = (K', \Sigma, \delta, s, F')$

$K' = 2^k = \{Q : Q \subseteq K\}$

$F' = \{e \subseteq K : Q \cap F \neq \emptyset\}$

$\forall q \in K, E(q) = \{p \in K : (q, e) \vdash_n^+ (p, e)\}$

$S' = E(s)$ 可能有 e-transition

$\delta(Q, a) = \bigcup_{q \in Q} \bigcup_{p \in E(q, a, p) \in \Delta}$

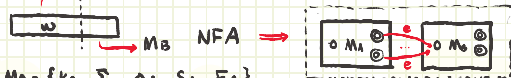
claim $\forall p, q \in K, w \in \Sigma^* \exists (p, w) \vdash_n^+ (q, e)$

可用归纳法证明 iff $(E(p), w) \vdash_n^+ (Q, e)$ for some $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$

能被某一 NFA 接受的 Language 正则

证明 A · B 正则

$M_A \exists$ DFA M_A, M_B

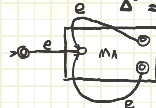


$M_A = \{K_A, \Sigma, \Delta_A, S_A, F_A\}$

$M_B = \{K_B, \Sigma, \Delta_B, S_B, F_B\}$ $M^0 = \{K_A \cup K_B, \Sigma, \Delta^0, S_A, F_B\}$

$\Delta^0 = \Delta_A \cup \Delta_B \cup \{(q, e, S_B) : q \in F_A\}$

若 A 正则, A^* 正则



Title Lecture 3

Date 2023.10.11

Review

Regular Expression (REX)

$$R = (a \cup b)^* a \quad L(R) = (\{a\} \cup \{b\})^* \cdot \{a\}$$

- $L(\phi) = \phi \quad a \in \Sigma \quad L(a) = \{a\}$
- $L(R_1 \cup R_2) = L(R_1) \cup L(R_2) \quad L(R_1 R_2) = L(R_1) \cdot L(R_2)$
- $L(R^*) = (L(R))^* \leftarrow a^* b \cup b^* a = ((a^*)b) \cup (b^*)a$

$$e \rightarrow \phi^*$$

$\{w \in \{a,b\}^* \mid w \text{ 开头 } a \text{ 结尾 } b\} \rightarrow a(aub)^* b$

$\{w \in \{a,b\}^* \mid w \text{ 至少两个 } a\} \rightarrow (aub)^* a (aub)^* a (aub)^*$

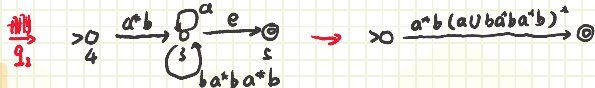
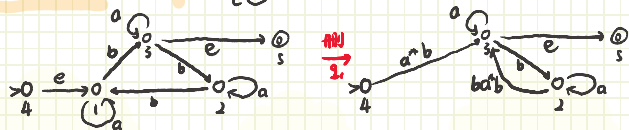
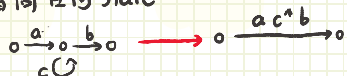
a language B is regular iff \exists regular expression $R \quad L(R) = B$

将 NFA M 转化为正则表达式 R

① 简化 M :

- 无状态指向 s
- $|F| = 1$, 不指向任何 state

② 删除状态



- NFA $M = (K, \Sigma, \delta, s, F) \quad k = \{q_1, \dots, q_n\} \quad s = q_{n-1} \quad F = \{q_n\}$
- $(p, a, q_{n-1}) \notin \Delta \quad \forall p, a$
- $(q_n, a, p) \notin \Delta \quad \forall a, p$
- DP \rightarrow subproblem: $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$L(R_{ij}^k) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \text{ 使 } M \text{ 从 } q_i \rightarrow q_j, \text{ 不经过 } q_k\}$

希望求出 $R_{(n-1)n}^{n-2}$

base case: \leftarrow
for $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

if $i = j: R_{ij} = \phi^* \cup a_1 \dots a_n$

else: $R_{ij} = a_1 \cup \dots \cup a_n \rightarrow$ recurrence $R_{ij}^k = R_{ij}^{k-1} \cup (R_{ik}^{k-1} R_{kj}^{k-1} R_{ij}^k)$

③ pumping theorem

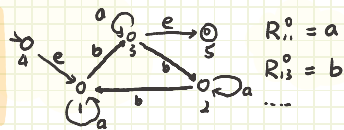
regular language $L. \exists p \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad w \in L \quad |w| \geq p$ 可分为 $w = xyz$

满足 ① $\forall i \geq 0 \quad xy^i z \in L$ ② $|y| > 0$ ③ $|xy| \leq p$

L 有限 $p = \max_{w \in L} |w| + 1$

L 无限 $p = |k| \rightarrow$ 证明: 此情况 Fw 必有重复的状态.

$\{0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 0\}$ 非正则, 证明



Title L3

假定正则, 有 pumping length p

$w = 0^p 1^p \Rightarrow w = xyz$, 根据性质有

若 $y = 0^k$ 则 $w = xy^0z = 0^{p-k} 1^p$, 非正则

(需要 $|xy| \leq p$, $|z| \geq p$)

Title Lecture 4

Date 2023.10.18

Review

Context-free language

context-free schema

$S \rightarrow aSb \dots$ rule
 S : start symbol
 希望将所有 non-terminal \rightarrow terminal
 $S \rightarrow A$ 大写 \rightarrow non-terminal
 $A \rightarrow c$ 小写 \rightarrow terminal
 $A \rightarrow \epsilon \rightarrow$ 空
 $S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aaSbb \Rightarrow aacbb$

context-free grammar $G = (V, \Sigma, S, R)$

V : 有限 symbol 集合 Σ : 一个 terminal symbol 集合
 $S \in V - \Sigma$ R : 规则的集合 (有限) $\Sigma \in V$

$(A, w) \xrightarrow{R} A \rightarrow w$ $R \subseteq (V - \Sigma) \times V^*$

$\forall x, y, z \in V^* \forall A \in V - \Sigma \quad xAy \Rightarrow xuy$ if \xrightarrow{R} derive

$(A, w) \in R$

a derivation from w to u of length n

$\forall w, u \in V^* \quad w \Rightarrow_a^n u$ if $w = u$ or $w \Rightarrow_a \dots \Rightarrow_a u$

G 生成 $w \in \Sigma^*$ if $S \Rightarrow_a^* w$ $L(G) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid G \text{ 生成的 } w\}$

证明 $\{w \in \{a, b\}^* \mid w = w^{\text{Reverse}}\}$ is context-free

$S \rightarrow \epsilon \quad S \rightarrow a \quad S \rightarrow b \quad S \rightarrow aSa \quad S \rightarrow bSb$

$\hookrightarrow S \rightarrow \epsilon \mid a \mid b \mid aSa \mid bSb$

后使严谨来说需证明 $\begin{cases} \text{if } w \in L(G), w^R = w \\ \text{if } w = w^R, w \in L(G) \end{cases}$

$S \rightarrow SS \quad S \rightarrow (S) \quad S \rightarrow \epsilon$

$S \Rightarrow SS \Rightarrow (S)S \Rightarrow ()S \Rightarrow ()(S) \Rightarrow ()() \quad \text{left-most}$

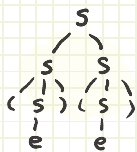
$S \Rightarrow SS \Rightarrow S(S) \Rightarrow S() \Rightarrow (S)() \Rightarrow ()() \quad \text{right-most}$

\downarrow 者等价, 对应了同一棵语法树 parse tree

parse tree: internal node: non-terminal

leaf node: ϵ 必是其父节点唯一子节点

$()() \dots$ yield of parse tree



语法树可能存在歧义, 如:

$E \rightarrow E + E \quad E \rightarrow \epsilon E \quad E \rightarrow (E) \quad E \rightarrow \epsilon$ (可构造不同语法树)

一些 language 不可能由不歧义的 Grammar 生成

inherently ambiguous $\{a^i b^j c^k \mid i=j \text{ or } j=k\}$

CFG is in CNF if every rule is: $a \in \Sigma$

1. $S \rightarrow \epsilon$ 2. $A \rightarrow BC$ 3. $A \rightarrow a \quad B, C \in V - \Sigma - \{\epsilon\}$

若 G is a CFG in CNF, G 生成 $w \mid w| = n \geq 1$

derivation length 为 $2n - 1$

Title L4

任意的 CFG 均有一个等价的 CFG 满足 CNF

证明: 对于任意 CFG 可能有 (使不满足 CNF)

1. S 于 rule 右侧
2. $A \rightarrow \epsilon$ 当 $A \neq S$
3. $A \rightarrow B$ $\exists B \in V - \Sigma$
4. $A \rightarrow u_1 \dots u_k$ $k \geq 3$ $u_i \in V$
5. $A \rightarrow u_1 u_2$ $\exists u_i \in \{u_1, u_2\}$ $u_i \in \Sigma$

- 修复 1. $S_0 \rightarrow S$
- 若 $A \rightarrow \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow AC$
- 修复 3. $A \rightarrow B$ $\exists B \in V - \Sigma$ 删去 $A \rightarrow \epsilon$ 后补上
 - $A \neq S$, 与删 $A \rightarrow \epsilon$ 同理
 - $A = S$, 若删, 则需连上
- 修复 4, 将长度变为 2
 - $B \rightarrow AC$ $B \rightarrow CA$ $B \rightarrow C$
 - 修复 5, $A \rightarrow BC$ $A \rightarrow u_1 v_1$ $v_1 \rightarrow u_2 \dots u_k$
 - 如 $A \rightarrow bC$ $B \rightarrow b$

Pushdown Automata (PDA)

PDA \Leftrightarrow CFG PDA = NFA + stack

一个 PDA $P = (K, \Gamma, \Sigma, \Delta, s, F)$

Γ : stack alphabet

Δ : 有限集合 $\Delta \subseteq (K \times (\Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\}) \times \Gamma^*) \times (K \times \Gamma^*)$

当前状态 \downarrow 读 symbol \downarrow 旧栈顶 \uparrow 新栈顶 push \uparrow 返栈状态 (pop)

$((p, a, 123), (q, 45))$



$((p, a, \epsilon), (q, \beta))$



configuration of PDA $K \times \Sigma^* \times \Gamma^*$ 未读的 symbols

$(p, x, \alpha) \vdash_p (q, y, \beta) \exists ((p, a, \gamma), (q, \tau)) \in \Delta$

有 $x = ay$ $\alpha = r\eta$ $\beta = \tau\eta$ 同理有 \vdash_p^*

P accepts $w \in \Sigma^*$ when $(s, w, \epsilon) \vdash_p^* (q, \epsilon, \epsilon) \exists q \in F$

处于 final state 读完 w 栈清空

$L(P)$ 为 P 能接受的 w 的集合, 语言 表示数量

设计一个 PDA, 接受 $\{w \in \{0,1\}^* : \#1's = \#0's\}$

① $K = \{s, q, f\}$ $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$ $\Gamma = \{1, 0, \}$

$\Delta = \{((s, \epsilon, \epsilon), (q, \$)), ((q, 0, 0), (q, 00)),$

$((q, 0, \$), (q, 0\$)), ((q, 0, 1), (q, \epsilon)),$

... 为 1 类似 ... $((q, \epsilon, \$), (f, \epsilon))\}$

② $K = \{s\}$ $F = \{s\}$ $\Sigma = \Gamma = \{0,1\}$ "猜测"

$\Delta = \{((s, 0, 1), (s, \epsilon)), ((s, 0, \epsilon), (s, 0)),$

$((s, 1, 0), (s, \epsilon)), ((s, 1, \epsilon), (s, 1))\}$

Title Lecture 5

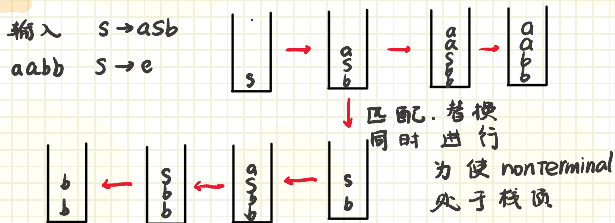
Date 2023.10.25

Review

CFG \leftrightarrow PDA

• $G = (V, \Sigma, S, R) \Rightarrow M$ st. $L(M) = L(G)$

- ① 在 stack 中, 非确定地从 S 生成一个字符串
- ② 与输入比对, 相符的话接受.



$G = (V, \Sigma, S, R)$
 $M = (k, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, s, F)$ for $(A, u) \in R$
 $\Gamma = V$ $k = \{s, f\}$ $F = \{f\}$
 $\delta = \{((s, e), (f, s)), ((f, e), (A), (f, u)), ((f, a, a), (f, e)) \text{ for } a \in \Sigma\}$

• simple PDA: ① $|F| = 1$ ② $\forall ((p, a, \alpha), (q, \beta)) \in \delta$
 α, β 只有一个非空且长为 1

• PDA \rightarrow simple PDA

① $|F| > 1$: 创造新 final state f' $\forall q \in F \exists ((q, ee), (f', e))$

② 2.1 同时 push, pop

$((p, a, \alpha), (q, \beta))$ $|\alpha| \geq 1$ $|\beta| \geq 1$

$\rightarrow ((p, a, \alpha), (r, e)) ((r, e, e), (q, \beta))$

2.2 pop 多个 symbol

$((p, a, \alpha), (q, e))$ $|\alpha| \geq 1$ $\alpha = C_1 \dots C_k \rightarrow ((p, a, C_1), (r, e))$

new states r_1, \dots, r_{k-1} $((r_{k-1}, e, C_k), (q, e))$

2.3 push 多个 symbol 同 2.2

2.4 不 push, 不 pop: $((p, a, e), (q, e))$

$\rightarrow ((p, a, e), (r, a)) ((r, e, a), (q, e))$

• 将 simple PDA 转为 CFG

$P = (k, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, s, F) \Rightarrow G = (V, \Sigma, S, R)$

构建 A_{pq} ($p, q \in k$), 使 $w \in \Sigma^*$ 且 A_{pq} 可推 $w \in \{u \in \Sigma^* : (p, u, e) \vdash^* (q, e)\}$ 为 w

$S = A_{sf}$ 对于 R 的构造:

① $A_{pp} \rightarrow e$ ② $A_{pq} \rightarrow A_{pr} \cdot A_{rp}$ 在 r 时 stack 为空

\rightarrow 若中途 stack 非空

P 开始时 push α , q 时 pop α (simple PDA 的性质)

故 $A_{pq} \rightarrow aA_{q'p'}b$ $((p, a, e), (p', \alpha)) ((q', b, \alpha), (q, e))$

PDA 可定义 context-free language.

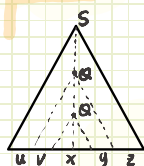
所有正则语言均是 context-free 的

context-free language 性质

- closure properties $\begin{cases} \cup, \circ, *, \rightarrow \text{闭包} \\ \cap, \bar{} \rightarrow \text{不闭包} \end{cases}$
- $G_A = (V_A, \Sigma, S_A, R_A)$ $G_B = (V_B, \Sigma, S_B, R_B)$
- $G_A \cup B: S \rightarrow S_A \mid S_B$ $G_{AB}: S \rightarrow S_A S_B$ $G_{A \circ B}: S \rightarrow S A S$
- \bar{A} 的补集 $A = \{a^i b^j c^k; i, j \geq 1\}$ $B = \{a^i b^j c^k; j, k \geq 1\}$
- A, B 均 context-free $A \cap B = \{a^n b^n c^n\}$ 非 context-free
- $\bar{A} \Rightarrow A \cap B = \overline{A \cup B}$ 反证可得

Pumping theorem for CFL

$\forall L \text{ is CFL } \exists p \in \mathbb{N}^+ \text{ s.t. } \forall w \in L \text{ with } |w| \geq p \text{ 可被分为}$
 $w = uvxyz$ 满足 ① $uv^i xy^i z \in L \text{ (} i \geq 0 \text{)}$
 ② $|u| + |y| > 0$ ③ $|vxy| \leq p$



从 S 出发, 对于 w 可形成一颗树的非叶节点
 只要足够长, 必有 Q 出现 2 次
 $S \rightarrow^* u Q z$ $Q \rightarrow^* v Q y$ 向为
 $Q \rightarrow^* x$ $\therefore S \rightarrow^* uv^i xy^i z$ non-terminal

$\forall L \in \text{CFL } \exists G \in \text{CFG s.t. } L(G) = L$ 使

$b = \max\{|u|; (A, u) \in R\}$ 树的 fanout $\leq b$ 有 n 个叶节点

则树高 $\geq \log_b n$ 使 $p = b^{|\Sigma|+1} + 1$

$w \in L \text{ with } |w| \geq p$ w 的 parse tree 的高 $\geq |\Sigma| + 1$

一定有重复的 non-terminal 状态

- 证明 $|v| + |y| > 0$ 若 $v = y = \epsilon$ $w = uxz$

设 w 的语法树 T 为 \min 个 T 矛盾

- 证明 $|vxy| \leq p$, 则为证 Q 的子树

高度 $< |\Sigma| + 1$ 则 # leaf node $< b^{|\Sigma|+1} = p$

子树中不可能再有重复 non-terminal (取 \min)



对于 $\{a^n b^n c^n\}$ 取 $a^p b^p c^p = uvxyz$

需要有 $uv^i xy^i z \in L \text{ with } |v| + |y| > 0 \text{ and } |vxy| \leq p$

中段中不可能同时有 a 或 c ($|vxy| \leq p$)

则 $uv^0 xy^0 z$ b 与 a 或 c 的数量必不等

故 $\{a^n b^n c^n\} \notin \text{CFL}$