

1. Is each of the following language regular? If yes, why? If not, why?
 - (a) [5] All strings of a's and b's
 - (b) [5] All strings of a's and b's that contains no two consecutive b's
 - (c) [5] All strings of a's and b's that contains an even number of a's and an even number of b's
 - (d) [5] All strings of a's and b's that contains exactly as many a's as b's

2. Consider the following languages
 - L_1 = the language denoted by the regular expression ab^+
 - L_2 = the language denoted by the regular expression ab^*
 - L_3 = the language denoted by the regular expression b^*Let $L = L_1 \cup L_2 \cup L_3$
 - (a) [5] Write down the regular expression that denotes L
Note. The answer cannot be $ab^+ | ab^* | b^*$
 - (b) [10] Use Thompson's (subset) construction to find its NFA that accepts L
 - (c) [10] Convert the NFA to a DFA
 - (d) [5] Minimize the DFA

3. [10] Eliminate left recursion from the grammar
 - $A \rightarrow Ba | Aa | c$
 - $B \rightarrow Bb | Ab | d$

4. Consider the following grammar G
 - $S \rightarrow (L) | a$
 - $L \rightarrow L, S | S$
 - (a) [5] Rewrite G to G' to eliminate left recursion
 - (b) [5] Write down the FIRST and FOLLOW sets for all nonterminals of G'
 - (c) [5] Show the predictive parsing table of G'
 - (d) [5] Show the process of parsing the string " $(a, (a, a)) \$$ " by the predictive parser

5. [10] Find the grammar that generates the language represented by the regular expression ab^*

6. Consider the following grammar G
 - $E \rightarrow E \text{ and } E | E \text{ or } E | \text{not } E | \text{true} | \text{false}$
 - (a) [5] Why G is not $LL(1)$?
 - (b) [10] Rewrite G to G' so that G' is $LL(1)$

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