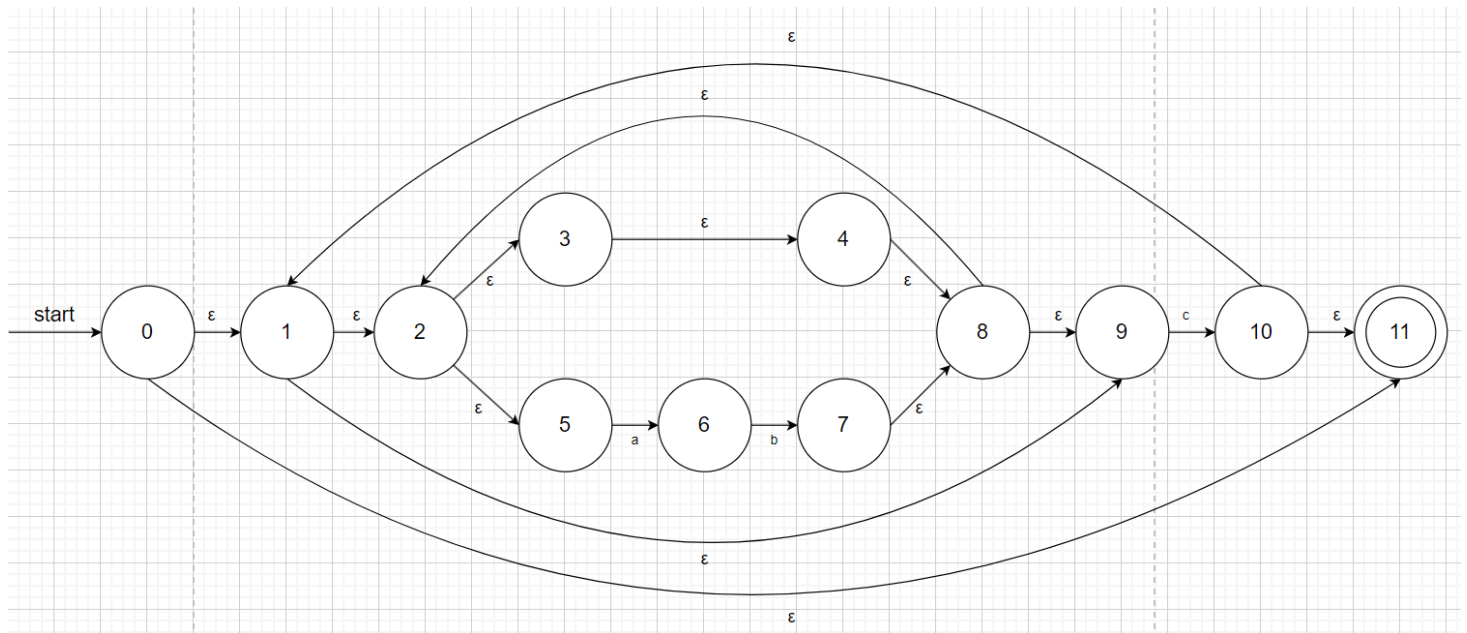


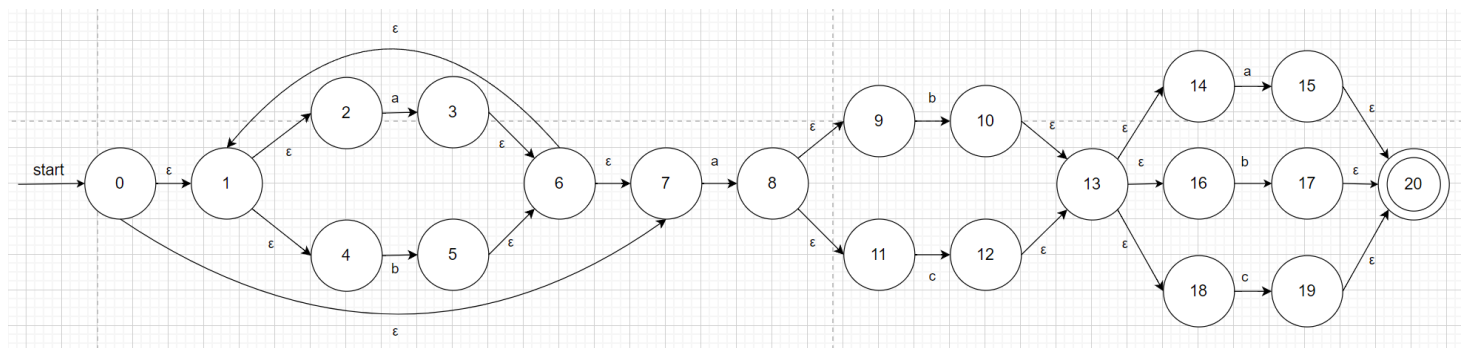
CS323 Assignment 2

Exercise 1

- NFA of $L(((\epsilon|ab)^*c)^*)$



- NFA of $L((a|b)^*a(b|c)(a|b|c))$



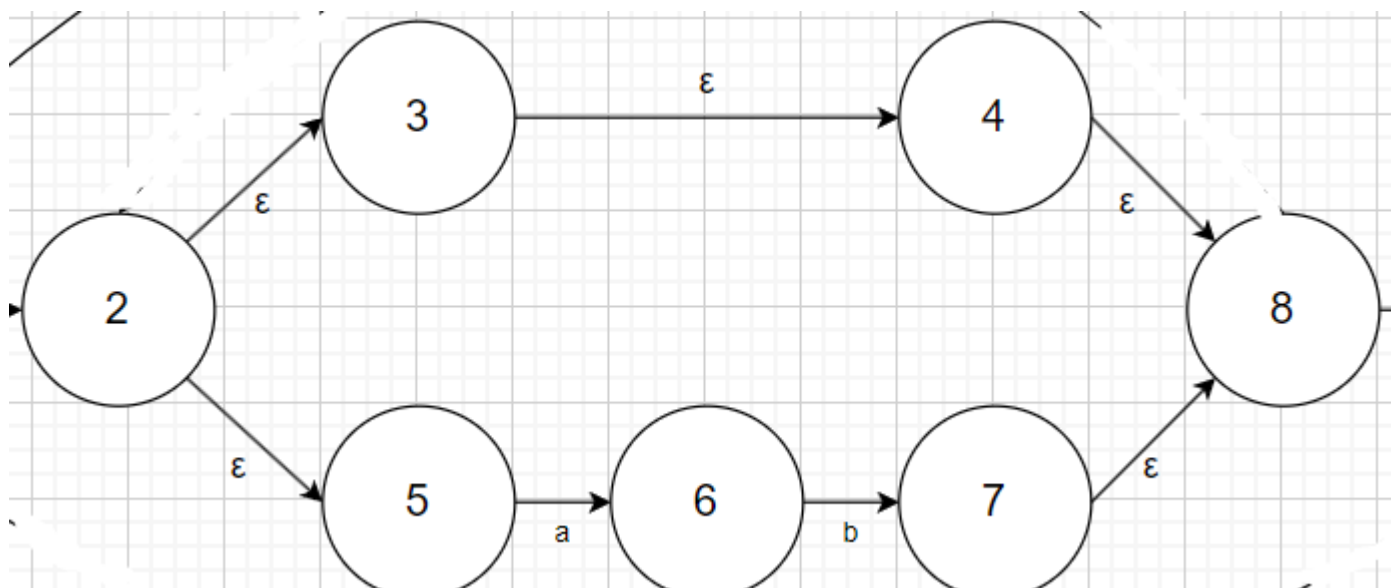
Both of them are not DFA.

Exercise 2

$L(((\epsilon|ab)^*c)^*)$

1. Firstly, consider $1 = (\epsilon|ab)$.

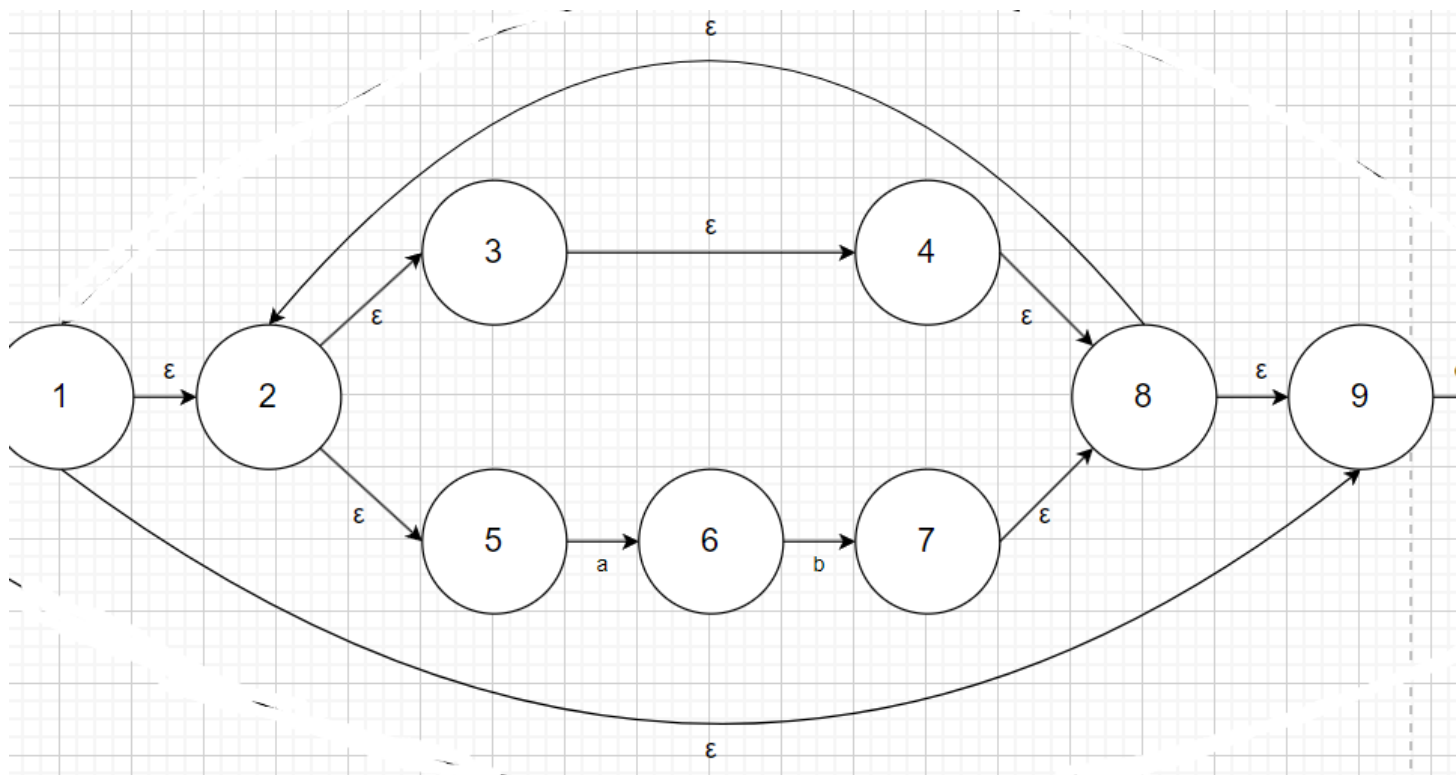
By the inductive rule: the union case, we have



where the state transition of $5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7$ uses the inductive rule: the concatenation case.

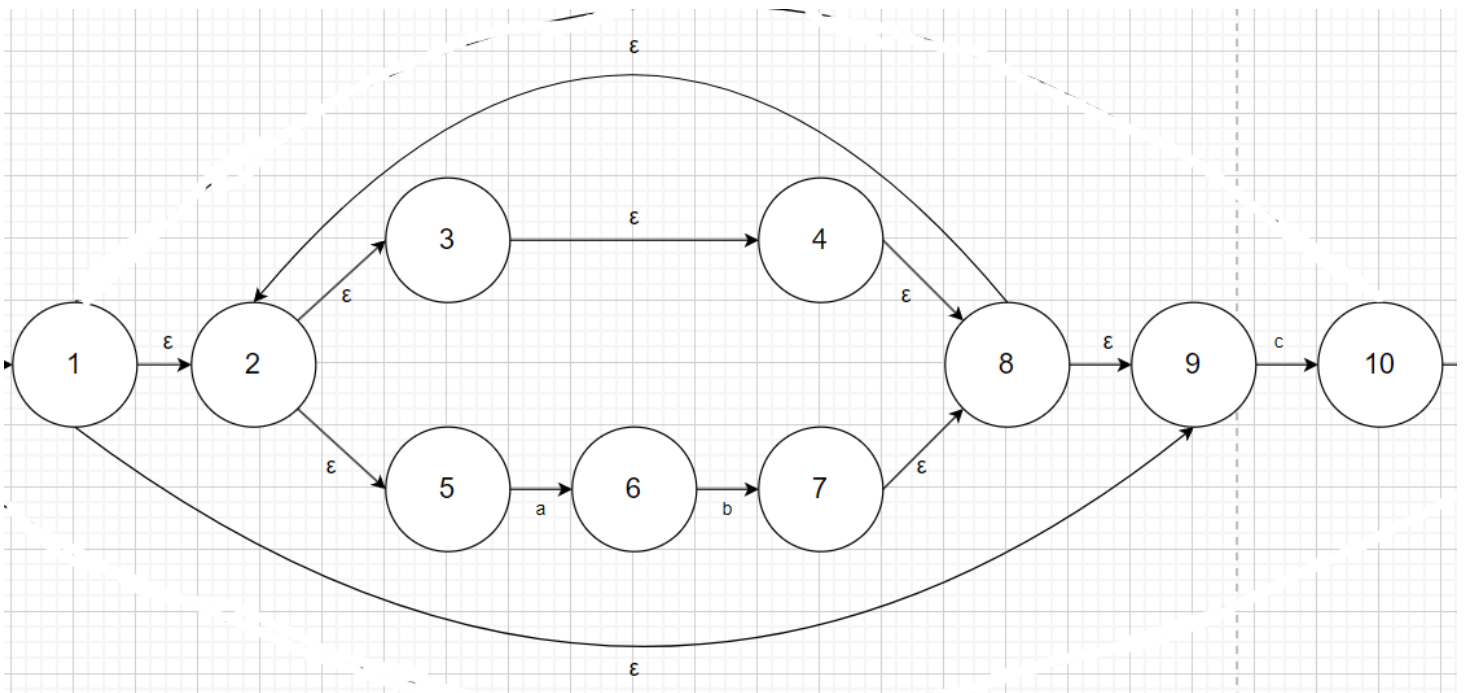
2. Secondly, consider $1' = 1^*$

By the inductive rule: the Kleene star case, we have

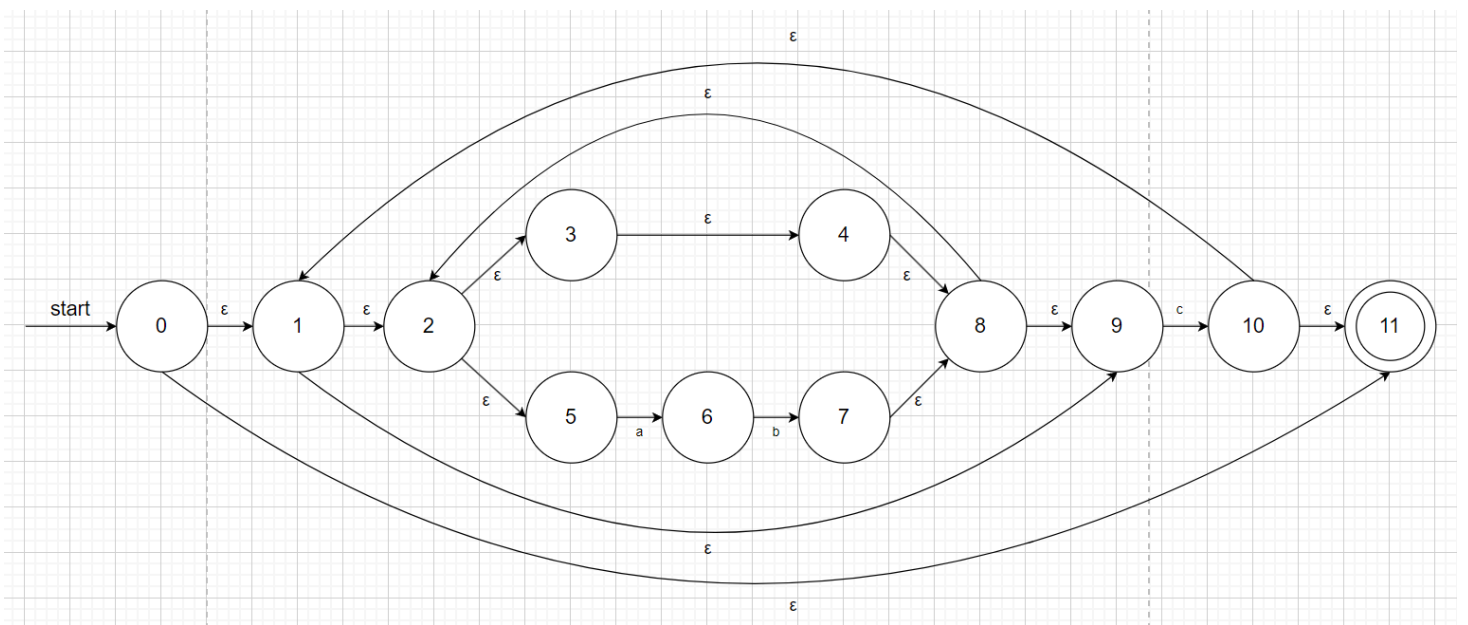


3. Thirdly, consider $1'' = 1'c$

By the inductive rule: the concatenation case, we have



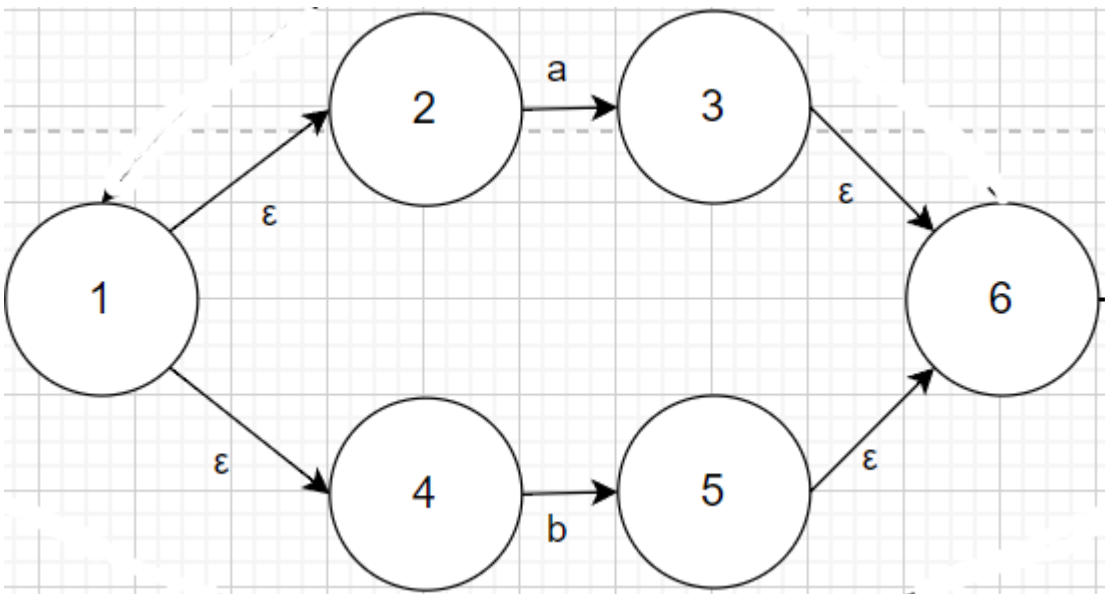
4. Fourthly, consider $1''' = 1'''^*$



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

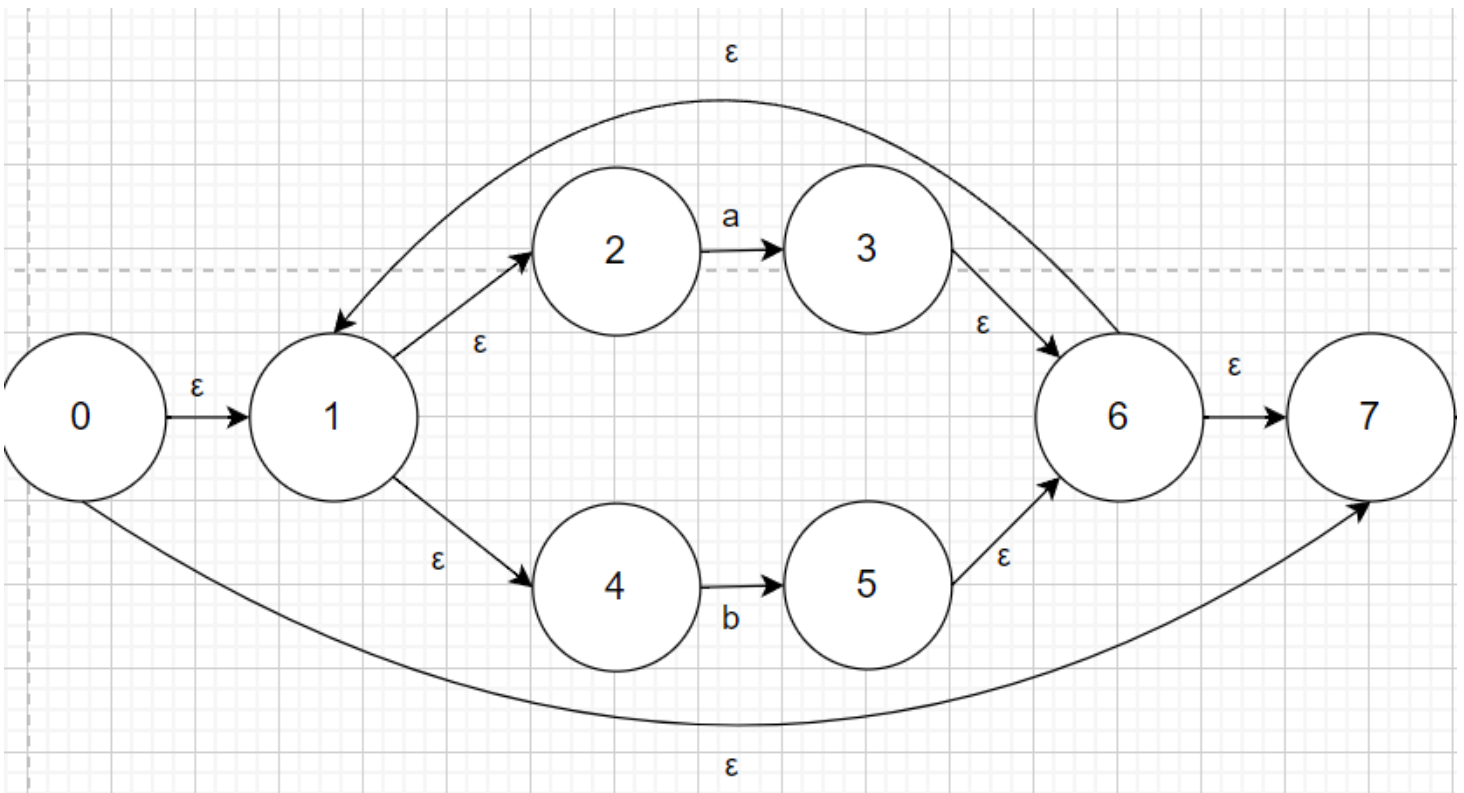
1. Firstly, consider $1 = (a|b)$

By the inductive rule: the union case, we have



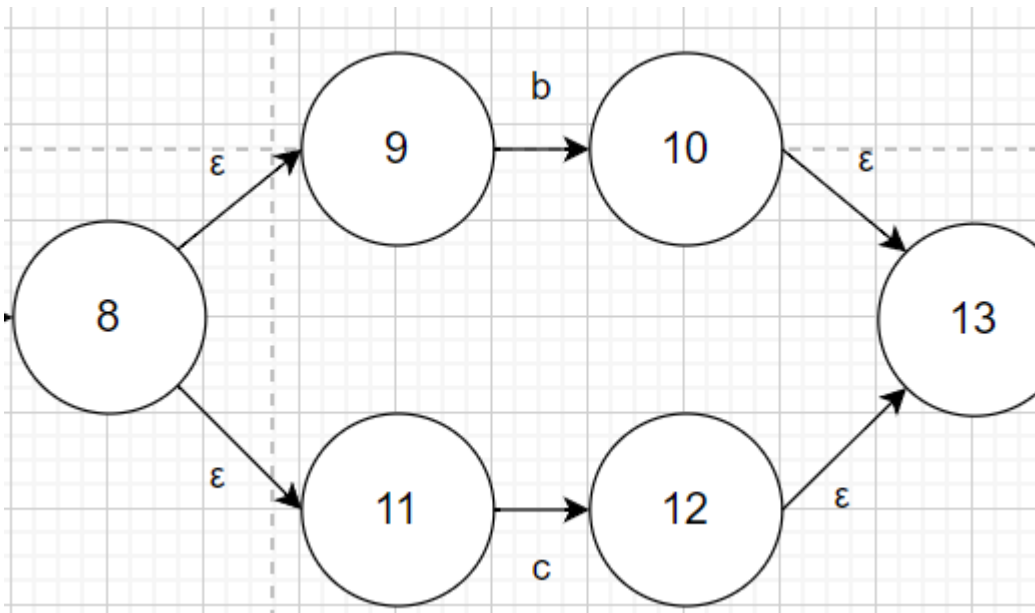
2. Secondly, consider $1' = 1^*$

By the inductive rule: the Kleene star case, we have

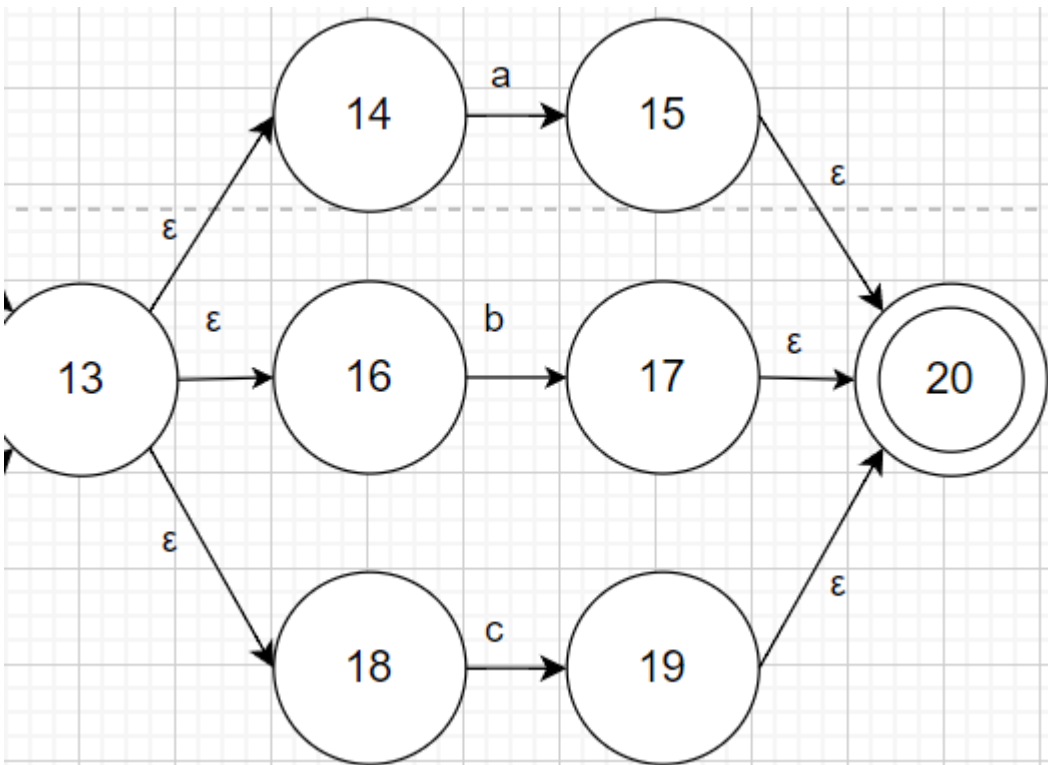


3. Thirdly, consider $1'' = (b|c)$ and $1''' = (a|b|c)$

By the inductive rule: the union case, we have

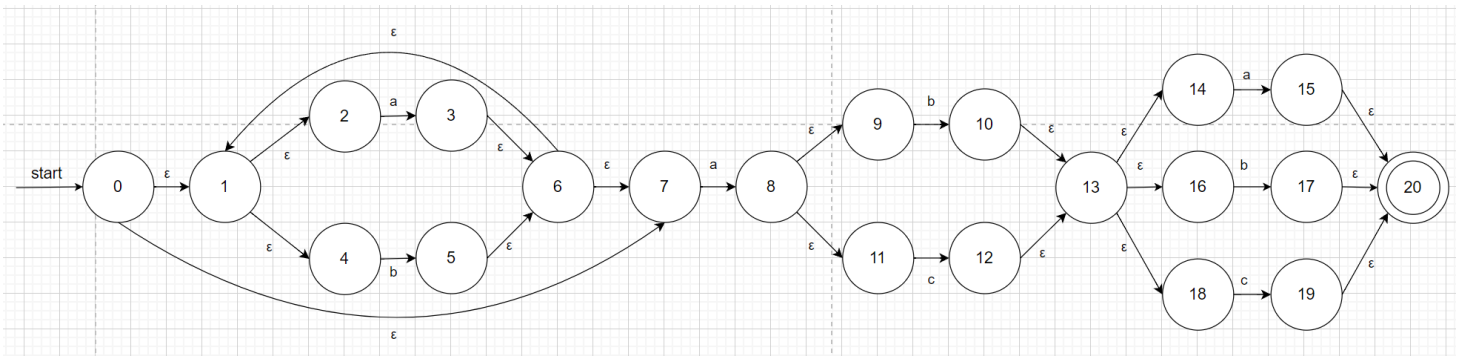


and



4. Fourthly, consider $1'''' = 1'a1''1'''$

By the inductive rule: the concatenation case, we have



Exercise 3

$L(((\epsilon|ab)^*c)^*)$

$\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$

- $A = \epsilon\text{-closure}(0) = \{0, 1, 2, 5, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11\}$
- $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[A, a]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{6\}) = \{6\}$, which is an unseen state, named B.
- $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[A, b]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
- $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[A, c]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{10\}) = \{10, 11, 1, 2, 5, 3, 4, 8, 9\}$, which is an unseen state, named C.
- $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[B, a]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
- $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[B, b]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{7\}) = \{7, 8, 9, 2, 5, 3, 4\}$, which is an unseen state, named D.
- $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[B, c]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
- $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[C, a]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{6\}) = \{6\} = B$
- $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[C, b]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
- $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[C, c]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{10\}) = \{10, 11, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 5\} = C$
- $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[D, a]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{6\}) = \{6\} = B$
- $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[D, b]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
- $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[D, c]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{10\}) = \{10, 11, 1, 2, 5, 3, 4, 8, 9\} = C$

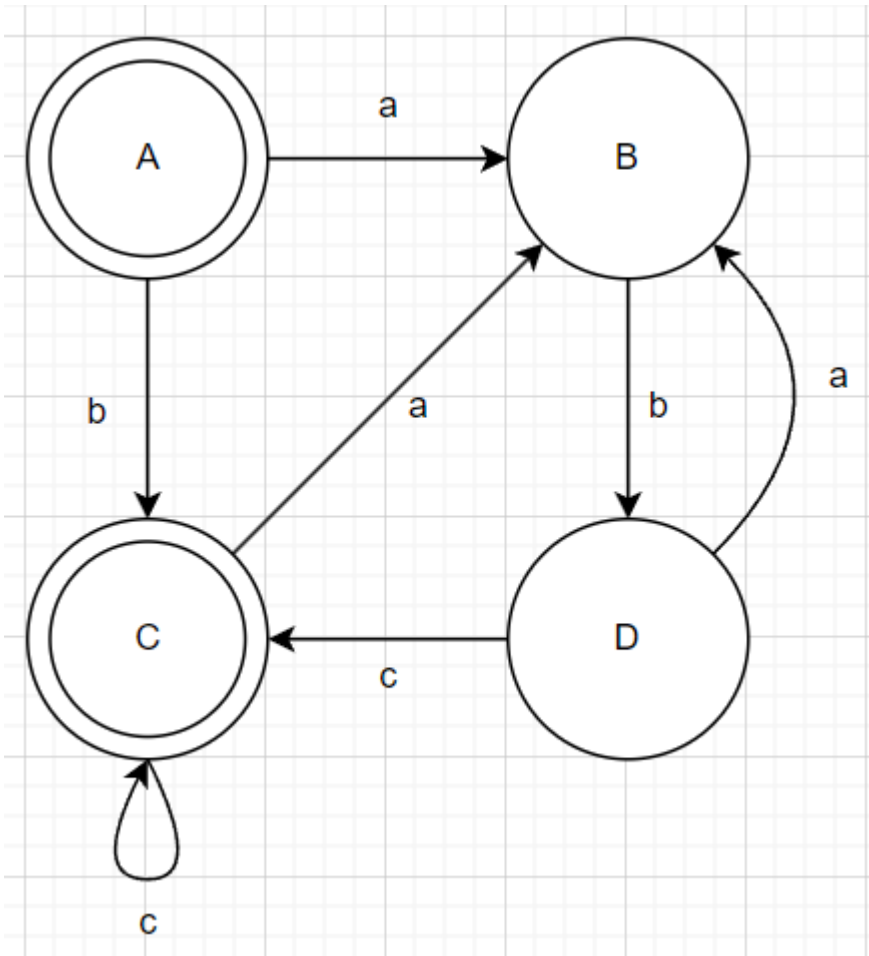
Above all, we have the following transition table.

- Start state: A, Accepting states: A, C

NFA state	DFA state	a	b	c
{0, 1, 2, 5, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11}	A	B		C
{6}	B		D	
{10, 11, 1, 2, 5, 3, 4, 8, 9}	C	B		C

NFA state	DFA state	a	b	c
{7, 8, 9, 2, 5, 3, 4}	D	B		C

So the DFA is as below.



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

$\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$

1. $A = \epsilon\text{-closure}(0) = \{0, 1, 2, 4, 7\}$
2. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[A, a]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{3, 8\}) = \{3, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11\}$, which is an unseen state, named B.
3. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[A, b]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{5\}) = \{5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4\}$, which is an unseen state, named C.
4. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[A, c]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
5. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[B, a]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{3, 8\}) = \{3, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11\} = B$
6. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[B, b]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{5, 10\}) = \{5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18\}$, which is an unseen state, named D.
7. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[B, c]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{12\}) = \{12, 13, 14, 16, 18\}$, which is an unseen state, named E.
8. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[C, a]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{3, 8\}) = \{3, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11\} = B$.

9. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[C, b]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{5\}) = \{5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4\} = C$
10. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[C, c]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
11. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[D, a]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{3, 8, 15\}) = \{3, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 15, 20\}$, which is an unseen state, named F.
12. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[D, b]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{5, 17\}) = \{5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4, 17, 20\}$, which is an unseen state, named G.
13. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[D, c]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{19\}) = \{19, 20\}$, which is an unseen state, named H.
14. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[E, a]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{15\}) = \{15, 20\}$, which is an unseen state, named I.
15. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[E, b]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{17\}) = \{17, 20\}$, which is an unseen state, named J.
16. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[E, c]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{19\}) = \{19, 20\} = H$
17. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[F, a]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{3, 8\}) = \{3, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11\} = B$.
18. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[F, b]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{5, 10, 17\}) = \{5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 17, 20\}$, which is an unseen state, named K.
19. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[F, c]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{12\}) = \{12, 13, 14, 16, 18\} = E$
20. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[G, a]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{3, 8\}) = \{3, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11\} = B$.
21. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[G, b]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{5\}) = \{5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4\} = C$
22. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[G, c]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
23. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[H, a]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
24. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[H, b]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
25. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[H, c]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
26. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[I, a]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
27. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[I, b]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
28. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[I, c]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
29. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[J, a]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
30. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[J, b]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
31. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[J, c]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{\}) = \{\}$
32. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[K, a]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{3, 8, 15\}) = \{3, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 15, 20\} = F$
33. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[K, b]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{5, 17\}) = \{5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4, 17, 20\} = G$
34. $\epsilon\text{-closure}(\text{move}[K, c]) = \epsilon\text{-closure}(\{19\}) = \{19, 20\} = H$

Above all, we have the following transition table.

- Start state: A, Accepting states: F, G, H, I, J, K

NFA state	DFA state	a	b	c
$\{0, 1, 2, 4, 7\}$	A	B	C	
$\{3, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11\}$	B	B	D	E

NFA state	DFA state	a	b	c
{5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4}	C	B	C	
{5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18}	D	F	G	H
{12, 13, 14, 16, 18}	E	I	J	H
{3, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 15, 20}	F	B	K	E
{5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4, 17, 20}	G	B	C	
{19, 20}	H			
{15, 20}	I			
{17, 20}	J			
{5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 4, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 17, 20}	K	F	G	H

So the DFA is as below.

