CS 3133 Foundations of Computer Science C term 2019

Solutions for the Midterm Exam

1. Give a regular expression that represents the set of strings over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ with an even number of a's or an odd number of b's.

Solution:

$$(b^*ab^*a)^*b^* \cup (a^*ba^*b)^*a^*ba^*$$

(20 points)

2. Consider the following grammar G:

$$S \to XY$$

$$X \to aX \mid bX \mid a$$

$$Y \to Ya \mid Yb \mid a$$

- (a) Give a leftmost derivation of abaabb.
- (b) Build the derivation tree for the derivation in part (a).
- (c) What is L(G)?

Solution:

(a) The following is a leftmost derivation of abaabb:

$$S \Rightarrow XY$$

$$\Rightarrow aXY$$

$$\Rightarrow abXY$$

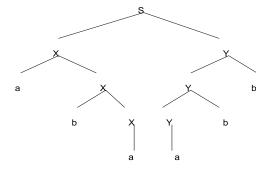
$$\Rightarrow abaY$$

$$\Rightarrow abaYb$$

$$\Rightarrow abaYbb$$

$$\Rightarrow abaabb$$

(b)



(c)
$$L(G) = (\boldsymbol{a} \cup \boldsymbol{b})^* \, \boldsymbol{a} \, \boldsymbol{a} \, (\boldsymbol{a} \cup \boldsymbol{b})^*$$
 (20 points)

3. Construct two regular grammars, one ambiguous and one unambiguous, that generate the language consisting of the set of strings over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ in which the number of a's is divisible by three.

Solution:

Unambiguous regular grammar:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \rightarrow & bS \mid aA \mid \lambda \\ A & \rightarrow & bA \mid aB \\ B & \rightarrow & bB \mid aS \end{array}$$

Ambiguous regular grammar:

$$S \rightarrow bS \mid aA \mid \lambda$$

$$A \rightarrow bA \mid aB \mid aC$$

$$B \rightarrow bB \mid aS$$

$$C \rightarrow bC \mid aS$$

It is ambiguous because there are two different leftmost derivations for the string aaa:

$$S \Rightarrow aA$$

$$\Rightarrow aaB$$

$$\Rightarrow aaaS$$

$$\Rightarrow aaa$$

and

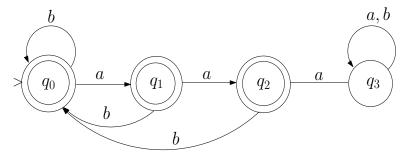
$$S \Rightarrow aA$$
$$\Rightarrow aaC$$
$$\Rightarrow aaaS$$
$$\Rightarrow aaa$$

(20 points)

4. Design a DFA that accepts the language consisting of the set of those strings over $\{a, b\}$ that do not contain the substring aaa.

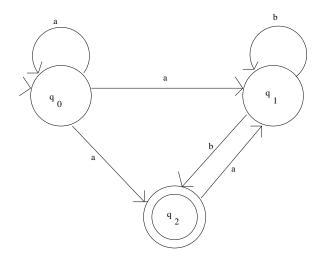
Solution:

The state diagram of a DFA is

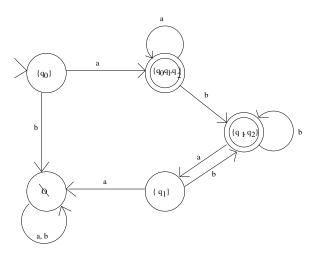


(20 points)

5. Construct the state diagram of a DFA equivalent to the following NFA. What is the language accepted by these machines?



Solution:



The language is

$$oldsymbol{a}^+ oldsymbol{b}^* (oldsymbol{a} oldsymbol{b}^+)^*$$

(20 points)