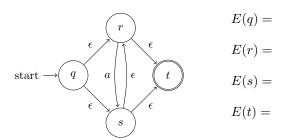
Last Name = \_\_\_\_\_, First Name = \_\_\_\_

ONID login = = \_\_\_\_\_@oregonstate.edu

- 1. (1.5 pts) Yes or No. Justify your answer (correct yes/no without correct justification gets 0 pts).
  - (a) technically, each DFA is also an  $\epsilon$ -free NFA. | (b) The  $\delta$  in an NFA is of type  $Q \times \Sigma \mapsto Q$ .
- 2. (0.5 pts) When does an NFA accept the empty string? Use mathematical notations.
- $3.~(0.5~\mathrm{pts})$  When is the language of an NFA non-empty? Use mathematical notations.
- 4. (1 pt) Construct an NFA for bitstrings  $\{01,001\}^*$  and then convert it to DFA.
  - (a) NFA in exactly 4 states and no  $\epsilon$  arrows. | (b) converted DFA in a 3-states (no trap state)

5. (0.5 pts) Given the following NFA with  $\Sigma = \{a\}$ , compute  $\epsilon$ -closure for every state.



6. (0.5 pts) Convert the above NFA to DFA. You must result in a 2-state DFA (no trap state).

7. (0.5 pts) Is this above DFA is equivalent to a smaller DFA? If so, draw it, otherwise explain.