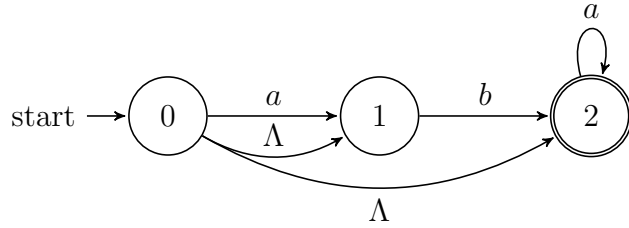


CS 291
Homework 7

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Section 11.3, Exercise 3 Suppose we are given the following NFA over the alphabet $\{a, b\}$:



a. Find a regular expression for the language accepted by the NFA.

Answer:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Lambda a^* + (\Lambda + a)ba^* &= \Lambda a^* + (\Lambda ba^* + aba^*) \\
 &= a^* + (ba^* + aba^*) \\
 &= a^* + ba^* + aba^*
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the regular expression for the language accepted by the NFA is $a^* + ba^* + aba^*$.

b. Write down the transition table for the NFA.

Answer:

| | T | a | b | Λ |
|-------|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Start | 0 | $\{1\}$ | \emptyset | $\{1, 2\}$ |
| | 1 | \emptyset | $\{2\}$ | \emptyset |
| Final | 2 | $\{2\}$ | \emptyset | \emptyset |

c. Use (11.3.2) to transform the NFA into a DFA.

Answer:

The first state and final state is $\lambda(0) = \{0, 1, 2\}$. So, we have $T_D(\{0, 1, 2\}, a)$, and $T_D(\{0, 1, 2\}, b)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
T_D(\{0, 1, 2\}, a) &= \lambda(T_N(0, a) \cup T_N(1, a) \cup T_N(2, a)) \\
&= \lambda(\{1\} \cup \{\emptyset\} \cup \{2\}) \\
&= \lambda(\{1, 2\}) \\
&= \lambda(1) \cup \lambda(2) \\
&= \{1\} \cup \{2\} \\
&= \{1, 2\},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_D(\{0, 1, 2\}, b) &= \lambda(T_N(0, b) \cup T_N(1, b) \cup T_N(2, b)) \\
&= \lambda(\{\emptyset\} \cup \{2\} \cup \{\emptyset\}) \\
&= \lambda(\{2\}) \\
&= \{2\}.
\end{aligned}$$

The final state are $\{1, 2\}$, $\{2\}$. So, we have $T_D(\{1, 2\}, a)$, $T_D(\{1, 2\}, b)$, $T_D(\{2\}, a)$, and $T_D(\{2\}, b)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
T_D(\{1, 2\}, a) &= \lambda(T_N(1, a) \cup T_N(2, a)) \\
&= \lambda(\{\emptyset\} \cup \{2\}) \\
&= \lambda(\{2\}) \\
&= \{2\},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_D(\{1, 2\}, b) &= \lambda(T_N(1, b) \cup T_N(2, b)) \\
&= \lambda(\{2\} \cup \{\emptyset\}) \\
&= \lambda(\{2\}) \\
&= \{2\},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_D(\{2\}, a) &= \lambda(T_N(2, a)) \\
&= \lambda(\{2\}) \\
&= \{2\},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_D(\{2\}, b) &= \lambda(T_N(2, b)) \\
&= \lambda(\{\emptyset\}) \\
&= \emptyset.
\end{aligned}$$

\emptyset is the new enter. So, we have $T_D(\{\emptyset\}, a)$ and $T_D(\{\emptyset\}, b)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
T_D(\{\emptyset\}, a) &= \lambda(T_N(\emptyset, a)) \\
&= \lambda(\{\emptyset\}) \\
&= \emptyset.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_D(\{\emptyset\}, b) &= \lambda(T_N(\emptyset, b)) \\
&= \lambda(\{\emptyset\}) \\
&= \emptyset.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have

| | T | a | b |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| S | $\{0, 1, 2\}$ | $\{1, 2\}$ | $\{2\}$ |
| F | $\{1, 2\}$ | $\{2\}$ | $\{2\}$ |
| F | $\{2\}$ | $\{2\}$ | \emptyset |
| | \emptyset | \emptyset | \emptyset |

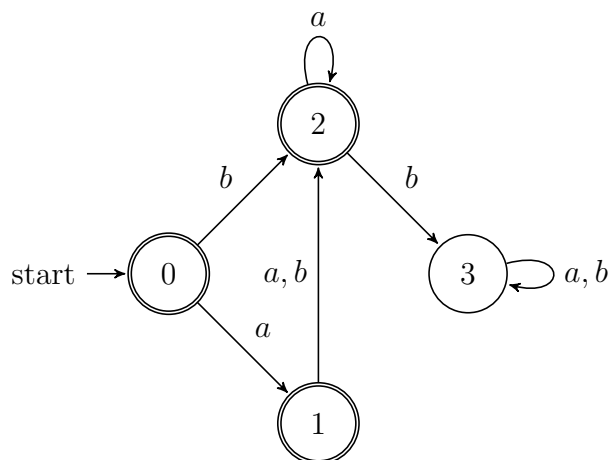
$\{0, 1, 2\} = 0$, $\{1, 2\} = 1$, $\{2\} = 2$, $\emptyset = 3$.

Therefore, we can get

| | T | a | b |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| S,F | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| F | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| F | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| | 3 | 3 | 3 |

d. Draw a picture of the resulting DFA.

Answer:



Section 11.4, Exercise 7.b Show that each of the following languages is not regular by using the pumping lemma (11.4.3).

$\{w | w \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ and } w \text{ is a palindrome of even length}\}.$

Answer:

Let $L = \{w | w \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ and } w \text{ is a palindrome of even length}\}.$

Assume, BWOC, the given language is regular. Since w is even length palindrome, we can get

$$s = a^m b b a^m = xyz, \text{ where } y \neq \Lambda, |xy| < m.$$

It follows that x, y is a string of a 's, so we can get $y = a^i, i > 0$. If we pump up y to y^2 , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} xy^2z &= a^m a^i b b a^m \\ &= a^{m+i} b b a^m \end{aligned}$$

we could easily find that $xy^2 \notin L$ because $i > 0$.

Therefore, according to the pumping lemma this language L is not regular.

Section 11.5, Exercise 1.a Find a context-free grammar for each of the following languages over the alphabet $\{a, b\}$.

$$\{a^n b^{2n} | n \geq 0\}$$

Answer:

We can obtain that $\{\Lambda, abb, aabbbb, aaabbbbb, \dots\}.$

$$S \rightarrow \Lambda | aSbb$$

Section 11.5, Exercise 2.d Find a context-free grammar for each of the following languages.

$$\{a^n b^m \mid n \geq m \geq 0\}$$

Answer:

We can obtain that $\{\Lambda, a, ab, aa, aab, aabb, \dots\}$.

$$S \rightarrow aS \mid aSb \mid \Lambda$$