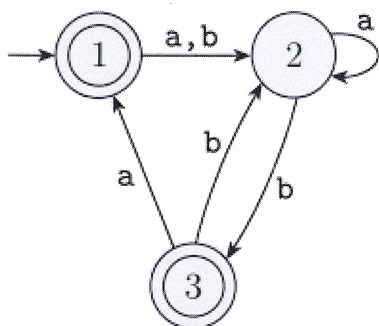


1. Consider the DFA,  $M_0$ , whose state diagram is given below.

- (a) ( \_\_\_ /1 pt) List the sequence of states  $M_0$  goes through on input abab.  
 (b) ( \_\_\_ /1 pt) Does  $M_0$  accept any string of length 6?  
 (c) ( \_\_\_ /2 pts) Let  $\delta$  be the transition function of  $M_0$ . For what values of  $q$  does  $\delta(q, a) = 2$ ?



(a) 1 2 3 1 2

(b) No. For example, aaaaaa is not accepted.

(c) Note that  $\delta(1, a) = 2$   
 $\delta(2, a) = 2$

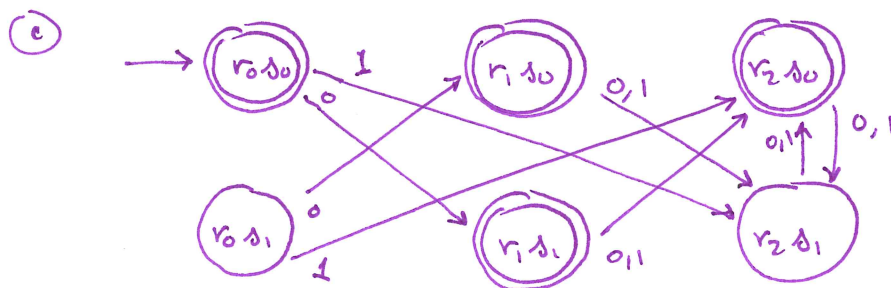
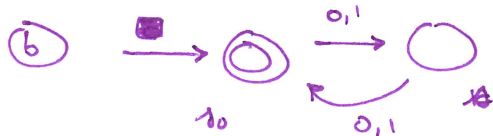
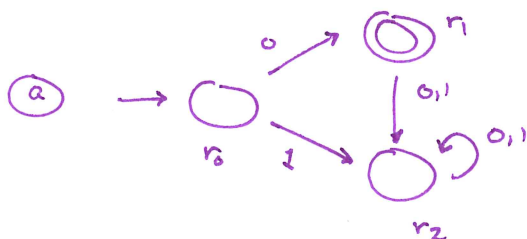
However,  $\delta(3, a) \neq 2$ . So

{1, 2}

2. Consider the alphabet  $\Gamma = \{0, 1\}$  and the following languages.

$A_1 = \{0\}$  and  $A_2 = \{w \mid w \text{ has an } \overline{\text{odd}} \text{ length}\}$

- (a) ( \_\_\_ /1.5 pts) Give a state diagram of a DFA,  $M_1$ , recognizing  $A_1$ .  
 (b) ( \_\_\_ /1.5 pts) Give a state diagram of a DFA,  $M_2$ , recognizing  $A_2$ .  
 (c) ( \_\_\_ /3 pts) Combine your state diagrams of  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  to give a state diagram of a DFA,  $M_3$ , which recognizes  $A_1 \cup A_2$ .



NOTE: State  $r0s1$  can be deleted, and then  $r1s0$  may be deleted.