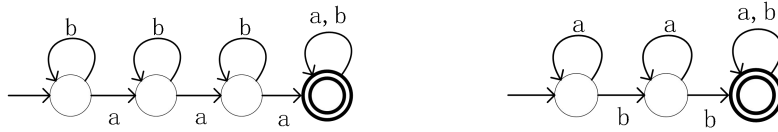
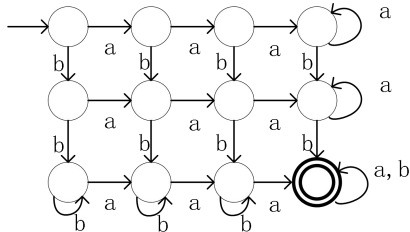


1.4

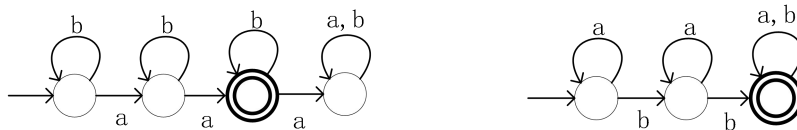
(a) The following are DFAs for the two simpler languages:



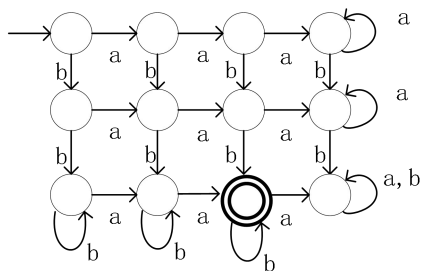
Combining them using the intersection construction gives the DFA:



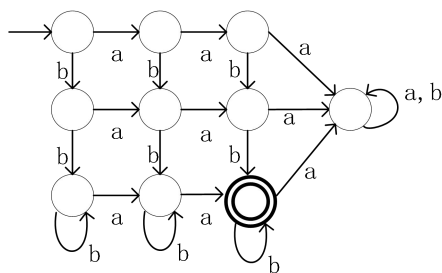
(b) The following are DFAs for the two simpler languages:



Combining them using the intersection construction gives the DFA:



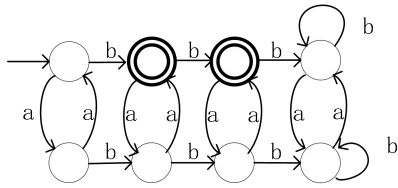
It can be combined to give:



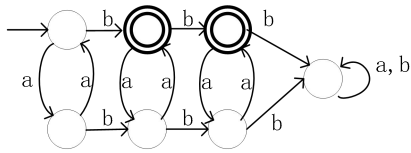
(c) The following are DFAs for the two simpler languages:



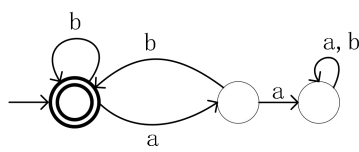
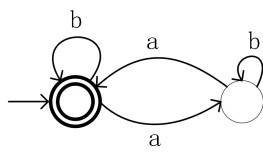
Combining them using the intersection construction gives the DFA:



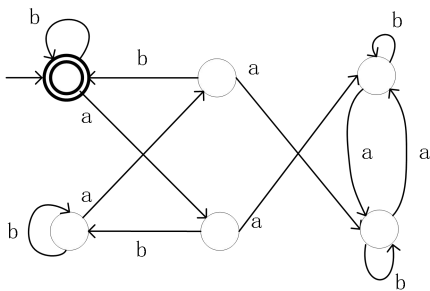
It can be combined to give:



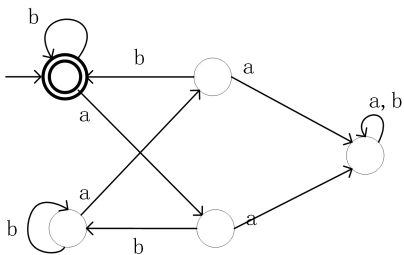
(d) The following are DFAs for the two simpler languages:



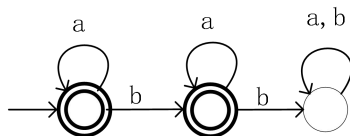
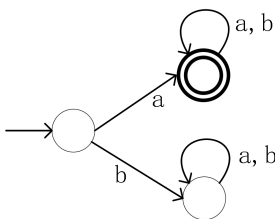
Combining them using the intersection construction gives the DFA:



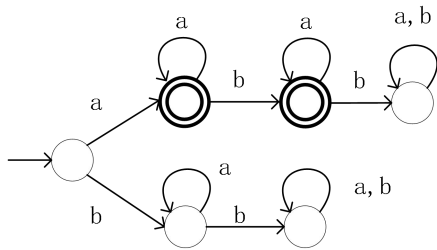
It can be combined to give:



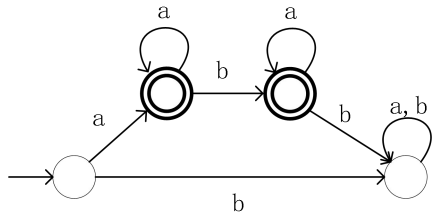
(e) The following are DFAs for the two simpler languages:



Combining them using the intersection construction gives the DFA:



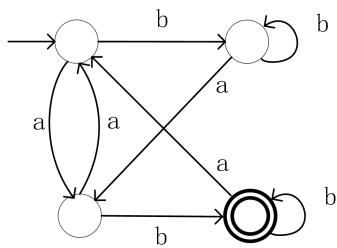
It can be combined to give:



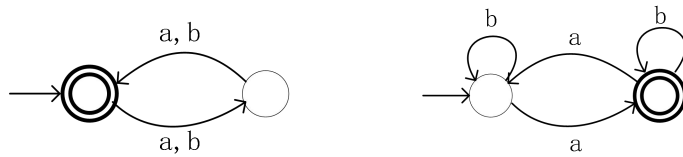
(f) The following are DFAs for the two simpler languages:



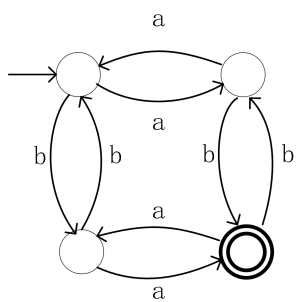
Combining them using the intersection construction gives the DFA:



(g) The following are DFAs for the two simpler languages:



Combining them using the intersection construction gives the DFA:



1.16

(a)

Construct a DFA M containing state set: $\{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1,2\}\}$

i. First, determine the start and accept states of M:

Start state is $\{1\}$

New accept states contains origin accept state, $\{\{1\}, \{1,2\}\}$

ii. Determine each state in N

$\delta(1,a)=\{1,2\}$, $\delta(1,b)=\{2\}$

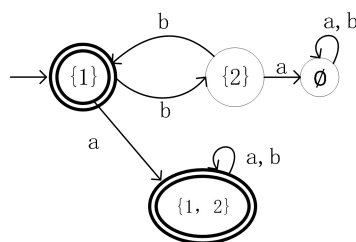
$\delta(2,a)=\emptyset$, $\delta(2,b)=\{1\}$

So in DFA M:

$\delta'(\{1,2\},a)=\{1,2\}$, $\delta'(\{1,2\},b)=\{1,2\}$

$\delta'(\emptyset,a)=\emptyset$, $\delta'(\emptyset,b)=\emptyset$

iii. Obtaining



(b)

Construct a DFA M containing state set: $\{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1,2\}, \{1,3\}, \{2,3\}, \{1,2,3\}\}$

i. First, determine the start and accept states of M:

Start state is $E(\{1\})$, including states reached from 1 along ϵ arrows and 1 itself.

Thus, start state = $\{1,2\}$

New accept states contains origin accept state, $\{\{2\}, \{1,2\}, \{2,3\}, \{1,2,3\}\}$

ii. Determine each state in N

$\delta(1,a)=\{3\}$, $\delta(1,b)=\emptyset$

$\delta(2,a)=\{1,2\}$, $\delta(2,b)=\emptyset$

$\delta(3,a)=\{2\}$, $\delta(3,b)=\{2,3\}$

So in DFA M, consider ϵ :

$\delta'(\{1,2\},a)=\{1,2,3\}$, $\delta'(\{1,2\},b)=\emptyset$

$\delta'(\{1,3\},a)=\{2,3\}$, $\delta'(\{1,3\},b)=\{2,3\}$

$\delta'(\{2,3\},a)=\{1,2\}$, $\delta'(\{2,3\},b)=\{2,3\}$

$\delta'(\{1,2,3\},a)=\{1,2,3\}$, $\delta'(\{1,2,3\},b)=\{2,3\}$

$\delta'(\emptyset,a)=\emptyset$, $\delta'(\emptyset,b)=\emptyset$

iii. Simplify DFA by removing the unnecessary states $\{1\}$, $\{2\}$, $\{3\}$ and $\{1,3\}$.

