University of Technology, Jamaica

Theory of Computation: Worksheet

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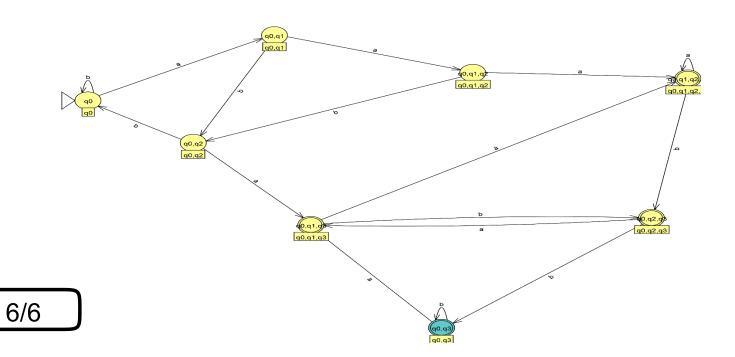
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1a.

	A	В
NULL	NULL	NULL
(Start){Q0}	{QO,Q1}	{Q0} ✓
{Q1}	{Q2}	{Q2}
{Q2}	{Q3}	NULL
(Final){Q3}	{Q3}	{Q3}
{Q0,Q1}	{Q0,Q1,Q2}	{Q0,Q2} ✓
{Q0,Q2}	{Q0,Q1,Q3}	{Q0}✓
{Q0,Q3}	{Q0,Q1,Q3}	{Q0,Q3} ✓
{Q1,Q2}	{Q2,Q3}	{Q2}
{Q1,Q3}	{Q2,Q3}	{Q2,Q3}
{Q2,Q3}	{Q3}	{Q3}
{Q0,Q1,Q2}	{Q0,Q1,Q2,Q3}	{Q0,Q2} ✓
{Q0,Q1,Q3}	{Q0,Q1,Q2,Q3}	{Q0,Q2,Q3} ✓
{Q0,Q2,Q3}	{Q0,Q1,Q3}	{Q0,Q3} ✓
{Q1,Q2,Q3}	{Q2,Q3}	{Q2,Q3}
{Q1,Q2,Q3,Q4}	{Q0,Q1,Q2,Q3}	{Q0,Q2,Q3}✓

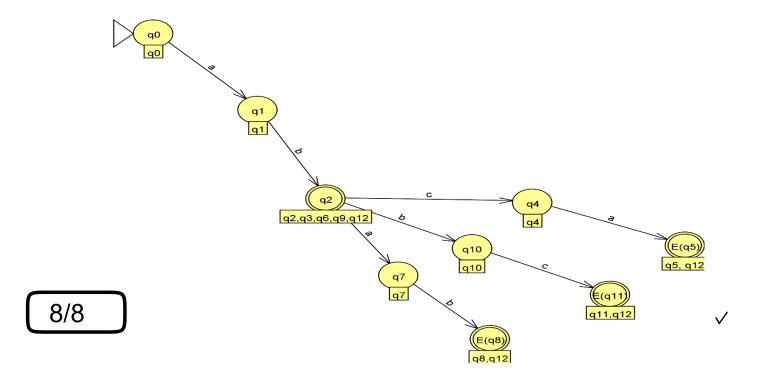


$$E({Q2}) = ({Q2,Q3,Q6,Q9,Q12}) \checkmark$$

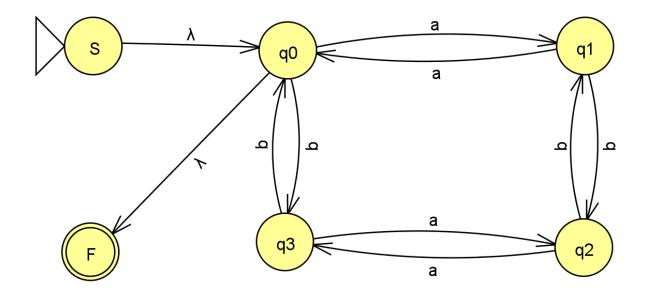
 $E({Q5}) = ({Q5,Q12}) \checkmark$
 $E({Q8}) = ({Q8,Q12}) \checkmark$
 $E({Q11}) = ({Q11,Q12}) \checkmark$

	A	В	С
(Start){Q0}	{Q1}	NULL	NULL
{Q1}	NULL	{Q2,Q3,Q6,Q9,Q12}	NULL
{Q2,Q3,Q6,Q9,Q12}	{Q7}	{Q10}	{Q4}
{Q4}	{Q5,Q12}	NULL	NULL
{Q7}	NULL	{Q8,Q12}	NULL
{Q10}	NULL	NULL	{Q11,Q12}
{Q5,Q12}	NULL	NULL	NULL
{Q8,Q12}	NULL	NULL	NULL
{Q11,Q12}	NULL	NULL	NULL

The null state is unable to reach a final state and is removed



Add new start state and final state



Ren	nove q0
S-q0-q1→a	S-q1 →a
S-q0-q3 → b	S-q3 → b
S-q0-F → λ	S-F →λ
q1-q0-q3 → ba	q1-q3 → ba
q3-q0-q1 → ab	q3-q1 → ab
q1-q0-F → a	q1-F → a
q1-q0-F → b	q3-F → b
(q1-q0)* → aa	(q1)* → aa
(q3-q0)* → bb	(q3)* → bb

Remo	ove q1
S-q1-q3 → a(aa)*ab	S-q3 → b+a(aa)*ab
S-q1-F → a(aa)*a	S-F → λ+a(aa)*b
q3-q1-F → ba(aa)*a	q3-F →b+ba(aa)*a
(q3-q1)* → ba(aa)*ab	(q3)* → bb+ba(aa)*ab
S-q1-q2 → a(aa)*b	S-q2 → a(aa)*b
q2-q1-F →b(aa)*a	q2-F →b(aa)*a
q2-q1-q3 → b(aa)*ab	q2-q3 → b(aa)*ab
(q2-q1)* → b(aa)*b	(q2)* → b(aa)*b
q3-q1-q2 →ba(aa)*b	q3-q2 →ba(aa)*b

Remove q2	
S-q2-F→a(aa)*b(b(aa)*b)*b(aa)*a	S-F \rightarrow λ +a(aa)*a+a(aa)*b(b(aa)*b)*b(aa)*a
S-q2-q3 →	S-q3 →
a(aa)*b(b(aa)*b)*a+b(aa)*ab	b+a(aa)*ab+a(aa)*b(b(aa)*b)*a+b(aa)*ab
q3-q2-F →	q3-F→
a+ba(aa)*b(b(aa)*b)*b(aa)*a	b+ba(aa)*a+a+ba(aa)*b(b(aa)*b)*b(aa)*a
(q3-q2)* →	(q3)* →
a+ba(aa)*b(b(aa)*b)*a+b(aa)*ab	bb+ba(aa)*ab+a+ba(aa)*b(b(aa)*b)*a+b(aa)*ab

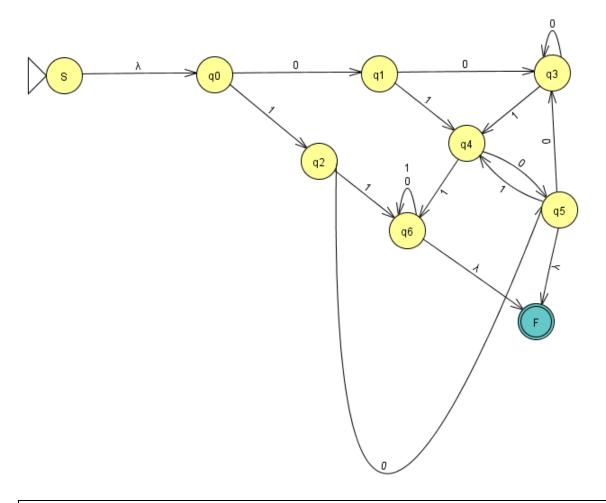
Remove q3		
S-q3-F→	S-F→	
b+a(aa)*ab+a(aa)*b(b(aa)*b)*a+b(aa)	$\lambda + a(aa) * a + a(aa) * b(b(aa) * b) * b(aa) * a + (b + a(aa) * ab +$	
*ab(bb+ba(aa)*ab+a+ba(aa)*b(b(aa)*	aa)*b(b(aa)*b)*a+b(aa)*ab(bb+ba(aa)*ab+a+ba(aa)*	
b)*a+b(aa)*ab)*	b(b(aa)*b)*a+b(aa)*ab)*	
b+ba(aa)*a+a+ba(aa)*b(b(aa)*b)*b(a	b+ba(aa)*a+a+ba(aa)*b(b(aa)*b)*b(aa)*a)	
a)*a		

Answer:

 $\lambda + a(aa) * a + a(aa) * b(b(aa) * b) * b(aa) * a + (b + a(aa) * ab + a(aa) * b(b(aa) * b) * a + b(aa) * ab(bb + ba(aa) * ab + a + ba(aa) * b(b(aa) * b) * a + b(aa) * ab) * b + ba(aa) * ab + a + ba(aa) * b(b(aa) * b) * b(aa) * a)$

Please show diagrams with your steps next time. This is not easy to follow

b. Add new start and final state



Remo	ove q0
S-q0-q1 → 0	S-q1 → 0
S-q0-q2 → 1	S-q2 → 1

Remo	ove q1
S-q1-q3 → 00	S-q3 → 00
S-q1-q4 → 01	S-q4 → 01

Ren	nove q2
S-q2-q5 → 10	S-q5 → 10
S-q2-q6 → 11	S-q6 → 11
	/

Remo	ove q3
S-q3-q4 → 000*1	S-q3 → 01+000*1
q5-q3-q4 → 00*1	S-q4 → 1+00*1

Rem	ove q4
$S-q4-q5 \rightarrow 01+(000*1)0$	$S-q5 \rightarrow 10+(01+(000*1)0)$
S-q4-q6 → 01+(000*1)1	S-q6→11+(01+(000*1)1)
q5-q4-q6 → 1+(00*1)1	q5-q6 → 1+(00*1)1
$(q5-q4)* \rightarrow 1+(00*1)0$	(q5)* → 1+(00*1)0

	Remove q5	
S-q5-F→	S-F→	
10+(01+(000*1)0)(1+(00*1)0)*	10+(01+(000*1)0)(1+(00*1)0)*	
S-q5-q6 →	S-q6 →	
10+(01+(000*1)0)(1+(00*1)0)*(1+(11+(01+(000*1)1)+(10+(01+(000*1)0)(1+(00*1)0)*(1	
00*1)1)	+(00*1)1))	

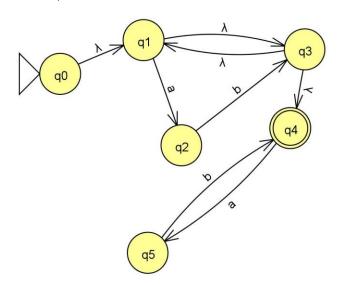
Remove q6						
S-q6-F→	S-F→					
11+(01+(000*1)1)+(10+(01+(000*1)	10+(01+(000*1)0)(1+(00*1)0)*+11+(01+(000*1)1)+(
0)(1+(00*1)0)*(1+(00*1)1))(0+1)*	10+(01+(000*1)0)(1+(00*1)0)*(1+(00*1)1))(0+1)*					

Answer:

10 + (01 + (000*1)0)(1 + (00*1)0)* + 11 + (01 + (000*1)1) + (10 + (01 + (000*1)0)(1 + (00*1)0)* (1 + (00*1)0)(1 + (00*1)0)(1 + (000*1)0)(1 +

3. RE to DFA

a)



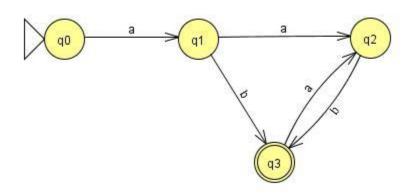
Should be able to start with b

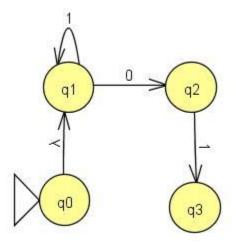
C is mandatory, where is it?

The question said less than 4 states, I count 6

And DFA does not recognize empty symbol

0/2





You keep using the empty symbol but you were asked for a DFA

- 0 . 5

must start with 1 and where is your accept state?

- 1

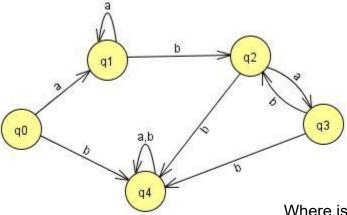
1.5/3

4. DFA Minimization

a)

q0	-	-	-	-	-	-
q1	-	-	-	-	-	X
q2	-	-	-	-	X	X
q3	-	-	-	Х	Х	Х
q4	-	-	Yes	Х	Х	Х
q5	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
	q5	q4	q3	q2	q1	q0

Minimized Diagram:



Where is the start and final states?

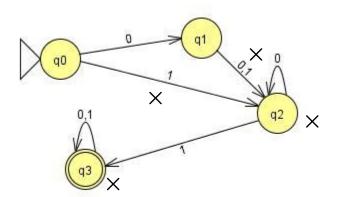
- 2

4/6

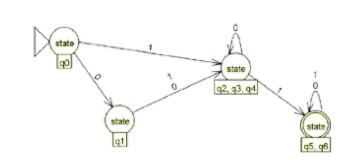
b)

q0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Х
q2	-	-	-	-	-	Х	Х
q3	-	-	-	-	YES	Х	Х
q4	-	-	-	YES	Х	Х	Х
q5	-	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
q6	-	YES	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
	q6	q5	q4	q3	q2	q1	q0

Minimized Diagram:



Answer:



0.5/4

5a. There exists a language where $L=\{www \mid w \text{ is an element of } \{0,1\}^*\}$ is not regular. We will assume that L is a regular language and let p>=1 be the pumping length. A string s of $(0^p)(1^p)$ is established. $s \in A$ and |s| = 2p > = p. Using the Pumping Lemma, s = xyz where $y\neq e$, $|xy|\leq p$ and $xy^iz\in A$ for all i>0. Since $|xy|\leq p$, the string y contains only 0s. Since y≠e, y contains at least one 0. Therefore, the string xy^3z=xyyyz contains more 0s than 1s which implies that the string is not contained in L and therefore is a contradiction, L is a not a regular language.

What is this nonsense? where is your pumping length?

The string cannot be 01, it has to be a multiple of 3.

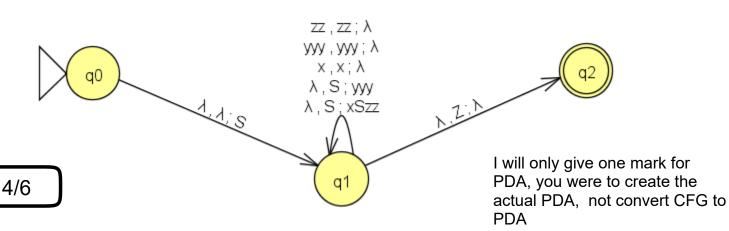
what value did you assign to k? were you absent when I was teaching pumping lemma?

0/5

0/4

 $S \rightarrow xSzz|yyy$

6a.

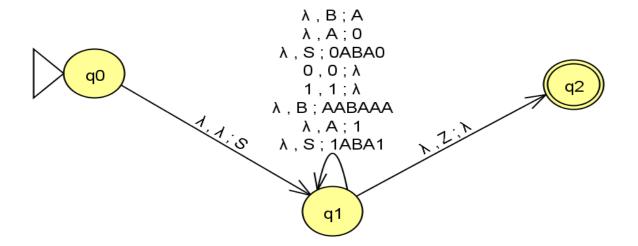


b.

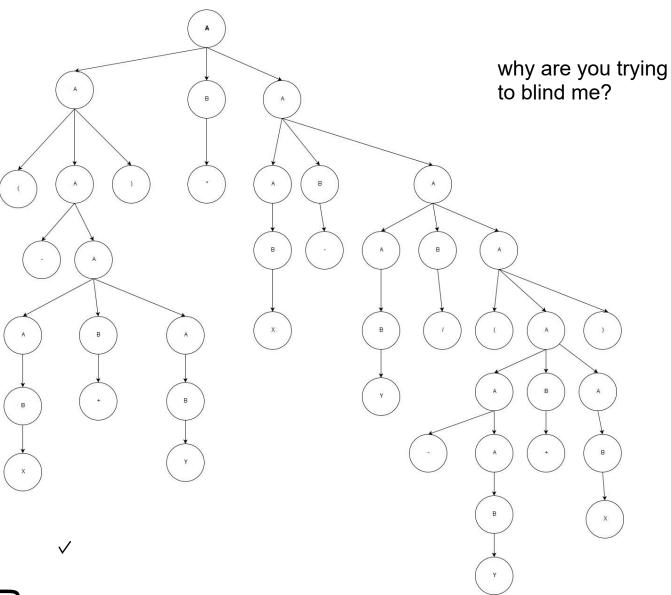
A→ 1|0

B → AABAAA|A

S→ 1ABA1|0ABA0







6/6

b.)

 $A \rightarrow ABA \rightarrow (A)BA \rightarrow (ABA)BA \rightarrow (BBA)BA \rightarrow (YBA)BA \rightarrow (Y/A)BA \rightarrow (Y/B)BA \rightarrow (Y/Y)BA \rightarrow (Y/Y)-ABA \rightarrow (Y/Y)-XBA \rightarrow (Y/Y)-X*A \rightarrow (Y/Y)-X*(A) \rightarrow (Y/Y)-X*(-A) \rightarrow (Y/Y)-X*(-B) \rightarrow (Y/Y)-X*(-Y)$

4/4