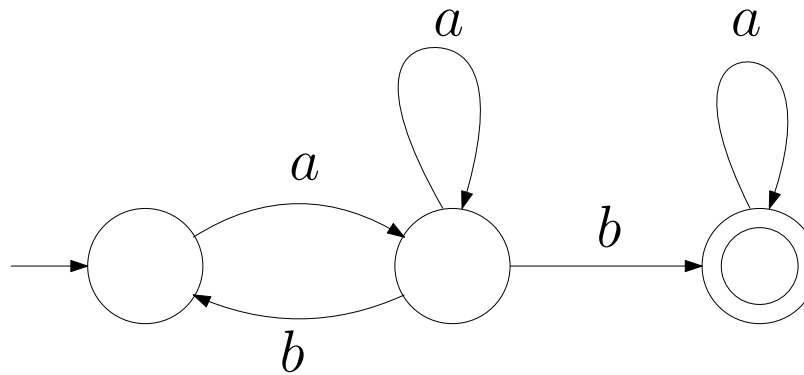


# Quiz 3

1. Which of the following regular expressions expresses the language accepted by the FA below:



- (a)  $(ab)^*aba^*$
- (b)  $aa^*ba^* + (ab)^*ab$
- (c)  $a(ba + a)^*ba^*$
- (d)  $aa^*ba^*$

2. To obtain an NFA for the *complement* of  $L$ , you can start with an NFA  $M$  for  $L$  and switch the status of each state from “accept” to “non-accept” and vice versa.

(a) True

(b) False

3. In the procedure of converting an NFA  $M$  into a right-regular grammar  $G$ , the transitions of  $M$  correspond to
- (a) Variables of  $G$
  - (b) Terminals of  $G$
  - (c) Production rules of  $G$
  - (d) None of the above

4. For every regular language  $L$  there is a DFA  $M$  such that  $L(M) = L$  and  $M$  has one accept state.

(a) True

(b) False

5. The following grammar is regular:

$$S \rightarrow abA | \lambda$$

$$A \rightarrow Bba | abaA$$

$$B \rightarrow Bbbb | \lambda$$

(a) True

(b) False