

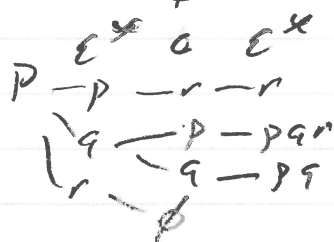
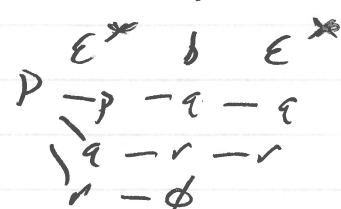
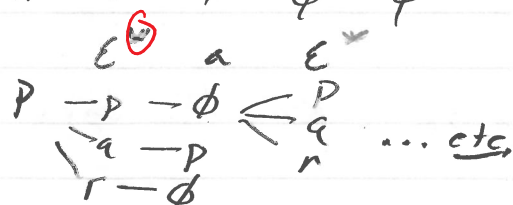
$$\epsilon^* = \epsilon$$

1)  $\epsilon$ -NFA  $\rightarrow$  NFA

	$\epsilon$	a	b	c
$\rightarrow p$	$\{q, r\}$	$\emptyset$	$\{q\}$	$\{r\}$
q	$\emptyset$	$\{p\}$	$\{r\}$	$\{p, q\}$
r	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$

$\rightarrow$

	a	b	c
$\rightarrow p^*$	$\{p, q, r\}$	$\{q, r\}$	$\{p, q, r\}$
q	$\{p, q\}$	$\{r\}$	$\{p, q, r\}$
$r^*$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$



DFA for NFA

	a	b	c
$\rightarrow p^*$	$pqr$	$qr$	$pqr$
q	$pqr$	r	$pqr$
$r^*$	s	s	s
$qr^*$	$pqr$	r	$pqr$
c) $pqr^*$	$pqr$	$qr$	$pqr$
s	s	s	s

$\epsilon a \epsilon, \epsilon a c, \epsilon c \epsilon, \epsilon c c$   
b)  $q \epsilon, \epsilon b, b b, \epsilon c b, b c b, b c c, b a c, b a c, b c \epsilon,$

2) Exercise 2.5.2

	$\epsilon$	a	b	c
$\rightarrow p$	$\{q, r\}$	$\emptyset$	$\{q\}$	$\{r\}$
q	$\emptyset$	$\{p\}$	$\{r\}$	$\{p, q\}$
r	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$

a) Compute  $\epsilon$ -closure

$$p: \{p, q, r\}$$

$$q: \{q\}$$

$$r: \{r\}$$



c)

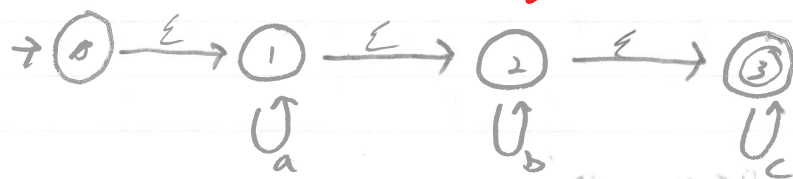
	a	b	c
$\rightarrow p^*$	$pqr$	$qr$	$pqr$
<del>q</del>	<del><math>pqr</math></del>	<del>r</del>	<del><math>pqr</math></del>
$r^*$	s	s	s
$qr^*$	$pqr$	$rs$	$pqr$
$pqr^*$	$pqr$	$qrs$	$pqr$
s	s	s	s
<del><math>rs^*</math></del>	<del>s</del>	<del>s</del>	<del>s</del>
<del><math>pqrs^*</math></del>	<del><math>pqr</math></del>	<del><math>qrs</math></del>	<del><math>pqr</math></del>
<del><math>qrs^*</math></del>	<del><math>pqr</math></del>	<del>rs</del>	<del><math>pqr</math></del>

s = dead state

Use lazy subset constr,  
some of these are  
unreachable

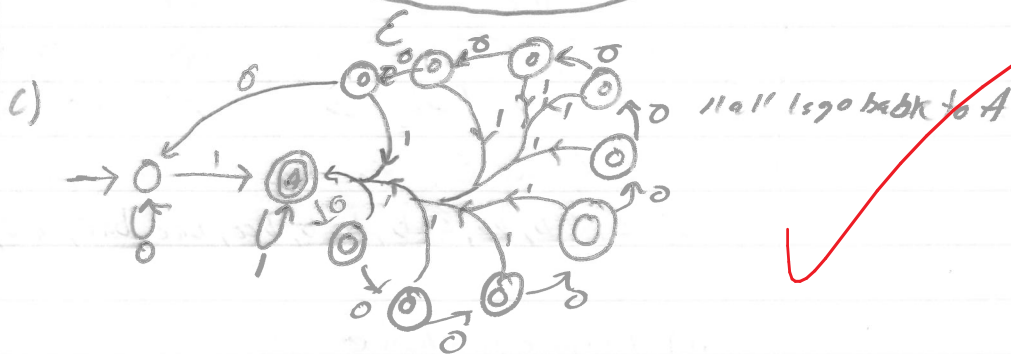
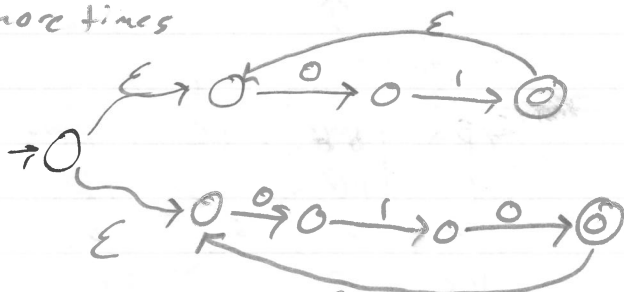
If s is the dead state,  
then  $pqr \approx pqrs$

3)  $\epsilon$ -NFA for: accepts  $\emptyset \rightarrow \infty$  a's, followed by  $\emptyset \rightarrow \infty$  b's, followed by  $\emptyset \rightarrow \infty$  c's,

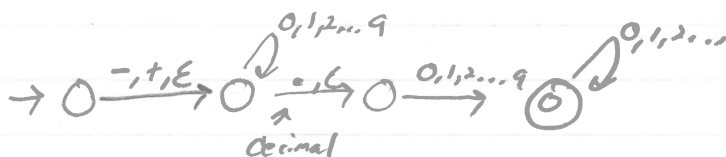


// wouldn't this  
accept cba?  
but  $\delta(3, b) = \emptyset$

4)  $\epsilon$ -NFA for: 01 repeated one or more times OR 010 repeated one or more times



7)  $\Sigma = \{ \epsilon, +, -, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 \}$



8) regex:

b) set of 0s and 1s whose tenth symbol from the right end is 1

$(0+1)^* \underbrace{(0+1)(0+1) \dots (0+1)}_{\text{9 times}}$

write as  $(0+1)^9$

# Try DFA $\rightarrow$ $\neg$ DFA $\rightarrow$ regex

a) 3.1.3 a) set of all 0s and 1s not containing 101 as a substring

$\neg (0^* 1^* 0^*) + (0^* 1^* 000^* 1^* 0^*)$  doesn't match  
100100

10) 3.1.4 c)  $(0+10)^* 1^*$

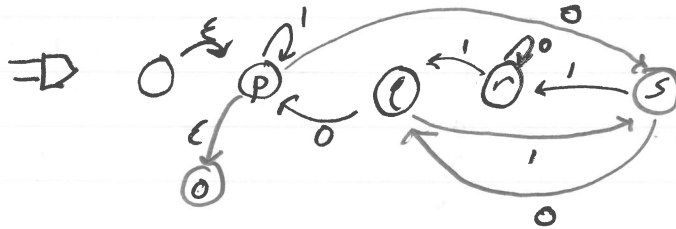
the set of all strings over the alphabet 0,1 containing zero or more combinations of 0 or 10, followed by zero or more repeating 1's, yes, but more succinctly;

ii) regex over {a,b,c} no a appears after any b or c, (unless as a suffix)

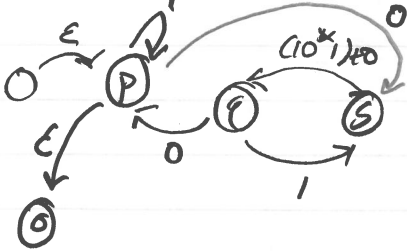
$a^*(b|c)^*$

12) Convert DFA  $\rightarrow$  regex

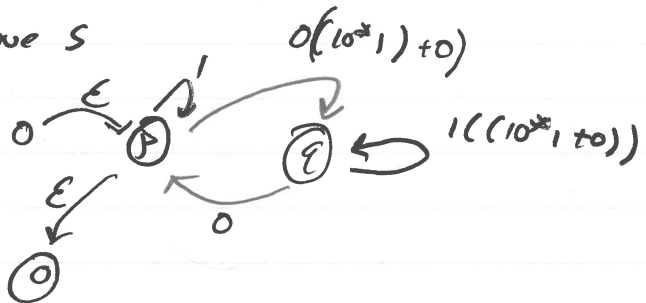
	0	1
$\rightarrow x p$	s	p
q	p	s
r	r	c
s	c	r



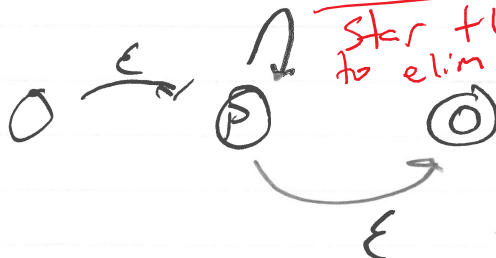
remove R



remove S



remove Q

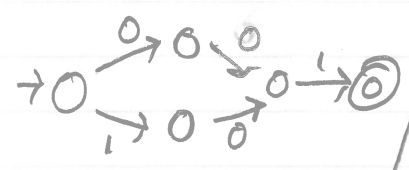


$1 + ((0(10^*1)+0)(1(10^*1)+0))^* 0)^*$   
Star this whole expr to elim P.

remove D

$\epsilon (1 + ((0(10^*1)+0)(1(10^*1)+0))^* 0)^* \epsilon$   
this wasn't there before?  
no  $\epsilon$

13) 3.2.4 b)  $(0+1)01$



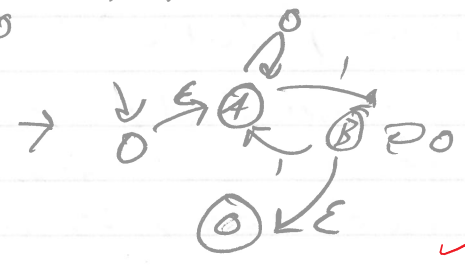
14)

	0	1
→ A	A B	
B	B A	

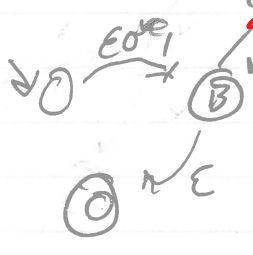
a) clean up:



b) regex:



remove 4



~~$0^*(0+1)^*$~~   
 $0+10^*1$   
 remove B



drop  $\epsilon$

For any regex  $R$

$$\epsilon R = R \epsilon = R$$