

# CS 374 HW 2 Problem 1

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TOTAL POINTS

**80 / 100**

## QUESTION 1

1 1A 10 / 10

✓ - 0 pts Correct

- 10 pts Answer is not legible -or- Logic is too hard to follow

- 10 pts Very wrong DFA -or- Wrong DFA and no explanation

- 10 pts Explanation correct but DFA slightly wrong, -or- Explanation slightly wrong but DFA correct

- 5 pts DFA is right, Explanation has a small bug or a typo

## QUESTION 2

2 1B 10 / 10

✓ - 0 pts Correct

- 10 pts Answer is not legible -or- Answer is not legible

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- 10 pts Explanation correct but DFA slightly wrong, -or- Explanation slightly wrong but DFA correct

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## QUESTION 3

3 1C 20 / 20

✓ - 0 pts Correct

- 20 pts Answer is not legible -or- Logic is hard to follow

- 20 pts Very wrong NFA -or- Wrong NFA and no explanation

- 10 pts Explanation correct but NFA slightly wrong, -or- Explanation slightly wrong but NFA correct

- 5 pts NFA is right, Explanation has a small bug or a typo

## QUESTION 4

4 1D 20 / 20

✓ - 0 pts Correct

- 20 pts Answer is not legible -or- Logic is hard to follow

- 20 pts Very wrong NFA -or- Wrong NFA and no explanation

- 10 pts Explanation correct but NFA slightly wrong, -or- Explanation slightly wrong but NFA correct

- 5 pts NFA is right, Explanation has a small bug or a typo

- 5 pts IDK

## QUESTION 5

5 1E 0 / 20

- 0 pts Correct

- 10 pts Explanation correct but NFA slightly wrong, -or- Explanation slightly wrong but NFA correct

- 10 pts More than 22 nodes

- 20 pts Answer is not legible -or- Logic is hard to follow

✓ - 20 pts Very wrong NFA -or- Wrong NFA and no explanation

- 5 pts NFA is right, Explanation has a small bug or a typo

- 5 pts IDK

💬 11 is accepted

## QUESTION 6

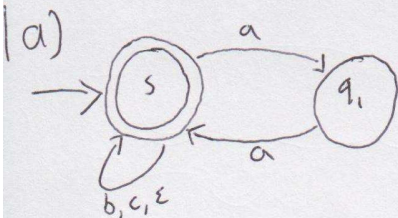
6 1F 20 / 20

✓ - 0 pts Correct

- 20 pts Answer is not legible -or- Logic is hard to follow

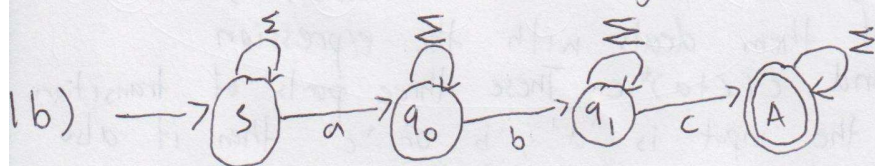
- 20 pts Very wrong NFA -or- Wrong NFA and no explanation

- **10 pts** Explanation correct but NFA slightly wrong,
- or- Explanation slightly wrong but NFA correct
- **5 pts** NFA is right, Explanation has a small bug or a typo
- **10 pts** Almost correct logic, but the number of states is wrong
- **5 pts** IDK
- **0 pts** [Click here to replace this description.](#)



Explanation:

In our NFA, the starting state  $S$  is an accepting state thus it accepts an empty string. The state  $S$  has a self-loop of  $\epsilon$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  which accept any number occurrence of  $b$ s and  $c$ s which satisfies the expression  $(b + c)^*$ . The state  $q_1$  ensures that every nonempty maximal substring of consecutive  $a$ 's is of even length that it must have two  $a$ 's to be accepted otherwise it will dies in state  $q_1$ . Thus, the expression of all strings over  $\{a, b, c\}^*$  in which every nonempty maximal substring of consecutive  $a$ 's is of even length is satisfied by the NFA.



Explanation:

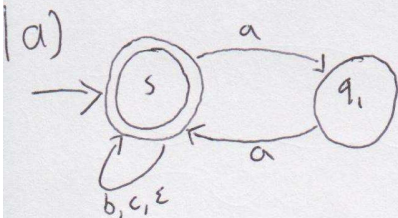
In our NFA, the starting state  $S$  has a self loop of  $\Sigma$  and has a transition to state  $q_0$  if the input is 'a' which ensures there must be at least a letter 'a' in the string. The state  $q_0$  also has a self loop of  $\Sigma$  and a transition to  $q_1$  if the input letter is 'b' to ensure there's a letter 'b' in the string. In  $q_1$ , there's also a self loop of  $\Sigma$  and a transition to the accepting state if the input letter is 'c'. Thus, the overall NFA ensures that there must be a sequence of  $a, b, c$  before it enters the accepting state.

1 1A 10 / 10

✓ - 0 pts Correct

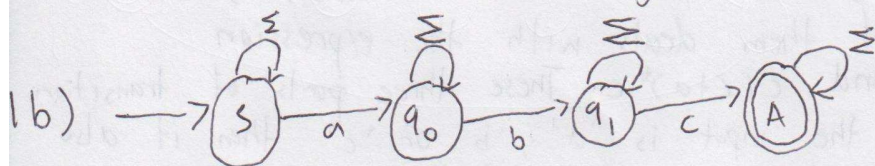
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Explanation:

In our NFA, the starting state  $S$  has a self loop of  $\Sigma$  and has a transition to state  $q_0$  if the input is 'a' which ensures there must be at least a letter 'a' in the string. The state  $q_0$  also has a self loop of  $\Sigma$  and a transition to  $q_1$  if the input letter is 'b' to ensure there's a letter 'b' in the string. In  $q_1$ , there's also a self loop of  $\Sigma$  and a transition to the accepting state if the input letter is 'c'. Thus, the overall NFA ensures that there must be a sequence of  $a, b, c$  before it enters the accepting state.

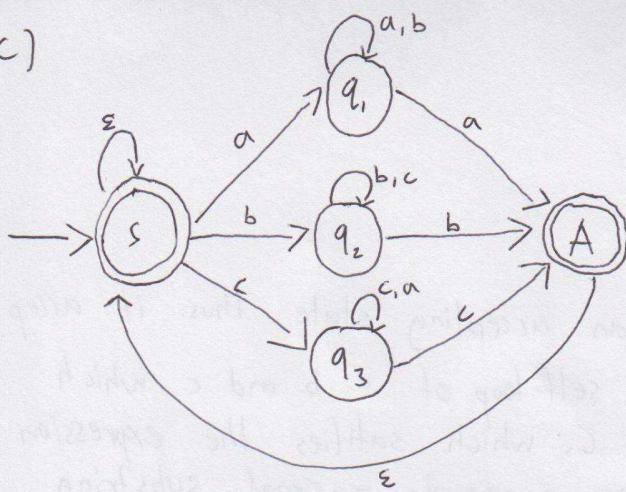
2 1B 10 / 10

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1c)



Explanation:

In our NFA, we set the starting set to be an accepting state since the regex accepts empty string. Then, there are three transitions from the starting state where each of them deals with the expression  $a(a+ab)^*a$ ,  $b(b+bc)^*b$ , and  $c(c+ca)^*c$ . These three parts of transition have the same idea that if the input is 'a', 'b' or 'c' then it also must be ended with 'a', 'b' and 'c' respectively before it gets to the Accepting state. At the accepting state, there's a transition of empty string to the starting state to repeat the whole process if needed.

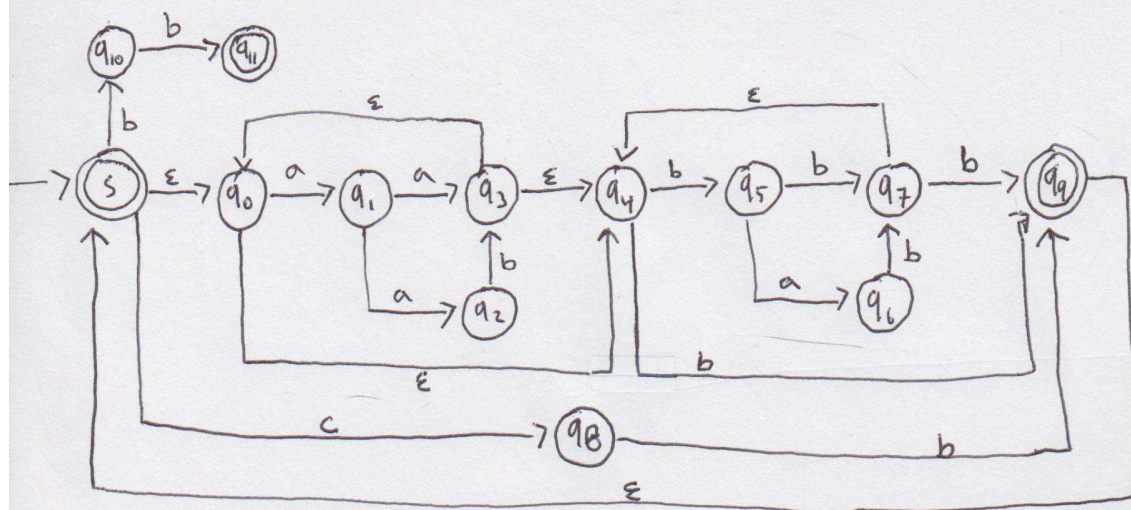
3 1C 20 / 20

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- 20 pts Answer is not legible -or- Logic is hard to follow
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$$1D) ((aa + aab)^*(bab + bb)^* + c)b)^* + bb$$



Explanation:

The state  $q_0, q_1, q_2$  and  $q_3$  satisfy the expression  $(aa + aab)^*$  where if the input is  $aa$  it follows the path of  $q_0$  to  $q_1$  to  $q_3$  and  $q_0$  to  $q_1$  to  $q_2$  to  $q_3$  if the input is  $aab$ . It can repeat by using the epsilon transition in  $q_3$  to  $q_0$ . If there's no such string, it can use the epsilon transition to state  $q_4$ .

The state  $q_4, q_5, q_6$  and  $q_7$  satisfy the expression  $(bab + bb)^*$  where if the input string is  $bb$ , it follows the path from  $q_4$  to  $q_5$  to  $q_7$ . And if the input string is  $bab$ , it follows the path from  $q_4$  to  $q_5$  to  $q_6$  to  $q_7$ . It can repeat by using the epsilon transition in  $q_7$  to  $q_4$ . If there's no such input it can use the transition of  $b$  from  $q_4$  to  $q_9$ .

If the input is  $c$ , the NFA provides a path from the starting state to  $q_8$  and then a transition of input  $b$  to state  $q_9$ .

At  $q_9$  the NFA will accept the state which satisfy the expression  $((aa + aab)^*(bab + bb)^* + c)b)$

If the input has an input  $bb$ , it can use the epsilon transition to the starting state to  $q_{10}$  to  $q_{11}$  and will be accepted.

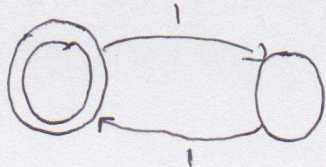
4 1D 20 / 20

✓ - 0 pts Correct

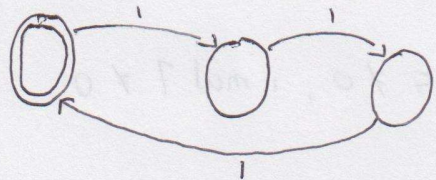
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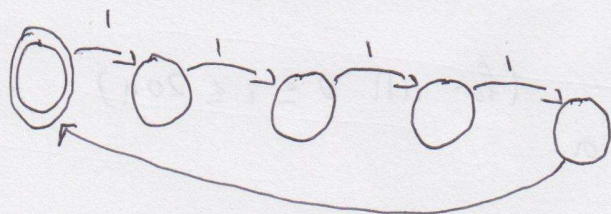
1E)



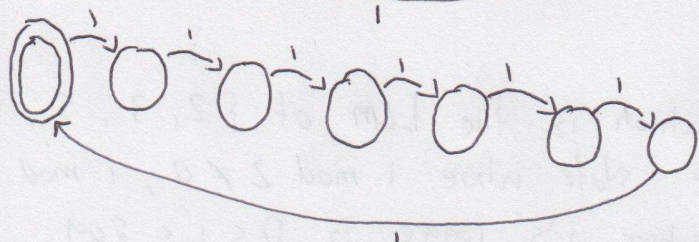
NFA:  $N_2$  which accept  $L_2 = \{w \in 1^* \mid |w| \% 2 = 0\}$



NFA:  $N_3$  which accept  $L_3 = \{w \in 1^* \mid |w| \% 3 = 0\}$

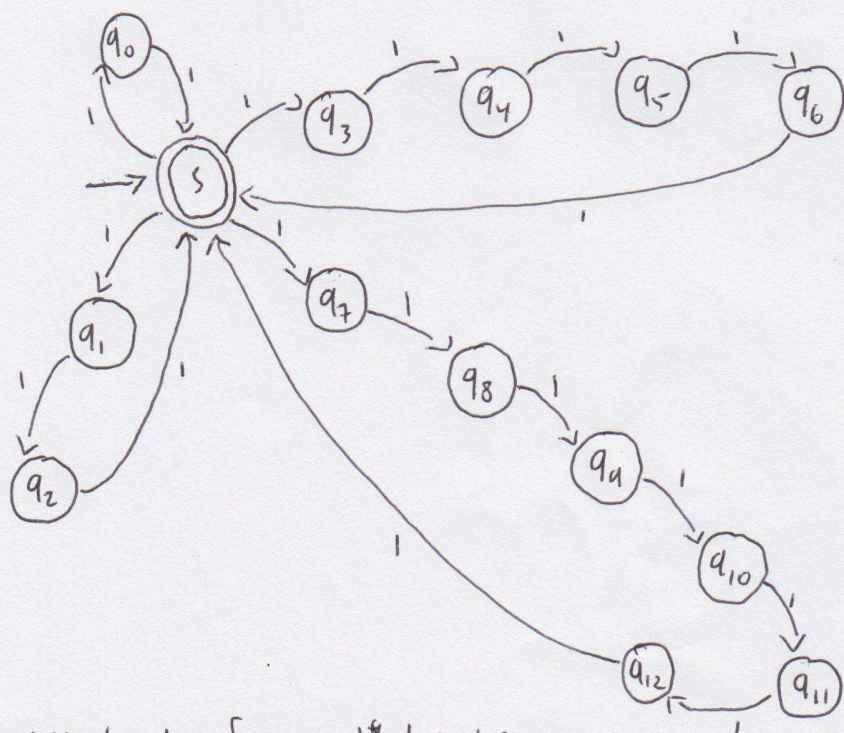


NFA:  $N_5$  which accept  $L_5 = \{w \in 1^* \mid |w| \% 5 = 0\}$



NFA:  $N_7$  which accept  $L_7 = \{w \in 1^* \mid |w| \% 7 = 0\}$

$L = L_2 \cup L_3 \cup L_5 \cup L_7$ , Thus our NFA becomes:



which accept  $L = \{w \in 1^* \mid |w| \% 2 = 0, |w| \% 3 = 0, |w| \% 5 = 0, |w| \% 7 = 0\}$



5 1E 0 / 20

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  - 10 pts Explanation correct but NFA slightly wrong, -or- Explanation slightly wrong but NFA correct
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  - 20 pts Answer is not legible -or- Logic is hard to follow
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  - 5 pts NFA is right, Explanation has a small bug or a typo
  - 5 pts IDK
- 11 is accepted

$$1F) \Sigma = \{a\}$$

$$Q = \{q_i \mid 0 \leq i \leq 209\}$$

$$s = q_0$$

$$A = \{q_i \mid i \bmod 2 \neq 0, i \bmod 3 \neq 0, i \bmod 5 \neq 0, i \bmod 7 \neq 0 \text{ and } 0 \leq i \leq 209\}$$

$$\delta(q_i, r) = \begin{cases} q_i & \text{if } r = \epsilon \\ q_{(i+1) \% 210} & \text{if } r = a \end{cases} \quad (\text{for all } 0 \leq i \leq 209)$$

Explanation:

Our NFA consists of 210 states which is the LCM of  $\{2, 3, 5, 7\}$ .  
 The accepting states  $q_i$  is the state where  $i \bmod 2 \neq 0, i \bmod 3 \neq 0, i \bmod 5 \neq 0$  and  $i \bmod 7 \neq 0$  where  $i$ 's range is  $0 \leq i \leq 209$ .  
 Therefore, our NFA will only accept string of  $a$ 's that length is NOT divisible by 2, 3, 5 and 7.



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