

Q1. Given $L_1 = a^*b$ and $L_2 = ab^*$

The regular expression corresponding to $(L_1 \cup L_2)^*$ is _____

- A. a^*b
- B. $(a^*b)^*$
- C. a^*b^*
- D. $(a^*b^*)^*$

Q2. Consider the languages $A = L(ab^*)$ and $B = L(a^*b)$.

Which one of the following is Correct?

- A. A is subset of B
- B. B is subset of A
- C. A and B are disjoint
- D. None of these

Q3. The string 1101 does not belong to the set represented by _____

- A. 110^*1
- B. $(0+1)^*$
- C. $(00 + (11)^* 0)^*$
- D. $(0^*1^*)^+$

Q4. $L = (0+1)^*$

Identify the regular expression which does not represents L.

A. $(01)^* \cdot L$

B. $L \cdot (01)^*$

C. L^*

D. $L.(0+1)$

Q5. Consider the following regular expressions.

$$P = ((a+\epsilon)b^*)^*$$

$$Q = ((b+\epsilon)a^*)^*$$

1. P is subset of Q
2. Q is subset of P
3. P is equal to Q
4. P is not equal to Q

How many of the above relations are correct?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Q6.

$$L = \{a^n \mid n \geq 0\}^*$$

Identify equivalent expression for L.

A. $a a^* + \epsilon$

B. a^+

C. $(aa+aaa)^*$

D. aaa^*

Q7. The binary language described by the regular expression $110^*(0+1)^*1^*$ is

- A. The set of all binary strings containing 11
- B. The set of all binary strings starts with 110 and ends with 1
- C. The set of all binary strings starts with 11 and ends with 1
- D. The set of all binary strings starts with 110

Q8.

Find the length of shortest string generated by regular expression $(a^*b)^*ab(ab^*)^*$.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. None of these

Q9.

Which of the following regular expression identities is true?

A. $(rs)^* = (sr)^*$

B. $r(r+s)^* = (rr+rs)^*$

C. $(r+s)^* = (r^*s^*r^*)^+$

D. $r(sr)^* = (rs)^*s$

- Q10. Which of the following regular expressions represents the language: the set of all binary strings having both 0 and 1?
- A. $(0+1)^*$
 - B. $(0 + 1)^*0(0+1)^* + (0 + 1)^*1(0+1)^*$
 - C. $(0 + 1)^* 0 (0+1)^*1(0 + 1)^* + (0+1)^* 1 (0+1)^*0 (0+1)^*$
 - D. $(0 + 1)^* 01 (0+1)^* + (0+1)^* 10 (0+1)^*$

Q11. $L = \{ w \in (a+b)^*: \text{No prefix of } w \text{ contains } b \}$
Find equivalent expression for L.

- A. a^*
- B. b^*
- C. $(ab)^*$
- D. None of these

Q12. $L = \{ w \in (a+b)^*: \text{No prefix of } w \text{ starts with } b \}$
Find equivalent expression for L.

- A. a^*
- B. $(ab^*)^*$
- C. $a(a+b)^*$
- D. None of these

Q13. $L = \{ w \in (a+b)^*: \text{Every prefix of } w \text{ starts with } a \}$
Find equivalent expression for L.

- A. a^*
- B. $(ab^*)^*$
- C. $a(a+b)^*$
- D. None of these

- Q14. Which one of the following regular expressions represents the set of all unary strings with an odd number of 1's?
- A. $1(11)^*$
 - B. $(0^*10^*10^*)^*0^*10^*$
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of these

Q15. $(aa+bb+ab+ba)^*$ is same as

- A. $(b+a)^*$
- B. $(aa)^*+(ab)^*+(ba)^*+(bb)^*$
- C. $(a+b)(a+b)^*$
- D. None of these

Q16. Which of the following is TRUE for R is regular expression?

- A. $R + R = R$
- B. $(RR)^* = (R+R)^*$
- C. $R \cdot R = R$
- D. All of these

Q17. Consider the languages $R = a^*b^*$ and $S = a^*+b^*$.

Which one of the following represents $L(S) \cdot L(R)$?

- A. $L(R)$
- B. $L(S)$
- C. $(a+b)^*$
- D. None of these

Q18. Consider the language represented by $R = (aa+aaa)^*$.

Which one of the following represents $L(R^*)$?

- A. a^*
- B. $(aa)^*$
- C. $aaa^* + \epsilon$
- D. None of these

Q19. Which one of the following is TRUE?

- A. $(R^*)^* = R$
- B. $(R^+)^+ = R$
- C. $(R.R)^* = R^*$
- D. None of these

Q20. Which of the following regular expression represent the set of all the strings containing either 0 or 1 as a substring but not both?

A. $(0+1)^*0(0+1)^* + (0+1)^*1(0+1)^*$

B. $0^* + 1^*$

C. $(0 + 1)^*$

D. None of these

Q21. Consider the following regular expression R.

$$R = (0+1)^* \ 1 \ (0+1)^*$$

Which of the following is not equivalent to R?

- A. $\{w \mid w \text{ belongs to } (0+1)^*, w \text{ contains } 1 \text{ as substring}\}$
- B. $\{w \mid w \text{ belongs to } (0+1)^*, |w| > 0\}$
- C. $\{w \mid w \text{ belongs to } (0+1)^*, \text{Number of } 1\text{'s in } w > 0\}$
- D. None of these

Q22. Find equivalent regular expression for the following L.

$L = \{ w \mid w \text{ belongs to } (a+b)^*, \text{ every } b \text{ in } w \text{ is followed by atleast two } a's\}$

- A. $(baa)^*$
- B. $(baa + a)^*$
- C. $(baaa)^*$
- D. All of these

Q23. Find equivalent regular expression for the following L.

$L = \{ w \mid w \text{ belongs to } (a+b)^*, \text{ every } b \text{ in } w \text{ is followed by atleast one } a\}$

- A. $(ba)^*$
- B. $(ba^+)^*$
- C. $(ba^*)^*$
- D. $((b+\epsilon)a)^*$

Q24. Which one of the following regular expressions represents the set of all binary strings with an odd number of 1's?

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- A. $10^*(0^*10^*10^*)^*$
- B. $((0 + 1)^*1(0 + 1)^*1)^*10^*$
- C. $(0^*10^*10^*)^*10^*$
- D. $(0^*10^*10^*)^*0^*1$

Q25. Which one of the following regular expressions represents the language: the set of all binary strings having two consecutive 0's and two consecutive 1's?

GATE 2016 PYQ

- A. $(0+1)^*0011\ (0+1)^* + (0+1)^*1100\ (0+1)^*$
- B. $(0+1)^*(00\ (0+1)^*11+11\ (0+1)^*00)\ (0+1)^*$
- C. $(0+1)^*00\ (0+1)^* + (0+1)^*\ 11\ (0+1)^*$
- D. $00\ (0+1)^*11 + 11\ (0+1)^*00$

Q26. The length of the shortest string NOT in the language (over sigma = {a, b}) of the following regular expression is _____.

$$a^* b^* (ba)^* a^*$$

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A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

Q27. Which one of the following languages over the alphabet {0, 1} is described by the regular expression $(0+1)^*0\ (0+1)^*0\ (0+1)^*$

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- A. The set of all strings containing the substring 00
- B. The set of all strings containing at most two 0's
- C. The set of all strings containing at least two 0's
- D. The set of all strings that begin and end with either 0 or 1

Q28. The regular expression $0^* (10^*)$ denotes the same set as _____

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- A. $(1^*0)1^*$
- B. $0 + (0+10)^*$
- C. $(0+1)^*10 (0+1)^*$
- D. None of the above

Q29. Which two of the following four regular expressions are equivalent?

- (i) $(00)^*(\epsilon + 0)$
- (ii) $(00)^*$
- (iii) 0^*
- (iv) $0(00)^*$

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- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (i) and (iii)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

Q30. Which one of the following regular expressions over $\{0, 1\}$ denotes the set of all strings not containing 100 as substring? GATE PYQ

A. $0^*(1+0)^*$

B. 0^*1010^*

C. $0^*1^*01^*$

D. $0^*(10+1)^*$

Q31. Which of the following regular expression identities are true? GATE PYQ

A. $r(*) = r^*$

B. $(r^*s^*)^* = (r+s)^*$

C. $(r+s)^* = r^* + s^*$

D. $r^*s^* = r^* + s^*$

Q32. In some programming language, an identifier is permitted to be a letter followed by any number of letters or digits. If L and D denote the sets of letters and digits respectively, which of the following expressions defines an identifier?

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- A. $(L+D)^+$
- B. $(L.D)^*$
- C. $L(L+D)^*$
- D. $L(L.D)^*$

Q33. Let $L = \{w \in (0+1)^* \mid w \text{ has even number of } 1's\}$, i.e. L is the set of all bit strings with even number of 1's.

Which one of the regular expression below represents L?

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- A. $(0^*10^*1)^*$
- B. $0^*(10^*10^*)^*$
- C. $0^*(10^*1)^*0^*$
- D. $0^*1(10^*1)^*10^*$

Q34. Which of the following regular expressions describes the language over $\{0,1\}$ consisting of strings that contain exactly two 1's? GATE PYQ

- A. $(0+1)^*11(0+1)^*$
- B. $0^* 1 \ 1 \ 0^*$
- C. $0^* 10^*1 \ 0^*$
- D. $(0+1)^*1(0+1)^*1(0+1)^*$

Q35. Consider the regular expression $R = (a+b)^*(aa+bb)(a+b)^*$.

Which one of the regular expressions given below defines the same language as defined by the regular expression R ?

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- A. $(a(ba)^* + b(ab)^*)(a+b)^+$
- B. $(a(ba)^* + b(ab)^*)(a+b)^*$
- C. $(a(ba)^*(a + bb) + b(ab)^*(b + aa))(a+b)^*$
- D. $(a(ba)^*(a + bb) + b(ab)^*(b + aa))(a+b)^+$

Q36. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the regular expression 01^*0 ?

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- A. It represents a finite set of finite strings.
- B. It represents an infinite set of finite strings.
- C. It represents a finite set of infinite strings.
- D. It represents an infinite set of infinite strings.

Q37. Which one of the following regular expressions is NOT equivalent to the regular expression $(a+b+c)^*$?

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- A. $(a^*+b^*+c^*)^*$
- B. $(a^*b^*c^*)^*$
- C. $((ab)^*+c^*)^*$
- D. $(a^*b^*+c^*)^*$

Q38. Let S and T be languages over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ represented by the regular expressions $(a+b^*)^*$ and $(a+b)^*$, respectively.
Which of the following is true? GATE PYQ

- A. $S \subset T$
- B. $T \subset S$
- C. $S = T$
- D. $S \cap T = \emptyset$

Q39. Let S and T be languages over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ represented by the regular expressions $(a+b^*)^*$ and $(a+b)^*$, respectively.
Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. $S \subseteq T$
- B. $T \subseteq S$
- C. $S = T$
- D. $S \neq T$
- E. A, B and D

Q40. The string 1101 does not belong to the set represented by _____
GATE PYQ

- A. $110^*(0+1)^*$
- B. $1(0+1)^*101$
- C. $(10)^*(01)^*(00+11)^*$
- D. $(00+(11)^*0)^*$
- E. Both C and D

Q41. If the regular set A is represented by $A=(01+1)^*$ and the regular set B is represented by $B=((01)^*1^*)^*$, which of the following is true?

GATE PYQ

- A. $A \subset B$
- B. $B \subset A$
- C. A and B are incomparable
- D. $A = B$

Q42. Choose the correct alternatives (more than one may be correct) and write the corresponding letters only. Let $r = 1(1+0)^*$, $s = 11^*0$ and $t = 1^*0$ be three regular expressions.

Which one of the following is true?

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- A. $L(s) \subseteq L(r)$ and $L(s) \subseteq L(t)$
- B. $L(r) \subseteq L(s)$ and $L(s) \subseteq L(t)$
- C. $L(s) \subseteq L(t)$ and $L(s) \subseteq L(r)$
- D. $L(t) \subseteq L(s)$ and $L(s) \subseteq L(r)$
- E. Both A and C

Q43. Consider the following two regular expressions over the alphabet {0,1}:
The total number of strings of length less than or equal to 5.

- A. 63
- B. 32
- C. 31
- D. 64

Q44. Consider the following two regular expressions over the alphabet {0,1}:

$$r = 0^* + 1^*$$

$$s = 0^*1 + 10^*$$

The total number of strings of length less than or equal to 5. which are neither in r nor in s is ____

GATE 2024 PYQ

- A. 63
- B. 44
- C. 55
- D. 34

- Q45. Let L_1 be the language represented by the regular expression $b^* ab^* (ab^* ab^*)^*$ and $L_2 = \{w \text{ belongs to } (a+b)^*: |w| \leq 3\}$ where $|w|$ denotes the length of string w . The number of strings in L_2 which are also in L_1 is __
- A. 3
 - B. 6
 - C. 9
 - D. None of these

Q46. Let L_1 be the language represented by the regular expression $b^* ab^* (ab^* ab^*)^*$ and $L_2 = \{w \in (a+b)^* w \mid |w| \leq 4\}$ where $|w|$ denotes the length of string w . The number of strings in L_2 which are also in L_1 is _

GATE PYQ

- A. 10
- B. 14
- C. 15
- D. None of these

Q47. If $L = (a+b)^*ab(a+b)^*$ then Complement of L is _____

- A. $(a+b)^*ba(a+b)^*$
- B. $(a+b)^*aa(a+b)^* + (a+b)^*ba(a+b)^* + (a+b)^*bb(a+b)^*$
- C. b^*a^*
- D. None of these

Q48. If $L = (a+b)^*ba(a+b)^*$ then Complement of L is _____

- A. $(a+b)^*ab(a+b)^*$
- B. $(a+b)^*aa(a+b)^* + (a+b)^*ab(a+b)^* + (a+b)^*bb(a+b)^*$
- C. a^*b^*
- D. None of these

Q49. If $L = (a+b)^+$ then which of the following is FALSE?

A. $L^* = (a+b)^*$

B. $L^+ = L$

C. $L^* \cdot L = L$

D. $L^* \cdot L = L^+$

Q50. Which of the following are equivalent.

- I. $0^*1(1+00^*1)^*$
- II. $0^*1^*1 + 11^*0^*1$
- III. $(0+1)^*1$

- A. I and II
- B. I and III
- C. II and III
- D. None of these