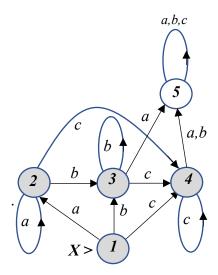
SABANCI UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences CS 302 Automata Theory Fall 2020

Remote Midterm Answers

Answer 1 (50 points)

(a) (15 pts) A DFA X that accepts L_1 is given below; hence L_1 is regular.



(b) (15 pts) L_2 is not regular. Choose $w = a^{2n} c^n$ which is in L_2 and has length 3n > n. By the pumping lemma w = xyz where $|xy| \le n$ and |y| > 0; hence $xyz = a^{2n} c^n$ implies that $xy = a^p$ and $y = a^q$ with $p \le n$ and q > 0. Hence $x = a^{p-q}$, $y = a^q$ and $z = a^{2n-p} c^n$ therefore $xy^j z$ for j=0 is: $xz = a^{p-q} a^{2n-p} c^n = a^{2n-p} c^n$ and since q > 0 occurrence of a's are less than twice that of c's and thus xz is not in L_2 as demanded by the pumping lemma and so L_2 is NOT regular.

(c) (20 pts) $G = (\{S, B\}, \{a, b, c\}, R, S)$ where the production set R is given by

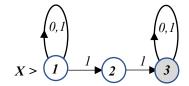
 $R: S \rightarrow aaSc \mid B \mid e ; B \rightarrow bB \mid e$

Answer 2 (50 points)

(a)
$$(25 pts) E = (0+1)*1.1.(0+1)*$$
.

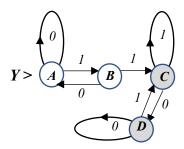
 \boldsymbol{E}

(b) (25 pts) NFA for **E** is given below

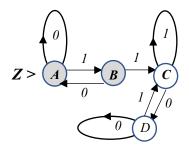


This is converted to a DFA Y using the table below

state	input	next
>1=A	0	1
1	1	1,2
1,2=B	0	1
1,2	1	1,2,3
1,2,3=C*	0	1,3
1,2,3	1	1,2,3
1,3=D*	0	1,3
1,3	1	1,2,3



The complement language corresponds to a DFA where final and non-final states of \boldsymbol{Y} are interchanged yielding the DFA \boldsymbol{Z} below



To find the minimal state DFA we use the table filling algorithm as below

\mathbf{C}	D	Δ	R
\mathbf{C}	D	A	ъ

Eq	0	0
	0	0
		1

Hence D and C are equivalent states and a minimal state DFA W is:

