

1. Describes the languages denoted by the following regular expressions:

- a.  $a(a|b)^*a$ .
- b.  $((\epsilon|a)b^*)^*$ .
- c.  $(a|b)^*a(a|b)(a|b)$ .
- d.  $a^*ba^*ba^*ba^*$ .
- e.  $(aa|bb)^*(ab|ba)(aa|bb)^*(ab|ba)(aa|bb)^*$

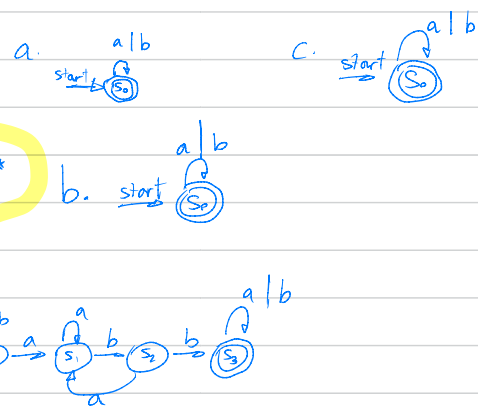
- a. String of a's and b's that begins and ends with an 'a', length  $\geq 2$
- b. String of a's and b's, can be empty
- c. String of a's and b's that the 3<sup>rd</sup> character from the last is 'a'.
- d. String of a's and b's that contains only 3 b's.
- e. String of a's and b's that contains even number of a's and b's, can be empty.

2. Write regular definitions for the following languages:

- a. All strings of lowercase letters that contain the five vowels in order.
- b. All strings of lowercase letters in which the letters are in ascending lexicographic order.
- c. Comments, consisting of a string surrounded by / and /, without an intervening \*, unless it is inside double-quotes (")
- d. All strings of digits with no repeated digits. Hint: Try this problem first with a few digits, such as {0, 1, 2}.
- e. All strings of a's and b's that do not contain the substring abb.
- f. All strings of a's and b's that do not contain the subsequence abb.

5. Convert the following regular expressions to deterministic finite automata:

- a.  $(a|b)^*$
- b.  $(a^*|b^*)^*$
- c.  $((\epsilon|a)b^*)^*$
- d.  $(a|b)^*abb(a|b)^*$



a.  $A = [bcd fgh j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z]$   
 $A^*a(a|A)^*e(e|A)^*i(i|A)^*o(o|A)^*u(u|A)^*$

b.  $a^*b^*c^*\dots x^*y^*z^*$

c.  $\backslash/*([ \text{not } \backslash * " ]^* | \text{any char } \backslash * + [ \text{recurring } \backslash * ]^* ) \backslash/*$

d.  $A = 0?2(02)^*$  ( $0? = 0 | \epsilon$ )  
 $0(A?0?1(A0?1|01)^*A?0?|A0?)$   
 $a+ = a | aa | aaa | aaaa \dots$

e.  $b^*(a+ b^*)^*$

f.  $b^*a^* | b^*a+ba^*$

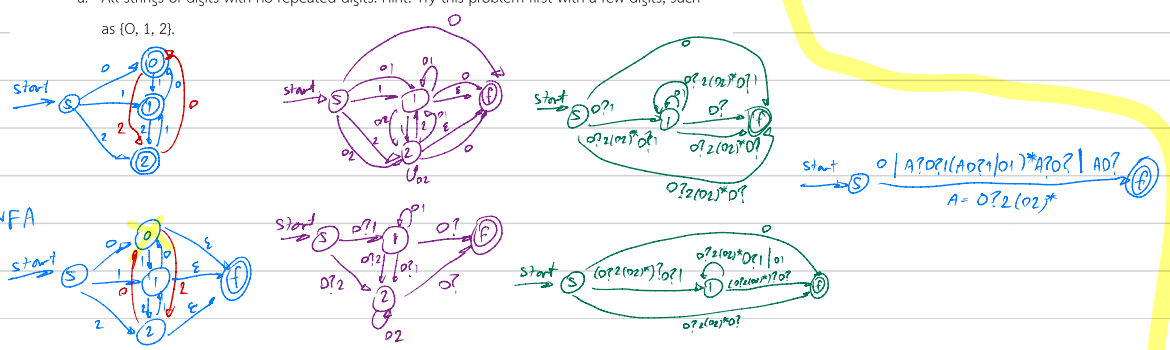
3. Write character classes for the following sets of characters:

- a. The first ten letters (up to 'j') in either upper or lower case.
- b. The lowercase consonants.
- c. The "digits" in a hexadecimal number (choose either upper or lower case for the "digits" above 9).
- d. The characters that can appear at the end of legitimate English sentence (e.g., exclamation point)

- a.  $[A-Ja-j]$
- b.  $[bcd fgh j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z]$
- c.  $[0-9a-f]$
- d.  $[. ! ?]$

4. Design finite automata (deterministic or nondeterministic) for this language

- a. All strings of digits with no repeated digits. Hint: Try this problem first with a few digits, such as {0, 1, 2}.



## Exercise 1

1. Describes the languages denoted by the following regular expressions:
  - a.  $a(a|b)^*a$ .
  - b.  $((\epsilon|a)b^*)^*$ .
  - c.  $(a|b)^*a(a|b)(a|b)$ .
  - d.  $a^*ba^*ba^*ba^*$ .
  - e.  $(aa|bb)^*((ab|ba)(aa|bb)^*(ab|ba)(aa|bb)^*)^*$ .
2. Write regular definitions for the following languages:
  - a. All strings of lowercase letters that contain the five vowels in order.
  - b. All strings of lowercase letters in which the letters are in ascending lexicographic order.
  - c. Comments, consisting of a string surrounded by / and /, without an intervening \*/ , unless it is inside double-quotes (")
  - d. All strings of digits with no repeated digits. Hint: Try this problem first with a few digits, such as {0, 1, 2}.
  - e. All strings of a's and b's that do not contain the substring abb.
  - f. All strings of a's and b's that do not contain the subsequence abb.
3. Write character classes for the following sets of characters:
  - a. The first ten letters (up to "j") in either upper or lower case.
  - b. The lowercase consonants.
  - c. The "digits" in a hexadecimal number (choose either upper or lower case for the "digits" above 9).
  - d. The characters that can appear at the end of a legitimate English sentence (e.g. , exclamation point)
4. Design finite automata (deterministic or nondeterministic) for this language
  - a. All strings of digits with no repeated digits. Hint: Try this problem first with a few digits, such as {0, 1, 2}.
5. Convert the following regular expressions to deterministic finite automata:
  - a.  $(a|b)^*$
  - b.  $(a^*|b^*)^*$
  - c.  $((\epsilon|a)|b^*)^*$
  - d.  $(a|b)^*abb(a|b)^*$