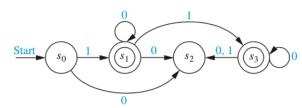
**Problem 1.** Consider the following nondeterministic finite automaton (NFA):



a. By drawing the 'tree of possibilities' (independent 'processes' or 'threads'), determine if the following bit strings/words are accepted or rejected by the machine.

$$w_1 = 110$$

$$w_2 = 101$$

$$w_3 = 111$$

$$\mathtt{w_4} = \mathtt{100}$$

b. Determine the language recognized by the NFA. You can write this out in 'words' or you can have a stab at writing it with fancy regular expressions (more about these soon!)

c. Construct a deterministic finite automaton (DFA) that recognizes the same language as the NFA.

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	roblem 2. In what follows, try to take advantage of nondeterminism as much as possible.  Construct a nondeterministic finite-state automaton that recognizes the set of all bit strings that contain three 0s.
b.	Construct a nondeterministic finite-state automaton that recognizes the set of all bit strings of at least 4 characters that begin and end with 11.
c.	Construct a nondeterministic finite-state automaton that recognizes the set of all bit strings that contain the substring 0101 (i.e., $w=x0101y$ for some $x$ and $y$ ). Use at most 5 states.
d.	Construct a nondeterministic finite-state automaton that recognizes the set of all bit strings that contain an even number of 0s or contain exactly two 1s.

e. Construct a nondeterministic finite-state automaton that recognizes the set of strings over the alphabet  $\{a,b,c,d\}$  such that the final character has appeared before. For example,

abca, bcdaa, dad, bbb are accepted and abc, cba, adc are rejected.