



1. Webber Chap. 9 Exercise 1

For each of the following DFAs, list the unreachable states if any, show $L(M, q)$ for each $q \in Q$, and construct the minimized DFA using the procedure of Section 9.1.

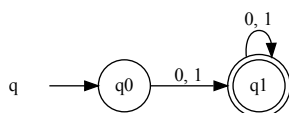
(a) Unreachable states: q_2

$$L(M, q_0) = \{xy \mid x \in \{0, 1\}^* \text{ and } y \in \{0, 1\}^*\}$$

$$L(M, q_1) = \{x \mid x \in \{0, 1\}^*\}$$

$$L(M, q_2) = \{xy \mid x \in \{1, 00, 01\} \text{ and } y \in \{0, 1\}^*\}$$

Minimized DFA:



(b) Unreachable states: q_0, q_3

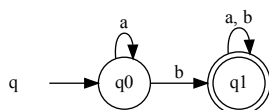
$$L(M, q_0) = \{x \mid x \in \{a\}^*\}$$

$$L(M, q_1) = \{x \mid x \in \{a\}^*\}$$

$$L(M, q_2) = \{\}$$

$$L(M, q_3) = \{ax \mid x \in \{a, b\}^*\}$$

Minimized DFA:



(c) Unreachable states: q_0, q_3

$$L(M, q_0) = \{(a, b)^n \mid n \geq 0\}$$

$$L(M, q_1) = \{(a, b)^n \mid n \geq 1\}$$

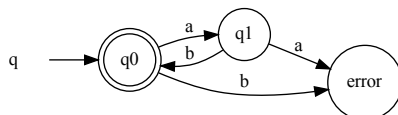
$$L(M, q_2) = \{(a, b)^n \mid n \geq 1\}$$

$$L(M, q_3) = \{\}$$

$$L(M, q_4) = \{(a, b)^n \mid n \geq 1\}$$

$$L(M, q_5) = \{(a, b)^n \mid n \geq 1\}$$

Minimized DFA:



2. Webber Chap. 10 Exercise 3

Grammar G_2 :

$$S \rightarrow aS$$

$$S \rightarrow X$$

$$X \rightarrow bX$$

$$X \rightarrow \epsilon$$

- (a) Show a derivation from S for the string bbb .

$$S \rightarrow X \rightarrow bX \rightarrow bbX \rightarrow bbbX \rightarrow bbb\epsilon = bbb$$

- (b) Show a derivation from S for the string $aabb$.

$$S \rightarrow aS \rightarrow aaS \rightarrow aabX \rightarrow aabbX \rightarrow aabb\epsilon = aabb$$

- (c) Show a derivation from S for the empty string.

$$S \rightarrow X \rightarrow \epsilon$$

3. Webber Chap. 10 Exercise 4

Give a regular expression for the language generated by each of these grammars.

- (a) $S \rightarrow abS \mid \epsilon$
 $= L((ab)^*)$

- (b) $S \rightarrow aS \mid aA$
 $A \rightarrow aS \mid aA$
 $= L(a(a)^*)$

- (c) $S \rightarrow \text{smell}A \mid \text{fish}A$
 $A \rightarrow y \mid \epsilon$
 $= L((\text{smell}+\text{fish})y^*)$

- (d) $S \rightarrow aaSa \mid \epsilon$
 $= L((aaa)^*)$

4. Webber Chap. 10 Exercise 5

Give a grammar for each of the following languages. In each case, use S as the start symbol.

- (a) $L(a^*)$
 $S \rightarrow aS \mid \epsilon$

- (b) $L(aa^*)$
 $S \rightarrow aX$
 $X \rightarrow aX \mid \epsilon$

- (c) $L(a^*b^*c^*)$
 $S \rightarrow aS \mid X$
 $X \rightarrow bX \mid Y$
 $Y \rightarrow cY \mid \epsilon$

- (d) $L((abc)^*)$
 $S \rightarrow abcS \mid \epsilon$

- (e) The set of all strings consisting of one or more digits, where each digit is one of the symbols 0 through 9.

$$S \rightarrow DS \mid DX$$

$$D \rightarrow 0 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid 3 \mid 4 \mid 5 \mid 6 \mid 7 \mid 8 \mid 9$$

$$X \rightarrow \epsilon$$

5. Webber Chap. 10 Exercise 6

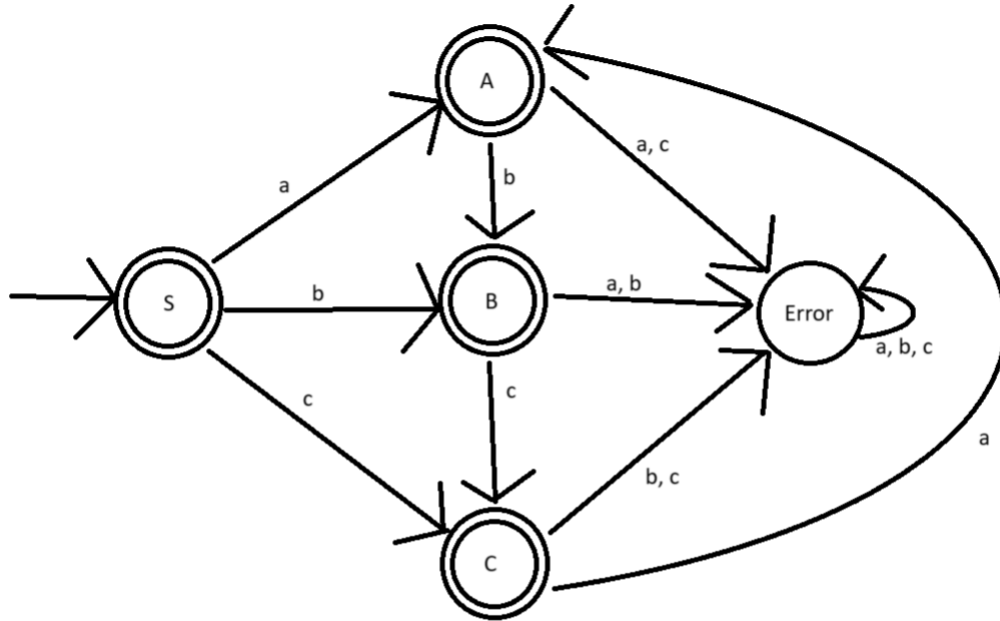
Give a DFA that accepts the language generated by this grammar:

$S \rightarrow A \mid B \mid C$

$A \rightarrow aB \mid \epsilon$

$B \rightarrow bC \mid \epsilon$

$C \rightarrow cA \mid \epsilon$



6. Webber Chap. 10 Exercise 12

Using the construction of Theorem 10.1, make a right-linear grammar that generates the language accepted by each of these NFAs.

(a) $S \rightarrow aS \mid aX$

$X \rightarrow bX \mid \epsilon$

(b) $S \rightarrow bS \mid aX$

$X \rightarrow aS \mid bX \mid \epsilon$

(c) $S \rightarrow aX \mid \epsilon$

$X \rightarrow bY$

$Y \rightarrow cS$

(d) $S \rightarrow 0S \mid 1S \mid 1X$

$X \rightarrow 0Y \mid 1Y$

$Y \rightarrow \epsilon$

(e) $S \rightarrow A \mid B$

$A \rightarrow aX \mid \epsilon$

$X \rightarrow aA$

$B \rightarrow bY \mid \epsilon$

$Y \rightarrow bB$