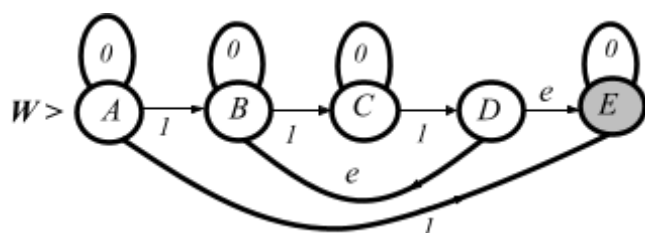


Answers for the Midterm Examination

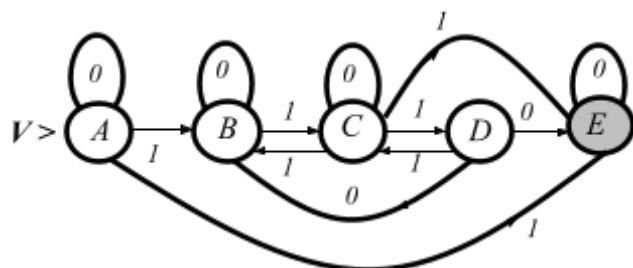
ANSWER 1

(a) (10 pts) See the relevant slides.

(b) (15 pts) First sketch the ϵ -NFA W for E as below :



The corresponding NFA V without ϵ -transitions are



(c) (25 pts) Let N be given in PL and choose $w = 0^N 1^N 0^N$ then $w = w^R$ hence it is in L and $|w| = 3N > N$ as required by the PL. Now by the PL $w = x.y.z$ and so $x.y = 0^p$; $p \leq N$ and $y = 0^q$ with $q > 0$. So $z = 0^{N-p} . 1^N . 0^N$ and $x.z = 0^{p-q} 0^{N-p} . 1^N . 0^N = 0^{N-q} . 1^N . 0^N$ which is **not** a palindrome and not in L since $q > 0$ so it violates the PL and L is not regular.

ANSWER 2

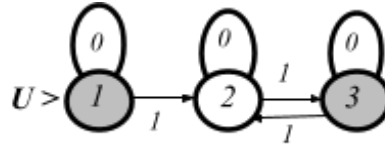
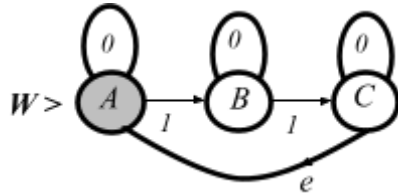
(a)&(b) (50 pts) First note that $L_2 = L_1^c$ and also $L_1 = L_2^c$ so it is enough to find regular expressions for L_1 and L_2 .

$E_1 = (0^*. 1. 0^*. 1. 0^*)^*$ --> even number of 1's

$E_2 = 0^*. 1. (0^*. 1. 0^*. 1. 0^*)^*. 0^*$ --> odd number of 1's

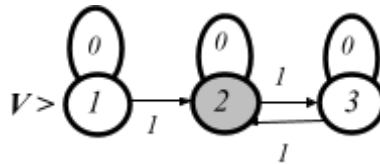
We shall find a minimal state DFA X for E_1 and through its complement Y for E_2 and the entire problem shall be solved.

The epsilon-NFA W for E_1 and its equivalent DFA U are given as below :



State	Input	Next State
$> A = 1^*$	0	A
A	1	B
$B = 2$	0	B
B	1	AC
$AC = 3^*$	0	AC
AC	1	B

The DFA for E_2 , namely V , is the complement of U as given below.



2 1 3

2

	0	0	1
			3

The table above is the result of the *table filling algorithm* both for U and V and for both cases states 1 and 3 are equivalent . And so the ***minimal state*** automata X and Y for E_1 and E_2 respectively are given below.

