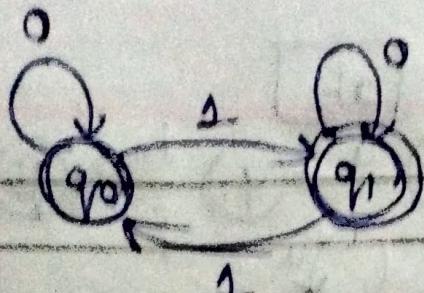
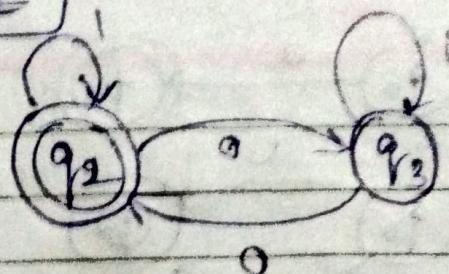


even 0  
odd 1

(q1)



[accepting only odd number of 1's]



[accepting only even numbers of 0's]

{  
q0  
q1}

{  
q2  
q3}

→ {q0, q2} {q0, q3}

{q1, q2} {q1, q3}

{q0, q2} → even 1 odd  
even 0

{q0, q3} → even 2  
odd 0

odd number  
of 1's

even number of  
zero

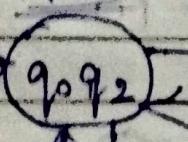
even

{q1, q2} → odd number odd 1 even 0

{q1, q3} → odd 1 even odd 0

even 1  
odd 0  
even 0

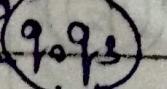
1100



odd 1  
even 0

even 1  
odd 0

11000



odd 1  
odd 0

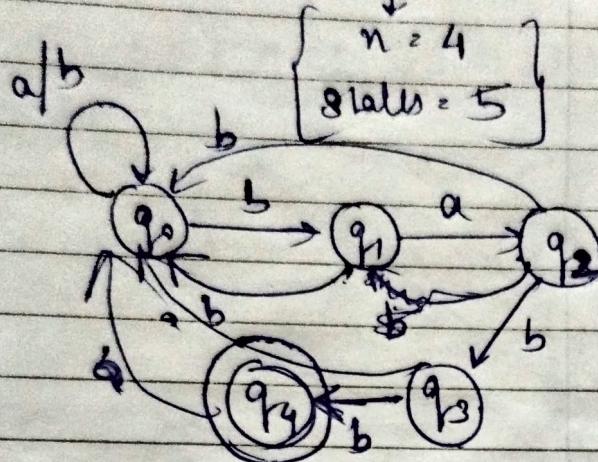
0  
0

0  
0

Q2)

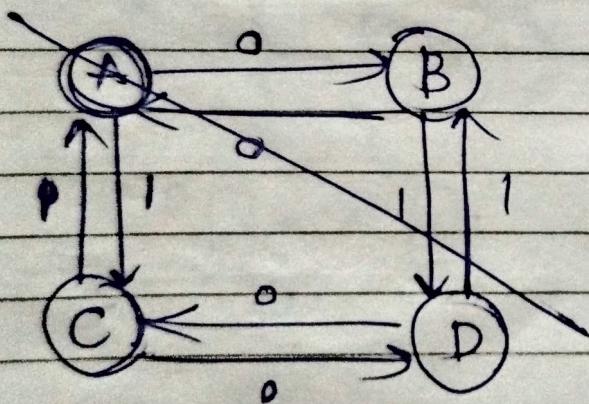
$$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$$

$$L = \{ababb, babbb, ababbaaa, bababb, \dots\}$$



$$n = 4$$

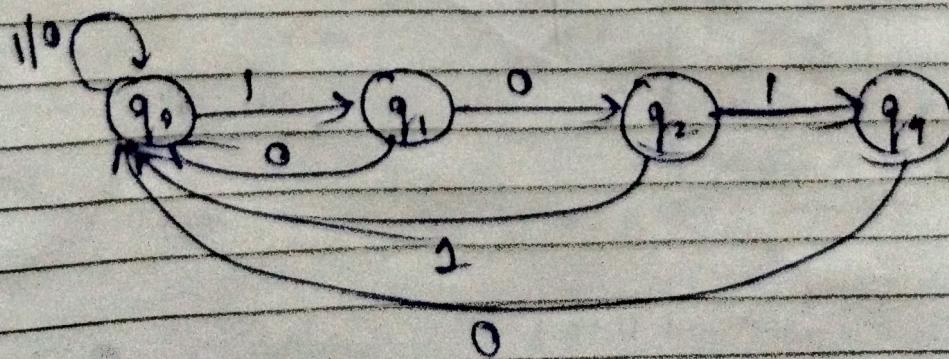
$$states = 5$$



$$\Sigma = \{1, 0\}$$

Q3)

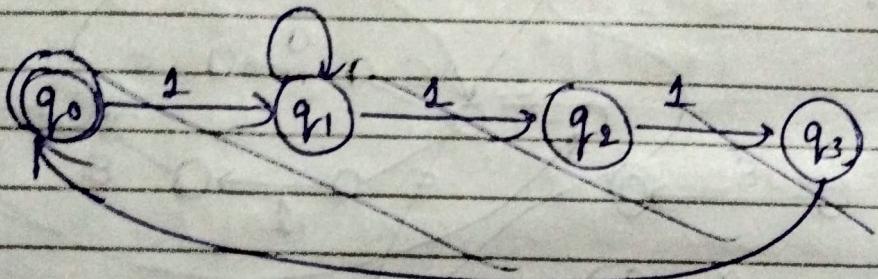
$$L = \{\underline{101}, 0101, 01010,$$



$$Q_4) P = \{0, 1\}^m$$

$L = \{w \in \{0, 1\}^m \mid \text{the number of 1's in } w \text{ is not an integer multiple of 5}\}$

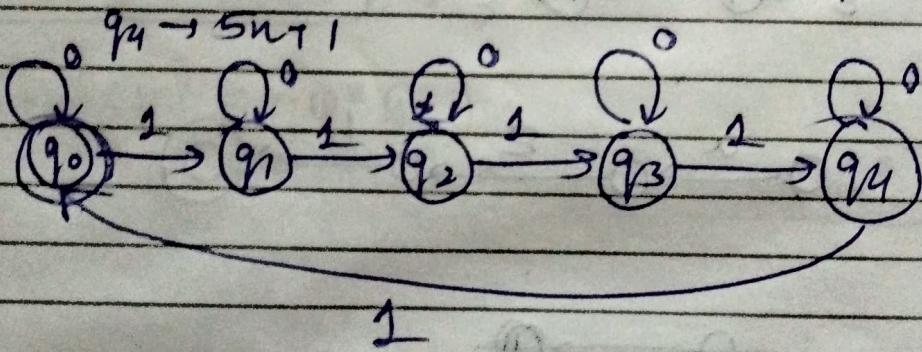
$$L = \{ \epsilon, 1111, 1101111, 110, 10 \}$$



Q4 1

multiple of 5

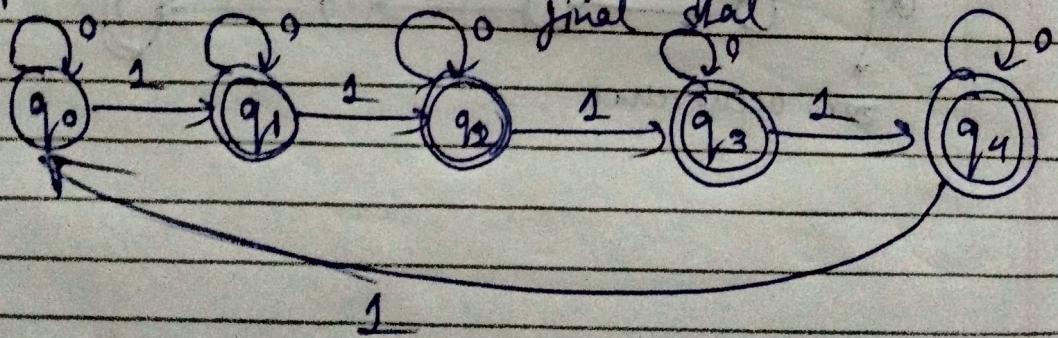
$$q_0 \rightarrow 5n+1, q_1 \rightarrow 5n+1, q_2 \rightarrow 5n+1, q_3 \rightarrow 5n+1$$

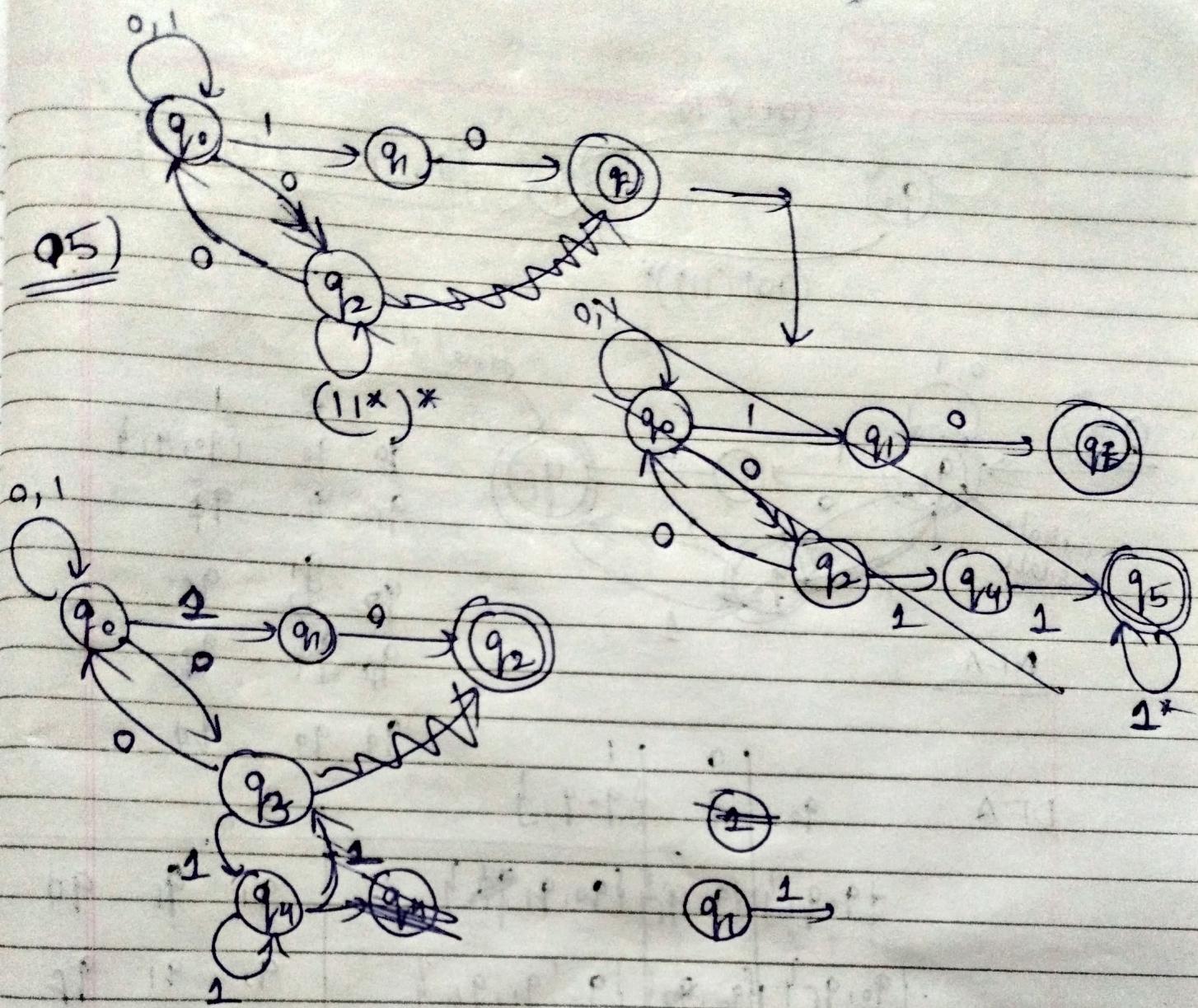


1011110

non multiple  
of 5

when it's not multiple of 5 it reaches final state

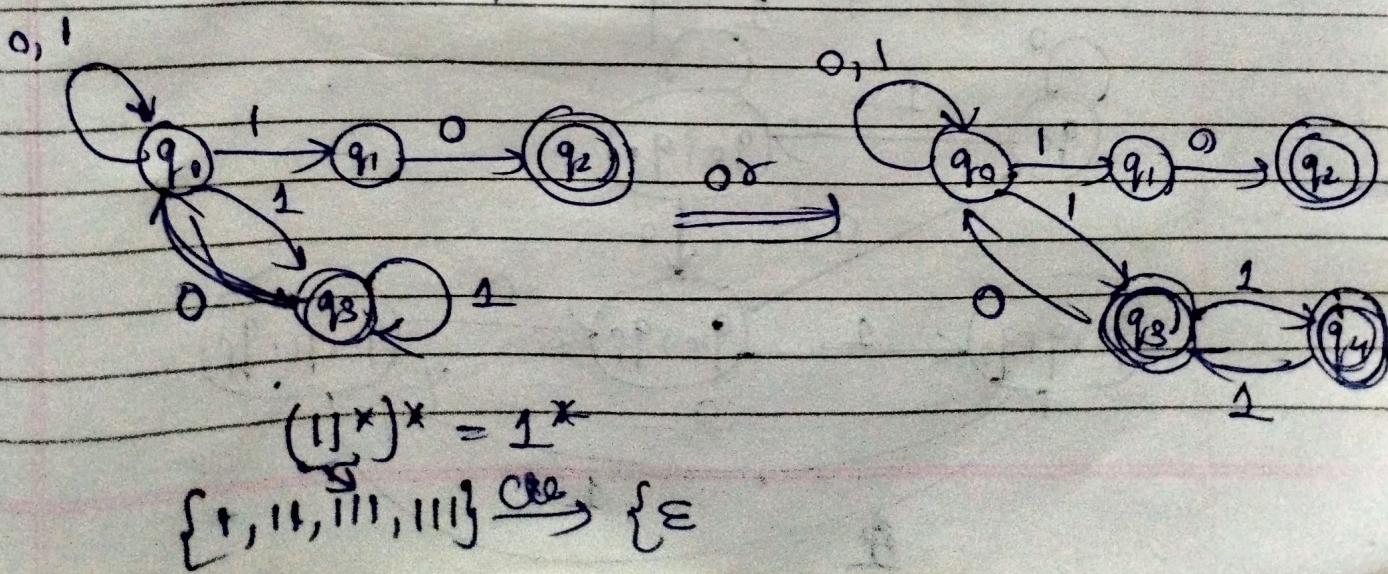




$$\frac{1}{2} \left( 12^x - 1 \right)$$

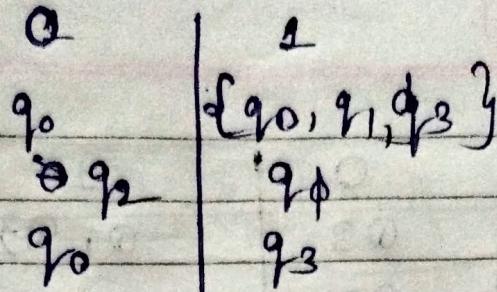
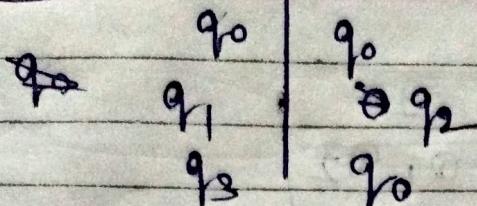
↓

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 2, 11, 22 \right] y \cdot x [1 \cdot y]$$

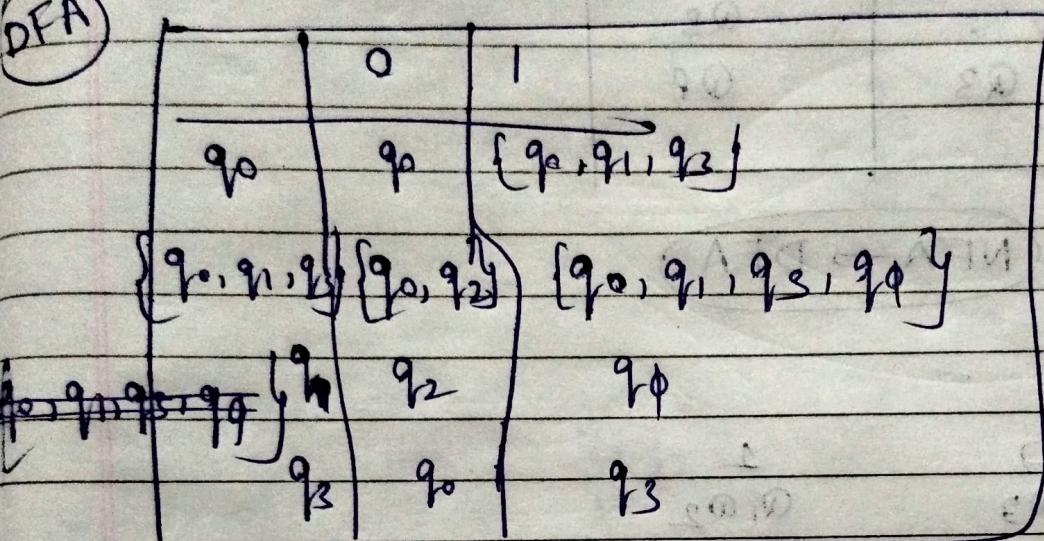


NFA

Q5)



DFA



QF

?

States	0	1
$Q_0$	$Q_3$	$Q_1, Q_2$
$Q_1$	$Q_F$	
$Q_2$		$Q_3$
$Q_3$	$Q_3$	$Q_F$
$Q_F$		

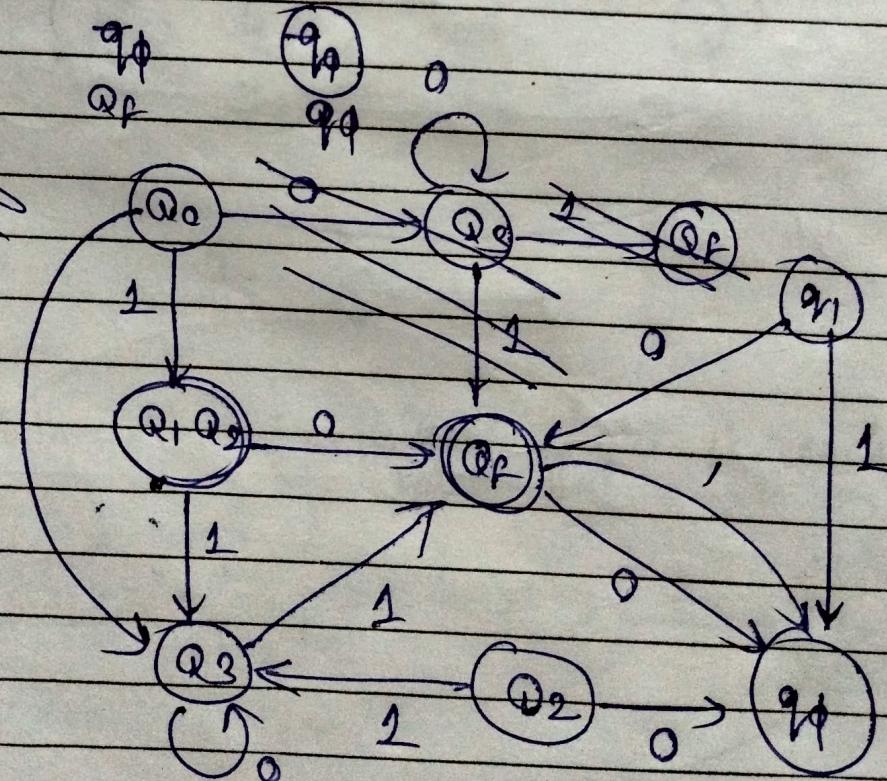
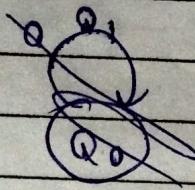
DFA

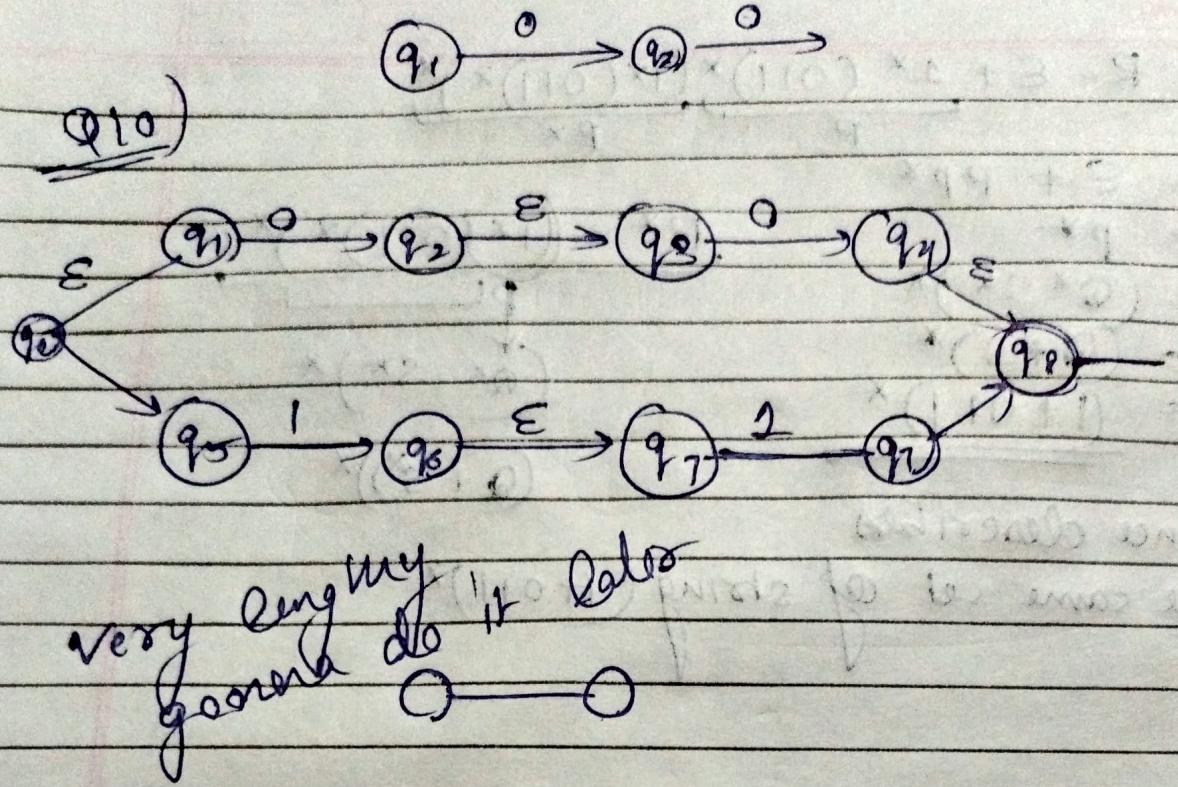
NFA  $\rightarrow$  DFA

?

→

States	0	1
$Q_0$	$Q_3$	$Q_1, Q_2$
$Q_1, Q_2$	$Q_F$	$Q_3$
$Q_2$	—	$Q_3$
$Q_3$	$Q_3$	$Q_F$
$Q_F$	$Q_F$	





(Q12)  $P + PQ^* = a^*bQ^*$  where  $P = b + a \cdot a^*b$

LHS  $b + aa^*b + b + aa^*b Q^* Q$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= b + aa^*b (\epsilon + Q^* Q) \\
 &= b + aa^*b \cancel{(Q^* Q)} \quad \boxed{\epsilon + Q^* Q = Q^*} \\
 &= (b + aa^*b) Q^*
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= b(aa^* + \epsilon) Q^*$$

$$= ba^* Q^*$$

$$= a^* b Q^*$$

LHS = RHS

Hence Proved.

$$(Q1) \quad R = \Sigma + \underbrace{1^* (011)^*}_{P} \underbrace{(1^* (011)^*)^*}_{P^*}$$

$$R = \Sigma + PP^*$$

$$R = P^*$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= (\Sigma^* S^*)^* \\ &= (Q + S)^* \\ &= \underline{(1 + 011)^*} \end{aligned}$$

$$P^* = \underbrace{(1^* (011)^*)^*}_{P^*}$$

$$(Q^* . S^*)^*$$

$$(Q + S^*)^*$$

hence describes  
the same set of strings  $(1 + 011)^*$