Hanggang Zhu\*, 3200110457, Suhao Wang, 3200110777, and Lumeng Xu 3200110184

Q4.A solution

Q4.B solution

Q4.C solution

Q4.D solution

Q4.E solution

Q4.F solution

Q4.G solution

Q4.H solution

Q4.I solution

Q4.J solution

Q4.K solution

#### Q5.A solution

The DFA is drawn below.

The DFA accepts all strings that contain an even number of 0s and an even number of 1s. Each state records the number of 0s or 1s so far.

## Formal Description:

$$Q = \{q0, q1, q2, q3\}$$

$$s = q0$$

$$A = \{q0\}$$

$$\delta\{q0, 0\} = q3$$

$$\delta\{q0, 1\} = q1$$

$$\delta\{q1, 0\} = q2$$

$$\delta\{q1, 1\} = q0$$

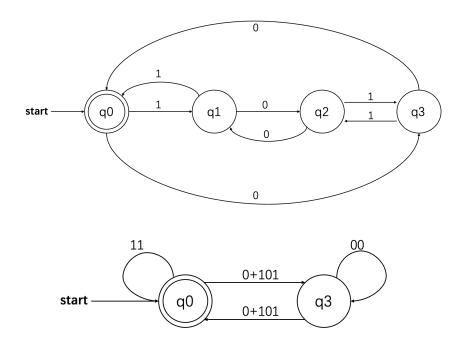
$$\delta\{q2, 0\} = q1$$

$$\delta\{q2, 1\} = q3$$

$$\delta\{q3, 0\} = q0$$

$$\delta\{q3, 1\} = q2$$

Each state is unique, and q0 is the start state and the accepting state, no matter how many number of 0s or 1s are read, the machine can only be accepted when returning to q0.



#### Q5.B solution

According to the state removal method,

if  $q1 = \delta(q0, x)$  and  $q2 = \delta(q1, y)$ , then  $q2 = \delta(q1, y) = \delta(\delta(q0, x), y) = \delta(q0, xy)$ 

After removing the states q1 and q2, we get the following image:

So, we get the regular expression for the simplified machine:  $11 + (0 + 101)(00)^*(0 + 101)$ .

Then, after further simplifying, we get the graph below:

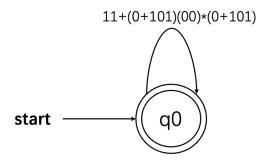
So, we get the regular expression of L is  $(11 + (0 + 101)(00)^*(0 + 101))^*$ .

Then, for the argument that this expression is correct, first, we consider the strings do not contain any consecutive 0s or 1s, that is, the input is the empty string. According to this expression, it is just the accepting state, which satisfies the condition.

What's more, from the regular expression, we can see that it only accepts even number of 0s and even number of 1s, other kinds of numbers are not allowed. So, this expression is correct.

## Q6.A solution

# Q6.B solution



Q6.C solution

Q6.D solution