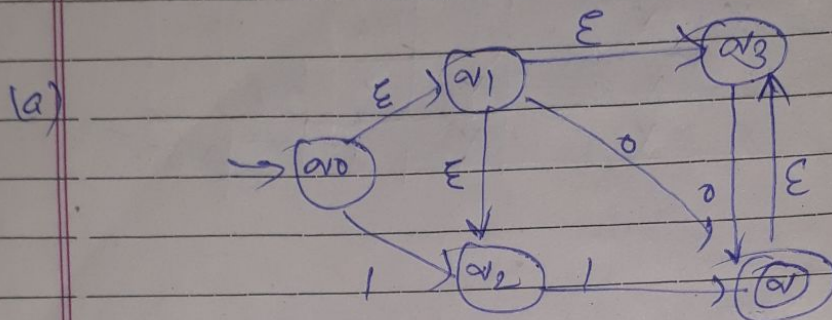


Section - A

1) Convert the following NFAs with ϵ moves to equivalent DFA.



Solup

Δ	ϵ	0	1
$\rightarrow q_0$	q_0, q_1, q_3	ϕ	q_2
q_1	q_2, q_3	q_4	ϕ
q_2	ϕ	ϕ	q_4
q_3	ϕ	q_4	ϕ
q_4	q_3	ϕ	ϕ

$$EC = q_0 = q_0, q_1, q_3$$

$$q_1 = q_2, q_3$$

$$q_2 = q_2$$

$$q_3 = q_3$$

$$q_4 = q_3$$

$$(q_0, q_1, q_3), 0 = (q_0, 0) \cup (q_1, 0) \cup (q_3, 0) = \phi \cup q_4 \cup q_4 = EC(q_4) = q_4$$

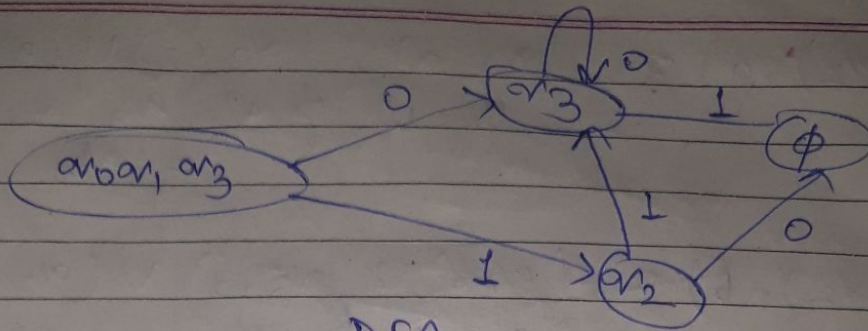
$$(q_0, q_1, q_3), 1 = (q_0, 1) \cup (q_1, 1) \cup (q_3, 1) = q_2 \cup \phi \cup \phi = EC(q_2) = q_2$$

$$(q_3, 0) = EC(q_4) = q_3$$

$$(q_3, 1) = \phi = \phi$$

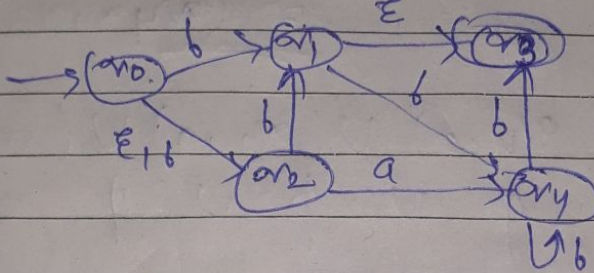
$$(q_2, 0) = \phi = \phi$$

$$(q_2, 1) = EC(q_4) = q_3$$



DFA

(B)



δ	ϵ	a	b
q_0	q_2	ϕ	(q_1, q_2)
q_1	q_3	ϕ	q_4
q_2	ϕ	q_4	q_1
q_3	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ
q_4	ϕ	ϕ	q_4

$$EC = q_0 = \phi, q_0 q_2$$

$$q_1 = \phi, q_1 q_3$$

$$q_2 = q_2$$

$$q_3 = q_3$$

$$q_4 = q_4$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q_2, a) &= \phi, EC(q_4) = q_4 \\ (q_2, b) &= EC(q_1) = q_1, q_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q_0 q_2, a) &= (q_0, a) \cup (q_2, a) \\ &= \phi \cup q_4 = EC(q_4) = q_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q_0 q_2, b) &= (q_0, b) \cup (q_2, b) \\ &= (q_1, q_2) \cup (q_1) \\ &= EC(q_1 q_2) = q_1, q_3, q_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(q_4, a) = \phi$$

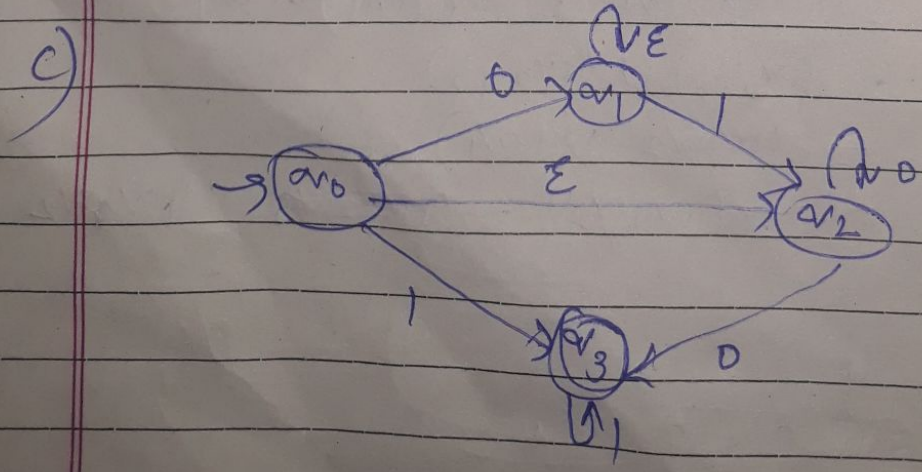
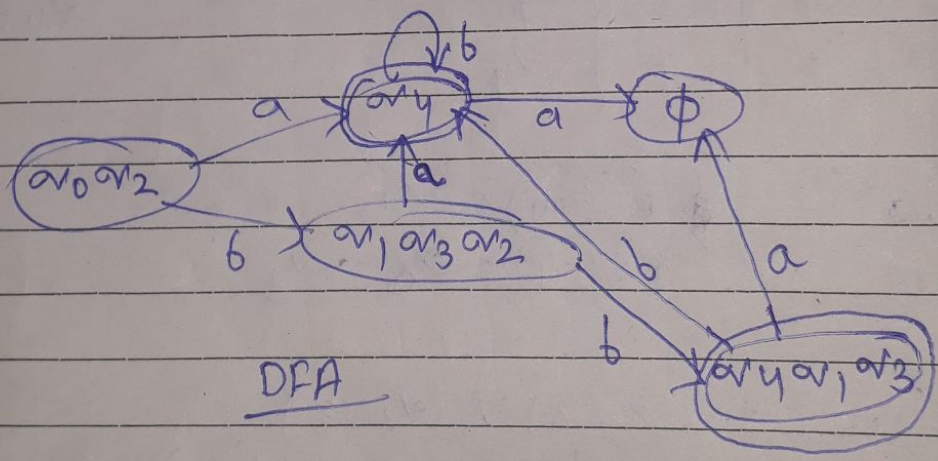
$$(q_4, b) = EC(q_4) = q_4$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a_1 a_3 a_2, a) &= (a_1, a) \cup (a_3, a) \cup (a_2, a) \\ &= \emptyset \cup \emptyset \cup a_4 = E(a_4) \\ &= a_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a_1 a_3 a_2, b) &= (a_1, b) \cup (a_3, b) \cup (a_2, b) \\ &= a_4 \cup \emptyset \cup a_1 = E(a_4 a_1) \\ &= (a_4 a_1 a_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a_4 a_1 a_3, a) &= (a_4, a) \cup (a_1, a) \cup (a_3, a) \\ &= \emptyset \cup \emptyset \cup \emptyset = \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a_4 a_1 a_3, b) &= (a_4, b) \cup (a_1, b) \cup (a_3, b) \\ &= a_4 \cup a_4 \cup \emptyset \\ &= E(a_4) = a_4 \end{aligned}$$



δ	ε	0	1
$\rightarrow \alpha_0$	α_2	α_1	α_3
α_1	α_1	ϕ	α_2
α_2	ϕ	$\alpha_2 \alpha_3$	ϕ
$\star \alpha_3$	ϕ	ϕ	α_3

$$EC = \alpha_0 \alpha_2 \alpha_0 \alpha_2$$

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha'_1$$

$$\alpha_2 = \alpha'_2$$

$$\alpha_3 = \alpha'_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_0 \alpha_2)_1 0 &= (\alpha_0 1 0) \cup (\alpha_2 0) \\ &= \alpha_1 \cup \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \\ &= EC(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_0 \alpha'_2)_1 1 &= (\alpha_0 1 1) \cup (\alpha'_2 1) \\ &= \alpha_3 \cup \phi = EC(\alpha_3) = \alpha'_3 \end{aligned}$$

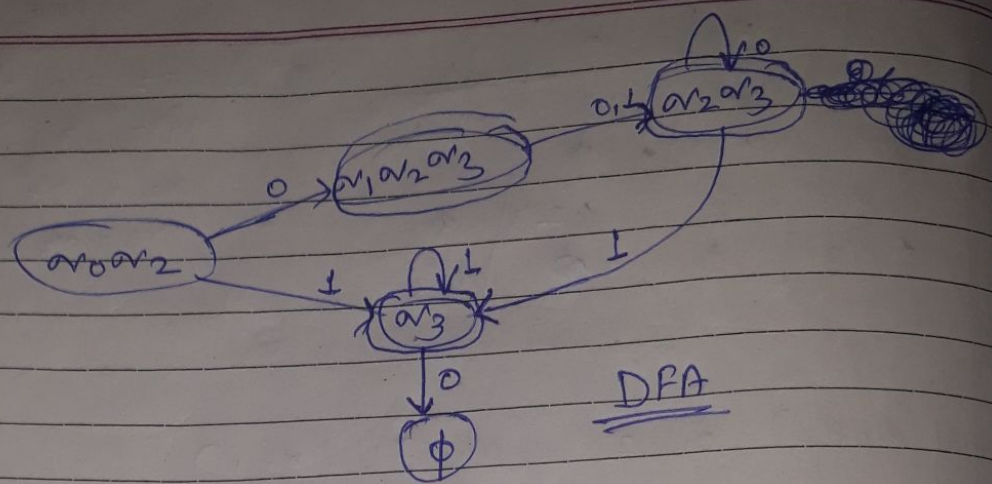
$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3)_1 0 &= (\alpha_1 1 0) \cup (\alpha_2 1 0) \cup (\alpha_3 1 0) \\ &= \phi \cup \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \cup \phi \\ &= EC(\alpha_2 \alpha_3) = \alpha'_2 \alpha'_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3)_1 1 &= (\alpha_1 1 1) \cup (\alpha_2 1 1) \cup (\alpha_3 1 1) \\ &= \alpha'_2 \cup \phi \cup \alpha'_3 \\ &= EC(\alpha_2 \alpha_3) = \alpha'_2 \alpha'_3 \end{aligned}$$

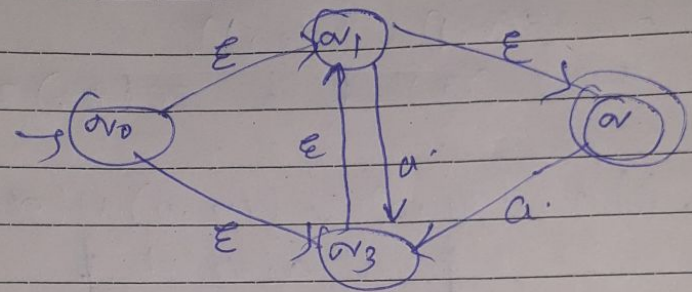
$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_3 1 0) &= \phi \\ (\alpha_3 1 1) &= \alpha'_3 = \alpha_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_2 \alpha_3)_1 0 &= (\alpha_2 1 0) \cup (\alpha_3 1 0) \\ &= (\alpha_2 \alpha_3) \cup \phi \\ &= EC(\alpha_2 \alpha_3) = \alpha'_2 \alpha'_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_2 \alpha_3)_1 1 &= (\alpha_2 1 1) \cup (\alpha_3 1 1) \\ &= \phi \cup \alpha'_3 = EC(\alpha_3) = \alpha'_3 \end{aligned}$$



d)



Solution

	ϵ	a	b
$\rightarrow \sigma_0$	$\sigma_0 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3$	ϕ	ϕ
σ_1	σ_2	$\phi \sigma_3$	ϕ
$\star \sigma_2$	ϕ	σ_3	ϕ
σ_3	$\sigma_1 \sigma_2$	ϕ	ϕ

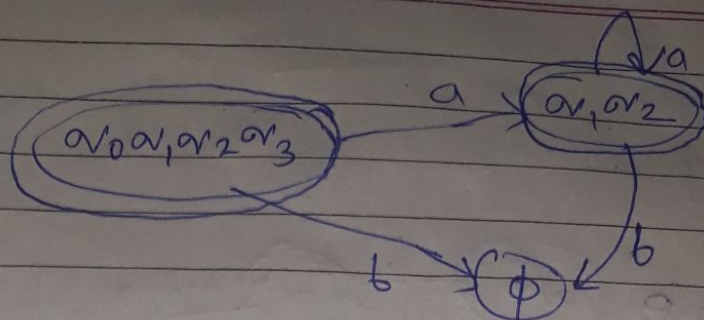
$\epsilon C = \sigma_0 \sigma_2 \sigma_0 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3$
 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_1 \sigma_2$
 $\sigma_2 = \sigma_2$
 $\sigma_3 = \sigma_1 \sigma_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\sigma_0 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3, a) &= (\sigma_0, a) \cup (\sigma_1, a) \cup (\sigma_2, a) \cup (\sigma_3, a) \\
 &= \phi \cup \sigma_3 \cup \sigma_3 \cup \phi \\
 &= \epsilon C(\sigma_3) = \sigma_1 \sigma_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\sigma_0 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3, b) = \phi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\sigma_1 \sigma_2, a) &= (\sigma_1, a) \cup (\sigma_2, a) \\
 &= \sigma_3 \cup \sigma_3 = \sigma_3 \\
 \epsilon C(\sigma_3) &= \sigma_1 \sigma_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\sigma_1 \sigma_2, b) = \phi$$



2) Convert the following E-NFA to equivalent DFA.

	E	A	b	c
$\rightarrow P$	a, r	ϕ	a	r
a	ϕ	P	r	P, a
r	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ

$$EC(P) = P \cup a, r$$

$$a = a$$

$$r = r$$

$$\begin{aligned} (P \cup r, a) &= (P, a) \cup (a, a) \cup (r, a) \\ &= \phi \cup P \cup \phi \\ &= EC(P) = (a, r) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (P \cup r, b) &= (P, b) \cup (a, b) \cup (r, b) \\ &= a \cup r \cup \phi \\ &= EC(a, r) = (a, r) \end{aligned}$$

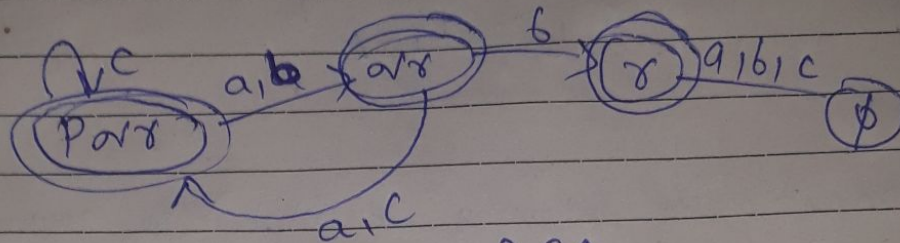
$$\begin{aligned} (P \cup r, c) &= (P, c) \cup (a, c) \cup (r, c) \\ &= r \cup (P, a) \cup \phi \\ &= EC(P \cup r) = P \cup r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a, a) &= (a, a) \cup (r, a) \\ &= P \cup \phi = EC(P) = P \cup r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a, b) &= (a, b) \cup (r, b) \\ &= r \cup \phi = EC(r) = r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a, c) &= (a, c) \cup (r, c) \\ &= (P, a) \cup \phi \\ &= EC(P, a) = P \cup r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(x, a) &= \phi \\ (x, b) &= \phi \\ (x, c) &= \phi\end{aligned}$$



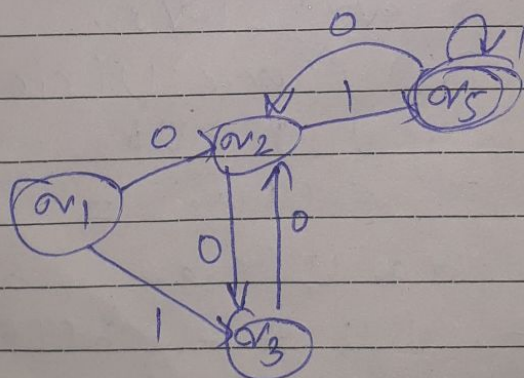
DFA

Section - B

2) Minimize the following DFA's

(g)

	0	1
$\rightarrow q_1$	q_2	q_3
q_2	q_3	q_5
$*q_3$	q_4	q_3
q_4	q_3	q_5
$*q_5$	q_2	q_5



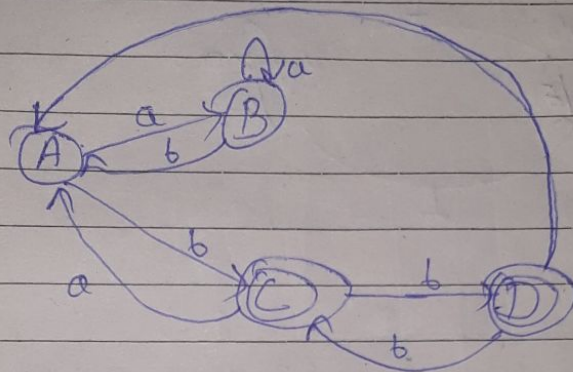
Solve

$$q_2 \approx q_4$$

So all the ~~transition~~ outgoing transition of q_4 is Remove and incoming transition move to q_2

(B)

	a	b
→ A	B	C
B	E	F
A C	A	D
A D	F	C
E	B	A
F	E	D



$A = F$
 $B = E$

So all the Outgoing transaction of F and E Remove and incoming transaction move to A and B.

- 2) Convert the following NFA to DFA and minimize.
 the Number of States in the DFA

NFA TT

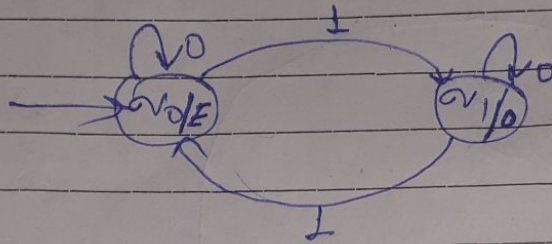
	a	b	c	ϵ
→ q_0	ϕ	q_1	q_2	q_1, q_2
q_1	q_0	q_2	q_0, q_2	ϕ
q_2	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ

DFA TT

	a	b	c	ϵ
→ q_0	ϕ	q_1	q_2	q_1, q_2
q_1	q_0	q_2	q_0, q_2	ϕ
q_2	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ
q_0, q_2	ϕ	q_1	q_2	q_1, q_2

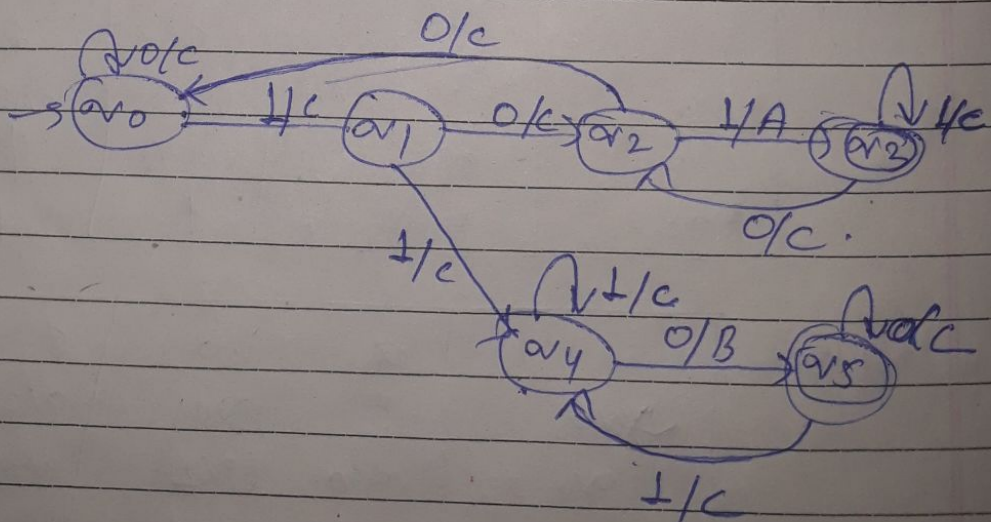
Section - B

- 1) Construct a Moore machine that Reads input from $\{0, 1\}$ and output E, if Number of 1's is even and 0 if number of 1's is odd.

Ans

- 2) Construct a Mealy machine which reads the input from $\{0, 1\}$ and produce the following output

- ① if input ends in 101 output is A
- ② if input ends in 110 output is B
- ③ Other the output is c.

Ans

3) Convert the following Moore machine to Mealy machine.

	0	1	output
A	A	B	0
B	A	C	0
C	A	C	1

Ans Mealy machine.

	0	out	1	out
A	A	0	B	0
B	A	0	C	1
C	A	0	C	1

4) Convert the following Mealy machine in to equivalent moore machine.

	a	out	b	out
A	C	1	D	0
B	A	0	B	1
C	B	1	C	1
D	C	0	A	1

