

$$(a+b)(a+b) \Rightarrow (a, a, b, b, a, b)(a+b)$$

CIS 306

Quiz 1

Discrete Structures II

Name:

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Due: Jan 28, 2021

No calculators are allowed. Show your work. The points for each problem are indicated. Problems with incomplete work may receive partial, or no credit.

COs: [Question 3 fulfills Course Outcome 4 for CIS 306]

$$(x+y+z)(x+y+z)$$

Points:

_____/ 15

1. [5 pts] Given an alphabet, $\Sigma = \{x, y, z\}$, list all strings of length 1 to 3

in the language $L = (x+y+z)^*$ $\rightarrow L =$ All strings with any number of

x 's, y 's, or z 's in them, including the empty string. (description)
length size = 0.

$$(x+y+z)^* = (x \text{ or } y \text{ or } z)^* = \{x, y, z\}^* = (x+y+z)^0 + (x+y+z)^1 + (x+y+z)^2 + \dots$$

All strings of size 1-3 will be within: $L^1 + L^2 + L^3$.

[Handwritten scribbles]

$$(x+y+z)(x+y+z) = (xx + xy + xz + yx + yy + yz + zx + zy + zz)$$

Diagram showing the derivation of L^2 from L^1 . A box labeled L^1 contains $(x+y+z)$. An arrow points from L^1 to the expression above. Another arrow points from the expression above to the box labeled $L^2 =$.

$$L^3 = (L^1)(L^2) = (x+y+z)(xx + xy + xz + yx + yy + yz + zx + zy + zz)$$

$$L^3 = \left[\begin{array}{l} (xxx, xxy, xxz, xyx, xyy, xyz, xzx, xzy, xzz, \\ yxx, yxy, yxz, yyx, yyy, yyz, yzx, yzy, yzz, \\ zxx, zxy, zxz, zyx, zyy, zyz, zzx, zzy, zzz) \end{array} \right]$$

Diagram showing the derivation of L^3 from L^1 and L^2 . Arrows point from L^1 and the expression for L^2 to the expression above. An arrow points from the expression above to the box labeled L^3 .

Solution : Length 1-3 = $L^1 + L^2 + L^3$

λ not included since length = 0

2. [5 pts] Let the alphabet $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$. Given the regular expression $r = (a + b)^*bb$, assume a language $L(r)$ is the language defined by the regular expression r . Explain in English what accepted strings in the language are like.

for $r = (a + b)^*bb$, $L(r)$ is the language consisting of all strings ~~not~~ possible with a and b containing always at least 1 bb substring, appended to the end of strings.

Ex: $(a + b)^*$ contains λ ; but $\lambda bb = bb$, so substring bb must always be in any string in the language; concatenated at end with always.

$$2Lb = Lb$$

$$(a+b)bb = abb, bbb$$

$$(a+b)^2 \overset{bb}{bb} = \overset{aa}{aa} + ab + ba + bb$$

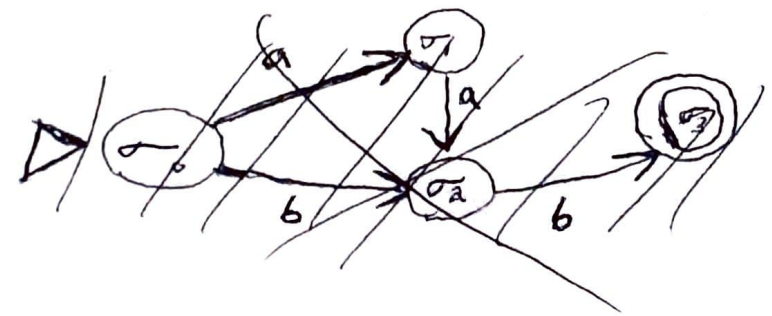
$$(a+b)^2 bb = aabb + abbb + baab + bbbb$$

Some work / inquiry
done to solve
question 2

3. [5 pts] Design and draw the transition diagram of a finite automaton (FA) for the regular language above, in question 2

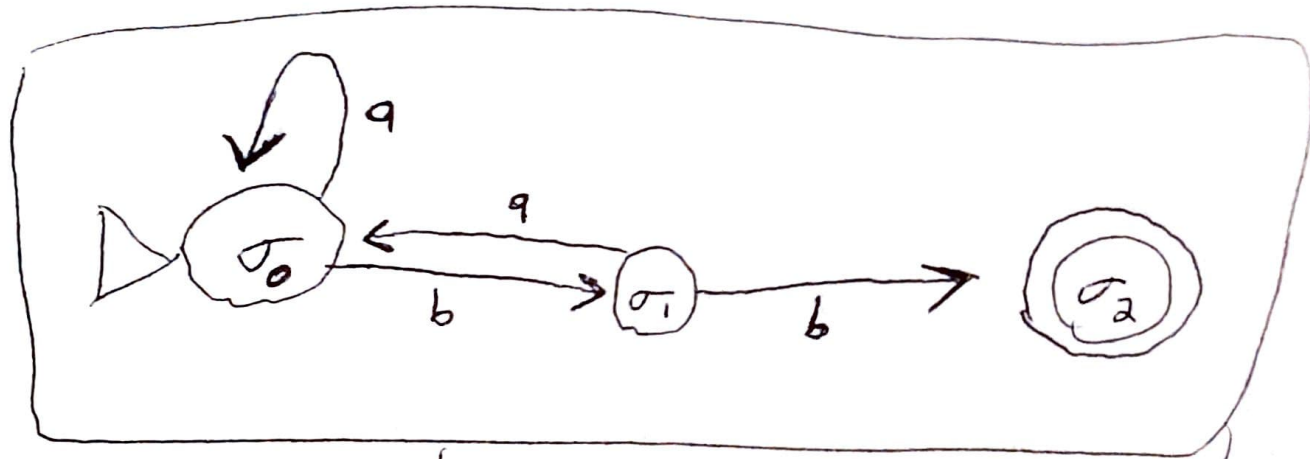
66 always

Let $I = \{a, b\}$, $S = \{s_0, s_1, s_2\}$



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

$$S = \{s_0, s_1, s_2\}$$



Solution for question
3