

$$1.) \begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow AB|BCS \\ A \rightarrow aA|C \\ B \rightarrow bbB|b \\ C \rightarrow cC|\lambda \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow AB|B|BCS|BS \\ A \rightarrow aA|C|a \\ B \rightarrow bbB|b \\ C \rightarrow cC|c \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow AB|bbB|b|BCS|BS \\ A \rightarrow aA|cC|c|a \\ B \rightarrow bbB|b \\ C \rightarrow cC|c \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow AB|B'B'B|b|BCS|BS \\ A \rightarrow A'A|c'C|c|a \\ B \rightarrow B'B'B|b \\ C \rightarrow C'C|c \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow AB|B'T_1|b|BT_2|BS \\ A \rightarrow A'A|c'C|c|a \\ B \rightarrow B'T_1|b \\ C \rightarrow C'C|c \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} A' \rightarrow a \\ B' \rightarrow b \\ C' \rightarrow c \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} B \rightarrow B'T_1|b \\ C \rightarrow C'C|c \end{array}$$

$$T_1 \rightarrow B'B$$

$$T_2 \rightarrow CS$$

$$A' \rightarrow a$$

$$B' \rightarrow b ; C' \rightarrow c$$

solution

2.) $S \rightarrow A|CB$
 $A \rightarrow c|D$
 $B \rightarrow bB|b$
 $C \rightarrow cC|c$
 $D \rightarrow dD|d$

$S \rightarrow cC|c|dD|d|CB$
 $A \rightarrow cC|c|dD|d$ ← a cold hand
 (discard)
 $C \rightarrow cC|c$
 $D \rightarrow dD|d$

$\{B, C, D\}$ all derive terminals; S derives A (which derives C and D) or CB ; all variables are reachable and can terminate.

3.) $S \rightarrow AT|AB$
 $T \rightarrow XB$
 $X \rightarrow AT|AB$
 $A \rightarrow a$
 $B \rightarrow b$

a	b	b	b
1	2	3	4

	1	2	3	4
1	A	S, X	T	\emptyset
2		B	\emptyset	\emptyset
3			B	\emptyset
4				B

a	a	b	b	b
1	2	3	4	5

	1	2	3	4	5
1	A	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset
2		A	S, X	T	\emptyset
3			B	\emptyset	\emptyset
4				B	\emptyset
5					B

4.)

$$S \rightarrow A|C$$

$$A \rightarrow A \underset{u_1}{a} B | A \underset{u_2}{a} C | \underset{v_1}{B} | \underset{v_2}{a}$$

$$B \rightarrow B \underset{u}{b} | \underset{v}{C} b$$

$$C \rightarrow c C | c$$

$$S \rightarrow A|C$$

$$A \rightarrow B|a|BR_1|aR_1$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow aB|aC|aBR_1|aCR_1$$

$$B \rightarrow cb|cbR_2$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow b|bR_2$$

5.)

$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow BB|CC$$

$$B \rightarrow AD|CA$$

$$C \rightarrow a$$

$$D \rightarrow b$$

$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow BB|aa$$

$$B \rightarrow Ab|aA \Rightarrow B \rightarrow \underset{u}{BBb} | \underset{v}{aab} | \underset{v_2}{aA}$$

$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow BB|aa$$

$$B \rightarrow aab|aabR_1|aA|aAR_1$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow Bb|BbR_1$$

$$S \rightarrow aabBB|aabR_1BB|aABB|aAR_1BB|aaB$$

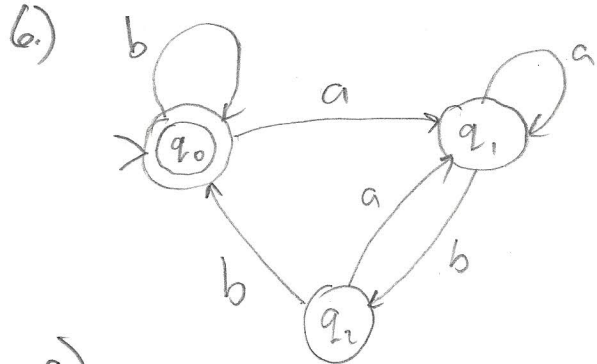
$$A \rightarrow aabB|aabR_1B|aAB|aAR_1B|aa$$

$$B \rightarrow aab|aabR_1|aA|aAR_1$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow aabb|aabR_1b|aAb|aAR_1b$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow aabbR_1|aabR_1bR_1|aAbR_1|aAR_1bR_1$$

solution



$[q_0, babaab]$
 $\vdash [q_0, abaaab]$
 $\vdash [q_1, baaab]$

a.)

$\vdash [q_2, aab]$

b.)

$\vdash [q_1, ab]$

$\vdash [q_1, b]$

$\vdash [q_2, \lambda]$

does not accept

c.) $(b^*aa^*b(aa^*b)^*b)^*(b|aa^*b(aa^*b)^*b)^* : \text{for } q_0 = F$

paths to q_i :

simple cycles

q_0 | $b^*aa^*b(aa^*b)^*b$

| $b, aa^*b(aa^*b)^*b$

q_1 | b^*a

| $a, b(aa^*b)^*bb^*a$

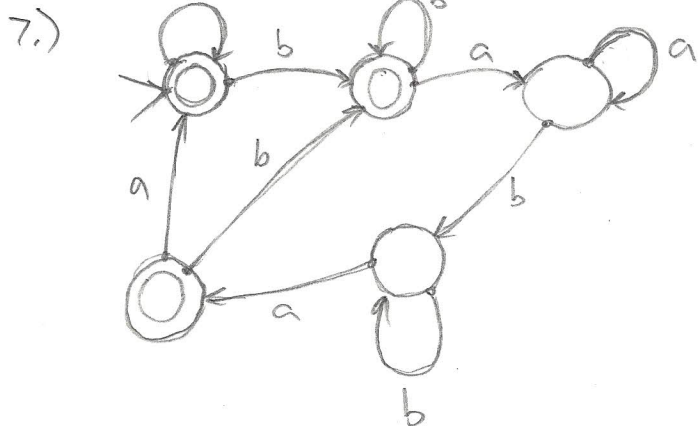
d.)

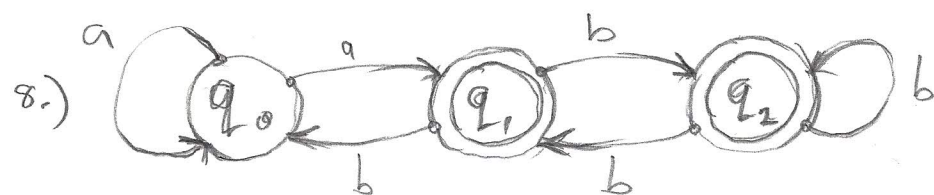
$b^*aa^*b(aa^*b)^*b(b|aa^*b(aa^*b)^*b)^*$

$b^*a(a|b(aa^*b)^*bb^*a)^*$

} for $\{q_0 \& q_1\} = F$

- What are the odds this is wrong? ..

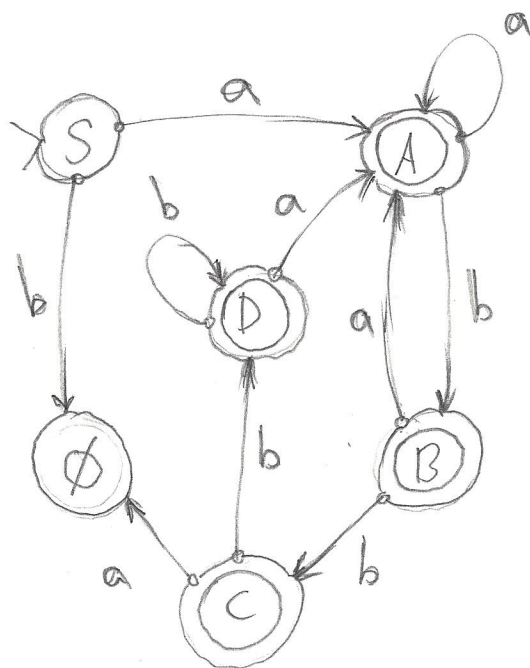




a.

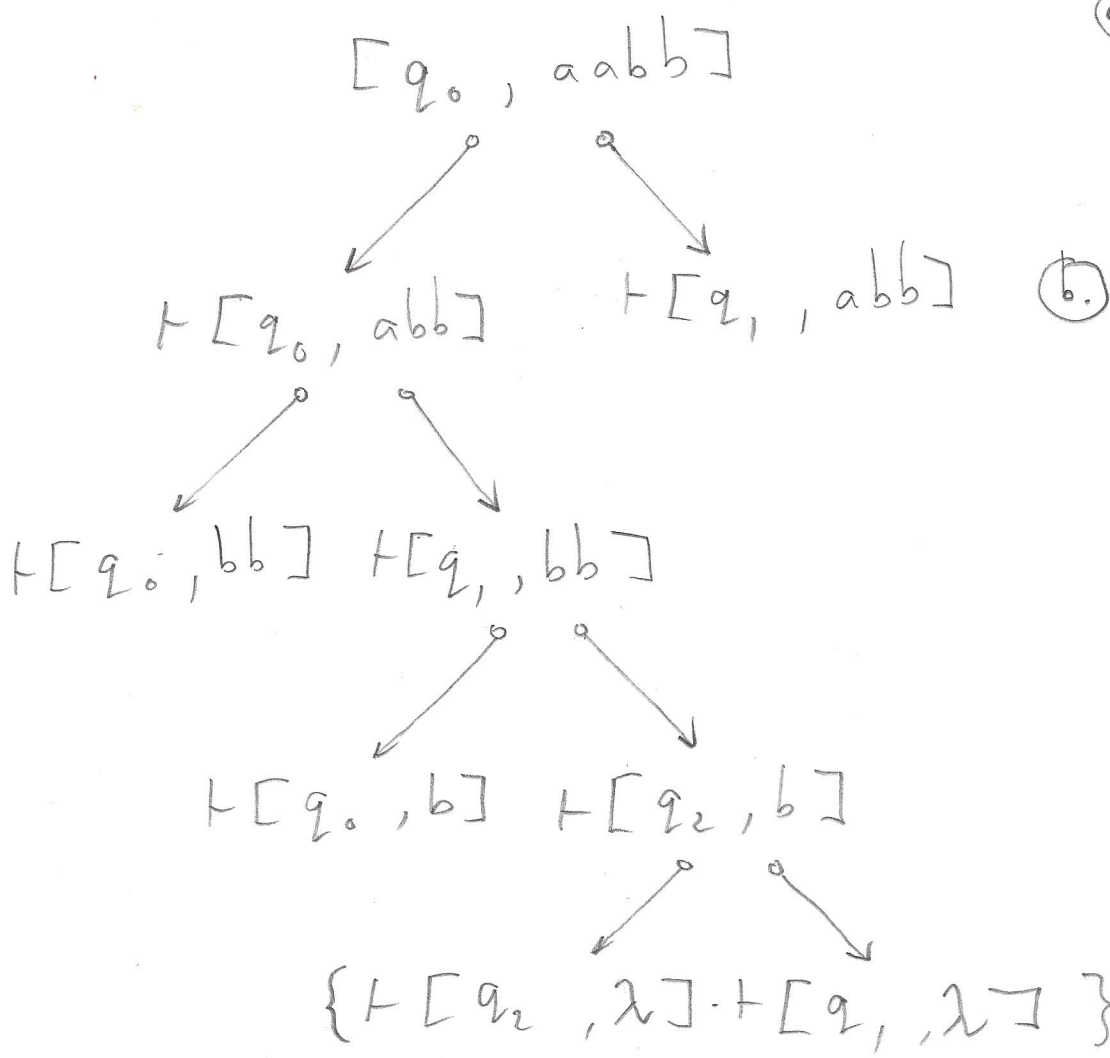
	a	b
q_0	$\{q_0, q_1\}$	\emptyset
q_1	\emptyset	$\{q_0, q_2\}$
q_2	\emptyset	$\{q_2, q_1\}$

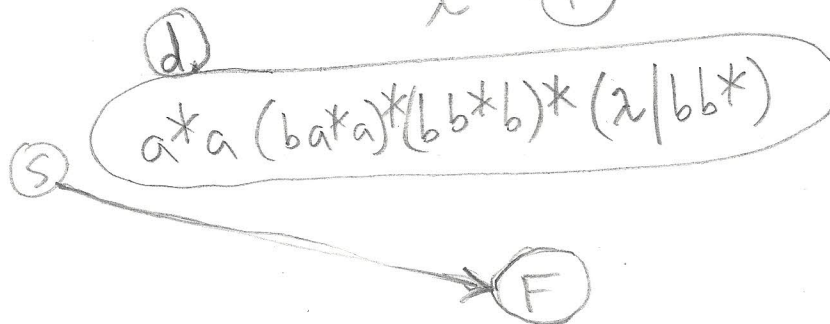
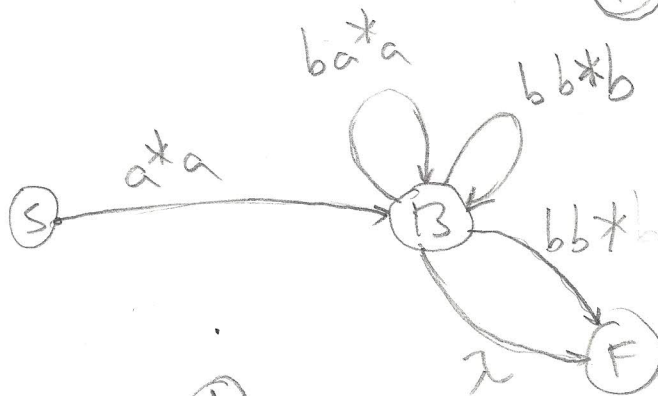
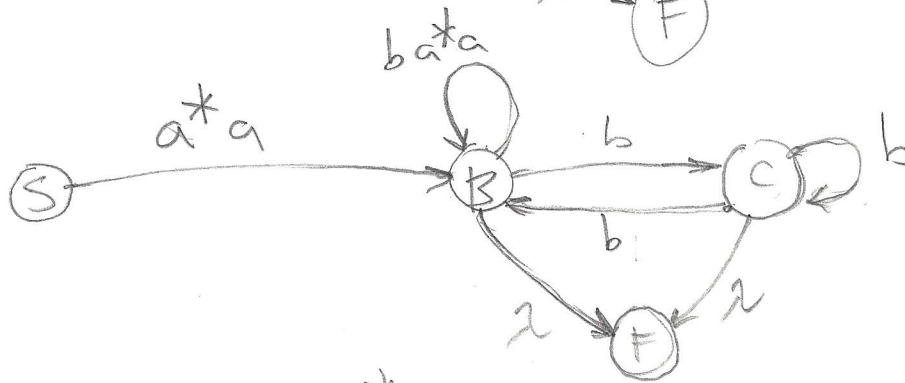
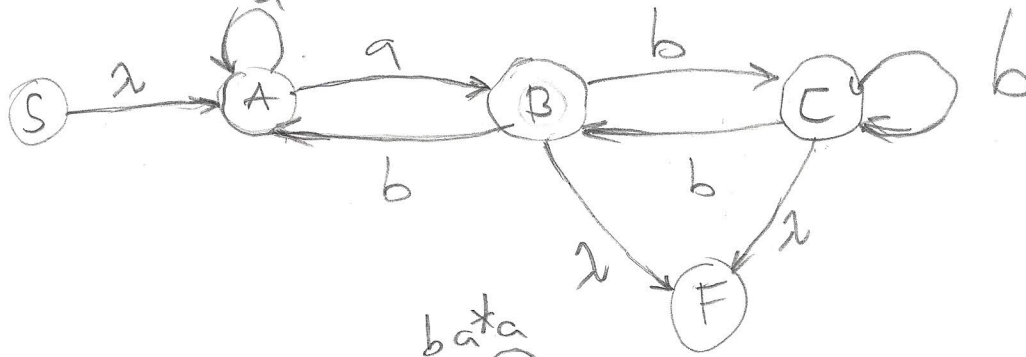
no λ transitions means
t-table is same as S-table



$S: \{q_0\}$
 $A: \{q_0, q_1\}$
 $B: \{q_0, q_2\}$
 $C: \{q_2, q_1\}$
 $D: \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$
 $\emptyset: \{\}$

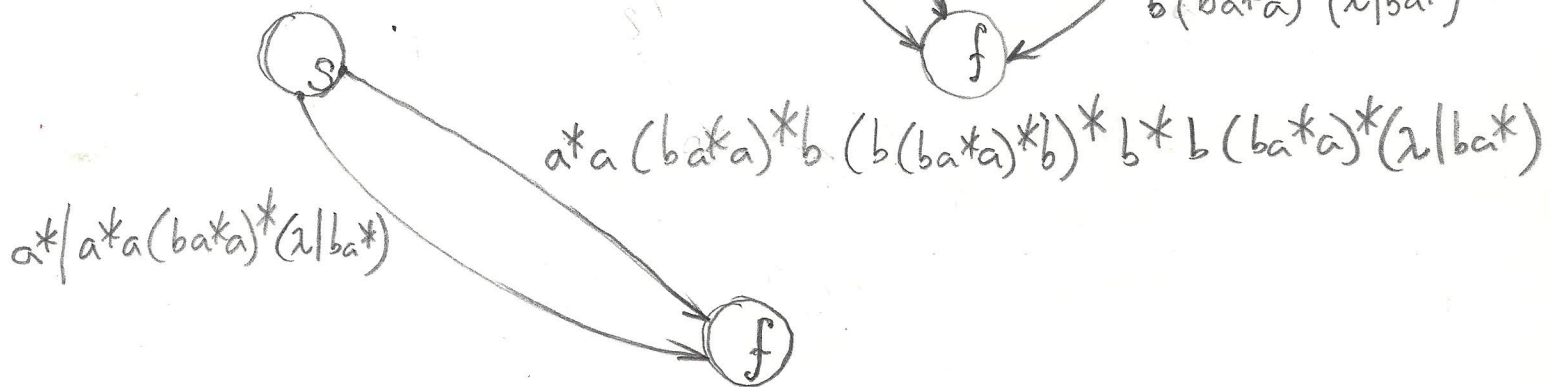
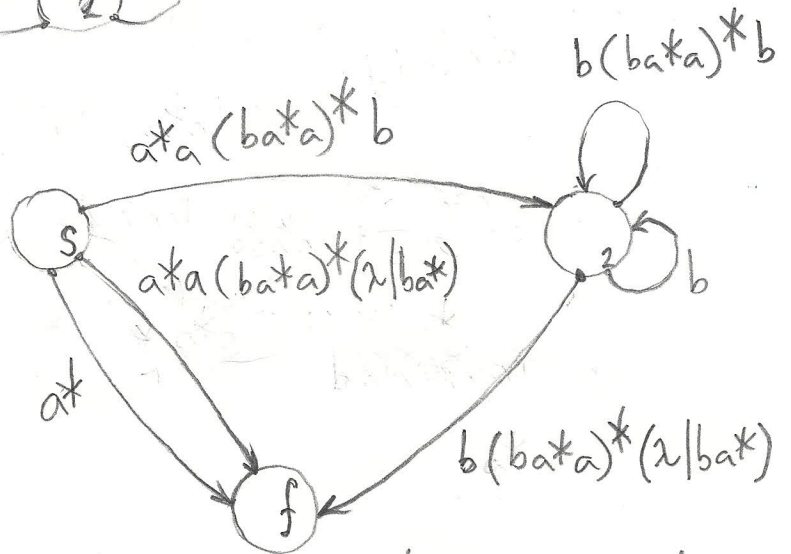
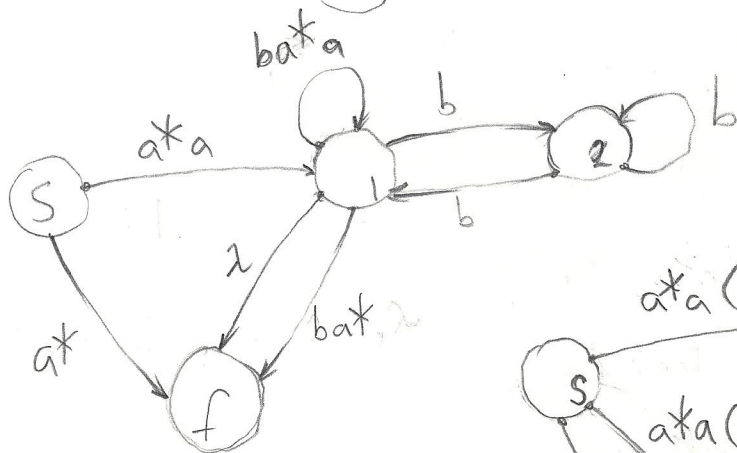
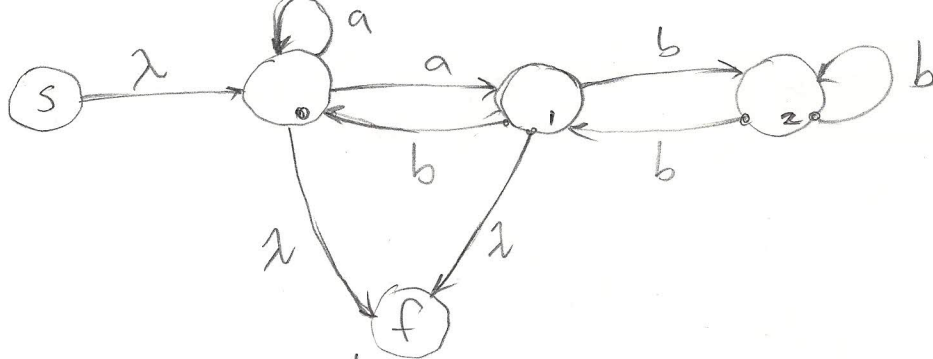
e.





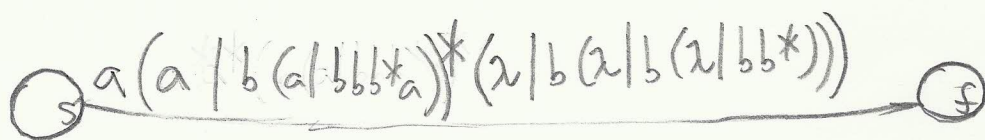
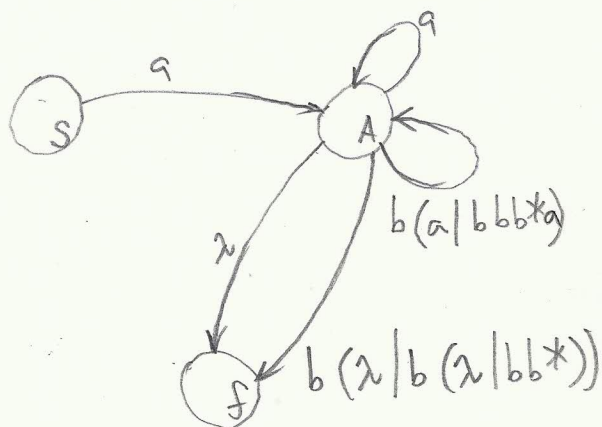
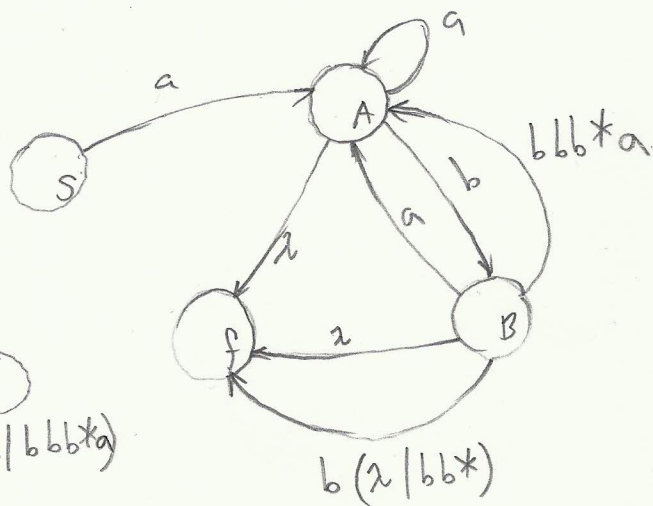
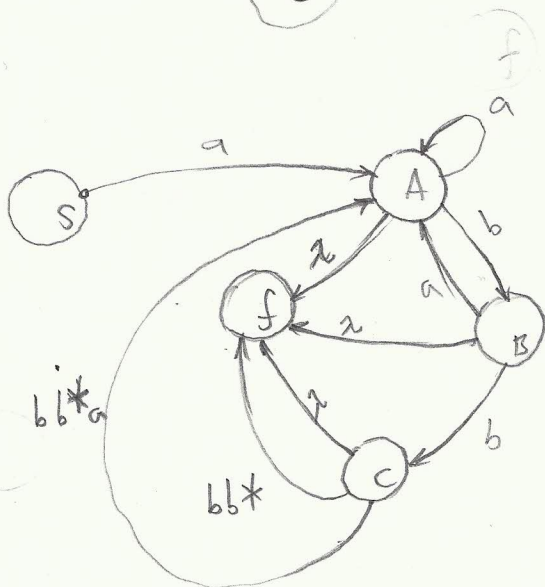
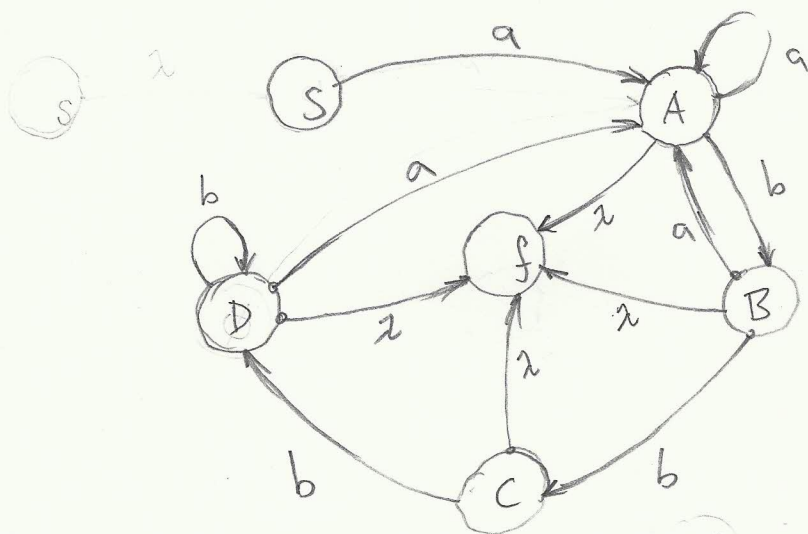
Note:

This should be the same as the RE derived from the equivalent DFA (although mistakes are probable), and f.) should be the same with just λ being added in to d.) (Looking at the DFA, changing $\{q_0, q_1\}$ to be the accepting states just adds the start state to the F states and all the other F states remain.



(f)

$$a^* \mid a^* a (ba^* a)^* (\lambda / ba^*) \mid a^* a (ba^* a)^* b (b (ba^* a)^* b)^* b^* b (ba^* a)^* (\lambda / ba^*)$$



is this equal to d. ? should be, but probable mistakes...