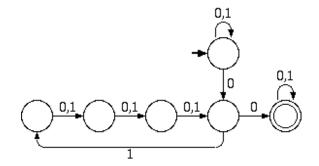
P03: Exercises about NFAs [SELECTED]

Solutions for the selected exercises: 1,3,4,5(2)

1. a) We will use a state qi (i=0,...,9). This state will be reached (from the start state, qs) if we receive an input different from i. After that, the final state will be achieved by the acceptance of an input i. To include the chains with just one digit, we use a transition (0,...,9) from the initial state to the final one (qf).

	0	1		9
→ qs	{q1,q2,q9,qf}	${q0,q2,q9,qf}$	•••	${q0,q8,qf}$
q 0	{qf}	{q0}	•••	{q0}
q1	{q1}	{qf}	•••	{q1}
	•••	•••	•••	•••
q9	{q9}	{q9}	•••	{qf}
* qf	Ø	Ø		Ø

b)			
		0	1
	→ qs	{qs,q0}	{qs}
	q0	{qf}	{q1}
	q1	{q2}	{q2}
	q2	{q3}	{q3}
	q3	{q0}	{q0}
	* qf	{qf}	{qf}



- 3. a) NFA (or incomplete DFA absence of dead state).
 - b) Complete the automaton:

	a	ь
→ {1}	{2}	{3}
* {2}	{1}	Ø
{3}	Ø	{2}
Ø	Ø	Ø

- c) The non-accept states become accept states and vice versa (on the complete DFA).
- 4. a) True. It is just necessary to apply the construction of paths.
- b) False. A cycle can be part of a DFA, thus it's possible to recognize character chains with length greater than the number of states.
- 5. Use DFA conversion, used in the exercise 2:

	0	1
$\rightarrow \{p\}$	{q,s}	{ q }
* {q,s}	{r}	$\{p,q,r\}$
* {q}	{r}	$\{q,r\}$

	0	1
\rightarrow A	В	С
* B	D	Е
* C	D	F

{r}	{s}	{p}	\Rightarrow	D	G	A
* {p,q,r}	$\{q,r,s\}$	{p,q,r}		* E	Н	Е
* {q,r}	{r,s}	{p,q,r}		* F	I	Е
* {s}	{}	{p}		* G	J	Α
* {q,r,s}	{r,s}	{p,q,r}		* H	I	Е
* {r,s}	{s}	{ p }		* I	G	Α
{}	{}	{}		J	J	J

Then, convert the previous DFA's accept states into 'normal' states and the 'normal' states from the previous DFA into accept states.

	0	1
→ *A	В	С
В	D	Е
С	D	F
* D	G	A
Е	Н	Е
F	I	Е
G	J	A
Н	I	Е
I	G	A
* J	J	J