

**University of Central Florida**  
**School of Computer Science**  
**COT 4210      Fall 2004**

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**Unofficial Test 2 Solutions (by TA Robert Lee)**

1. Design a DFA to recognize the language consisting of strings over  $\{a, b\}$  that do not contain the substring  $abb$ .

**Solution** See page 3 for state diagram.

2. Let  $|w|_x$  denote the number of occurrences of the symbol  $x$  in the string  $w$ . Let  $L$  be the language consisting of strings over  $\{a, b\}$  for which either  $|w|_a = 3|w|_b$  or  $|w|_b > |w|_a$ . Prove or disprove that  $L$  is regular.

**Solution**

Proof by contradiction. Assume  $L$  is a regular language. By the Pumping Lemma, there is a constant  $n$  associated with  $L$ .

(a) Choose the string  $s = a^{3n}b^n$ . Note that  $s \in L$  because  $|w|_a = 3|w|_b$ , and  $|s| = 4n \geq n$ .

(b) Choose the partition  $s = xyz$  such that  $x = \epsilon$ ,  $y = a^n$ ,  $z = a^{2n}b^n$ . Note that  $|y| = n \geq n$ .

(c) In any possible division  $y = uvw$ , we must have  $v = a^m$ , where  $0 < m \leq n$ .

(d) Choose  $i = 2$ . Then  $xuv^i wz = xuv^2 wz = a^{3n+m}b^n$ . Because

$$|xuv^2 wz|_a = 3n + m > 3n = 3|xuv^2 wz|_b \text{ and}$$

$$|xuv^2 wz|_b = n < 3n + m = |xuv^2 wz|_a,$$

we have  $|xuv^2 wz|_a \neq 3|xuv^2 wz|_b$  and  $|xuv^2 wz|_b < |xuv^2 wz|_a$ . Thus  $xuv^2 wz \notin L$ .

This is a contradiction. Therefore  $L$  is not a regular language.

3. Construct an NFA that recognizes the language  $(ab \cup (aa)^*bb)^*$ .

**Solution** See page 3 for state diagram.

4. DFA to regular expression conversion.

**Solution**  $10^*1(00^*1 \cup 1(0 \cup 10^*1))^*$ . See page 4 for diagrams of the conversion procedure.

5. NFA to DFA construction.

**Solution** See page 3 for state diagrams.

The NFA is  $(\{A, B, C, D\}, \{0, 1\}, \delta_{NFA}, D, \{C\})$ , where  $\delta_{NFA}$  is given by

$\delta_{NFA}$	0	1	$\epsilon$
A	$\{A\}$	$\{D\}$	$\emptyset$
B	$\{C\}$	$\{B\}$	$\{A\}$
C	$\{B\}$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$
D	$\emptyset$	$\{A, C\}$	$\emptyset$

Using the construction in Theorem 1.19, the constructed DFA is

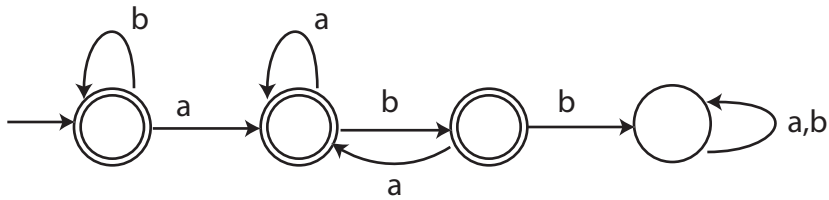
$$(\mathcal{P}(\{A, B, C, D\}), \{0, 1\}, \delta_{DFA}, \{D\}, \{S \subseteq \{A, B, C, D\} \mid C \in S\}),$$

where  $\delta_{DFA}$  is given by

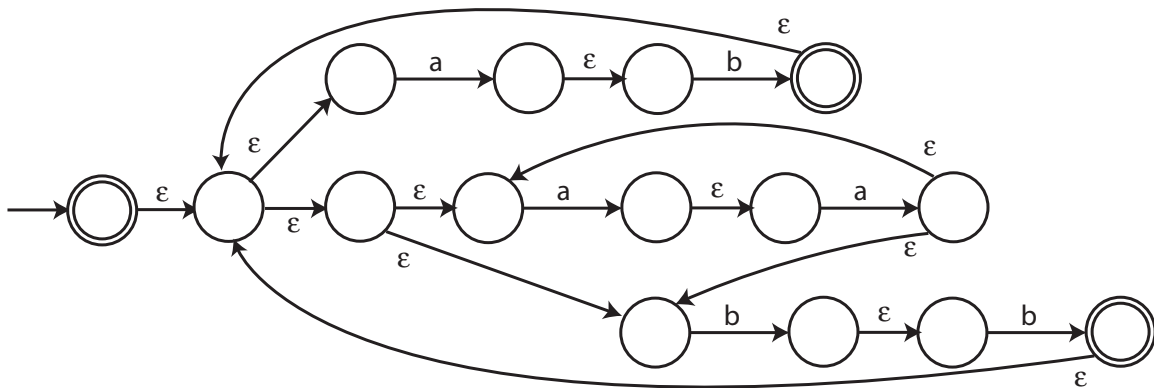
$\delta_{DFA}$	0	1
$\{D\}$	$\emptyset$	$\{A, C\}$
$\{A, C\}$	$\{A, B\}$	$\{D\}$
$\{A, B\}$	$\{A, C\}$	$\{A, B, D\}$
$\{A, B, D\}$	$\{A, C\}$	$\{A, B, C, D\}$
$\{A, B, C, D\}$	$\{A, B, C\}$	$\{A, B, C, D\}$
$\{A, B, C\}$	$\{A, B, C\}$	$\{A, B, D\}$

(Note that, for the sake of brevity, unreachable states and sink states are left out of this table and the corresponding state diagram.)

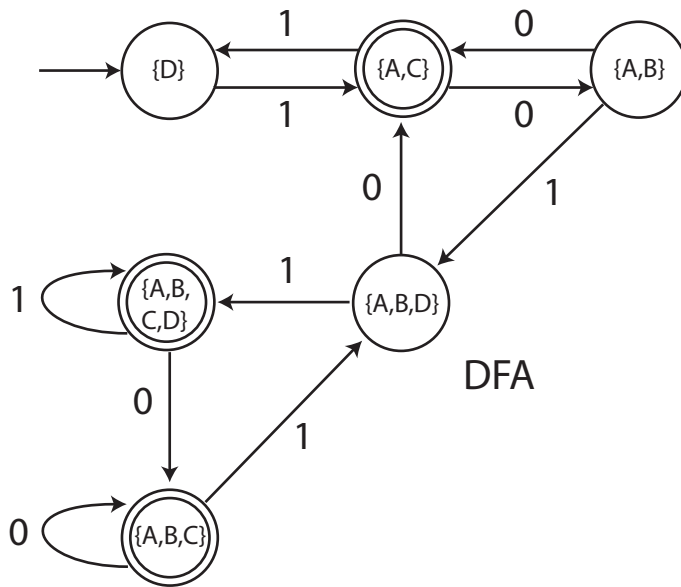
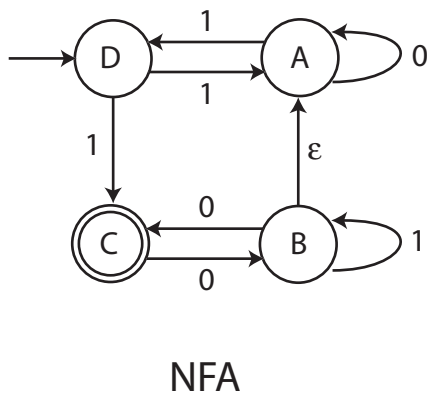
1. The strings over  $\{a,b\}$  that do not contain the substring  $abb$ .



3. NFA that recognizes the language  $(ab \cup (aa)^*(bb))^*$ .



5. NFA to DFA construction.



#### 4. DFA to regular expression conversion.

