

Question 1: Regular Expressions and Finite Automata

- a. Give a regular expression that generates the language over the alphabet $\{a, b\}$ where each a in the string is followed by exactly one or three b 's (so ϵ , bbb , and bab , $bababbbb$ are in the language but $abbabbbb$ is not) [1 Mark].

$$(bbb)^* + b^*(a(b + bbb))^* \quad \left\{ \quad b^*(a(b + bbb))^* \right.$$

- b. List 8 different strings of the language expressed by the regular expression

$$(b^*aa(aa)^*b)(a + ba + baaa)^* \text{ [1 Mark]}$$

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

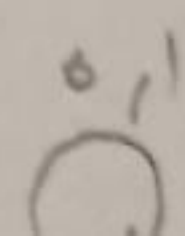
- c. Write a regular expression that represents all binary strings with an odd number of 1's. [1 mark]

$$1(11)^*0 + 01(11)^*$$

- d. Draw the transition diagram (FSA) [2 marks] corresponding to the following language and Write its automaton description [2 Marks]:

$$\{w \in (0,1)^* \mid \Sigma^* w \text{ contains } 101 \text{ as a substring}\}.$$

0,1



Draw the transition diagram (FSA) corresponding to the following description [3 marks]

$M = (\{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}, \{0, 1\}, \delta, q_0, \{q_5\})$

where δ is

$$\delta(q_1, 0) = q_1$$

$$\delta(q_1, 1) = q_2$$

$$\delta(q_2, 1) = q_3$$

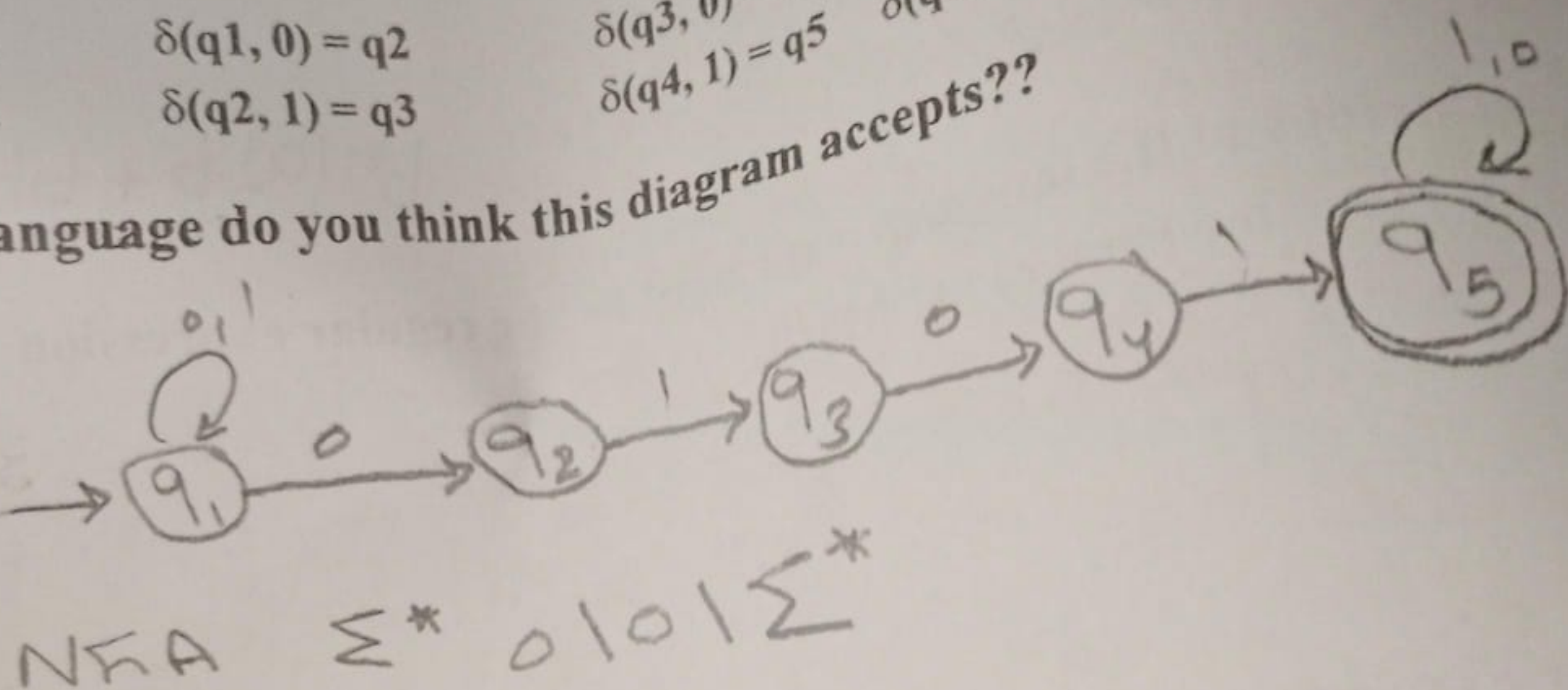
$$\delta(q_3, 0) = q_4$$

$$\delta(q_4, 1) = q_5$$

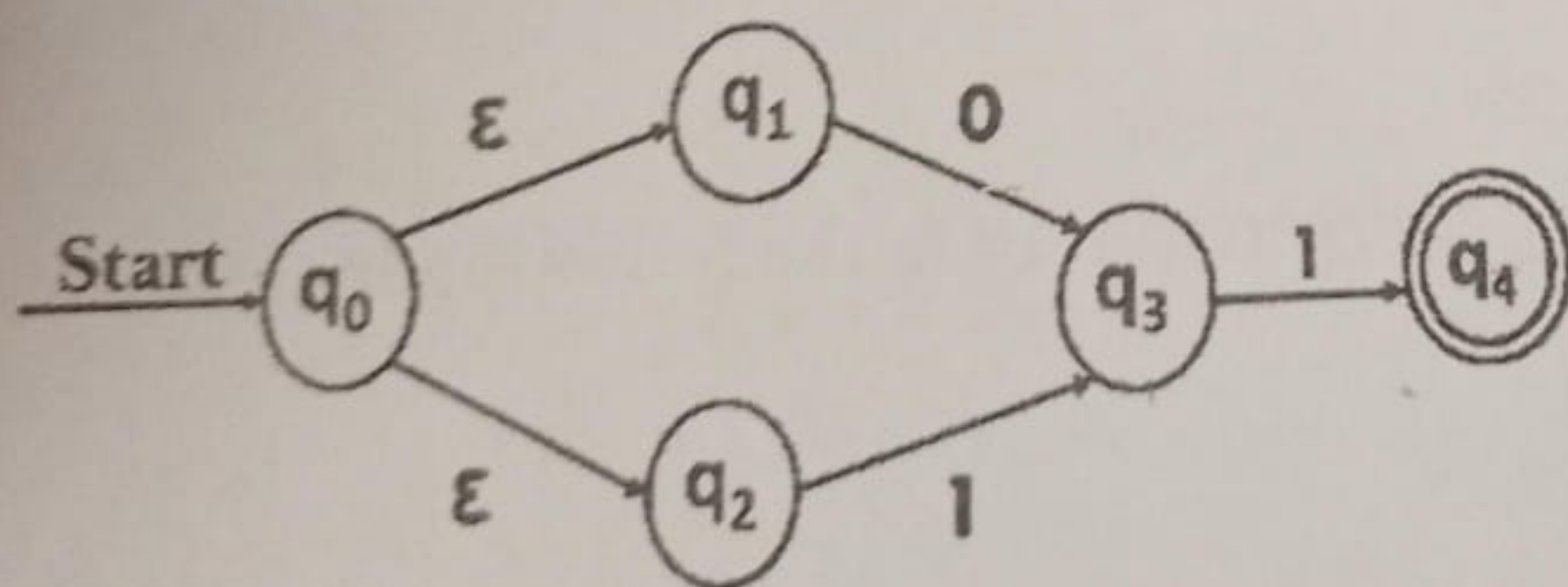
$$\delta(q_5, 1) = q_5$$

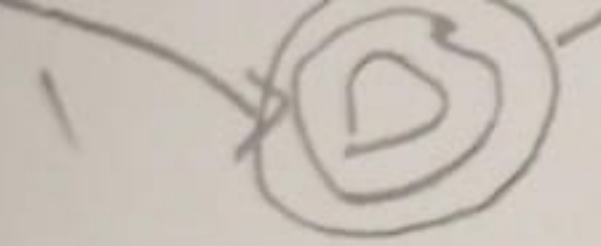
$$\delta(q_5, 0) = q_5$$

What language do you think this diagram accepts??



f. Use the epsilon closure method to convert the following NFA N into an equivalent DFA [3 marks]





g. Draw DFA and write the corresponding RE for the complement of the following regular language [3 Marks]

$L(a^*b)$

$\overline{L} =$

$(a^*b)^c$

h. Briefly compare between NFA and DFA. [3 Marks]

NFA

DFA