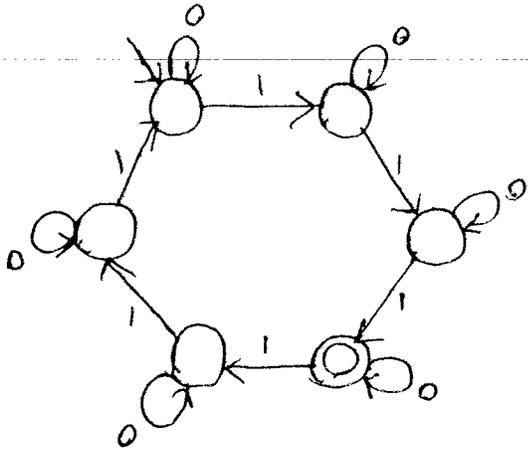
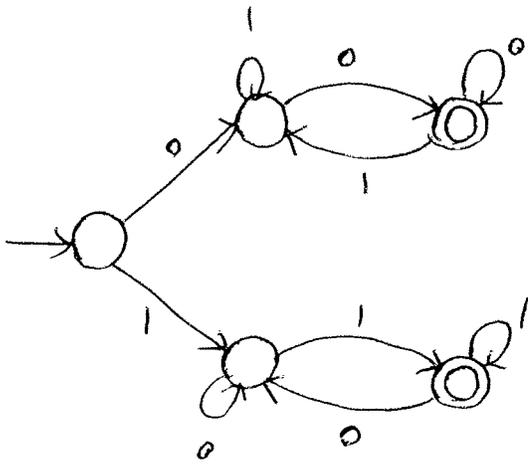


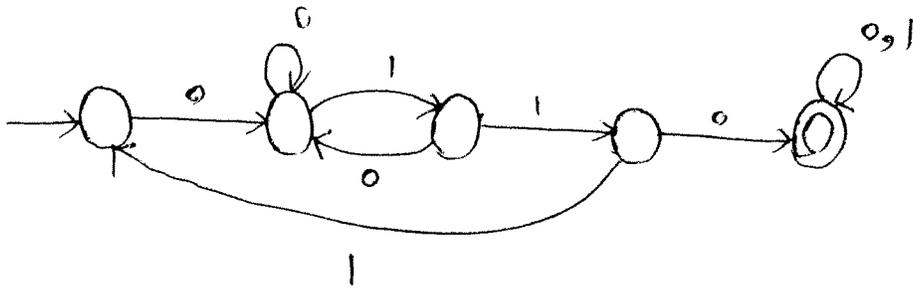
1. (a)



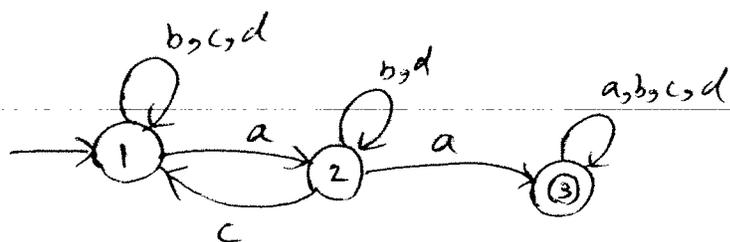
(b)



(c)



2.



$$Q = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{a, b, c, d\}$$

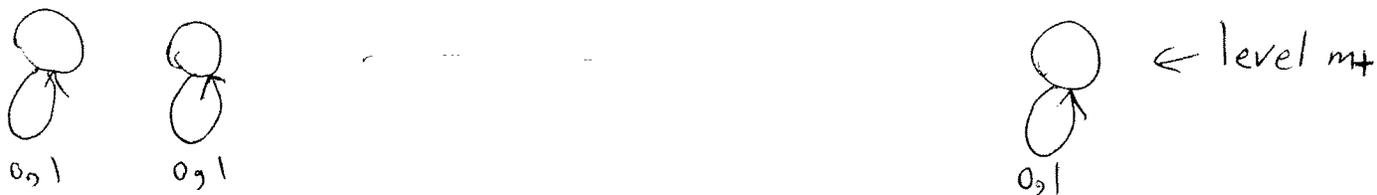
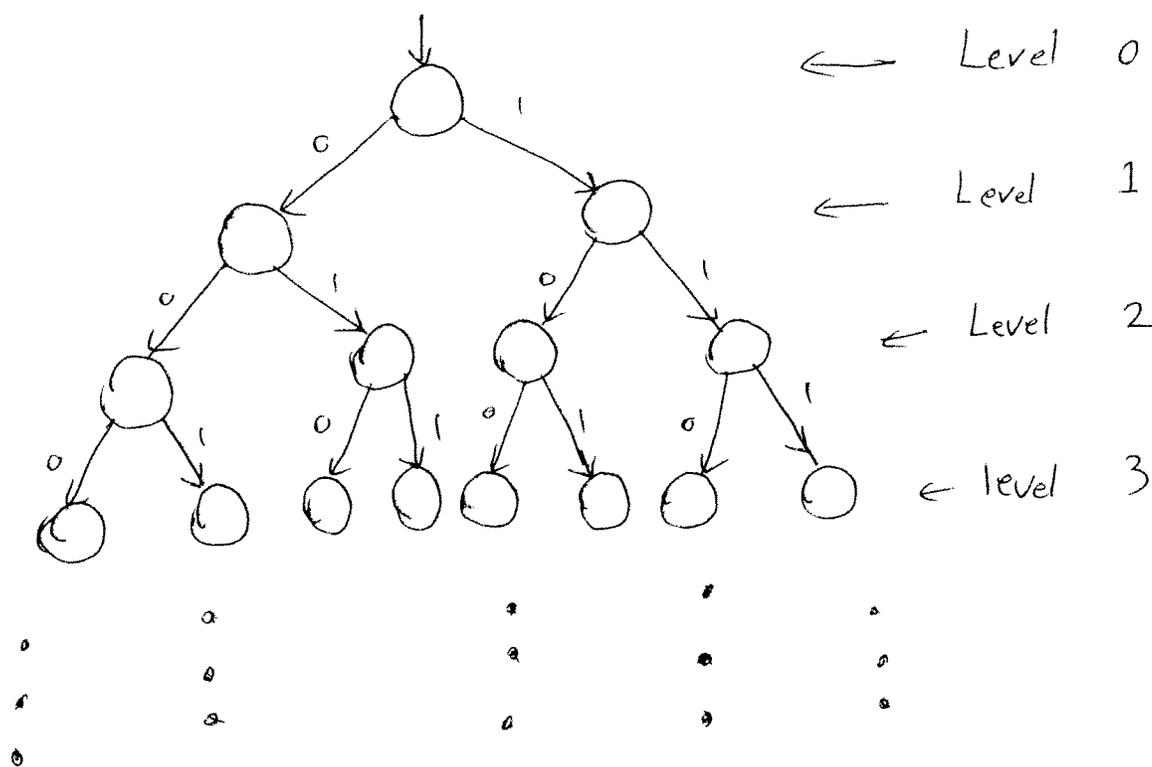
$$q_0 = 1$$

$$F = \{3\}$$

δ	a	b	c	d
1	{2}	{1}	{1}	{1}
2	{3}	{2}	{1}	{2}
3	{3}	{3}	{3}	{3}

3. Let m be the length of the longest string in L .

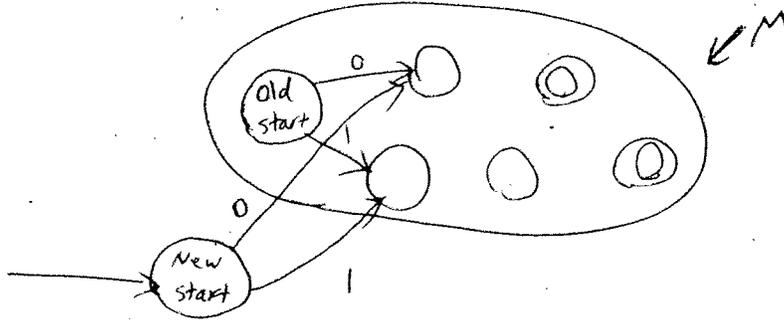
Consider the following DFA which is similar to a binary tree of depth $m+1$.



- The leaves have self-loops with labels 0 and 1.
- We turn a state into an accept state iff the path from the root to that state corresponds to ~~an~~ a word in L .

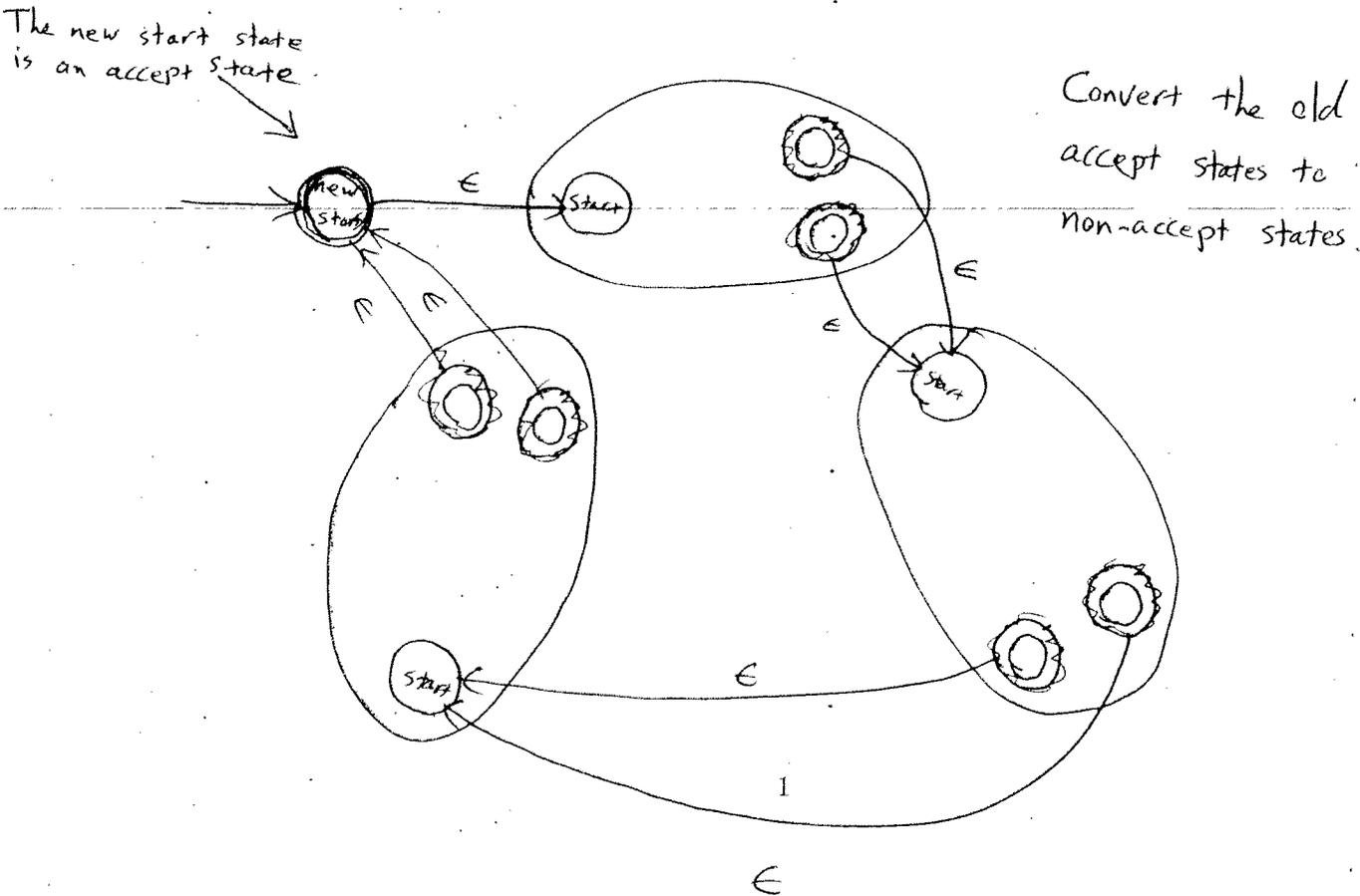
Question 4 Assignment 1

4(a) Add a new start state and connect to it as in the picture:



- 4(b)
- Convert every accept state to non-accept.
 - Make the old start state an accept state.
 - Reverse the direction of every arrow.
 - Add a new start state and put ϵ -arrows from it to the old accept state.

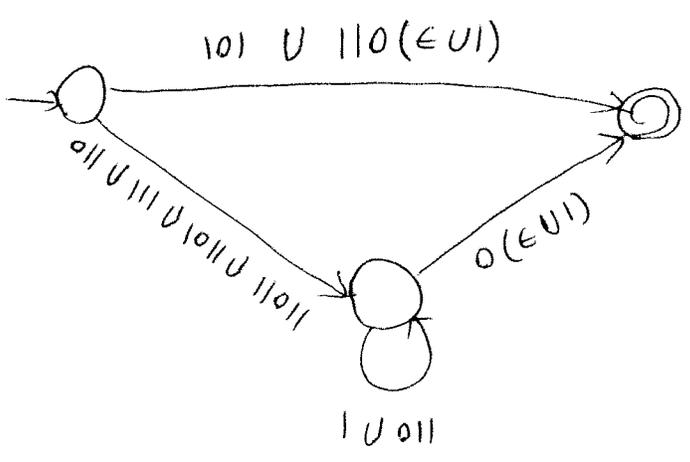
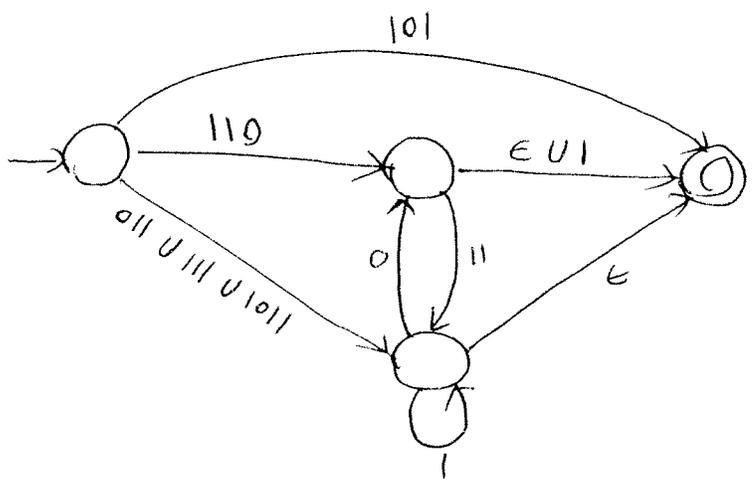
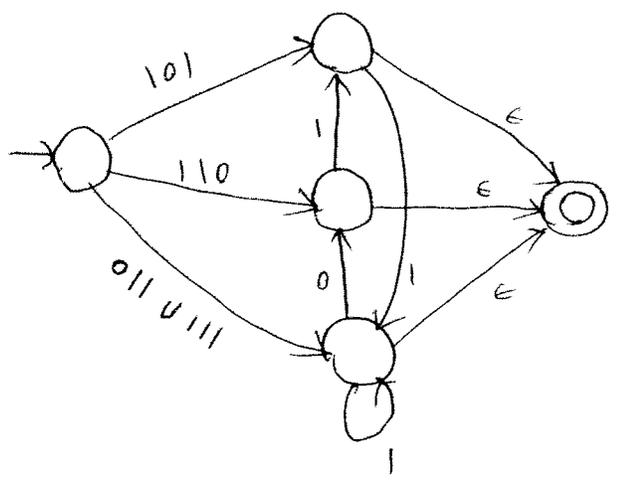
4(c) Put three copies of M and a new start state and modify them as in the picture.



- Q5. (a) False. Take $r = 1$ and $s = \epsilon$. Then ϵ belongs to the language of the left-hand side, but it does not belong to the language of the right-hand side.
- (b) False. Take $s = 0$ and $r = 1$. Then every word in the language of the left-hand side starts with 0 while every word in the language of the right-hand side starts with 1.
- (c) False. Take $s = 0$ and $r = 1$. Then 01 belongs to the language of the left-hand side, but not to the language of the right-hand side.

Q6. $X = r^*s$.

7. We start from the following GMFA:



$$101 \cup 110 (\epsilon \cup 1) \cup ((011 \cup 111 \cup 101 \cup 1101) (1 \cup 011)^* \epsilon (\epsilon \cup 1))$$

$$= 101 \cup 110 \cup 1101 ((011 \cup 111 \cup 101 \cup 1101) (1 \cup 011)^* \epsilon \cup 011)$$