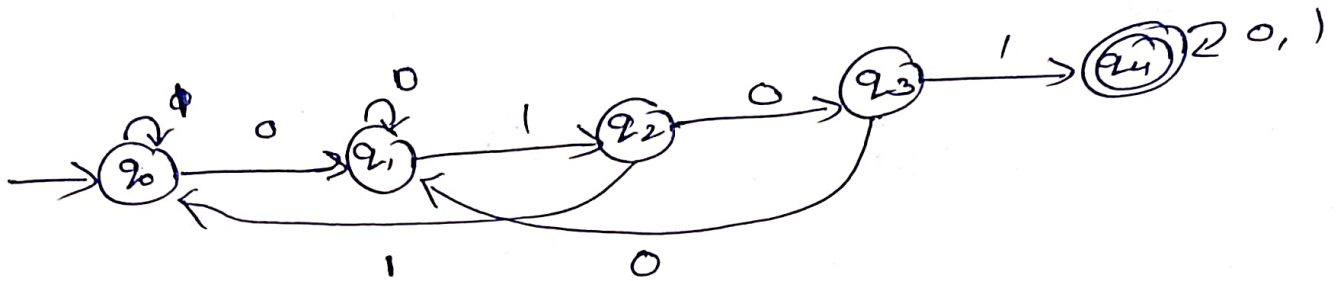




# Internal Assessment - 1

1. a) contains 0101 as substring



process: 10101101

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta(q_0, 10101101) &= \delta(q_0, 0101101) \\
 &= \delta(q_1, 101101) \\
 &= \delta(q_2, 01101) \\
 &= \delta(q_3, 1101) \\
 &= \delta(q_4, 101) \\
 &= \delta(q_4, 01) \\
 &= \delta(q_4, 1) = q_4 \in F
 \end{aligned}$$

1. b) Let  $L$  be a set accepted by NFA, then there exist a DFA which accepts i.e.  $L(M) = L(M')$

proof: Let  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  be an NFA accepting  $L$ , we construct DFA  $M'$  as follows

$$M' = (Q', \Sigma, \delta', q_0', F')$$

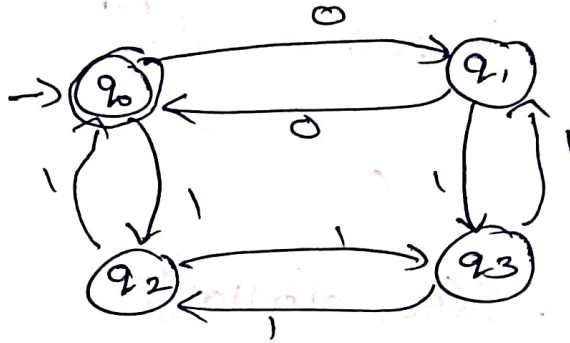
(i)  $Q' = 2^Q$

(ii)  $q_0' = q_0$

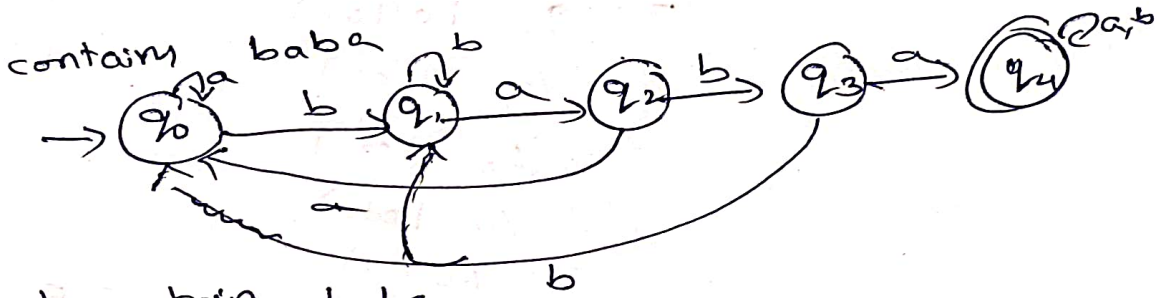
(iii)  $F'$  is set of all subsets of  $Q$  containing an element of  $F$ .

(iv)  $\delta^*(\{q_1, q_2, q_j\}, a) = \delta(q_1, a) \cup \delta(q_2, a) \dots$   
 equivalently  $\delta^*(\{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_j\}, a) = \{P_1, \dots, P_j\}$   
 iff  $\delta(\{q_1, \dots, q_j\}, a) = \{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_j\}$

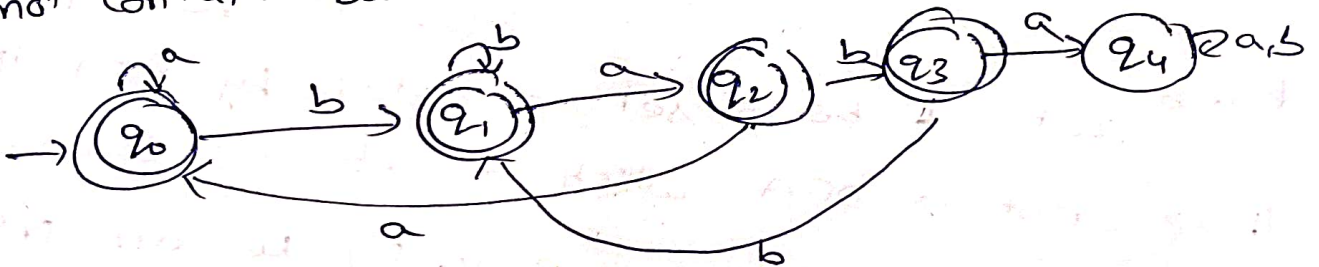
2. a.



2. b.



does not contain baba



3. a)

NFA-ε TO NFA

$$\epsilon\text{-closure}(q_0) = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

$$\text{" } (q_1) = \{q_1, q_2\}$$

$$\text{" } (q_2) = \{q_2\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^*(q_0, a) &= \epsilon\text{-cl}(\delta(\delta^*(q_0, \epsilon) a)) \\ &= \epsilon\text{-cl}(\delta(q_0, q_1, q_2) a) \\ &= \epsilon\text{-cl}\{q_1\} = \{q_1, q_2\} \end{aligned}$$

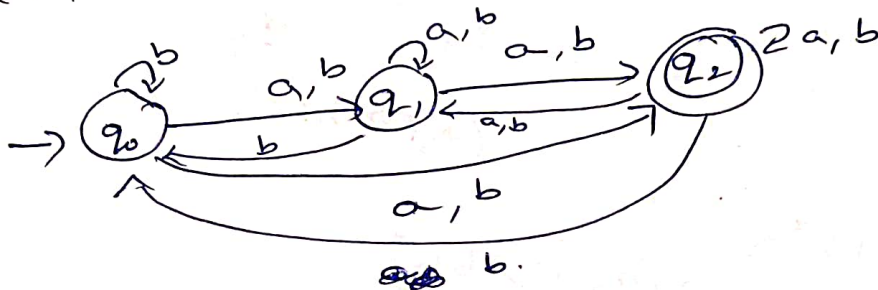
$$\hat{\delta}(q_0, b) = \epsilon\text{-clos}(q_0) = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\delta}(q_1, a) &= \epsilon\text{-clos}(\delta(\hat{\delta}(q_1, \epsilon), a)) \\ &= \epsilon\text{-clos}(\delta(q_1, q_2, a)) \\ &= \{q_1, q_2\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\delta}(q_1, b) = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

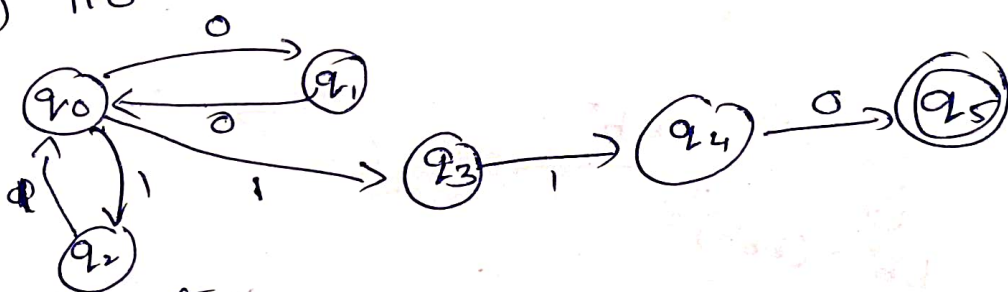
$$\hat{\delta}(q_2, a) = \{q_1, q_2\}$$

$$\hat{\delta}(q_2, b) = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$$

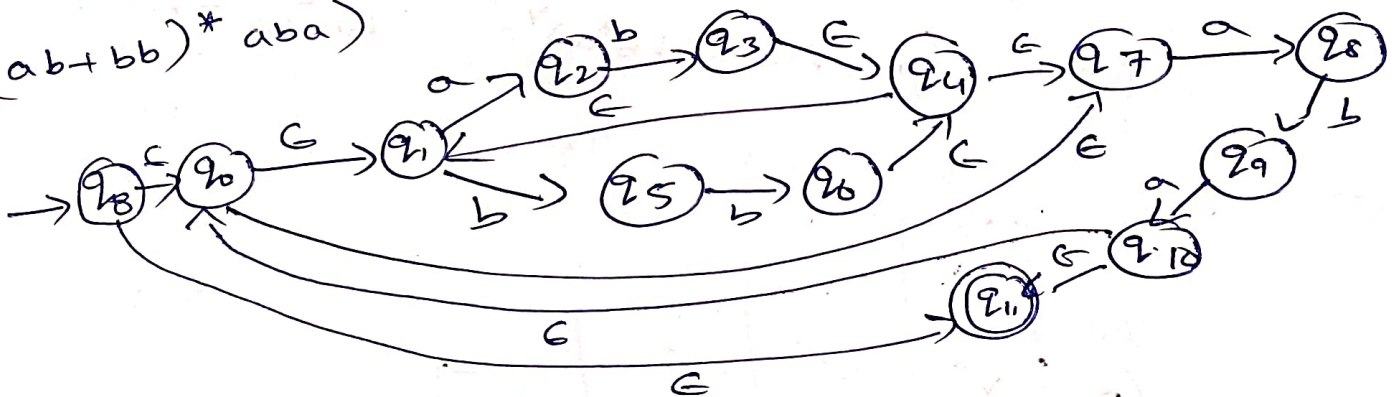


④

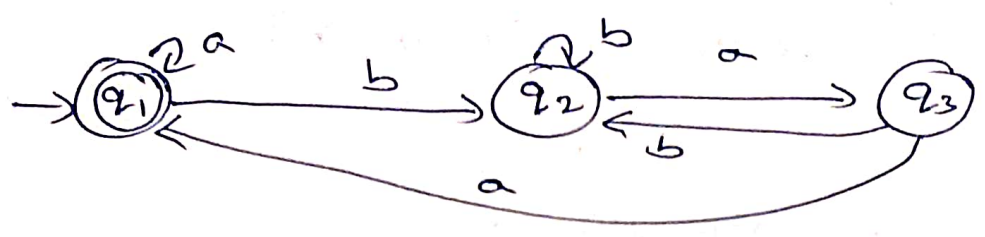
$(00+11)^* 110$



$((ab+bb)^* aba)^*$



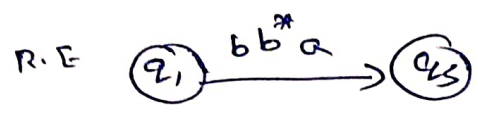
5



eliminate  $q_2$ .

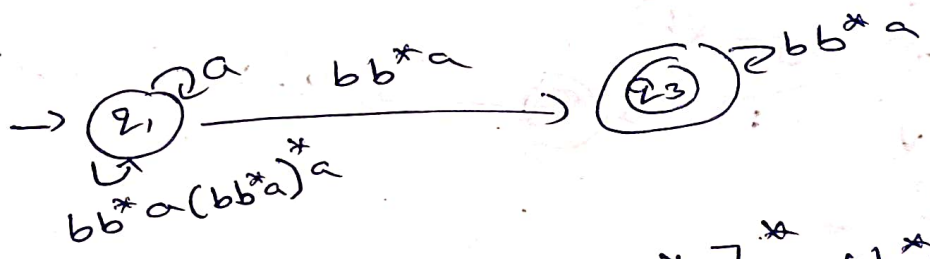
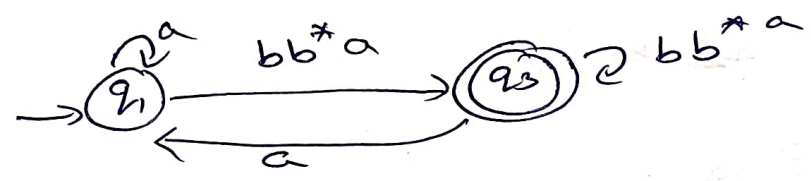
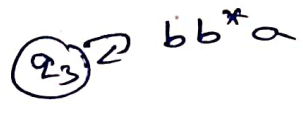
$$q_1 - q_2 - q_3$$

$$q_3 - q_2 - q_1$$



$$q_1 - q_2 - q_1$$

$$q_3 - q_3$$



R.E:  $[a + bb^*a(bb^*a)^*a]^* bb^*a(bb^*a)^*$

6

	$q_0$	$q_1$	$q_2$	$q_3$	$q_4$	$q_5$
$q_0$	X					
$q_1$			X			
$q_2$	✓	✓	✓	X		
$q_3$	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
$q_4$	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
$q_5$	✓	✓	✓			✓

$(q_0, q_1)$

$\delta(q_0, 0) = q_1$

$\delta(q_1, 0) = q_0$

$\delta(q_0, 1) = q_3$

$\delta(q_1, 1) = q_3$

$(q_2, q_0)$

$\delta(q_0, 0) = q_1$

$\delta(q_2, 0) = q_1$

$\delta(q_0, 1) = q_3$

$\delta(q_2, 1) = q_4$

$(q_2, q_1)$

$\delta(q_2, 0) = q_4$

$\delta(q_1, 0) = q_0$

$\delta(q_2, 1) = q_4$

$\delta(q_1, 1) = q_3$

$(q_3, q_2)$

$\delta(q_3, 0) = q_5$

$\delta(q_2, 0) = q_1$

$(q_4, q_1)$

$\delta(q_4, 0) = q_3$

$\delta(q_1, 0) = q_0$

$(q_5, q_3)$

$\delta(q_5, 0) = q_5$

$\delta(q_3, 0) = q_5$

$\delta(q_5, 1) = q_5$

$\delta(q_3, 1) = q_5$

$(q_4, q_0)$

$\delta(q_4, 0) = q_3$

$\delta(q_0, 0) = q_1$

$(q_4, q_2)$

$\delta(q_4, 0) = q_3$

$\delta(q_2, 0) = q_1$

$\delta L \Sigma$

0

1

$[q_0, q_1]$

$[q_1, q_0]$

$[q_3, q_5]$

$q_2$

$[q_0, q_1]$

$[q_4]$

$[q_5, q_3]$

$[q_5, q_3]$

$[q_5, q_3]$

$[q_4]$

$[q_3, q_5]$

$[q_3, q_5]$

