

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ID Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **CSC 320 Midterm Exam**

**Wed. Oct. 26, 2011**

### **Instructions:**

1. Put your name on every page of the exam.
2. No calculators or other aids. Closed book.
3. Read through the entire exam before beginning. You should have 9 pages including this header page.
4. If you need more space you can write on the backs of the pages.

<b>Question</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Mark</b>
1	40	
2	20	
3	25	
4	15	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

1. For parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) below, you must choose four DIFFERENT languages from the five given here and are required to find a regular expression, a context-free grammar, a DFA, and a PDA for them respectively. Choose carefully to minimize your effort.

$$L_1 = \{ ww : w \in \{a, b\}^* \}$$

$$L_2 = \{ w \in \{0, 1\}^* : w \text{ contains } 01001 \}$$

$$L_3 = \{ a^p b^q c^r d^s : (p + q) = (r + s), \quad p, q, r, s \geq 0 \}$$

$$L_4 = \{ uu^R vv^R : u \in \{0, 1\}^*, v \in \{0, 1\}^+ \}$$

$$L_5 = \{ w \in \{a, b\}^* : w \text{ has both } abba \text{ and } baab \text{ as substrings} \}$$

Fill in your choices for each part:

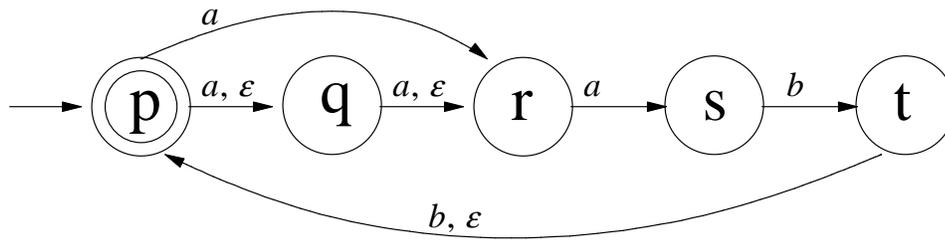
Part	Requirement	Language chosen
(a)	Regular Expression	
(b)	Context-free Grammar	
(c)	Deterministic Finite Automaton	
(d)	Pushdown Automata	

- (a) [10 marks] Give a regular expression for one of the languages.

- (b) [10 marks] Give a context-free grammar for one of the languages.



2. [20 marks] Use the construction described in class (which is the same as the one in the text) to convert this NFA to an equivalent DFA:



State	Symbol	Q	Next state

Start state: \_\_\_\_\_

Final states: \_\_\_\_\_

A picture of your final DFA:

3.(a) [5 marks] State the pumping lemma for regular languages.

(b) [5 marks] Let  $w = a^n b c^{2n}$ . Describe all possible ways of choosing  $x, y, z$  such that  $w = x y z$ , and  $y \neq \varepsilon$ .

(c) [10 marks] Apply the pumping lemma to  $w = a^n b c^{2n}$  to prove that  $L = \{a^r b c^s : r \leq s \leq 2r\}$  is not accepted by a DFA with  $3n + 1$  states.

(d) [5 marks] A more judicious choice for  $w$  would have made the argument for (c) much simpler. Suggest a better choice for  $w$ . How does this simplify the argument you gave for (c)?

4. Suppose you are given a boolean function  $IsEmpty(M)$ :

Input: A DFA  $M$

Returns: *true* if  $L(M) = \emptyset$  and *false* otherwise.

(a) [9 marks] Describe a construction which given a DFA  $M_1 = (K_1, \Sigma, \delta_1, s_1, F_1)$  yields a DFA  $M_2 = (K_2, \Sigma, \delta_2, s_2, F_2)$  so that if you call  $isEmpty(M_2)$  it returns the answer to the question: “Does  $M_1$  accept any strings which start with 101?”

[Question 4, continued]

The Question from part (a) is: “Does  $M_1$  accept any strings which start with 101?”

(b) [6 marks] Show how to apply your construction from part (a) to this DFA  $M_1$  and draw a picture of the resulting DFA  $M_2$ .

Start state:  $s$       Final states:  $\{ s, u \}$

State	Symbol	Next State
s	0	t
s	1	s
s	2	u
t	0	u
t	1	t
t	2	s
u	0	s
u	1	u
u	2	t

Use this page if you need more space.

Clearly indicate the question you are answering.