

In the name of GOD  
Midterm Exam(Finite Automata)

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A DFA consisting of a single state, which is final, and with self-loop transitions on every symbol in the alphabet,  $\Sigma$ , recognizes

- is an incorrect DFA
- the empty language,  $\emptyset$
- the language  $\{\lambda\}$
- non-regular languages
- $\Sigma^*$

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If G is grammar then

- $L(G)$  can be accepted by a PDA
- $L(G)$  can be accepted by a DFA
- $L(G)$  can be accepted by a NFA
- $L(G)$  can be accepted by a regular expression
- None of the above

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If L is a language accepted by a NFA then

- L is finite
- L is infinite
- L is uncountable
- There is a DFA M1 such that  $L(M1)=L(M)$
- None of the above

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The pumping lemma is generally used to

- Show that there are languages that are not infinite
- Prove that a given language is not regular
- Pump more transitions out of a regular grammar
- Prove that a string w does not belong to a language
- None of the above

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The language  $\{ a^i b^j c^k : i=j+k \}$  is generated by which one of the following CFGs?

- $S \rightarrow aSc \mid T$        $T \rightarrow aTb \mid \lambda$
- $S \rightarrow aT \mid \lambda$        $T \rightarrow aTb \mid aTc \mid ab \mid ac$
- $S \rightarrow aTc \mid \lambda$        $T \rightarrow aTb \mid aTc$
- $S \rightarrow aTb \mid aTc$        $T \rightarrow aTb \mid aTc \mid \lambda$
- $S \rightarrow T \mid aTc$        $T \rightarrow aTc \mid Tb \mid b$

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Let L be a finite language. Which of the following is definitely true?

- L contains a word of even length
- L is not context-free
- L is regular
- L contains a word of length 1
- L is not regular

Regular languages are closed under several set operations except

- Complement
- Concatenation
- Star
- Intersection
- None of the above

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Consider the non-regular language  $\{ww:w \in \{0,1\}^*\}$ .

In applying the Pumping Lemma, what is the incorrect starting string for  $s$ ?

- $0^m 10^m 1$
- $0^m 1^m 0^m 1^m$
- $1^m 01^m 0$
- $(01)^m (01)^m$
- $10^m 10^m$

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Let  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  be non-regular languages

- $L_1 \cup L_2$  is non-regular
- $L_1 \cap L_2$  is non-regular
- $L_1 - L_2$  is non-regular
- $L_1^*$  is non-regular
- There are regular  $R_0$  and  $R_1$  such that  $R_0 \subset L_1 \subset R_1$

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Let  $L$  be a regular language. Define  $\text{PREFIX}(L)$  to be the set of prefixes of words in  $L$ , and  $\text{SUFFIX}(L)$  to be the set of the suffixes of the words in  $L$

- $\text{SUFFIX}(L)$  is regular
- $\text{PREFIX}(L) \text{ SUFFIX}(L)$  is regular
- $L \cup \text{PREFIX}(L)$  is regular
- $\text{PREFIX}(L)$  is regular
- All of the above

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If you construct the minimum DFA recognizing  $(1+1^*)(00^*1)^*0^*$

What is the language accepted by this DFA?

- Strings that do not have two successive 1s, and which end in a 1.
- Strings that have two successive 1s.
- Strings that do not have two successive 1s, and which end in a 0.
- Strings that do not have successive 1s.
- None of the above

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Let  $L_1$  be a regular language and  $L_2$  be a non-regular language such that  $L_1 \cap L_2 = \emptyset$ .

Let  $L = L_1 \cup L_2$ .

- $L$  is necessarily non-regular
- For some choices of  $L_1$  and  $L_2$ ,  $L$  is regular
- For some choices of  $L_1$  and  $L_2$ ,  $L$  is not regular
- $L$  is necessarily regular
- None of the above

Let  $M$  be a DFA over the alphabet  $\{a,b\}$  with exactly 2 states. Suppose further that  $M$  accepts a finite number  $n$  of distinct words. What is the maximum value of  $n$ ?

- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1
- There is not fixed maximum value of  $n$ .

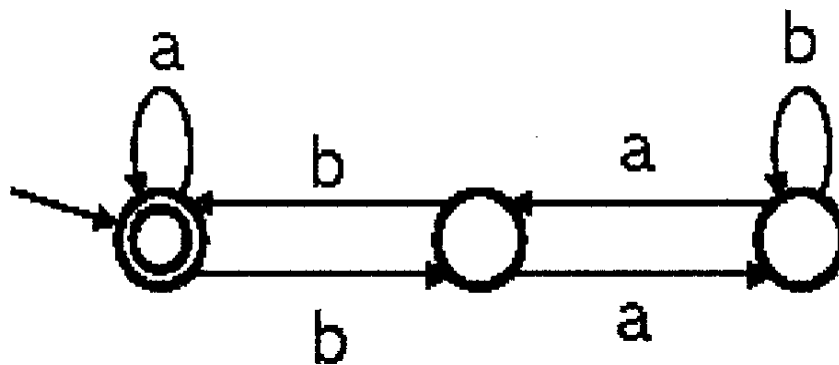
A DFA consisting of a single state, which is non-final, and with self-loop transitions on every symbol in the alphabet,  $\Sigma$ , recognizes

- is an incorrect DFA
- the empty language,  $\emptyset$
- the language  $\{\lambda\}$
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Suppose that  $M$  and  $N$  are context-free languages. Which of the following is definitely true?

- $M \cap N$  might be regular
- $M \cap N$  is finite
- $M \cap N$  is infinite
- $M \cap N$  is context-free
- $M \cap N$  is not context-free

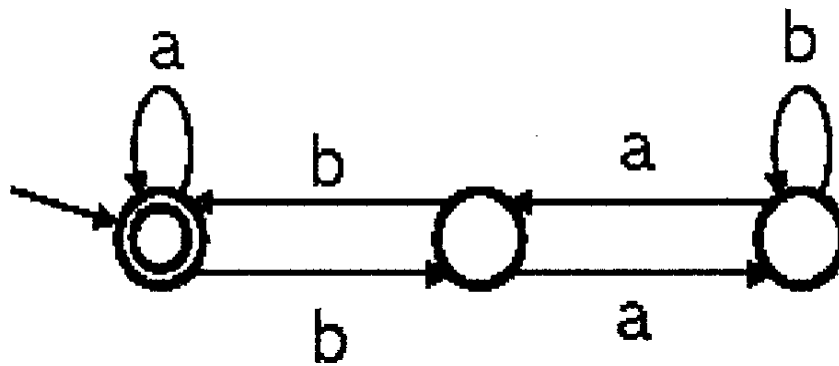
Consider the FA  $M$  defined by:



Which of the following regular expressions represent the  $L(M)$ ?

- $a^*b(ba^*b)^*b$
- $(a+b(ab^*a)^*b)^*$
- $a^*b(ba^*b)a(baa)^*$
- $a^*(bb)^*a$
- $(((((aab+baa)^*)^*ba^*+a^*)^*) \emptyset + \lambda$

Consider the FA M defined by:



Which of the following regular expressions does not represent a subset of  $L(M)$ ?

- $a^*b(ba^*b)^*b$
- $(a+b(ab^*a)^*b)^*$
- $a^*b(ba^*b)a(baa)^*$
- $a^*(bb)^*a^*$
- $(((((aab+baa)^*)^*ba^*+a^*)^*) \emptyset + \lambda$

Let  $L$  be the language containing all binary strings with the same number of 0's as 1's. Then  $L$  can be described by which regular expression?

- $(0110+1100+10+01)^*$
- $(0(10+01)^*1+1(10+01)0)^*$
- $(01+10)^*$
- $(01)^*$
- There is no regular expression for  $L$

A non-Deterministic Finite Automaton with  $\lambda$  rules

- Accept the same language as a deterministic one
- Can not be transformed to an equivalent deterministic machine
- Is very difficult to build given a regular expression
- Is More powerful(accepts a larger language)than a deterministic one
- None of the above

Let  $L \subseteq \{a,b\}^*$  be the language generated by the following non-context free grammar:

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow AB \mid T \\ A &\rightarrow \lambda \mid Aa \\ aB &\rightarrow Bab \mid ab \\ T &\rightarrow aaTb \mid aab \end{aligned}$$

Which of the following regular expressions does represent a subset of  $L$ ?

- $(ab)^+(aab)^+$
- $(ab)^+(abab)^*$
- $(ab)^*$
- $(ab+aab)^+$
- None of the pervious