

Theoretical Computer Science - Bridging Course

Summer Term 2018

Exercise Sheet 2

for getting feedback submit (electronically) before the start of the tutorial on
5th of November 2018.

Exercise 1: Constructing DFAs

(2+2+2+2 Points)

Construct DFAs that recognize the following languages. Drawing the state diagrams is sufficient. The alphabet is $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$.

- (a) $L_1 = \{w \mid |w| \geq 2 \text{ and } w \text{ contains an odd number of ones}\}$.
- (b) $L_2 = \{w \mid w \text{ contains an even number of zeros}\}$.
- (c) $L_3 = \{w \mid \text{in } w \text{ every zero is immediately followed by a one}\}$.
- (d) $L_4 = \{w \mid w \text{ ends with } 01\}$.

Exercise 2: Maxstring

Let

$$\text{maxstring}(L) = \{w : w \in L \text{ and for all words } z \in \Sigma^* : z \neq \epsilon \Rightarrow wz \notin L\} .$$

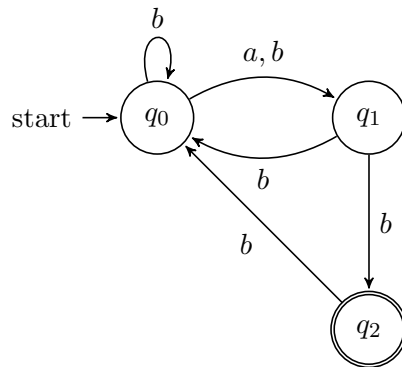
- (a) What is $\text{maxstring}(L_1L_2)$, where $L_1 = \{w \in \{a, b\}^* : w \text{ contains exactly one } a\}$ and $L_2 = \{a\}$?
- (b) Explain how to prove that the regular languages are closed under maxstring .

Hint: Let L be a regular language. You need to prove that $\text{maxstring}(L)$ is regular as well.

Exercise 3: From NFA to DFA

(1+2+2 Points)

Consider the following NFA.



- Give a formal description of the NFA by giving the alphabet, state set, transition function, start state and the set of accept states.
- Construct a DFA which is equivalent to the above NFA by drawing the corresponding state diagram.
- Explain which language the automaton accepts.