CS 340, Fall 2016 — Sep 2	29th — Exam 1	Name:
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Note: in all questions, the special symbol ϵ (epsilon) is used to indicate the empty string.

Question 1. [10 points] Specify a regular expression that generates the language over the alphabet $\{a, b\}$ of all strings that end in either **aba** or **bab**.

Examples of strings in the language:

Examples of strings not in the language:

 $\begin{array}{cccc} aba & & \epsilon \\ bab & & ab \\ aaba & & ba \\ abbabab & & babaa \\ bbbbaba & & ababba \end{array}$

Question 2. [10 points] Specify a regular expression that generates the language over the alphabet $\{a, b\}$ of all strings with an even number of bs.

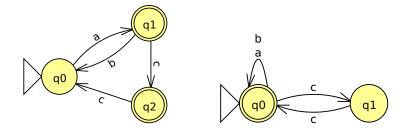
Examples of strings in the language:

Examples of strings not in the language:

b
bb
abb
aba
abbaba
abbababab

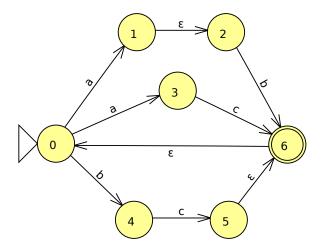
Question 3. [10 points] Create a deterministic finite automaton (DFA) that recognizes the language described in Question 1. (See that question for examples of strings in the language and not in the language.) Make sure you indicate the start state and the final state(s), and that each transition has a direction and is labeled with exactly one input symbol.

Question 4. [10 points] Consider the following two DFAs:



Show a finite automaton that recognizes the union of the languages recognized by these two automata. In other words, any string that is accepted by *either* of the automata should be accepted, and any string that is rejected by *both* automata should be rejected. **Hint**: your automaton does not need to be deterministic.

Question 5. [10 points] Consider the following nondeterministic finite automaton (NFA):



Convert this NFA into a deterministic finite automaton (DFA). Show the table mapping each reachable set of NFA states to an equivalent DFA state. Make sure your DFA indicates the start state, final state(s), and that each transition indicates a direction and is labeled with exactly one input symbol.

Question 6. [10 points] Create a context-free grammar (CFG) for the language of ALists. The terminal symbols are (), a. An AList is a pair of balanced parentheses containing a commaseparated list of one or more AItems. Each AItem is either the terminal symbol a or an AList.

Examples of strings in the language: Examples of strings not in the language:

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\begin{array}{lll} (a) & & \epsilon \\ (a,a) & & a \\ (a,(a)) & & () \\ ((a)) & & ((a) \\ ((a,(a,a)),(a)) & & (aa) \end{array}
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Make sure to indicate what the start symbol of your grammar is.

Question 7. [20 points] Consider the following context free grammar with the terminal symbols [a b 1 2 + -] and the nonterminal symbol [E], which is the start symbol:

$$E\to \mathbf{a}$$

$$\mathrm{E}
ightarrow \mathbf{b}$$

$$E\to \mathbf{1}$$

$$\mathrm{E} o \mathbf{2}$$

$$E \rightarrow E E +$$

$$\mathrm{E} o \mathrm{E} \; \mathrm{E}$$
 -

(a) Show a derivation of the input string $\boxed{1 \text{ a } 2 + \text{b - 2} + +}$. (Continue on the right-hand side if necessary.)

String	Production	String	Production
E			

(b) Draw the parse tree for the derivation you found in part (a).

Question 8. [10 points] Consider the following productions on the nonterminal symbol G:

$$\begin{aligned} G &\to a \ P \\ G &\to b \ Q \\ G &\to c \end{aligned}$$

Assume that \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} , and \mathbf{c} are terminal symbols and \mathbf{G} , \mathbf{P} , and \mathbf{Q} are nonterminal symbols.

Show the pseudo-code for a recursive descent parse function for the nonterminal G (*i.e.*, a parseG function).

Important: Show how to use the lexical analyzer to choose between the possible productions. Also, show how to raise an error if no production can be applied.

Question 9. [10 points] Design a Turing Machine that takes a string of **a** and **b** symbols as input, and accepts the input (by halting) if and only if there are more occurrences of **a** than occurrences of **b**.

For example, the strings **aba** and **aababba** would be accepted, but the strings **abb** and **aababb** would be rejected.

(a) Start by stating in words how you could make such a Turing Machine work.

(b) Show the states and transitions of the actual Turing Machine. (Do as much as you can; substantial partial credit will be awarded if you are on the right track.)