"CS/ECE 374": Algorithms and Models of Computation, Fall 2018

Midterm 1: October 1, 2018

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- **Please read the entire exam before writing anything.** There are seven numbered problems and each problem is worth 10 points.
- **You have 150 minutes.**
- **Proofs are required only if we specifically ask for them.**

CS/ECE 374, Fall 2018	Gradescope name:
Midterm 1: Problem 1	

Describe a DFA for the language defined below.

$$L = \{w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid w \text{ contains } 01 \text{ as a substring and } |w| \text{ is even}\}$$

. Your DFA must have at most 6 states. Briefly explain the states of the DFA. You may either draw the DFA or describe it formally in tuple notation. If you specify it via tuple notation, the states Q, the start state s, the accepting states A, and the transition function δ must be clearly specified.

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Midterm 1: Problem 2	

Assume $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$. Recall that a block of 1's in a string is a maximal non-empty substring of 1's; the blocks of 1's are underlined in $0\underline{1}000\underline{11}0\underline{1111}0\underline{1}$. Describe a regular expression for the language defined below.

$$L = \{w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid w \text{ has at most one block of 1's of even length}\}.$$

The strings 01110101 and $0\underline{11}01110$ are in the language but $\underline{11}0\underline{1111}$ and $\underline{11}0\underline{11}00100\underline{1111}$ are not. Even length blocks of 1s are underlined. Briefly explain your regular expression.

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Midterm 1: Problem 3	

Given a language L over alphabet Σ recall that $\mathsf{PREFIX}(L)$ is the language defined over Σ as the collection of all prefixes of strings in L. Formally, $\mathsf{PREFIX}(L) = \{u \mid \exists v \in \Sigma^*, uv \in L\}$. In this problem, assuming that L is regular, you will derive an algorithm that generates a regular expression r' for $\mathsf{PREFIX}(L)$ from a regular expression r for L. No justification necessary.

- For each of the base cases write a regular expression r' for $\mathsf{PREFIX}(L(r))$.

  (i) $r = \emptyset$: $r' =$

  (ii) $r = \varepsilon$: $r' =$

  (iii) $r = a$, $a \in \Sigma$: $r' =$

- Assume $r = r_1 + r_2$ and that r_1' and r_2' are regular expressions for $\mathsf{PREFIX}(L(r_1))$ and $\mathsf{PREFIX}(L(r_2))$ respectively. Write a regular expression r' for $\mathsf{PREFIX}(L(r))$ in terms of r_1, r_2, r_1', r_2'.

  $r' =$

- Assume $r = r_1 r_2$ and that r_1' and r_2' are regular expressions for $\mathsf{PREFIX}(L(r_1))$ and $\mathsf{PREFIX}(L(r_2))$ respectively. Write a regular expression r' for $\mathsf{PREFIX}(L(r))$ in terms of r_1, r_2, r_1', r_2'.

  $r' =$

- Assume $r = r_1^*$ and that r_1' is a regular expression for $\mathsf{PREFIX}(L(r_1))$. Write a regular expression r' for $\mathsf{PREFIX}(L(r))$ in terms of r_1, r_1'.

  $r' =$

CS/ECE 374, Fall 2018 Midterm 1: Problem 4	Gradescope name:

Prove that the language $\{a^i b^j c^k \mid i + j < k\}$ over the alphabet $\{a, b, c\}$ is not regular.

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Midterm 1: Problem 5	

Describe a CFG for the language $\{a^i b^j c^k \mid i + j < k\}$. In order to get full credit you should briefly explain how your grammar works, and the role of each non-terminal.

CS/ECE 374, Fall 2018	Gradescope name:
Midterm 1: Problem 6	

Let G_1, G_2, G_3 be context free grammars for languages L_1, L_2, L_3 respectively. Let $G_1 = (V_1, T, P_1, S_1)$ and $G_2 = (V_2, T, P_2, S_2)$ and $G_3 = (V_3, T, P_3, S_3)$ and assume that the non-terminal symbols V_1, V_2, V_3 are mutually disjoint (that is, they don't share any symbols). Describe a CFG $G = (V, T, P, S)$ for the language

$$L = L_1 + L_2 L_3^*.$$

Hint; You may want to recall how we proved the closure properties of CFGs under union, concatenation and Kleene star.

CS/ECE 374, Fall 2018	Gradescope name:
Midterm 1: Problem 7	

Bitstrings are another name for strings over the binary alphabet $\{0,1\}$. Given a bitstring w let $\mathsf{flip}(w)$ be the string obtained by "flipping" each bit of the string, that is changing a 0 to 1 and a 1 to a 0. For example $\mathsf{flip}(010110) = 101001$. Given a language $L \subset \{0,1\}^*$ we define $\mathsf{flip}(L) = \{\mathsf{flip}(w) \mid w \in L\}$. As an example, if $L = \{0, 0110\}$ then $\mathsf{flip}(L) = \{1, 1001\}$. Given a language $L \in \{0,1\}^*$ we define $\mathsf{flipsuffix}(L)$ as follows.

$$\mathsf{flipsuffix}(L) = \{u\,\mathsf{flip}(v) \mid uv \in L\}.$$

As an example, if $L = \{0, 0110\}$ then $\mathsf{flipsuffix}(L) = \{0, \underline{1}, 0110, 011\underline{1}, 01\underline{01}, 0\underline{001}, \underline{1001}\}$ where the underlined segments indicate the flipped suffixes.

(a) Given a DFA $M = (Q, \{0,1\}, \delta, s, A)$ for a regular language L, describe a DFA or NFA that accepts the language $\mathsf{flip}(L)$.

(b) Given a DFA $M = (Q, \{0,1\}, \delta, s, A)$ for a regular language L, describe a DFA or NFA that accepts the language $\mathsf{flipsuffix}(L)$. Note that $\mathsf{flipsuffix}(L)$ is not necessarily same as $\mathsf{PREFIX}(L) \cdot \mathsf{flip}(\mathsf{SUFFIX}(L))$. The previous part is to help you think about this second part. If you are confident about the solution to this part you can skip the previous part and get full credit.

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