

Student Name:

Please write on this test. Mark all answers clearly. **Closed book. No notes.** No time limit. Work strictly from memory. **No calculators.** Please do not discuss this test with other students until the test “closes” at the testing center on Saturday afternoon.

Yes or No: does the string match the regular expression? Circle the right answer.

- 1/1p. yes no Does the empty string match the regular expression “ $y+a$ ”?
- 2/1p. yes no Does the string “ n ” match the regular expression “ $n|ww$ ”?
- 3/1p. yes no Does the string “ bff ” match the regular expression “ $bc*|ff$ ”?
- 4/1p. yes no Does the string “ $ccus$ ” match the regular expression “ $c?|us$ ”?
- 5/1p. yes no Does the string “ ttg ” match the regular expression “ $t+tg$ ”?
- 6/1p. yes no Does the string “ $kqkqkc$ ” match the regular expression “ $kq+|kc$ ”?
- 7/1p. yes no Does the empty string match the regular expression “ $(hs)*t$ ”?
- 8/1p. yes no Does the string “ dss ” match the regular expression “ $d?s*$ ”?
- 9/1p. yes no Does the string “ kr ” match the regular expression “ $kr*|bh$ ”?
- 10/1p. yes no Does the string “ $gpuu$ ” match the regular expression “ $gn*|(pu)+$ ”?
- 11/1p. yes no Does the string “ $hufsf$ ” match the regular expression “ $hu|(fs)?$ ”?
- 12/1p. yes no Does the string “ $xxxwzz$ ” match the regular expression “ $((xx)?wz)*$ ”?
- 13/1p. yes no Does the string “ cs ” match the regular expression “ $cs+|t(rt)+$ ”?
- 14/1p. yes no Does the empty string match the regular expression “ $by+hs$ ”?
- 15/1p. yes no Does the string “ d ” match the regular expression “ $(td)?|t|(d*)?$ ”?
- 16/1p. yes no Does the string “ $phgbphg$ ” match the regular expression “ $(ph?gb?)*$ ”?
- 17/1p. yes no Does the string “ $hzzz$ ” match the regular expression “ $(xd|h+z)?$ ”?
- 18/1p. yes no Does the string “ $hrhrzxhrhrzx$ ” match the regular expression “ $(hr+|zx|pu)*$ ”?
- 19/1p. yes no Does the string “ $kykygr$ ” match the regular expression “ $ky+(yd)+|y+gr$ ”?
- 20/1p. yes no Does the string “ $krrn$ ” match the regular expression “ $(zx)?kr*nq+$ ”?
- 21/1p. yes no Does the string “ hpp ” match the regular expression “ $hp?p(tu)*$ ”?
- 22/1p. yes no Does the string “ wxy ” match the regular expression “ $wx+y?|(at)?r$ ”?
- 23/1p. yes no Does the string “ fa ” match the regular expression “ $f*|(db|fa)?|c+$ ”?
- 24/1p. yes no Does the string “ $chhquggfs$ ” match the regular expression “ $(ch*|qu|p)+|g?fs$ ”?
- 25/1p. yes no Does the string “ gt ” match the regular expression “ $(pp)?gt(b*)*$ ”?
- 26/1p. yes no Does the string “ $ntaht$ ” match the regular expression “ $n?t|f|(ah+t)*$ ”?
- 27/1p. yes no Does the string “ $fbfbu$ ” match the regular expression “ $(k*fb+|nk|uz?)*$ ”?
- 28/1p. yes no Does the string “ $zwwccsaabqzwwccsaabq$ ” match the regular expression “ $((z*w*|cw?)*|sa*bq)+$ ”?
- 29/1p. yes no Does the string “ w ” match the regular expression “ $((h?ub)*|pb)*|w|aa$ ”?
- 30/1p. yes no Does the string “ $pnttxwuunttxwuu$ ” match the regular expression “ $d+p|((nt)*x(wu)*)+$ ”?

On the following problems, please answer in the space provided if possible. Write neatly.

31/3p. ____ What is a language (in this course)?

32/3p. ____ What is an automaton?

33/3p. ____ What meaning(s) does the “+” sign have (in this course)?

34/3p. ____ Give a regular expression that recognizes the language of strings over {a b} that include exactly two bs.

35/3p. ____ Give a finite automaton (DFA) that recognizes the language of strings over {a b} that include exactly two bs.

36/3p. ____ Is the language {a ab aba bab} regular? Why or why not?

The “Canonical Order” of a language is a listing of all the strings in that language, from shortest to longest. Within each length class, in alphabetical order.

37/3p. ____ List the first five strings (in canonical order) of the language accepted by the regular expression “a*bab”.

38/7p. ____ What does set **intersection**, **union**, **subtraction**, **subset-of**, and **complement** have to do with regular languages?

39/7p. ____ Given two arbitrary regular expressions, can we tell whether they accept exactly the same language? How or why not? (“arbitrary” means “chosen by your worst enemy.”)

40/7p. ____ Explain the Kleene closure.

41/7p. ____ Explain why every NFA can be converted into a DFA that recognizes the same language. (One way to do this is by explaining how to convert an NFA into a DFA.)

42/7p. ——— Kleene's Theorem unifies what things? How does it work?

43/7p. ——— What is the pumping lemma? What is the Myhill-Nerode theorem?

44/7p. ——— Prove that every DFA has a minimal version, or tell why some might not. By minimal, we mean it has the smallest number of states possible and still accepts the exact same language.

Extra Credit:

45/5p. ——— Given a DFA, how can it be converted into a minimal DFA? (We did not discuss this in class, but I want to see how you apply your knowledge to a fresh situation.)

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