

## LING 106: Homework 4

Assigned: February 4, 2009

Due: February 20, 2009

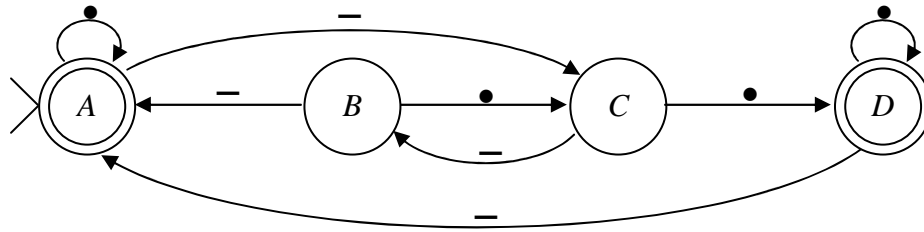
### 1. DEVISING A FINITE STATE AUTOMATON

At home, I have a fan with two speeds, **LOW** and **HIGH**. It can be set to blow in either direction, **IN** or **OUT**. (The latter is useful for ventilation in a kitchen, for instance.)

The fan is electronic, so it doesn't have the usual dial that you set into "off", "low", or "high". Instead, it has three buttons: *up*, *down*, and *reverse*. Pressing *up* takes the fan from **OFF** to **LOW** or from **LOW** to **HIGH** (nothing happens if the fan is already set to **HIGH**); pressing *down* does the opposite. If the fan is running, pressing *reverse* switches the fan from **IN** to **OUT** or vice versa. To my annoyance, when you turn the fan off, it doesn't remember which way it was blowing: when you turn it on, it always blows inward, even if it was blowing outward when you turned it off. (Pressing the *reverse* button when the fan is off doesn't do anything.)

- a. Draw a deterministic finite state automaton that models the fan's behavior. (Assume that the fan starts in the off position, and isn't "done" until it's turned off again.)
- b. Give two different strings of length six that the FSA accepts.

## 2. FORMAL DESCRIPTION OF A FSA



Finite State Automaton  $M_1$

Give the formal description of  $M_1 = \langle Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F \rangle$ . As a starting point,  $\Sigma = \{\bullet, -\}$ .

Which of the following strings does  $M_1$  accept?

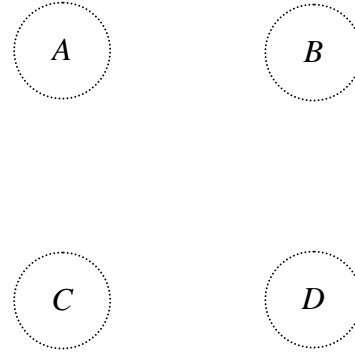
- a.  $\bullet \bullet - -$
- b.  $\epsilon$
- c.  $\bullet - \bullet - \bullet$
- d.  $\bullet \bullet \bullet - - - \bullet \bullet \bullet$
- e.  $\bullet -$
- f.  $- \bullet \bullet$
- g.  $- \bullet - - - \bullet - \bullet$
- h.  $\bullet \bullet \bullet$
- i.  $- - - -$
- j.  $\bullet - \bullet \bullet \bullet$

### 3. DIAGRAM OF AN FSA

Draw a diagram of  $M_2 = \langle Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F \rangle$ , where:

1.  $Q = \{A, B, C, D\}$
2.  $\Sigma = \{s, l, a\}$
3.  $\delta$  is defined as
 

	s	l	a
A	B	A	C
B	C	A	D
C	B	D	C
D	D	B	C
4.  $s = C$
5.  $F = \{C\}$



Which of the following strings does  $S_2$  accept?

- a.  $\epsilon$
- b. **l**
- c. **llsss**
- d. **salsa**
- e. **al**
- f. **aaaa**
- g. **asllaaaa**
- h. **ssssss**
- i. **lslls**
- j. **sassla**

*For ease of grading, please arrange the states in this configuration.*

### 4. REGULAR LANGUAGES

Show that the following languages are regular. That is, construct diagrams for deterministic FSAs that model the following languages. (A diagram is fine; you don't need to give the 5-tuple.) For each language,  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$ . Use as few states as possible.

- a.  $\{\epsilon, \mathbf{01}, \mathbf{10}, \mathbf{100}\}$
- b.  $\{s \mid \text{the length of } s \text{ is between 2 and 5, inclusive}\}$
- c.  $\{s \mid s \text{ starts with } \mathbf{1}, \text{ or ends with } \mathbf{1}, \text{ or both}\}$
- d.  $\{s \mid s \text{ contains the substring } \mathbf{00}\}$
- e.  $\{s \mid s \text{ starts with } \mathbf{0} \text{ and does not contain the substring } \mathbf{11}\}$
- f.  $\{s \mid \text{every instance of } \mathbf{10} \text{ in } s \text{ is immediately followed by an instance } \mathbf{01}\}$ <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> e.g., **1, 011, 10011, 001001001** are strings of the language; **10, 10010, 10001** are not. If you're still confused, feel free to email me a few strings, which I can classify as in the language or not.