Computer Science 456/656 Spring 1997 Midterm February 12, 1997

paper, it will be provided. The entire test is 170 points.	
1. True or False. [2 points each] For each incorrect answer, 2 points will be subtracted.	
(a) The union of any two regular languages is regular.	
(b) If L is any regular language, define PREF(L) to be the set of all prefixes of strings in L prefix of a string w is a substring consisting of the first k symbols of w for some k .) Then PREF is regular.	
(c) Every subset of a regular language is regular.	
(d) The set of algebraic expressions (those that would be accepted by your high-school m teacher) is a regular language.	nath
(e) The set of base 7 numerals that name multiples of 17 is regular.	
2. Fill in each blank with one word. [5 points each]	
(a) Every NFA with n states is equivalent to a unique DFA, which ha most states. (I want the formula.)	s at
(b) According to the principle, if there is a function from A to B , and has more elements than B , then there must be at least two elements of A that are mapped to same element of B .	
(c) We use the principle to prove that a predicate is a tautology by proving a basis and then proving each case follows from its immediate predecessor.	first
3. Give a definition of each of the following terms. If you more than fill the space given, you are recertainly writing too much. [10 points each]	nost
(a) Language	
(b) The Kleene closure of a language I	
(b) The Kleene closure of a language L .	

	(c) Pumpable substring of a string w , with respect to a language L .
	(d) Language accepted by a non-deterministic machine ${\cal M}.$
	(e) Symbol.
4.	. What language (describe it simply in English) does the regular expression $(b+ab)^*(a+\Lambda)$ describe? (I can write the description in eight words.) [15 points]
5.	. Draw a minimal deterministic FA which accepts the language of all strings over $\{a,b\}$ which do not contain the substring abb . [15 points]

6.	Use the pumping lemma directly to prove that the set of strings over the alphabet {1} which represe perfect squares in unary ("caveman") notation is not a regular language. [30 points]	nt

7. The Fibonacci numbers are the numbers in the following sequence: $0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, \ldots$ where each number, after the first two, is the sum of its two immediate predecessors. Let L be the language of all strings over $\{0, 1\}$ which do not contain the substring 11.

Thus,
$$L = \{\Lambda, 0, 1, 00, 01, 10, 000, \ldots\}$$

For any $n \ge 0$, let f(n) be the number of strings in L which have length n. Prove that for each n, f(n) is a Fibonacci number. [30 points]