

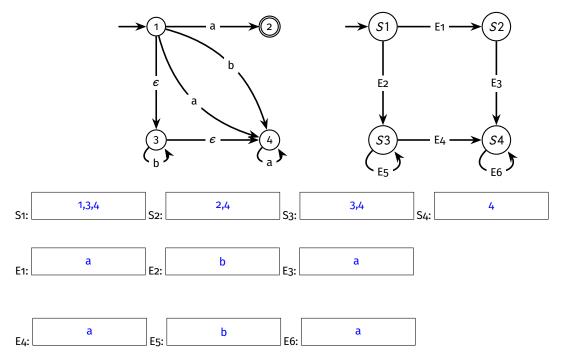
CMSC330 Fall 2023 Quiz 2

Proctoring TA: Name:			
Section Number: UID:			
Problem 1: Basics		[Total 4 pt	s]
	True	False	
Checking to see if an arbitrary string of size 5 is a palindrome can be calculated with a FSM. If you can make a regex that describes all palindromic strigs of size 5, you can make an FSM	T	F	
Checking to see if an arbitrary string of any size is a palindrome can be calculated with a FSM. Since you cannot make a regex to describe palindromes of arbitrary size, you cannot make an FSM	(T)	F	
FSMs can represent regular languages By definition, a regular language can be made from a regular expresssion, thus also a FSM	T	F	
Every regular expression has exactly one corresponding DFA. Multiple DFAs could describe the same regex.	(T)	F	
On average, compared to a DFA, checking acceptance with an NFA is more computationally expensive NFA acceptance has to check every single path, DFA acceptance has only 1 path to check	T	F	
NFAs have exactly one path during a graph traversal for any given input NFAs could have more than 1 path (which is why they are non-deterministic)	(T)	F	
All DFAs are NFAs. DFAs are a subset of NFAs	T	(F)	
A DFA can have a only one start state and final state They could have only 1 yes, but they don't have to	(1)	F	
Problem 2: Finite State Machine Analysis		[Total 4 pt	s]
$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$			
Which strings would the above Finite State Machine accept? Select all that apply.			
A bb B cab C caccccab D baccccb E cb F c G cabb H the empty string 1 cbcb 1 cbb			

Write a regular expression that is equivalent to the above Finite State Machine:

c?|(ca|cb|b)c*b

Consider the NFA and fill in the blanks of the equivalent DFA. Use the subset construction (on-demand) algorithm we gave in lecture/discussion. We will only be checking state names for partial credit.



What state(s) are final states? Select all that apply:



B S2 (c) S3

(D) S4

Scratch Space: