



# CMSC330 Fall 2023 Quiz 2

This is a culmination of 4 quizzes.

Proctoring TA: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Section Number: \_\_\_\_\_ UID: \_\_\_\_\_

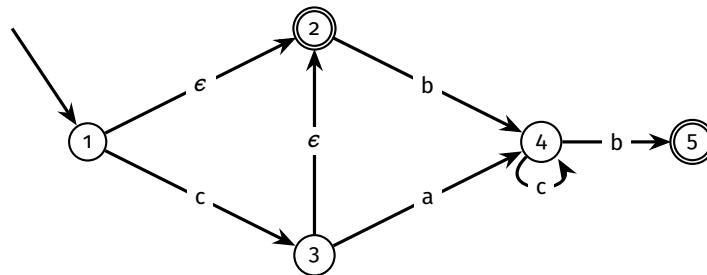
## Problem 1: Basics

[Total 4 pts]

	True	False
Checking to see if an <b>arbitrary string of size 5</b> is a palindrome can be calculated with a FSM.	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F
Checking to see if an <b>arbitrary string of any size</b> is a palindrome can be calculated with a FSM.	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F
FSMs can represent regular languages	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F
Every regular expression has <b>exactly one</b> corresponding DFA.	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F
On average, compared to a DFA, checking acceptance with an NFA is more computationally expensive	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F
NFAs have exactly one path during a graph traversal for any given input	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F
All DFAs are NFAs.	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F
A DFA can have a <b>only one</b> start state and final state	<input type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F

## Problem 2: Finite State Machine Analysis

[Total 4 pts]



Which strings would the above Finite State Machine accept? Select all that apply.

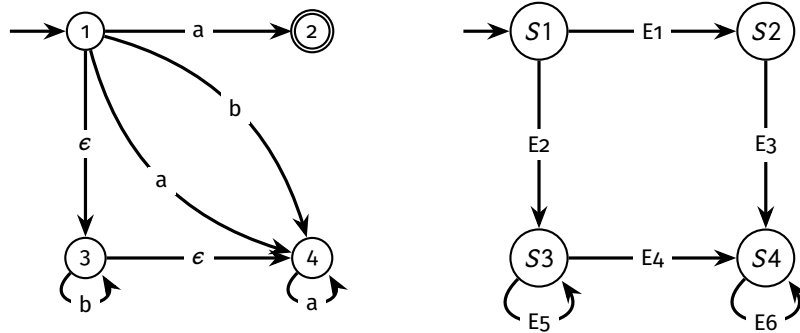
- A bb   
 B cab   
 C cacccab   
 D bacccb   
 E cb  
 F c   
 G cabb   
 H the empty string   
 I cbc   
 J cbb

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

### Problem 3: NFA to DFA

[Total 12 pts]

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.



S1:  S2:  S3:  S4:

E1:  E2:  E3:

E4:  E5:  E6:

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

- A S1  
  B S2  
  C S3  
  D S4

Scratch Space: