Problem 1

Let $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ be a DFA where

$$Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}, \quad \Sigma = \{p, s\}, \quad F = \{q_2\},$$

and where $\delta$ is defined by the transition table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\delta$</th>
<th>$p$</th>
<th>$s$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$q_0$</td>
<td>$q_0$</td>
<td>$q_1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$q_1$</td>
<td>$q_0$</td>
<td>$q_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$q_2$</td>
<td>$q_0$</td>
<td>$q_2$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Draw the visual representation of $M$.

Problem 2

Give the formal descriptions of each of the following DFAs.

![Diagram 1](image1)

![Diagram 2](image2)
Problem 3

Below are two DFAs. Let $M_1$ be the name of the DFA on the left and $M_2$ be the DFA on the right.

![DFA Diagram]

(a) Construct a DFA that recognizes $L(M_1) \cap L(M_2)$ using the construction described in the footnote on page 46 of Sipser of the proof of Theorem 1.25.

(b) Describe in your own words what language the DFA from part (a) recognizes.

Problem 4

Let $\Sigma = \{a, b, c, \ldots, z\} \cup \{N, /, \ast\}$ be the alphabet for this problem where $N$ represents the “new line” character.

In Java, there are three different types of comments

1. //.../

2. /...N, and

3. /.../, where the third type is a special Javadoc comment.

Construct an NFA that recognizes the set of Java comments of only the first and second type (it rejects comments of the third type). Describe how your NFA works.
Problem 5

For a language $A$ over alphabet $\Sigma$ and symbol $\square \not\in \Sigma$, the padding of $A$ with $\square$ is the language

$$\{ w \mid w = \square^{k_1} a_1 \square^{k_2} a_2 \cdots \square^{k_n} a_n \square^{k_{n+1}} \}
\text{ where } a_1a_2\cdots a_n \in A
\text{ and } k_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq n + 1 \}.$$

Show that the regular languages is closed under the padding operation.