Exercise 2.33.

Let x be a string of length n in $\{a, b\}^*$, and let $L = \{x\}$.

How many equivalence classes does $\equiv_L$ have? Describe them.

Exercise 2.36.

For a certain language $L \subseteq \{a, b\}^*$, $\equiv_L$ has exactly four equivalence classes. They are [Λ], [a], [ab] and [b].

It is also true that the three strings a, aa, and abb are all equivalent,
and that the two strings b and aba are equivalent.

Finally, $ab \in L$, but Λ and a are not in L, and b is not even a prefix of any element of L.

Draw an FA accepting L.

Exercise 2.37.

Suppose $L \subseteq \{a, b\}^*$ and $\equiv_L$ has three equivalence classes. Suppose they can be described as the three sets $[a]$, $[aa]$, and $[aaa]$, and also as the three sets $[b]$, $[bb]$, and $[bbb]$.

How many possibilities are there for the language L? For each one, draw a transition diagram for an FA accepting it.

Exercise 2.38.

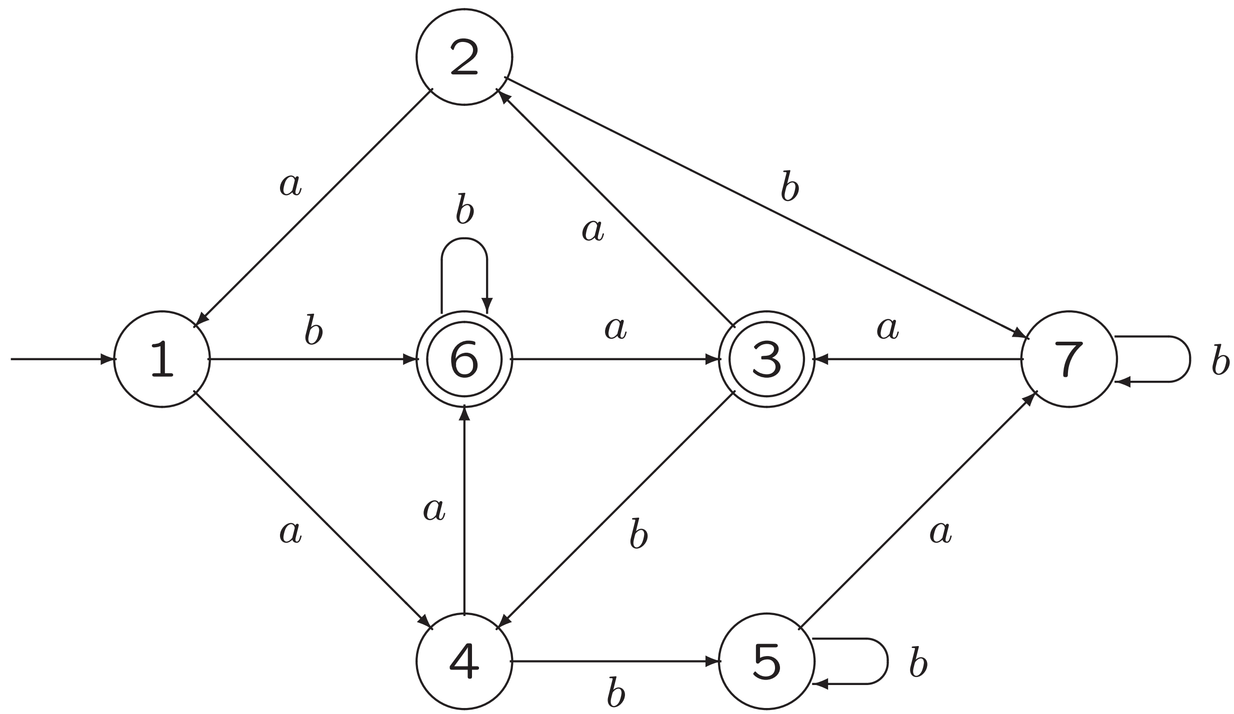
In each part, find every possible language $L \subseteq \{a,b\}^*$ for which the equivalence classes of $\equiv_L$ are the given three sets.

a. $\{a,b\}^*\{b\}$, $\{a,b\}^*\{ba\}$, $\{\Lambda, a\} \cup \{a,b\}^*\{aa\}$

Exercise 2.40.

Exercise 2.55.
For each of the FAs below, use the minimization algorithm described in Section 2.6 to find a minimum-state FA accepting the same language. (It's possible that the given FA is already minimal.)

c.



N.B.: the FA in the book is slightly different

Exercise 2.55.
For each of the FAs below, use the minimization algorithm described in Section 2.6 to find a minimum-state FA accepting the same language. (It's possible that the given FA is already minimal.)

a.