Before we begin, we provide a useful link: DFA Designer. This is an excellent tool for creating automata. It works even with more advanced automata than DFAs later on in the course, although it is somewhat clunky for this purpose in some cases.

**Problem 1.** Explain in English what the below DFA does and then write it in set notation.

![DFA Diagram]

**Problem 2.** Let $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ be an alphabet. Give a DFA for each of the following languages.

1. $\emptyset$
2. $\Sigma^*$
3. $\{xaybz \mid x, y, z \in \Sigma^*\}$
4. $\{xabbay \mid x, y \in \Sigma^*\}$

5. For this problem, let $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$. Further, when we say $\omega \in \Sigma^*$ is divisible by 3, we mean $\omega$ interpreted as a binary number is divisible by 3. Give a DFA that accepts the language $\{\omega \in \Sigma^* \mid \omega \text{ is divisible by 3}\}$.

**Problem 3.** Let $\Sigma = \mathbb{Z}_2$ be an alphabet. Define the languages $A$ and $B$ such that

$$A = \{0\omega \mid \omega \in \Sigma^*\}$$

and

$$B = \{\omega 1 \mid \omega \in \Sigma^*\}.$$ 

Give a DFA $D$ such that $L(D) =$

1. $A$
2. \( B \)

3. \( A \cup B \)

4. \( A \cap B \)

**Problem 4.** In your own words, explain why DFAs only have a finite amount of memory.

**Problem 5.** Give a DFA for the following language.

\[
\{ \omega \in \Sigma^* \mid \omega \text{ has an equal number of } a\text{'s and } b\text{'s} \}
\]