

Three practice on devising FSA are in slide 8, [here](#).

- **Example 87.** Let $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$. Draw an FSA to recognize only all strings that have even number of b 's and any number of a 's.

Then, devise the same FSA using the formal notation provided in slide 6.

- **Example 88.** Let $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$. Draw an FSA to recognize only all strings in which the number b 's is a multiple of 3, and there are any number of a 's.

Then, devise the same FSA using the formal notation provided in slide 6.

- **Example 89.** Let $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$. Can we draw an FSA to recognize only all strings in which the number a 's in each prefix is not less than the number of b 's? If yes, draw it. If no, why?

- **Example 90.** Let $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$. Draw an FSA to recognize only all strings that start and end with the same letter.

Then, devise the same FSA using the formal notation provided in slide 6.

We do not intend to publish solutions (or solutions outline) for any of the questions of the course notes, or extra practices. You are more than welcome to discuss your solutions with us.