An equivalence class for a language \( L \) is a maximal set of strings that are pairwise indistinguishable with respect to \( L \).

For a certain language \( L \subseteq \{a, b\}^* \):
- there are exactly four equivalence classes;
- the strings \( \varepsilon, a, ab, \) and \( b \) are all in different equivalence classes;
- the three strings \( a, aa, \) and \( aaa \) are equivalent;
- the two strings \( b \) and \( aba \) are equivalent;
- \( abb \) is in \( L \);
- neither \( \varepsilon \) nor \( a \) is in \( L \);
- no string beginning with \( b \) is in \( L \).

Draw an FA accepting \( L \).