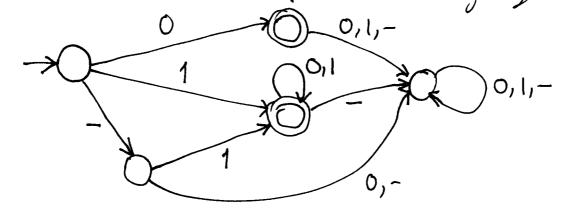
```
Reg. Lang. & FA 2005 - Paper 2 Question 9
   (a) Specification of M:
       - alphabet of input symbols: Zin Zz
       - set of states: States m, x States m2
       - start state:
                        (S_{M_1}, S_{M_2})
       - accepting states: {(q,q')| q \ Accept M, &
                                          9' E Accept n. }
       - transitions: \Delta_{M}((q,q'),a) = \{(q_i,q_i)\}
                       q_i \in \Delta_{M_1}(q_i, a) \land q_i' \in \Delta_{M_2}(q_i', a) 
      Note that if MIAM2 are deterministic
      (\forall a, q \in States_{M_i} \exists ! q' \Delta_{M_i} (q, \alpha) = (q'))
       then so is M.
     Ihms a_0...a_{n-1} \in L(M)
     iff (SM, SM2) = (91,91) - ... = (9n,9n) EAccept
          for some 9,19,,..., 9,19,
     iff (SM, as 9, -> ... an-i on Excepting, for some 9, ... on)
         & (SM2 ) 91-1 ... = 91 G' EACCEPTING for some 91 ... 91)
3
          ao...an-1 ∈ L(M1) & ao...an-1 € L(Mz)
                    L(M) = L(M_1) \cap L(M_2) = L_1 \cap L_2.
    Note that this holds whether or not MigMs, are
    deterministic.
```

(b)
(i) P generates all strings in 120,15th
so N generates all strings in 40 du 120,15th -16,15th
A DFA that accepts this language:



(ii) Regular expression(s) determining $\{0\} \cup 1\{0,1\}^* \cup -1\{0,1\}^*$: $0 \mid 1(0|1)^* \mid -1(0|1)^*$ (also $0 \mid (\epsilon|-)1(0|1)^*$, etc.)

(iii) A CFG is regular if it is either left or right linear. Right linearity means every production is either of the form $x \rightarrow uy$ (x,y non-terminals, u a string of terminals) or $x \rightarrow u$ (x non-terminal, u a string of terminals) (Left linearity is defined symmetrically.)

1

i

The languages generated by regular CFGs is equal to the collection of regular languages (i.e. those accepted by some deterministic finite automaton).

The CFG in this question is evidently neither left linear (because of the production N -> -P) nor right linear (because of the production P -> PO), so is not regular.