

## Assignment 1

1. (10 marks) Prove with induction that  $\forall n > 0 \forall w \in \{a, b\}^* : n_a(w^n) = n \cdot n_a(w)$ . You may use without proof that  $n_a(xy) = n_a(x) + n_a(y)$ . Hint: the recursive definition of  $w^n$  is  $w^0 = \epsilon$  and  $w^{n+1} = w \cdot w^n$ .
2. (10 marks) Prove that for any language  $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$  that  $(L^r)^r = L$ . You may use the fact that  $(w^r)^r = w$  without proof. Hint: recall languages are sets, so this question relates to set equality.
3. (10 marks) Prove  $(\forall i \in \mathbb{N} : w^i = \epsilon) \Leftrightarrow w = \epsilon$ . Be sure to prove both directions of the implication. You may use without proof the fact that  $\forall w \in \Sigma^* \forall i \geq 0 : |w^i| = i \cdot |w|$ .
4. (10 marks) Let  $L, L'$  languages over  $\Sigma^*$  with  $0 < |L| \leq |L'| < n$  for some  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Prove formally using the definition of concatenation that  $|L'| \leq |L \cdot L'| \leq |L| \cdot |L'|$ . You may use the following lemma without proof: if  $w, x, y$  are words and  $x \neq y$  then  $wx \neq wy$ .
5. (10 marks) Prove that  $\forall L \subseteq \{0\}^* \Rightarrow L = L^r$ . You may use without prove the fact that  $|w| = |w^r|$ .