Section 4.1

is a new set that contains every element that is in either set except the element that we in both set.

The symmatric difference of two set s, and S_2 be defined as $S_1 \oplus S_2 = \{ x : x \in S_1 \text{ or } x \in S_2 \text{ bot } x \}$ is not in both $S_{1,2}S_2$?

:. S, OS2 = (S, N 52) U (S2 N 52)

we know regular sets are closed under union, interection and complement

- regular and S2 regular then S, N 52 regular and S2 N 5, also regular.
- S, OS = (S, N S) U (S, M N S,) is also

Hence, the family of regular Language es closed Under symmetric différence.

Section 4-3 Language L= & w: na (w) = nb(w) 3 is not regular because we used to first store that Count of a and Then Compare it again count of b, but finite sudomation has a fimited storage, but in I there can be infinite number of als Comming in which Court be stored. bunking lemma By Contradictions we can buy that tanguages is regular or not. if L= > w: na (w) ! = nb (w) 4 is regular then Complement (L) = { w: na (w) = nb (w) } is regular. Note L (a*b*) n compliment +(L) 2L (a 3/6) if we want to prove L= { w: na(w) = no(w) } is not regular is not regular.

Give m, we pick w=a^mb^m with let w= nyz where (xy/ \in and (y/ \in) Then y = a1k where 1 ≤ k ≤ m Nous we consider the fumping strings w; = a m + (i-1) kb m when i'= 0 wo = a^m - kb^m & L (annb^n) According to the bumbing Lemma, Llanba) is not regular. Hence, L= { w: na (w) 1 = no (w) 3 18 not regular. Assume that L is regular and so the fumping lemma must hald for any 3) string wing-let p be the smallest integer such that.

choose and they y = ak for some $1 \leq k \leq M$ The fumbed string will be for 1=0,1,2 -wo is the string that doesn't Contain But because 2p<2p+K = 2p+m < 2p+2p = 2p+1 1-e [wg] is between two Consecutive power of 2. This is a Contradiction. So, Lis not regular. So, L= ¿an: n is power of 23 is not