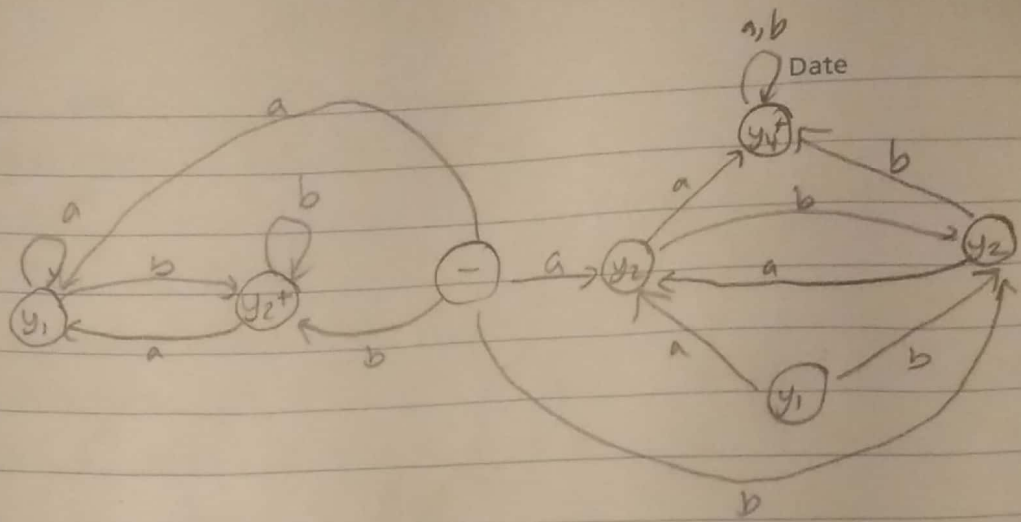


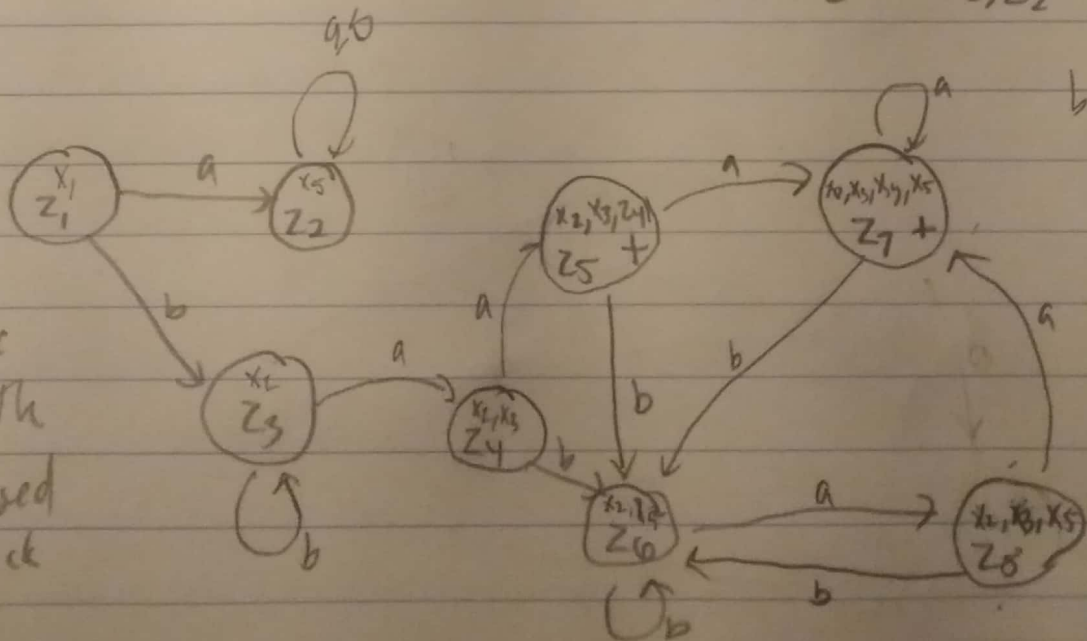
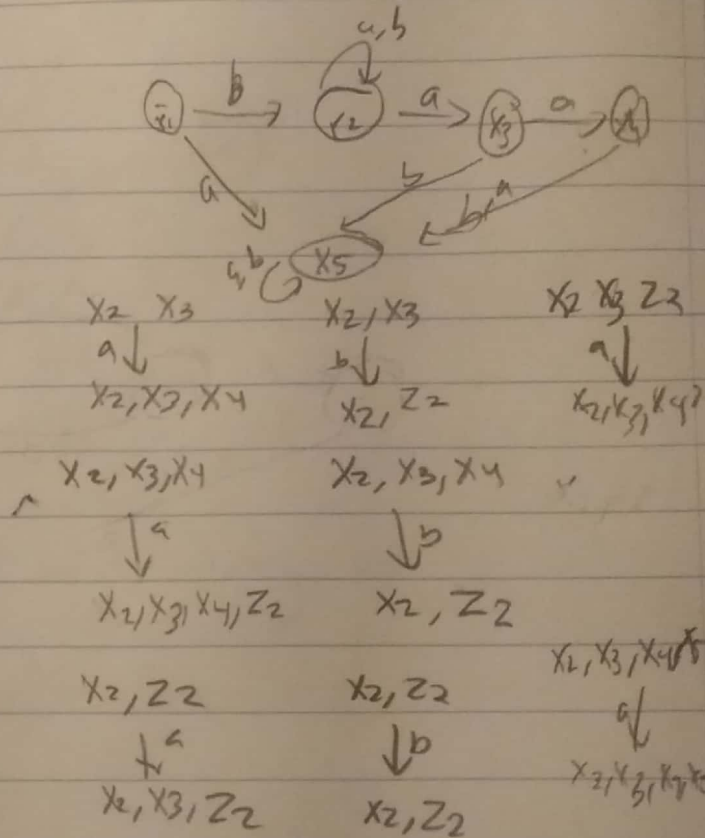
A4

1.



2.

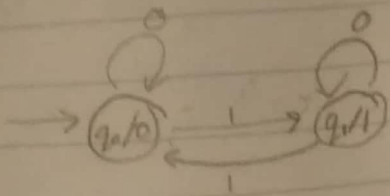
		a	b
-Z ₁	X ₁	Z ₂	Z ₃
Z ₂	X ₅	Z ₂	Z ₂
Z ₃	X ₂	Z ₄	Z ₃
Z ₄	X ₁ , X ₂	Z ₅	Z ₄
+Z ₅	X ₂ , X ₃ , X ₄	Z ₇	Z ₆
Z ₆	X ₂ , Z ₂	Z ₈	Z ₆
+Z ₇	X ₂ , X ₃ , X ₄ , Z ₂	Z ₇	Z ₆
Z ₈	X ₂ , X ₃ , Z ₂	Z ₇	Z ₆



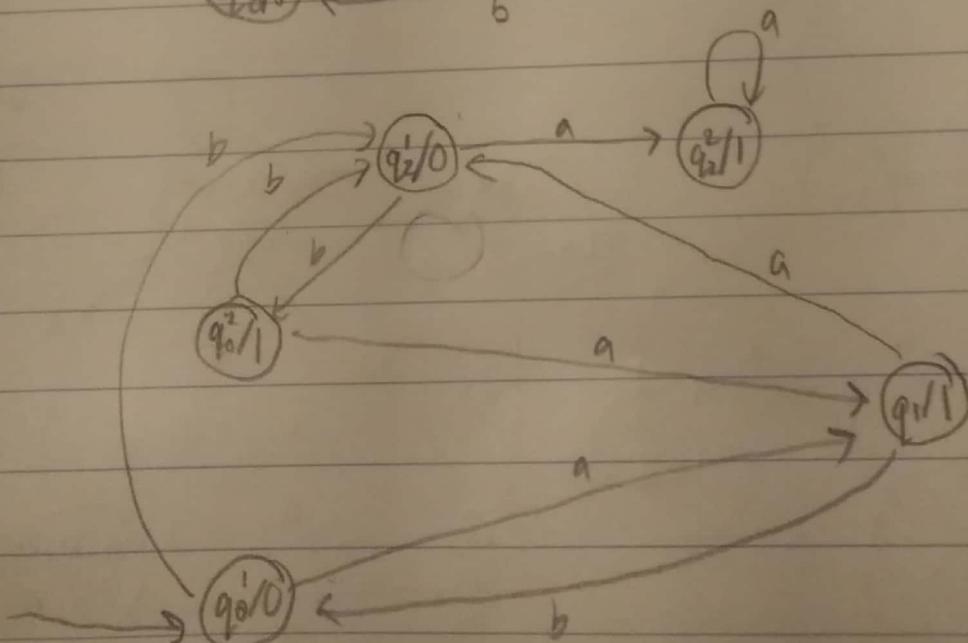
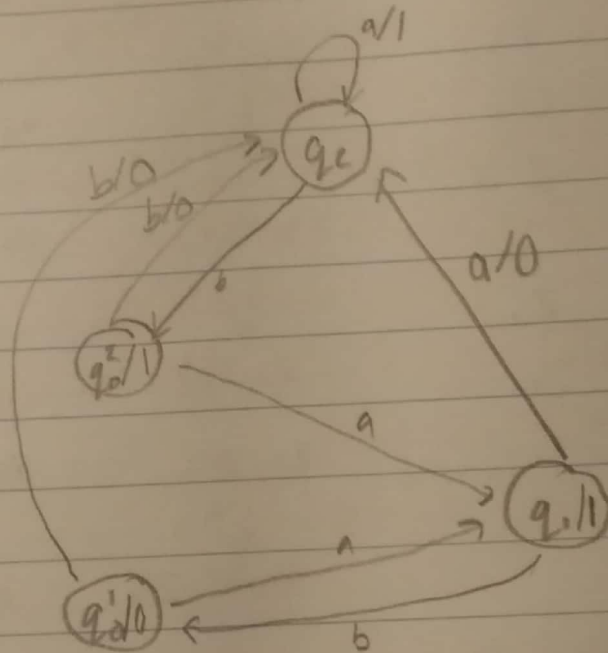
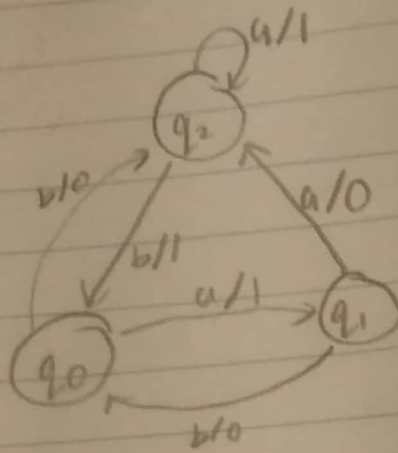
Please ignore the x's in the diagram, I used them to check my work.

baabba aa
bbaa aa
bbbaaa
bbbaaa

3



4.



5. a) False, below is a counter example

$L_2 = a^*$ which is regular

$L_1 = a^N$ where N is a prime, which is not regular

L_1 is contained in L_2 as a^* can be any number of a 's including all prime numbers

b) False, below is a counter example

$L_2 = a^N$ where N is a prime, which is not regular

$L_1 = a$, which is regular

L_1 is contained in L_2 as $a^1 = a$.

c) False, below is a counter example

$L_1 = a^N$ where N is a prime, which is not regular

$L_2 = b^N$ where N is a prime, which is not regular

$L_1 \cap L_2 = \Lambda$, which is regular

d) True, proof by contradiction.

L is nonregular, Suppose L' is regular.

As L'' is regular, L' must be regular (see proof that the complement of a regular language is also regular on slide 11 of chp 9).

As $L'' = L$, L must be regular which is a contradiction.

Therefore, L' is nonregular.