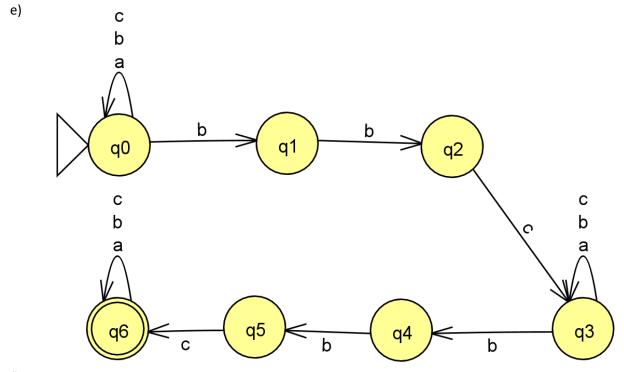
Page 108,Q 11:

```
a) \epsilon \in L1, when n,m,x = 0 -> {((ab)0 · c)0 · a0} = \epsilon
```

- b) abc \in L2, when n = 1 -> {a · b1 · c · b0} = abc
- c) $R(L2) = \{b^{n-1} \cdot c \cdot b^n \cdot a \mid n>0\}$
- d) R(L3) = {w | w contains bc} and L4{w | w contains bbc} R(L3) \cap L4 = R(L3) because R(L3) \supset L4



- f) L1
- g)
- h) L1 · L2 = {((ab)ⁿ · c)^m · a^{x+1} · b^k · c · b^{k-1} | n,k>0, m,x \geq 0}
- i) L3 = {W1 · cb · W2 | W1,W2 are words from the abc{a,b,c}}, L3 · L1 = { W1 · cb · W2 · $((ab)^n \cdot c)^m \cdot a^x \mid n>0, m,x \ge 0, W1,W2$ are words from the abc{a,b,c}} j)