FoSAP Exercise 1 Group 3

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Introduction

Welcome To this special endeavour, where I write every single thing in LATEX How is any of this gonna work?

Simple: With patience and a format definition. Therefore, please let me define the format of this.

THE FORMAT

- Every file will be named similar to the sections in here, so 2.1-stack_exercise.c is Exercise 2, section 1.
- Every Solution **WILL** be in this pdf along with everything predefined by the exercise.
- Any explanation will be both in this PDF as well as in each file.
- This explanation will be in each PDF, in case someone who doesn't know the format tries to correct the exercises

1 H1

Exercise: Let $v, w \in \Sigma^*$ with $vw = w^R v$ and $|w| \ge |v|$. Prove $(vw)^R = vw$ Because $(vw)^R = vw \Leftrightarrow vw$ is a palindrome, we only have to show that vw is a palindrome when $vw = w^R v$. Now we have the following cases:

$$\begin{aligned} |v| &= |w|: \ v = w^R \wedge w = v \\ &\Rightarrow w = v \wedge w = w^R \end{aligned}$$

Therefore w and v must be a palindrome, and thus vw is a palindrome as well

|v|=0: then $vw=w^R=w$ because $v=\epsilon$, therefore vw is a palindrome

 $1 \le |v| < |w|$:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{let } v = v_1, \dots, v_n \\ \text{then } w^R = v_1, \dots, v_n, w'_n, \dots, w'_1 \\ \text{and } w = w'_1, \dots, w'_n, v_n, \dots, v_1 \\ \Rightarrow vw = v_1, \dots, v_n, w'_1, \dots, w'_n, v_n, \dots, v_1 \\ \text{therefore: } w^R v = v_1, \dots, v_n, w'_n, \dots, w'_1, v_n, \dots, v_1 \end{array}$$

Because $vw = w^R v$, $w_1', \ldots, w_n' = w_n', \ldots, w_1'$ applies and therefore w_1', \ldots, w_n' must be a palindrome. Furthermore, $v_1, \ldots, v_n = v_n, \ldots, v_1$, making v a palindrome as well. Since w' and v, which can be found on both sides of w', are both palindromes, vw must be a palindrome as well, Proving the statement $vw = w^R v$.

2 H2

Solution: $((((AB)^+A)((((CB)^+ + (C(BA)^+)^+)^+ + ((CA^+) + (C(AB)^+)^+)^+)^*C))^+$

Explanation:

 $((AB)^+A)$: Every option before a C

 $((CB)^+ + (C(BA)^+)^+)^+$: Every transition $C \to B$

 $((CA^+) + (C(AB)^+)^+ : \text{Every transition } C \to A$

C: Makes sure that we always go through before ending

3 H3