- 1. If $x \in \{a,b\}^*$, xa=ax, for some n, show $x=a^n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.
- 2. Show that there are not strings $x \in \{a,b\}^*$ which make ax = xb.
- 3. Show $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational. (reduction to absurdity)
- 4. P.29: 1.5.6 ; P.47: 1.7.2, 1.7.4 ; P.51: 1.8.1, 1.8.2, 1.8.3 P.52: 1.8.5
- 1、 If $x \in \{a,b\}^*$, xa=ax, for some n, show $x=a^n$, $n \in N$. 证明:

假设 *xa=ax*,而 *x*含字母 *b*。可将 *x*写成 *x=aⁿbu*。则, *aⁿbua=aaⁿbu=aⁿ⁺¹bu*,于是 *bua=abu*,矛盾。 得证。

2. Show that there are not strings $x \in \{a,b\}^*$ which make ax = xb.

证明:

如果 $x \in \{a,b\}^*$,且|x|=n,则 $ax \neq xb$,需证明对于所有的 $n \in N$ 都是成立的。假设要证明对于所有的 m < k(k 是给定的)它都成立,并且证明对于 k它成立。用反证法。

假设|x|=k且 ax=xb,该等式蕴涵 a是 x中的第一个符号,b是 x中的最后一个符号,所以,可以记成 x=aub。于是 aaub=aubb

即, au=ub ; 但|u|<|x|,由归纳假设 $au\ne ub$ 。与假设矛盾。得证。

3. Show $\sqrt{2}$ is an irrational. (reduction to absurdity).

证明:

每个自然数或是偶数(对于某个 $n \in N$,等于 2n)或是奇数(对于某个 $n \in N$,等于 2n+1)。因而,如果 m 是偶数,m=2n,则 $m^2=4n^2=2\times 2n^2$ 是偶数。

而如果 m=2n+1,则 $m^2=4n^2+4n+1=2(2n^2+2n)+1$ 是奇数。

现证明对于 m, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 方程 $2 = (m/n)^2$ 没有解(即, $\sqrt{2}$ 不是"有理"数)。

用反证法,假设方程 $2=(m/n)^2$ 有解,则它必有 m n n 不都是偶数的解,因为如果 m n n 都是偶数,可以重复地从分子和分母中"约去"2,直到至少其中之一为奇数。另一方面,如果证明该方程的每一个解,m n n 定都是偶数,这个就矛盾表明了上面的假设是错误的,即方程 $2=(m/n)^2$ 没有解。剩下的问题是证明在方程的每个解中,m n n 都是偶数。将 $2=(m/n)^2$ 改写为 $m^2=2n^2$,表明 m^2 是偶数,故 m 是偶数。如 m=2k,这样 $m^2=4k^2=2n^2$,或 $n^2=2k^2$,于是 n^2 偶数,从而是 n 偶数。

得证。

1.5.6 ①:如果有 1 个人没有一个熟人,熟人个数情况有 0 ~ n-2 共 n-1 种 ①:如果每个人至少有一个熟人,熟人个数情况有 1 ~ n-1 共 n-1 种 根据鸽巢原理, n 个人中必有两个人熟人个人情况是一样的

1.7.2:

- a: ①: if |w|=0 then w=e, $(w^R)^R=(e^R)^R=e^R=e=w$
 - ②: suppose |w| <= n (w^R) $^R = w$ when |w| = n+1, suppose w = ua then |u| <= n get $(u^R)^R = u$ $(w^R)^R = ((ua)^R)^R = (a^Ru^R)^R = (u^R)^R (a^R)^R = ua = w$
- b: suppose w=xvy then $w^R = (xvy)^R = (vy)^R x^R = y^R v^R x^R$ so v^R is the substring of w^R
- c: (1): if i=0, $(w^i)^R = (w^R)^i = e$

- ②: suppose $I \le n$, $(w^n)^R = (w^R)^n$ when I = n+1 $(w^i)^R = (w^{n+1})^R = w^R (w^n)^R = w^R (w^R)^n = (w^R)^{n+1} = (w^R)^I$
- 1.7.4:
 - a: 任意个 e 的连接都是 e ,根据定义得 {e}*={e}
 - b: 显然 L* ⊂ (L*)*

如果 字符串 $w \in (L^*)^*$ 根据定义 $w = w_1 w_2 w_3 w_4w_k$ $w_i \in L^*$ 同理 w_i 由 L^* 中的字符串链接而成,w 也可以写成 L^* 中的字符串链接而成 所以 $w \in L^*$, $(L^*)^* \subseteq L^*$ 所以 $L^* = (L^*)^*$

c: 根据定义易的 {a}*({b}{a}*)*⊆{a,b}*

{a,b}*={a}*{b}*{a}*{b}*
而{a}*({b}{a}*)*= {a}*({b}{a}*)*({b}{a}*)*({b}{a}*)*
{a}*⊆({b}{a}*)*, {b}*⊆({b}{a}*)*
所以 {a}*{b}*{a}*{b}*⊆ {a}*({b}{a}*)*({b}{a}*)*({b}{a}*)*
所以 {a,b}*⊆{a}*({b}{a}*)*
所以 {a,b}*={a}*({b}{a}*)*

- d: 取 L1=e, L2=e 则 (L1 Σ^* L2)*= (Σ^*)*= Σ^* 所以 $\Sigma^* \subseteq$ (L1 Σ^* L2)* 根据定义可得(L1 Σ^* L2)* \subseteq Σ^* 所以 (L1 Σ^* L2)*= Σ^*
- e: 题目有误
- 1.8.1:

b 只出现一次,并且出现在结尾的字符串 即 (a*) b

- 1.8.2: (a): $(a \cup b)^*$
 - (b): (a∪b)*
 - (c): (a∪b)*
 - (d): $b^*a(a \cup b)^*$
- 1.8.3
- (a) $b^*(a \cup b^*)b^*(a \cup b^*)b^*(a \cup b^*)b^*$
- (b) (b*ab*ab*ab*)* ∪ b*
- (c) $((b*ab) * \cup (b*aab) *) *aaa ((b*ab) * \cup (b*aab) *) *$
- **1.8.5** (a) true **(b) true (c) false (d) false**

P.69: 2.1.2, 2.1.3 P.73: 2.2.1 P.74: 2.2.2, 2.2.3 P.75: 2.2.9

2.1.2

(a) : a(ba)* (b) : a* b

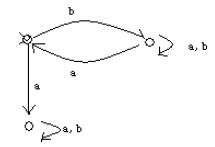
(c) : $a((ab) \cup (ba))^*b \cup e$

(d) :((ba) \cup (ab)) *b

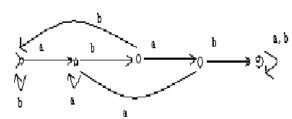
(e) $(a(ba)^*aa^*b \cup abbb^*a \cup b(ab)^*bb^*a \cup baaa^*b)\{a,b\}^*$

2.1.3

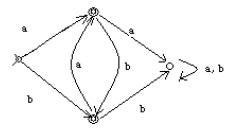
(a):



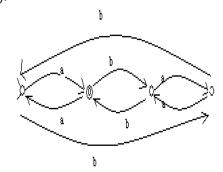
(b):



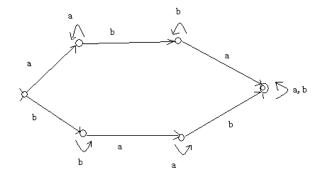
(c):



(d):



(f)



2.2.1

(a): a, aa, e 会被接受

(b): e, ab, abab, aba 会被接受

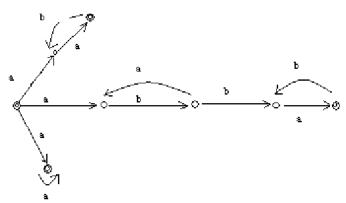
2.2.2

(a): a*

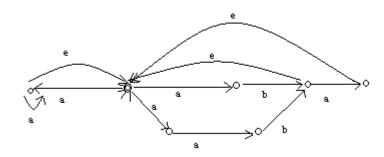
(b) (ab ∪ aba)*

2.2.3

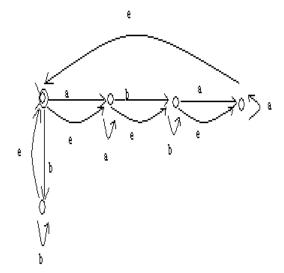
(a):



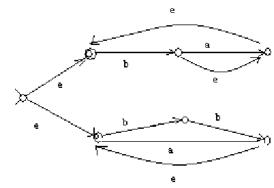
(b):



(c):

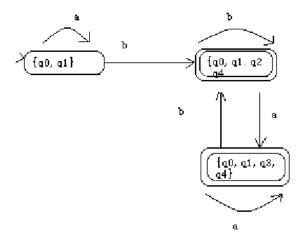


(d):

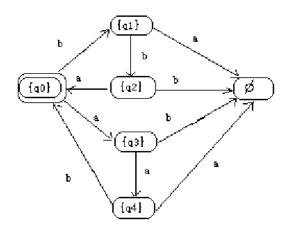


2.2.9:

(a):



(b):



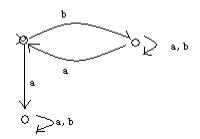
P.69: 2.1.2, 2.1.3 P.73: 2.2.1 P.74: 2.2.2, 2.2.3 P.75: 2.2.9

2.1.2

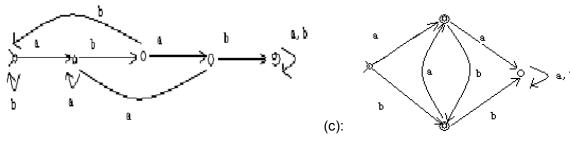
- (a) : a(ba)*
- (b) : a* b
- (c) : $a((ab) \cup (ba))^*b \cup e$
- (d) : $((ba) \cup (ab))^*b$
- (e) $(a(ba)^*aa^*b \cup abbb^*a \cup b(ab)^*bb^*a \cup baaa^*b)\{a,b\}^*$

2.1.3

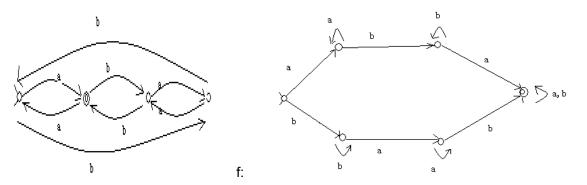
(a):



(b):



(d):



2.2.1

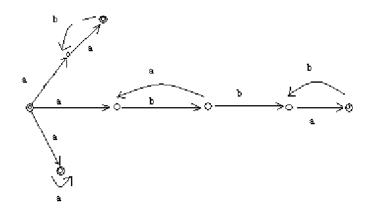
- (a): a, aa, e 会被接受
- (b): e, ab, abab, aba 会被接受

2.2.2

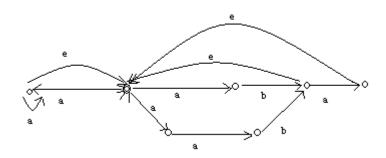
- **(**a): a*
- (b) (ab ∪ aba)*

2.2.3

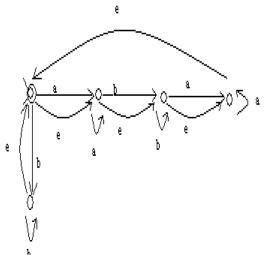
(a):



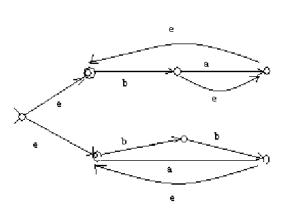
(b):



(c):

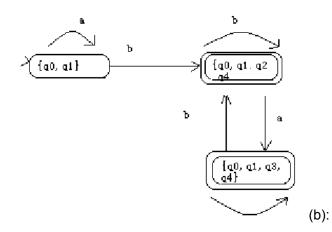


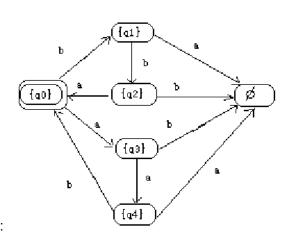
(d):



2.2.9:

(a):

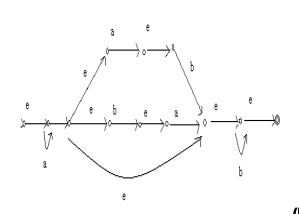


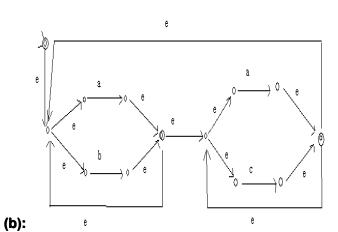


Exercises 3 P.83: 2.3.4 2.3.5 P.84: 2.3.7

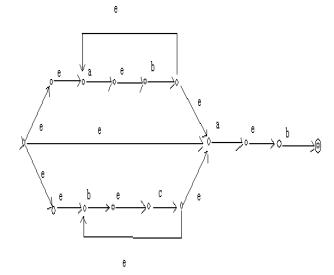
2.3.4:

(a):



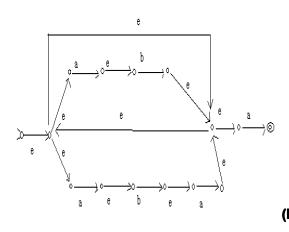


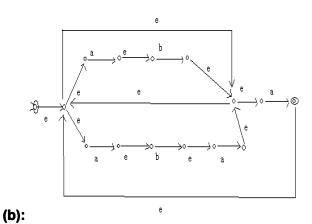
(C):



2.3.5:

(a):





2.3.7:

(a) : a*b(a ∪ ba*b)*

(b): $(a(b \cup a) \cup b(a \cup b))^*$

(c): $b*aa*b(bb*aa* \cup ab)*aa(a \cup b)*$

(d): $(a \cup ba*a)(ba*a)*b(a \cup b)*$

P.90

2.4.4

2.4.5

2.4.4 假设 L={aⁿ b a^m b a^{m+n}: n,m≥1}是正则的,对整数 n 考虑字符串 w= aⁿ b a^m b a^{m+n} k据定理,可以重写成 w=xyz 使得|xy|≤n 且 y≠e,得 y=aⁱ 〉 0,得 xz= aⁿ⁻ⁱ b a^m b a^{m+n} 不是 L 中的字符串,与定理矛盾,所以 L 不是正则的

2.4.5

- (a) 如果 L={ww^R:w∈{a,b}*}是正则的,L∩a*b* a*={ aⁿ b^{2m} aⁿ n,m≥0}是正则的,由泵定理可知它不是正则的
- (b) 如果 L={ww:w∈{a,b}*}是正则的,L∩a*b* a*b* ={ aⁿ b^m aⁿ b^m n,m≥0}是正则的,由泵定理可知它不是正则的
- (c)如果 L={ww:w∈{a,b}*}是正则的, L∩a*b* a* ={ aⁿ b^m bⁿ a^m n,m≥0}是正则的, 由泵定理可知它不是正则的

P.100: 2.5.1 (a): (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v) P.101: 2.5.3 (2.1.2 (a)(b)(c))

2.5.1(a)

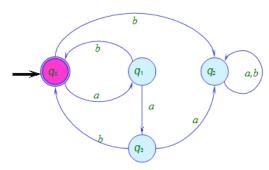
(i) **∠**=(*aab* ∪ *ab*)*

[e] = L;

 $[a] = La; ([a]abL \in L)$

 $[b] = \mathcal{L}(b \cup aaa) \Sigma^*; \quad (\mathcal{L}(b \cup aaa) \Sigma^* \notin \mathcal{L})$

 $[aa] = Laa \quad ([aa]bL \in L)$



(ii) $L=\{x \in \{a, b\}^* : x \text{ contains an occurrence of } aababa\}$

 $[e] = (b \cup ab \cup aa(a \cup (baa))*bb \cup aa(a \cup (baa)*babb)*=$ **\$**

[a] = **S**a

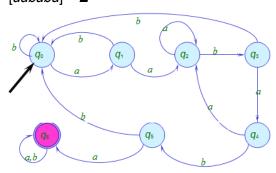
 $[aa] = Saa(a \cup baa)^*$

 $[aab] = Saa(a \cup baa)*b$

 $[aaba] = Saa(a \cup baa)*ba$

 $[aabab] = Saa(a \cup baa)*bab$

[*aababa*] = **L**



(iii) $\mathbf{L}=\{ww^R: x\in\{a, b\}^*\}$

L is not regular, all x, $x \in \{a, b\}^*$, are the equivalence classes of **L**.

(iv) **L**={ $ww. x \in \{a, b\}^*$ }

L is not regular, all x, $x \in \{a, b\}^*$, are the equivalence classes of **L**.

(v) $\mathbf{L}_{n}=\{a, b\}a\{a, b\}^{n}$, where n>0 is a fixed integer.

[*e*] = *e*

 $[a] = a \cup b$

 $[aa] = (a \cup b)a$

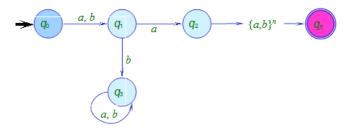
 $[ab] = (ab \cup bb)\{a, b\}^*$

 $[k=1] = \{a, b\} a \{a, b\}^1$

 $[k=2] = \{a, b\} a \{a, b\}^2$

.

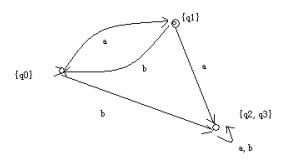
$[k=n] = \{a, b\} \ a \{a, b\}^n \ (n > 0)$



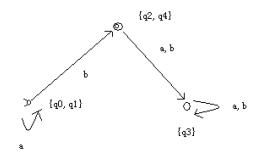
2.5.3 (from 2.1.2)

说明: 初始状态为 q0, 按顺时针状态分别为 q0,q1,q2

(a) ≡₀ 的等价类 { q0} , {q1,q2,q3} ≡₁ 的等价类 { q0} , {q1},{q2,q3}



(b) ≡₀的等价类 {q2,q4}, { q0,q1,q3} ≡₁的等价类 {q2,q4}, { q0, q1},{q3}



(c) ≡₀的等价类 {q0}, {q1, q2, q3} ≡₁的等价类 {q0}, {q1},{q2, q3} ≡₂的等价类 {q0}, {q1},{q2},{q3} 状态机就是原图

P.120: 3.1.1

P.129: 3.2.3 3.2.4

3.1.1

- (a) S ->AA ->aA ->aa
 - S ->AA ->bAA ->baA->baa
 - S ->AA ->AbA ->abA->aba
 - S ->AA ->AAb ->aAb->aab
- (b) 1: S ->AA ->bAbA ->bAbbAb ->babbab
 - 2: S ->AA->bAA->bAAb->bAbbAb->babbab
 - 3: S->AA ->bAA->baA->babA->babbA->babbAb->babbab
 - 4: S->AA->baA->babA->babbA->babbab
- (c) S->AA->bAA->bbAA ->b m AA-> b m abA-> b m abA-> b m abbA -> b m ab n A -> b m ab n Ab-> b m ab n Ab-> b m ab n Abb -> b m ab n Abp -> b m ab n Abp

3.1.2

S->bAb->bSSb ->b aAaSb-> baSSaSb-> baSaSb-> baaSb->baabAbb-> baabSSbb -> baabSbb->baabBbb

3.2.3

最左推倒:

E->E+F->T+T ->T*F+T->F*F+T-> id*F+T-> id*id+T->id*id+F-> Id*id+id

最右推倒:

E->E+T->E+F ->E+id->T+id->T*F+id-> T*id+id->F*id+id->id*id+id

3.2.4 略

```
P.135 3.3.1; 3.3.2
 3.3.1
     (a) 题目有误
     (b) 题目有误 aba,aa,abb 不属于 L(M), baa,bab,baaaa 属于 L(M), 证明省略
     (c) L(M)接受所有{a,b}*中长度为奇数,中间字母为 a 的语言。
 3.3.2
     (a) M=(K, \Sigma, \Gamma, \triangle, s, F)
           K=\{s,p,f\}
           \Sigma = \{(,[,],)\}
           Γ={}
           F=\{f\}
           △ = {
                     ((s,e,e), (f,e))
                     ((s,(,e),(p,())
                     ((s,[,e),(p,)))
                     ((p,),e), (f,e))
                     ((p,),e), (f,e))
               }
       (b) M=(K, \Sigma,\Gamma,\triangle,s,\Gamma)
           K=\{s,p,f\}
           \Sigma = \{a,b\}
           Γ={a}
           F=\{f\}
           \triangle = {
                     ((s,e,e), (f,e))
                     ((s,a,e), (s,aa))
                     ((s,b,a), (p,e)))
                     ((s,b,aa), (p,e)))
                     ((p,b,a), (f,e)
                     ((p,b,aa), (f,e)))
       (c)
               M=(K, \Sigma, \Gamma, \triangle, s, F)
               K=\{s,p,f\}
               \Sigma = \{a,b\}
               \Gamma = \{a,b\}
               F=\{f\}
                  △= {
                          ((s,e,e), (f,e))
                          ((p,a,e), (p,a))
                          ((p,b,e), (p,b))
```

((p,a,e), (f,e)) ((p,b,e), (f,e)) ((p,e,e), (f,e))

```
((f,a,a),\,(f,e))\\ ((f,b,b),\,(f,e))\\ \} (d): M=(K,\,\Sigma,\Gamma,\triangle,s,\,F\,)\\ K=\{s\}\\ \Sigma=\{a,b\}\\ \Gamma=\{a,b\}\\ \triangle=\{\\ ((s,a,e),\,(s,aa))\\ ((s,b,e),\,(s,b))\\ ((s,a,b),\,(s,a))\\ ((s,b,a),\,(s,e))\\ ((s,b,b),\,(s,bb))\\ \}
```

P.149 3.5.8

(P.149) 3.5.8

Show that the language $\{ww : w \in \{a, b\}^*\}$ is not context-free.

Proof

Let $L=\{ww: w\in \{a, b\}^*\}$, and $s=a^{\rho}b^{\rho}a^{\rho}b^{\rho}$, $s\in L$. p is the pumping length.

Use the Pumping Theorem to prove that.

If \angle is CFL, such that s=uvxyz, $|vxy| \le p$.

- (1) Consider that the substring vxy of s is over the midpoint of s. Pump the s as uxz, the string s is as $a^{o}b^{i}a^{j}b^{o}$ form, where i and j are not equal to p at the same time. Such that the s is not the form ww.
- (2) If vxy is placed before the midpoint of s, by the Pumping Theorem, when $s=uv^2xy^2z$, the b has to be put the first place of the last part of s after the midpoint, such that the s is not the form ww. Similarly, if vxy is placed after the midpoint of s, when $s=uv^2xy^2z$, the s has to be moved to the last place of the first part of s before the midpoint, also the s is not the form s.

So, **L** is CFL.

P.157 3.6.1

3.6.1

a: 去长规则

E —>E+T 转化为 E —>EA, A —>+T T —>T*F 转化为 T —>TB, B —>*F F —> (E) 转化为 F —> (C, C —>E)

b: 无 e 规则需要去除

c: 去短规则

D(E)={E,T,F,id}, D(T)={T,F,id}, D(F)={F,id}; 最后得到:

E —>EA;

E —>TA;

E —>FA; E —>idA;

A —>+T;

A —>+F;

A --->+id;

T —>TB;

T —>FB;

 $\mathsf{T}\operatorname{\mathsf{-->idB}};$

B —>*F;

 $B \longrightarrow *id;$

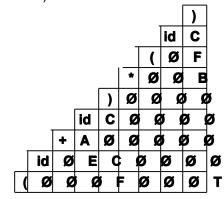
F —>(C;

C —>E);

C —>T);

C —>F);

C —>id)



 $(\mathsf{id} \! + \! \mathsf{id})^* (\mathsf{id}) \in \mathsf{L}(\mathsf{G})$

P.191: 4.1.1; 4.1.6; 4.1.7

Addition: (1)给出下面图灵机对输入(q_1 , \bullet 0000)后的格局序列; (2)该图灵机识别的语言是什么?

 $M_1 = (K, \Gamma, \sum, \delta, s, \{h\})$

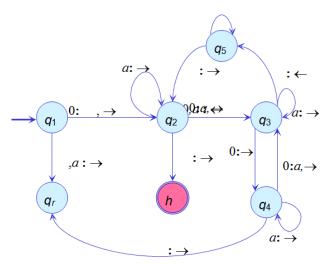
 $K=\{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5, q_r, h\}$

 $\Gamma=\{0, a, \delta, \bullet\}$

∑={0}

 $s=q_1$,

δ:



P.242: 4.7.2: (a),(c),(d)

附加题:

- 1、设当 x 是完全平方时 f(x)=2x,否则 f(x)=2x+1。试证明 f 是原始递归的。
- **2**、设当 $x\neq 0$ 时 $\sigma(x)$ 是 x的所有因子之和; $\sigma(0)=0$ 。试证明 $\sigma(x)$ 是原始递归的。
- 3、设 $\pi(x)$ 是小于等于x的素数的个数。试证明 $\pi(x)$ 是原始递归的。

Exercises 11

P.242: 4.7.2: (a),(c),(d)

附加题:

- 1、设当x是完全平方时f(x)=2x,否则f(x)=2x+1。试证明f是原始递归的。
- **2**、设当 $x\neq 0$ 时 $\sigma(x)$ 是 x的所有因子之和; $\sigma(0)=0$ 。试证明 $\sigma(x)$ 是原始递归的。
- 3、设 $\pi(x)$ 是小于等于x的素数的个数。试证明 $\pi(x)$ 是原始递归的。
- 4.7.2: (a) factorial(n) = n!

the recursive equations:

0!=1

 $(n+1)!=n!\cdot succ(n)$

4.7.2: (c) *prime*(*n*), the predicate that that is 1 if n is a prime number.

$$prime(n) \Leftrightarrow x > 1 \& (\forall t)_{< t} \{ t = 1 \bigcup t = n \bigcup \sim (t \mid n) \}$$

where, predicate: y|x (x is divided exactly by y)

4.7.2: (c) p_n , the *n*th prime number, where $p_0=0$, $p_1=2$, $p_2=3$, and so on.

For $0 < i \le n$, $\frac{(p_n)!+1}{p_i} = K + \frac{1}{p_i}$, where K is an integer. i.e. there must be a prime between p_n and $(p_n)!+1$.

Such that we have: $p_n \le (p_n)! + 1$

So, the recursive equations:
$$p(0)=2$$
 $p_{n+1} = t_{\min_{t \le p_n!+1}} [prime(t) \& t > p_n]$

附加题:

1、设当 x 是完全平方时 f(x)=2x, 否则 f(x)=2x+1。试证明 f 是原始递归的。

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & \text{if } (\exists t)_{t \le x} (t \ t = x) \\ 2x + 1 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

2、设当 x≠0 时 $\sigma(x)$ 是 x的所有因子之和; $\sigma(0)=0$ 。试证明 $\sigma(x)$ 是原始递归的。

$$\sigma(x) = \begin{cases} \sum_{t=0}^{y} (t \ g(x,t)) & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

where,

$$g(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x_2 \mid x_1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

3、设 $\pi(x)$ 是小于等于x的素数的个数。试证明 $\pi(x)$ 是原始递归的。

$$\pi(x) = \sum_{t=0}^{x} g(t, x)$$

$$g(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x_1 \le x_2 \& prime(x_1) \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$