

## CSC236 Problem Set 2

### Question 4.

(a). After the last occurrence of  $a$ , if  $a$  is at the last or the number of  $b$ s after last occurrence of  $a$  are even, the  $l$  end up in circle  $L$ , otherwise,  $l$ 'm end up in  $R$ .

(b). Let  $S$  be the set of all finite strings containing only  $a$ s and/or  $b$ s.

Let  $s \in S$

Base Case:  $s = \epsilon$  or  $s = a$  or  $s = b$ .

when  $s = \epsilon$ , Since  $\epsilon$  refer to an empty string, we do not move from the starting point, which is  $L$ .

when  $s = a$ , since  $a$  is at the last, we're in  $L$ , matches the situation.

when  $s = b$ , since there's no occurrence of  $a$  and the number of  $b$ s is 1, we're in  $R$ , matches.

Induction Step: Let  $s \in S$ .

Induction Hypothesis: Assume after the last occurrence of  $a$ ,  $a$  is at the last or the number of  $b$ s after last occurrence of  $a$  are even, which in  $L$ .

WTP: If we add an arbitrary  $a$  or  $b$  to the end of string  $s$ , the statement in  $a$  holds.

Case 1. add an ' $a$ '

Since  $a$  represents stay in or move to  $L$ , we now at  $L$ , satisfying (a).

Case 2. add a ' $b$ '

Since, from I.H., ' $a$ ' is at last or the number of  $b$ s after the last occurrence of  $a$  are even, adding a ' $b$ ' causes the number of  $b$ s after the last occurrence of ' $a$ ' be odd. And since ' $b$ ' represent move to the circle not standing in and  $l$ 'm standing in  $L$  according to I.H.  $l$ 'll then move to  $R$ , which the statement in (a) still satisfy.

Therefore, I've proved the claim from (a). ■