

# Worksheet #20

## Solution

(From Lecture #20 given on 4/1/2019)

Write regular expressions for each of the following languages

***Language L1,***

consisting of strings of 0's and 1's that may have a 0, but **whenever a 0 occurs it must be followed by a 1.**

$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

To include  $\epsilon$  in L1 :  **$(1 \mid 01)^*$**

To not include  $\epsilon$  in L1 :  **$(1 \mid 01)^+$**

## *Language L1*

To include  $\epsilon$  in L1 :  $(1 \mid 01)^*$

To not include  $\epsilon$  in L1 :  $(1 \mid 01)^+$

## Incorrect RegEx from students (L1)

$L((01)^*) = \{\epsilon, 01, 0101, 010101, \dots\}$  : Doesn't contain **11**

$L((01^+)^*)$  : Doesn't contain **101**

$L(1^*(01)^*1^*)$  : Doesn't contain **01101**

$L((01^*)^*)$  : Contains **00**

$L((0?1^*)^*)$  : Contains **00** -> Possible Fix :  $(0?1^+)^*$

$L((1^* \mid 01^*)^*)$  : Contains **00** -> Possible Fix :  $(1^* \mid 01^+)^*$

## *Language L1*

To include  $\epsilon$  in L1 :  $(1 \mid 01)^*$

To not include  $\epsilon$  in L1 :  $(1 \mid 01)^+$

## Other Correct RegEx from students (L1)

$1^*(01^+)^*$

$(1^*(01)^*)^*$

$(1 \mid 01 \mid \epsilon)^*$



$\epsilon$  is redundant,  
since the outermost  $*$  indicates that the  
language for the RegEx already includes  $\epsilon$

## *Language L2,*

consisting of strings from the alphabet  $\{a-z, 0-9, \_ \}$ . A string in L2 **must start with a lowercase letter or an underscore**, and **followed by one or more** of lowercase letters and digits and underscores. Further, **each underscore must be followed by a letter or a digit**.

---

### **Strings in L2 must satisfy the following**

1. constructed from the alphabet  $\Sigma = \{a-z, 0-9, \_ \}$
2. must start with a lowercase letter or an underscore.
3. length is at least 2.
4. each underscore must be followed by a letter or a digit.

## ***Strings in Language L2...***

1. constructed from the alphabet  $\Sigma = \{a-z, 0-9, \_ \}$
  2. must start with a lowercase letter or an underscore.
  3. length is at least 2.
  4. each underscore must be followed by a letter or a digit.
- 

RegEx for strings in L2 which begin with **\_** :

**`_[a-z0-9]([a-z0-9] | _[a-z0-9])*`**

RegEx for strings in L2 which begin with **[a-z]** :

**`[a-z]([a-z0-9] | _[a-z0-9])+`**

**Correct :**

**`_[a-z0-9]([a-z0-9] | _[a-z0-9])* | [a-z]([a-z0-9] | _[a-z0-9])+`**

## ***Strings in Language L2...***

1. constructed from the alphabet  $\Sigma = \{a-z, 0-9, \_ \}$
2. must start with a lowercase letter or an underscore.
3. length is at least 2.
4. each underscore must be followed by a letter or a digit.

## **Incorrect RegEx from students (L2) :**

**Most of the students' answers were slightly incorrect**

**`([a-z] | _[a-z0-9])([a-z0-9] | _[a-z0-9])*`** : matches **a**

**`([a-z] | _[a-z0-9])([a-z0-9] | _[a-z0-9])+`** : can't match **\_a**

**`([a-z] | _)[a-z0-9]([a-z0-9] | _[a-z0-9])*`** : can't match **a\_a**

*Language L3,*

consisting of strings of 0's and 1's such that each string **contains at least 3 consecutive 0's.**

$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$

**$(0 \mid 1)^* 000 (0 \mid 1)^*$**



**Some students used  
( ) and [] as if the two were equivalent,  
but they are different in meaning.**

( ) : Used to change precedence, or grouping

[ ] : character classes