

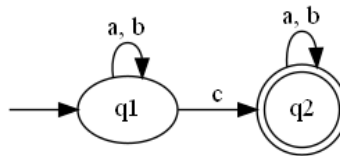
ToC
HW-1
Regular languages and FA

Igumnov Oleg

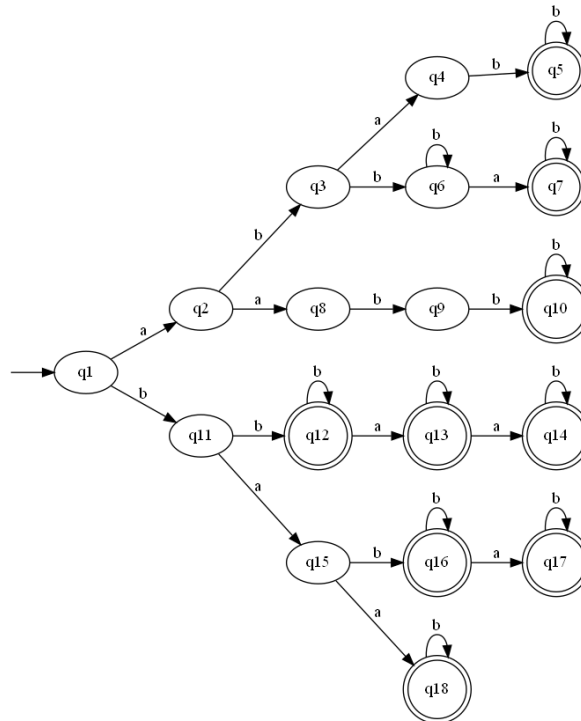
April 8, 2022

1 Task №1. Construct DFA recognizing language

1.1 $L = \{\omega \in \{a, b, c\}^* \mid |\omega|_c = 1\}$



1.2 $L = \{\omega \in \{a, b\}^* \mid |\omega|_a \leq 2, |\omega|_b \geq 2\}$

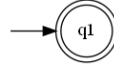


1.3 $L = \{\omega \in \{a, b\}^* \mid |\omega|_a \neq |\omega|_b\}$

It is impossible to construct DFA, since here we need to remember amount

1.4 $L = \{\omega \in \{a, b\}^* | \omega\omega = \omega\omega\omega\}$

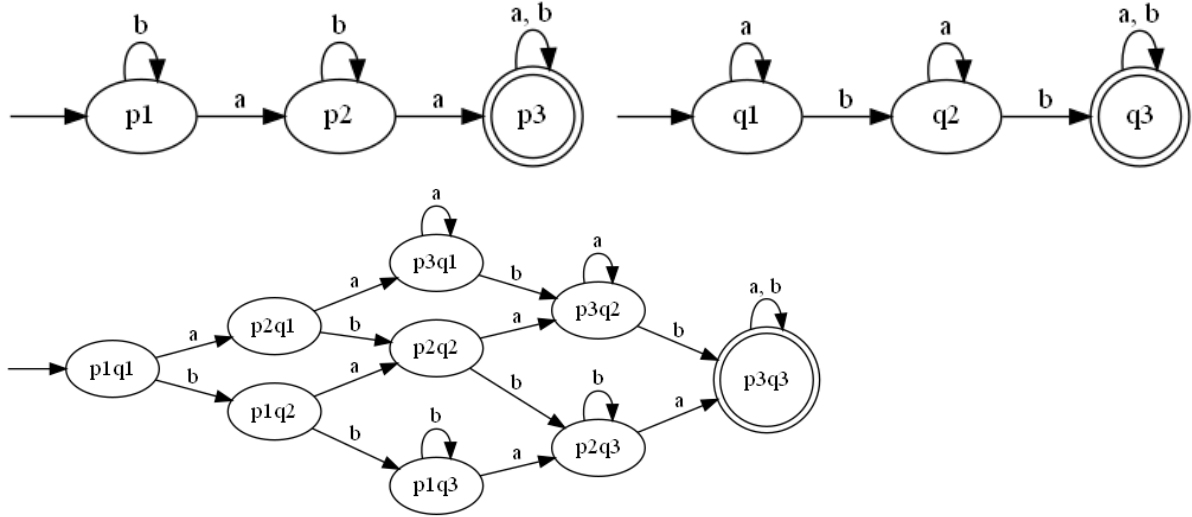
$\omega = \lambda$



2 Task №2. Construct FA using Cartesian product

2.1 $L_1 = \{\omega \in \{a, b\}^* | |\omega|_a \geq 2 \wedge |\omega|_b \geq 2\}$

Let's construct 2 DFA:



$$\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2 = \{a, b\}$$

$$Q = Q_1 \times Q_2 = \{p_1q_1, p_1q_2, p_1q_3, p_2q_1, p_2q_2, p_2q_3, p_3q_1, p_3q_2, p_3q_3, \}$$

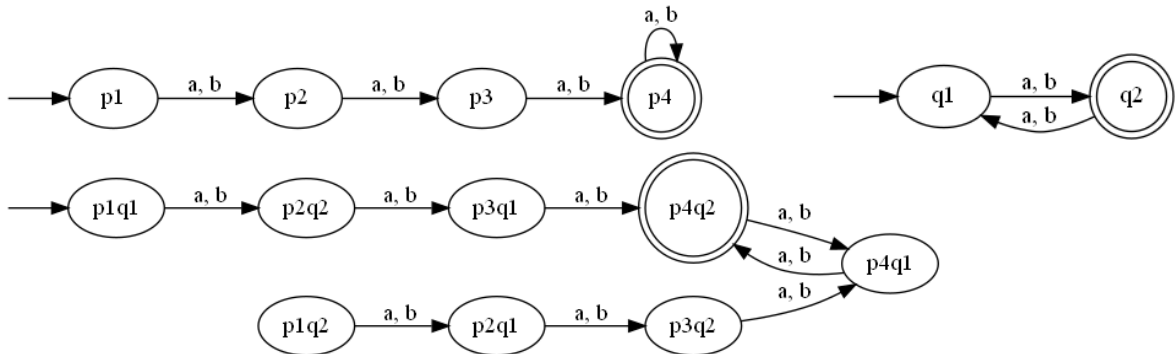
$$s = (s_1, s_2) = (p_1, q_1)$$

$$T = T_1 \times T_2 = \{p_3q_3\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(p_1q_1, a) &= p_2q_1, \delta(p_1q_1, b) = p_1q_2, \delta(p_1q_2, a) = p_2q_2, \delta(p_1q_2, b) = p_1q_3, \delta(p_1q_3, a) = p_2q_3, \delta(p_1q_3, b) = \\ &= p_1q_3, \delta(p_2q_1, a) = p_3q_1, \delta(p_2q_1, b) = p_2q_2, \delta(p_2q_2, a) = p_3q_2, \delta(p_2q_2, b) = p_2q_3, \delta(p_2q_3, a) = p_3q_3, \delta(p_2q_3, b) = \\ &= p_2q_3, \delta(p_3q_1, a) = p_3q_1, \delta(p_3q_1, b) = p_3q_2, \delta(p_3q_2, a) = p_3q_2, \delta(p_3q_2, b) = p_3q_3, \delta(p_3q_3, a) = p_3q_3, \delta(p_3q_3, b) = \\ &= p_3q_3 \end{aligned}$$

2.2 $L_2 = \{\omega \in \{a, b\}^* | |\omega| \geq 3 \wedge |\omega| \text{ odd}\}$

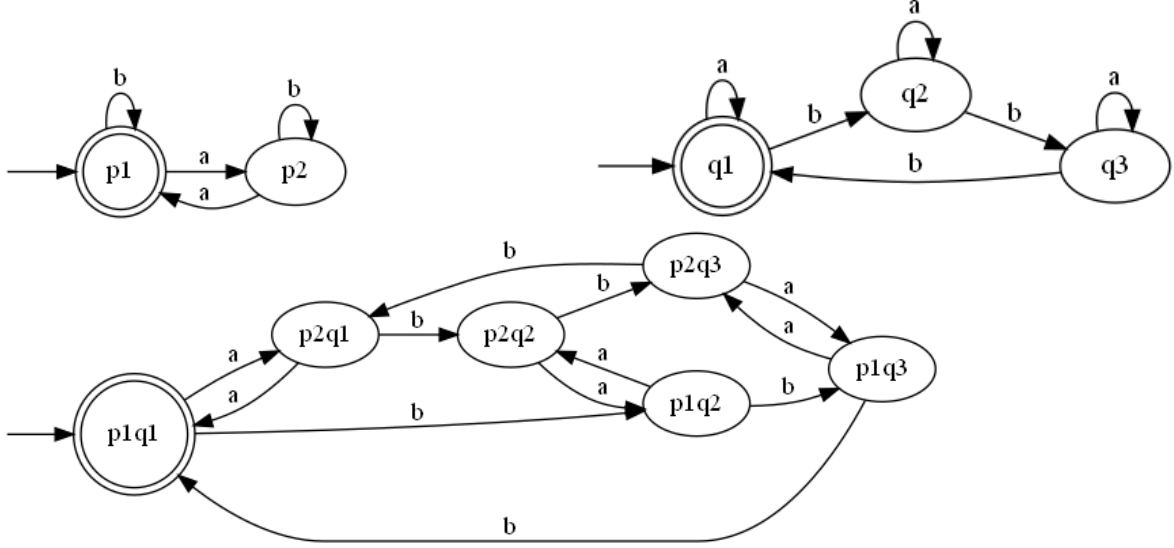
Let's construct 2 DFA:



$$\begin{aligned}
\Sigma &= \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2 = \{a, b\} \\
Q &= Q_1 \times Q_2 = \{p_1q_1, p_1q_2, p_2q_1, p_2q_2, p_3q_1, p_3q_2, p_4q_1, p_4q_2, \} \\
s &= (s_1, s_2) = (p_1, q_1) \\
T &= T_1 \times T_2 = \{p_4q_2\} \\
\delta(p_1q_1, a) &= p_2q_2, \delta(p_1q_1, b) = p_2q_2, \delta(p_1q_2, a) = p_2q_1, \delta(p_1q_2, b) = p_2q_1, \delta(p_2q_1, a) = p_3q_2, \delta(p_2q_1, b) = \\
p_3q_2, \delta(p_2q_2, a) &= p_3q_1, \delta(p_2q_2, b) = p_3q_1, \delta(p_3q_1, a) = p_4q_2, \delta(p_3q_1, b) = p_4q_2, \delta(p_3q_2, a) = p_4q_1, \delta(p_3q_2, b) = \\
p_4q_1, \delta(p_4q_1, a) &= p_4q_2, \delta(p_4q_1, b) = p_4q_2, \delta(p_4q_2, a) = p_4q_1, \delta(p_4q_2, b) = p_4q_1
\end{aligned}$$

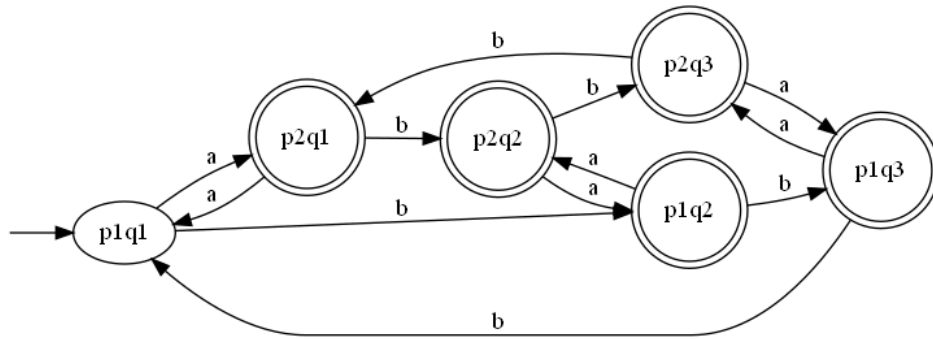
2.3 $L_3 = \{\omega \in \{a, b\}^* \mid |\omega|_a \text{ even} \wedge |\omega|_b \dot{=} 3\}$

Let's construct 2 DFA:



$$\begin{aligned}
\Sigma &= \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2 = \{a, b\} \\
Q &= Q_1 \times Q_2 = \{p_1q_1, p_1q_2, p_1q_3, p_2q_1, p_2q_2, p_2q_3\} \\
s &= (s_1, s_2) = (p_1, q_1) \\
T &= T_1 \times T_2 = \{p_1q_1\} \\
\delta(p_1q_1, a) &= p_2q_1, \delta(p_1q_1, b) = p_1q_2, \delta(p_1q_2, a) = p_2q_2, \delta(p_1q_2, b) = p_1q_3, \delta(p_1q_3, a) = p_2q_3, \delta(p_1q_3, b) = \\
p_1q_1, \delta(p_2q_1, a) &= p_1q_1, \delta(p_2q_1, b) = p_2q_2, \delta(p_2q_2, a) = p_1q_2, \delta(p_2q_2, b) = p_2q_3, \delta(p_2q_3, a) = p_1q_3, \delta(p_2q_3, b) = \\
p_2q_1
\end{aligned}$$

2.4 $L_4 = \overline{L_3}$



$$T = \{p_1q_2, p_1q_3, p_2q_1, p_2q_2, p_2q_3\}$$

2.5 $L_5 = L_2 \setminus L_3$

$$L_5 = L_2 \setminus L_3 = L_2 \cap \overline{L_3} = L_2 \cap L_4$$

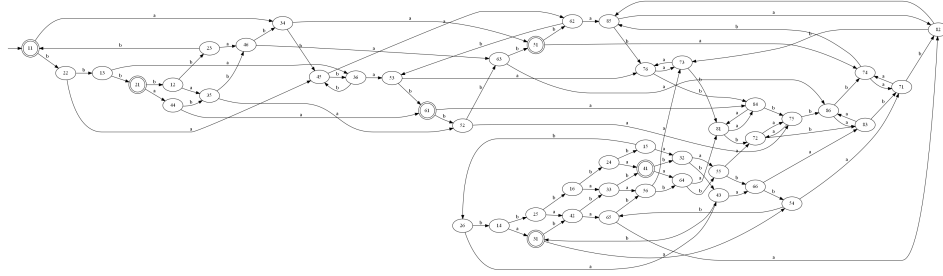
$$T = T_2 \times (Q_4 \setminus T_4) = \{p_4 q_2 r_1 t_1\}$$

$$\Sigma = \Sigma_2 \cup \Sigma_4 = \{a, b\}$$

$$s = (s_2, s_4) = (p_1, q_1, r_1, t_1)$$

$$Q = Q_2 \times Q_4 = \{\dots\}$$

$$|Q| = 48$$



3 Task №3. Construct minimal DFA by regular expression

3.1 $(ab + aba)^*a$

Let's construct NFA with ε , then construct NFA without ε , then construct DFA using transition table

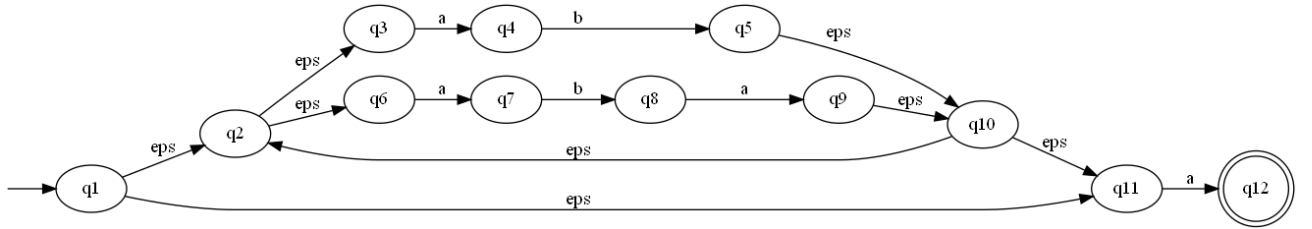


Figure 1: εNFA

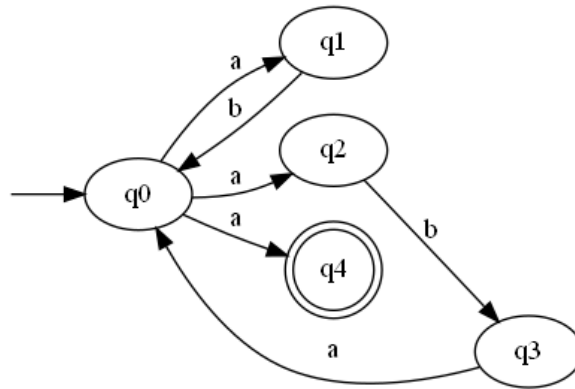


Figure 2: NFA

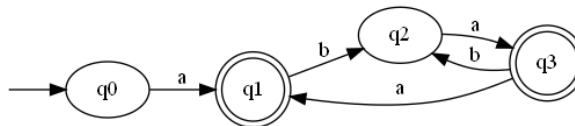


Figure 3: min DFA

NFA		
	a	b
q ₀	{q ₁ , q ₂ , q ₄ }	∅
q ₁	∅	q ₀
q ₂	∅	q ₃
q ₃	q ₀	∅
q ₄	∅	∅

DFA		
	a	b
q ₀	q ₁ q ₂ q ₄	∅
q ₁ q ₂ q ₄	∅	q ₀ q ₃
q ₀ q ₃	q ₀ q ₁ q ₂ q ₄	∅
q ₀ q ₁ q ₂ q ₄	q ₁ q ₂ q ₄	q ₀ q ₃

Finally let's rename nodes: $q_0 = q_0, q_1 = q_1q_2q_4, q_2 = q_0q_3, q_3 = q_0q_1q_2q_4$

Minimization:

eq 0: {q₀, q₂} {q₁, q₃}

eq 1: {q₀, q₂} {q₁, q₃}

Constructed DFA is already minimal

3.2 $a(a(ab)^*b)^*(ab)^*$

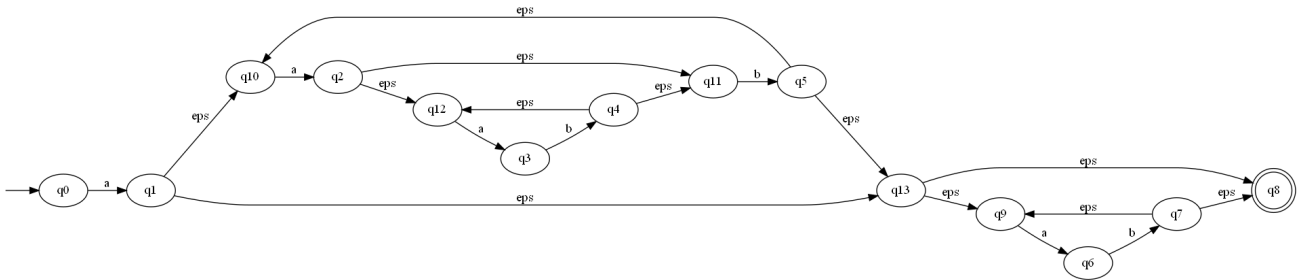


Figure 4: εNFA

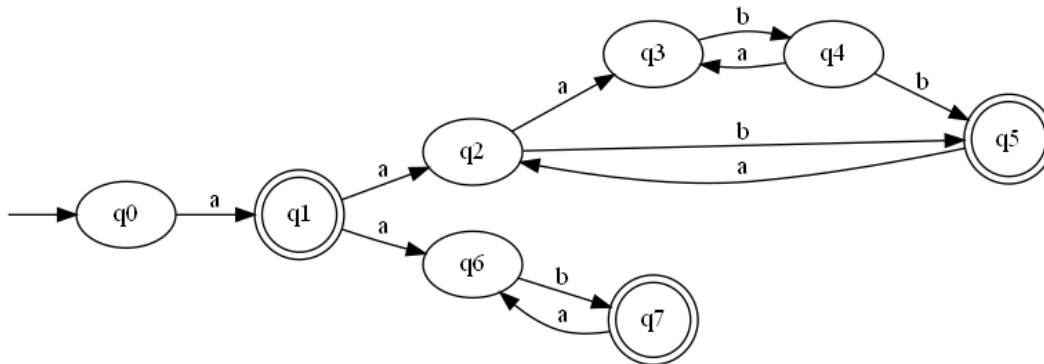


Figure 5: NFA

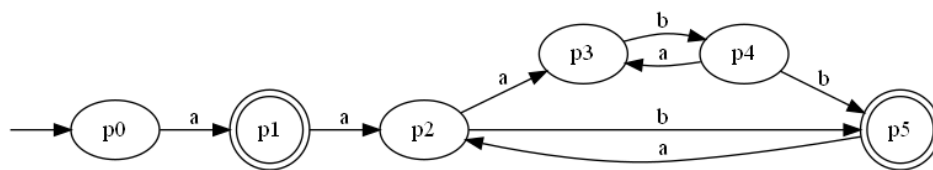


Figure 6: DFA

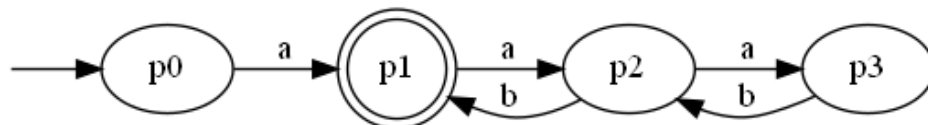


Figure 7: min DFA

NFA to DFA

NFA		
	a	b
q ₀	q ₁	∅
q ₁	{q ₂ , q ₆ }	∅
{q ₂ , q ₆ }	q ₃	{q ₅ , q ₇ }
q ₃	∅	q ₄
{q ₅ , q ₇ }	{q ₂ , q ₆ }	∅
q ₄	q ₃	q ₅

Minimization:

eq 0: {p₀, p₂, p₃, p₄} {p₁, p₅}

eq 1: {p₀, p₂, p₄} {p₃} {p₁, p₅}

eq 2: {p₂, p₄} {p₀} {p₃} {p₁, p₅}

eq 3: {p₂, p₄} {p₀} {p₃} {p₁, p₅}

3.3 $(a + (a + b)(a + b)b)^*$

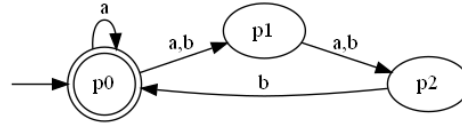


Figure 8: NFA

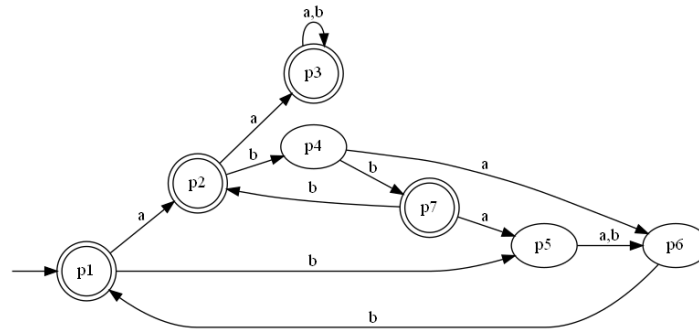


Figure 9: DFA, min DFA

NFA to DFA

NFA		
	a	b
q ₁	{q ₁ , q ₂ }	q ₂
{q ₁ , q ₂ }	{q ₁ , q ₂ , q ₃ }	{q ₂ , q ₃ }
{q ₁ , q ₂ , q ₃ }	{q ₁ , q ₂ , q ₃ }	{q ₁ , q ₂ , q ₃ }
q ₂	q ₃	q ₃
{q ₂ , q ₃ }	q ₃	{q ₁ , q ₃ }
{q ₁ , q ₃ }	q ₂	{q ₁ , q ₂ }
q ₃	∅	q ₁

Minimization:

eq 0: {p₄, p₅, p₆} {p₁, p₂, p₃, p₇}

eq 1: {p₄, p₆} {p₅} {p₁, p₂} {p₃} {p₇}

eq 2: {p₁} {p₂} {p₃} {p₄} {p₅} {p₆} {p₇}

Constructed DFA is already minimal

3.4 $(b + c)((ab)^*c + (ba)^*)^*$

Minimization:

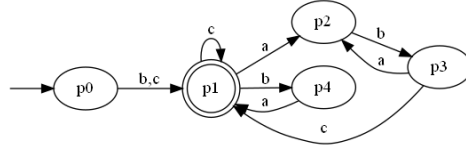


Figure 10: 3-4 min DFA

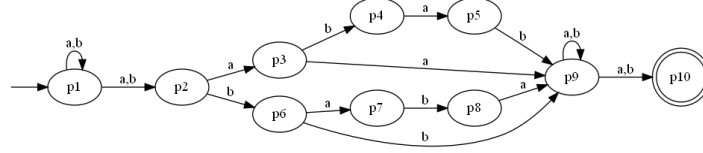


Figure 11: NFA,3-5

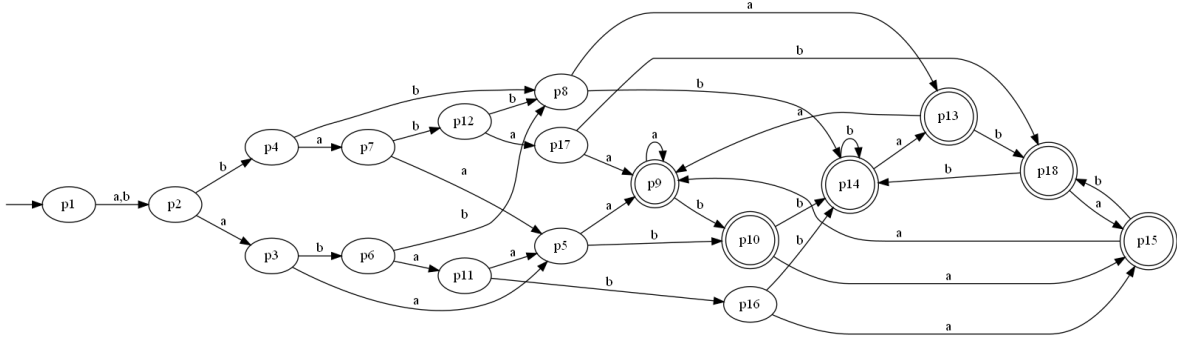


Figure 12: DFA,3-5

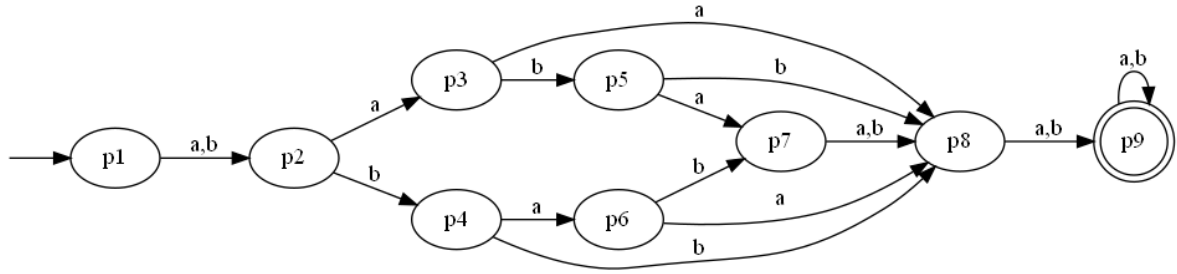


Figure 13: min DFA,3-5

eq0: {1,3,4,5} {2}
eq: {1}{2}{3}{4} {5}

3.5 $(a + b)^+(aa + bb + abab + baba)(a + b)^+$

Minimization:

eq0: {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,11,12,16,17} {9,10,13,14,15,18}
eq1: {1,2,3,4,6,7,11,12} {5,8,16,17} {9,10,13,14,15,18}
eq2: {1,2} {3,7} {4,6} {11,12} {5,8,16,17} {9,10,13,14,15,18}
eq3: {1} {2} {3} {4} {6} {7} {11,12} {5,8,16,17} {9,10,13,14,15,18}
eq4: {1} {2} {3} {4} {6} {7} {11,12} {5,8,16,17} {9,10,13,14,15,18}

NFA to DFA		
	a	b
p1	p2	p2
p2	p3	p4
p3	p5	p6
p4	p7	p8
p5	p9	p10
p6	p11	p8
p7	p5	p12
p8	p13	p14
p9	p9	p10
p10	p15	p14
p11	p5	p16
p12	p17	p8
p13	p9	p18
p14	p13	p14
p15	p9	p18
p16	p15	p14
p17	p9	p18
p18	p15	p14

Min		
	a	b
a1	a2	a2
a2	a3	a4
a3	a8	a5
a4	a6	a8
a5	a7	a8
a6	a8	a7
a7	a8	a8
a8	a9	a9
a9	a9	a9

4 Task №4. Determine whether the language is regular or not

if it's regular construct FA else proof that language is irregular using pumping lemma

4.1 $L = \{(aab)^n b(aba)^m | n \geq 0, m \geq 0\}$

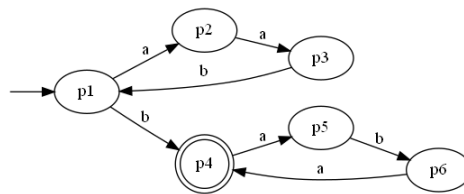


Figure 14: 4-1 DFA

4.2 $L = \{uaav | u \in \{a, b\}^*, v \in a, b^*, |u|_b \geq |v|_a\}$

Fix n.

$$\omega = b^n aaa^n, |\omega| \geq n$$

$$\omega = xyz, |y| \geq 1, |xy| \leq n$$

$$x = b^f, y = b^l, z = b^{n-f-l} aaa^n$$

$$f+1 \leq n, l \geq 1$$

$\omega = xy^kz = b^f b^{kl} b^{n-f-l} aaa^n$
 if $k=0$ then $\omega = b^f b^{n-f-l} aaa^n = b^{n-l} aaa^n$
 $|u|_b \geq |v|_a$ isn't true
 lemma not true
 L is not regular

4.3 $L = \{a^m \omega | \omega \in \{a, b\}^*, 1 \leq |\omega|_b \leq m\}$

Fix n.

$\omega = a^n b^n, |\omega| \geq n$
 $\omega = xyz, |y| \geq 1, |xy| \leq n$
 $x=a^f, y=a^l, z=a^{n-f-l} b^n$
 $f+l \leq n, l \geq 1$
 $\omega = xy^kz = a^f a^{kl} a^{n-f-l} b^n$
 if $k=0$ then $\omega = a^{n-l} b^n$
 $1 \leq |\omega|_b \leq m$ isn't true
 lemma not true
 L is not regular

4.4 $L = \{a^k b^m a^n | k = n \vee m > 0\}$

Fix n.

$\omega = a^n b a^n, |\omega| \geq n$
 $\omega = xyz, |y| \geq 1, |xy| \leq n$
 $x=a^f, y=a^l, z=a^{n-f-l} b a^n$
 $f+l \leq n, l \geq 1$
 $\omega = xy^kz = a^{n+k(l-1)} b a^n$
 lemma not true
 L is not regular

4.5 $L = \{ucv | u \in \{a, b\}^*, v \in \{a, b\}^*, u \neq v^R\}$

$\omega = (ab)^n c (ba)^n = \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{4n+1}$
 $|\omega| \geq n, \omega = xyz$
 $x = \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_i, y = \alpha_{i+1} \dots \alpha_{i+j},$
 $z = \alpha_{i+j+1} \dots \alpha_{4n+1} c (ba)^n$
 $i+j \leq n, j \geq 1$
 $|xy| \leq n$
 $|y| \geq 1$
 $\omega = xy^kz = \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_i (\alpha_{i+1} \dots \alpha_{i+j})^k \alpha_{i+j+1} \dots \alpha_{4n+1} c (ba)^n$
 lemma not true
 L is not regular

5 Task №5. Implement algorithms