

## 获得的答案

Consider the following information:

- String  $x$  is a prefix of string  $y$  if a string  $z$  exists such that  $xz=y$ .
- String  $x$  is a proper prefix of  $y$  if  $xz=y$  and  $x \neq y$ .
- The language  $A$  is regular language. Assume  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  be a DFA recognizing  $A$ .

a.

$$NOPREFIX(A) = \{w \in A \mid \text{no proper prefix of } w \text{ is a member of } A\}$$

1. Let  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  be a DFA recognizing  $A$ .
2. Initially, find all words that have a proper prefix in  $A$ . The language  $L$  is represented as  $L = \{w \in \Sigma^* : x \in A \text{ and } z \in \Sigma^* \text{ such that } xz = w\}$ .
3. Now, construct the NFA  $M^1 = (Q^1, \Sigma, \delta^1, q_0^1, F^1)$  for all its components such that:

- $Q^1 = Q \cup \{q_f\}$  and  $q_f \notin Q$
- For  $q \in Q^1$  and  $a \in \Sigma$  define  $\delta^1(q, a) = \begin{cases} \delta(r, a) & \text{if } r \notin F \\ \phi & \text{if } r \in F \end{cases}$
- $q_0^1 = q_0$
- $F^1 = q_f$

**Proof:**

- If  $w$  is a string in Language  $L$ , there is a string  $y$  in  $A$ . Here,  $x$  is a proper prefix of  $y$  such that  $xz=y$  and  $x$  is non-empty.
- If  $w$  is taken as input of  $M^1$ , the computation on  $x$  ends at an accepting state in  $M$  and some computation on  $z$  ends at state  $q_f$ .
- So  $w$  is accepted by  $M^1$ , which means that there is a computation that ends at  $q_f$ .
- From the construction of  $M^1$ , the computation arrives at one of the accepting states in  $M$  before it reaches  $q_f$ .
- If we conclude that String  $x$  is a proper prefix of  $y$ ,  $M$  on input  $x$  ends in one of its accepting states. So,  $w$  is a member of  $L$ , and  $x$  is in  $A$ .
- As,  $NOPREFIX(A)$  is defined as  $A \cap \bar{L}$  and class of regular languages are closed under intersection and complement,  $NOPREFIX(A)$  is also regular.

b.

$$NOEXTEND(A) = \{w \in A \mid w \text{ is not proper prefix of any string in } A\}$$

- Let  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  be a DFA recognizing  $A$ .
- Assume that the DFA for language  $M$  accepts that only the strings reaching the final state but not those strings that are added to reach a final state again.
- So, the strings exactly ending in final states are accepted.
- For a state  $q \in F$ , check whether there is a path from  $q \in Q$  to any state in  $F$  (or a cycle involving  $q$ ) using Depth First Search.
- Let  $F^1 \subseteq F$  be the set of all the states from which there is no such path.
- Now, changing the set of final states  $F$  to  $F^1$  gives a DFA for  $NOEXTEND(A)$ .
- Thus,  $NOEXTEND(A)$  is also regular.