

# Assignment 3

2.9 Let  $G = \{V, \Sigma, R, S\}$ , We know that  $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$ .  $R$  is following rules:

$$S \rightarrow U|V$$

$$U \rightarrow Uc|A$$

$$A \rightarrow aAb|\varepsilon$$

$$V \rightarrow aV|B$$

$$B \rightarrow bBc|\varepsilon$$

$G$  is ambiguity. For  $abc$ , we have

$$S \Rightarrow U \Rightarrow Uc \Rightarrow Ac \Rightarrow aAbc \Rightarrow a\varepsilon bc \Rightarrow abc$$

and

$$S \Rightarrow V \Rightarrow aV \Rightarrow aB \Rightarrow abBc \Rightarrow ab\varepsilon c \Rightarrow abc$$

We have two different path.

## **Problem 2.14**

- 1) We find there are two rules from  $S$ ,  $S \rightarrow TT$  and  $S \rightarrow U$ . From  $T$  we can get the language  $L_1 = 0^i \# 0^j, i, j \geq 0$ , so from  $S \rightarrow TT$  we get  $L_2 = L_1 L_1$ . From  $S \rightarrow U$  we have  $L_3 = 0^p \# 0^{2p}, p \geq 0$ . So the language is  $L(G) = L_2 \cup L_3$ .
- 2) Let's prove  $L$  is not regular. Now we assume  $L$  is regular. Because of pumping lemma, if we let  $p$  be the pumping length given by the pumping lemma and  $s = 0^p \# 0^{2p} \in L$ , we should have that  $s$  can be split in three pieces:  $s = xyz$ . Because  $|xy| \leq p$ , so  $y$  must all 0, that means  $y = 0^k, k > 0$ , so the string  $xy^0z = 0^{p-k} \# 0^{2p}$ . It doesn't belong to  $L$ , so the language must be not regular.

## **Problem 4.3**

To prove it, we construct the following TM:

$M = \text{"on input } \langle A \rangle \text{ where } A = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q, F) \text{ is a DFA,}$

1. Construct a new DFA  $B = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q, Q - F)$ .
2. Run TM  $T$  in Theorem 4.4 on  $B$  to see if  $L(B) = \emptyset$
3. If  $T$  accept, then accept
4. If  $T$  reject, then reject."

From the construction we know that  $L(B) = \emptyset$  iff  $L(A) = \Sigma^*$ . So we use TM in

Theorem 4.4 to find if  $L(A) = \emptyset$ .

### **Problem 5.1**

To prove it, construct as follows: assume that  $D$  decides  $EQ_{CFG}$

M="on input CFG  $G$ :

1. Construct CFG  $G_0$  and  $L(G_0) = \Sigma^*$ .
2. Run  $D$  on input  $\langle G, G_0 \rangle$ .
3. If  $D$  accept, accept. Otherwise, reject

We find that  $D$  determines if  $L(G) = L(G_0)$ , but  $L(G_0) = \Sigma^*$ . So it determines if  $L(G) = \Sigma^*$ . So it means  $D$  decides  $ALL_{CFG}$ , but we know that  $ALL_{CFG}$  is undecidable, so  $EQ_{CFG}$  must be undecidable.