

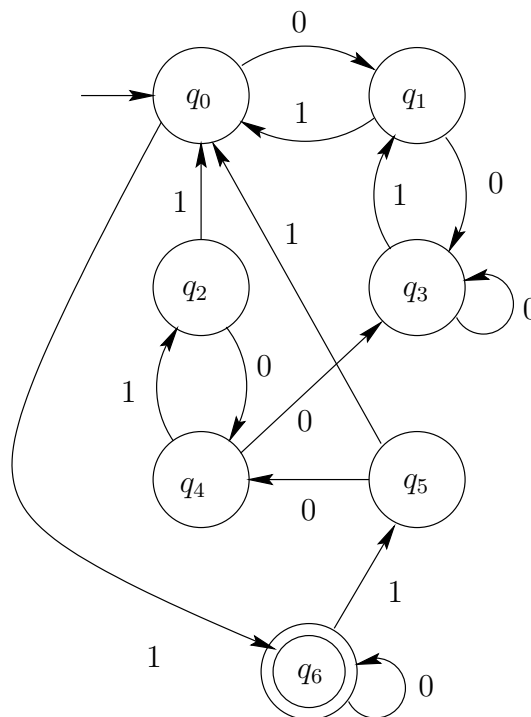
University of Waterloo
CS 462 — Formal Languages and Parsing
Winter 2011
Problem Set 7

Distributed Wednesday, February 16 2011.

Due Wednesday, March 2 2011, in class.

All answers should be accompanied by proofs.

1. [10 marks] Consider the following DFA. Using any algorithm, find the minimal equivalent DFA. Show all your steps.



2. [10 marks] Let L be the language that contains the base-10 representations of the non-negative integers which are not squares (of integers). Thus

$$L = \{2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, \dots\}.$$

Find the minimal elements (for the subsequence order) for L . Use this to give an expression for $\text{sup}(L)$.

3. [20 marks]

(a) [10 marks]

Let n be an integer ≥ 1 , and let $F_n \subseteq \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}^*$ be defined as follows:

$$F_n = \{3 \ 0^{i_1} \ 1 \ 0^{i_2} \ 1 \ \dots \ 1 \ 0^{i_n} \ 2^k \ 0^{i_k} \ 4 : 1 \leq k \leq n, 1 \leq i_j \leq n\}.$$

For example,

$$F_2 = \{3010204, 30102204, 300102004, 300102204, \\ 30100204, 3010022004, 3001002004, 30010022004\}.$$

Show that F_n can be accepted by a 2DFA using $O(n)$ states. Please provide a detailed description of your 2DFA, explaining exactly what it does, but it is not necessary to draw a complete transition diagram.

(b) [10 marks]

Using the Myhill-Nerode theorem, show that any DFA for the language F_n defined in part (a) has n^n states.