

10) $\bar{L} = \{w \mid w \notin L \text{ \& } w \text{ does not contain an } a\}$

Let L be regular language & \bar{L} is also regular as complement of L is closed under for complementation

the language can be represented as

$$A = (b \cup c)^*$$

let A be language over $\{a, b, c\}$ that don't contain a

$$\Rightarrow \bar{L} \cap A$$

7) ②

$$\{uv \mid u \in L \text{ and } v \notin L\}$$

u & v are strings in L & its complement

$$L = \{a^i b^j c^k \mid i \geq 0\} \quad \cdot L \text{ is regular}$$

$\bar{L} = \Sigma^* - L$ is also regular because since Regular languages are closed under complementation

~~concatenation~~ uv represent concatenation of languages $L \cdot (\Sigma^* - L) \Rightarrow L \cdot \bar{L}$

~~if fail this~~

$$L \cdot (\{a, b, c\}^* - L)$$

(or) we can construct NFA-A by concatenating L & its complement.

14 (c) using pumping lemma to show that each of the following sets is not regular (2)

$$L = \{ a^i b^j c^{2j} \mid i \geq 0, j \geq 0 \}$$

Assume L is regular, pumping lemma holds for ~~some~~ some k (∞) more

$$z \in L, \forall z = uvw, |z| \geq k$$

$$\text{length}(uvw) \leq k$$

$$\text{length}(v) > 0 \text{ (or) } v \neq \lambda$$

$$uviw \in L \text{ for } i \geq 0$$

$$z = a^k b^k c^{2k}$$

case 1: $a \notin v$

$$u \quad v \quad w \\ a b^i \quad b^j \quad b^{k-j-i} c^{2k}$$

$$i+j \leq k-1 \text{ \& } j > 0$$

pumping v recursively uv^2w

$$= a b^i b^j b^j b^{k-j-i} c^{2k}$$

$$a b^i b^k c^{2k} \text{ which is not in } L$$

because not all b 's are more than half of c 's

case 2:

$$a \in v$$

$$u \quad v \quad w \\ \lambda a b^i \quad b^{k-i} c^{2k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} uv^2w &= a b^i a b^i b^{k-i} c^{2k} \text{ (or) } i=0 \text{ } uv^2w \\ &= a b a b^k c^{2k} \notin L \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} &= b^{k-i} c^{2k} \\ &\in L \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$\therefore L$ is not regular since $a^k b^k c^k$ has no decomposition with pumping lemma string

(d) $L = \{ww \mid w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$
 Assume L is regular, pumping lemma holds for some k (obviously)

$$z \in L, |z| \geq k \text{ and } z = uvw$$

$$\text{let } z = \underbrace{a^k b^k}_w \underbrace{a^k b^k}_w$$

case 1: ~~$a \in u$~~ ~~$a \in v$~~ $a \in v$

$$u = a^i, v = a^{k-i} b^j, w = b^{k-j} a^k b^k$$

Consider string uv^2w

$$uv^2w = a^i a^{k-i} b^j a^{k-i} b^j b^{k-j} a^k b^k$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{a^i} a^k b^j a^{k-i} b^j b^{k-j} a^k b^k$$

$$\Rightarrow a^k b^j a^{k-i} b^{k-j} a^k b^k$$

$$\Rightarrow uv^2w \notin L$$

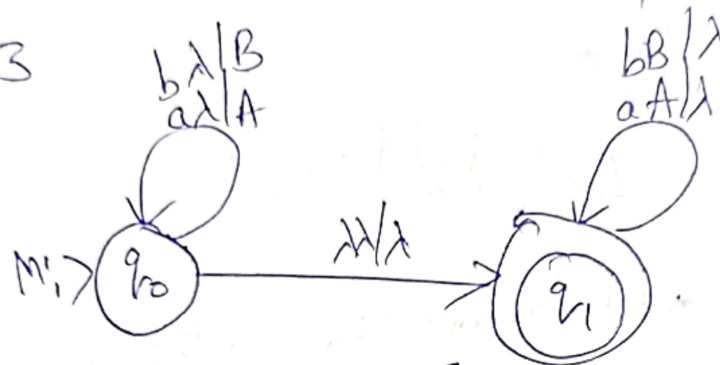
because $a^k b^j b^{k-j}$ is first w is not same second w is

$\therefore L$ is not regular since $a^k b^k a^k b^k$ has no decomposition with pumping string.

2

- Give the transition table of M
- Trace all computation of the strings $ab, abb, abbb$ in M
- show that $aaaa, baab \in L(M)$
- show that $aaa, ab \notin L(M)$

Example 7.1.3



$$L(M) = \{ ww^R \mid w \in \{a, b\}^* \}$$

a

State	Transition Next state	State input output	State input output
q_0	$[q_0, A]$	a	1
q_0	$[q_0, B]$	b	1
q_0	$[q_1, \lambda]$	λ	1
q_1	$[q_1, \lambda]$	a	ppA
q_1	$[q_1, \lambda]$	b	ppB

(b)

(i) $\neg [q_0, ab, \lambda]$

$\neg [q_0, b, A]$

$\neg [q_0, \lambda, BA]$

(ii) $\neg [q_0, abb, \lambda]$

$\neg [q_0, bb, A]$

$\neg [q_0, b, BA]$

$\neg [q_1, b, BA]$

$\neg [q_1, \lambda, A]$

(iii)

$\neg [q_0, abbb, \lambda]$

$\neg [q_0, bbb, A]$

$\neg [q_0, bb, BA]$

$\neg [q_0, b, BBA]$

$\neg [q_1, b, BBA]$

$\neg [q_1, \lambda, BA]$

(c)

(i) aaaa

$\neg [q_0, aaaa, \lambda]$

$\neg [q_0, aaa, A]$

$\neg [q_0, aa, AA]$

$\neg [q_1, aa, AA]$

$\neg [q_1, a, A]$

$\neg [q_1, \lambda, \lambda]$

(ii)

$\neg [q_0, baab, \lambda]$

$\neg [q_0, aab, B]$

$\neg [q_0, ab, AB]$

$\neg [q_1, ab, AB]$

$\neg [q_1, b, B]$

$\neg [q_1, \lambda, \lambda]$



\therefore for c(i) & (ii) the computation ends with
 $ip: \lambda$ & stacktop is empty
 So they $\in L(M)$

(d) $aaa, ab \notin L(M)$

$\rightarrow [q_0, aaa, \lambda]$ $\rightarrow [q_0, ab, \lambda]$

$\rightarrow [q_0, aa, A]$

$\rightarrow [q_0, b, A]$

$\rightarrow [q_0, a, AA]$

$\rightarrow [q_0, \lambda, BA]$

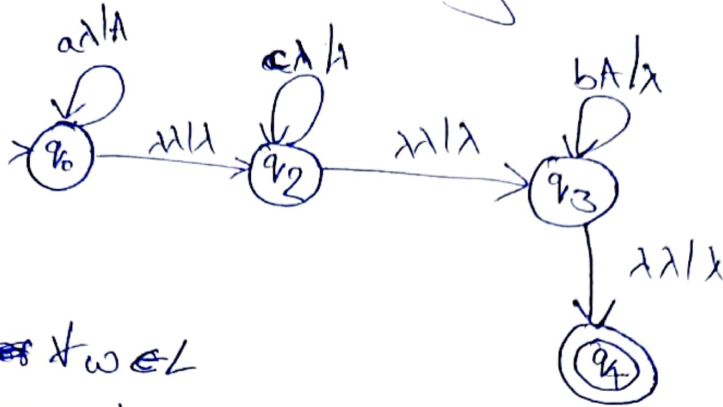
$\rightarrow [q_0, \lambda, AAA]$

$\notin L(M)$

$\notin L(M)$
 because stack is not empty

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⑥ PDA:

$$L = \{a^i c^j b^i \mid i, j \geq 0\}$$



for $w \in L$

- on reading 'a' from i/p string push 'A' on to the stack
- on reading 'c' from i/p string just skip & read all c's
- on reading 'b' from i/p string pop 'A's on the top of the stack

~~pseudocode~~

```

if w == λ:
    accept it
else:
    while w != λ:
        if w == 'a':
            push 'A' on stack
        else if w == 'b':
            pop 'A' from stack
        else:
            skip
    
```

procedure:

```

n = |w|
if n == 0:
    accept it
else:
    stack = []
    for i in w:
        if i == 'a':
            // the push 'A' on to stack
        else if i == 'b':
            // the pop 'A' from stack
        else:
            skip
    
```

```

    stack.push('A')
else if i == c:
    pass
else:
    stack.pop('A')
    stack.pop('C'); // pop A from stack
end else

```

(c) $L = \{a^i b^j c^k \mid i+k=j\}$ assume $i, j, k \geq 0$



for every 'a' push A on stack

for every 'b' & if stack top has A pop the stack
process

if no A on stack top push 'B' on to the stack

if 'c' is input symbol pop B's from the top of the stack

Pseudo Code: $n = \text{len}(\omega)$

```

if n == 0:
    accept

```

```

else:

```

```

    stack = []
    for i in  $\omega$ :
        if i == 'a':
            stack.push('A')

```

```

        else if i == 'b':
            if stack.peek() == 'A':
                stack.pop()

```

```

            else if i == 'b':
                if stack.peek() != 'A':
                    stack.push('B')

```



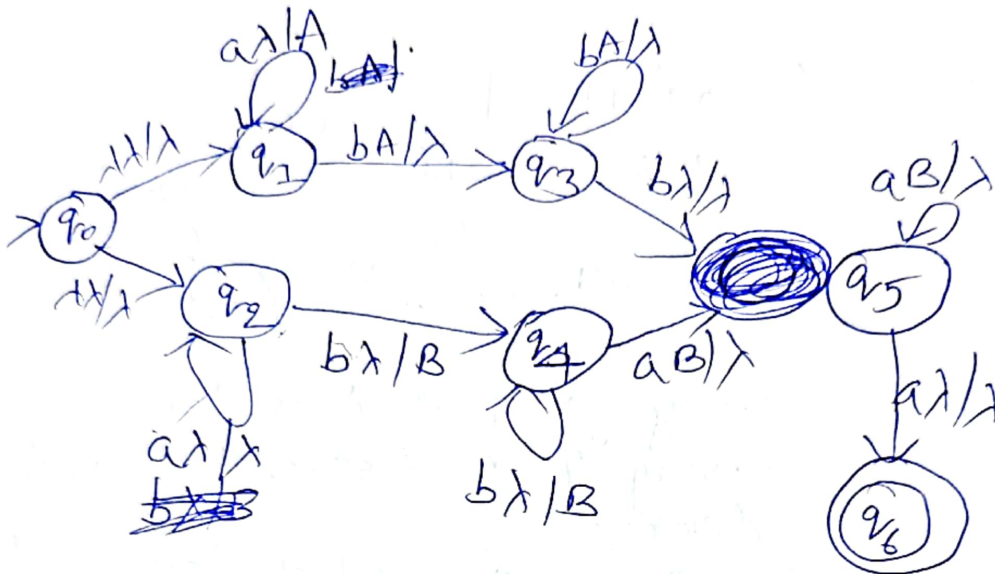
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else;
    stack.pop()
end if

```

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$$L = \{a^i b^j \mid i \neq j\}$$



Pseudocode:

```

input(guess)
if guess is more a's:
    then state = q1
else:
    state = q2
n = len(w)
for i in w:
    stack = []
    if state == q1 & i == 'a':
        stack.push('A')
    else state == q1 & i == 'b':

```

```

if stack.isEmpty()
    go to q8 from q1
else;
    state = q3
    stack.pop()
else if state = q3 & i == 'b';
    if stack.isEmpty():
        else accept
    else if
        stack.pop()
        state == q2 & i == 'a';
        // more b's than a's
    else if state = q2 & ch i == 'b';
        state = q4
        stack.push('B')
    else if state == q4 & i == 'b';
        stack.push('B')
    else if state == q4 & i == 'a';
        state = q5
        if stack.isEmpty()
            // more a's than b's
            Pass
        else;
            stack.pop()
            state = q5 & i == 'a';
            if stack.peek() == λ;
                Pass
    else if

```

else: pass