

FULLS TUTORIAL 3 Solution

1. (a) Let's assume L_1 is regular.

pumping length : p

If we will take string ϕ as:

$$\phi = 0^p 1^p \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

we will not find any assignment for x, y, z such that

$$\phi = xyz$$

$$1. \forall i \geq 0, xy^iz \in L_1,$$

$$2. |y| > 0,$$

$$3. |xy| \leq p$$

$$\phi = \overbrace{000 \dots 0}^p \overbrace{111 \dots 1}^p$$

(a) If we place y into 0 's part only, by applying condition (1), we will get more 0 's than 1 's.

~~hence~~ $\phi \notin L_1$

(b) If y contains only 1 's ; Not possible because of condⁿ (3.)

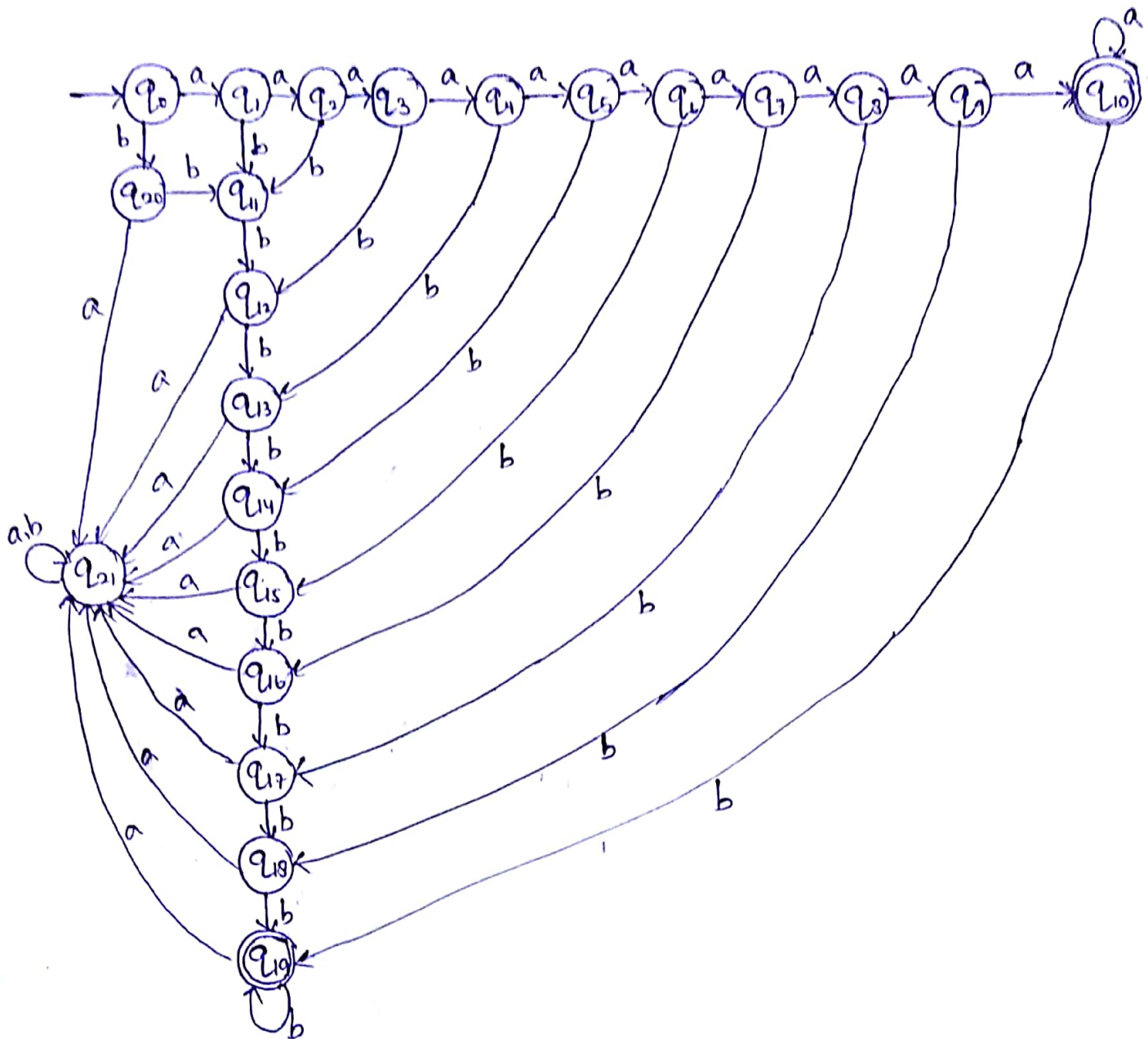
(c) If y contains both 0 's & 1 's : Not possible because of condⁿ (3.)

There is no possible assignment for x, y, z .
Hence L_1 is not regular [contradiction].

1. (b) Apply same process as 1. (a)
take $\phi = a^p b a^p b$

1. (c) take $\phi = a^{p+1} b^p$

2. $L_A = \{ a^i b^j \mid i, j \geq 0 \text{ and } i+j \geq 10 \}$



Since, we can draw the DFA for L_A

$\therefore L_A$ is regular.

$$L_b = \{ a^i b^j \mid i, j \geq 0 \text{ and } i - j \geq 10 \}$$

Assume L_b is regular. Let p be the pumping length and let $s = a^{p+11} b^p$.

Since, $s \in L_b \therefore$ pumping lemma guarantees that above string can be broken into 3 pieces xyz such that

$$(i) \forall i \geq 0 \quad xy^i z \in L_b$$

$$(ii) |y| > 0$$

$$(iii) |xy| \leq p$$

Now, we consider the following cases to prove that the above conditions are not met.

CASE 1: When y ~~belongs~~ contains only a 's

$$\text{Let } x = \epsilon$$

$$\text{and } y = a^p$$

Then, according to pumping lemma

$$xy^i z \in L_b$$

$$\text{i.e., } (a^p)^i a^{11} b^p \in L_b$$

If $i=0$, then resulting string is $a^{11} b^p \notin L_b$

\therefore contradiction arises

CASE 2: When y contains only b 's. This contradicts the third condition of pumping lemma which says that $|xy| \leq p$

\therefore Again not possible

CASE 3: When y contains some a 's and some b 's.

Again not possible because $|xy| \leq p$

Thus, we see in all the possible cases that no such division of L_p in 3 pieces exists which satisfies pumping lemma.

∴ Our assumption was wrong

The given language is NOT REGULAR.

3.
$$L = \{ wcx : w, x \in \{a, b\}^* \}$$

Take $s = a^p c b^p$

Tutorial 3

4: (a) $S \rightarrow AB$
 $A \rightarrow a|aAa|aAb|bAa|bAb$
 $B \rightarrow b|aBa|aBb|bBa|bBb$

(b) $S \rightarrow SaSbS | SbSaS |$
 $SaScS | ScSaS | \epsilon$

(c) $L_3 = \{a^i b^j c^k d^l \mid i+k=j+l, i,j,k,l \geq 0\}$
without loss of generality $j = i+k-l$
 $L_3 = \{a^{l+(i-l)} b^{k+(i-l)} c^k d^l\}$

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow S_1 \\ S_1 &\rightarrow aS_1d \mid S_2 \\ S_2 &\rightarrow S_3S_4 \\ S_3 &\rightarrow aS_3b \mid \epsilon \\ S_4 &\rightarrow bS_4c \mid \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

(d) $L_4 = \{w \# x \mid w^R \text{ is a substring of } x \text{ for } w, x \in \{0,1\}^n\}$

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow TR \\ T &\rightarrow OTOT \mid ITI \mid \#R \\ R &\rightarrow RR \mid 0 \mid 1 \mid \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

(e) $L_5 = \{w \mid w \text{ has twice as } a\text{'s as } b\text{'s}\}$
 $S \rightarrow SaSaSbS \mid SaSbSaS \mid SbSaSaS \mid \epsilon$

$$5(a) \quad S \rightarrow AS | \epsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow 0A1 | A10$$

$$\text{Language } L = \{0^m 1^n, m > 0 \text{ and } n > 0\}$$

$$(b) \quad S \rightarrow A1B$$

$$A \rightarrow 0A | \epsilon$$

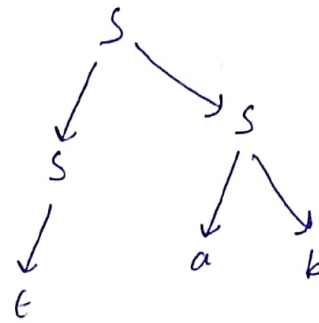
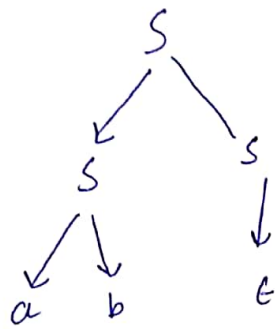
$$B \rightarrow 0B | 1B | \epsilon$$

\approx

$$\text{Language } L = \{0^n 1x \mid x \in \{0,1\}^* \text{ and } n > 0\}$$

6. $G = (\{S\}, \{a, b\}, \{S \rightarrow SS, S \rightarrow ab, S \rightarrow ba, S \rightarrow \epsilon\}, S)$

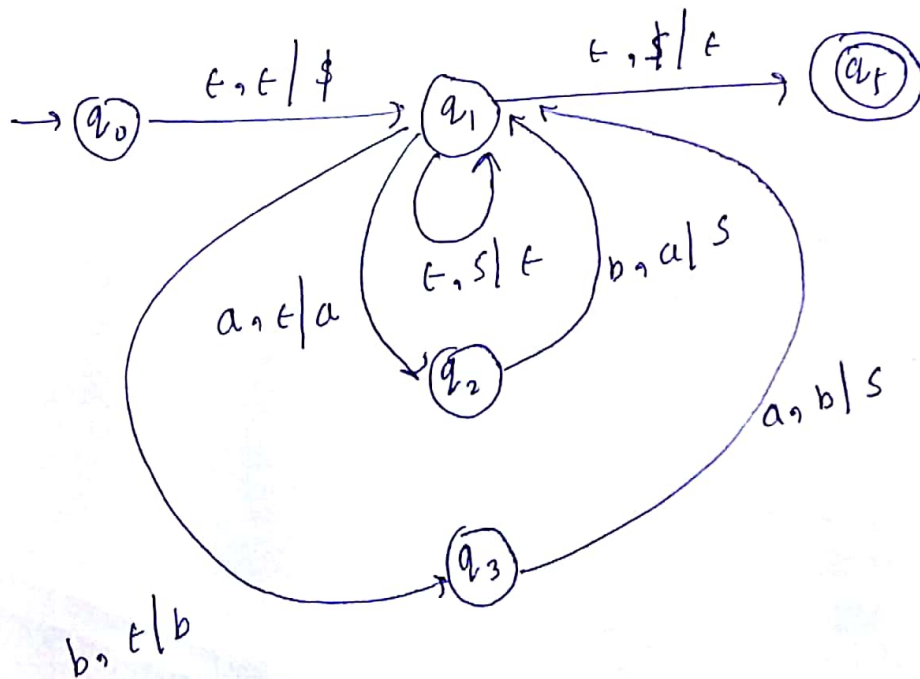
(I.)



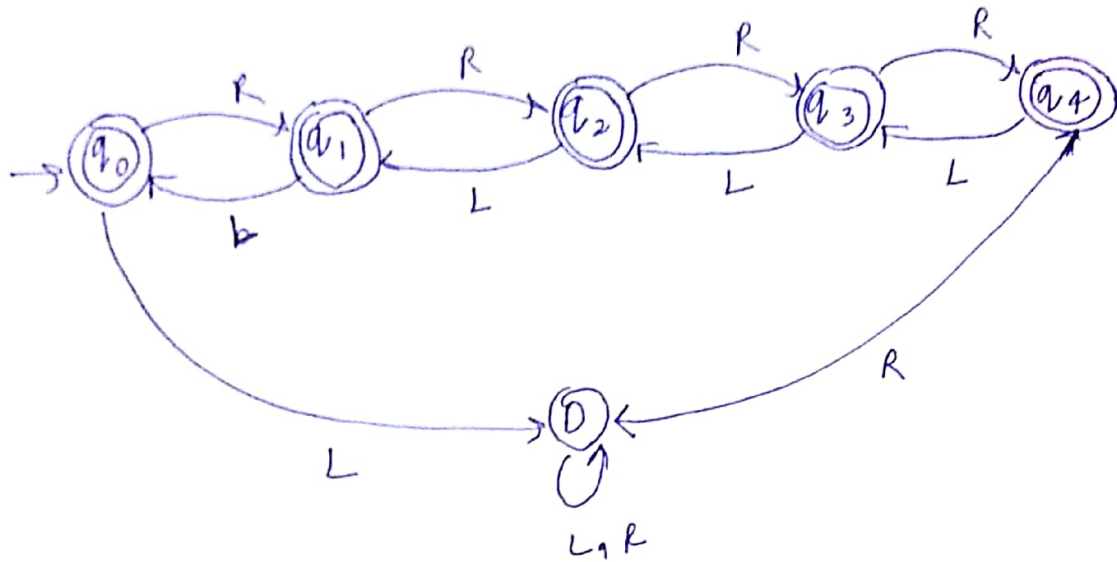
G is ~~an~~ ambiguous as it generates 2 parse trees for string ab . (True)

(II.) $aabb$ can not be generated. (False)

(III.)



7. (a)



(b) $L_T = \{ w \mid w \in \{L, R\}^*, \text{ each prefix in } w \text{ has no. of } R\text{'s} \geq \text{no. of } L\text{'s} \text{ and } w \text{ starts with } R \}$

Take $s = R^p L^p$ and apply pumping lemma

(c) $G_1 = (\{S\}, \{L, R\}, \{S \rightarrow RSLS \mid \epsilon\}, S)$