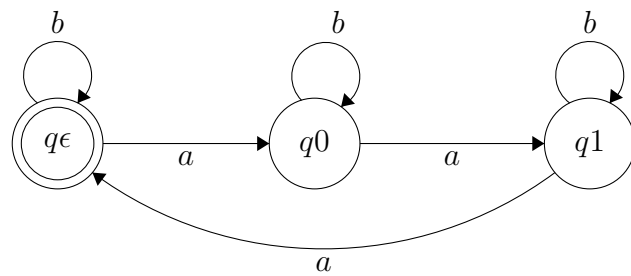


CIS770 Homework 1

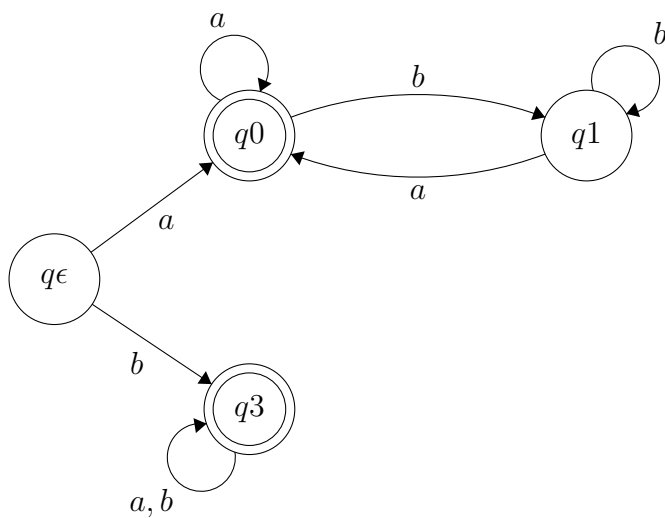
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February 3, 2016

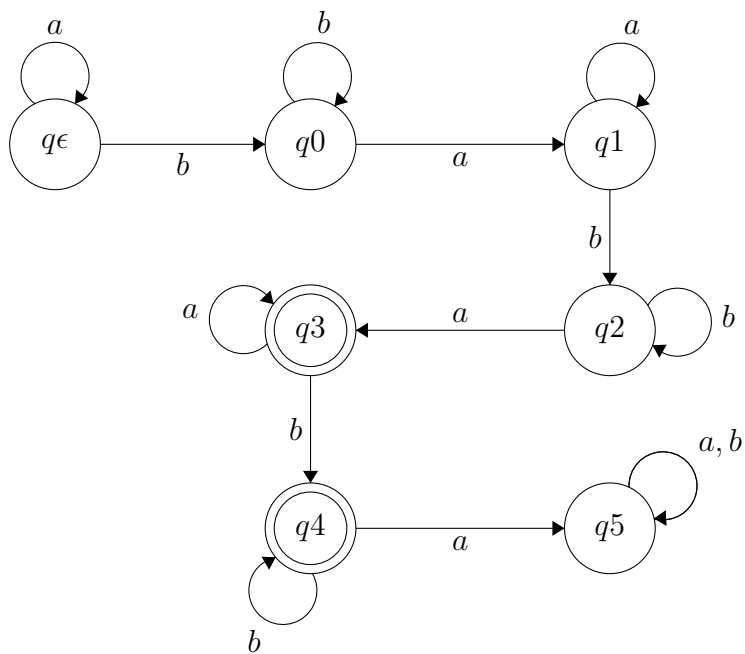
1. Design a DFA for the language $L_{A1} = \{w \in \{a,b\}^* \mid \text{number of } a\text{'s in } w \text{ is not divisible by } 3\}$.



2. Design a DFA for the language $L_{A3} = \{w \in \{a,b\}^* \mid \text{if } w \text{ starts with an } a \text{ then it does not end with a } b\}$.



3. Design a DFA for the language $L_{A4} = \{w \in \{a,b\}^* \mid ba \text{ appears exactly twice as a substring}\}$.



4. Let $A_k \subseteq \{a, b\}^*$ be the collection of strings w where there is a position i in w such that the symbol at position i (in w) is a , and the symbol at position $i + k$ is b . For example, consider A_2 (when $k = 2$). $baab \in A_2$ because the second position ($i = 2$) has an a and the fourth position has b . On the other hand, $bb \notin A_2$ (because there are no a s) and $aba \notin A_2$ (because none of the a s are followed by a b 2 positions away).

4-1. Design a DFA for language A_k . Your formal description (by listing states, transitions, etc. and not drawing the DFA) will depend on the parameter k but should work no matter what k is; see lecture 2, last page for such an example.

$$M_k = (Q, \{a, b\}, \delta, q_0, F)$$

$$\delta(q_\epsilon, a) = q_a$$

$$\delta(q_\epsilon, b) = q_b$$

$$\delta(q_b, a) = q_a$$

$$\delta(q_b, b) = q_b$$

$$\delta(q_a, a) = q_{aw}$$

$$\delta(q_a, b) = q_{aw}$$

$$\text{where } q_{aw} = q_{aw1} \dots q_{awk-1}$$

$$\delta(q_{aw}, a) = q_{aw} \text{ if } |aw| < k-1$$

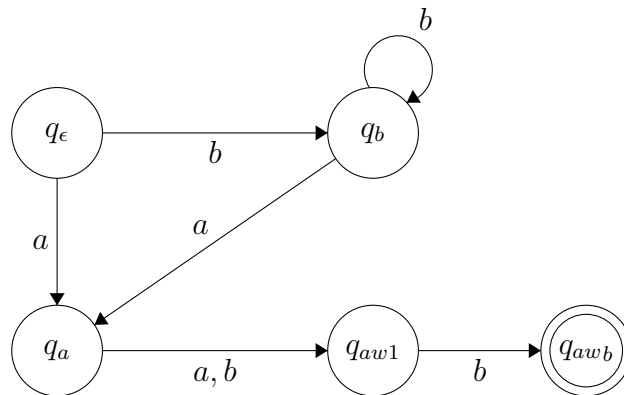
$$\delta(q_{aw}, b) = q_{aw} \text{ if } |aw| < k-1 \text{ otherwise } q_{awb}$$

$$q_0 = q_\epsilon$$

$$F = q_{awb}$$

4-2. Prove that your DFA is correct when $k = 2$.

Below is a DFA for the $K = 2$ case



Assume $i = 3$ and $K = 2$

Base: $w = \epsilon$

Because $|w| = 0$ the word is rejected

Hypothesis:

$w = ba\mathbf{a}bb\mathbf{a}a\mathbf{a}b$

$w_i = a$ noted in bold above

If we choose a position i where $w[i] = a$, it is only necessary to test the substring $w[i]$ to $w[i+k]$. Therefore if $w[i]$ is assumed to be the first character read into the DFA the following transition sequence is followed:

$(q_e, a) = a$

$(q_a, b) = q_{aw1}$

$(q_{aw}, b) = q_{awb}$ because $|aw| = k-1$

Because we reached the finish state following the set transitions, the DFA holds true.