Models of Computation

Tutorial Exercises 1

- 1. The alphabet is $\{0,1\}$. Give DFAs that accept the following languages:
 - (i) The empty set.
 - (ii) The singleton set consisting of the empty string.
 - (iii) All strings except the empty string.
 - (iv) $\{w: w \text{ starts with } 0 \text{ and has odd length, or starts with } 1 \text{ and has even length} \}$
 - (v) $\{w : w \text{ contains at least two 0s and at most one 1}\}$
 - (vi) $\{w: w \text{ contains an even number of 0s, or exactly two 1s}\}$
- 2. Let L_1 and L_2 be regular languages over the alphabet Σ .
 - (i) Using the product construction on DFAs, give a detailed proof that $L_1 \cap L_2$ is regular.
 - (ii) Prove that $L_1 \setminus L_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ w \in L_1 : w \notin L_2 \}$ is regular.
- 3. The alphabet is $\{0,1\}$. Give NFAs with the specified number of states accepting the following languages:
 - (i) The language $\{w: w \text{ ends with } 00\}$ with three states.
 - (ii) The language $\{\epsilon\}$ with one state.
 - (iii) The language { 0 } with two states.
 - (iv) All words that start and end with the same symbol, with four states.
- 4. The alphabet is $\{0, 1, \dots, 9\}$. Give NFAs that accept the following languages:
 - (i) The set of strings such that the final digit has appeared before.
 - (ii) The set of strings such that the final digit has *not* appeared before.
- 5. Design NFAs for the following languages.
 - (i) The set of strings consisting of zero or more a's, followed by zero or more b's, followed by zero or more c's.
 - (ii) The set of strings of 0's and 1's such that at least one of the last ten positions is a 1.
- 6. (i) Let M be an NFA that accepts language L. Does swapping the final and non-final states in M necessarily yield an NFA? Does the new NFA so obtained necessarily accept the complement of L?
 - (ii) Are regular languages closed under complement? Justify your answer.

Tom Melham, Trinity 2009 Adapted from materials by Hanno Nickau and Luke Ong