CPSC 421 - Homework 5

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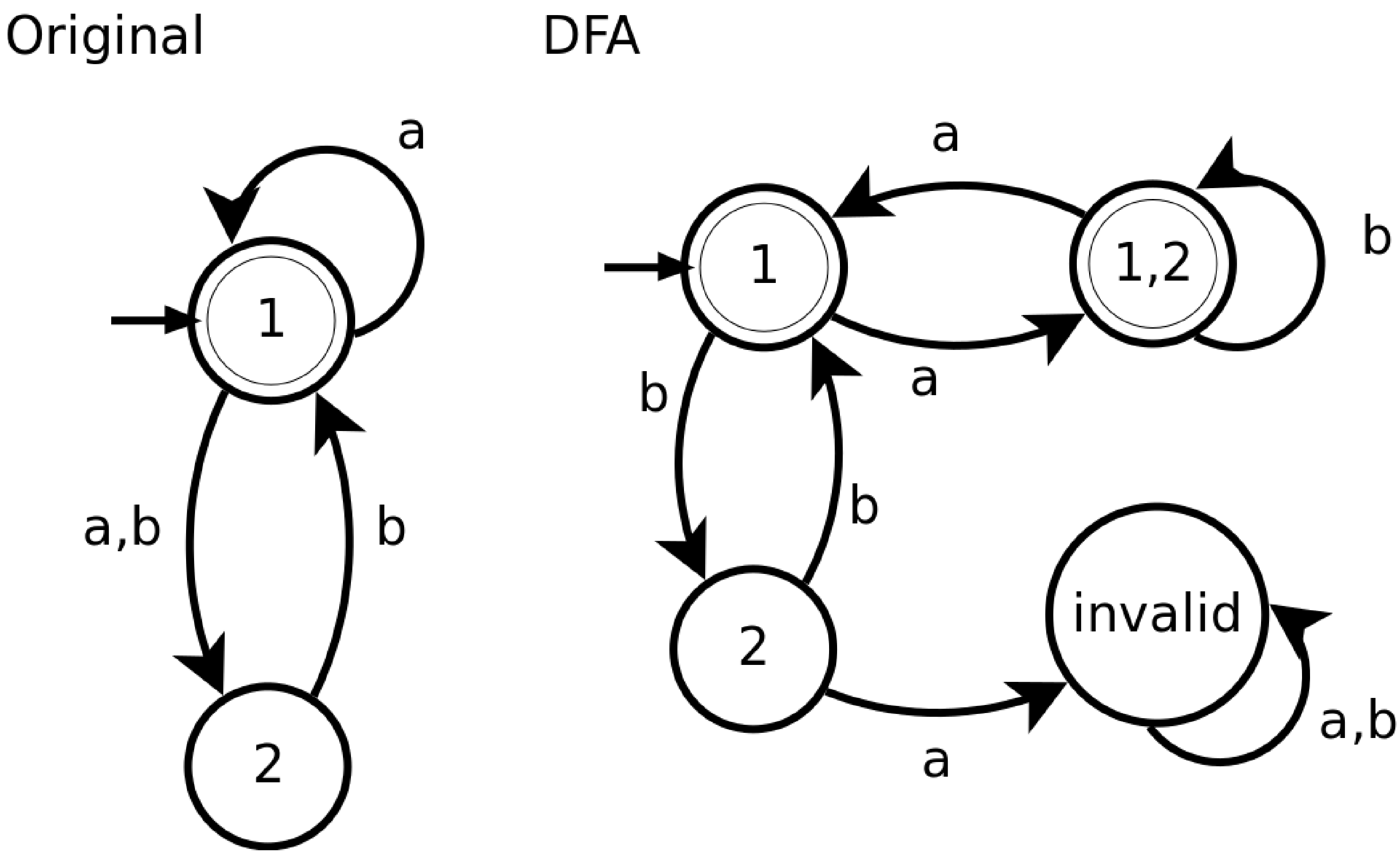
1

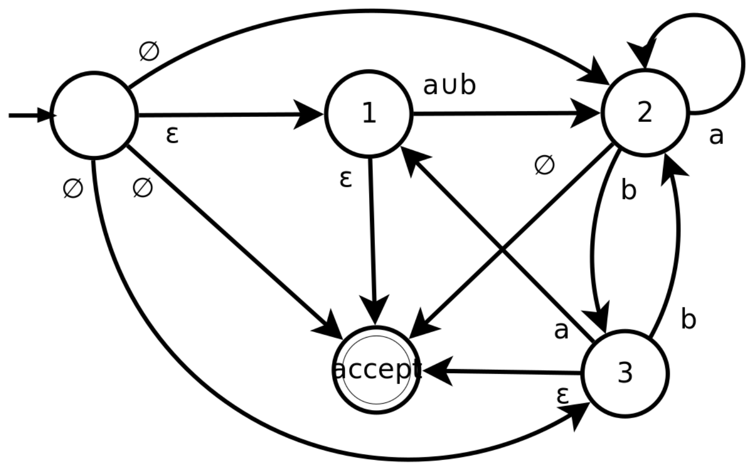
Possible states:

- empty {1}
- a {1, 2}
- b {2}
- aa {1}
- ab {1, 2}
- ba {}
- bb {1}

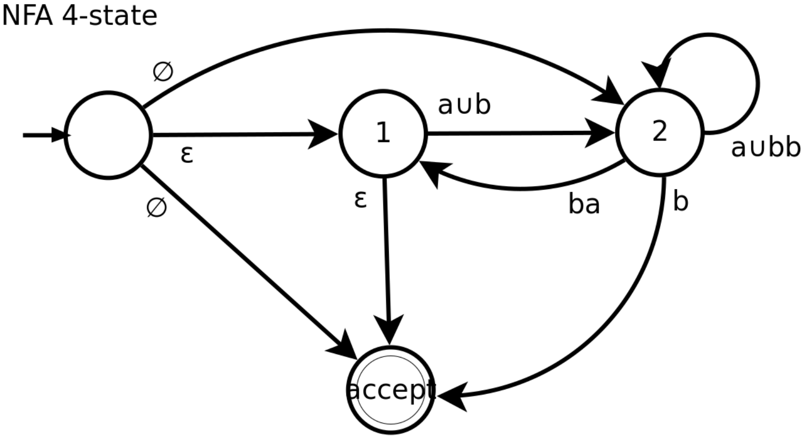


2

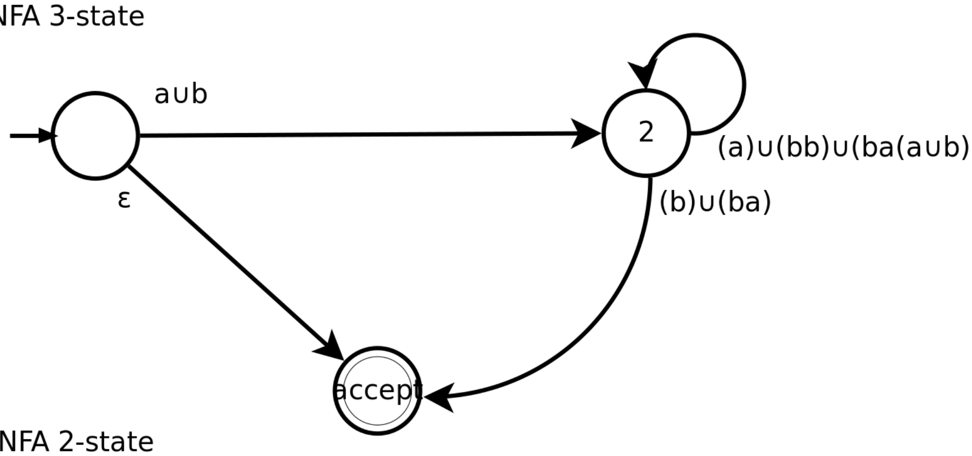
GNFA 5-state



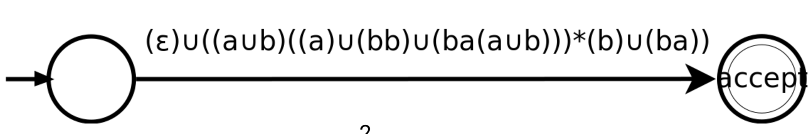
GNFA 4-state



GNFA 3-state



GNFA 2-state



3

3.a

Claim: $\binom{2n}{n} \sim \frac{2^{2n}\gamma}{\sqrt{n}}$.

Proof:

$$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n}(n/e)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned}\binom{2n}{n} &= \frac{(2n)!}{n!(2n-n)!} \\ &= \frac{(2n)!}{n!n!} \\ &\sim \frac{\sqrt{2\pi 2n}(2n/e)^{2n}}{\sqrt{2\pi n}(n/e)^n\sqrt{2\pi n}(n/e)^n} \\ &= \frac{(2n/e)^{2n}}{(n/e)^{2n}\sqrt{\pi n}} \\ &= \frac{2^{2n}}{\sqrt{\pi n}}\end{aligned}$$

This is clearly equal to $\frac{2^{2n}\gamma}{\sqrt{n}}$ where $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{pi}}$.

Thus, $\binom{2n}{n} \sim \frac{2^{2n}\gamma}{\sqrt{n}}$.

3.b

Claim: $\binom{2n+1}{n} \sim \frac{2^{2n+1}\gamma}{\sqrt{n}}$.

Proof:

We know that $\binom{2n}{n} \sim \frac{2^{2n}\gamma}{\sqrt{n}}$. Thus, if we can show that the asymptotic ratio is the same for $\frac{\binom{2n+1}{n}}{\binom{2n}{n}}$ and $\frac{2^{2n+1}\gamma/\sqrt{n}}{2^{2n}\gamma/\sqrt{n}}$, we know will that $\binom{2n+1}{n} \sim \frac{2^{2n+1}\gamma}{\sqrt{n}}$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\binom{2n+1}{n}}{\binom{2n}{n}} &= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(2n+1)!n!n!}{(2n)!n!(2n+1-n)!} \\ &= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(2n+1)!n!}{(2n)!(n+1)!} \\ &= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n+1} \\ &= 2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^{2n+1}\gamma/\sqrt{n}}{2^{2n}\gamma/\sqrt{n}} &= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^{2n+1}}{2^{2n}} \\ &= \lim_{n\to\infty} 2 \\ &= 2\end{aligned}$$

Thus, since the asymptotic ratios are the same, we know that $\binom{2n+1}{n} \sim \frac{2^{2n+1}\gamma}{\sqrt{n}}$ must be proportional.

3.c

$$L = \{s \in \{0,1\}^* | s \text{ has } n \text{ zeros and } m \text{ ones, and } m = n \text{ or } m = n+1\}$$

If a DFA were to exist, it would have a walk counting function $f(l)$ equal to the number of words of length l.

When length l is even, $m = n$ and there are $\binom{2n}{n}$ words. When length l is odd, $m = n+1$ and there are $\binom{2n+1}{n}$ words.

For the even case, we know $\binom{2n}{n}$ is proportional to $\sqrt{2^{2n}}\gamma n^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. This means that $f(l) = \Theta(2^l n^r), r = -\frac{1}{2}$. Since r is not an integer, $f(l)$ must not be a walk count due to Theorem 7.1 from handout 1.

For the odd case, we know $\binom{2n+1}{n}$ is proportional to $\sqrt{2^{2n+1}}\gamma n^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. This means that $f(l) = \Theta(2^l n^r), r = -\frac{1}{2}$. Since r is not an integer, $f(l)$ must not be a walk count due to Theorem 7.1 from handout 1.

Thus, since the function $f(l)$ is not a valid walk count and no DFA can be constructed for the language. Since all regular languages have a corresponding DFA, L must not be a regular language.

4

4.a

Claim: $L = \{1^m | 7 \text{ divides } m\}$ is not recognized by a DFA with fewer than 7 states.

Proof: We can apply the Myhill-Nerode Theorem.

Say that for some $w \in \sum^*, xw \in L, yw \notin L$, then x, y are in different states.

$$L \in \sum^*, x \in \sum^*$$

$$AcceptingFuture(L, x) = \{w \in \sum^*\}$$

$$L = \{1^m | 7 \text{ divides } m\}$$

$$AcceptingFuture(L, \epsilon) = (1^7)^*$$
$$AcceptingFuture(L, 1) = 1^6(1^7)^*$$
$$AcceptingFuture(L, 1^2) = 1^5(1^7)^*$$
$$AcceptingFuture(L, 1^3) = 1^4(1^7)^*$$
$$AcceptingFuture(L, 1^4) = 1^3(1^7)^*$$
$$AcceptingFuture(L, 1^5) = 1^2(1^7)^*$$
$$AcceptingFuture(L, 1^6) = 1(1^7)^*$$

Thus, since there are at least 7 distinct accepting futures, by the Myhill-Nerode Theorem, the DFA representing this language must have at least 7 states.

4.b

Pumping Lemma: Say that L is regular and accepted by a DFA of p states or fewer. Then if $s \in L$ and $|S| \geq p$ we can write $S = xyz$ such that

1. $xz, xyz, xy^2z, xy^3z, \ldots \in L$
2. $y \neq \epsilon$
3. $|xy| \leq p$

Claim: $L = \{1^m | m \text{ is a perfect square}\}$ is not regular.

Proof: Say L is regular and accepted by a DFA of p states.

Now consider $S = 1^p \in L$. Using the pumping lemma, let $s = xyz$ such that 1-3 above hold. Since $S = 1^{2p} = xyz$ and $|xy| \leq p$, we have $x = 1^a, y = 1^b, z = 1^{2p-a-b}$

Thus, $\forall i \in \mathbb{N}$, such that $1^{a+bi}1^{2p-a-b} \in L$.

$1^{2p+b(i-1)}$ cannot be in L since there is no constant b such that $\forall i \in \mathbb{N}, 2p+b(i-1)$ is a perfect square. That would imply perfect squares are separated by a constant factor. Proof by contradiction. L must not be regular.