

1 (a) Equal number of occurrences of ab, ba.

aabb x

aabaaaaa ✓

babb ✓

babaaax

bab✓

babax

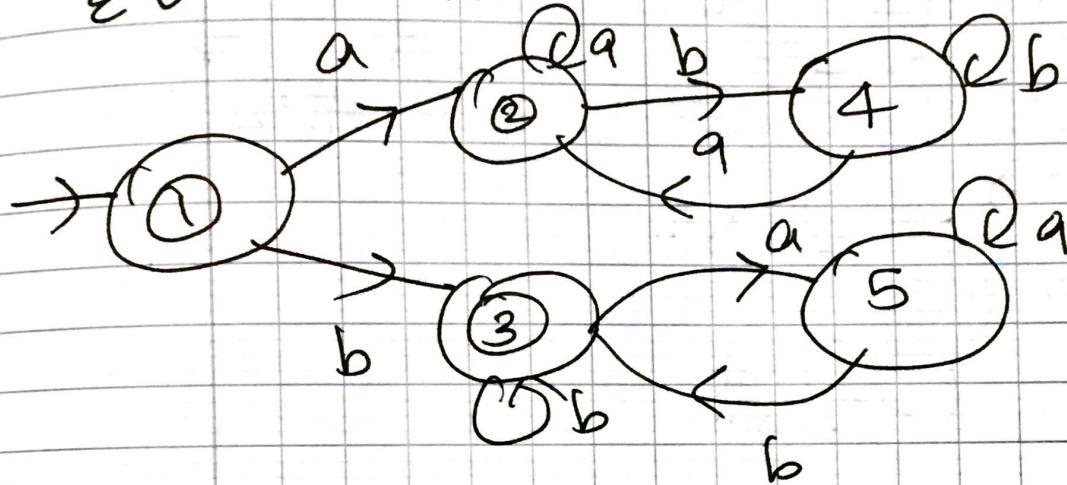
ε ✓

a✓

b✓

a✓

bb✓



FO definability:

$\forall a (a \neq a)$ ✓

$[\exists x (\text{first}(x) \wedge Q_a(x)) \wedge \exists y (\text{last}(y) \wedge Q_a(y))]$

Y

$[\exists x (\text{first}(x) \wedge Q_b(x)) \wedge \exists y (\text{last}(y) \wedge Q_b(y))]$

Q

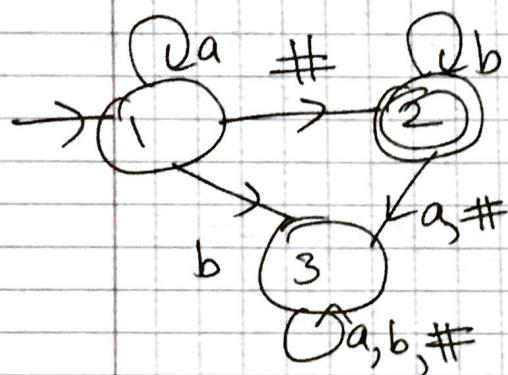
(b) $a \# b \checkmark$

$bb \# a \checkmark$

$\# \checkmark$

$\# b \checkmark$

$a \# \checkmark$



$a \neq b$

FO definability:

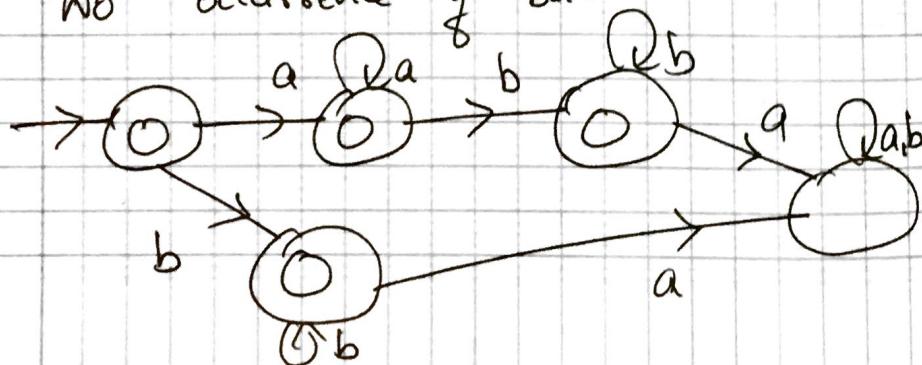
$\rightarrow \exists x \exists y (S(x,y) \wedge Q_b(x) \wedge Q_a(y)).$

FO definability:

$\exists x (Q_{\#}(x) \wedge \forall y (y < x \Rightarrow Q_a(y)))$

$\wedge \forall y (x < y \Rightarrow Q_b(y))$

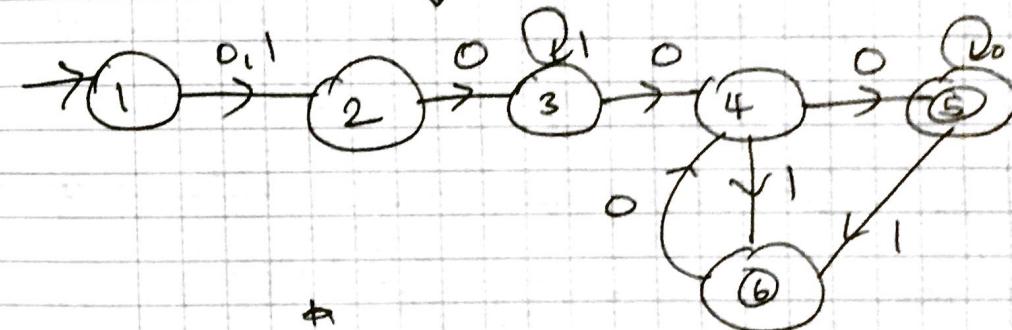
(c) No occurrence of ba .



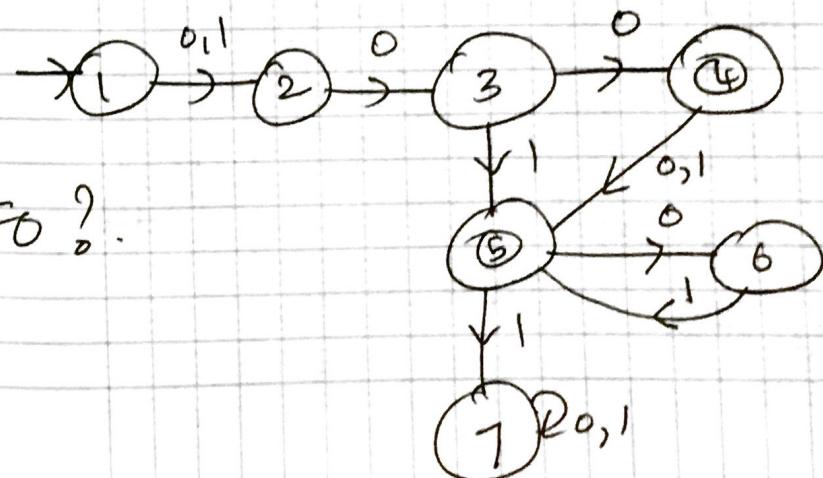
FO?

(d) $-0 \stackrel{+}{\in} 0 -$

i.e. $\Sigma 0 \Sigma 0 \Sigma$ or $\Sigma 0 \Sigma$



FO for $\Sigma 0 \Sigma 0 \Sigma$ or $\Sigma 0 \Sigma$?



3.

language accepted

$$(ba^*aa^*bb)^*$$

$\text{ba}^*\underline{\text{bb}}\text{ba}^*\underline{\text{bb}}\text{ba}^*$

$\underline{\text{bbb}}$

$$\exists a (\text{first}(a) \wedge \text{last}(a) \wedge Q_b(a)) \quad b.$$

v

$$\exists a (\text{first}(a) \wedge Q_b(a) \wedge \exists y (\epsilon(a, y) \wedge Q_b(y)))$$

$$\wedge \forall z (Q_a(z) \Rightarrow \exists z_1 (\epsilon(z, z_1) \wedge Q_a(z_1)))$$

$$\text{b} \quad v \quad \exists z_2 (\cancel{\epsilon} \epsilon(z_1, z_2) \wedge Q_b(z_2) \wedge \exists z_3 (\epsilon(z_2, z_3) \wedge Q_b(z_3))) \wedge$$

$$\exists z_4 (Q_b(z_4) \wedge (\text{last}(z_4) \Rightarrow \cancel{\exists z_5} \exists z_5 (\epsilon(z_4, z_5) \wedge Q_a(z_5))))$$

Idea: When you see an ' a ', the

next can be an ' b ' (there will always be a next). If the next is not an ' a ',

then the next is a ' b '. This ' b ' has a successor. This b also has a

$\exists z_3$

$\exists z_4$

$\exists z_4$

' b ' successor. Now if this is the last

$\exists z_4$

position done. Else, this $\exists z_4$ has

an ' a ' successor $\exists z_5$. To $\exists z_5$, your

$\forall z (Q_a(z) \Rightarrow \dots)$ will again apply.

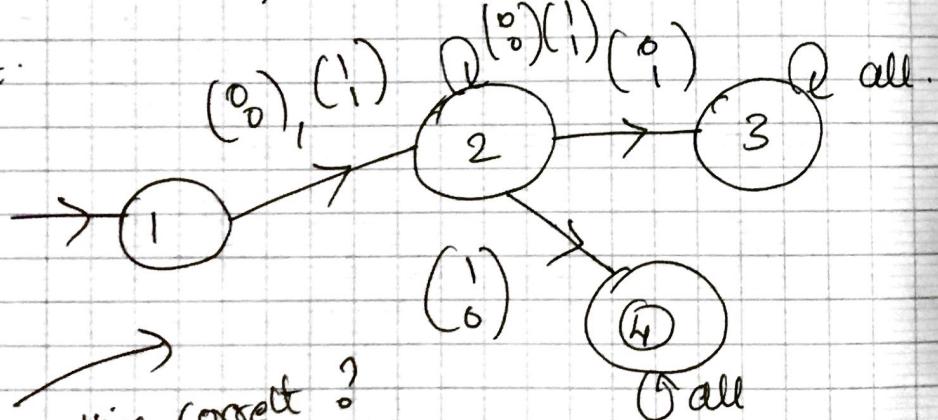
(e) Is 1001 in the language? Yes.
0100

Is 1010 in the language? No.
1100

When you read 1 in upper row,
you can read 0,1 in lower row.

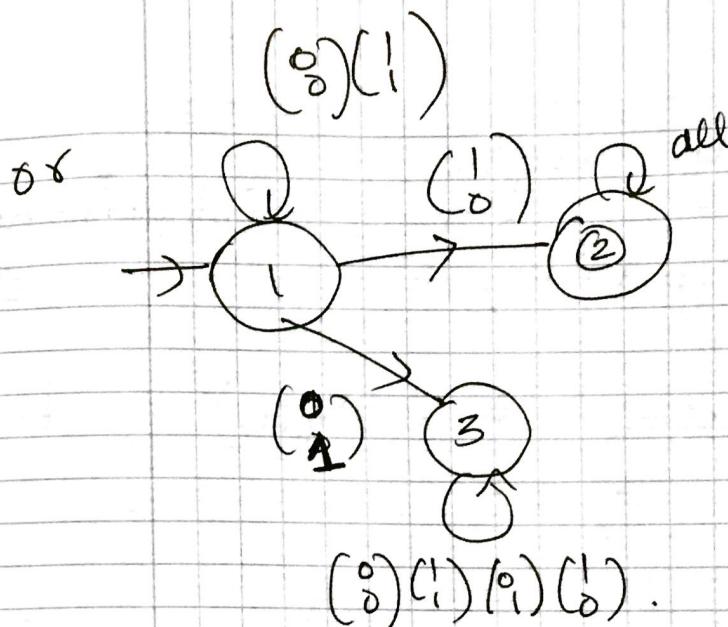
When you read 0 in upper row, you
can only read 0 in lower row if at
all positions before you have only read
0 or 1. If you have read

1 somewhere, then read whatever after
that.



Is this correct?

Is this a DFA?



To definability?

$$\exists \alpha (Q_{(0)}(\alpha) \wedge \forall y (y \subset \alpha \Rightarrow (Q_{(0)}^{(0)} \vee Q_{(1)}^{(1)}) \wedge \dots))$$

Q.

$$(1) \forall x (x \neq x)$$

(2) ~~mburnma un.~~ $\subseteq b^* a^* a^*$

a Typo: $\forall x (ax \& xy \rightarrow Q_a(x))$

(3) walat

(4) $(ab)^*$