

5.1

5.1  $EQ_{CFG} = \{ \langle G, H \rangle \mid G \text{ and } H \text{ are CFGs and } L(G) = L(H) \}$   
Let  $M$  be a TM that decides  $EQ_{CFG}$  and  $S$  decides  $ALL_{CFG}$ .  
Then  $S =$  "On input  $\langle G \rangle$  where  $G$  is a CFG:  
1. Run  $M$  input on  $\langle G, H \rangle$   
2. if  $M$  accepts,  $S$  accepts, else if  $M$  rejects  $S$  rejects.  
TM  $M$  decides if  $L(G) = L(H)$ , but  $L(H) = \Sigma^*$   
which means  $S$  decides  $ALL_{CFG}$  and since  $ALL_{CFG}$  is undecidable,  $EQ_{CFG}$  must also be undecidable.

5.4

5.4  $A \subseteq B$  while  $B$  is a regular language does not imply that  $A$  has to be a regular language it just implies that the set of  $A$  is in an injective relationship with  $B$  or it is onto meaning every element of  $B$  there exists at least 1 element of  $A$  such that  $f(A) = B$ . This has nothing to do with having to be a regular language,  $A$  could just be a subset of the regular language  $B$ .