## CS 374 Spring 2016

Home Work Number: 3

Problem number: 1

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## Problem 1

$$h(w) \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \varepsilon & if \ w = \varepsilon \\ 01 & if \ w = a \\ 10 & if \ w = b \\ h(a)h(u) & if \ w = au, where \ a\varepsilon \Sigma \ and \ u\varepsilon \Sigma^* \end{array} \right.$$

1.)

**a.**)

$$h^{-1}(\{0101\}) = \{aa\}$$

$$h^{-1}(\{00\})=\{\}$$

$$h^{-1}(\{001\}) = \{\}$$

$$h^{-1}(\{1001\}) = \{ba\}$$

b.)

$$L = \mathbb{L}((00+1)^*)$$

$$h^{-1}(L) = \{ba\}^*$$

$$h(h^{-1}(L)) = \{1001\}^*$$

2.)

**Definition**  $DFA_M$  &  $DFA_N$ 

(I)

$$DFA_M = (Q, \Delta, \delta, s, A)$$

$$DFA_N = (Q', \Sigma, \delta', s', A')$$

where,

$$Q' = Q$$

$$s' = s$$

$$A' = A$$

$$\delta'(q, a) = \delta_M^*(q, h(a))$$

a.)

$$\forall w \in \Sigma^*, \ \delta_N^*(s', w) = \delta_M^*(s, h(w)) \tag{II}$$

**b.)** Inductive proof of statment (I):

BaseCases:

$$w = \varepsilon$$

$$\delta_N^*(s', w) = \delta_N^*(s', \varepsilon)$$

$$= \delta_N^*(s, \varepsilon) \qquad \text{by definition (I)}$$

$$= \delta_M^*(s, h(\varepsilon)) \qquad \text{by definition (I)}$$

$$= \delta_M^*(s, h(w)) \qquad (1)$$

w = a, where  $a \in \Sigma$ 

$$\delta_N^*(s', w) = \delta_N^*(s', a)$$

$$= \delta_N^*(s, a) \qquad \text{by definition (I)}$$

$$= \delta_M^*(s, h(a)) \qquad \text{by definition (I)}$$

$$= \delta_M^*(s, h(w)) \qquad (2)$$

Suppose that for all w, where |w| < n statement (I) holds. Let w be a string such that |w| = n and w = au, where  $a \in \Sigma^{n-1}$  and  $u \in \Sigma$ Then...

$$\begin{split} \delta_N^*(s',w) &= \delta_N^*(s',au) \\ &= \delta_N^*(\delta_N^*(s',a),u) & \text{by definition (I)} \\ &= \delta_N^*(\delta_M^*(s,h(a)),u) & \text{by the Inductive Hypothesis} \\ &= \delta_M^*(\delta_M^*(s,a),h(u)) & \text{by definition (I)} \\ &= \delta_M^*(s,h(au)) \\ &= \delta_M^*(s,h(w)) \end{split}$$

c.) Note that  $L_M = L$ 

 $\delta_N^*(s',w) = \delta_M^*(s,h(w)) \qquad \text{As proven by induction}$  Then...

$$\Rightarrow L_M \supseteq h(L_N)$$
  

$$\Rightarrow h^{-1}(L_M) = \{ w \in \Sigma^* \mid h(w) \in L_M \} = L_N$$
(4)