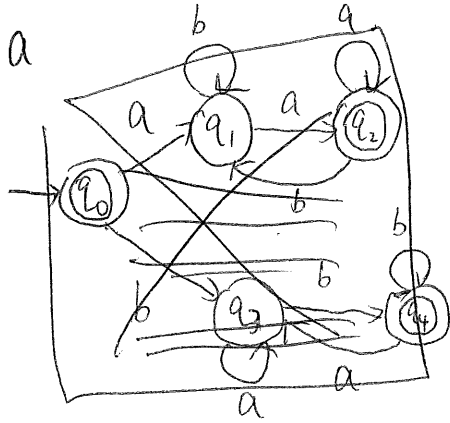


1. a



See page 5

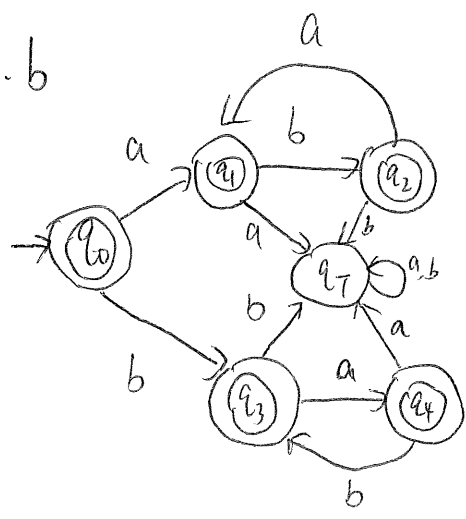
$$a(a+b)^*a + b(a+b)^*b + \epsilon + a + b$$

$$S \rightarrow aA | bB | \epsilon | a | b$$

$$A \rightarrow aA | bA | a$$

$$B \rightarrow aB | bB | b$$

1. b



$$(ab)^*(a+\epsilon) + (ba)^*(b+\epsilon)$$

~~$$S \rightarrow aA | bB | \epsilon | a | b$$~~

$$S \rightarrow aA | bB | \epsilon$$

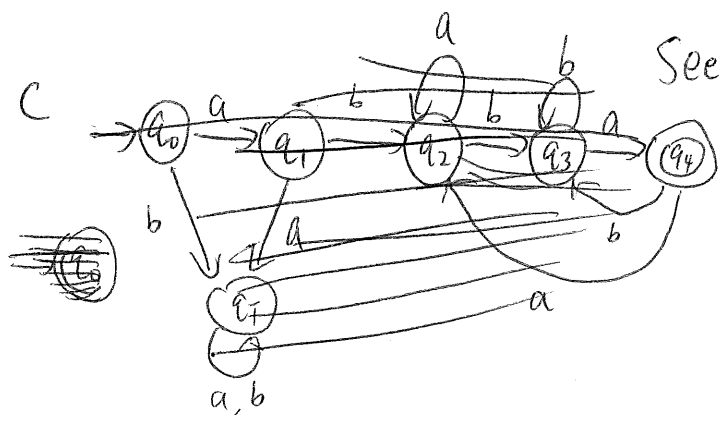
$$A \rightarrow bC | \epsilon$$

$$C \rightarrow aA | \epsilon$$

$$B \rightarrow aD | \epsilon$$

$$D \rightarrow bB | \epsilon$$

1. c



See page 5

$$ab(a+b)^*ba$$

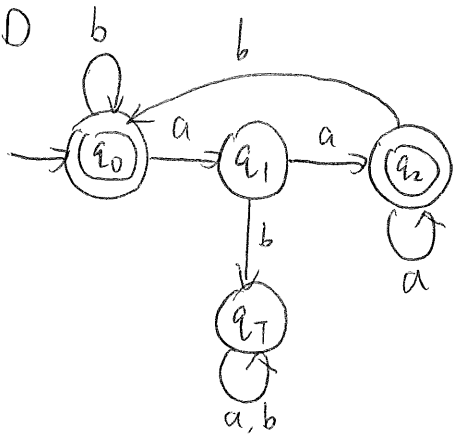
$$S \rightarrow aA$$

$$A \rightarrow bB$$

$$B \rightarrow aA | bB | bC$$

$$C \rightarrow a$$

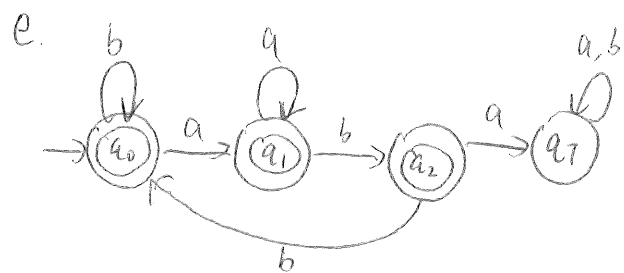
1. d



$$(b^*aaa^*b^*)^*$$

$$S \rightarrow bS | aA | \epsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow \epsilon | aS$$



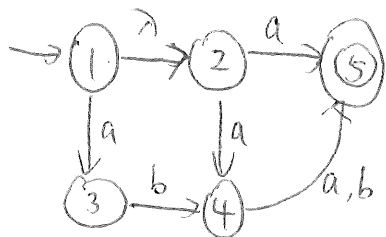
$$b^*(a + aa^*bb^*)^*b^*$$

$$q_0 \rightarrow bq_0 / aq_1 / \epsilon$$

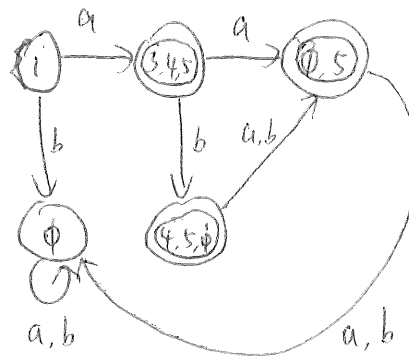
$$q_1 \rightarrow aq_1 / bq_2 / \epsilon$$

$$q_2 \rightarrow bq_0 / \epsilon$$

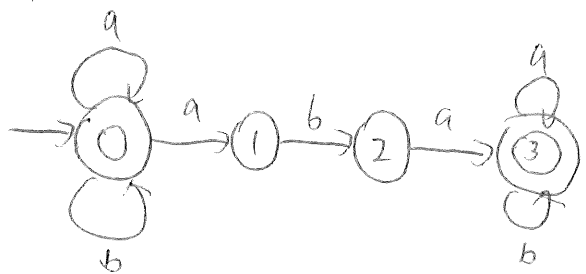
2. a



	a	b
{1}	{3,4,5}	{ϕ}
{3,4,5}	{ϕ,5}	{4,5,ϕ}
{ϕ}	{ϕ}	{ϕ}
{ϕ,5}	{ϕ}	{ϕ}
{4,5,ϕ}	{ϕ,5}	{ϕ,5}



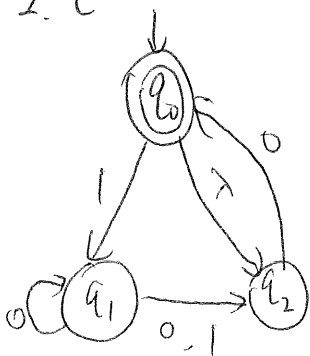
2. b



	a	b
{0}	{0,1}	{0}
{0,1}	{0,1,ϕ}	{0,2}
{0,1,ϕ}	{0,1,ϕ}	{0,2,ϕ}
{0,2}	{0,1,3}	{0,ϕ}
{0,2,ϕ}	{0,1,3,ϕ}	{0,ϕ}
<u>{0,1,3}</u>	<u>{0,1,3,ϕ}</u>	<u>{0,2,3}</u>
{0,ϕ}	{0,1,ϕ}	{0,ϕ}
<u>{0,1,3,ϕ}</u>	<u>{0,1,3,ϕ}</u>	<u>{0,2,3,ϕ}</u>
<u>{0,2,3}</u>	<u>{0,1,3}</u>	<u>{0,3,ϕ}</u>
<u>{0,1,3,ϕ}</u>	<u>{0,1,3,ϕ}</u>	<u>{0,3,ϕ}</u>

	a	b
<u>{0,3,ϕ}</u>	<u>{0,1,3,ϕ}</u>	<u>{0,3,ϕ}</u>

2. c



	0	1
$\{q_0\}$	$\{\phi, q_0\}$	$\{q_1, \phi\}$
$\{q_0, \phi\}$	$\{q_0, \phi\}$	$\{q_1, \phi\}$
$\{q_1, \phi\}$	$\{q_1, q_2, \phi\}$	$\{q_2, \phi\}$
$\{q_1, q_2, \phi\}$	$\{q_1, q_2, q_0, \phi\}$	$\{q_2, \phi\}$
$\{q_2, \phi\}$	$\{q_0, \phi\}$	$\{\phi\}$
$\{q_1, q_2, q_0, \phi\}$	$\{q_1, q_2, q_0, \phi\}$	$\{q_2, \phi, q_1\}$
$\{\phi\}$	$\{\phi\}$	$\{\phi\}$

3. a Assume L is regular

1. Let $p=k$

2. Let $w = a^k b^{2k} \in L$

3. $w = xyz$,

a. Let $x = a^{k-m-n}$, $y = a^m$, $z = a^n b^{2k}$, $m > 0, n > 0$

Let $i=2$, $xy^2z = a^{k-m-n} \cdot a^{2m} \cdot a^n b^{2k} = a^{k+m} b^{2k} \notin L$, contradiction

b. Let $x = a^{k-m}$, $y = a^m$, $z = b^{2k}$, $m > 0$

Let $i=2$, $xy^2z = a^{k-m} a^{2m} b^{2k} = a^{k+m} b^{2k} \notin L$ contradiction.

3. b. Assume L is regular

1. Let $p=k$

~~2. Let $w = a^k b^{2k} \in L$~~

2. Let $w = a^k b^{k+2} \in L$

3. $w = xyz$ a. Let $x = a^{k-m-n}$, $y = a^m$, $z = a^n b^{k+2}$, $m, n > 0$,

Let $i=2$, $xy^2z = a^{k+m} b^{k+2} \notin L$

b. Let $x = a^{k-m}$, $y = a^m$, $z = b^{k+2}$, $m > 0$, Let $i=2$, $xy^2z = a^{k+m} b^{k+2} \notin L$

3. c.

$$L = a^* b^*, \text{ regular.}$$

3. d.

Assume L is regular.

1. Let $p = k$.

2. Let $w = a^k b^{2k}$,

3. Same as 3a.

3. e. Assume L is regular

1. Let $p = k$,

2. Let $w = a^k b^k a^k b^k$

~~3. Same as proving $a^k b^k$ not regular.~~

~~2. Let $w = xyz$,~~

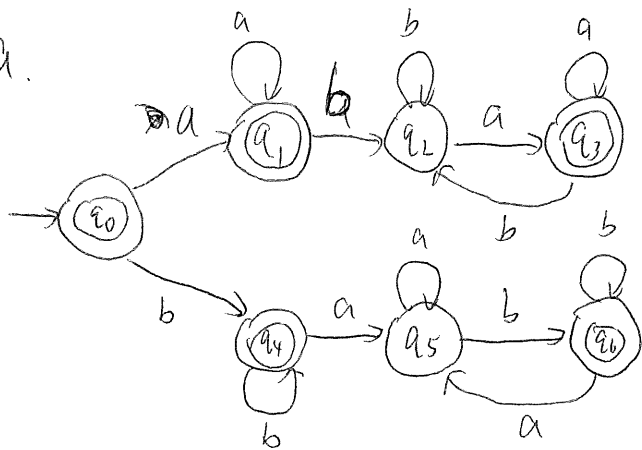
3. a. Let $w = xyz$, $x = a^{k-m-n}$, $y = a^m$, $z = a^n b^k a^k b^k$

Let $i=2$, $xy^2z = a^{k+m} b^k a^k b^k$, because first a^{k+m} is no longer the same length as a^k , $xy^2z \notin L$

b. Let $x = a^{k-m}$, $y = a^m$, $z = b^k a^k b^k$

Let $i=2$, $xy^2z = a^{k+m} b^k a^k b^k \notin L$

1. a.



1. c.

