

# HW1CSE105W24: Homework assignment 1

CSE105W24

Due: January 18th at 5pm (no penalty late submission until 8am next morning), via Gradescope

## In this assignment,

You will practice reading and applying the definitions of alphabets, strings, languages, Kleene star, and regular expressions. You will use regular expressions and relate them to languages and finite automata. You will use precise notation to formally define the state diagram of finite automata, and you will use clear English to describe computations of finite automata informally.

**Resources:** To review the topics for this assignment, see the class material from Week 1. We will post frequently asked questions and our answers to them in a pinned Piazza post.

**Reading and extra practice problems:** Sipser Section 0, 1.3, 1.1. Chapter 1 exercises 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.18, 1.23.

**For all HW assignments:** Weekly homework may be done individually or in groups of up to 3 students. You may switch HW partners for different HW assignments. Please ensure your name(s) and PID(s) are clearly visible on the first page of your homework submission and then upload the PDF to Gradescope. If working in a group, submit only one submission per group: one partner uploads the submission through their Gradescope account and then adds the other group member(s) to the Gradescope submission by selecting their name(s) in the “Add Group Members” dialog box. You will need to re-add your group member(s) every time you resubmit a new version of your assignment. Each homework question will be graded either for correctness (including clear and precise explanations and justifications of all answers) or fair effort completeness. You may only collaborate on “graded for correctness” questions with CSE 105 students in your group; if your group has questions about a problem, you may ask in drop-in help hours or post a private post (visible only to the Instructors) on Piazza.

All submitted homework for this class must be typed. You can use a word processing editor if you like (Microsoft Word, Open Office, Notepad, Vim, Google Docs, etc.) but you might find it useful to take this opportunity to learn LaTeX. LaTeX is a markup language used widely in computer science and mathematics. The homework assignments are typed using LaTeX and you can use the source files as templates for typesetting your solutions. To generate state diagrams of

machines, we recommend using Flap.js or JFLAP. Photographs of clearly hand-drawn diagrams may also be used. We recommend that you submit early drafts to Gradescope so that in case of any technical difficulties, at least some of your work is present. You may update your submission as many times as you'd like up to the deadline.

## Integrity reminders

- Problems should be solved together, not divided up between the partners. The homework is designed to give you practice with the main concepts and techniques of the course, while getting to know and learn from your classmates.
- You may not collaborate on homework questions graded for correctness with anyone other than your group members. You may ask questions about the homework in office hours (of the instructor, TAs, and/or tutors) and on Piazza (as private notes viewable only to the Instructors). You *cannot* use any online resources about the course content other than the class material from this quarter – this is primarily to ensure that we all use consistent notation and definitions (aligned with the textbook) and also to protect the learning experience you will have when the ‘aha’ moments of solving the problem authentically happen.
- Do not share written solutions or partial solutions for homework with other students in the class who are not in your group. Doing so would dilute their learning experience and detract from their success in the class.

You will submit this assignment via Gradescope (<https://www.gradescope.com>) in the assignment called “hw1CSE105W24”.

## Assigned questions

1. (*Graded for completeness*)<sup>1</sup> **Finding examples and edge cases** (12 points):

With  $\Sigma_1 = \{0, 1\}$  and  $\Sigma_2 = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z\}$  and  $\Gamma = \{0, 1, x, y, z\}$

- (a) Give an example of the shortest string over  $\Sigma_1$  that is meaningful to you in some way, and explain why it's meaningful to you.
- (b) List all examples of strings of length 1 over  $\Sigma_2$  and explain why your list is exhaustive.
- (c) Calculate the number of distinct strings of length 3 over  $\Gamma$  and explain your calculation.
- (d) With the ordering  $x < y < z < 0 < 1$ , list the first ten strings over  $\Gamma$  in string order.

---

<sup>1</sup>This means you will get full credit so long as your submission demonstrates honest effort to answer the question. You will not be penalized for incorrect answers. To demonstrate your honest effort in answering the question, we expect you to include your attempt to answer *each* part of the question. If you get stuck with your attempt, you can still demonstrate your effort by explaining where you got stuck and what you did to try to get unstuck.

- (e) Give an example of a finite set that is a language over  $\Sigma_1$  and over  $\Sigma_2$  and over  $\Gamma$ , or explain why there is no such set.
- (f) Give an example of an infinite set that is a language over  $\Sigma_1$  and over  $\Gamma$ , or explain why there is no such set.

2. (*Graded for completeness*) **Regular expressions** (10 points):

- (a) Give three regular expressions that all describe the set of all strings over  $\{a, b\}$  that have even length. Ungraded bonus challenge: Make the expressions as different as possible!
- (b) A friend tells you that each regular expression that has a Kleene star (  $*$  ) describes an infinite language. Are they right? Either help them justify their claim or give a counterexample to disprove it and then fix the formula.

3. (*Graded for correctness*) <sup>2</sup> **Functions over languages** (15 points):

For languages  $L_1, L_2$  over the alphabet  $\Sigma_1 = \{0, 1\}$ , we have the associated sets of strings

$$\text{SUBSTRING}(L_1) = \{w \in \Sigma_1^* \mid \text{there exist } a, b \in \Sigma_1^* \text{ such that } awb \in L_1\}$$

and

$$L_1 \circ L_2 = \{w \in \Sigma_1^* \mid w = uv \text{ for some strings } u \in L_1 \text{ and } v \in L_2\}$$

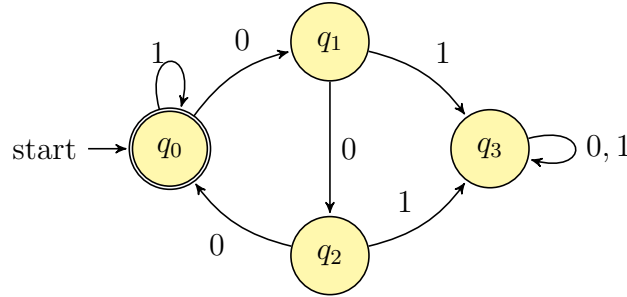
- (a) Specify an example language  $A$  over  $\Sigma_1$  such that  $A \neq \emptyset$  and yet  $\text{SUBSTRING}(A) = \emptyset$ , or explain why there is no such example. A complete solution will include either (1) a precise and clear description of your example language  $A$  and a precise and clear description of the result of computing  $\text{SUBSTRING}(A)$  using relevant definitions to justify this description and to justify the set equality with  $\emptyset$ , or (2) a sufficiently general and correct argument why there is no such example, referring back to the relevant definitions.
- (b) Specify example languages  $B, C$  over  $\Sigma_1$  such that  $B \neq \Sigma_1^*$  and  $C \neq \Sigma_1^*$  and yet  $B \circ C = \Sigma_1^*$ , or explain why there are no such examples. A complete solution will include either (1) a precise and clear description of your example languages  $B, C$  and a precise and clear description of the result of computing  $B \circ C$  using relevant definitions to justify this description and to justify the set equality with  $\Sigma_1^*$ , or (2) a sufficiently general and correct argument why there is no such example, referring back to the relevant definitions.
- (c) Specify example **finite** languages  $L_1, L_2$  over  $\Sigma_1$  such that  $L_1 \circ L_2 \neq L_1$  but  $|L_1 \circ L_2| = |L_1|$ , or explain why there are no such examples. A complete solution will include either (1) a precise and clear description of your example languages  $L_1, L_2$  and a precise and clear description of the result of computing  $L_1 \circ L_2$  using relevant definitions to justify this description and to justify the cardinality claims and set (in)equality claims, or (2) a sufficiently general and correct argument why there is no such example, referring back to the relevant definitions.

---

<sup>2</sup>This means your solution will be evaluated not only on the correctness of your answers, but on your ability to present your ideas clearly and logically. You should explain how you arrived at your conclusions, using mathematically sound reasoning. Whether you use formal proof techniques or write a more informal argument for why something is true, your answers should always be well-supported. Your goal should be to convince the reader that your results and methods are sound.

4. (Graded for correctness) **Finite automata** (13 points):

Consider the finite automaton  $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  whose state diagram is depicted below



where  $Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$ ,  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$ , and  $F = \{q_0\}$ , and  $\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$  is specified by the look-up table

	0	1
$q_0$	$q_1$	$q_0$
$q_1$	$q_2$	$q_3$
$q_2$	$q_0$	$q_3$
$q_3$	$q_3$	$q_3$

- (a) A friend tries to summarize the transition function with the formula

$$\delta(q_i, x) = \begin{cases} q_0 & \text{when } i = 0 \text{ and } x = 1 \\ q_3 & \text{when } 0 < i \leq 3 \text{ and } x = 1 \\ q_j & \text{when } j = (i + 1) \bmod 3 \text{ and } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Are they right? Either help them justify their claim or give a counterexample to disprove it. (Note: the original released homework had some extra words at the end of the sentence - sorry!)

- (b) Give a regular expression  $R$  so that  $L(R)$  is the language recognized by this finite automaton. Justify your answer by referring to the definition of the semantics of regular expressions and computations of finite automata. Include an explanation for why each string in  $L(R)$  is accepted by the finite automaton *and* for why each string not in  $L(R)$  is rejected by the finite automaton.
- (c) Keeping the same set of states  $Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3\}$ , alphabet  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$ , same start state  $q_0$ , and same transition function  $\delta$ , choose a new set of accepting states  $F_{new}$  so that the new finite automaton that results accepts at least one string that the original one rejected **and** rejects at least one string that the original one accepted, or explain why there is no such choice of  $F_{new}$ . A complete solution will include either (1) a precise and clear description of your choice of  $F_{new}$  and a precise and clear the two example strings using relevant definitions to justify them, or (2) a sufficiently general and correct argument why there is no such example, referring back to the relevant definitions.

ProjectCSE105W24: Project Due February 22 at 5pm (no penalty late submission until 8am next day)

The CSE 105 project is designed for you to go deeper and extend your work on assignments and to explore an application of your choosing. The project is an individual assignment and has two tasks:

Task 1: Implementing the construction that converts NFA to DFA, and

Task 2: Illustrating the theorem that every regular language is decidable

**What resources can you use?** This project must be completed individually, without any help from other people, including the course staff (other than logistics support if you get stuck with screencast). You can use any of this quarter's CSE 105 offering (notes, readings, class videos, homework feedback). Tools for drawing state diagrams (like Flap.js and JFLAP) can be used to help draw the diagrams in the project too. These resources should be more than enough. If you are struggling to get started and want to look elsewhere online, you must acknowledge this by listing and citing any resources you consult (even if you do not explicitly quote them), including any large-language model style resources. Link directly to them and include the name of the author / video creator, any search strings or prompts you used, and the reason you consulted this reference.

The work you submit for the project needs to be your own. Again, you shouldn't need to look anywhere other than this quarter's material and doing so may result in definitions or notations that conflict with our norms in this class so think carefully before you go down this path.

If you get stuck on any part of the project, we encourage you to focus on communicating what you think the question might mean, including bringing an example from class or homework you think might be relevant, and include any submission any aspect where you're unsure. Clear communication about these theoretical ideas and their applications is one of the main goals of the project.

**Submitting the project** You will submit a PDF plus a video file for the first task and a PDF for the second task. All file submissions will be in Gradescope.

**Task 1: Implementing a construction** Nondeterminism is a useful theoretical concept because it can make designs simpler and more modular. However, our actual devices are deterministic. In this part of the project, you'll choose a language that can be represented using nondeterminism in some interesting way, then illustrate the construction that converts NFA to DFA for this example.

Specifically:

1. Choose an alphabet  $\Sigma$  for this entire first task of the project.
2. Write a program in Java, Python, JavaScript, C++ , or another programming language of your choosing that takes as input a representation of an NFA over this alphabet and outputs a representation of a DFA over this alphabet that recognizes the same language. You get to choose the way NFA and DFA are represented, so long as it is general enough to represent any NFA and any DFA over this alphabet. For simplicity: you can restrict your attention to NFA *\*\*without spontaneous moves\*\** (in other words, where the transition function has domain  $Q \times \Sigma$  when  $Q$  is the set of states of the NFA). Informally, this means that the nondeterminism is coming from there being zero, one, or more arrows coming out of each state for each character in the alphabet and there are no arrows with  $\varepsilon$  labels.

If you would like, you may use aids such as co-pilot or ChatGPT to help you write this program. However, you should test the code that is produced and be able to explain what it is doing. As a header in your code file, include a comment block describing any resources that were used to help generate your code.

Whenever your program is run, it should display a representation of the input NFA and of the output DFA of the run.

3. To demonstrate your program, design a NFA over  $\Sigma$  with three states and with no spontaneous moves where the language of the NFA is neither  $\emptyset$  nor  $\Sigma^*$  and draw its state diagram. Your NFA should use nondeterminism in some way. In other words, the state diagram you draw can't already be the state diagram of a DFA. Run your program with the NFA you just designed to output a representation of an equivalent DFA and demonstrate its design and the test case on video.

## Checklist for submission

For this task, you will submit a PDF plus a video file.

The PDF should include:

- Clear specification of alphabet and state diagram of chosen three-state NFA.
- Documentation for program converting NFA to DFA: include a description of how NFA and DFA are represented in the program and give instructions for running it.

- Printout of code for program converting NFA to DFA.
- Screen shots of demonstration of running your program on your chosen NFA, including the representation of the output DFA.
- Solution is typed or clearly hand drawn with precise language and notation for all terms.

Presenting your reasoning and demonstrating it via screenshare are important skills that also show us a lot of your learning. Getting practice with this style of presentation is a good thing for you to learn in general and a rich way for us to assess your skills. To demonstrate your work, you will create a 3-5 minute screencast video with the following components:

- Start with your face and your student ID for a few seconds at the beginning, and introduce yourself audibly while on screen. You don't have to be on camera for the rest of the video, though it's fine if you are. We are looking for a brief confirmation that it's you creating the video and doing the work you submitted.
- Present the NFA you will be working with. Your video should include a clear and precise explanation of why the language of this NFA is not empty and also not the set of all strings over  $\Sigma$ .
- Show on the screen and explain the code for your program, including the software design choices you made (e.g. which data structures are you using, etc.) and any resources you used. The video should clearly describe which programming language was chosen for the implementation and gives the reasons why.
- Show on the screen and explain the representation of the NFA that you will input to the program.
- Demonstrate running your code on your example input. The video should include screen-casts of running the code live. Explain why the output of your program is what you would expect, by connecting the output of the program to a DFA and discussing which strings are accepted / rejected by this DFA.
- Logistics: video needs to load correctly, be between 3 and 5 minutes, show your face and ID, and you introduce yourself audibly while on screen.

**Note:** Clarity and brevity are both important aspects of your video. In previous years, we've seen students speed up their videos to get below the 5 minute upper bound. This is ok so long as it doesn't compromise clarity.

**Task 2: Illustrating a theorem** In this part of the project, you'll choose a pattern in an application you care about, define it precisely, build a DFA that recognizes it, and then build the related Turing machine that proves that the language encoding this pattern is decidable.

First, pick **one** application for your example. Here are some ideas to get you started - but you can choose to go in a different direction.

- Data validation for input in text files (e.g. emails with specific domains, dates in specific formats, PIDs in a class list, etc.)
- Finding ASCII codes for punctuation in a binary file.
- The CDC recommended procedure for hand washing (Refer to the guidelines from the CDC here <https://www.cdc.gov/handwashing/index.html> in your explanation. You might find the first example in chapter 1 about automatic door controllers helpful when starting your design.)
- See more ideas here: <https://theory-cs.github.io/files/practical-applications-of-theory-of-computation.pdf>

Then:

1. In a paragraph or so, give the context for your chosen application and why you chose it.
2. Specify the alphabet for your example and write a precise (mathematical and/or English) description of a set of strings over this alphabet that is relevant to this application, and include a sentence or so justifying why this set is important and relevant.
3. Give one example of a string over this alphabet in this set and a string over this (same) alphabet not in this set, and explain why you chose these example strings.
4. Design a DFA that recognizes this language. Clearly draw and label the state diagram of this DFA and briefly justify why your design works by describing the role of each state of the DFA and relating it to a plain English description of the language you picked.
5. Use the construction in the proof that all regular languages are decidable (informally described in Theorem 4.1 in the book) to build a Turing machine that simulates your DFA. Hint: your Turing machine will have exactly two more states than your DFA. Draw the state diagram of your Turing machine.
6. For one of the strings from step 4., draw a representation of the computation of your Turing machine on this string. Remember that to describe the computation of a Turing machine, we need to include the contents of the tape, the state of the machine, and the location of the read/write head at each step in the computation. In class we've drawn pictures to represent the configuration of the machine at each step in a computation. You may do so or you may choose to describe these configurations in words.



## Checklist for submission

- Solution typed or clearly hand-written/drawn with precise language and notation for all terms and complete, correct, and clear justification.
- Each of the six steps is complete and included in the PDF, with precise language and notation for all terms and complete, correct, and clear justification.

**Your video:** You may produce screencasts with any software you choose. One option is to record yourself with Zoom; a tutorial on how to use Zoom to record a screencast (courtesy of Prof. Joe Politz) is here:

[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KROMAQuTCk40zwrEFotlYSJJQdcG\\_GUU](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1KROMAQuTCk40zwrEFotlYSJJQdcG_GUU).

The video that was produced from that recording session in Zoom is here:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1MxJN6CQcXqIb0ekDYMxjh7mTt1TyRVM1>

Please send an email to the instructors (minnes@ucsd.edu) if you have concerns about the video / screencast components of this project or cannot complete projects in this style for some reason.