# **Theoretical Computer Science**

Winter semester 21/22 Prof. Dr. Georg Schied

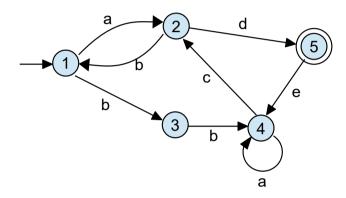
# **Assignment 8**

#### Deadline: Wednesday, 1 December 2021

10 out of 20 points have to be achieved in order to pass.

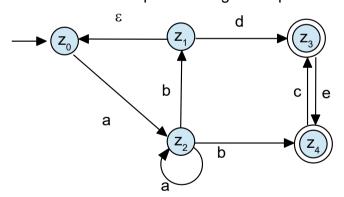
#### **Exercise 8.1**

Use elimination procedure 9.11 to convert this  $\epsilon$ -NFA into an equivalent regular expression.



# Exercise 8.2 - obligatory (8 points)

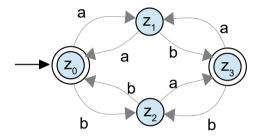
Convert this  $\varepsilon$ -NFA into an equivalent regular expression.



Show all important intermediate steps, so that the approach can be understood. Hint: In order to keep notation clear, you can introduce abbreviations for complex regular expressions.

### Exercise 8.3 - obligatory (4 points)

- a) Specify an  $\epsilon$ -NFA that accepts the language of the following Chomsky type-3 grammar:
  - $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathsf{S} \to & \mathsf{b} \mathsf{A} \\ & | \ \mathsf{a} \mathsf{S} \\ & | \ \mathsf{c} \mathsf{B} \end{array}$
  - A → bB | aA | ε
  - $B \rightarrow cS$  $\mid \epsilon$
- b) Specify a Chomsky type-3 grammar that generates the language of the following DFA:



### **Exercise 8.4**

Let  $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$ . Which of the following languages are regular, which are not? Give a brief explanation.

- (1)  $L_a = \{ 0^k 11(00)^m \mid k > 0, m \ge 0 \}$
- (2)  $L_b = \{ w \in \Sigma^* \mid |w|_0 \text{ is odd } \}$  (number of 0 symbols is odd)
- (3)  $L_c = \{w_1, ..., w_n\}$  (finite language, finite set of strings)
- (4)  $L_d = \{ w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \text{ contains } 11 \text{ or } 000 \text{ as a substring} \}$
- (5)  $L_e = \Sigma^* \setminus \{01101, 101\}$
- (6)  $L_f = \{ w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \text{ contains } 00, \text{ but not } 000 \text{ as a substring} \}$

### Exercise 8.5 - obligatory (4 points)

Let  $\Sigma$  = {a, b, c}. Which of the following languages are regular? Give a short justification in each case.

- (1)  $L_1 = \{ (cc)^k ab \mid k > 0 \} \cup \{ a^n (bc)^m \mid n \ge 0, m \ge 0 \}$
- (2)  $L_2 = \{ w \in \Sigma^* \mid |w| > 4 \}$  (strings longer than 4 symbols)
- (3)  $L_3 = \{ c^k a^k \mid k \ge 0 \}$
- (4)  $L_4 = \{ a^n w \mid n \geq 3, w \in \Sigma^* \} \cap \{ u(bc)^k \mid u \in \Sigma^*, k \geq 1 \}$

### **Exercise 8.6**

Let  $L = \{ a^nbc^k \mid k \ge n \}.$ 

- a) (difficult!) Prove that language L is not regular. Hint: Use the pumping lemma.
- b) (not so difficult) Show that L is a context-free language.

# Exercise 8.7 - obligatory (4 points)

A push-down automaton  $P = (Z, \Sigma, \Gamma, \Delta, z_0, k_0, E)$  is defined as following:

- Set of states  $Z = \{ z_0, z_1, z_e \}$
- Input alphabet  $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$
- Stack alphabet  $\Gamma = \{ k_0, x \}$
- z<sub>0</sub> is start state
- k<sub>0</sub> is initial stack symbol
- accept states  $E = \{ z_e \}$
- Transition relation  $\Delta$ :

(1) 
$$z_0, k_0 \xrightarrow{0} z_0, k_0 x$$

$$(2) \quad z_0, x \stackrel{0}{\rightarrow} z_0, xx$$

$$(3) \quad z_0, x \stackrel{1}{\rightarrow} z_1, x$$

$$(4) \quad z_1, x \stackrel{0}{\rightarrow} z_1, \varepsilon$$

(5) 
$$z_1 k_0 \stackrel{\varepsilon}{\rightarrow} z_e, \varepsilon$$

- a) Which of the following strings are accepted by P?
  - (1) ε
  - (2) 00100
  - (3) 0010
  - (4) 0100
- b) Which language does the PDA accept?