

18 | Introduction to Automata Theory, Formal Languages and Computation

Let $x \in (rs + rt)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\implies (x \in rs \text{ or } x \in rt) \\ &\implies (x \in r \text{ and } x \in s) \text{ or } (x \in r \text{ and } x \in t) \\ &\implies x \in r \text{ and } (x \in s \text{ or } x \in t) \\ &\implies x \in r(s + t) \end{aligned}$$

That is $(rs + rt) \subseteq r(s + t)$.
So, $r(s + t) = rs + rt$ (*proved*).

3. Prove that

$$\begin{aligned} (A \cup B) \cap (B \cup C) \cap (C \cup A) &= (A \cap B) \cup (B \cap C) \cup (C \cap A). \\ \text{Solution: From the distributive property, we know } A \cup (B \cap C) &= (A \cup B) \cap (B \cup C). \\ \implies (B \cup A) \cap (B \cup C) &\rightarrow B \cup (A \cap C) \rightarrow B \cup (C \cap A) \end{aligned}$$

LHS $(A \cup B) \cap (B \cup C) \cap (C \cup A)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\implies [B \cup (C \cap A)] \cap (C \cup A) \\ &\implies [B \cap (C \cup A)] \cup [(C \cap A) \cup (C \cup A)] [As \ A \cap A = A] \\ &\implies (B \cap C) \cup (B \cap A) \cup (C \cap A) \\ &\implies (A \cap B) \cup (B \cap C) \cup (C \cap A) = \text{RHS}(\text{proved}). \end{aligned}$$

4. Let R be an equivalence relation in $\{0\}^*$ with the following equivalence classes:

$$\begin{aligned} []_R &= \{0\}^0 \\ [0]_R &= \{0\}^1 \\ [00]_R &= \{0\}^2 \cup \{0\}^3 \cup \{0\}^4 \dots \dots \dots \end{aligned}$$

Show that R is right invariant .

Solution: From the definition of right invariant, we know that if R is right invariant then for all x, y, and z,

$$xRy \Rightarrow xzRyz.$$

From the given equivalence classes,

$$\begin{aligned} []_R &\text{ means a null string.} \\ [0]_R &\text{ has only string 0.} \\ [00]_R &\text{ has strings 00, 000, 0000, } \dots \dots \dots, \text{ etc.} \end{aligned}$$

Three cases may occur:

- i) If x and y are null string, i.e., if $x, y \in []_R$. $xz = z$ and $yz = z$ and zRz holds good.
- ii) If $x, y \in [0]_R$, and $z \in []_R$, then $xz = x$ and $yz = y$. So, $xRy = xzRyz$.
If $z \in [0]_R$, then $xz = 00$ and $yz = 00$. Hence, $xz = yz$, which implies that $xzRyz$ holds good.
If $z \in [00]_R$, then z has at least 2 zeros. This means that xz and yz have at least 3 zeros which belongs to $[00]_R$. This means that $xzRyz$ holds good.
- iii) If $x, y \in [00]_R$, then x and y each have at least 2 zeros. z may belong to any one of the three, but xy and yz produce strings of 2 or more zeros. That is, both of them belong to $[00]_R$. This means that $xzRyz$ holds good.