01204213: Homework 2

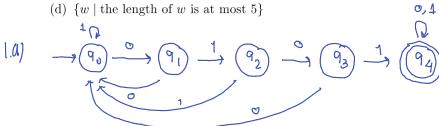
Due: 28 Jul 2022.

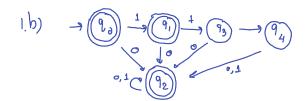
- 1. (Siper 1.6.cont) Give state diagrams of finite automata recognizing the following languages. In all parts the alphabet is $\{0,1\}$.
 - (a) $\{w \mid w \text{ contains the substring 0101, i.e., } w = x0101y \text{ for some } x \text{ and } y\}$
 - (b) $\{w \mid w \text{ is any string except } 11 \text{ and } 111\}$
 - (c) $\{w \mid \text{ every odd position of } w \text{ is a } 1\}$
 - (d) $\{w \mid \text{the length of } w \text{ is at most } 5\}$
- 2. (Sipser 1.8) Use the construction described in class to give an NFA recognizing the union of languages in problem 1(a) and 1(c).
- 3. (Sipser 1.9) Use the construction described in class to give an NFA recognizing the concatenation of languages in problem 1(d) and 1(b).
- 4. (Sipser 1.10) Use the construction described in class to give an NFA recognizing the star of language in problem 1(c).
- 5. (Sipser 1.14)
 - (a) Show that if M is a DFA that recognizes language B, swapping the accept and nonaccept states in M yields a new DFA recognizing the complement of B. Conclude that the class of regular languages is closed under complement.
 - (b) Show by giving an example that if M is an NFA that recognizes language C, swapping the accept and nonaccept states in M doesn't necessarily yield a new NFA that recognizes the complement of C. Is the class of languages recognized by NFAs closed under complement? Explain your answer.
- 6. (Sipser 1.17)
 - (a) Give an NFA recognizing the language $(01 \cup 001 \cup 010)^*$
 - (b) Convert this NFA to an equivalent DFA. Give only the portion of the DFA that is reachable from the start state.
- 7. (Sipser 1.19) Use the procedure described in lecture to convert the following regular expression to nondeterministic finite automata.
 - (a) $(0 \cup 1)^*000(0 \cup 1)^*$
 - (b) $(((00)^*(11)) \cup 01)^*$
 - (c) ∅*
- 8. (Sipser 1.41) Let $B_n = \{a^k \mid k \text{ is multiple of } n\}$. Show that the language B_n is regular.
- 9. (Sipser 1.31) For languages A and B, let the perfect shuffle of A and B be the language

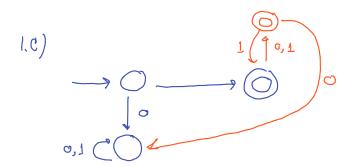
$$\{w \mid w = a_1b_1a_2b_2\cdots a_kb_k \text{ where } a_1a_2\cdots a_k \in A \text{ and } b_1b_2\cdots b_k \in B, \text{ each } a_i,b_i \in \Sigma\}\}$$

Show that the class of regular languages is closed under perfect shuffle.

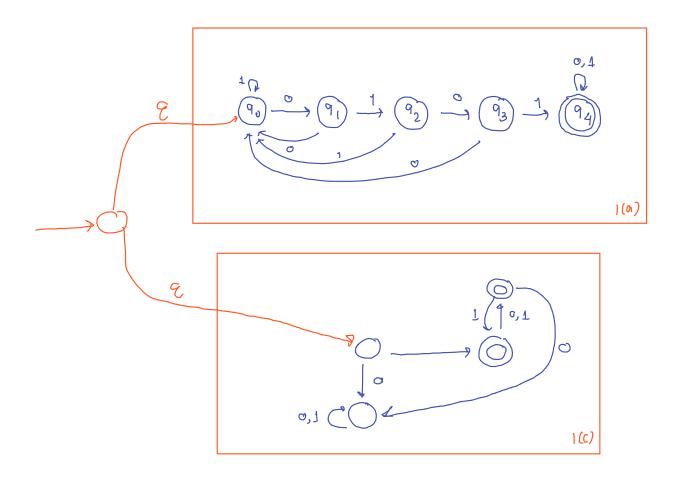
- 1. (Siper 1.6.cont) Give state diagrams of finite automata recognizing the following languages. In all parts the alphabet is $\{0,1\}$.
 - (a) $\{w \mid w \text{ contains the substring } 0101, \text{ i.e., } w = x0101y \text{ for some } x \text{ and } y\}$
 - (b) $\{w \mid w \text{ is any string except } 11 \text{ and } 111\}$
 - (c) $\{w \mid \text{every odd position of } w \text{ is a } 1\}$
 - (d) $\{w \mid \text{the length of } w \text{ is at most } 5\}$



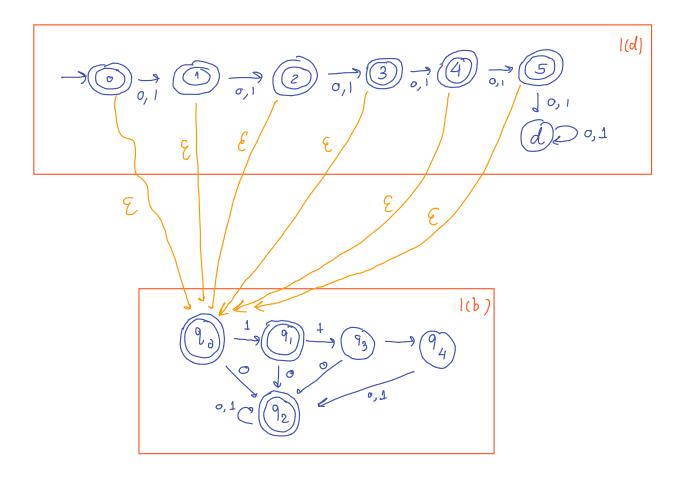




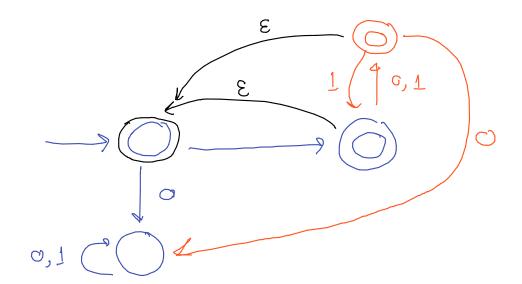
2. (Sipser 1.8) Use the construction described in class to give an NFA recognizing the union of languages in problem 1(a) and 1(c).

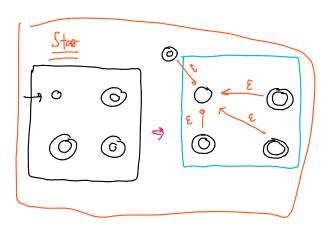


3. (Sipser 1.9) Use the construction described in class to give an NFA recognizing the concatenation of languages in problem 1(d) and 1(b).



4. (Sipser 1.10) Use the construction described in class to give an NFA recognizing the star of language in problem 1(c). ໄພ ເປັນ ພາງປັ້ນ 1 ໄ





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- (a) Show that if M is a DFA that recognizes language B, swapping the accept and nonaccept states in M yields a new DFA recognizing the complement of B. Conclude that the class of regular languages is closed under complement.
- (b) Show by giving an example that if M is an NFA that recognizes language C, swapping the accept and nonaccept states in M doesn't necessarily yield a new NFA that recognizes the
- \bigcirc complement of C is the class of languages recognized by NFAs closed under complement? Explain your answer.
- a) M it bfA n' recognize regular language B

 Thi M' it a DFA siman souls accept state in hon-accept state ain M

 Proof by case
 - อัก M' accepts stoing x แกนก x กกไปใน M' ๆ มันใจได้อย่าง กนันอนว่า
 ไม่ถึง accept state ของ M' กนันอน
 นกานัก string x ไปเน็น M → M จะมีไปผู้ hon-accept state ของ M
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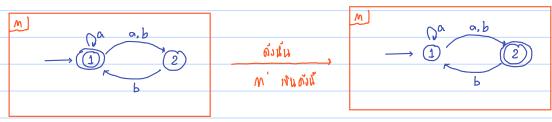
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M' recognize shariffe complement sin B

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class of regular language obsect under complement

b) M เป็น NFA ที่ tecognised longuage c



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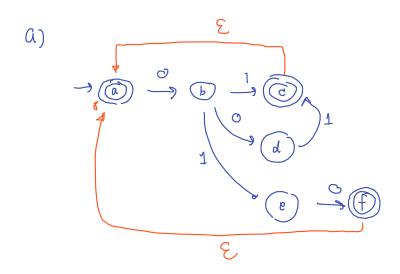
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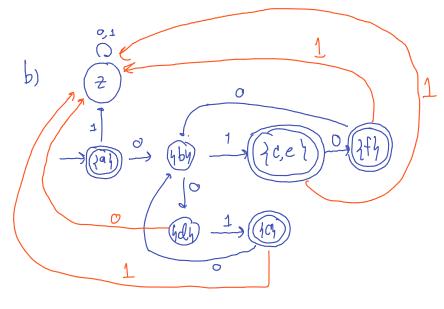
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tecognizing language ด่วย NFA มีสมจัดปิดภายใต่กางอำเลินกาย Complement

6. (Sipser 1.17)

- (a) Give an NFA recognizing the language (01 ∪ 001 ∪ 010)* → Cmpty 5toing
- (b) Convert this NFA to an equivalent DFA. Give only the portion of the DFA that is reachable from the start state.

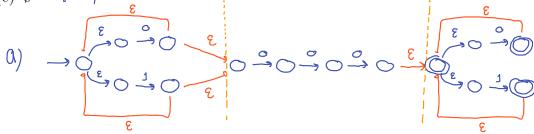


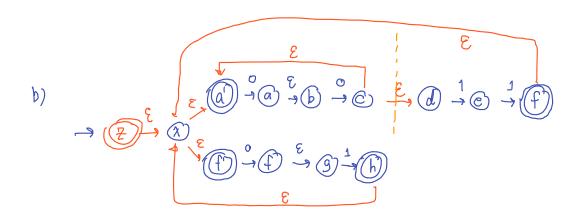


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- 7. (Sipser 1.19) Use the procedure described in lecture to convert the following regular expression to nondeterministic finite automata. № ♣
 - (a) $(0 \cup 1)^* 000 (0 \cup 1)^*$: 2 3
 - (b) $\overline{(((00)^*(11)) \cup 01)^*} = \frac{1}{2}$
 - (c) Ø* = 7 E3





$$\bigcirc$$

8. (Sipser 1.41) Let $B_n = \{a^k \mid k \text{ is multiple of } n\}$. Show that the language B_n is regular.

Proof by construction

Intervision

Intervision

Intervision

$$M = \{2, 2, 8, 9, F\}$$

Intri

 $Q = \{2, 3, 9, 9, F\}$

Solution

 $Q = \{4, 3, 9, 9, F\}$

Solution

 $Q = \{4, 3, 9, 9, F\}$

Solution

 $Q = \{4, 3, 9, 9, F\}$

For $Q = \{4, 3, 9, 9, F\}$

Respectively. Intervision in $Q = \{4, 3, 9, 9, 9, F\}$

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9. (Sipser 1.31) For languages A and B, let the *perfect shuffle* of A and B be the language $\{w \mid w = a_1b_1a_2b_2\cdots a_kb_k \text{ where } a_1a_2\cdots a_k \in A \text{ and } b_1b_2\cdots b_k \in B, \text{ each } a_i,b_i \in \Sigma\}\}$

Show that the class of regular languages is closed under perfect shuffle.

71 Min DFA MA = (QA, E, SA, SA, FA) PONT MA recognize A

DFA MB = (QB, E SB, SB, FB) | north MA heargnise B

DFA ni recognise "perfect shuffle" จะสอบจาก MA Mog MB และจากกับกละ Character อุกปัน וומב track อัง สอกระจังจุบัน ขบ MA เละ MB เพ่ละ ตัวอักษา จะ กับ ขึ้นอยู่ กับ MA เมื่อในก็ MB เช่น ai bi ∈ ∑ เมื่อเพ่ละ character อุกปัน DFA ลั recognise "Perfect shuffle" อัดเจะ จะอุกฮัเข ใน่ สอด ดอีบ กับ DFA MA แก้อ MB หลังจาก ธิ string อุกอัน กนนมา MA เละ MB จะเกิน final state เมื่อ string acceptable จาก DFA กั recognise "Perfect shuffle"

Proof by construction

| ITI9: prij DPA ni recognize "Perfect - Shuffe" DFA = (@, Z, S, S, F) lown

Q = QA × QB × (A, B): 18 στω σειμε ή δηληθό η ι MA 110: MB 1180 match το DFA Aerfect shuffle

Σ = Σ

18 στω σειμε ή σλη με με 1180 cquive ent in DFA perfect Shuffle

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 $nrad A \rightarrow B : S[(m,n,A), a] = (S_A(m,a), n, B)$ $nrad B \rightarrow A : S[(m,n,B,b] = (m,S_B(n,b),A)$

S= SA×SB×2A3 : Pos SA no: SB IJU set No initial state No MA NO: MB ONDANOV ŠJ state Gold Hansisus v input ŠJa: Kuan QA Nou

F = FAXFB × 1A? : low FA lia: PB INTHE set TW accept state WI MA IN: MB ONLINE

COGINTINATION STRING IN BIG B NOTICE STATE SONT PROTESTAL TYPE

จะเมินว่า & DFA ni recognize "Perfect shuffle"

แสบว่า regular language มีสมบักขือภายใต้ Perfect shuffle