

# 01204213: Homework 3

Due: 4 Aug 2022.

1. (Sipser 1.20) For each of the following languages, give two strings that are members and two strings that are not members—a total of four strings for each part. Assume the alphabet  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$  in all parts.

- (a)  $a^*b^*$
- (b)  $a(ba)^*b$
- (c)  $\Sigma^*a\Sigma^*b\Sigma^*a\Sigma^*$
- (d)  $(\varepsilon \cup a)b$
- (e)  $(a \cup ba \cup bb)\Sigma^*$

2. (Sipser 1.28) Convert the following regular expressions to NFAs using the procedure given in class. In all parts  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ .

- (a)  $a(abb)^* \cup b$
- (b)  $a^* \cup (ab)^*$
- (c)  $(a \cup b^*)a^*b^*$

3. Let  $F = \{ww \mid w \in \{0, 1\}^*\}$ . Prove that  $F$  is not regular. (*Hint: choose the appropriate  $s \in F$ .*)

4. (Sipser 1.51) Prove that the following languages are not regular. You may use the pumping lemma and the closure of the class of regular languages under union, intersection, and complement.

- (a)  $\{0^n 1^m 0^n \mid m, n \geq 0\}$
- (b)  $\{w \mid w \in \{0, 1\}^* \text{ is not a palindrome}\}$
- (c)  $\{wtw \mid w, t \in \{0, 1\}^+\}$

Notes: A *palindrome* is a string that reads the same forward and backward. For example, 00100, 1, and 11 are palindromes, but 01 and 10011 are not.

Hints: For 4(b), you can use the fact that the complement of a regular language is regular.

5. (Sipser 1.58) Let  $N$  be an NFA with  $k$  states that recognizes some language  $A$ . Show that if  $A$  is nonempty,  $A$  contains some string of length at most  $k$ .
6. (Sipser 2.1) Consider the following CFG for expressions.

$$\begin{aligned} E &\rightarrow E + T \mid T \\ T &\rightarrow T \times F \mid F \\ F &\rightarrow (E) \mid a \end{aligned}$$

Give parse trees and derivations for each string.

- (a)  $a$
- (b)  $a + a$
- (c)  $a + a + a$
- (d)  $a + a \times a$
- (e)  $((a))$

7. (Sipser 2.4) Give context-free grammars that generate the following languages. In all parts  $\Sigma = \{1, 0\}$ .

- (a)  $\{w \mid w \text{ starts and ends with the same symbol}\}$
- (b)  $\{w \mid \text{the length of } w \text{ is odd}\}$
- (c)  $\{w \mid w = w^R, \text{ that is } w \text{ is a palindrome}\}$
- (d) The empty set

1. (Siper 1.20) For each of the following languages, give two strings that are members and two strings that are not members—a total of four strings for each part. Assume the alphabet  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$  in all parts.

- (a)  $a^*b^*$
- (b)  $a(ba)^*b$
- (c)  $\Sigma^*a\Sigma^*b\Sigma^*a\Sigma^*$
- (d)  $(\varepsilon \cup a)b$
- (e)  $(a \cup ba \cup bb)\Sigma^*$

	Member	Not member
a	ab, aab	abab, bab
b	ab, abab	bbab, ba
c	aba, baba	a, ba
d	ab, b	ba, baa
e	aa, bbb	$\varepsilon$ , b

✓

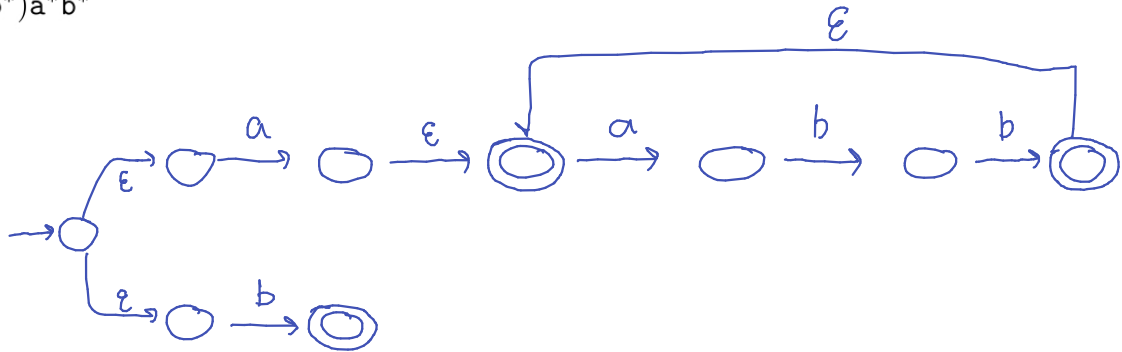
2. (Sipser 1.28) Convert the following regular expressions to NFAs using the procedure given in class. In all parts  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ .

(a)  $a(abb)^* \cup b$

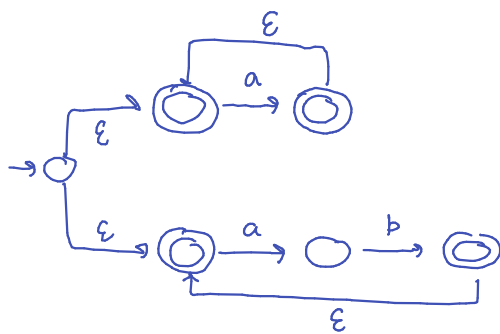
(b)  $a^* \cup (ab)^*$

(c)  $(a \cup b^*)a^*b^*$

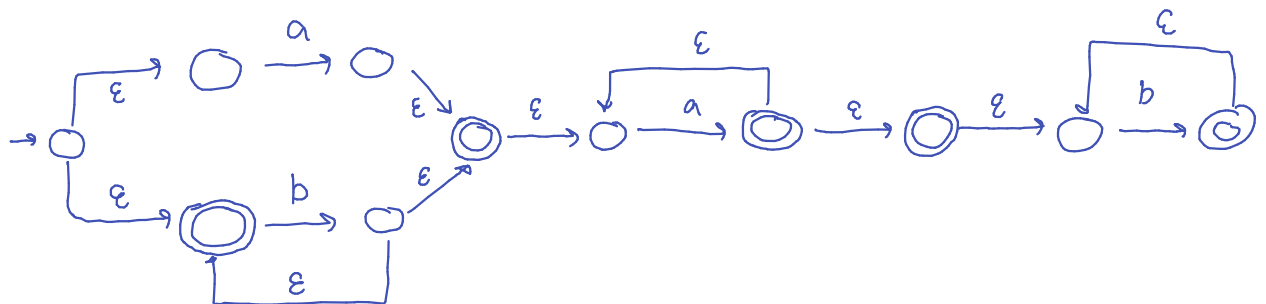
a)



b)



c)



3. Let  $F = \{ww \mid w \in \{0,1\}^*\}$ . Prove that  $F$  is not regular. (Hint: choose the appropriate  $s \in F$ .)

Proof by contradiction

assume  $F$  is regular then pumping lemma exist string  $s$  s.t.  $s \in F$

let pumping length =  $p$

$$\text{let } s = 0^p 1 0^p 1$$

from pumping lemma we know that  $s = xyz$  such that  $|y| > 0$  and  $|xy| \leq p$

note that  $y = 0^k$  then the number of 0's in  $s$  will be 0 after pumping  $p$  times

we have  $xy^2z \in F$  with  $xy^2z = 0^{p+k} 1 0^p 1$  (note)

0's are 0 and 0's are not equal to 1's then the number of 0's is  $k$

then  $xy^2z \notin F$  from the definition of  $F$  : contradiction

$\therefore F$  is not regular. ■

4. (Sipser 1.51) **Prove** that the following languages **are not regular**. You may use the pumping lemma and the closure of the class of regular languages under union, intersection, and complement.

- (a)  $\{0^n 1^m 0^n \mid m, n \geq 0\}$
- (b)  $\{w \mid w \in \{0, 1\}^* \text{ is not a palindrome}\}$
- (c)  $\{wtw \mid w, t \in \{0, 1\}^+\}$  ↗ At least 1

Notes: A *palindrome* is a string that reads the same forward and backward. For example, 00100, 1, and 11 are palindromes, but 01 and 10011 are not.

Hints: For 4(b), you can use the fact that the complement of a regular language is regular.

a) Let  $F = \{0^n 1^m 0^n \mid m, n \geq 0\}$  we assume that  $F$  is regular language  
 Let  $s \in F$  in pumping lemma:  $s$  has pumping length =  $p$   
 Let  $s = 0^p 1 0^p$  which is in  $F$  and  $|s| > 0$  so  $|xy| \leq p$   
 Let  $x = 0^{p-k}$ ,  $y = 0^k$ ,  $z = 1 0^p$ ;  $k > 0$   
 Then  $xy^0 z = 0^{p-k} (0^k)^0 1 0^p = 0^{p-k} 1 0^p \notin F$  because  $(0^k)^0 = \epsilon$   
 Therefore  $xy^0 z \notin F$  which contradicts  $p-k < p \Rightarrow$  contradiction because  $F$  is not regular language. ■

b) Let  $F = \{w \mid w \in \{0, 1\}^* \text{ is not a palindrome}\}$  we assume that  $F$  is regular  
 Since  $F$  is regular then its complement  $F^c = \{w \mid w \in \{0, 1\}^* \text{ is a palindrome}\}$  is regular  
 Let  $s \in F^c$  in pumping lemma:  $s$  has pumping length =  $p$   
 Let  $s = 0^p 1 0^p$  which is in  $F^c$  and  $|s| > 0$  so  $|xy| \leq p$   
 Let  $x = 0^{p-k}$ ,  $y = 0^k$ ,  $z = 1 0^p$ ;  $k > 0$   
 Then  $xy^0 z = 0^{p-k} (0^k)^0 1 0^p = 0^{p-k} 1 0^p \notin F^c$  because  $(0^k)^0 = \epsilon$   
 Therefore  $xy^0 z \notin F^c$  which contradicts  $p-k \neq p \Rightarrow$  contradiction because  $F^c$  is not regular language.  
 $\therefore F$  is not regular language. ■

c) Let  $F = \{wtw \mid w, t \in \{0, 1\}^+\}$  we assume that  $F$  is regular language  
 Let  $s \in F$  in pumping lemma:  $s$  has pumping length =  $p$   
 Let  $s = 0^p 1 1 0^p$  which is in  $F$  and  $|s| > 0$  so  $|xy| \leq p$   
 Let  $x = 0^{p-k}$ ,  $y = 0^k$ ,  $z = 1 1 0^p$ ;  $k > 0$ ; and  $|xy| \leq p \therefore y = 0^k$  and  $k < p$   
 Then  $xy^3 z = 0^{p-k} \cdot 0^{3k} \cdot 1 1 0^p = 0^{p+2k} 1 1 0^p$   
 Therefore  $xy^3 z$  is not in  $F$  because  $p+2k \neq p \Rightarrow$  contradiction because  $F$  is not regular language. ■

5. (Sipser 1.58) Let  $N$  be an NFA with  $k$  states that recognizes some language  $A$ . Show that if  $A$  is nonempty,  $A$  contains some string of length at most  $k$ .

- ໃຜ  $N = \{Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F\}$  ເປັນ NFA ທີ່ມີ  $k$  states ແລະ recognizes language  $A$ .
- ໃຜ string  $w$  ອຸກ accept ໂດຍ  $N$  ໂດຍຜ່ານ string  $w$  ເປັນ  $N$  ຈະຈົບຈາກລັດ  $q_0$  ໄປຈົນຮອດ  $q$  ( $q \in F$ )
- ໃຜ  $n = |w|$ ; ໃຜ ຈຳນວນ state  $q_0, q_1, \dots, q_n$  ເປັນລຳດັບຂອງ state ທີ່ຕໍ່ເນື່ອງຈາກ  $q_0$  ທີ່ຮັບວ່າ accept state  $\Rightarrow$  ຈະຮັບ state ທີ່ມີເທົ່າ  $n+1$  states
- ຈະເກີດ sequence  $q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n$  ຈະໄດ້ state ທີ່ຮັບກັນ ແລະ ໄດ້ເກີດ state sequence ຈາກ  $q_0$  ໄປຈົນ  $q_n$  ຈະໄດ້ sequence ທີ່ຕໍ່ເນື່ອງ ໂດຍອາດມີ state ທີ່ຮັບກັນ ໂດຍອາດມີ state ທີ່ຮັບກັນ
- ເພາະວ່າ  $N$  ມີຈຳນວນ  $k$  state ແລະ ມີ  $n+1$  state ທີ່ຕໍ່ເນື່ອງກັນຈາກ sequence of state ທີ່ຕໍ່ເນື່ອງຈາກ  $q_0$  ໄປຈົນ  $q_n \Rightarrow$  ດັ່ງນັ້ນ  $n+1 \leq k$  ຫຼື  $n < k$

$\therefore L(N) = A$  ຈະມີ string ທີ່ມີຄວາມຍາວເທົ່າກັບ  $k$  ຫຼື ນ້ອຍກວ່າ

6. (Siper 2.1) Consider the following CFG for expressions.

$$E \rightarrow E + T|T$$

$$T \rightarrow T \times F|F$$

$$F \rightarrow (E)|_{\mathbf{a}}$$

Give parse trees and derivations for each string.

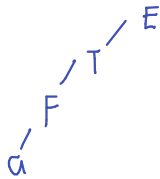
(a) a

(b)  $a + a$

(c)  $a + a + a$

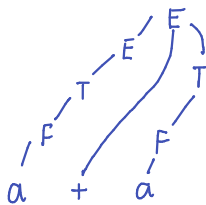
(d)  $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a}$

(e) ((a))

 $a$ 

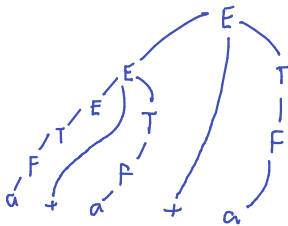
$$\perp \rightarrow T \rightarrow F \rightarrow a$$

b)



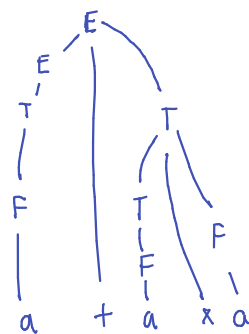
$$\begin{aligned} E &\rightarrow E+T \rightarrow \\ &T+T \rightarrow F+T \rightarrow a+T \rightarrow \\ &a+F \rightarrow a+a \end{aligned}$$

c)



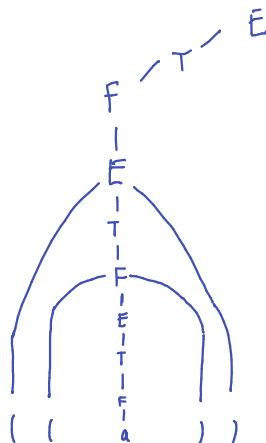
$$\begin{aligned} E &\rightarrow E + T \\ &\rightarrow E + T + T \rightarrow E + F + T \rightarrow a + F + T \\ &\rightarrow a + a + T \rightarrow a + a + F \rightarrow a + a + a \end{aligned}$$

d)



$$\begin{aligned} E &\rightarrow E+T \rightarrow T+T \rightarrow F+T \rightarrow a+T \\ &\rightarrow a+T \times F \rightarrow a+F \times F \rightarrow a+a \times F \\ &\rightarrow a+a \times a \end{aligned}$$

c)



$$\begin{aligned} E &\rightarrow T \rightarrow F \rightarrow (E) \\ &\rightarrow (T) \rightarrow (F) \rightarrow ((E)) \\ &\rightarrow ((T)) \rightarrow ((F)) \rightarrow (((\alpha))) \end{aligned}$$

7. (Sipser 2.4) Give context-free grammars that generate the following languages. In all parts  $\Sigma = \{1, 0\}$ .

- (a)  $\{w \mid w \text{ starts and ends with the same symbol}\}$
- (b)  $\{w \mid \text{the length of } w \text{ is odd}\}$
- (c)  $\{w \mid w = w^R, \text{ that is } w \text{ is a palindrome}\}$
- (d) The empty set

$$a) \quad S \rightarrow 0A0 \mid 1A1 \mid 0 \mid 1 \\ A \rightarrow \varepsilon \mid 0A \mid 1A$$

$$c) \quad S \rightarrow 0 \mid 1 \mid \varepsilon \mid 0S0 \mid 1S1 \mid$$

$$b) \quad S \rightarrow 0 \mid 1 \mid 00S \mid 01S \mid 10S \mid 11S \quad d) \quad S \rightarrow S$$