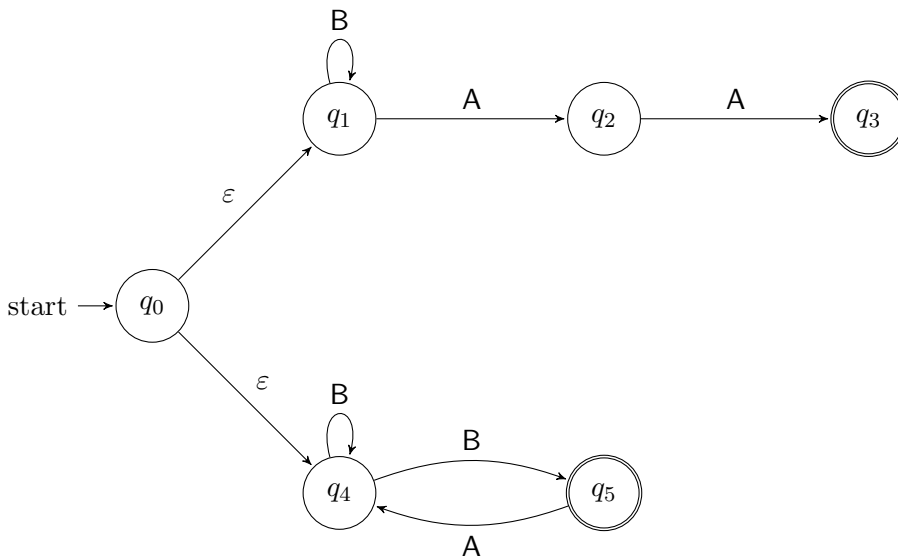


Homework 2 – Due Tuesday, September 21, 2021 at 11:59 PM

Reminder Collaboration is permitted, but you must write the solutions *by yourself without assistance*, and be ready to explain them orally to the course staff if asked. You must also identify your collaborators and write “Collaborators: none” if you worked by yourself. Getting solutions from outside sources such as the Web or students not enrolled in the class is strictly forbidden.

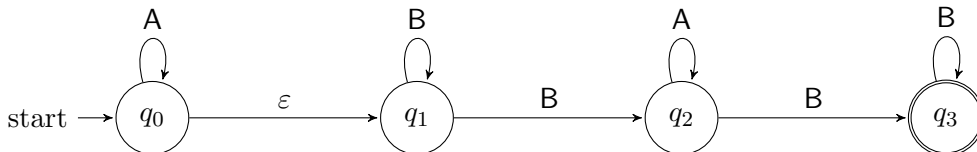
Problems There are 6 required problems and two bonus problems.

1. Consider the following state diagram of an NFA N over alphabet $\{A, B\}$.



- (a) Give a formal description of the machine N as a 5-tuple.
- (b) Does the machine accept the string BBAA?
- (c) Does the machine accept the string BBABBB?
- (d) Does the machine accept the string BAAB?
- (e) What is the language recognized by N ?

2. Consider the following state diagram of an NFA N over alphabet $\{A, B\}$.



- (a) Consider running N on input AABB. Give examples (i) of a computation path that leads N to an accept state when run on this input, (ii) a computation path that leads N to a reject state, and (iii) a computation path that leads N to fail before it's read the entire input.

- (b) What is the language recognized by N ?
- (c) Use the subset construction to convert N into a DFA recognizing the same language. Give the state diagram of this DFA – only include states that are reachable from the start state.
3. (**NFAs can be simpler than DFAs**) Consider the language $L = \{w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid w \text{ does not contain both } 0 \text{ and } 1\}$.
- (a) Give the state diagram of an NFA recognizing L that has exactly one accept state.
- (b) Prove that every DFA recognizing L requires at least two accept states.
4. (**Closure care**) On Thursday, we'll show that the class of regular languages is closed under the star operation. This problem will help you investigate this property.
- (a) Let $A = \{w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid w \text{ contains the symbol } 1\}$. Give the state diagram of a 2-state DFA D recognizing A .
- (b) Give a simple description of the language A^* .
- (c) Consider the following **failed** attempt to construct an NFA recognizing A^* : Add an ϵ transition from every accept state of D to the start state, and make the start state an accept state. Draw the state diagram of this NFA, and call it N .
- (d) What is $L(N)$? Give an example of a string w such that $w \in L(N)$, but $w \notin A^*$.
- (e) Give the state diagram of an NFA that *does* recognize A^* .
5. (a) For a string $w \in \{0,1\}^*$, define the inversion $\text{INV}(w)$ to be the string where 0's in w are replaced by 1's and 1's are replaced by 0's. Given a language $L \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$, define the language $\text{INV}(L) = \{w \mid \text{INV}(w) \in L\}$. Show that the class of regular languages is closed under INV .
- (b) Given languages A and B over the same alphabet Σ , define the language $A \setminus B = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \in A \text{ but } w \notin B\}$. Show that the regular languages are closed under the operation “ \setminus ”.
6. (**Regex to description**) Give plain English descriptions of the languages generated by each of the following regular expressions
- (a) $b(ab)^*$
- (b) $(0 \cup 1)((0 \cup 1)(0 \cup 1)(0 \cup 1))^*$
- (c) $(a \cup b)^* \cup (b \cup c)^*$
- (d) ϵ^*

Bonus Problems

- Given a language L over alphabet Σ , define the language $\text{cdr}(L) = \{y \in \Sigma^* \mid ay \in L \text{ for some } a \in \Sigma\}$. Show that the regular languages are closed under cdr .¹
- A coNFA is like an NFA, except it accepts an input w if and only if *every* possible state it could end up in when reading w is an accept state. (By contrast, an NFA accepts w iff *there exists* an accept state it could end up in when reading w .) Show that the class of languages recognized by coNFAs is exactly the regular languages.

¹https://www.gnu.org/software/emacs/manual/html_node/eintr/car-_0026-cdr.html