

Proving L is regular

- show DFA, NFA, regex
- else closure properties

2A: $L = \{ \min \{ \#0(x), \#1(x) \} \geq 4 \}$

(i) $L_1 = \{ \#0(x) \geq 4 \}$

$L_2 = \{ \#1(x) \geq 4 \}$

$L = 1^* 0^4 1^* 0^4 1^* 0^4 1^* 0^4 (1+0)^*$

$L = L_1 \cap L_2$

$\emptyset \notin L_1$
 $\emptyset \notin L_2$
 $\emptyset \notin L$

~~(ii) $L^c = \{ \#0(x) < 4 \text{ and } \#1(x) < 4 \}$
 $x \in L^c \implies |x| \leq 6$~~

~~$(1^*(0+e)^4 1^*(0+e)^4 1^*(0+e)^4 1^* + 0^*(1+e)^4 0^*(1+e)^4 0^*(1+e)^4 0^*$~~

2B $L = \{ x \in \{0,1\}^* \mid \min(\#0(x), \#1(x)) \text{ divisible by } 5 \}$

~~FC~~ 0^{5n} 0^{5i} 0^{5j} $i \neq j$
 $i < j$
 $(wolog)$
 $5i \leq 5i+1 \leq 5j$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 0^{s_i} \uparrow \quad \in L \\
 \hline
 0^{s_i} \in L
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 0^{s_i} \uparrow \quad \notin L \\
 0^{s_j} \uparrow \quad \notin L \\
 \hline
 0^{s_j} \in L
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{div } 5 \\
 \text{not div } 5
 \end{array}$$

② $s=1$
 $\#0 \neq 0 < \#1$
 $\#0 > \#1$
 j

$$F = 0^n$$

$$i \neq j \pmod 5$$

Find regex for $L = \{0^n w 1^n \mid n \geq 1, w \in \{0,1\}^*\}$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 0^n \quad \underbrace{\quad}_w \quad 1^n \\
 0 \underbrace{0^{n-1} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_w \quad 1^{n-1}}_w \quad 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{0(0+1)^*1}$$

$$0(0+1)^*1$$

$$x \in L \quad x' \notin L$$

$\{x, x'\}$ is a fooling set.
Maximum size fooling set is finite

$$L \subseteq \{0,1\}^*$$

$$\underline{L'}$$

$\text{skip}(x) =$ odd pos symbols
in x

$\text{skip}(\text{NIKITA}) = \text{NKT}$

$\text{skip}(\text{Algorithm}) = \text{Agrtm}$

L is regular $\Rightarrow L' = \{\text{skip}(x) \mid x \in L\}$
regular?

$\exists M = (\Sigma, Q, \delta, s, A)$ (dfa)

$$L(M) = L$$

$$N = (\Sigma, Q, \delta', s, A)$$

$\delta'(q, a) =$ all states that
 M can reach from q
on input aL'

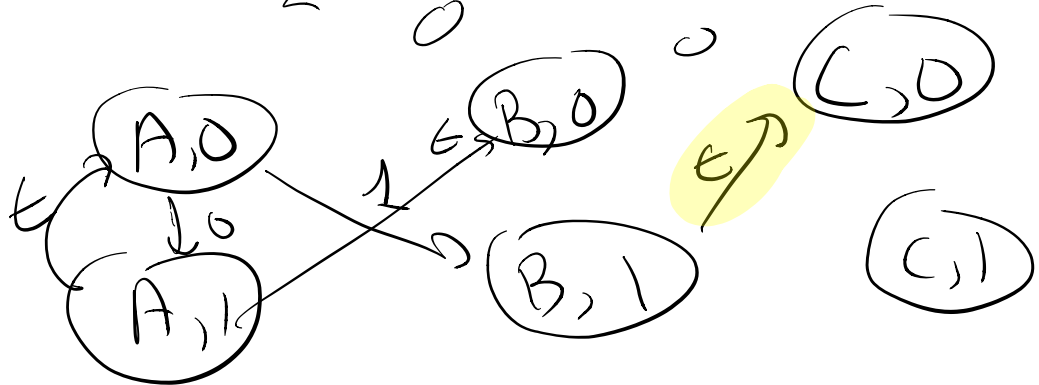
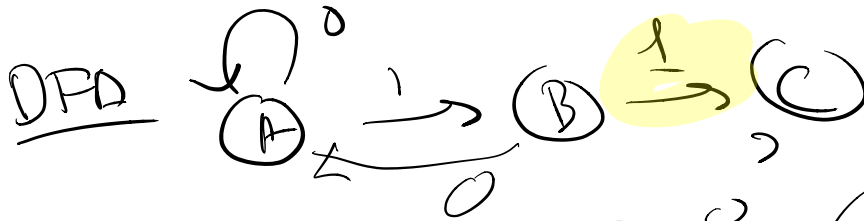
$$= \{ \delta(\delta(q, a), c) \mid c \in \Sigma \}$$

$$Q' = Q \times \{0, 1\}$$

$$s' = (s, 0)$$

$$\delta'((q, 0), a) = (\delta(q, a), 1)$$

$$\delta'((q, 1), \epsilon) = \{ (\delta(q, c), 0) \mid c \in \Sigma \}$$



01011
 A A B A B &
 0 0 0 1
 A,0 A,1 A,0 B,1 A,0 B,1 C,0

For every CFL L ,
 $L' = \{ 0^{|w|} \mid w \in L \}$ is CFL

For regular language L
 is $L' = \{0^{|w|} \mid w \in L\}$ reg.

r is regex L

$\emptyset, \epsilon, a \in \Sigma$

transform(r) = replacing $a \in \Sigma$
 with 0

$(0-9)^* (374) (0-9)^* +$

$(0-9)^* (473) (0-9)^*$

$(0+1+2+3+\dots+9)^* (374)$
 $(0+0+0+\dots+0)^* (000)$

$S = SS \mid (S) \mid \epsilon$

$S = SS \mid \emptyset S \emptyset \mid \epsilon$

x, y are equivalent if
 $\forall z \quad xz \in L \iff yz \in L$

$x \equiv_L y$

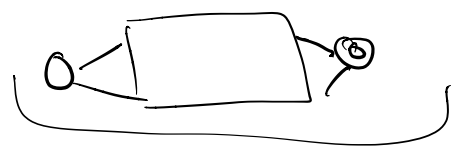
Finite set F

each $x, y \in F \quad x \neq y$

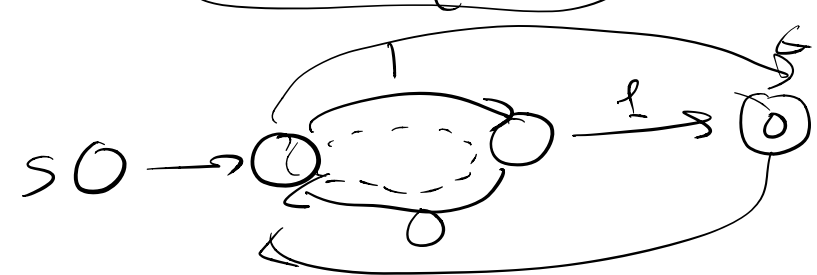
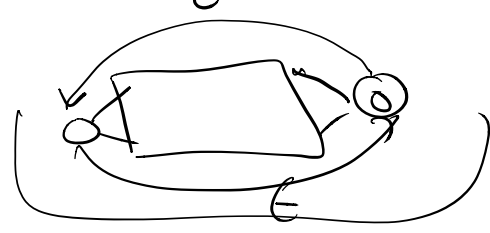
$x \not\equiv y$

x, y are in different
 equivalence
 classes

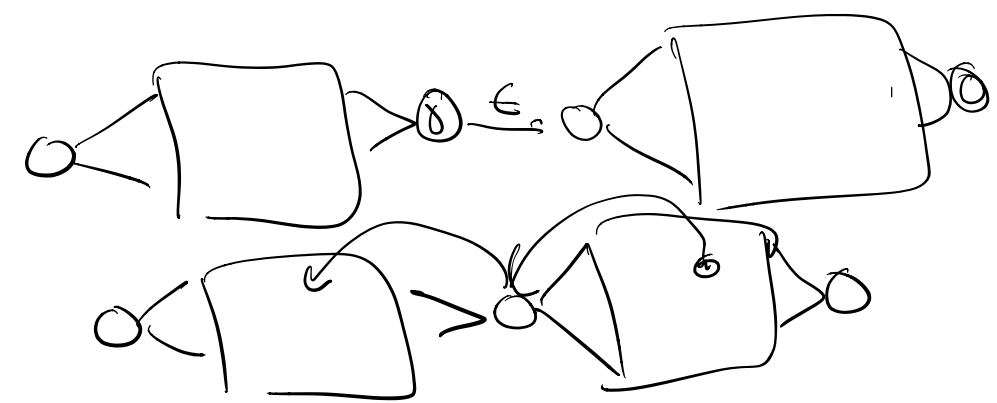
δ
 δ



ϵ



$$(ab)^0 \epsilon \rightarrow (ab)(\epsilon+c)^0$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta'(q, a) &= \delta(q, a) \cap Q' \\
 x \in L(M') &\iff \exists a \in A' \\
 &\quad a \in \delta'(s, x) \\
 q_1, \dots, q_n &\quad s = q_1, \quad a = q_n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$q_{i+1} \in \delta^*(q_i, x_{i+1}) \quad q_{i+1} \in \delta(q_i, x_{i+1})$$

$$\Rightarrow q_{i+1} \in \delta(q_i, x_{i+1})$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in \delta^*(s, x)$$

$y = x$ with ϵ inserted

$$L = \{ 0^n 1^{a+n} \} \text{ for some } a, b \geq 0$$

$$L = \{ 0^n 1^{5n+7} \}$$

$$L' = \{ 0^n 1^{a+n} \mid n, a, b \geq 0 \}$$

$$S \rightarrow A 1^b$$

$$A \rightarrow \phi A 1^a \mid \epsilon$$

$$L = \{ 0^n 1^{a+n-b} \mid n \geq b/a \}$$

$$L' = \{ 0^n 1^{5n-7} \}$$

$$L'' = \{ 0^n 1^{5(n-7)} \}$$

$$= \{ 0^{n+7} 1^{5n} \}$$

$$L' = \{ 0^n 1^{5n-7} \} = \{ 0^n 1^{5(n-2)+1} \}$$

$$1 \leq n \leq 21$$

$$= \{0^k 0^m 1^{n-k-m}\}$$

$$0^i 1^j 2^k \quad \frac{i-j < k}{1 < k+j}$$

$$0^n 1^n \quad 1 \rightarrow 11111$$

$$0^n 1^{5n}$$

L if $\{w^R \mid w \in L\}$
 is not regular
 then L is not regular

if L is regular then $w^R \mid w \in L$
 is regular

L_1, L_2, L_3

$$L = L_1 + L_2 L_3^*$$

$$L_1 = S_1 \rightarrow A | B \dots$$

$$L_2 = S_2 \rightarrow X | Y \dots$$

$$L_1 + L_2$$

$$\leftrightarrow C | S$$

$L_1 \cdot L_2$
 $S \rightarrow S_1 S_2$

L_1

$S \rightarrow A$

$A \rightarrow S_1 A | \epsilon$

$S \rightarrow S_1 S | \epsilon$

$S \rightarrow S_1 | S_2 A$

$L = L_1 + L_2 L_3^*$

$A \rightarrow S_3 A | \epsilon$

$G_i = (V_i, T, P_i, S_i)$

$G = (V_1 \cup V_2 \cup V_3 \cup \{S, A\},$
 $T, P_1 \cup P_2 \cup P_3 \cup$
 $\{S \rightarrow S_1 | S_2 A,$
 $A \rightarrow S_3 A | \epsilon\},$
 $S)$

$$\text{stutter}(w) = \begin{cases} \epsilon & \text{if } w = \epsilon \\ aa \text{ stutter}(x) & \text{if } w = ax \end{cases}$$

$$374 \rightarrow 337744$$

(d) w is a palindrome iff $\text{stutter}(w)$ is a palindrome

w is a palindrome

$$w = axa$$

for $a \in \Sigma$
 $x = x^R$

$$\begin{aligned} &= a \\ &= \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{stutter}(w) &= \text{stutter}(axa) \\ &= aa \text{ stutter}(xa) \\ &= aa \text{ stutter}(x) aa \\ &= \overbrace{(aa \text{ stutter}(x) aa)^R} \\ &= aa \text{ stutter}(x)^R aa \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{stutter}(x)^R = \text{stutter}(x) \quad \text{IT1}$$

since $x = x^R$