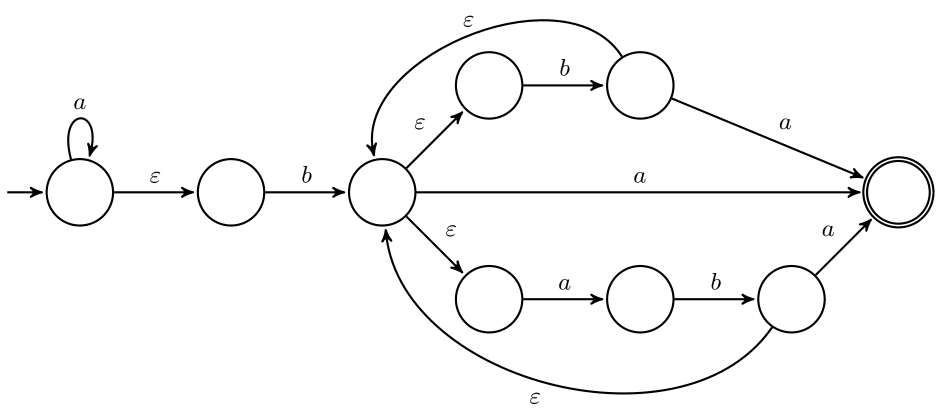
CSE 311 : Extra Final Practice Solutions

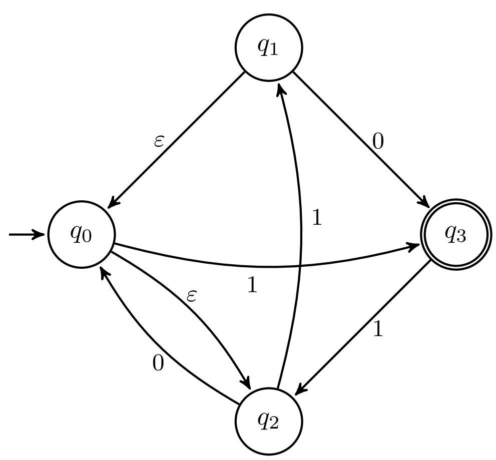
1. NFA Construction

Draw the state diagram of an NFA M that recognizes the language $a^*b(b \cup ab)^*a$ over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$. Try to avoid unnecessary states. **Solution:**

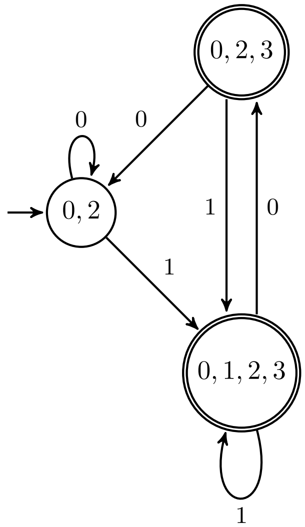


2. Powerset Construction

Build a DFA equivalent to the following NFA using the powerset construction. You only need to show states that are reachable from the start state of your DFA (but do not simplify further.



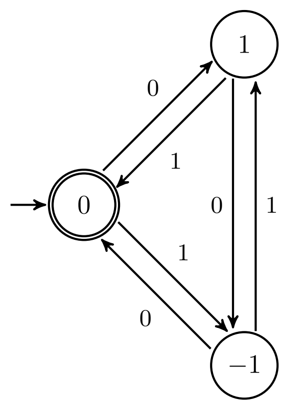
Solution:



3. DFA, Regexp, CFG

For each of the following langauges, construct a DFA, Regular Expression, and CFG for it.

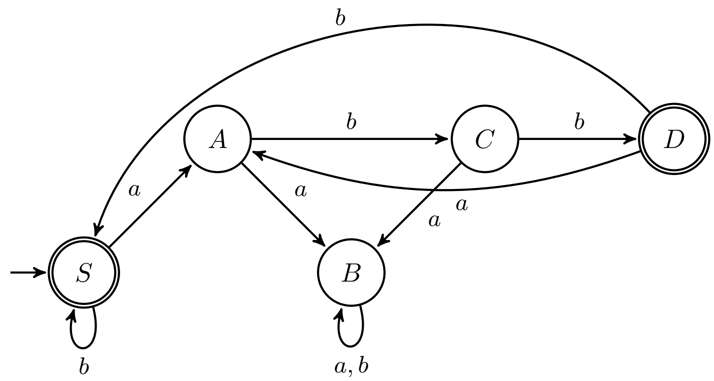
(a) $A = \{w \in \{0, 1\}^* :$ the number of 0's minus the number of 1's in w is divisible by $3\}$. **Solution:**



$$(((0 \cup (11))(01)^*((00) \cup 1)) \cup (10))^*$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S} &\rightarrow 0\mathbf{A} \mid 1\mathbf{B} \mid \varepsilon \\ \mathbf{A} &\rightarrow 0\mathbf{B} \mid 1\mathbf{S} \\ \mathbf{B} &\rightarrow 0\mathbf{S} \mid 1\mathbf{A} \end{aligned}$$

(b) $B = \{w \in \{a, b\}^* :$ every a has two b's immediately to its right$\}$. **Solution:**



$$(b^*(abb)^*b^*)^*$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{S} &\to a\mathbf{A} \mid b\mathbf{S} \mid \varepsilon \\
\mathbf{A} &\to a\mathbf{B} \mid b\mathbf{C} \\
\mathbf{B} &\to \mathbf{B} \\
\mathbf{C} &\to a\mathbf{B} \mid b\mathbf{D} \\
\mathbf{D} &\to a\mathbf{A} \mid b\mathbf{S} \mid \varepsilon
\end{aligned}
$$

4. Context-Free & Irregular

Consider the language $C = \{a^n b a^m b a^{m+n} : n, m \geq 1\}$.

(a) Show that C is context-free. **Solution:**

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{S} &\to a\mathbf{X}a \\
\mathbf{X} &\to a\mathbf{X}a \mid ba\mathbf{Y}a \\
\mathbf{Y} &\to a\mathbf{Y}a \mid b
\end{aligned}
$$

(b) Show that C is not regular. **Solution:**

Suppose for contraction that C is regular. Then, there is an FSM M that accepts it. Consider the set of strings $S = \{a^n bab : n \geq 1\}$. Then, since S is infinite and M only has a finite number of states, two strings $a^i bab \in S$ and $a^j bab \in S$, where $i \neq j$ end in the same state in M. Consider appending a^{i+1} to both strings:

- $a^i baba^{i+1}$ should be accepted, because $i + 1 = i + 1$.
- $a^j baba^{i+1}$ should not be accepted, because $j + 1 \neq i + 1$ (since $i \neq j$).

However, these two strings must end in the same state. So, it follows that M does not accept C which is a contradiction. So, C is not regular.

5. Recursive Definitions & Strong Induction

In the land of Garbanzo, the unit of currency is the bean. They only have two coins, one worth 2 beans and the other worth 5 beans.

(a) Give a recursive definition of the set of positive integers S such that $x \in s$ iff one can make up an amount worth x beans using at most one 5-bean coin and any number of 2-bean coins. **Solution:**

- $2 \in S$
- $5 \in S$
- If $x \in S$, then $x + 2 \in S$

(b) Prove by strong induction that if $n \geq 4$, then $n \in S$. **Solution:**

We go by strong induction to show for all $n \geq 4$, $n \in S$.
Base Cases:

- $2 \in S \Rightarrow 2 + 2 \in S \Rightarrow 4 \in S$
- $5 \in S$

Induction Hypothesis: Suppose that $4 \in S$, $5 \in S$, ..., $k \in S$ for some $k \geq 5$.

Induction Step: We show that $k + 1 \in S$. Consider $(k + 1) - 2$. Since $(k + 1) - 2 = k - 1 \geq 5 - 1 = 4$, we already know $k - 1 \in S$ by our IH. Then, note that $k - 1 \in S \Rightarrow (k - 1) + 2 \in S \Rightarrow k + 1 \in S$ by definition of S. So, the claim is true for $k + 1$.

Thus, we have shown by strong induction that $x \in S$ for all $x \geq 4$.

functions

Define $g(n)$ as follows:

$$g(n+1) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ \max\limits_{1 \leq k \leq n} g(k) + g(n + 1 - k) + 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Prove by induction that $g(n) = n - 1$ for all $n \geq 1$. **Solution:**

We go by strong induction to show for all $n \geq 1$, $g(n) = n - 1$.
Base Case:

- By definition of $g(1)$, we have $g(1) = 0 = 1 - 1$.

Induction Hypothesis: Suppose that $g(1) = 1 - 1$, $g(2) = 2 - 1$, $\cdots$, $g(k) = k - 1$ for some $k \geq 1$.

Induction Step: We show that $g(k + 1) = (k + 1) - 1$.

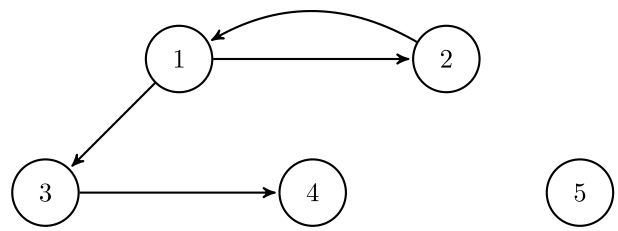
Note that $k + 1 \geq 1 + 1 \geq 2$; so, we can use the second part of the definition of $g(n)$ for $k + 1$. In particular, we know $g(k + 1) = \max\limits_{1 \leq \ell \leq k} g(\ell) + g((k + 1 - \ell) + 1$. Note that by our IH, we can replace the inside of the max with the closed form. That is, $g(k + 1) = \max\limits_{1 \leq \ell \leq k} (\ell - 1) + (k + 1 - \ell - 1) + 1$ by IH. Simplifying, we see that $g(k + 1) = \max\limits_{1 \leq \ell \leq k+1} (k + 1) - 1 = k$ as required.

Thus, we have shown by strong induction that $g(n) = n - 1$ for all $n \geq 1$.

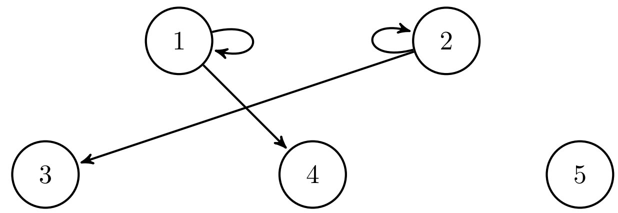
6. Relation Closures

Let R be the relation $\{(1,2),(3,4),(1,3),(2,1)\}$ defined on the set $\{1,2,3,4,5\}$.

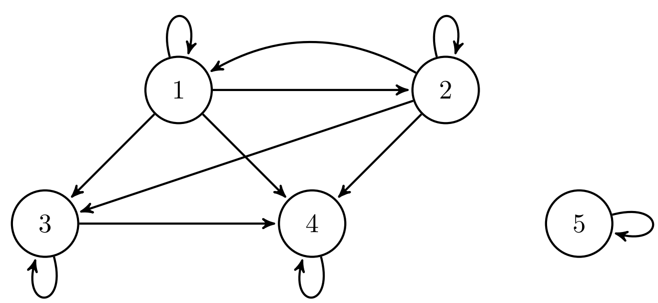
(a) Draw the graph of R. **Solution:**



(b) Draw the graph of the R^2. **Solution:**



(c) Draw the graph of the reflexive-transitive closure of R. **Solution:**



7. Relations Proofs

Suppose R_1 and R_2 are reflexive relations on a set A. Is the relation $R_1 \cup R_2$ necessarily a reflexive relation? Justify your answer.

Solution:

Yes. We show that $\forall(x \in A)\ (x,x) \in R_1 \cup R_2$. Let $x \in A$ be arbitrary. Note that, since R_1 is reflexive, $(x,x) \in R_1$. Thus, $(x,x) \in R_1 \cup R_2$ by definition of union.

8. True or False

For each of the following answer True or False and give a short (1-2 sentence) explanation of your answer.

(a) The set $\{(\texttt{CODE}(R), x) : R \text{ halts when given } x\}$ is decidable. **Solution:**

> This set is undecidable by Rice's Theorem. We can write a program "`return true`" and another program "`while (true)`" such that the first program on any input will be in the set and the second will not.

(b) The set $\{\texttt{CODE}(Q) : Q \text{ reads input}\}$ is decidable. **Solution:**

> This set is undecidable by Rice's Theorem. We can write a program "`read input`" and another program "`return true`" such that the first program on any input will be in the set and the second will not.