

# CSE 390Z: Mathematics of Computing Workshop

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## Week 8 Workshop

### 0. Conceptual Review

(a) Regular expression rules:

Basis:  $\epsilon$ ,  $a$  for  $a \in \Sigma$

Recursive: If  $A, B$  are regular expressions,  $(A \cup B)$ ,  $AB$ , and  $A^*$  are regular expressions.

### 1. Regular Expressions Warmup

Consider the following Regular Expression (Regex):

$$1(45 \cup 54)^*1$$

List 5 strings accepted by the Regex and 5 strings from  $T := \{1, 4, 5\}^*$  rejected by the Regex. Then, summarize this Regex in your own words.

## 2. Context Free Grammars Warmup

Consider the following CFG which generates strings from the language  $V := \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}^*$

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow 0X4 \\ X &\rightarrow 1X3 \mid 2 \end{aligned}$$

List 5 strings generated by the CFG and 5 strings from  $V$  not generated by the CFG. Then, summarize this CFG in your own words.

## 3. Simplify the RegEx

Consider the following Regular Expression (RegEx):

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

List 3 strings accepted by the RegEx and 3 strings from  $S := \{0, 1\}^*$  rejected by the RegEx. Then, summarize this RegEx in your own words and write a simpler RegEx that accepts exactly the same set of strings.

## 4. Constructing RegExs and CFGs

For each of the following, construct a regular expression and CFG for the specified language.

(a) Strings from the language  $S := \{a\}^*$  with an even number of  $a$ 's.

(b) Strings from the language  $S := \{a, b\}^*$  with an even number of  $a$ 's.

(c) Strings from the language  $S := \{a, b\}^*$  with odd length.

(d) (Challenge) Strings from the language  $S := \{a, b\}^*$  with an even number of  $a$ 's or an odd number of  $b$ 's.

## 5. Structural Induction: CFGs

Consider the following CFG:

$$S \rightarrow SS \mid 0S1 \mid 1S0 \mid \epsilon$$

Prove that every string generated by this CFG has an equal number of 1's and 0's.

**Hint 1:** Start by converting this CFG to a recursively defined set.

**Hint 2:** You may wish to define the functions  $\#_0(x)$ ,  $\#_1(x)$  on a string  $x$ .