

# CS310 : Automata Theory 2019

IITB, India

## Tutorial sheet 3 Pumping lemma and DFA minimization

Ashutosh Gupta and S. Akshay

Compile date: 2019-02-05

1. Prove or disprove that the following languages are regular

- (a)  $\{0^n 1^m | n \neq m\}$
- (b)  $\{0^{p^2} 1^{p^2} | p \geq 0\}$
- (c)  $\{0^n 1^m | n = m \vee n = 2m\}$
- (d)  $\{w 1^{|w|} | w \in \{0, 1\}^*\}$
- (e)  $\{w | \exists y. |y| = 2^{2^{|w|}} \wedge wy \in L\}$ , where  $L$  is regular language

2. We know that pumping lemma fails to prove that the following language is not regular.

$$L = \{ca^n b^n | n \geq 1\} \cup \{c^n w | n \neq 1 \text{ and } w \in \{a, b\}^*\}$$

- a) Using other means prove that the above language is not regular.
- b) Does the generalized version of the pumping lemma prove that the above language is not regular?

3. Determine the residuals of the following languages over  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$

- $(ab + ba)^*$ ,
- $(aa)^*$ ,
- $\{a^n b^n c^n | n \geq 0\}$ .

4. (a) Give two languages such that  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are not regular, but  $L_1 \cap L_2$  is regular.  
(b) Give two languages such that  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are not regular, but  $L_1 \cup L_2$  is regular.  
(c) Give two languages such that  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are not regular, but  $L_1 L_2$  is regular.

5. A DFA  $A = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  is reversible if no letter can enter a state from two distinct states, i.e. for every  $p, q \in Q$  and  $\sigma \in \Sigma$ , if  $\delta(p, \sigma) = \delta(q, \sigma)$ , then  $p = q$ .

- (a) Give a reversible DFA recognizing  $L = \{ab, ba, bb\}$
- (b) Show that the minimal DFA recognizing  $L$  is not reversible
- (c) Is there a unique minimal reversible DFA recognizing  $L$  (up to isomorphism)? Justify your answer
- (d) Prove that the language  $(a^* b a^*) + (b^* a b^*)$  is not recognized by any reversible DFA.

6. Design an efficient algorithm  $Res(r, a)$ , where  $r$  is a regular expression over an alphabet  $\Sigma$  and  $a \in \Sigma$ , that returns a regular expression satisfying  $L(Res(r, a)) = L(r)^a$ .