

**NO LATE HOMEWORK ACCEPTED**

1. **(40 points)** Use the pumping lemma to prove that each language listed below is not regular. For each language, I state  $\Sigma$  the input alphabet.
- (a)  $\{w \mid \text{the number of zeros in } w \text{ is less than the number of ones}\}$ .  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$ .  
For example, 1, 011, and 10100111 are in this language but 0 and 100 are not.
- (b)  $1^{n^2}$ .  $\Sigma = \{1\}$ .  
For example,  $\epsilon$  1 and 1111111111111111 are in this language but 111 is not. in this language but 0 and 100 are not.
- (c)  $\{w \cdot c \cdot w^R \mid w \in \{a, b\}^*, w^R \text{ is the reverse of } w\}$ .  $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$ .  
For example, abcba, c and aababbbcbbabaa are in this language, but abcab,  $\epsilon$ , abbbba and abbcbaa are not.
- (d)  $\{w \mid \text{the number of left parentheses in any prefix of } w \text{ is greater than or equal to the number of right parentheses, and the number of left parentheses in } w \text{ is equal to the number of right parentheses}\}$ .  
 $\Sigma = \{(, )\}$ .  
For example, (,  $\epsilon$  and (((((( ))) )))) are in this language, but ((, ), (, and ((( ))) are not.

Here's an example of how you can solve a problem like those above:

Example:  $\{w \mid |\#0(w) - \#1(w)| < 4\}$ , where  $\#0(w)$  is the number of 0's in  $w$ ,  $\#1(w)$  is the number of 1's in  $w$ , and  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$ .

**Solution:** Let  $A$  be the language described above and let  $p$  be a proposed pumping lemma constant for  $A$ . Let  $w = 0^p 1^{p+3}$ . Clearly,  $w \in A$ . Let  $xyz = w$ . Let  $n = |xy|$ . To satisfy the pumping lemma,  $n \leq p$ ; thus  $xy = 0^n$ . Therefore  $xy^0z = 0^{p-|y|} 1^{p+3} \notin A$  because  $|y| > 1$ . Thus,  $A$  does not satisfy the pumping lemma and is not regular.

You can write this with fewer words and say:

Let  $p$  be a proposed pumping lemma constant. Let  $w = 0^p 1^{p+3}$ .

For any  $xyz = w$  with  $|xy| \leq p$ ,  $xy^0z = 0^{p-|y|} 1^{p+3} \notin A$ .

Therefore,  $A$  is not regular.

2. **(20 points)** Let

$$\Sigma_3 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

$\Sigma_3$  contains all size 3 columns of 0s and 1s. A string of symbols in  $\Sigma_3$  gives three rows of 0s and 1s. Consider each row to be a binary number with the most significant bit first. For example, let

$$w = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The first row of  $w$  is the binary representation of 7, the second row corresponds to 5, and the third row corresponds to 12.

Let

$$B = \{w \in \Sigma_3^* \mid \text{the bottom row of } w \text{ is the product of the top two rows}\}.$$

Show that  $B$  is not regular.

3. **(20 points)** Consider the two languages described below:

- $\{w \in \{a, b\}^* \mid \exists x, y \in \Sigma^*. (w = xy) \wedge \#a(x) = \#b(y)\}$
- $\{w \in \{a, b, c\}^* \mid \exists x, y \in \Sigma^*. (w = x \cdot c \cdot y) \wedge \#a(x) = \#b(y)\}$

One of these languages is regular and the other is not. Determine which is which and give short proofs for your conclusions.

4. **(30 points)** (Sipser problem 1.47)

If  $A$  is any language over alphabet  $\Sigma$ , let  $A_{\frac{1}{2}-}$  be the set of all first halves of strings in  $A$  so that

$$A_{\frac{1}{2}-} = \{u \mid \exists v \in \Sigma^{|u|}. uv \in A\}$$

Show that if  $A$  is regular, then so is  $A_{\frac{1}{2}-}$ .