# **HW04 Solution**

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#### REGULAR

$$L_1 = \{a^n a^n : n \ge 1000\} = \{a^{2n} : n \ge 1000\}$$

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All even-length strings of a's of length at least 2000.

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#### REGULAR

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$$\{e\} \cup \{a^2\} \cup \{a^4\} \cup \cdots \cup \{a^{2000}\}.$$

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**Prob 2c:**  $L_3 = \{a^{\lfloor \log_2(n) \rfloor} : n \ge 1\}$ 

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Thus, a string is in  $L_4$  iff it starts and ends with the same letter.

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Thus, a string is in  $L_4$  iff it starts and ends with the same letter.

Here is a regex for it:

$$\{e, a, b\} \cup a\Sigma^* a \cup b\Sigma^* b$$

DFA on Next Page

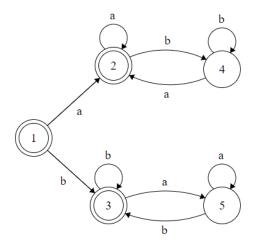


Figure: DFA for L<sub>4</sub>

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Let  $a^{2n}b^n$  be a long string in  $L_5$ .



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Let  $a^{3n}b^{2n}$  be a long string in  $L_6$ . From this point on the proof is very similar to Part a.

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**Definition** Let  $w \in \Sigma^*$ . ISAAC(w) is the set of words formed by removing any set of symbols from w. Example:

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Show that if L is regular then ISAAC(L) is regular. Solution on next slide.

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**Intuition** If  $\delta(p, \sigma) = q$  then also put an *e*-transition between p and q. **Formally** We create an NFA for ISAAC(*L*).  $(Q, \Sigma, \delta', s, F)$ .

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**Formally** We create an NFA for ISAAC(L).

$$\begin{array}{l} (Q, \Sigma, \delta', s, F).\\ \delta(p, \sigma) &= \delta(p, \sigma).\\ \delta(p, e) &= \{q : (\exists \sigma \in \Sigma) [\delta(p, \sigma) = q]\}. \end{array}$$