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1. (40 points) Recall that a B-NFA is an NFA where we say that an INFINITE string is accepted if there is SOME way to process it where it hits a final state infinitely often. Give an algorithm for the following: given a B-NFA M, determine if there exists an infinite string that it accepts.

#### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM ONE

We just sketch this.

- (a) Input  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F)$
- (b) For all  $f \in F$  determine: (1) is there a path from s to f (can be all e), and (2) is there a path from f back to f (can't be all e).
- (c) If there is some f such that the answer to (1) and (2) is YES then output YES. If not then output NO.

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2. (30 points) The alphabet is  $\{a, b\}$ . Give a B-NFA for the following languages

In this problem note that  $\{a, b\}^{\omega}$  means the set of INFINITE strings of *a*'s and *b*'s. The superscript is an  $\omega$ , not a *w*.

(a) (15 points)

 $\{w \in \{a, b\}^{\omega} \mid w \text{ has an infinite number of } a$ 's  $\}$ 

(b) (15 points)

 $\{w \in \{a, b\}^{\omega} \mid w \text{ has a finite number of } a$ 's  $\}$ 

(c) (0 points) Think about: For the above languages ponder if they could be done by a B-DFA which is a DFA where we say an infinite string accepts if it hits some final state infinitely often.

#### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM TWO

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- 3. (30 points) The alphabet is  $\{a, b\}$ . Recall that  $n_a(w)$  is the number of a's in w.
  - (a) (10 points) Give a regular expression for

 $\{w \mid n_a(w) \equiv 0 \pmod{3}\}$ 

(b) (10 points) Give a regular expression for

$$\{w \mid n_a(w) \equiv 1 \pmod{3}\}$$

(c) (10 points) For all x, y with 0 < x < y, give a regular expression for

$$\{w \mid n_a(w) \equiv x \pmod{y}\}$$

# SOLUTION TO PROBLEM THREE

a)

$$b^*(b^*ab^*ab^*ab^*)^*$$

b)

$$b^*ab^*(b^*ab^*ab^*ab^*)^*$$

c) For each w, let  $\alpha_w$  be  $b^*ab^*a\cdots b^*ab^*$  where there are w a's. Then the solution is

 $\alpha_x(\alpha_y)^*$