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 Formal Languages and Automata Theory
 

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This exam consists of four exercises. *Explain how you solved each exercise.* The available points for each item are written in the margin. You need at least 50 points to pass.

1. Consider the following three regular expressions over the alphabet  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ :

$$r_1 = (a^*b)^*a(ab)^* \quad r_2 = (a^*ba)^*a(aa + b)^* \quad r_3 = (ab)^*a(a^*b)^*$$

and the homomorphism  $\varphi$  defined by  $\varphi(a) = ab$  and  $\varphi(b) = \epsilon$ .

- [9] (a) Define for all  $1 \leq i, j \leq 3$  with  $i \neq j$  a string  $x_{ij}$  such that  $x_{ij} \in L(r_i) - L(r_j)$ .  
 [9] (b) Construct a DFA that accepts  $L(r_1)$ .  
 [8] (c) Compute  $\varphi(L(r_2))$ .  
 [8] (d) Compute  $\varphi^{-1}(L(r_3))$ .

2. Consider the pushdown automaton  $M = (\{1, 2\}, \{a, b\}, \{\perp, a, b\}, \delta, 1, \perp, \{2\})$  with  $\delta$  consisting of the following transitions:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} ((1, \epsilon, \perp), (1, a\perp)) & ((1, a, a), (1, ba)) & ((1, b, b), (1, aa)) & ((2, a, a), (2, \epsilon)) \\ & ((1, a, a), (2, \epsilon)) & ((1, b, b), (2, b)) & ((2, \epsilon, \perp), (2, \epsilon)) \end{array}$$

- [9] (a) Which of the following strings belong to  $L_f(M)$ , the language that  $M$  accepts by final state?  
 i. *ababa*  
 ii. *abaaa*  
 iii. *babab*  
 [9] (b) Does  $L_f(M)$  coincide with  $L_e(M)$ , the language that  $M$  accepts by empty stack?

3. Determine whether the following subsets of  $\{a, b, c, d\}^*$  are (i) regular, (ii) context-free but not regular, or (iii) not context-free. (Here  $n, k, m$ , and  $l$  range over the natural numbers.)

- [10] (a)  $\{a^n b^m c^k d^l \mid n = 2k \text{ or } 2m = 3l\}$   
 [10] (b)  $\{a^n b^m c^k d^l \mid n = 2k \text{ and } 2m = 3l\}$   
 [10] (c)  $\{a^n b^m c^k d^l \mid n = 2l \text{ and } 2k = 3m\}$

- [9] 4. (a) Let  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  be languages over the same alphabet  $\Sigma$  such that  $L_1$  is recursive,  $L_1 \cup L_2$  is recursive enumerable, and  $L_1 \cap L_2 = \emptyset$ . Prove that  $L_2$  is recursive enumerable.  
 [9] (b) Show that the result of part (a) need not be true without the condition  $L_1 \cap L_2 = \emptyset$ .