# 01204213: Homework 1

*Due: 23pm, 12 Jul 2021.*

1. (Siper 1.6) Give state diagrams of finite automata recognizing the following languages. In all parts the alphabet is $\{0, 1\}$.

   (a) $\{w \mid w$ begins with a 1 and ends with 0$\}$

   (b) $\{w \mid w$ contains at least three 1's$\}$

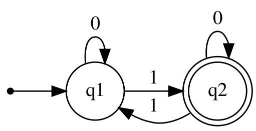
   (c) $\{w \mid w$ starts with 0 and has odd length, or starts with 1 and has even length$\}$

   (d) $\{\varepsilon, 0\}$

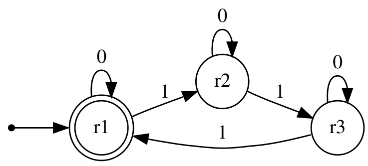
   (e) All strings except the empty string

2. (Sipser 1.12) Let $\{\mathtt{a}, \mathtt{b}\}$ denote the alphabet. Let $D = \{w \mid$ $w$ contains an even number of `a`'s and and odd number of `b`'s and does not contain the substring `ab` $\}$. Give a finite automaton with 5 states that recognizes $D$. (Suggestion: Describe $D$ more simply.)

3. Consider the following finite automata $M_1$ and $M_2$.




$M_1$:




$M_2$:

   (a) What language does $M_1$ recognize?

   (b) What language does $M_2$ recognize?

   (c) For $i \in \{1, 2\}$, let $A_i$ denote the language recognized by $M_i$. Use the construction we discussed in class to construct a finite automaton $M$ that recognizes $A_1 \cup A_2$.

4. Let $A_1$ and $A_2$ be regular languages. Prove that $A_1 \cap A_2$ is also a regular language.

5. (Sipser 1.36) For any string $w = w_1 w_2 \cdots w_n$, the *reverse of* $w$, written $w^{\mathcal{R}}$, is the string $w$ in reverse order, $w_n w_{n-1} \cdots w_2 w_1$. For any language $A$, let $A^{\mathcal{R}} = \{w^{\mathcal{R}} | w \in A\}$. Prove that if $A$ is regular, so is $A^{\mathcal{R}}$.

   (Hint: First, try to prove the case when the finite automaton recognizing $A$ has only one accept state. Then, using the result proved in class (the union of regular languages is regular) to prove the required statement.)