## COSC 341 – Tutorial 11 (Solution)

- 1. Find regular expressions for following languages:
  - (a)  $L = \{a^n b^m c^l | n, m, l \in \mathbb{N}\}$  over  $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}.$

 $a^*b^*c^*$ 

(b)  $L = \{a^n b^m c^l | n, m, l \in \mathbb{N}\} \setminus \{\lambda\}$  over  $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$ .

$$(a^+b^*c^*) \cup (a^*b^+c^*) \cup (a^*b^*c^+)$$
 where  $a^+ = aa^*$ 

(c)  $L = \{w | w \text{ contains } aa \text{ and } bb \text{ as substring}\} \text{ over } \Sigma = \{a, b\}$ 

$$(\Sigma^* aa\Sigma^* bb\Sigma^*) \cup (\Sigma^* bb\Sigma^* aa\Sigma^*)$$

(d)  $L = \{w | w \text{ starts with } a, \text{ contains two } b$ 's and ends with  $cc\}$  over  $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$ 

 $a(a \cup c)^* b(a \cup c)^* b(a \cup c)^* cc.$ 

2. Is  $L = \{a^n b^n c^m | m \ge n\}$  context free? Prove your answer.

L is not context free. We prove this by using the Pumping Lemma for context free languages. For contradiction we assume that L is context free.

We consider  $z = a^k b^k c^k \in L, |z| \ge k$ . Because of the Pumping Lemma there are u, v, w, x and y such that z = uvwxy with  $|vwx| \le k, |vx| > 0$ , and  $uv^i wx^i y \in L$  for all  $i \ge 0$ . There are five possibilities of how the substring vwx could look like:

- (a)  $vwx = a^j$  for some  $0 < j \le k$   $\Rightarrow z' = uv^2wx^2y \in L$  according to Pumping Lemma. Contradiction, because z' contains more a's than c's.
- (b)  $vwx = a^{j_1}b^{j_2}$  for some  $0 < j_1 + j_2 \le k$   $\Rightarrow z' = uv^2wx^2y \in L$  according to Pumping Lemma. Contradiction, because z' contains more a's or b's than c's.
- (c)  $vwx = b^j$  for some  $0 < j \le k$   $\Rightarrow z' = uv^2wx^2y \in L$  according to Pumping Lemma. Contradiction, because z' contains more b's than c's.
- (d)  $vwx = b^{j_1}c^{j_2}$  for some  $0 < j_1 + j_2 \le k$   $\Rightarrow z' = uv^0wx^0y \in L$  according to Pumping Lemma. Contradiction, because z' contains more b's or c's than a's.
- (e)  $vwx = c^j$  for some  $0 < j \le k$   $\Rightarrow z' = uv^0 wx^0 y \in L$  according to Pumping Lemma. Contradiction, because z' contains more *a*'s than *c*'s.

In each of the cases above we end up in a contradiction. Therefore, the assumption that L is context free was wrong. We conclude that L is not context free.

- 3. In each of the following cases, give examples of languages  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  over  $\{a, b\}$  such that:
  - (a) L<sub>1</sub> is regular, L<sub>2</sub> is not, and L<sub>1</sub> ∪ L<sub>2</sub> is regular. L<sub>1</sub> = Σ\*, L<sub>2</sub> any non-regular language.
  - (b) L<sub>1</sub> is regular, L<sub>2</sub> is not, and L<sub>1</sub> ∪ L<sub>2</sub> is not regular.
    L<sub>1</sub> = a\*, L<sub>2</sub> = Even Palindrome
    (Even Palindrome is the set of strings over {a, b} of even length that are the same spelled forward or backward)

- (c)  $L_1$  is regular,  $L_2$  is not, and  $L_1 \cap L_2$  is regular.  $L_1 = \mathbf{a}^*, L_2 = \mathsf{Even} - \mathsf{Palindrome}.$
- (d)  $L_1$  is not regular,  $L_2$  is not regular, and  $L_1 \cup L_2$  is regular.  $L_1 = \mathsf{Even} - \mathsf{Palindrome}, L_2 = \Sigma^* \setminus \mathsf{Even} - \mathsf{Palindrome}$  (which cannot be regular, because the regular languages are closed under complementation.
- (e)  $L_1$  is not regular and  $L_1^*$  is regular.  $L_1 = \mathsf{Even} - \mathsf{Palindrome} \cup \{a, b\}.$