

Math 387

Homework 1

Due Friday, September 11

Practice exercises from the book

1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.7, 1.11, 1.14

Problems

- For each of the following languages, give a DFA that recognizes the language. In all cases $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$.
 - $L = \{w \mid w \text{ is any string other than } 11 \text{ or } 111\}$
 - $L = \{w \mid w \text{ contains the substring } 001\}$
 - $L = \{w \mid w \text{ has length at least } 3 \text{ and has } 0 \text{ for the third symbol}\}$
 - $L = \{w \mid w \text{ has a } 1 \text{ in every odd position}\}$
 - $L = \{w \mid w \text{ a multiple of } 3 \text{ 1s or an even number of } 0\text{s}\}$
 - $L = \{w \mid w, \text{ when thought of as a binary number, is a multiple of } 7 \}$
- For each of the following languages, give a NFA that recognizes the language using no more than the listed number of states. In all cases $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$.
 - $L = \{\epsilon\}$, 1 state
 - $L = \{w \mid w \text{ ends in } aa\}$, 3 states
 - $L = \{w \mid w \text{ contains a multiple of } 3 \text{ a's or a multiple of } 4 \text{ b's}\}$, 8 states
 - $L = \{w \mid w \text{ ends in the first occurrence of some symbol}\}$, 5 states

Bonus problems

- In class we showed that any n -state NFA can be converted to a 2^n -state DFA. Show that this bound is roughly tight. Specifically, show that for every n there exists a language that can be recognized with an $n + 1$ -state NFA but cannot be recognized by a DFA with fewer than 2^n states.