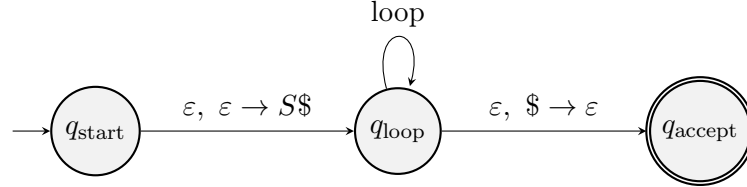


PROBLEM 1. Let A be the following CFG from our text (Example 2.25):

$$S \rightarrow aTb|b$$

$$T \rightarrow Ta|\varepsilon.$$

The text describes the construction for the following PDA that recognizes $L(A)$:



The loop has the following transitions:

$$\varepsilon, S \rightarrow aTb|b$$

$$\varepsilon, T \rightarrow Ta|\varepsilon$$

$$a, a \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$b, b \rightarrow \varepsilon.$$

Here, for instance, the notation $\varepsilon, S \rightarrow aTb|b$ is shorthand for two transitions: $\varepsilon, S \rightarrow aTb$ and $\varepsilon, S \rightarrow b$. Also, for example, the transition $\varepsilon, S \rightarrow aTb$, means that if S is at the top of the stack, one can pop S and push aTb without reading any input.

- Describe $L(A)$.
- Show how the PDA accepts $aaab$ one step at a time. List the new state, the transition, and the stack. The first step is

| | | |
|------------|---|-------------------|
| transition | $q_{\text{start}} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon, \varepsilon \rightarrow S\$}$ | q_{loop} |
| stack | empty \longrightarrow | $S\$$ |

PROBLEM 2. Let $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$, and consider the language $L = \{w : w \text{ contains at least three 1s}\}$.

- Find a regular expression for L .
- Convert that regular expression into an NFA recognizing L .
- Find a CFG for the language.
- Convert your CFG into a PDA using the algorithm in the text (as in Problem 1).

PROBLEM 3. Let $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$, and consider the language $L = \{0^m 1^n : m \neq n\}$.

- Find a CFG generating L using at most three variables.
- Convert your CFG into a PDA using the algorithm in the text (as in Problem 1).
- Is L regular? Prove or disprove.

PROBLEM 4. (Bonus) Our goal in this problem is to show that the representation of objects can affect whether or not a given set can be recognized by a machine. Consider a set A

of natural numbers. Let $B_k(A)$ be the set of strings that represent numbers from A in base k (with no leading zeros). For example, if $A = \{3, 5\}$ then $B_2(A) = \{11, 101\}$ and $B_3(A) = \{10, 12\}$. We can think of $B_k(A)$ as a language with a k -symbol alphabet. Give a set A for which $B_2(A)$ is regular but $B_3(A)$ is not (and prove it).