

Harvard University Extension School  
Computer Science E-121

Problem Set 1

Due Friday, September 20 at 11:59 PM Eastern Time.

Submit your solutions in a single PDF called lastname+ps1.pdf emailed to cscie121@seas.harvard.edu.

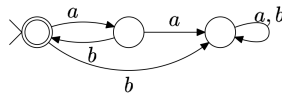
**LATE PROBLEM SETS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.**

See syllabus for collaboration policy.

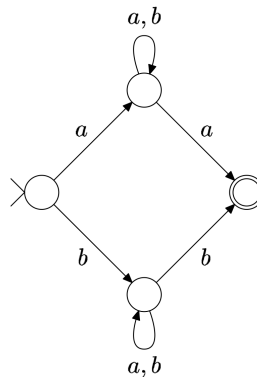
PROBLEM 1 (5+5 points)

Informally describe the languages recognized by the following finite automata:

(A) This DFA:



(B) This NFA:



PROBLEM 2 (5 points)

Write the formal description  $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$  for the DFA in Problem 1(A).

PROBLEM 3 (5 points)

Use the subset construction to make a DFA for the NFA in Problem 1(B). Show your work.

PROBLEM 4 (5 + 5 + 5 points)

Are the following statements true or false? Justify your answers with a proof or counterexample.

- (A) For any languages  $L_1$  and  $L_2$ ,  $(L_1 \cap L_2)^* = L_1^* \cap L_2^*$ .
- (B) For any languages  $L_1$  and  $L_2$ ,  $(L_1 \cup L_2)^* = L_1^* \cup L_2^*$ .
- (C) Complementing all states in a DFA  $M$  (making the final states non-final and vice-versa) will result in a new DFA  $M'$  such that  $L(M') = \Sigma^* - L(M)$ .

PROBLEM 5 (5+5 points)

An NFA  $M$  contains a *cycle* if there is a state  $q$  and a string  $x$  such that if  $M$  is in state  $q$  and reads string  $x$ ,  $M$  can return to state  $q$ . Prove or disprove the following statements:

- (A) If  $M$  recognizes an infinite language, then  $M$  has a cycle.
- (B) If  $M$  has a cycle, then  $M$  recognizes an infinite language.

PROBLEM 6 (5+15 points)

For any language  $L$ , let  $ExtraB(L) = \{sbt : s, t \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ and } st \in L\}$ .

- (A) What is  $ExtraB(\{aba\}^*)$ ?
- (B) Show that if  $L$  is regular, then so is  $ExtraB(L)$ . (Hint: Show how, given a DFA for  $L$ , you can construct an NFA for  $ExtraB(L)$ ).

PROBLEM 7 (3 bonus points)

CHALLENGE: For any string  $s$  and language  $L$ , let  $P_s(L) = \{t : st \in L\}$ . Show that  $L$  is regular if and only if there are finitely many unique sets  $P_s(L)$ .