

# Introduction to computability

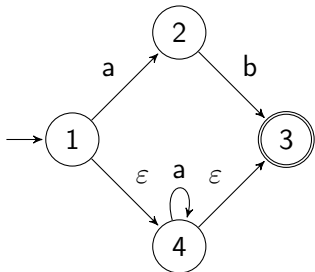
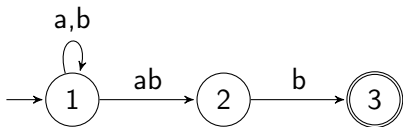
## Tutorial 2

Finite Automata

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1. For both of the following automata:

- give a regular expression of the language accepted by this automaton (without using the  $R(i, j, k)$  - method);
- give an equivalent deterministic finite automaton.



2. Give a deterministic finite automaton that accepts
- a) the language with regular expression  $(ab \cup ba)^+$ ;
  - b) the language with regular expression  $ab \cup (aab)^*$ ;
  - c) the language containing the words defined on  $\{a, b\}$  where the number of  $a$ 's is a multiple of 4.

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3. Show, using the theory on finite automata that the regular expressions  $(a^*b)^*$  and  $\varepsilon \cup (a \cup b)^*b$  denote the same language.

4. Let  $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$ . Show that if  $L$  is a regular language, then so is  $Pref(L)$ , the language containing all the prefixes of the words of  $L$ .  
Formally:

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5. Let  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \Delta, s_0, F)$  be a deterministic finite automaton and  $L$  the language accepted by this automaton.

How can  $M$  be modified in order to obtain a non-deterministic finite automaton  $M'$  that accepts  $L^R = \{w \mid w^R \in L\}$ , where  $w^R$  is the mirror of the word  $w$ . (Example:  $w = abc$  and  $w^R = cba$ ).

## Bonus Exercise 2

Let  $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$ . Show that if  $L$  is a regular language, then so is  $\bar{L}$ , the complement of  $L$ .

Formally:

$$\bar{L} = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \notin L\}$$