## **Regular** expressions

Consider the regular sets denotated by the following pairs of regular expressions, with  $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$ . For each pair, say whether the two corresponding languages are equal. If not, give an example of a word in one that is not in the other

- $(a+b)^*$  and  $a^*+b^*$
- $a(bca)^*bc$  and  $ab(cab)^*c$
- $\emptyset^*$  and  $\epsilon^*$
- $(a^*b^*)^*$  and  $(a^*b)^*$
- $(ab+a)^*a$  and  $a(ba+a)^*$

## **Pumping Lemma**

If  $w \in \{0, 1\}^*$  we write #i(w) the number of occurences of i in w (with i = 0 or 1). Show that the following language is not regular

 $L = \{ w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid \#0(w) = 2 \times \#1(w) \}$ 

and similarly, that the following language is not regular

$$M = \{ w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid \#0(w) \le \#1(w) \le \#0(w) + 1 \}$$

(hint: look at example 4.2). Show however the following language is regular

$$N = \{ w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid \#0(w) \times \#1(w) \text{ is even} \}$$

## Equivalence relations

We recall that a partition  $\sigma$  of a set X is a set of nonempty subsets  $A\subseteq X$  such that

- For any  $x \in X$  there exists  $A \epsilon \sigma$  such that  $x \epsilon A$ ,
- If  $A, B\epsilon\sigma$  and  $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$  then A = B.

An element of  $\sigma$  is also called a *block* or *cell* of the partition  $\sigma$ .

To any partition  $\sigma$  of a set X we associate the equivalence relation  $R(\sigma)$  defined by

$$R(\sigma) \ x \ y \equiv (\exists A \epsilon \sigma) [x \epsilon A \land y \epsilon A]$$

**Exercice 1:** We say that  $\sigma$  and  $\tau$  are *independent* iff for any A block of  $\sigma$  and B block of  $\tau$  we have  $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$ . Show that if  $\tau$  and  $\sigma$  are independent then for any x, y there exists z such that  $R(\tau) \ x \ z$  and  $R(\sigma) \ z \ y$ .

**Exercice 2:** If R and S are equivalence relations show that  $R \cap S$  is an equivalence relation. If  $\sigma$  and  $\tau$  are two partition, we define  $\delta$  to be the set of  $C \subseteq X$  such that there exists  $A\epsilon\sigma$  and  $B\epsilon\tau$  such that  $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$  and  $C = A \cap B$ . Show that  $\delta$  is a partition and that  $R(\delta) = R(\sigma) \cap R(\tau)$ .

## Minimal automata

Minimize the following automata

	a	b
$\rightarrow 1$	6	3
2	5	6
*3	4	5
*4	3	2
5	2	1
6	1	4
	а	b
$\rightarrow 1$	a 2	b 3
$\rightarrow 1$ 2		
_	2	3
2	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 5\end{array}$	$\frac{3}{6}$
2 *3	2 5 1	3 6 4