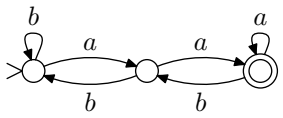
T-79.148 **Spring 2004**
Introduction to Theoretical Computer Science
Tutorial 5
Problems

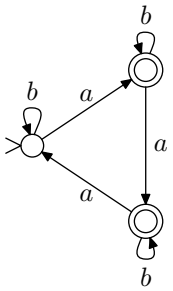
Homework problems:

1. Give regular expressions describing the following languages:
   (a) $\{w \in \{a,b\}^* \mid w$ starts with an a and ends with a $b\}$
   (b) $\{w \in \{a,b\}^* \mid w$ contains either ab or ba (or both) as a substring$\}$
   (c) $\{w \in \{a,b\}^* \mid w$ contains the substring ab an even number of times$\}$
   (d) $\{w \in \{a,\ldots,z,0,\ldots,9,.,@\}^* \mid w$ is a valid e-mail address$\}$
2. (a) Construct in a systematic way (as described in your textbook) a nondeterministic finite automaton corresponding to the regular expression $(aa \cup b)^*bb$.
   (b) Make your automaton deterministic.
3. Construct in a systematic way (as described in your textbook) regular expressions corresponding to the following finite automata:

(a)



(b)



Demonstration problems:

4. Simplify the following regular expressions (i.e., design simpler expressions describing the same languages):
   (a) $(\emptyset^* \cup a)(a^*)^*(b \cup a)b^*$
   (b) $(a \cup b)^* \cup \emptyset \cup (a \cup b)b^*a^*$
   (c) $a(b^* \cup a^*)(a^*b^*)^*$
5. Determine whether the regular expressions $r_1 = b^*a(a^*b^*)^*$ and $r_2 = (a \cup b)^*a(a \cup b)^*$ describe the same language, by constructing the minimal deterministic finite automata corresponding to them.
6. Prove that if L is a regular language, then so is $L' = \{xy \mid x \in L, y \notin L\}$.