Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
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Networked Systems Group (NSG)

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based on Prof. R. Wattenhoffer's material

Discrete Event Systems

Exercise Sheet 3

1 Pumping Lemma Revisited

a) Determine whether the language $L = \{1^{n^2} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is regular. Prove your claim!

b) Consider a regular language L and a pumping number p such that every word $u \in L$ can be written as $u = xyz$ with $|xy| \leq p$ and $|y| \geq 1$ such that $xy^iz \in L$ for all $i \geq 0$.

Can you use the pumping number p to determine the number of states of a minimal DFA accepting L? What about the number of states of the corresponding NFA?

2 Context-Free Grammars

Give context-free grammars for the following languages over the alphabet $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$:

a) $L_1 = \{w \mid \text{the length of } w \text{ is odd}\}$

b) $L_2 = \{w \mid \text{contains more 1s than 0s}\}$

3 Pushdown Automata

Consider the following context-free grammar G with non-terminals S and A, start symbol S, and terminals "(", ")", and "0":

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow SA \mid \varepsilon \\ A &\rightarrow AA \mid (S) \mid 0 \end{aligned}$$

a) What are the eight shortest words produced by G?

b) Context-free grammars can be ambiguous. Prove or disprove that G is unambiguous.

c) Design a push-down automaton M that accepts the language $L(G)$. If possible, make M deterministic.

4 Context Free or Not?

For the following languages, determine whether they are context free or not. Prove your claims!

a) $L = \{w\#x\#y\#z \mid w, x, y, z \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ and } |w| = |z|, |x| = |y|\}$

b) $L = \{w\#x\#y\#z \mid w, x, y, z \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ and } |w| = |y|, |x| = |z|\}$

5 Push Down Automata

For each of the following context free languages, draw a PDA that accepts L.

a) $L = \{u \mid u \in \{0,1\}^* \text{ and } u^{reverse} = u\} = \{u \mid \text{“}u \text{ is a palindrome”}\}$

b) $L = \{u \mid u \in \{0,1\}^* \text{ and } u^{reverse} \neq u\} = \{u \mid \text{“}u \text{ is no palindrome”}\}$

6 Counter Automaton

A push-down automaton is basically a finite automaton augmented by a stack. Consider a finite automaton that (instead of a stack) has an additional *counter* C, i.e., a register that can hold a single integer of arbitrary size. Initially, $C = 0$. We call such an automaton a *Counter Automaton* M. M can only increment or decrement the counter, and test it for 0. Since theoretically, all possible data can be coded into one single integer, a counter automaton has unbounded memory. Further, let $\mathcal{L}_{count}$ be the set of languages recognized by counter automata.

a) Let $\mathcal{L}_{reg}$ be the set of regular languages. Prove that $\mathcal{L}_{reg} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_{count}$.

b) Prove that the opposite is not true, that is, $\mathcal{L}_{count} \nsubseteq \mathcal{L}_{reg}$. Do so by giving a language which is in $\mathcal{L}_{count}$, but not in $\mathcal{L}_{reg}$. Characterize (with words) the kind of languages a counter automaton can recognize, but a finite automaton cannot.

c) Which automaton is stronger? A counter automaton or a push-down automaton? Explain your decision.