

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

HS 2019

Prof. L. Vanbever & T. Holterbach, & M. Apostolaki. based on Prof. R. Wattenhofer's material

Discrete Event Systems

Exercise Sheet 4

1 Pumping Lemma Revisited

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

2 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)
$$L = \{w \# x \# y \# z \mid w, x, y, z \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ and } |w| = |y|, |x| = |z|\}$$

3 Pushdown Automata: Reloaded

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

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

- 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.

Remark: a) and b) are taken from Exercice Sheet 3.

4 Push Down Automata

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

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

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