

# Discrete Event Systems

## Exercise 4

### 1 Regular and Context-Free Languages

- Consider the following context-free grammar  $G : S \rightarrow SS|1S2|0$ . Describe the language  $L(G)$  in words, and prove that  $L(G)$  is not regular.
- The regular languages are a subset of the context-free languages. Give the context-free grammar for a language  $L$  that is regular.

### 2 Context-Free Grammars

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

- $L = \{w \mid \text{the length of } w \text{ is odd}\}$
- $L = \{w \mid \text{contains more 1s than 0s}\}$

### 3 Pushdown Automata

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

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

- What are the 4 shortest strings produced by  $G$ ?
- Context-free grammars can be ambiguous. Prove or disprove that  $G$  is unambiguous.
- Design a push-down automaton  $M$  that accepts the language  $L(G)$ . If possible, make  $M$  deterministic.

### 4 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  $L_{count}$  be the set of languages recognized by counter automata.

- Let  $L_{reg}$  be the set of regular languages. Prove that  $L_{reg} \in L_{count}$ .
- Prove that the opposite is not true, that is,  $L_{count} \not\subseteq L_{reg}$ . Do so by giving a language which is in  $L_{count}$ , but not in  $L_{reg}$ . Characterize (with words) the kind of languages a counter automaton can recognize, but a finite automaton cannot.
- Which automaton is stronger? A counter automaton or a push-down automaton? Explain your decision.