

**Assignment 1**  
*Computer Science 235*

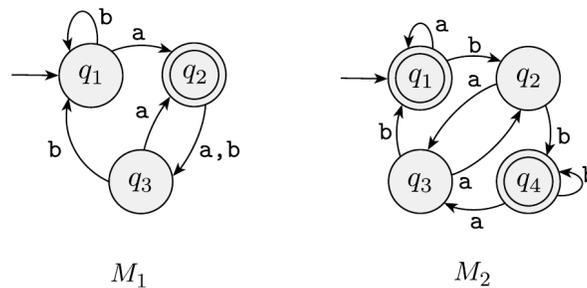
**Reading.** Chapter 0 pages 1-28, Section 1.1 pages 31-47

- 1) Watch [this video](#) developed by a student who took Mt. Holyoke's version of Theory of Computation. Write down a short (3-4 sentences) reflection on what surprised you in this video (if anything), and what seems exciting about this coming semester.
  
- 2) Examine the following formal descriptions of sets so that you understand which members they contain. Write a short informal English description of each set.
  - a)  $\{1, 3, 5, 7, \dots\}$
  
  - b)  $\{w \mid w \text{ is a string of 0s and 1s and } w \text{ equals the reverse of } w\}$ .
  
  - c)  $\{n \mid n \text{ is an integer and } n = n + 1\}$
  
- 3) Write a formal description of the following sets.
  - a) The set containing all integers that are greater than 5.
  
  - b) The set containing the empty string.
  
  - c) The set containing nothing at all.
  
- 4) Let  $A$  be the set  $\{x, y, z\}$ , and  $B$  be the set  $\{x, y\}$ .
  - a) Is  $A$  a subset of  $B$ ?
  
  - b) Is  $B$  a subset of  $A$ ?
  
  - c) What is  $A \cup B$ ?
  
  - d) What is  $A \cap B$ ?
  
  - e) What is  $A \times B$ ?
  
  - f) What is the power set of  $B$ ?
  
- 5) If  $A$  has  $a$  elements and  $B$  has  $b$  elements, how many elements are in  $A \times B$ ? Explain your answer.

- 6) Let  $L$  be the language over the alphabet  $\{a,b\}$  generated by the following recursive definition:  
*Basis.* The empty string  $\epsilon$  belongs to  $L$ .  
*Recursive Step.* If  $w$  is in  $L$ , then so is  $aawb$ .  
*Closure.* Any string  $w$  in  $L$  is either  $\epsilon$  or else it can be obtained by the above recursive definition.

- a) Give a formal symbolic description of the set of strings  $L$  encompassed by the above definition. For example, you could state that  $L = \{a^n b^3 \mid n = 1, 2, \dots\}$ , if this were an accurate description (which it is not).
- b) Using the recursive definition of  $L$  directly, prove by induction that if  $w$  is in  $L$  then  $a$  appears twice as many times as  $b$  in  $w$ .

- 7) The following are the state diagrams of two DFAs,  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ .



Answer the following questions about these machines.

- a) What sequence of states does  $M_1$  go through on input  $aabb$ ?
- b) Does  $M_1$  accept the string  $aabb$ ?
- c) Does  $M_2$  accept the string  $\epsilon$ ?
- 8) Give state diagrams of DFAs recognizing the following languages. In all cases the alphabet is  $\{0,1\}$ .
- a)  $\{w \mid w \text{ begins with a 1 and ends with a 0}\}$ .
- b)  $\{w \mid w \text{ contains at least three 1s}\}$ .
- c)  $\{w \mid w \text{ starts with 0 and has odd length, or starts with 1 and has even length}\}$ .
- d)  $\{w \mid w \text{ doesn't contain the substring 110}\}$ .

- e)  $\{w \mid \text{every odd position of } w \text{ is a } 1\}$ .
- f)  $\{w \mid w \text{ contains at least two } 0\text{s and at most one } 1\}$ .
- g)  $\{\epsilon, 0\}$ .
- h) The empty set.
- i) All strings except the empty string.