REVIEW #2

- 1. Is following a regular set $\{1^p, where p \text{ is a prime and } p < 10000\}$? Prove your answer.
- 2. Is following a regular set $\{1^p, where p \text{ is a prime and } p > 10000\}$? Prove your answer.
- 3. Show that every infinite regular set has an infinite regular subset.
- 4. Show that every finite regular set has an infinite regular complement.
- 5. Show that every infinite regular set has a finite regular subset.
- 6. Give a regular expression for strings (over the alphabet {0,1}) that contain the string: 101 as a prefix or as a suffix (or both).
- 7. Give a regular expression for <u>odd-length</u> strings (over the alphabet $\{0,1\}$) that contain 101 as a prefix or as a suffix (or both).
- 8. Is this a regular language: a set consisting of strings *x* such that *x* is of prime length or *x* is of <u>odd</u> length. Prove your answer.
- 9. Is this a regular language: a set consisting of strings *x* such that *x* is of prime length or *x* is of <u>even</u> length. Prove your answer.
- 10. Is the language of binary strings x such that x MOD x = 0 a regular set? Prove it.
- 11. Is the language of binary strings x such that x MOD 4 = 0 a regular set? Prove it.
- 12. Show that a Turing machine can decide whether two FSAs are not equivalent.
- 13. Is the language $\{xx, where x, is an arbitrary string over \{0\}\}$ a regular set? Prove it.
- 14. Is the language $\{xx, where x, is an arbitrary string over \{0,1\}\}$ a regular set? Prove it.
- 15. Is the language {xyx, where x, y are arbitrary strings over {0,1}} a regular set? Prove it.
- 16. Prove that the class of regular sets is closed under the union operation.
- 17. Prove that the class of regular sets is not closed under an infinite union operation.
- 18. Prove that PDAs can recognize regular sets; also show that PDAs can do much more.
- 19. Is the halting problem solvable for PDAs? Justify your answer.
- 20. Is the halting problem solvable for LBAs? Justify your answer.