

$$\text{e.g. } L_1 = \{0, 00\}, \quad L_2 = \{1, 01\}$$

$$L_1 L_2 = \{01, 0001, 001\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e.g. } L_1 &= \{0, 00, 000, \dots\} = \{0^i : i \geq 1\} \\ \rightarrow L_2 &= \{1, 11, 111, \dots\} = \{1^j : j \geq 1\} \\ L_1 L_2 &= \cancel{\{0^i 1^j : i, j \geq 1\}} ? \\ &= \{0^i 1^j : i, j \geq 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

(Off starts this Sat ...)

(GPSI, HWI available)

due Tue 10am

due Thur 10am

c) i^{th} power: $L^i = \underbrace{L L \dots L}_{i \text{ times}}$

$$\text{i.e. } L^i = L \cdot L^{i-1}$$

$$L^0 = \{\epsilon\}$$

$$\text{e.g. } \{1, 01\}^2 = \{11, 0101, 101, 011\}$$

~~0011~~
~~0111~~ ~~0111~~

d) Kleene Star

$$L^* = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} L^i = L^0 \cup L^1 \cup \underline{L^2 \cup L^3 \cup \dots}$$

$$\text{e.g. } \{01\}^* = \{\epsilon, 01, 0101, 010101, \dots\}$$

$$\underline{\{1, 01\}^*} = \{\epsilon, 1, 01, 11, 101, 011, 0101, \dots\}$$

$\underline{\underline{\{1, 01\}}}^* = \{ \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}, \underline{\underline{1}}, \underline{\underline{01}}, \underline{\underline{11}}, \underline{\underline{101}}, \underline{\underline{011}}, \underline{\underline{0101}},$
 $\underline{\underline{111}}, \underline{\underline{1101}}, \underline{\underline{1011}}, \underline{\underline{10101}},$
 $\underline{\underline{0111}}, \underline{\underline{01101}}, \underline{\underline{01011}}, \underline{\underline{010101}},$
 $\dots \}$



$= \{ x \in \{0, 1\}^*: x \text{ does not contain } 00 \text{ as a substring} \& \text{ does not end in } 0 \}$

$\{0, 1\}^* = \text{all binary strings}$

e) other ops:

$$L^+ = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} L^i$$

e.g. $\{0, 1\}^+ = \text{all nonempty binary strings}$

$$L^T = L \cdot L^* = L^* \cdot L$$

$$= \begin{cases} L^* - \{\epsilon\} & \text{if } \epsilon \notin L \\ L^* & \text{if } \epsilon \in L \end{cases}$$

Regular Languages

all langs obtainable from union, concat, and star
 (starting from trivial base cases)

Formal Defn by Induction:

(i) $\emptyset, \{\epsilon\}, \{a\}$ are regular langs $\forall a \in \Sigma$.

(ii) if L_1, L_2 are regular langs,
 then so are $L_1 \cup L_2$, $L_1 L_2$, and L_1^*

(iii) only langs obtained by finite # of applying
 of above rules are regular

Ex ($\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$)

a) $\{1001\}$ is regular.

$$= \{1\} \cdot \{0\} \cdot \{0\} \cdot \{1\}.$$

b) $\{1001, 10, 1\}$ is regular

$$= \{1\} \cdot \{0\} \cdot \{0\} \{1\} \cup \{1\}\{0\} \cup \{1\}.$$

c) all finite langs are regular.

d) $\{x \in \{0, 1\}^*: |x| \text{ is odd}\}$ is regular.

$$= \{00, 01, 10, 11\}^* \cdot \{0, 1\}$$

$$= \underline{\left((\{0\} \cup \{1\}) \cdot (\{0\} \cup \{1\}) \right)^*} \cdot \underline{\{0\} \cup \{1\}}$$

Notations regular exprs

(i) ϕ, ϵ, a are regular exprs for $\phi, \{\epsilon\}, \{a\}$
 $\forall a \in \Sigma$.

(ii) if r_1, r_2 are regular exprs for L_1, L_2 resp,

then $(r_1 + r_2)$ is reg expr for $L_1 \cup L_2$

$(r_1 r_2)$ " " " " $L_1 L_2$

(r_1^*) " " " " L_1^*

Let $L(r)$ denotes lang. corresponding to expr r .

Ex d) $\underline{((0+1)(0+1))^* (0+1)}$

Rmk - omit unnecessary parentheses

(precedence order: $*, \cdot, +$)

$0(1^*)$

- shorthand: $r^+ = r \cdot r^*$

- a lang may have diff reg expr

e.g. $(0+1) \cdot (\underline{00+01+10+11})^*$
etc.

Ex ($\Sigma = \{0,1\}$)

a) all strings with 00 as a substring

$$(0+1)^* 00 (0+1)^*$$

b) all strings with 00 as a substring
having even length

$$(0+1)(0+1)^* \underline{00} (0+1)(0+1)^*$$

$$+ (0+1)(0+1)(0+1)^* 00 (0+1)(0+1)^*$$

c) all strings with even # of 0's

$$(1^* 0 1^* 0 1^* + 1)^* \quad (1^* 0 1^* 0 1^*)^* + 1^* \quad \checkmark$$

or $\underline{(1^*)} (0 1^* 0 1^*)^* \quad \checkmark$

d) all strings not beginning with 0C

$$\cancel{00(0+1)^*}$$

Cases: begin with 1
or begin with 01

$$((0+1)^* + 01 (0+1)^* + \epsilon + 0)$$

$\vdots \cup \cdots \vdots$

$+ \varepsilon + 0$

watch out for
boundary cases