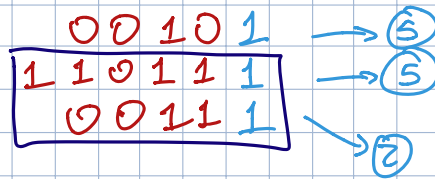
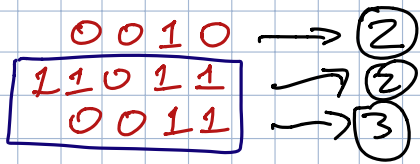
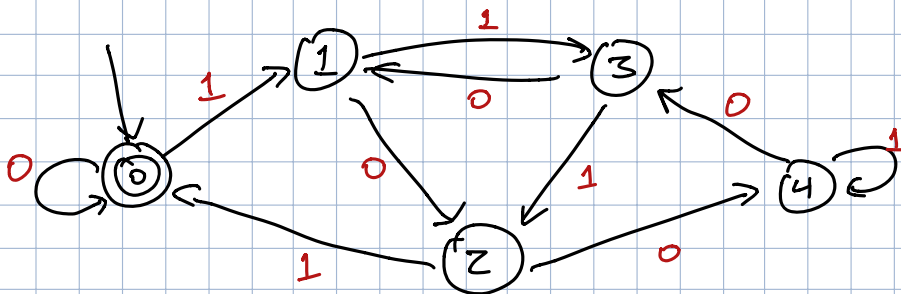


## Admin:

- Please communicate preferences for OH to TAs in lab
- Please submit only HW1.3 for HW1.3 (for example)



$$\delta^*(s, w) = \delta^*(s, x) \implies \text{for all } y \in \Sigma^* \\ wy \in L \iff xy \in L$$



$z$  is a distinguishing suffix for  $x, y$

iff  $xz \in L$  and  $y \notin L$   
or  $xz \notin L$  and  $yz \in L$

$\implies x$  and  $y$  lead to different states in EVERY DFA for  $L$ .

---

## FOOLING SET $F$ for $L$

$\forall x, y \in F$  where  $x \neq y$

$\exists z \in \Sigma^*$

s.t.  $xz \in L \iff yz \notin L$

Example:  $L = \{\text{binary mult of 5}\}$

$F = \{0, 1, 10, 11, 100\}$

$$\begin{array}{l} 101 = 5 \\ 1101 = 13 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 100 \quad \times \\ 1010 \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 0 \varepsilon \quad \checkmark \\ 11 \varepsilon \quad \times \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 101z = 5 \cdot 2^{|z|} + \langle z \rangle \\ 1010z = 10 \cdot 2^{|z|} + \langle z \rangle \end{array}$$

If  $F$  is a fooling set for  $L$

Any DFA for  $L$  has  $\geq |F|$  states.

But what if  $F$  is infinite?!?

$$L = \{0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 0\} = \{\varepsilon, 01, 0011, 000111, 00001111, \dots\}$$

$$\text{Let } F = 0^*$$

Let  $x$  and  $y$  be arbitrary distinct strings in  $F$

We can write  $x = 0^i$  and  $y = 0^j$  where  $i \neq j$

$$\text{Let } z = 1^i$$

$$xz = 0^i 1^i \in L$$

$$yz = 0^j 1^i \notin L \quad \text{because } i \neq j$$

So  $x, y$  have dist. suffix

So  $F$  is a fooling set for  $L$ .

Because  $F$  is infinite,  $L$  cannot be regular

$$L_2 = \{w \# w^R \mid w \in \Sigma^*\} = \begin{array}{l} \text{odd} \\ \text{even} \end{array} \text{ length palindromes} \\ \text{with } \# \text{ in middle}$$

$$\text{Let } F = 0^*$$

Let  $x, y$  be arb. distinct strings in  $F$

So  $x = 0^i$  and  $y = 0^j$  for some  $i \neq j$

$$\text{Let } z = \# 0^i$$

$$xz \in L \quad \text{because } xz = 0^i \# 0^i$$

$$yz \notin L \quad \text{because } yz = 0^j \# 0^i$$

So  $z$  dist suffix

So  $F$  fools  $L$

So  $L$  not regular

