Recall fooling sets and distinguishability. Two strings $x, y \in \Sigma^*$ are suffix distinguishable with respect to a given language L if there is a string z such that exactly one of xz and yz is in L. This means that any DFA that accepts L must necessarily take x and y to different states from its start state. A set of strings F is a fooling set for L if *any* pair of strings $x, y \in F, x \neq y$ are distinguisable. This means that any DFA for L requires at least $|F|$ states. To prove non-regularity of a language L the standard way is to find an infinite fooling set F for L. Given a language L try to find a constant size fooling set first. Another way to prove that L is not regular is to show the following: for every $n \geq 1$ prove that there is a fooling set of size at least n; this may be helpful in thinking about the language.

Note that another method to prove non-regularity is via *reductions*. Suppose you want to prove that L is non-regular. You can do regularity preserving operations on L to obtain a language L' which you already know is non-regular. Then L must not have been regular. For instance if $\bar{L}$ is not regular then L is also not regular. You will see an example in Problem 4 below.

Prove that each of the following languages is ***not*** regular.

1. $\{\mathtt{0}^{2n}\mathtt{1}^n \mid n \geq 0\}$

2. $\{\mathtt{0}^m\mathtt{1}^n \mid m \neq 2n\}$

3. $\left\{\mathtt{0}^{2^n} \mid n \geq 0\right\}$

4. Strings over $\{\mathtt{0}, \mathtt{1}\}$ where the number of `0`s is exactly twice the number of `1`s.

   - Describe an infinite fooling set for the language.
   - Use closure properties. What is language if you intersect the given language with $\mathtt{0}^*\mathtt{1}^*$?

5. Strings of properly nested parentheses `()`, brackets `[]`, and braces `{}`. For example, the string `([]){}` is in this language, but the string `([)]` is not, because the left and right delimiters don't match.

   - Describe an infinite fooling set for the language.
   - Use closure properties.

6. Strings of the form $w_1\#w_2\#\cdots\#w_n$ for some $n \geq 2$, where each substring w_i is a string in $\{\mathtt{0}, \mathtt{1}\}^*$, and some pair of substrings w_i and w_j are equal.

Work on these later:

7. $\left\{\mathtt{0}^{n^2} \mid n \geq 0\right\}$

8. $\{w \in (\mathtt{0} + \mathtt{1})^* \mid w \text{ is the binary representation of a perfect square}\}$