TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DRESDEN

Faculty of Computer Science Institute of Theoretical Computer Science, Chair of Automata Theory

Automata and Logic

Exercise Sheet 3

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Exercise 11

Let Σ be an alphabet and $(M, \circ, 1)$ a monoid. Prove that every function $f : \Sigma \to M$ can be uniquely extended to a (monoid) homomorphism $\Phi : \Sigma^* \to M$.

Exercise 12

Let $\Sigma := \{a, b\}$, $M := \{0, 1, 2\}$, and let $\circ : M \times M \to M$ be defined as $x \circ y := (x + y) \bmod 3$. We define mappings $\Phi, \Phi' : \Sigma^* \to M$ by setting $\Phi(w) := |w| \bmod 3$ and $\Phi'(w) := |w|_a \bmod 3$, where $|w|$ denotes the *length* of w and $|w|_a$ the number of occurrences of the symbol a in w.

a) Show that both Φ and Φ' are monoid homomorphisms from $(\Sigma^*, \cdot, \varepsilon)$ into $(M, \circ, 0)$.

b) For each of the languages $\Phi^{-1}(\{0, 2\})$, $\Phi^{-1}(\{1\})$ and $(\Phi')^{-1}(\{1\})$ devise a finite automaton that recognises the language.

Exercise 13

For a language $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$, we use $\overline{L}$ to denote the complement language of L, i.e. $\overline{L} := \Sigma^* \setminus L$. Let Σ be an alphabet, $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$ a language and $(M, \circ, 1)$ a monoid. Prove that if L is accepted by $(M, \circ, 1)$, then $\overline{L}$ is also accepted by $(M, \circ, 1)$.

Exercise 14

Determine the syntactic monoid of the language described by a^*ba^*.

Exercise 15

Let $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$, and $\approx$ be an equivalence relation on Σ^*. Consider the following property:

$$\text{For all } u, v \in \Sigma^*, \text{ if } u \in L \text{ and } u \approx v, \text{ then } v \in L. \tag{$*$}$$

a) The proof of Corollary 1.13 from the lecture depends on the fact that the syntactical congruence $\sim_L$ has property $(*)$. Prove this.

b) Show that $\sim_L$ is the coarsest congruence relation with property $(*)$.

c) Show that the Nerode right congruence ρ_L is the coarsest right congruence with property $(*)$.

Note: An equivalence relation $\approx_2$ is *coarser* than $\approx_1$ if for every x, y, $x \approx_1 y$ implies $x \approx_2 y$. (In particular, $\approx_2$ has at most as many equivalence classes as $\approx_1$.)

Exercise 16

Show that any submonoid of a finite group is also a group.