

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

# **Automata and Logic**

### **Exercise Sheet 4**

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### **Exercise 19**

Let V be the M-variety of all commutative finite groups. Show that there exists a language  $L \subseteq \{a\}^*$  such that  $L \in L(V)_{\{a\}}$  but  $L \notin L(V)_{\{a,b\}}$ .

### Exercise 20

Prove or refute the following: There is a language  $L \subseteq \{a, b\}^*$  such that its syntactic semigroup  $S_L$  and its syntactic monoid  $M_L$  are isomorphic.

### Exercise 21

For each of the following words over the alphabet  $\{0, 1\}^k$ , give a corresponding interpretation over the predicate symbols  $P_1, \ldots, P_k$  as discussed in the lecture:

$$k = 2: (1, 1), (1, 1), (0, 1), (1, 0)$$
  

$$k = 3: (0, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)$$
  

$$k = 3: (1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 0)$$

Describe all interpretations that correspond to words of the language  $L(((0, 1) \cdot (1, 0))^+) \subseteq (\{0, 1\}^2)^+$ .

# Exercise 22

Let  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ . For each of the following regular expressions  $r_i$ , give a first-order formula  $\phi_i$  such that  $L(r_i) = L(\phi_i)$ .

a) 
$$r_1 = \Sigma^*$$
,

b) 
$$r_2 = \varepsilon_1$$

c) 
$$r_3 = (abb^*)^*$$
,

- d)  $r_4 = a^* b^* + b^* a^*$ , and
- e)  $r_5 = (aaa \cdot \Sigma^*) + b^*$ .

# Exercise 23

Complete the proof of Lemma 2.2 from the lecture by showing that the class  $(B_0)_{\Sigma}$  is closed under union.

#### Exercise 24

Let  $(S, \circ)$  be a finite semigroup,  $m \in S$ , and  $i, k, \ell \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$  defined as in the proof of Thm. 2.4. Show that if k is minimal with the property described in the proof, then

$$(\{m^{i}, ..., m^{i+k-1}\}, \circ, m^{\ell})$$

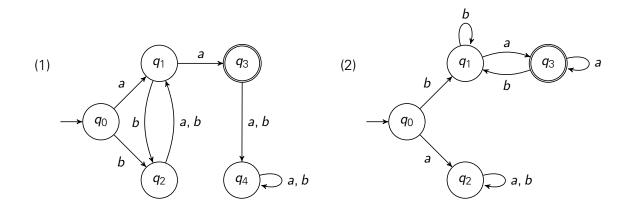
is a group. Is  $(\{m^i, ..., m^{i+k-1}\}, \circ, m^{\ell})$  still a group if k is not minimal?

#### **Exercise 25**

Let  $\Sigma := \{a, b\}$  and  $L_1, L_2$  be the languages accepted by the automata displayed below. Use the proof of Cor. 2.10 from the lecture to show that  $L_1 \notin (B_0)_{\Sigma}$  and  $L_2 \in (B_0)_{\Sigma}$ .

Moreover, represent  $L_2$  as a Boolean combination of languages from the set

$$\{u\Sigma^* \mid u \in \Sigma^*\} \cup \{\Sigma^*u \mid u \in \Sigma^*\}.$$



#### **Exercise 26**

Prove or refute the following:

- a) For every alphabet  $\Sigma$  and word  $w \in \Sigma^*$ , we have  $\{w\} \in (B_0)_{\Sigma}$ .
- b) For every two alphabets  $\Sigma$  and  $\Sigma'$  with  $\Sigma \subseteq \Sigma'$ , and every language  $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$ , we have: if  $L \in (B_0)_{\Sigma}$ , then  $L \in (B_0)_{\Sigma'}$ .
- c) Let  $(M, \circ, 1)$  be a monoid, where 1 is the only idempotent element of M. Then  $(M, \circ, 1)$  is a group.
- d) Let  $(S, \circ)$  be a semigroup with  $e \in S$  being idempotent. Then  $(eSe, \circ, e)$  is the largest submonoid of S with e as unit element.
- e) Let  $(S, \circ) \in \widehat{\mathbb{D}}$ . If there exists an element  $s \in S$  such that  $(S, \circ, s)$  is a monoid, then |S| = 1.