

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Section (circle one): 01 (9:00) 02 (10:00) 03 (11:00)

This quiz, is due at the beginning of the second day of class. Please either print it and complete it by hand, or complete it electronically and then print it. A lot of this reading material should be familiar; some of Elaine Rich's notation may be different than you have seen before; you need to understand and use her notation. This quiz is mostly about definitions and notation. **Please print 2-sided.**

## Chapter 2.

1. We consistently use the symbol  $\Sigma$  to denote the \_\_\_\_\_ from which we compose strings.

According to the textbook's definition, can  $\Sigma$  ever be infinite?

According to the textbook's definition, can a string have infinite length?

$\Sigma^*$  is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all strings **including the empty string** whose symbols come from  $\Sigma$ .

2. Let  $\Sigma$  be  $\{a, b, c\}$ , and let  $s \in \Sigma^*$  be  $abcbcc$ . What is the value of each of the following expressions?

$|s|$

$sa$

$s^0$

$s^2$

$s^R$

$\#_b(s)$

How many different proper prefixes does  $s$  have?

How many different proper substrings does  $s$  have?

3. A (formal) *language* is a \_\_\_\_\_ of strings over an \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Are  $\emptyset$  and  $\{\epsilon\}$  the same language? Explain briefly.
5. If the ordering of the symbols in  $\{a, b, c\}$  is the order given here, arrange the following strings into lexicographic order, according to the textbook's definition:  $b$   $ba$   $abc$   $cac$   $\epsilon$   $ab$
6. If  $L_1 = \{a, ab\}$  and  $L_2 = \{a, c, \epsilon\}$ , how many *different* strings are in the language  $L_1L_2$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

7. If  $L = \emptyset$ , what is  $L^*$ ? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Give an example of a language  $L$  for which  $L^+ \neq L^* - \{\epsilon\}$ .  $L =$  \_\_\_\_\_
9. Consider Exercise 2.2 On page 19. List here the letters (chosen from  $\{a, b, c, d\}$ ) of the given strings that are in  $L_1L_2$ : \_\_\_\_\_

2) Let  $L_1 = \{a^n b^n : n > 0\}$ . Let  $L_2 = \{c^n : n > 0\}$ . For each of the following strings, state whether or not it is an element of  $L_1L_2$ :

a) $\epsilon$ .	No.
b) aabbcc.	Yes.
c) abbcc.	No.
d) aabbccccc.	Yes.

10. Can a language (set of strings over an alphabet) ever be uncountably infinite?
11. What are the possibilities for the cardinality of the set of all languages over a given alphabet ?
- Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
12. What is the relationship between  $\{0\}^*\{1\}^*$  and  $\{01\}^*$ ? (circle one)

=     $\subset$      $\supset$

**Good problems to think about, but not to turn in (not yet, some may be assigned later):**

Exercises 2.3, 2.5a, 2.7abde, 2.8