Finite Automata Theory and Formal Languages
TMV027/DIT321 – LP4 2014

Formal Proofs, Alphabets and Words

Week 2

In these exercises, book sections and pages refer to those in the third edition of the course book.

Let $\mathbb{N}$ be the set of all non-negative integers $\{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$ (see page 22 of the text book: "Integers as recursively defined concepts").

1. If $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$, find a counterexample to the following alleged theorem: $\forall x, y \in \Sigma^*$ we have (cf. section 1.3.4)
$$x^2y = xyx$$
2. Suppose we put infinitely many pigeons into two pigeonholes. Show that one of the pigeonholes contains infinitely many pigeons. *Hint:* Prove by contradiction!
3. Prove that $\sum_{0 \leqslant k}^{n} k = n(n+1)/2$.
4. Prove that $\sum_{1 \leqslant k}^{n} (2k - 1) = n^2$.
5. Prove that $\sum_{1 \leqslant k}^{n} k^2 = n(n+1)(2n+1)/6$.
6. Prove that $\forall n \geqslant 4. n^2 \leqslant 2^n$.
7. Let $f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ be defined by recursion as
$$f(0) = 0 \qquad f(n+1) = f(n) + n$$
What are the values of $f(2)$ and $f(3)$?
Use mathematical induction to show that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have
$$2f(n) = n^2 - n$$
8. Suppose that we have stamps of 4 kr and 3 kr. Show that any amount of postage over 5 kr can be made with some combinations of these stamps.
9. Let us define by recursion the following function:
$$0! = 1 \qquad (n+1)! = (n+1) \times n!$$
Show that $n! \geq 2^n$ for $n \geq 4$ by analogy with the proof of example 1.17, page 21 of the text book.

10. Let us define by recursion the following two functions $f, g : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{array}{ll} f(0) = 0 & g(0) = 1 \\ f(n+1) = g(n) & g(n+1) = f(n) \end{array}$$

What are the values of $g(2)$ and $f(4)$? Show by mathematical induction that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have

$$f(n) + g(n) = 1 \qquad f(n)g(n) = 0$$

Show by *mutual* induction that $f(n) = 0$ iff $g(n) = 1$ iff n is even, and that $f(n) = 1$ iff $g(n) = 0$ iff n is odd, in analogy to the proof in pages 26–28 in the text book.

11. Let us define the Fibonacci function:

$$f(0) = 0 \qquad f(1) = 1 \qquad f(n+2) = f(n+1) + f(n)$$

We then define $s(0) = 0,\ s(n+1) = s(n) + f(n+1)$.

Prove by induction that we have

$$\forall n. s(n) = f(n+2) - 1.$$

Now we define

$$l(0) = 2,\ l(1) = 1,\ l(n+2) = l(n+1) + l(n)$$

Prove by induction that we have $l(n+1) = f(n) + f(n+2)$.

12. If $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$, what are Σ^1, Σ^2 and Σ^0?

13. Let $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$. We define $\phi : \Sigma^* \to \Sigma^*$ by recursion as follows

$$\phi(\epsilon) = \epsilon \qquad \phi(w0) = \phi(w)1 \qquad \phi(w1) = \phi(w)0$$

What are $\phi(1011)$ and $\phi(1101)$?

Show by induction on $|w|$ that

$$|\phi(w)| = |w|.$$

14. Let $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$. We define the reverse function on Σ^* by the equations

$$rev(\epsilon) = \epsilon \qquad rev(ax) = rev(x)a$$

What are $rev(010)$ and $rev(10)$?

Show by induction on y that we have

$$rev(yx) = rev(x)rev(y).$$

Show by induction on $n \in \mathbb{N}$ that we have

$$rev(x^n) = (rev(x))^n.$$

15. Given a finite alphabet Σ, when can we have $x^2 = y^3$ with $x, y \in \Sigma^*$?