• Submit your solutions electronically on the course Gradescope site as PDF files. If you plan to typeset your solutions, please use the \LaTeX solution template on the course web site. If you must submit scanned handwritten solutions, please use a black pen on blank white paper and a high-quality scanner app (or an actual scanner, not just a phone camera).

§ Some important course policies

• You may use any source at your disposal—paper, electronic, or human—but you must cite every source that you use, and you must write everything yourself in your own words. See the academic integrity policies on the course web site for more details.

• Avoid the Three Deadly Sins! Any homework or exam solution that breaks any of the following rules will be given an automatic zero, unless the solution is otherwise perfect. Yes, we really mean it. We’re not trying to be scary or petty (Honest!), but we do want to break a few common bad habits that seriously impede mastery of the course material.
  – Always give complete solutions, not just examples.
  – Always declare all your variables, in English. In particular, always describe the specific problem your algorithm is supposed to solve.
  – Never use weak induction.

See the course web site for more information.

If you have any questions about these policies, please don’t hesitate to ask in class, in office hours, or on Piazza.
1. Give the recursive definition of the following languages. For both of these you should concisely explain why your solution is correct.

   (a) A language $L_A$ that contains all palindrome strings using some arbitrary alphabet $\Sigma$.
   (b) A language $L_B$ that does not contain either three 0's or three 1's in a row. E.g., 
       $001101 \in L_B$ but $10001$ is not in $L_B$.

2. For each of the following decision problem\(^1\) $P$:

   i. Describe a way to represent the inputs as strings (the alphabet doesn’t have to be binary).
   ii. Describe a regular expression that represents the language $L := \{w \mid P(w) = 1\}$ and briefly explain why the regular expression is correct.

   Note: You don’t have to provide the exact regular expression for part (ii). Describing how you would formulate the regular expression is sufficient, given that the exact regular expression could indeed be obtained by following your solution.

   a Input: A binary number
       Output: TRUE if the input is divisible by 4, FALSE otherwise
   b Input: A complete and valid tic-tac-toe board filled with O and X
       Output: TRUE if the winner is O, FALSE otherwise

3. **Regular expressions I**: For each of the following languages over the alphabet \{0, 1\}, give a regular expression that describes that language, and briefly argue why your expression is correct.

   (a) All strings that end in 1011.
   (b) All strings except 11.
   (c) All strings that contain 101 or 010 as a substring.
   (d) All strings that contain 111 and 000 as a subsequence (the resulting expression is long – describe how you got your expression, instead of writing it out explicitly).
   (e) The language containing all strings that do not contain 111 as a substring.

4. **Regular expressions II**: For each of the following languages over the alphabet \{0, 1\}, give a regular expression that describes that language, and briefly argue why your expression is correct.

   (a) All strings that do not contain 000 as a subsequence.
   (b) Strings in which every occurrence of the substring 00 appears before every occurrence of the substring 11.

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\(^1\)A decision problem is a mapping from the set of all inputs to the boolean set \{TRUE, FALSE\}. That is, any yes-or-no problem is a decision problem, and vice versa.
(c) Strings that do not contain the subsequence 010.
(d) Strings that do not contain the subsequence 0101010.
(e) Strings that do not contain the subsequence 10.