Exercise 10

Task 1

Let $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$. Find MSO-formulas corresponding the following regular languages:

- (a) $L = \{ w \in \Sigma^+ \mid \text{The first and last letter of } w \text{ are identical} \}$
- (b) $L = \{a^n b^m c^\ell \mid n \ge 0, m \ge 1, \ell \ge 2\}$
- (c) $L = \{ w \in \Sigma^+ \mid w \text{ does not contain the word } bab \}$
- (d) $L = \{ w \in \Sigma^+ \mid w \text{ contains at most two distinct characters} \}$

Task 2

Which regular languages over $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$ correspond to the following MSO formulas?

- (a) $\forall x \forall y (P_a(x) \land P_b(y) \land (x < y) \land (\forall z (x < z < y) \rightarrow \neg P_b(z)))$ $\rightarrow (\exists x_1 \exists x_2 (x < x_1 < x_2 < y) \land P_c(x_1) \land P_c(x_2))$
- (b) $\exists X (\exists x \exists y (\forall u (x \le u \le y) \land x \in X \land y \in X) \land \forall x \forall y (y = x + 1 \rightarrow (x \in X \leftrightarrow \neg (y \in X))))$

Task 3

A strategy to find a MSO-formula for a given regular language is given in the proof of Büchi's Theorem. Use this strategy to find a MSO-formula for the language

 $L = \{ w \in \{a, b, c\}^+ \mid \text{The number of } a\text{'s in } w \text{ is odd} \}.$

Task 4

The following MSO-formula was obtained via the technique from Büchi's Theorem (slide 152) from a regular language L. Which language is characterized by this formula?

 $\exists X_1 \exists X_2 \exists X_3 (X_1 \cap X_2 = \emptyset \land X_1 \cap X_3 = \emptyset \land X_2 \cap X_3 = \emptyset \land \forall x (x \in X_1 \lor x \in X_2 \lor x \in X_3)$ $\land \exists x (\forall y (x \leq y) \land ((P_a(x) \land x \in X_2) \lor (P_b(x) \land x \in X_2)))$ $\land \exists x (\forall y (y \leq x) \land (x \in X_2))$ $\land \forall x \forall y (y = x + 1 \rightarrow (x \in X_1 \land P_a(y) \land y \in X_2)$ $\lor (x \in X_1 \land P_b(y) \land y \in X_2)$ $\lor (x \in X_2 \land P_a(y) \land y \in X_3)$ $\lor (x \in X_2 \land P_b(y) \land y \in X_3)$ $\lor (x \in X_3 \land P_a(y) \land y \in X_3)$ $\lor (x \in X_3 \land P_a(y) \land y \in X_3)$ $\lor (x \in X_3 \land P_a(y) \land y \in X_3)$