Problem 1. For each of the following languages (with alphabet \( \{0, 1\} \)), give a regular expression for it. For the more complicated languages, it may help to collapse a GNFA for the language to a single transition.

1. Any string ending in 110.

2. Any string which can be broken into a (non-overlapping) sequence of the following strings: 000, 111, 101, or 010.

3. Any string of even length starting with 0 or any string of odd length starting with 1.

4. Any string not containing the substrings 11 or 000.

5. Any string except 101010.

Problem 2. Let \( A \) be language of all even length strings of \( \{0, 1\}^* \). Note that \( A \) is regular.

a) If \( A \circ A^R \) is regular, prove it.

b) If \( \hat{A} = \{\omega\omega^R \mid \omega \in A\} \) is regular, prove it.

c) Give a brief intuitive explanation in your own words of why one is regular while the other is not.

Problem 3. We characterized a regular expression \( R \) over an alphabet \( \Sigma \) as matching one of the following (sometimes recursive) conditions:

1. \( R = a \) for some \( a \in \Sigma \)

2. \( R = \epsilon \)

3. \( R = \emptyset \)

4. \( R = R_1 | R_2 \), where \( R_1 \) and \( R_2 \) are both regular expressions

5. \( R = R_1 \circ R_2 \), where \( R_1 \) and \( R_2 \) are both regular expressions

6. \( R = R_1^* \), where \( R_1 \) is a regular expression.

Other expressions can be characterized in a similar manner. One major example is the arithmetic expressions. For example, if \( E \) is an arithmetic expression, we would expect \( (E) \) to also be an arithmetic expression but not \( (E \circ E) \).

Define the alphabet \( \Sigma = \mathbb{Z}_{10} \cup \{+, -, \times, /, (, )\} \) (\( - \) here may be binary or unary).
a) Give a characterization similar to the characterization of regular expressions above for the arithmetic expressions.

b) Explain why the arithmetic expressions are not regular.

**Problem 4.** Given the DFA below, prove that the states $q_0$ and $q_1$ are distinguishable.

![DFA Diagram](attachment:dfa.png)

**Problem 5.** Recall that an *equivalence relation* is a binary relation between a set and itself that is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive. An *equivalence class* is a set of objects in a relation that are all equal to each other. Lastly, a family of subsets of a set $S$ partitions $S$ if their union is $S$ and they are pairwise disjoint.

Suppose the DFA $D$ below is given by the 5-tuple $(Q, \Sigma = \{1\}, \delta, q_0, F)$.

![DFA Diagram](attachment:dfa.png)

Prove the following.

1. The sets $Q_1 = \{q_0, q_3\}$ and $Q_2 = \{q_1, q_3\}$ partition $Q$.

2. Indistinguishably, written $q =_D p$ if states $q, p \in Q$ are indistinguishable, is an equivalence relation.

3. The sets $Q_1$ and $Q_2$ are the equivalence classes of $=_D$ (you need only give a persuasive argument here, as a full proof is tedious beyond belief).