Problem 1. Let $a_n = 4(a_{n-1} - a_{n-2})$ for $n \geq 3$. Suppose that $a_1 = 2$ and $a_2 = 8$. Prove that for all positive integers $n$, $a_n = n2^n$.

Problem 2. Suppose you have a grid of $n$ cells by $n$ cells. You want to place coins into the grid cells so that no more than 2 coins are in any row or column. We give an example below for $n = 4$ with a maximal number of coins placed.

![Grid Example](image)

Prove that no more than $2n$ coins can be placed this way.

Problem 3. Give a regular expression for the language of all even length strings ending in 111. You may assume $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$.

Problem 4. Give a right-regular grammar for the language of all even length strings ending in 111. You may assume $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$.

Your grammar should not be a generalized right-regular grammar, which allows regular expressions to be produced.

Problem 5.

a) Give an NFA for the language of all even length strings ending in 111.

b) Give a DFA for the language of all even length strings ending in 111.

For both problems, you may assume $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$. 
**Problem 6.** Prove that if $A$ and $B$ are regular, then the intersection of $A$ and $B$ is regular.

**Problem 7.** Let $\Sigma$ be an alphabet. Given a language $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$, the *even part* of $L$ is the set

$$E(L) = \{ \omega \in L \mid |\omega| \text{ is even} \}.$$  

Prove or disprove that if $L$ is regular, then $E(L)$ is regular.

**Problem 8.** Prove or disprove the converse of Problem 7. That is if $E(L)$ is regular, then $L$ is regular.

**Problem 9.** Prove that every finite language is regular.

**Problem 10.** Let $L$ be a regular language. Define $M_L$ to be the (unique) state-minimal DFA for $L$. Define the set

$$\text{LOOPLESS}(L) = \{ \omega \in L \mid M_L \text{ does not visit any state more than once on input } \omega \}.$$  

Prove that for every regular language $L$, $\text{LOOPLESS}(L)$ is also regular.