

Recall that languages are sets of strings over an alphabet  $\Sigma$ .

If we know that a language is regular, what else do we know?

1. That it can be described by a DFA. (I.e. with a finite set of states and transitions amongst the states)
2. That it can be described by an NFA
3. It can be described by a regular expression
4. The pumping lemma must hold
5. We know that the complement of it is regular
6. We know that the union, Kleene closure, intersection, concatenation, reverse, set difference with another regular language will be regular