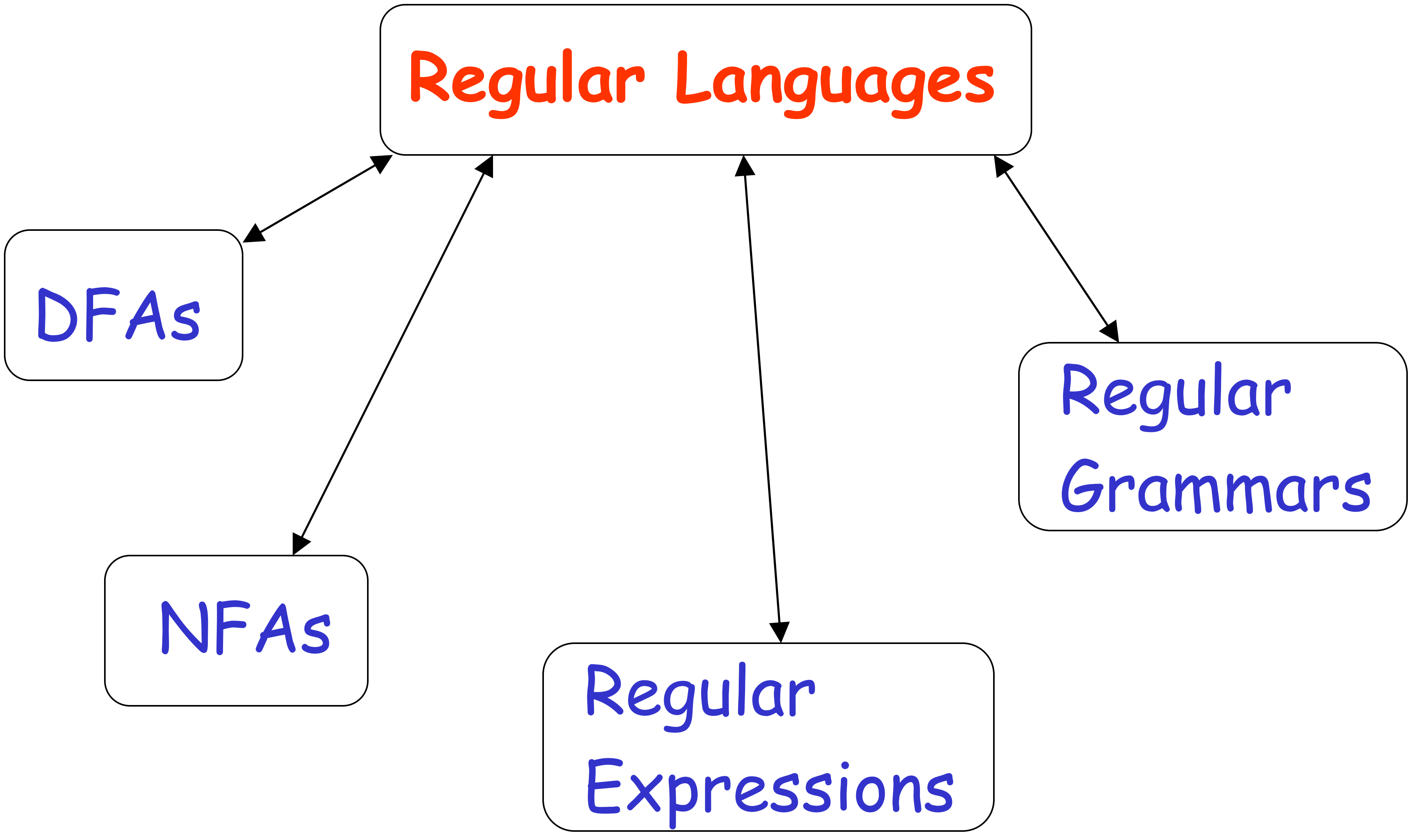
Standard Representations of Regular Languages



When we say: We are given a Regular Language L

We mean: Language L is in a standard representation

What are the differences among NFA/DFA, regular expression and regular grammar?

NFA/DFA accepts languages

Regular expresses operate languages

Grammar generates language

Elementary Questions

about

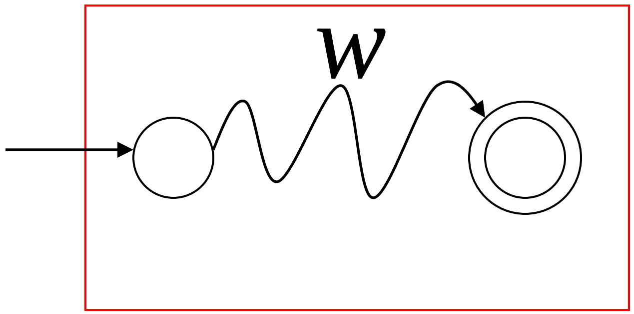
Regular Languages

Membership Question

Question: Given regular language L
and string w
how can we check if $w \in L$?

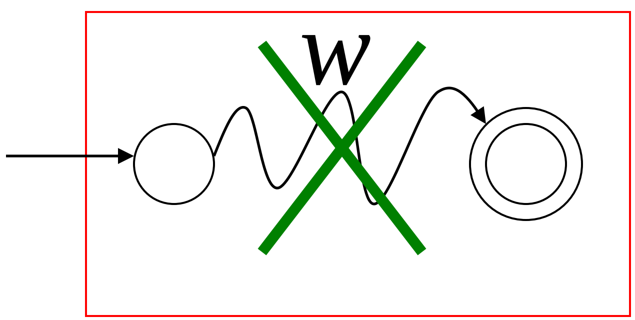
Answer: Take the DFA that accepts L
and check if w is accepted

DFA



$$w \in L$$

DFA



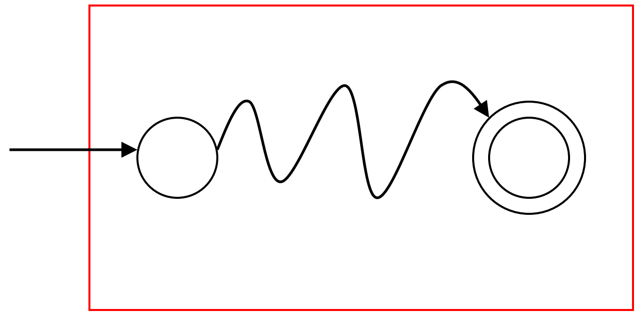
$$w \notin L$$

Question: Given regular language L how can we check if L is empty: $(L = \emptyset)$?

Answer: Take the DFA that accepts L

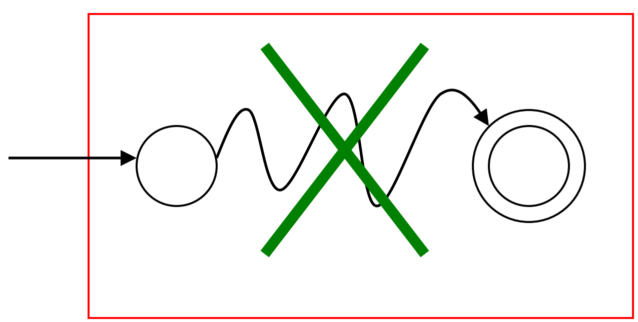
Check if there is any path from the initial state to a final state

DFA



$$L \neq \varnothing$$

DFA

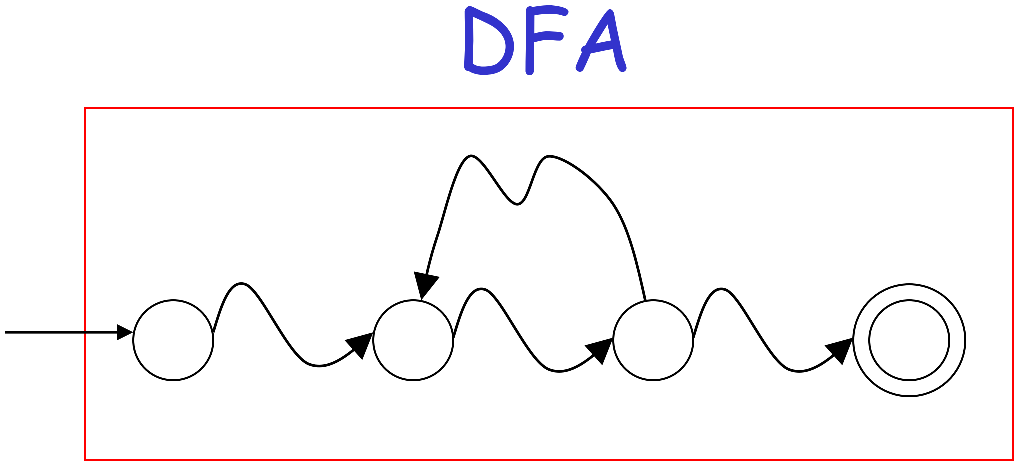


$$L = \varnothing$$

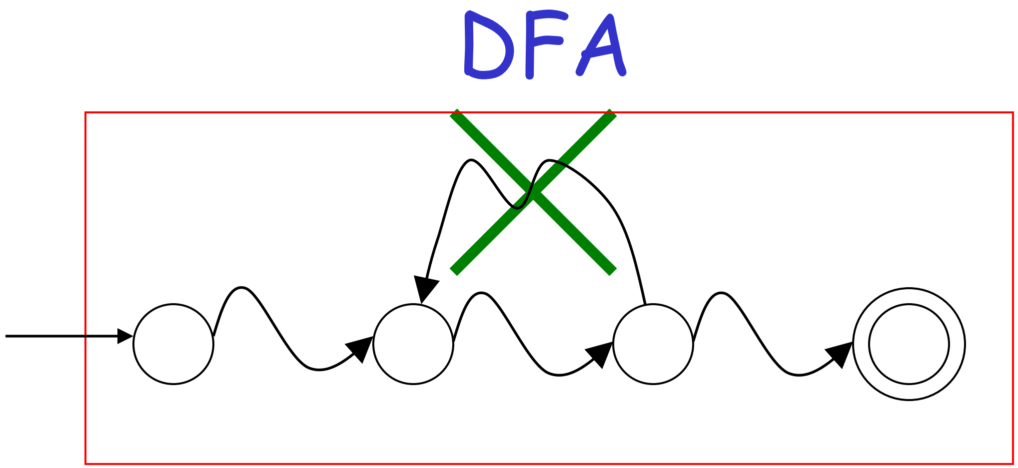
Question: Given regular language L how can we check if L is finite?

Answer: Take the DFA that accepts L

Check if there is a walk with cycle from the initial state to a final state



L is infinite



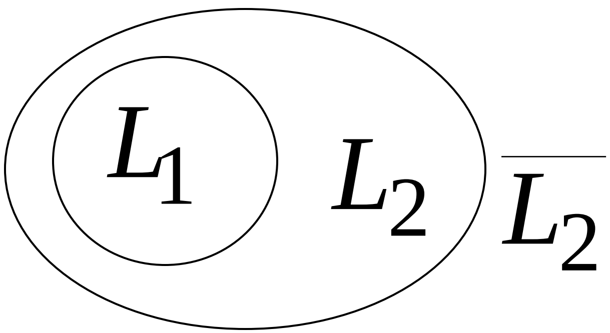
L is finite

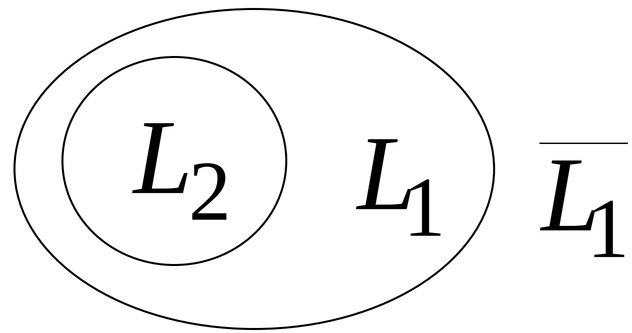
Question: Given regular languages L_1 and L_2 how can we check if $L_1 = L_2$?

Answer: Find if $(L_1 \cap \overline{L_2}) \cup (\overline{L_1} \cap L_2) = \emptyset$

$$(L_1 \cap \overline{L_2}) \cup (\overline{L_1} \cap L_2) = \varnothing$$

$L_1 \cap \overline{L_2} = \varnothing$ and $\overline{L_1} \cap L_2 = \varnothing$



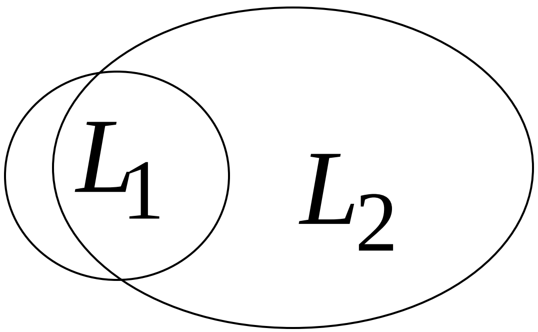


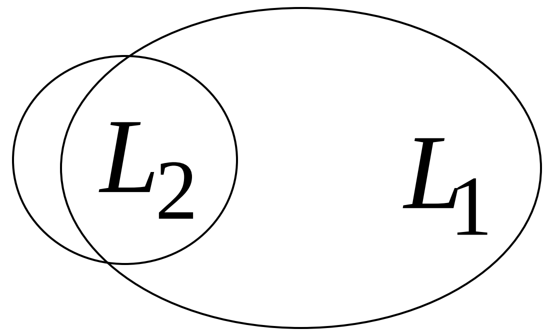
$L_1 \subseteq L_2$ $L_2 \subseteq L_1$

$$L_1 = L_2$$

$$(L_1 \cap \overline{L_2}) \cup (\overline{L_1} \cap L_2) \neq \emptyset$$

$L_1 \cap \overline{L_2} \neq \emptyset$ or $\overline{L_1} \cap L_2 \neq \emptyset$





$L_1 \not\subset L_2$ $\quad$ $L_2 \not\subset L_1$

$$L_1 \neq L_2$$

Non-regular languages

$$\{a^n b^n : \ n \geq 0\}$$

Non-regular languages

$$\{vv^R : \ v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

Regular languages

$$a^*b$$

$$b^*c + a$$

$$b + c(a+b)^*$$

etc...

Finite languages are regular

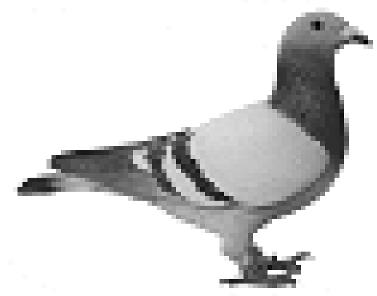
How can we prove that a language L is not regular?

Prove that there is no DFA that accepts L

Ha Ha Ha...... ^_^

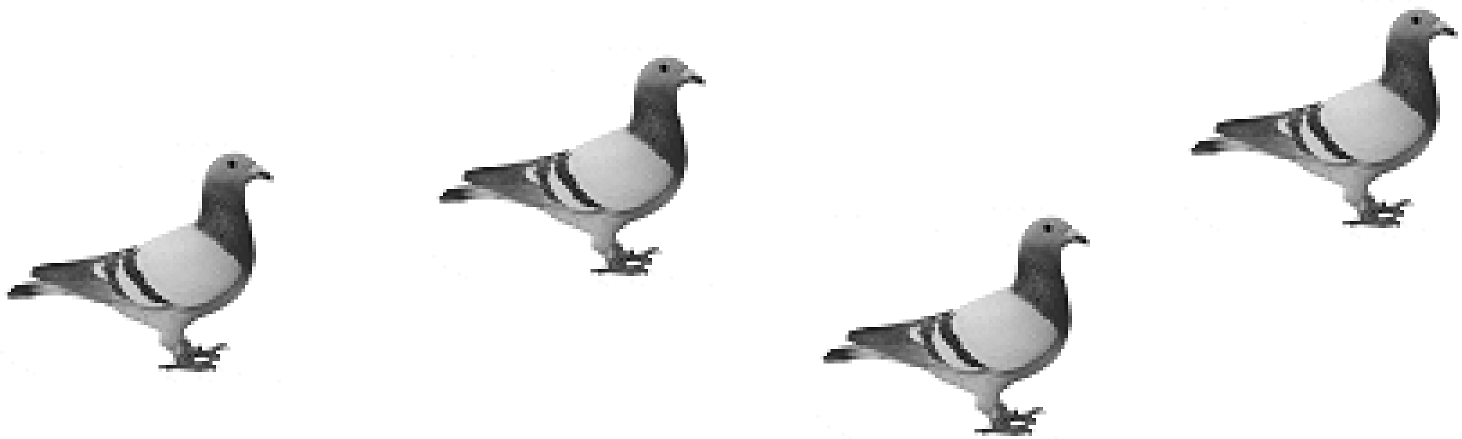
Problem: this is not easy to prove

Solution: the Pumping Lemma !!!

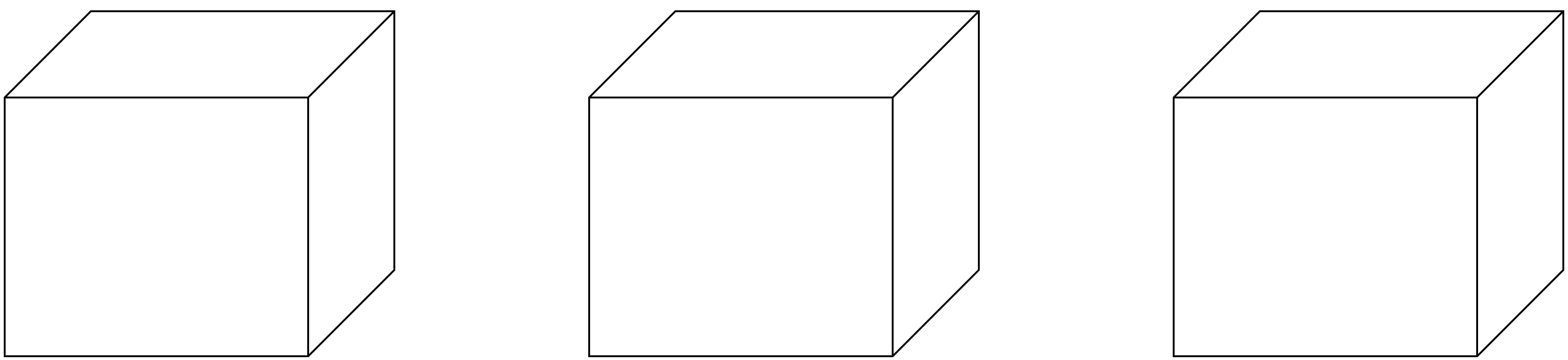


The Pigeonhole Principle

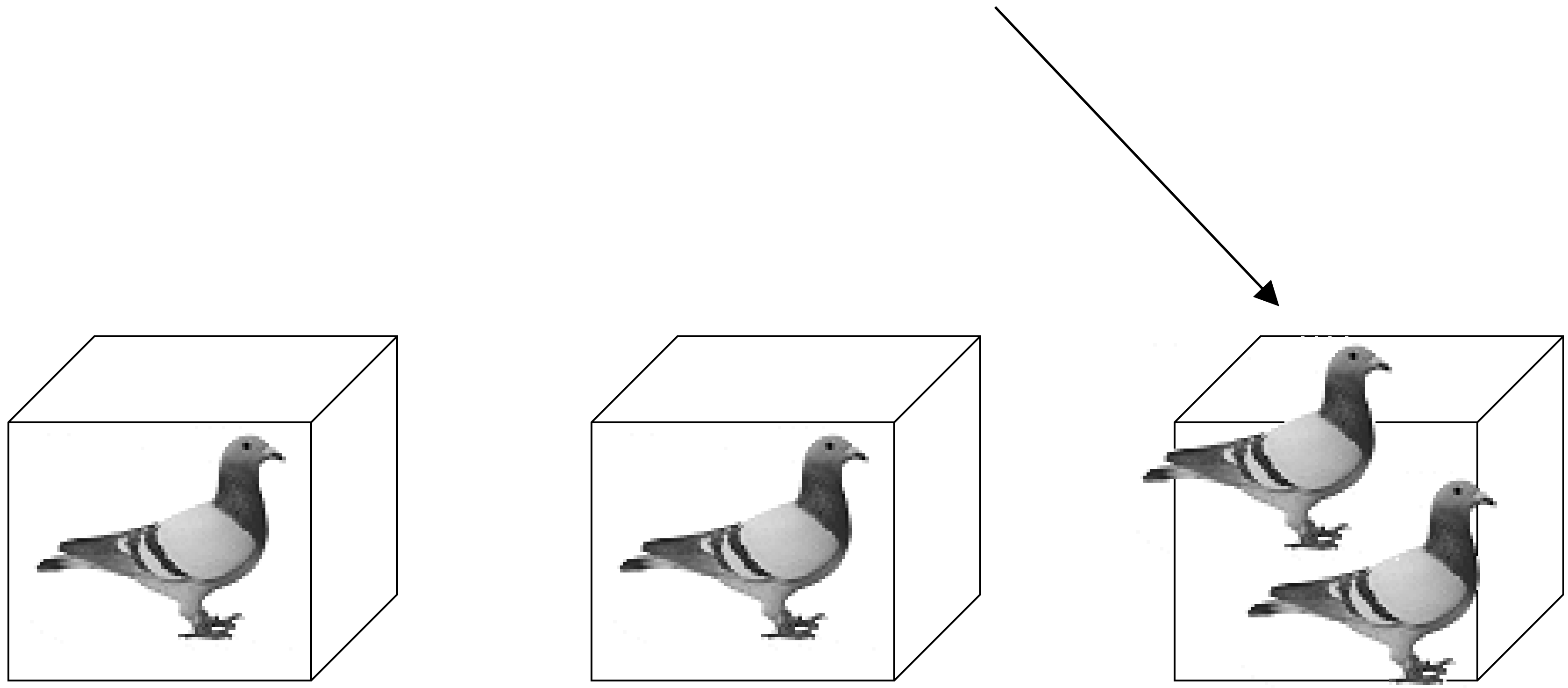
4 pigeons



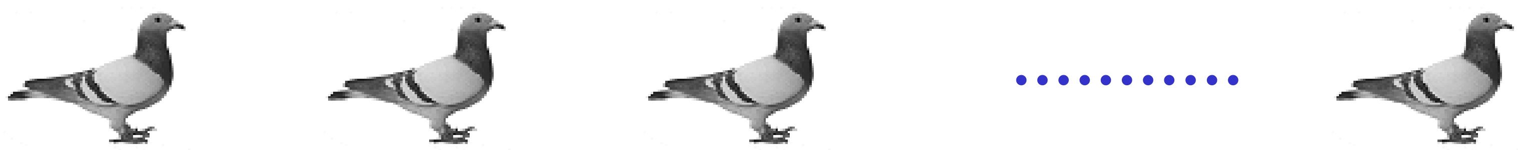
3 pigeonholes



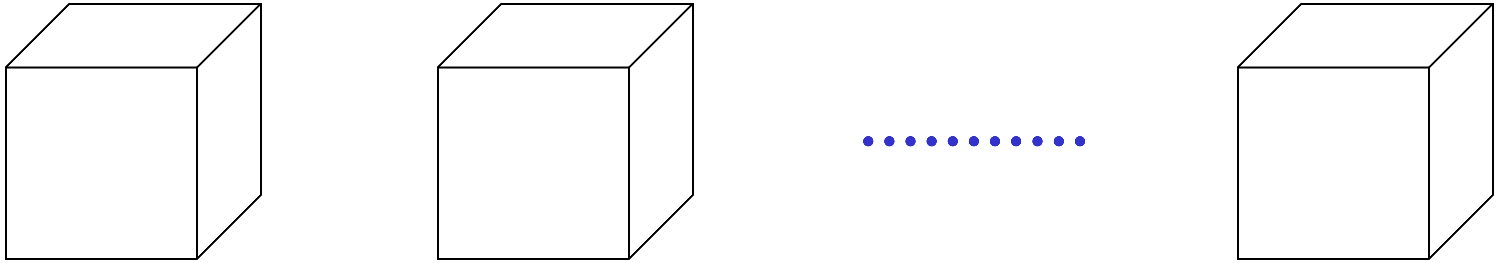
A pigeonhole must
contain at least two pigeons



n pigeons



m pigeonholes $n > m$



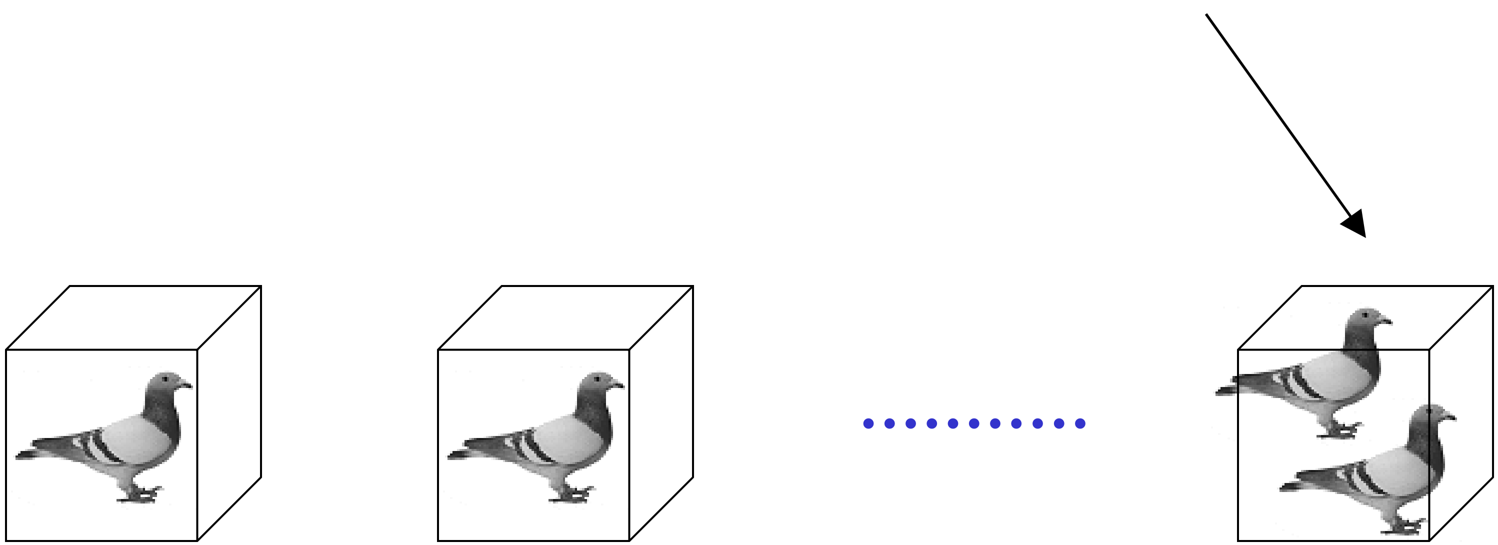
The Pigeonhole Principle

n pigeons

m pigeonholes

$$n > m$$

There is a pigeonhole with at least 2 pigeons



Ex 1: Show that if any five numbers from 1 to 8 are chosen, then two of them will add up to 9.

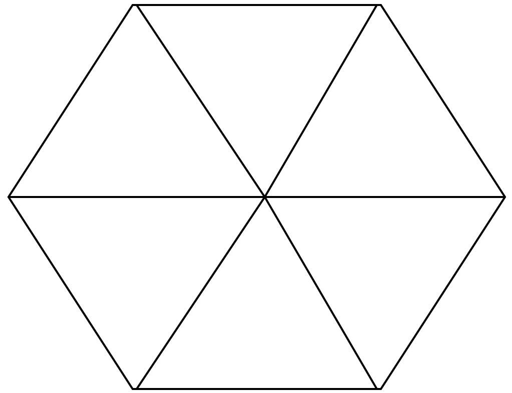
Solution: {1,8},{2,7},{3,6},{4,5}

Ex 2: show that if any 11 numbers are chosen from the set {1,2,…,20}, then one of them will be a multiple of another.

Solution: $\{1,2,\dots,20\}=\{2^k m \mid k$ could be any positive integer including 0, m=some odd number$\}$, odd number={k=0,m=1,3,…,19},
2={k=1,m=1},…,12={k=2,m=3},…,18={k=1,m=9}
…

$2^{k1}m$, $2^{k2}m$

Ex 3: Consider the region shown in the figure. It is bounded by a regular hexagon whose sides are of length 1 unit. Show that if any seven points are chosen in this region, then two of them must be no farther apart than 1 unit.



Ex 4: shirts numbered consecutively from 1 to 20 are worn by the 20 members of a bowling league. When any 3 of these members are chosen to be a team, the sum of their shirt numbers is used as a code number for the team. Show that if any 8 of the 20 members are selected, then from theses 8 we may form at least two different teams having the same code number. (one member can be in several different teams simultaneously)

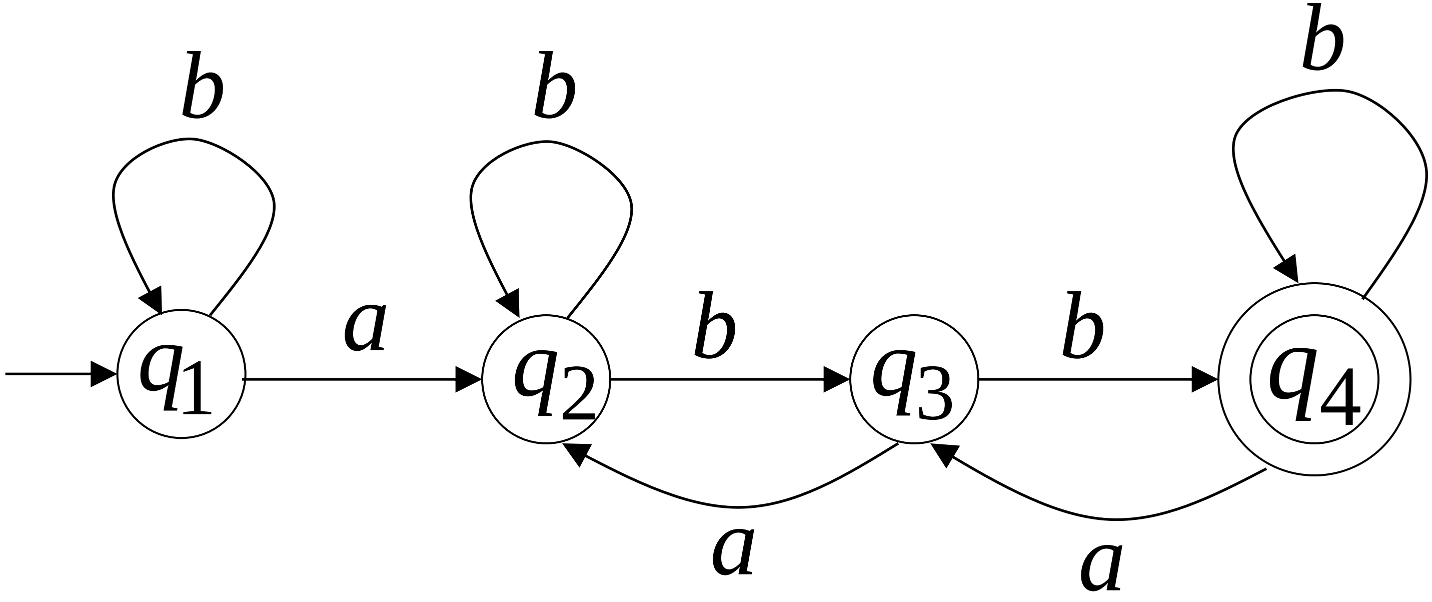
Solution: $C(8,3)=56$, $1+2+3=6,\ldots,18+19+20=57$, $57-6+1=52$

The Pigeonhole Principle

and

DFAs

DFA with 4 states

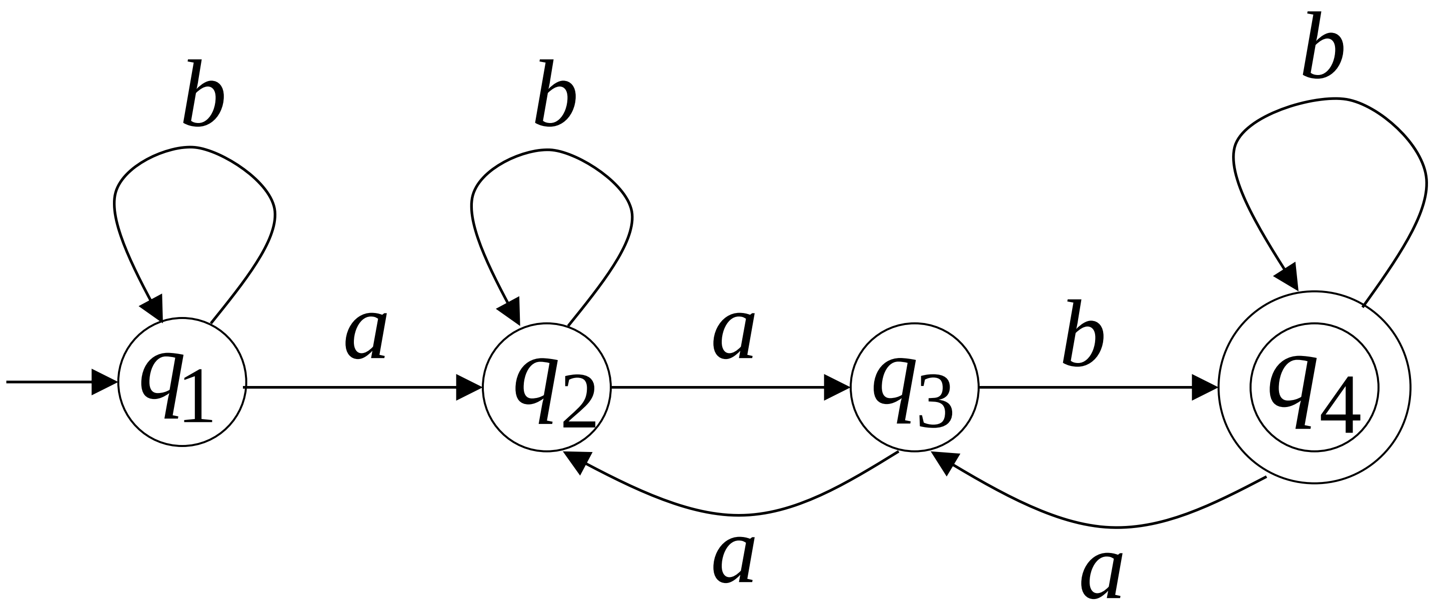


In walks of strings: a

aa

aab

no state is repeated



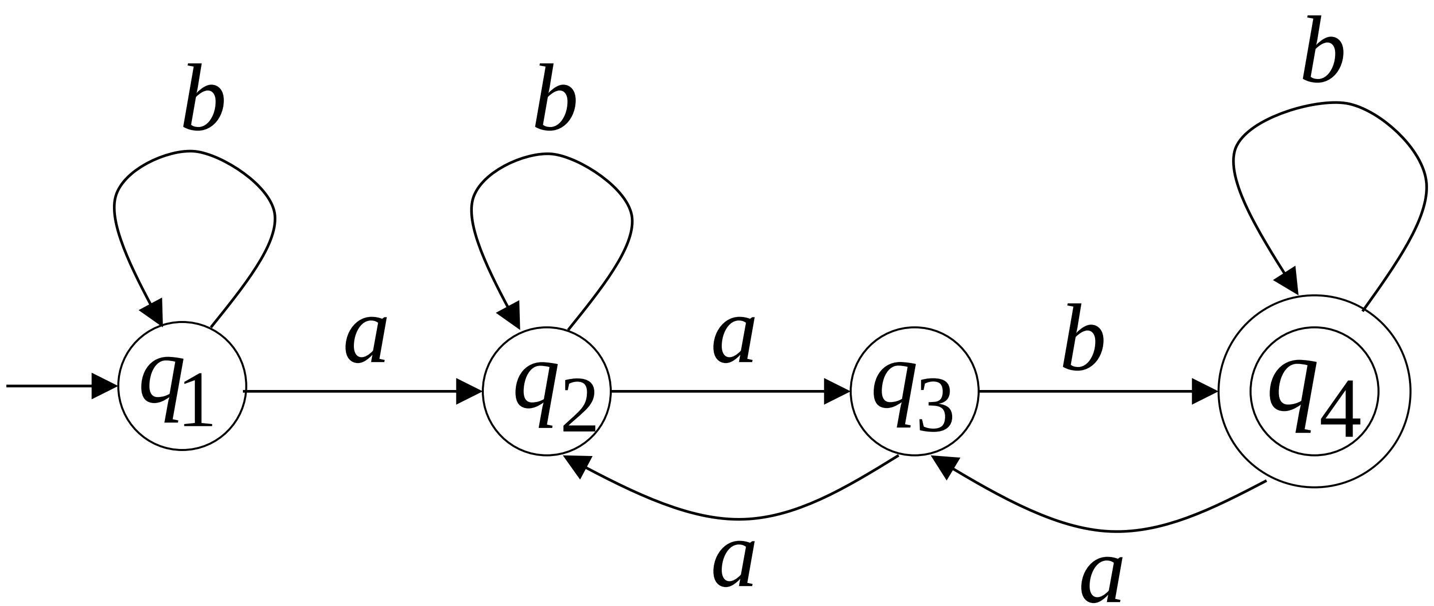
In walks of strings: $aabb$

$bbaa$

$abbabb$

$abbbabbabb...$

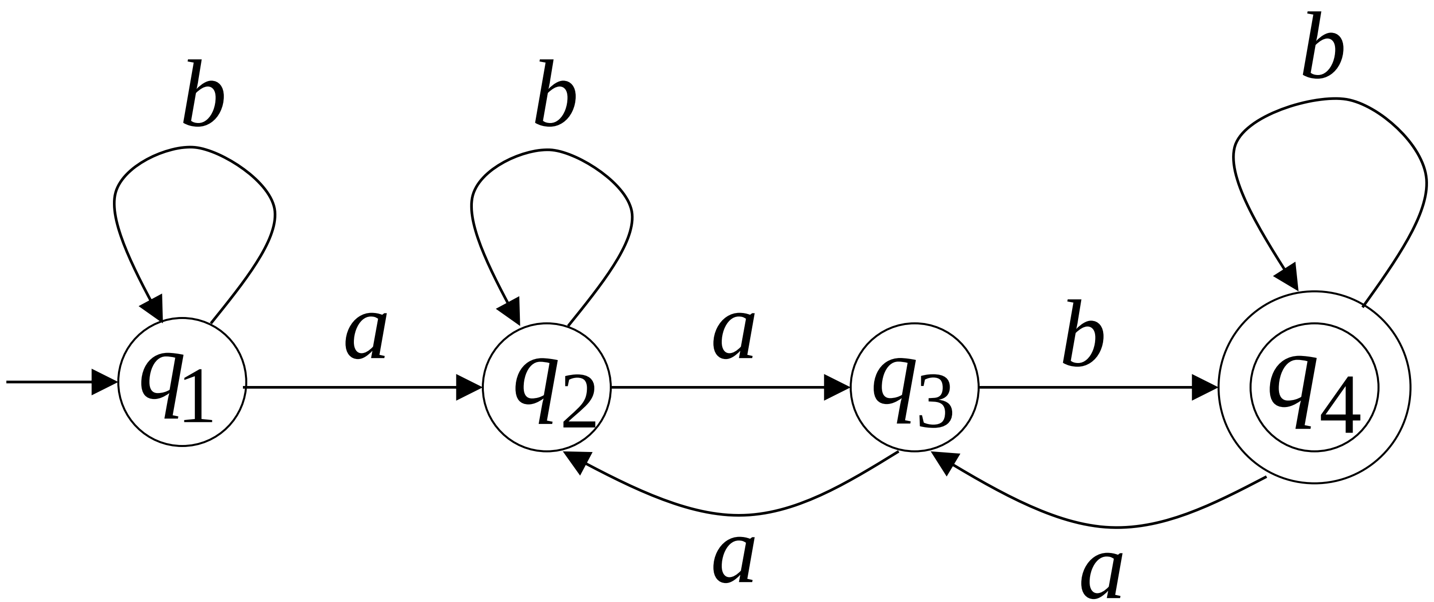
a state is repeated



If string w has length $|w| \geq 4$:

Then the transitions of string w are more than the states of the DFA

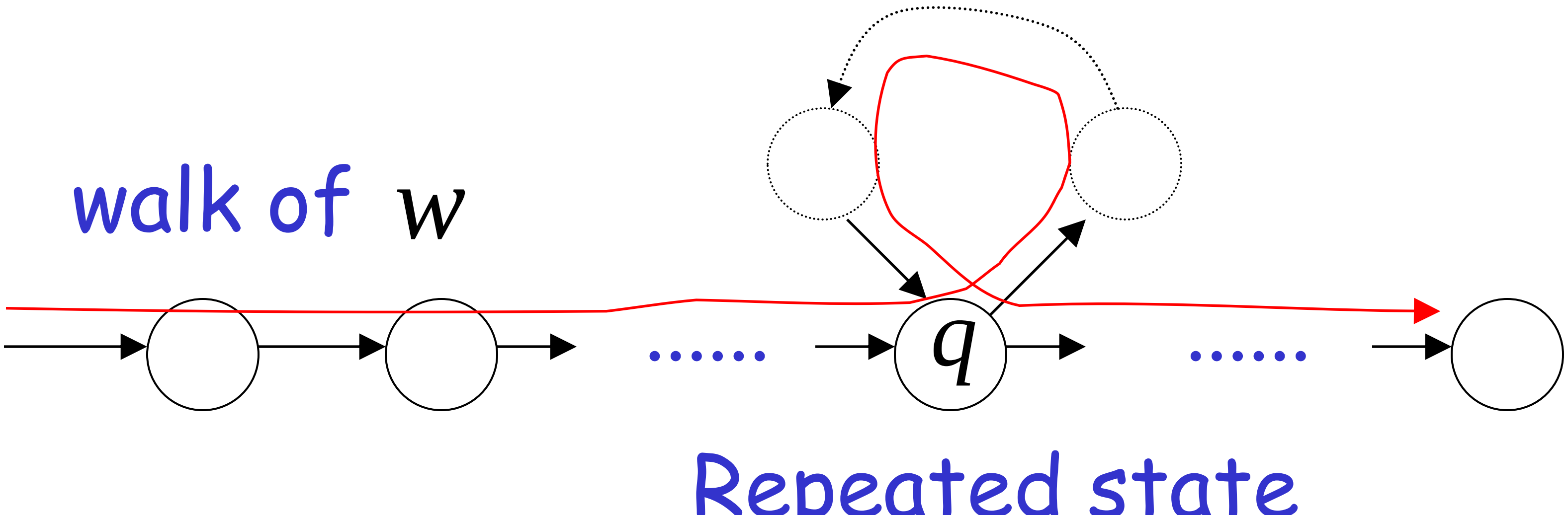
Thus, a state must be repeated



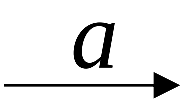
In general, for any DFA:

String w has length $\geq$ number of states

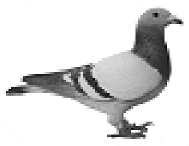
A state q must be repeated in the walk of w

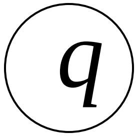


In other words for a string w:

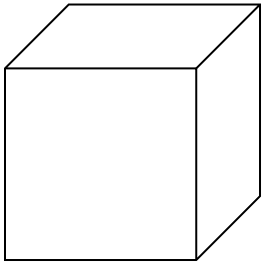


transitions are pigeons

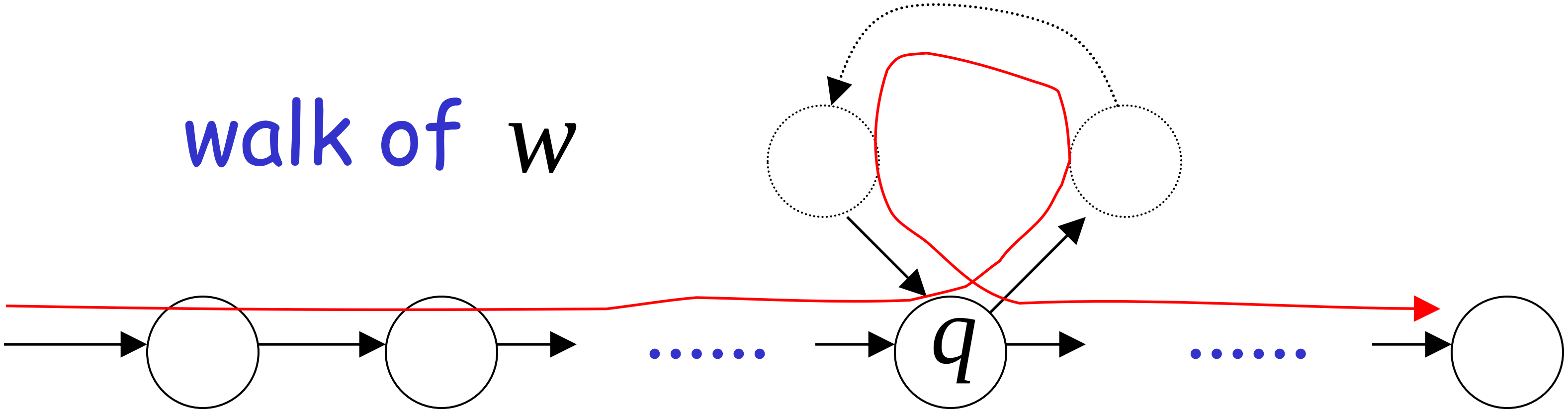




states are pigeonholes



walk of w



Repeated state

The Pumping Lemma

The Pumping Lemma:

- Given a infinite regular language L
- there exists an integer m
- for any string $w \in L$ with length $|w| \geq m$
- we can write $w = x\,y\,z$
- with $|x\,y| \leq m$ and $|y| \geq 1$
- such that: $x\,y^i\,z \in L \qquad i = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$

Applications

of

the Pumping Lemma

Theorem: The language $L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$

is not regular

Proof: Use the Pumping Lemma

$$L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

Assume for contradiction that L is a regular language

Since L is infinite we can apply the Pumping Lemma

$$L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

Let m be the integer in the Pumping Lemma

Pick a string w such that: $w \in L$

length $|w| \geq m$

We pick $w = a^m b^m$

Write: $a^m b^m = x\ y\ z$

From the Pumping Lemma

it must be that length $|x\ y| \leq m, \quad |y| \geq 1$

$$xyz = a^m b^m = \overbrace{a...aa...aa...a}^{m}\overbrace{b...b}^{m}$$

$$\underbrace{a...a}_{x}\underbrace{a...a}_{y}\underbrace{a...ab...b}_{z}$$

Thus: $y = a^k, \quad k \geq 1$

$$x\,y\,z = a^m b^m \qquad y = a^k, \quad k \geq 1$$

From the Pumping Lemma: $x\,y^i\,z \in L$

$$i = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$$

Thus: $x\,y^2\,z \in L$

$$x\,y\,z = a^m b^m \qquad y = a^k, \quad k \geq 1$$

From the Pumping Lemma: $x\,y^2\,z \in L$

$$xy^2z = \overbrace{a...aa...aa...aa...a}^{m+k}\overbrace{b...b}^{m} \in L$$

$$\underbrace{a...a}_{x}\,\underbrace{a...a}_{y}\,\underbrace{a...a}_{y}\,\underbrace{a...ab...b}_{z}$$

Thus: $a^{m+k} b^m \in L$

$$a^{m+k} b^m \in L \qquad k \geq 1$$

BUT: $L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$

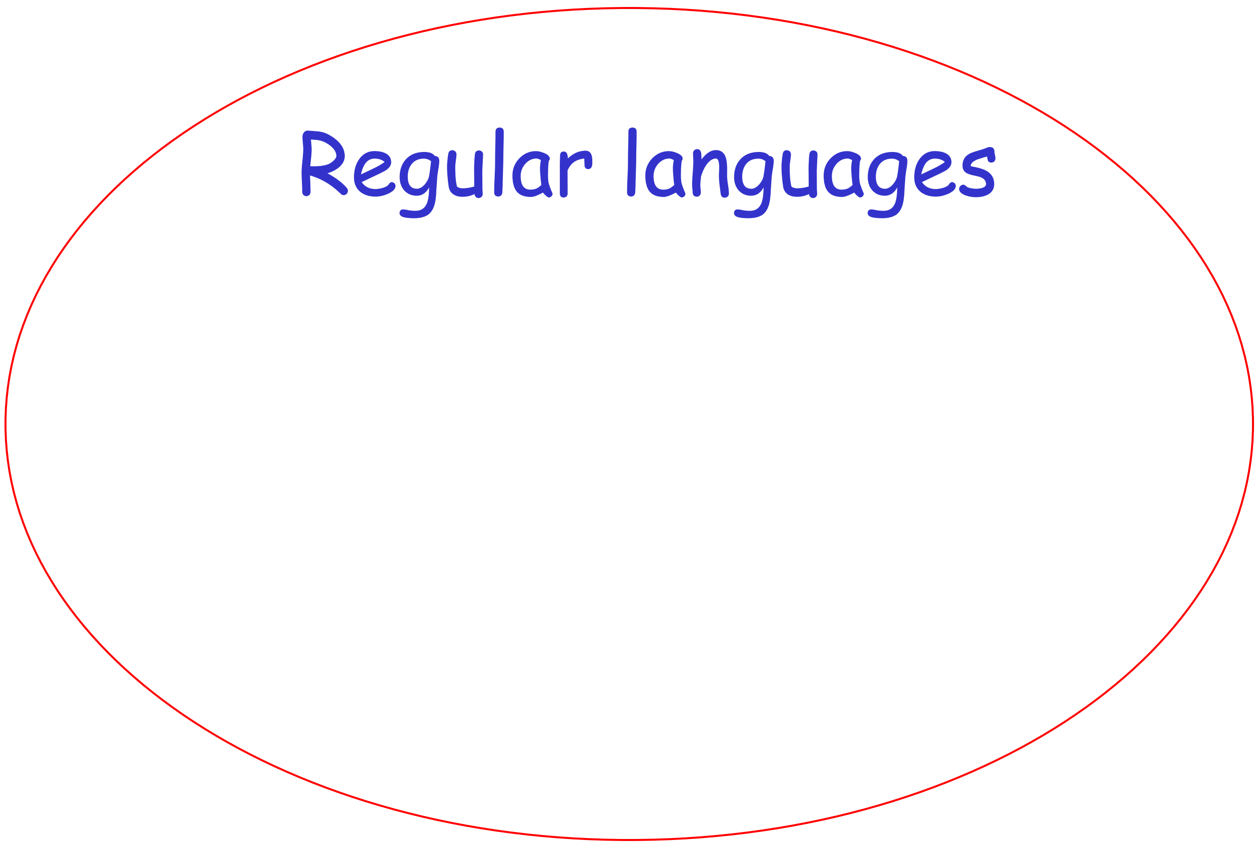
$$a^{m+k} b^m \notin L$$

CONTRADICTION!!!

Therefore: Our assumption that L is a regular language is not true

Conclusion: L is not a regular language

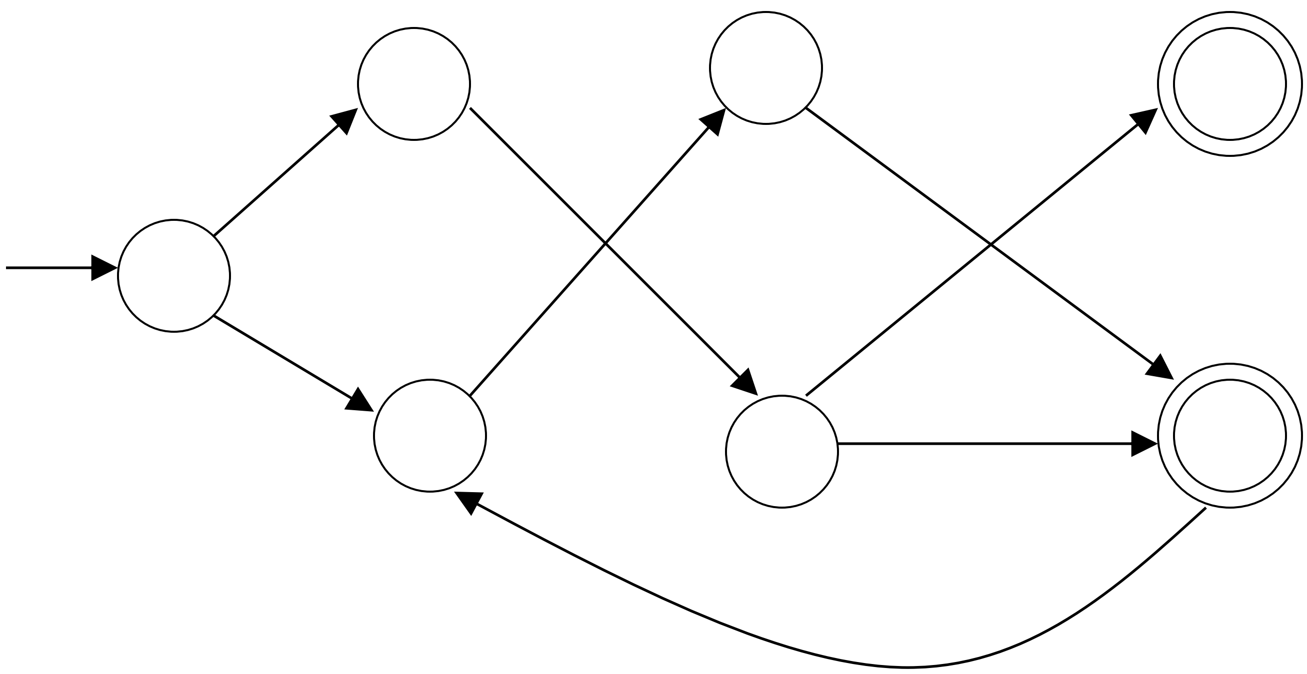
Non-regular languages $\{a^n b^n : \quad n \geq 0\}$



Understanding pumping lemma more

Take an infinite regular language L

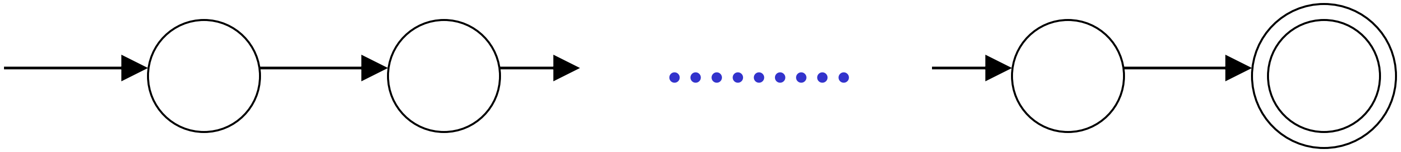
There exists a DFA that accepts L



m states

Take string w with $w \in L$

There is a walk with label w :

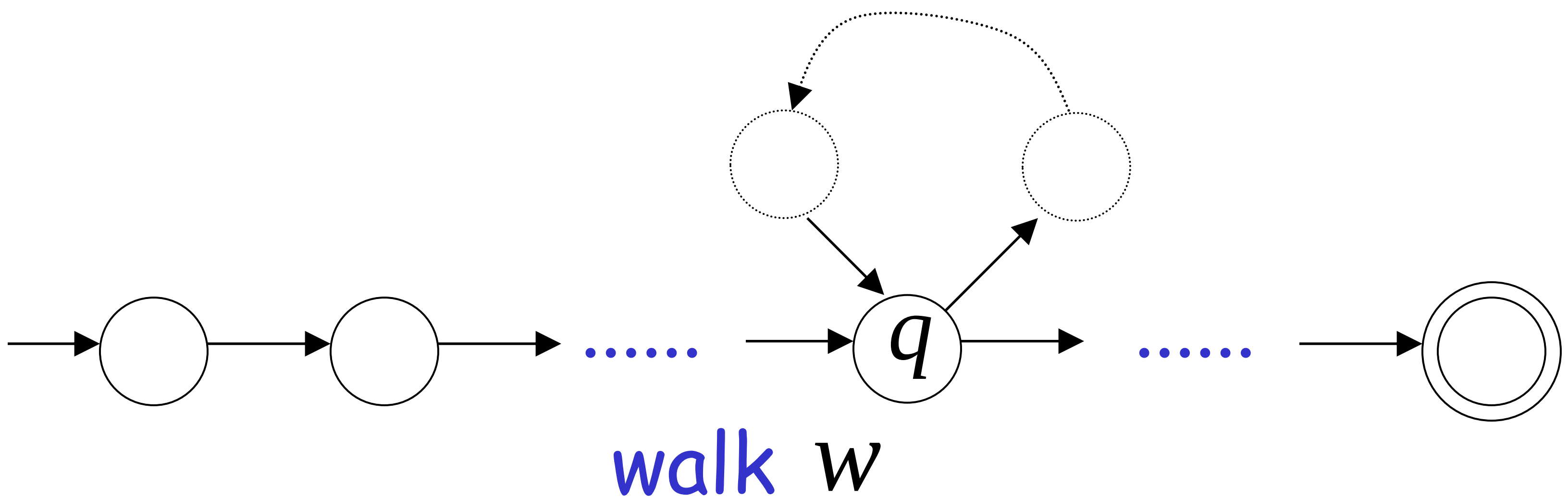


walk w

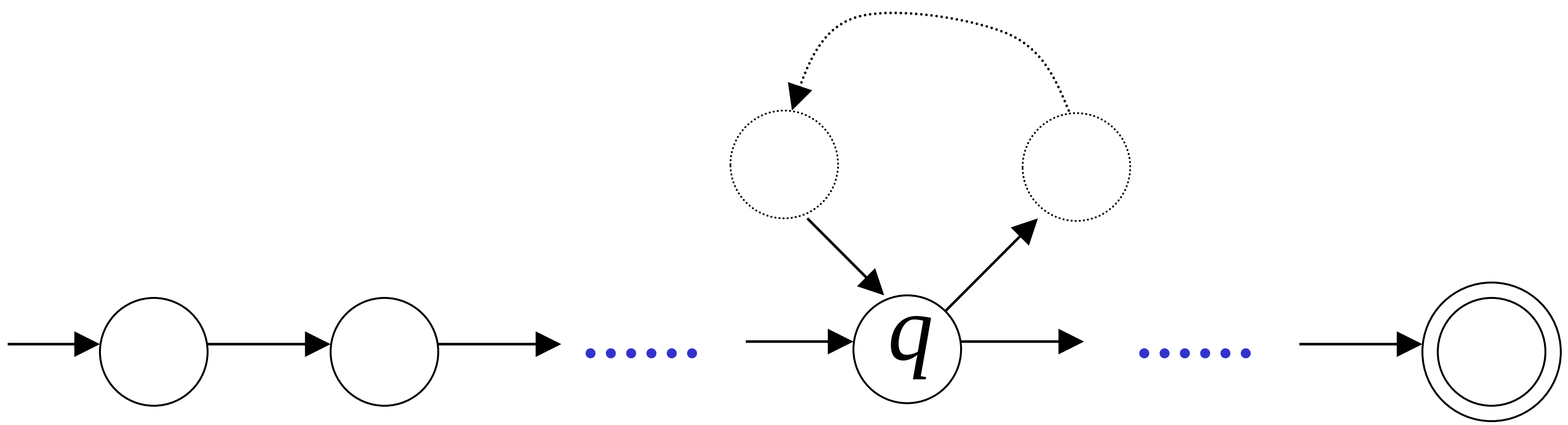
If string w has length $|w| \geq m$ (number of states of DFA)

then, from the pigeonhole principle:

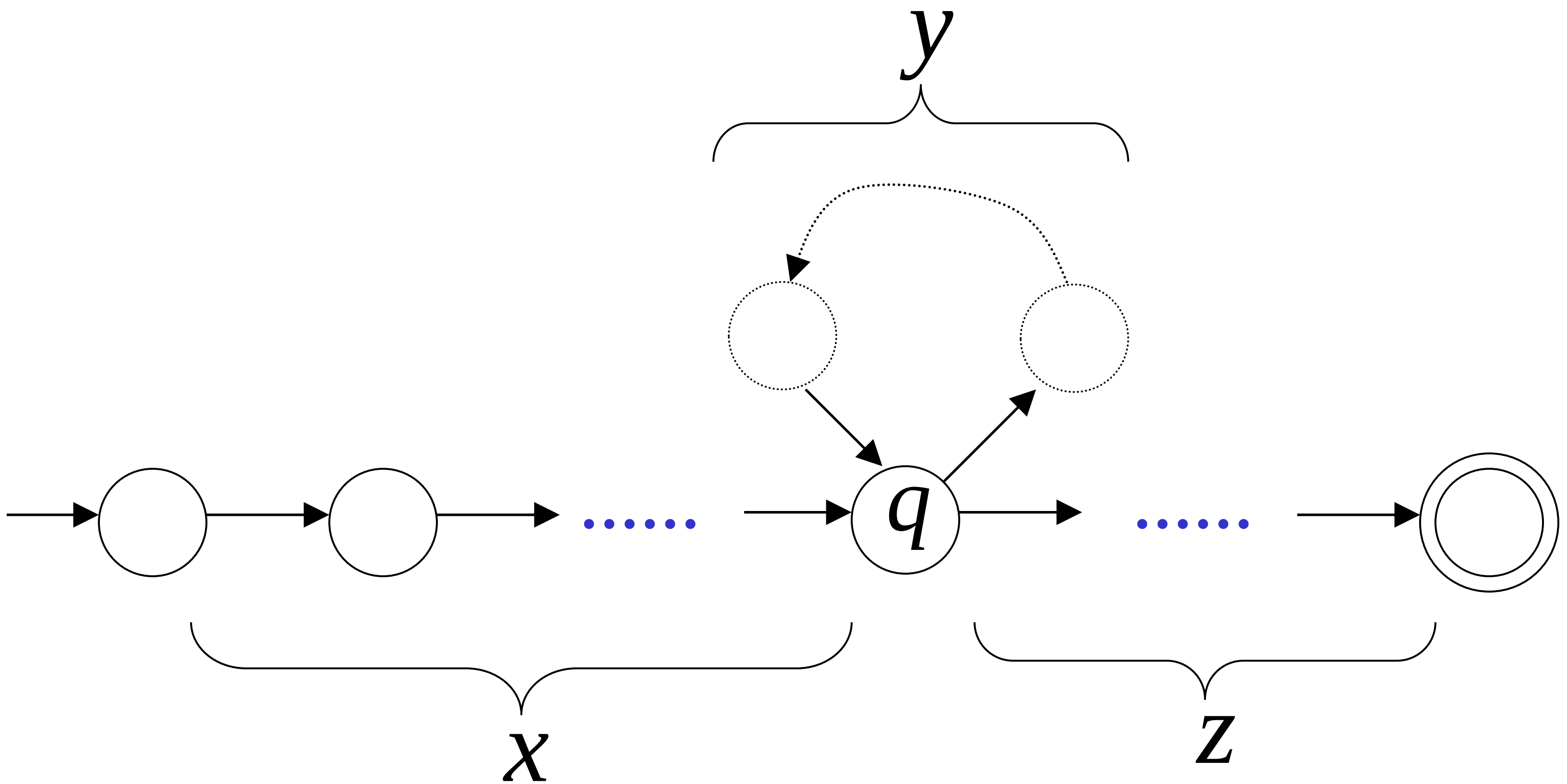
a state is repeated in the walk w



Let q be the first state repeated in the walk of w

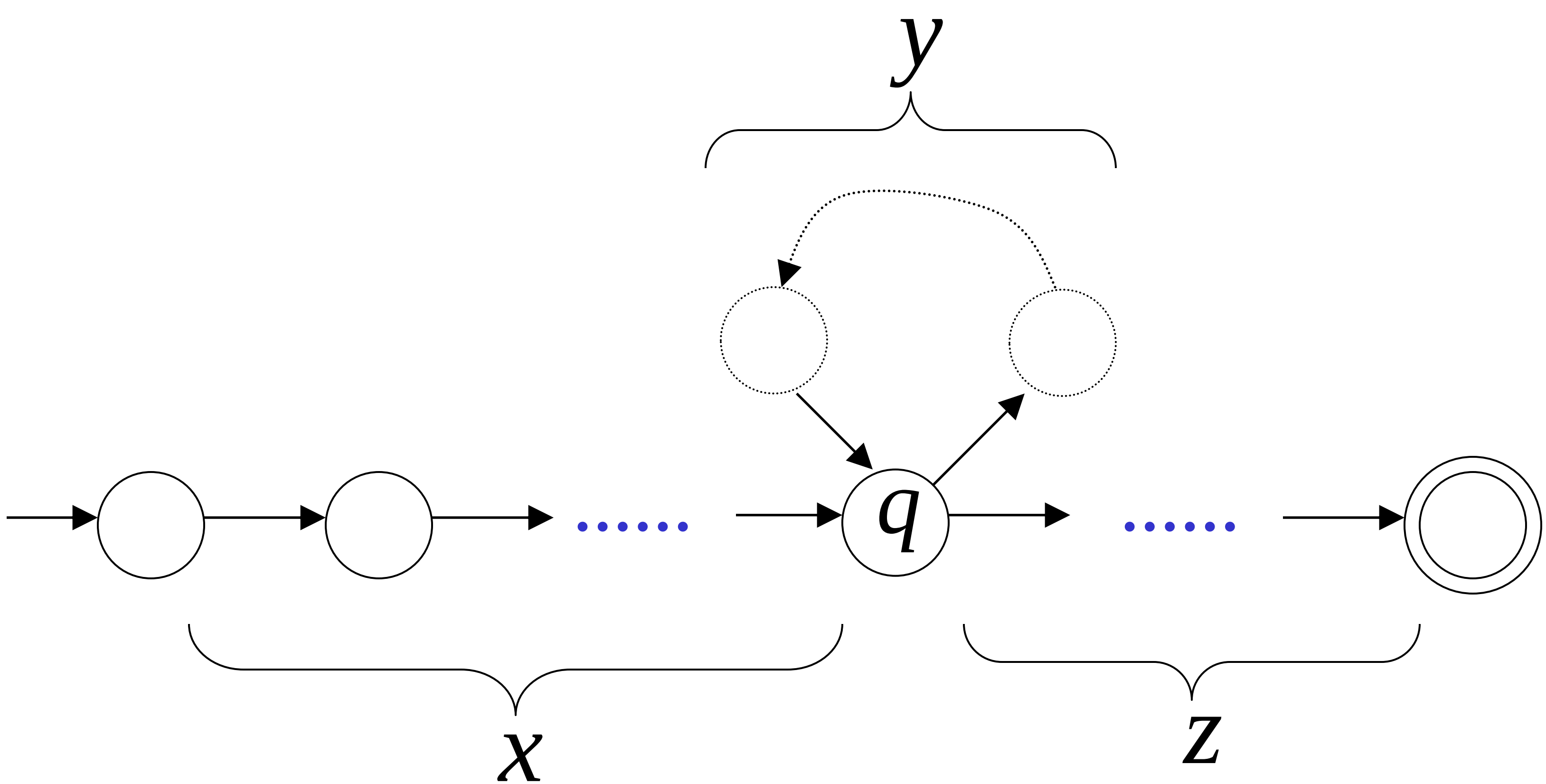


Write $w = x\ y\ z$

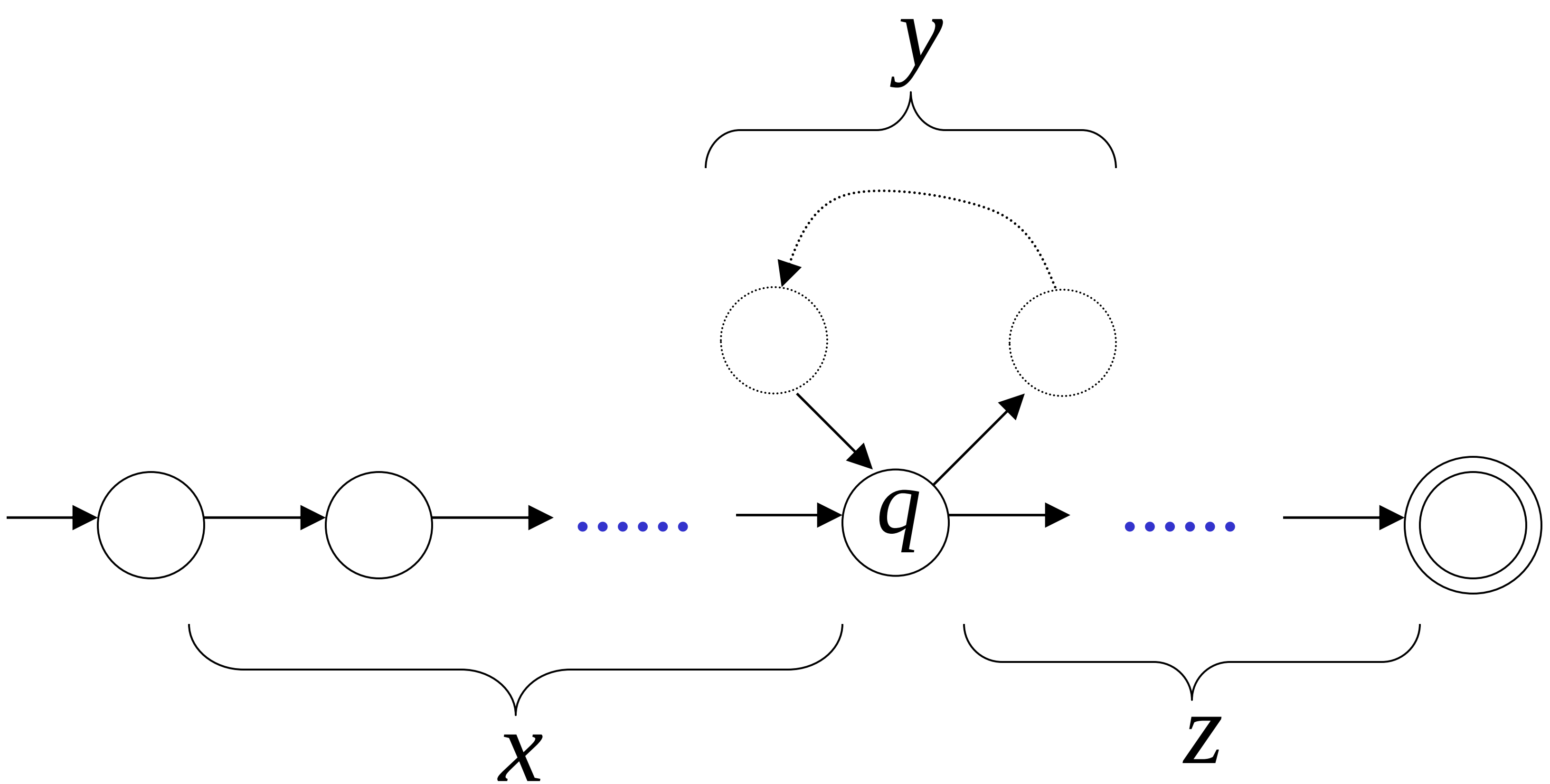


Observations: length $|x\,y| \leq m$ number of states of DFA

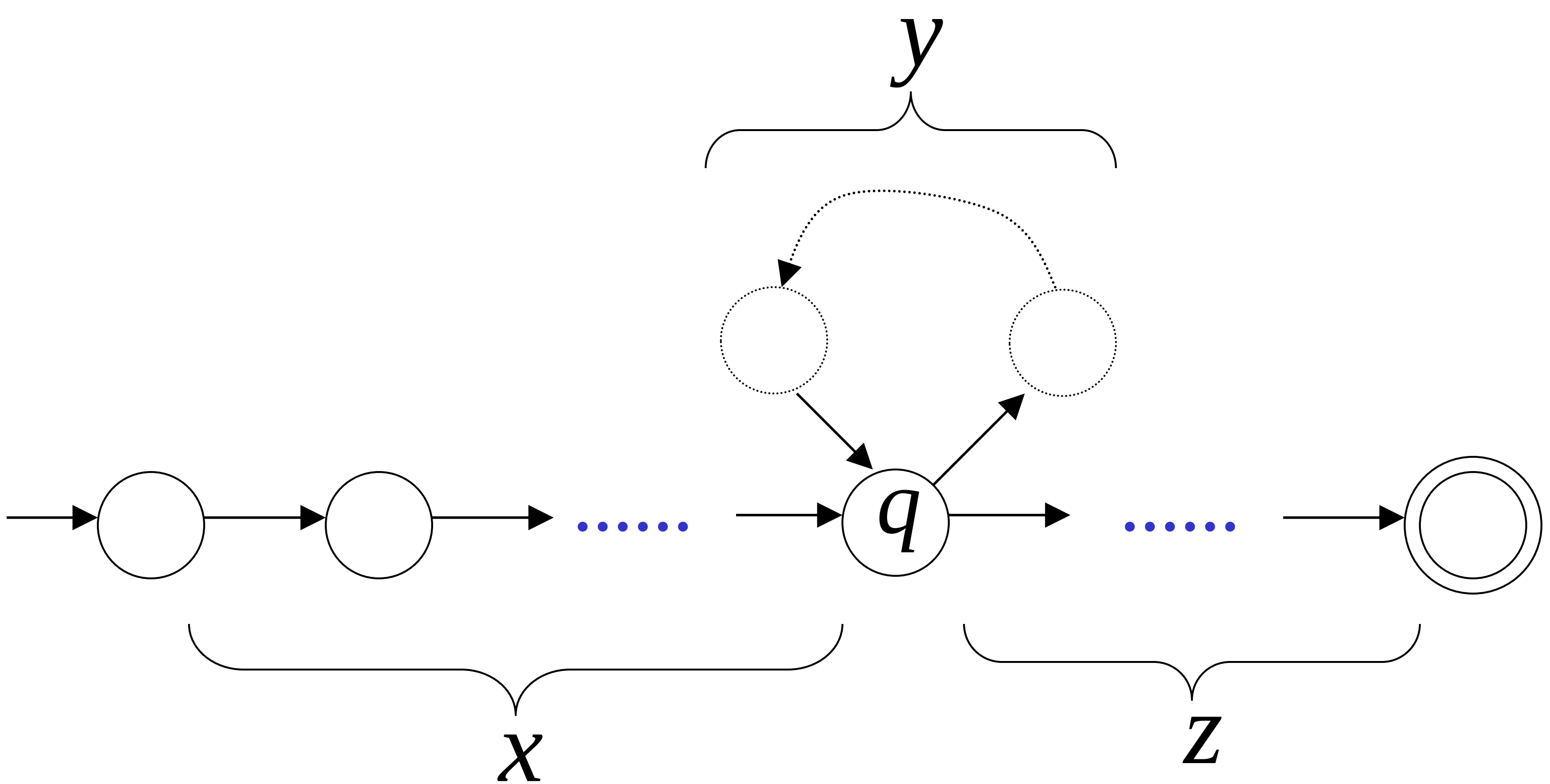
length $|y| \geq 1$



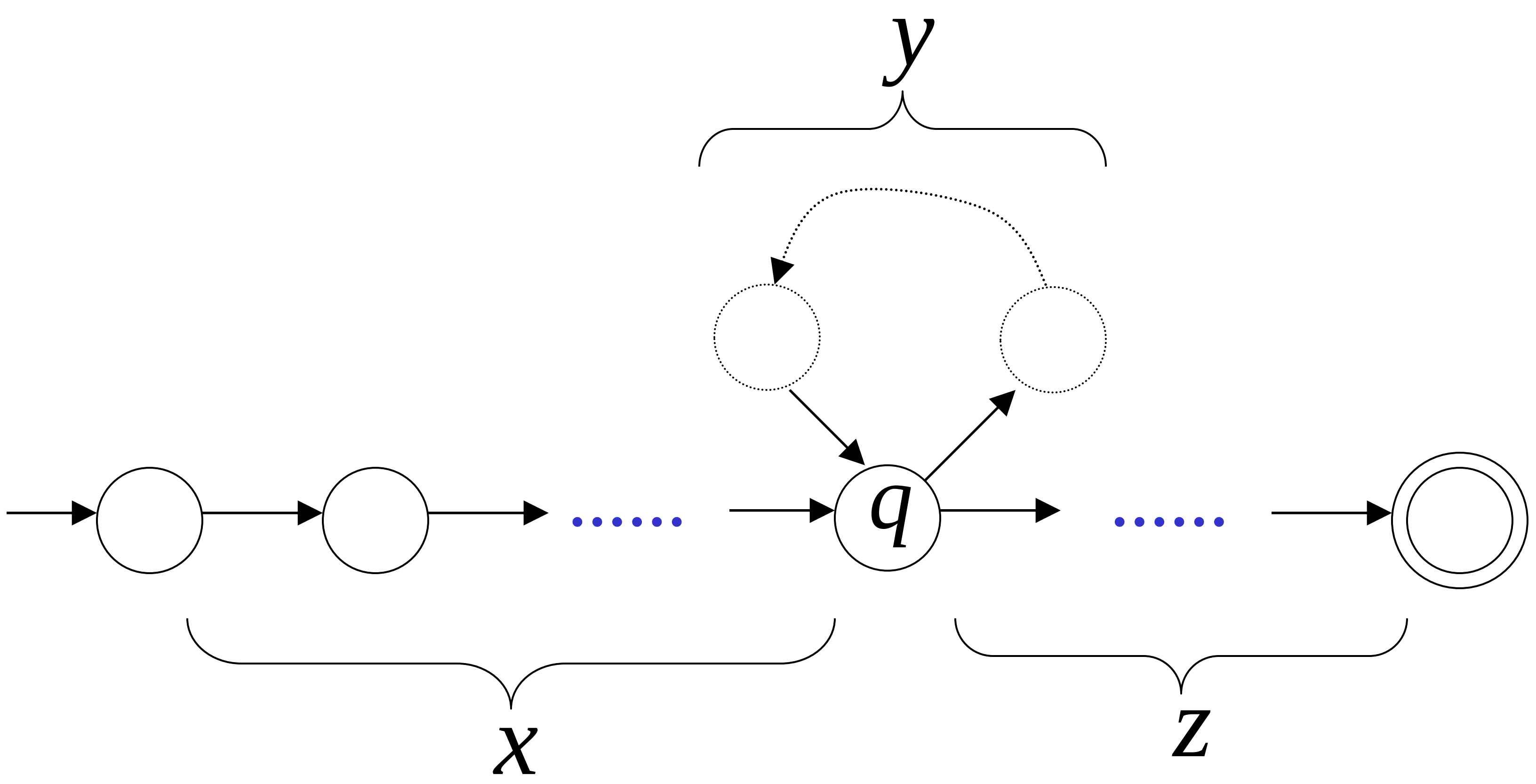
Observation: The string $x\,z$ is accepted



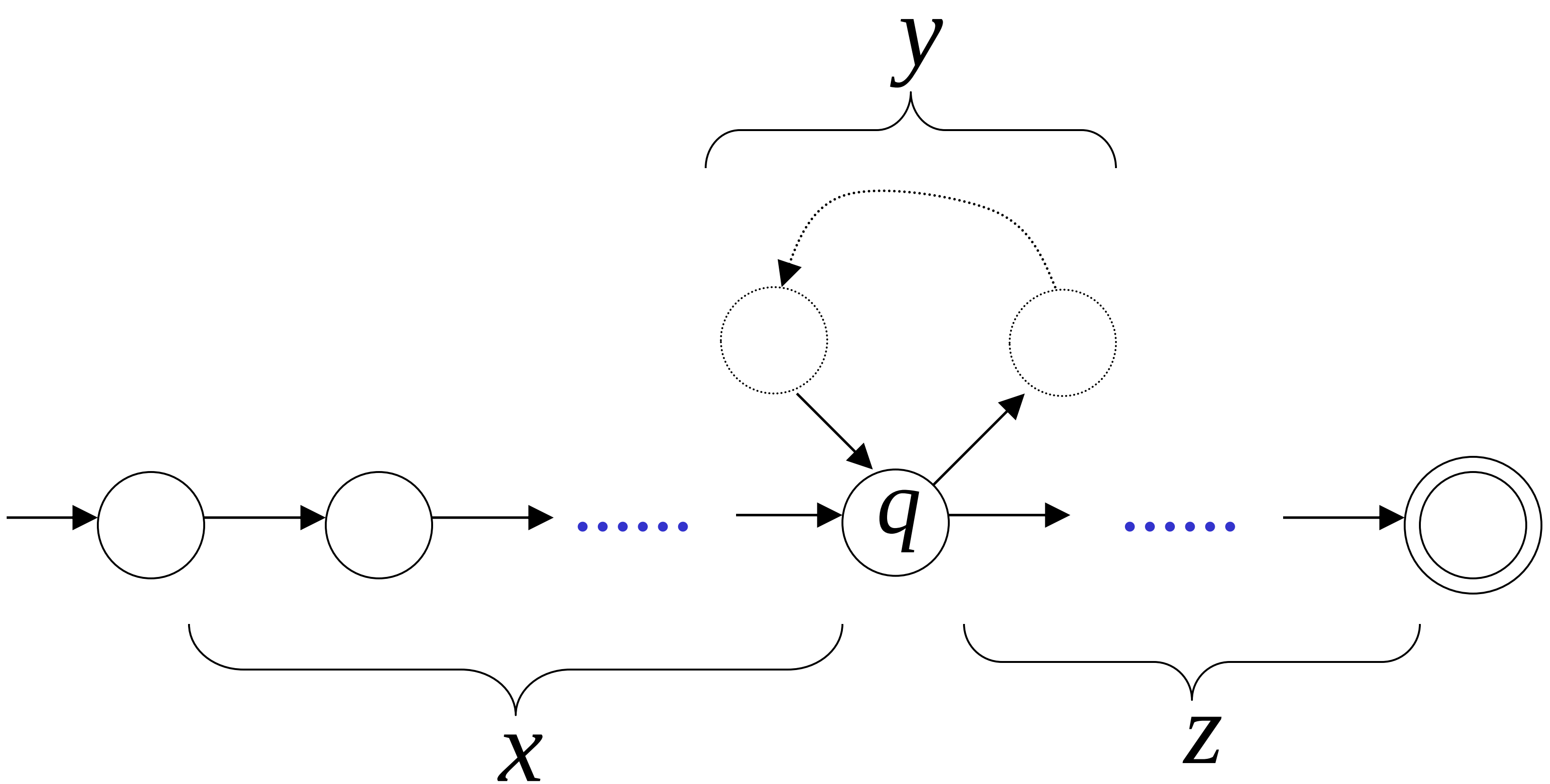
Observation: The string $x\ y\ y\ z$ is accepted



Observation: The string $x\,y\,y\,y\,z$ is accepted

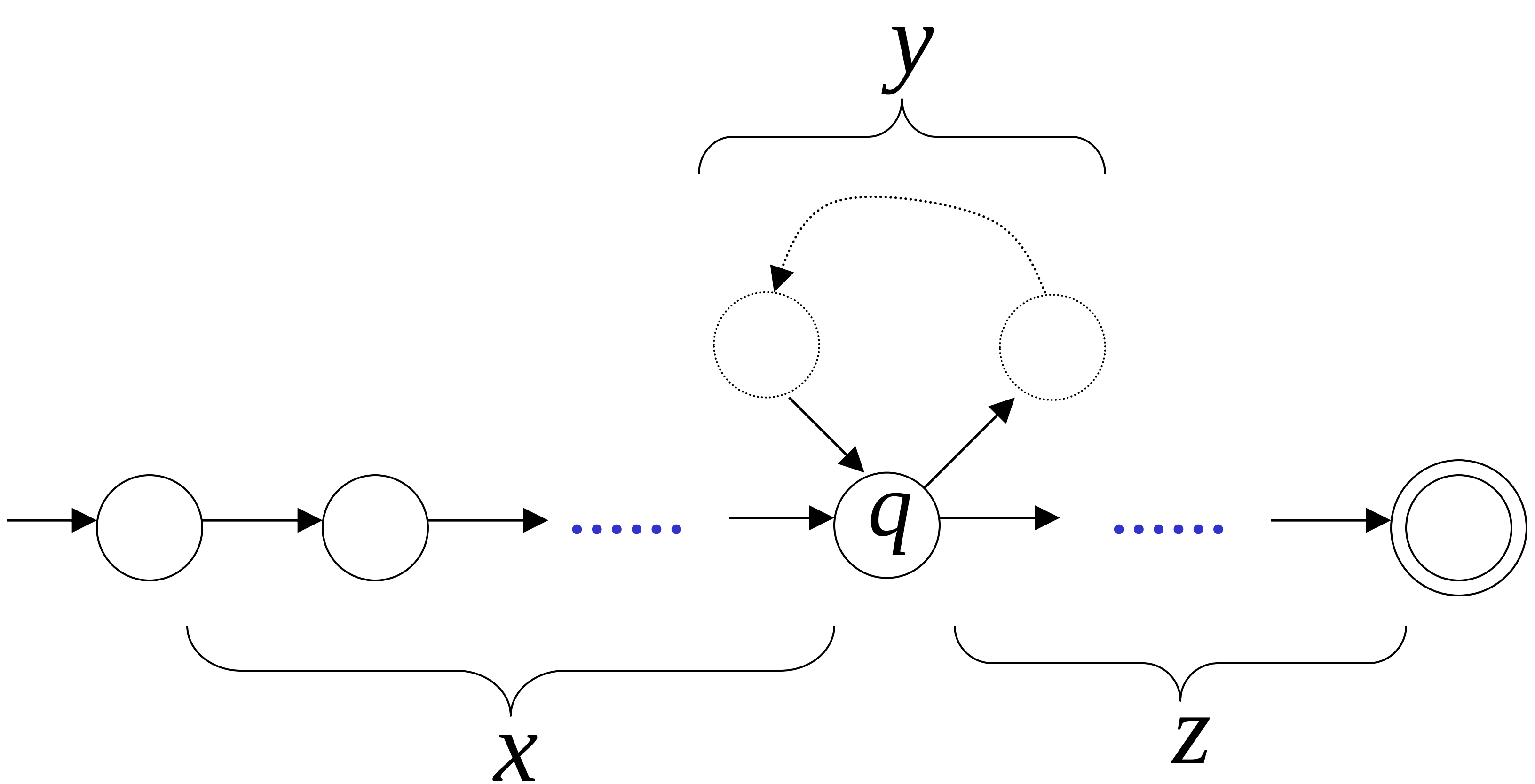


In General: The string $x\,y^i\,z$ is accepted $i = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$



In General: $x\,y^i\,z \in L \qquad i = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$

Language accepted by the DFA



In other words, we described:

The Pumping Lemma !!!