

COL 352 Introduction to Automata and Theory of Computation

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Lecture 10: Pumping Lemma: Examples

Converse of Pumping Lemma

Converse of Pumping Lemma

Example

Consider

$$L = \overbrace{\{ca^n b^n\}}^{L_1} \cup \overbrace{\{c^k w \mid k \neq 1, w \text{ starts with } a \text{ or } b\}}^{L_2}$$

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- ▶ For L_1 , the long enough word has to be ca^n .
- ▶ But then, consider the partition of $w = xyz$ where $x = \varepsilon, y = c$
- ▶ Then if you pump up, i.e., $c^k a^n b^n \in L_2 \subseteq L$
- ▶ And if you pump down, i.e., $c^0 a^n b^n = a^n b^n \in L_2 \subseteq L$

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for each n

there exist words x, y, z such that $xyz \in L$ and $|y| \geq n$,

for each breakup of y into three words uvw such that $v \neq \epsilon$, then

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In our earlier version of pumping lemma, $x, z = \epsilon$

Exercise: Does this help avoid the example in the previous slide?

Pumping Lemma for regular languages

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$$\begin{aligned}xuv^2wz &= a^n b^j b^{2r} b^e \\&= a^n b^{j+2r+e} \\&= a^n b^{n+r}\end{aligned}$$

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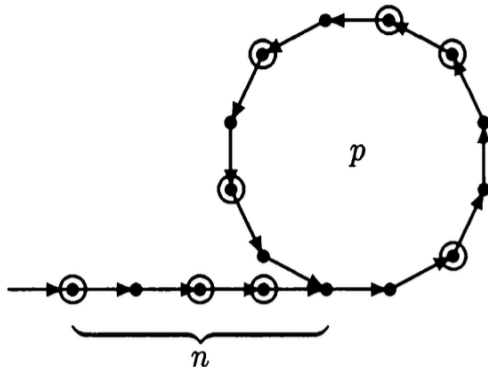
Theorem

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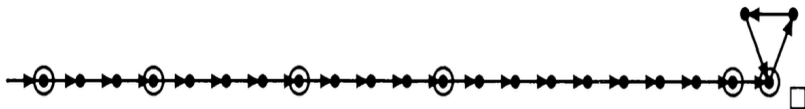
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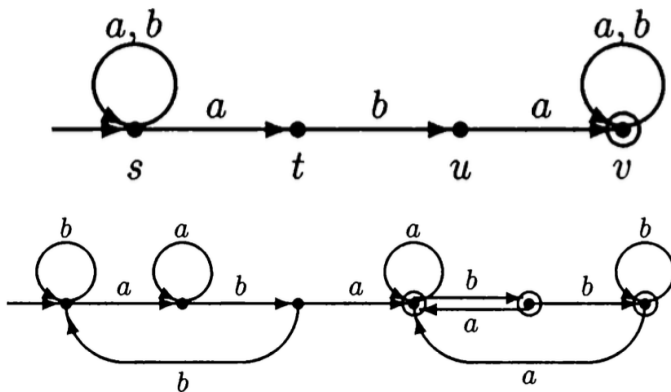
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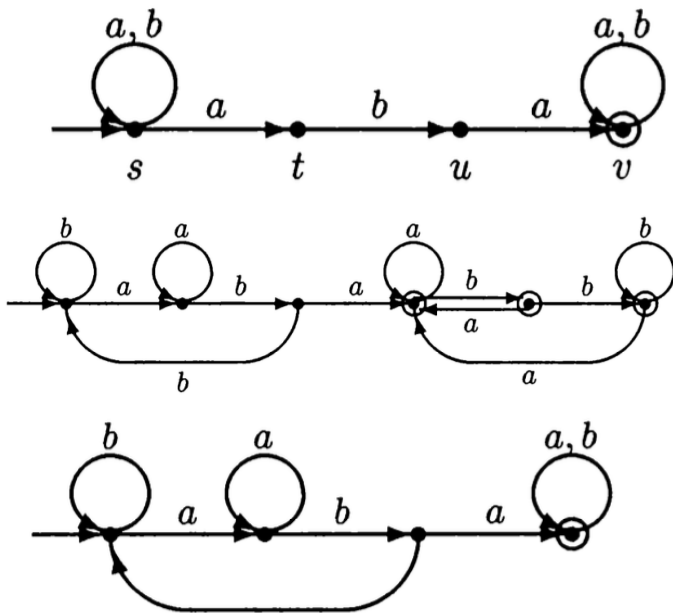
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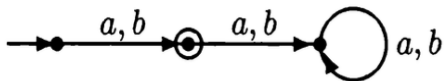
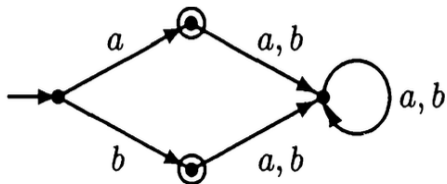
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- ▶ Rough idea: Given $M = (Q, \Sigma, q_0, \delta, F)$
 - ▶ Get rid of inaccessible states (i.e, there does not exist $x \in \Sigma^*, \hat{\delta}(q, x) = q$).

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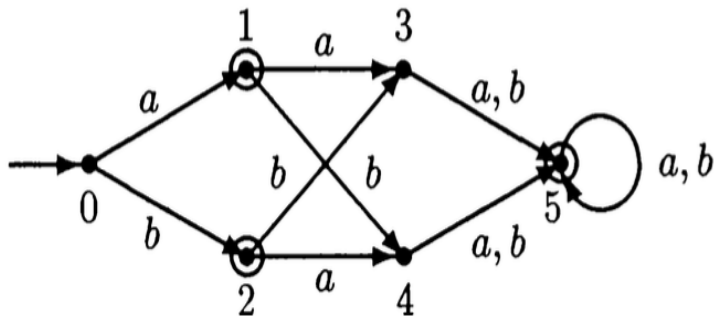
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 - ▶ Collapse “equivalent” states.

Minimization : Example 2



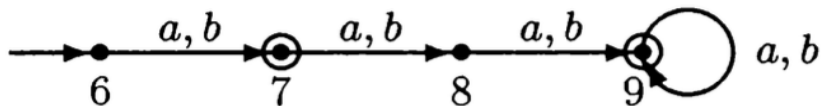
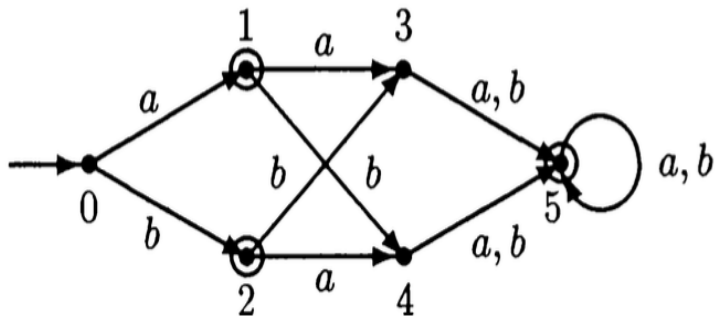
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Minimization Example 3

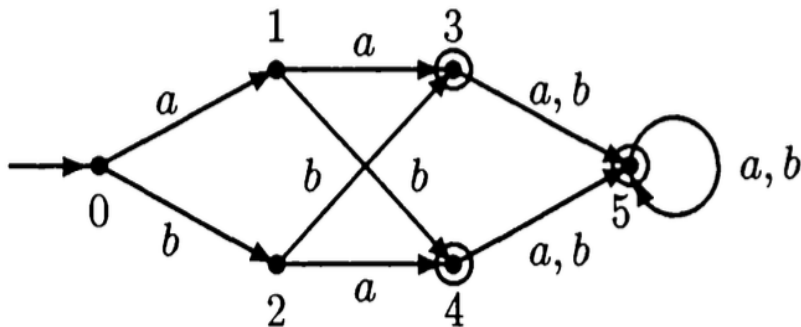


$$L = \{a, b\} \cup \{\text{Strings of length } \geq 3\}$$

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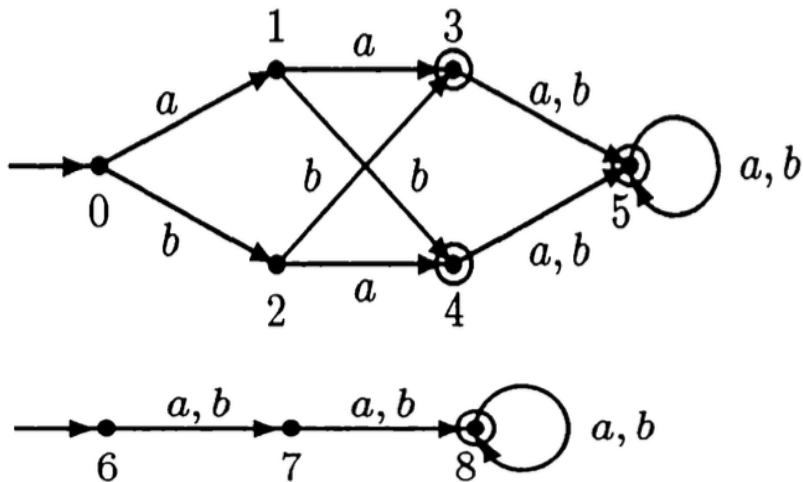


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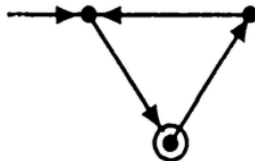
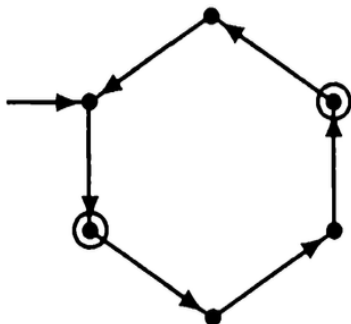


$$L = \{\text{Strings of length } \geq 2\}$$

Minimization Example 4



Minimization Example 5



$$L = \{a^m \mid m \equiv 1 \pmod{3}\}$$

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Inductively, these two imply that we cannot collapse p and q if $\hat{\delta}(p, x) \in F$ and $\hat{\delta}(q, x) \notin F$ for some string x . Turns out this is necessary and sufficient to decide if a pair of states can be collapsed or not!