# Solutions for Worksheet 5: Pumping Lemma for CFG

1. Show that L is not context free.  $L = \{0^n \mid \text{where } n \text{ is prime.}\}$ 

#### **Solution:**

Assuming L is context free,

there is a pumping length p such that any string  $s \in L$  of length  $\geq p$  can be written as s = uvxyz, where  $vy \neq \varepsilon$ ,  $|vxy| \leq p$ , and for all  $i \geq 0$ ,  $uv^ixy^iz \in L$ .

Let  $s = uvxyz = 0^p$ , where p is prime.

If v is  $0^a$  and y is  $0^b$   $(1 \le a + b \le p)$ ,  $uv^{1+p}xy^{1+p}z$  will be  $0^{p+p(a+b)} = 0^{p(1+a+b)} \notin L$ , where p(1+a+b) is not prime.

 $L = \{w \mid \text{ where } w \in \{0,1\}^*, w \text{ is a palindrome with an equal } \# \text{ of 0's and 1's.} \}$ 

#### Solution:

Assuming L is context free,

there is a pumping length p such that any string  $s \in L$  of length  $\geq p$  can be written as s = uvxyz, where  $vy \neq \varepsilon$ ,  $|vxy| \leq p$ , and for all  $i \geq 0$ ,  $uv^ixy^iz \in L$ .

Let  $s = uvxyz = 0^p 1^{2p} 0^p$ .

### Case 1: v or y contains multiple types of characters.

Then,  $uv^2xy^2z$  will contain characters out of order. Therefore,  $uv^2xy^2z \notin L$ .

## Case 2: v and y contain the same character.

If vy is  $0^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^p 1^{2p} 0^p$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^{p+a} 1^{2p} 0^p \notin L$ , where # of 0's and 1's are different.

If vy is  $1^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^p 1^{2p} 0^p$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^p 1^{2p+a} 0^p \notin L$ , where # of 0's and 1's are different.

If vy is  $0^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^p 1^{2p} 0^p$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^p 1^{2p} 0^{p+a} \notin L$ , where # of 0's and 1's are different.

### Case 3: v and y contain different characters.

If v is  $0^a$  and y is  $1^b$  ( $2 \le a+b \le p$  and  $a,b \ge 1$ ), and it is in  $0^p1^{2p}0^p$ ,  $uv^2xy^2z$  will be  $0^{p+a}1^{2p+b}0^p \notin L$ , which is not palindrome. (# of 0's and 1's can be the same here.) If v is  $1^a$  and y is  $0^b$  ( $2 \le a+b \le p$  and  $a,b \ge 1$ ), and it is in  $0^p1^{2p}0^p$ ,  $uv^2xy^2z$  will be  $0^p1^{2p+a}0^{p+b} \notin L$ , which is not palindrome. (# of 0's and 1's can be the same here.)

L = { $w \mid \text{where } w \in \{0,1\}^*, w \text{ has length 2 } mod 3, \text{ and the characters at position } \lceil \frac{n}{3} \rceil \text{ and } \lceil \frac{2n}{3} \rceil \text{ are 0's.}}$ 

#### **Solution:**

Assuming L is context free,

there is a pumping length p such that any string  $s \in L$  of length  $\geq p$  can be written as s = uvxyz, where  $vy \neq \varepsilon$ ,  $|vxy| \leq p$ , and for all  $i \geq 0$ ,  $uv^ixy^iz \in L$ .

Let  $s = uvxyz = 1^p 01^p 01^p$ .

### Case 1: v or y contains either of the 0's.

Then, uxz contains less than two 0's which does not satisfy the second requirement. (At least two 0's are required.) Therefore,  $uxz \notin L$ .

#### Case 2: v and y contain only the 1's.

To satisfy the second requirement: the characters at position  $\lceil \frac{n}{3} \rceil$  and  $\lceil \frac{2n}{3} \rceil$  are 0's, the three strings before/between/after 0's must have the same length.

However, pumping up/down can only change the length of two out of three strings.

 $L = \{w\overline{w} \mid \text{ where } w \in \{0,1\}^*, \overline{w} \text{ is a complement of } w.\}$ 

For example, if w = 000011, then  $\overline{w} = 111100$ .

The choice of string s is very important to this question.

Convince yourself that  $s = 0^p 1^p 1^p 0^p$  will not work.

#### Solution:

Assuming L is context free,

there is a pumping length p such that any string  $s \in L$  of length  $\geq p$  can be written as s = uvxyz, where  $vy \neq \varepsilon$ ,  $|vxy| \leq p$ , and for all  $i \geq 0$ ,  $uv^ixy^iz \in L$ .

Let  $s = uvxyz = 0^p 1^p 0^p 1^p 0^p 1^p$ .

## Case 1: v or y contains multiple types of characters.

Then,  $uv^2xy^2z$  will contain characters out of order. Therefore,  $uv^2xy^2z \notin L$ .

## Case 2: v and y contain the same character.

If vy is  $0^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^p 1^p 0^p 1^p 0^p 1^p$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^{p+a} 1^p 0^p 1^p 0^p 1^p \notin L$ . If vy is  $1^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^p 1^p 0^p 1^p 0^p 1^p$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^p 1^{p+a} 0^p 1^p 0^p 1^p \notin L$ . If vy is  $0^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^p 1^p 0^p 1^p 0^p 1^p$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^p 1^p 0^{p+a} 1^p 0^p 1^p \notin L$ . The following solution process is also the same...

## Case 3: v and y contain different characters.

If v is  $0^a$  and y is  $1^b$  ( $2 \le a + b \le p$  and  $a, b \ge 1$ ), and it is in  $0^p 1^p 0^p 1^p 0^p 1^p$ ,  $uv^2 x y^2 z$  will be  $0^{p+a} 1^{p+b} 0^p 1^p 0^p 1^p \notin L$ .

If v is  $1^a$  and y is  $0^b$  ( $2 \le a + b \le p$  and  $a, b \ge 1$ ), and it is in  $0^p 1^p 0^p 1^p 0^p 1^p$ ,  $uv^2 x y^2 z$  will be  $0^p 1^{p+a} 0^{p+b} 1^p 0^p 1^p \notin L$ .

The following solution process is also the same...

$$L = \{0^i 1^j | where i \ge 0, i^2 = j.\}$$

### Solution:

Assuming L is context free,

there is a pumping length p such that any string  $s \in L$  of length  $\geq p$  can be written as s = uvxyz, where  $vy \neq \varepsilon$ ,  $|vxy| \leq p$ , and for all  $i \geq 0$ ,  $uv^ixy^iz \in L$ .

Let 
$$s = uvxyz = 0^p 1^{p^2}$$
.

Case 1: v or y contains multiple types of characters.

Then,  $uv^2xy^2z$  will contain characters out of order. Therefore,  $uv^2xy^2z \notin L$ .

Case 2: v and y contain the same character.

If 
$$vy$$
 is  $0^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^p 1^{p^2}$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^{p+a} 1^{p^2} \notin L$ . If  $vy$  is  $1^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^p 1^{p^2}$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^p 1^{p^2+a} \notin L$ .

Case 3: v and y contain different characters.

If v is  $0^a$  and y is  $1^b$  ( $2 \le a + b \le p$  and  $a, b \ge 1$ ), and it is in  $0^p 1^{p^2}$ ,  $uv^2 x y^2 z$  will be  $0^{p+a} 1^{p^2+b} \notin L$ .

For the above, assume  $(p+a)^2 = p^2 + b$ 

$$p^2+2ap+a^2=p^2+b\equiv 2ap+a^2=b$$

Because 
$$p > b, 2ap + a^2 \neq b$$
 and  $(p+a)^2 \neq p^2 + b$ 

$$L = \{0^{i}1^{j}2^{k}$$
 | where  $i, j, k \ge 0, i \times j = k.$ }

#### Solution:

Assuming L is context free,

there is a pumping length p such that any string  $s \in L$  of length  $\geq p$  can be written as s = uvxyz, where  $vy \neq \varepsilon$ ,  $|vxy| \leq p$ , and for all  $i \geq 0$ ,  $uv^ixy^iz \in L$ .

Let 
$$s = uvxyz = 0^p 1^p 2^{p^2}$$
.

## Case 1: v or y contains multiple types of characters.

Then,  $uv^2xy^2z$  will contain characters out of order. Therefore,  $uv^2xy^2z \notin L$ .

Case 2: v and y contain the same character.

If 
$$vy$$
 is  $0^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^p 1^p 2^{p^2}$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^{p+a} 1^p 2^{p^2} \notin L$ . If  $vy$  is  $1^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^p 1^p 2^{p^2}$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^p 1^{p+a} 2^{p^2} \notin L$ . If  $vy$  is  $2^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^p 1^p 2^{p^2}$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^p 1^p 2^{p^2+a} \notin L$ .

### Case 3: v and y contain different characters.

If v is  $0^a$  and y is  $1^b$   $(2 \le a + b \le p \text{ and } a, b \ge 1)$ , and it is in  $0^p 1^p 2^{p^2}$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^{p+a} 1^{p+b} 2^{p^2} \notin L$ .

For the above, assume  $(p+a)(p+b) = p^2$ 

$$p^{2} + (a+b)p + ab = p^{2} \equiv (a+b)p + ab = 0$$

Because 
$$a, b, p > 0$$
,  $(a + b)p + ab \neq 0$  and  $(p + a)(p + b) \neq p^2$ 

If v is  $1^a$  and y is  $2^b$  ( $2 \le a+b \le p$  and  $a,b \ge 1$ ), and it is in  $0^p 1^p 2^{p^2}$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^p 1^{p+a} 2^{p^2+b} \notin L$ .

For the above, assume  $p(p+a) = p^2 + b$ 

$$p^2 + ap = p^2 + b \equiv ap = b$$

Because 
$$p > b$$
,  $ap \neq b$  and  $p(p+a) \neq p^2 + b$ 

Therefore, L is not context free by contradiction.

Solutions for Worksheet 5: Pumping Lemma for CFG

$$L = \{0^{i}1^{j}2^{k}3^{r} | \text{ where } i, j, k \ge 0, i+j=k, i=r \text{ or } j=r \text{ or both.}\}$$

#### Solution:

Assuming L is context free,

there is a pumping length p such that any string  $s \in L$  of length  $\geq p$  can be written as s = uvxyz, where  $vy \neq \varepsilon$ ,  $|vxy| \leq p$ , and for all  $i \geq 0$ ,  $uv^ixy^iz \in L$ .

Let 
$$s = uvxyz = 0^{p+1}1^p2^{2p+1}3^p$$
.

### Case 1: v or y contains multiple types of characters.

Then,  $uv^2xy^2z$  will contain characters out of order. Therefore,  $uv^2xy^2z \notin L$ .

## Case 2: v and y contain the same character.

If vy is  $0^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^{p+1}1^p2^{2p+1}3^p$ ,  $uv^3xy^3z$  will be  $0^{p+1+2a}1^p2^{2p+1}3^p \notin L$ .

If vy is  $1^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^{p+1}1^p2^{2p+1}3^p$ ,  $uv^3xy^3z$  will be  $0^{p+1}1^{p+2a}2^{2p+1}3^p \notin L$ .

If vy is  $2^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^{p+1}1^p2^{2p+1}3^p$ ,  $uv^3xy^3z$  will be  $0^{p+1}1^p2^{2p+1+2a}3^p \notin L$ 

If vy is  $3^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^{p+1}1^p2^{2p+1}3^p$ ,  $uv^3xy^3z$  will be  $0^{p+1}1^p2^{2p+1}3^{p+2a} \notin L$ .

### Case 3: v and y contain different characters.

If v is  $0^a$  and y is  $1^b$   $(2 \le a+b \le p \text{ and } a,b \ge 1)$ , and it is in  $0^{p+1}1^p2^{2p+1}3^p$ ,  $uv^3xy^3z$  will be  $0^{p+1+2a}1^{p+2b}2^{2p+1}3^p \notin L$ .

If v is  $1^a$  and y is  $2^b$   $(2 \le a+b \le p$  and  $a,b \ge 1)$ , and it is in  $0^{p+1}1^p2^{2p+1}3^p$ ,  $uv^3xy^3z$  will be  $0^{p+1}1^{p+2a}2^{2p+1+2b}3^p \notin L$ .

If v is  $2^a$  and y is  $3^b$  ( $2 \le a + b \le p$  and  $a, b \ge 1$ ), and it is in  $0^{p+1}1^p2^{2p+1}3^p$ ,  $uv^3xy^3z$  will be  $0^{p+1}1^p2^{2p+1+2a}3^{p+2b} \notin L$ .

$$L = \{ww^R w \mid \text{where } w \in \{0, 1\}^*.\}$$

The choice of string s is very important to this question.

Convince yourself that  $s = 0^p 0^p 0^p$  and  $s = 0^p 110^p 0^p 1$  will not work.

#### Solution:

Assuming L is context free,

there is a pumping length p such that any string  $s \in L$  of length  $\geq p$  can be written as s = uvxyz, where  $vy \neq \varepsilon$ ,  $|vxy| \leq p$ , and for all  $i \geq 0$ ,  $uv^ixy^iz \in L$ .

Let 
$$s = uvxyz = 0^p 1^p 1^p 0^p 0^p 1^p = 0^p 1^{2p} 0^{2p} 1^p$$
.

## Case 1: v or y contains multiple types of characters.

Then,  $uv^2xy^2z$  will contain characters out of order. Therefore,  $uv^2xy^2z \notin L$ .

## Case 2: v and y contain the same character.

If vy is  $0^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^p 1^{2p} 0^{2p} 1^p$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^{p+a} 1^{2p} 0^{2p} 1^p \notin L$ .

The length of  $uv^2xy^2z$  is 6p+a, which means that w is at least 2p in length.

Counting from the beginning,

we can say that w has (p+a) 0's and some 1's.

Because there are two more w's remaining, we need (2p + 2a) 0's.

Because there are 2p 0's left, this case does not make sense.

If vy is  $1^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^p 1^{2p} 0^{2p} 1^p$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^p 1^{2p+a} 0^{2p} 1^p \notin L$ . Follow the above approach.

If vy is  $1^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^p 1^{2p} 0^{2p} 1^p$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^p 1^{2p} 0^{2p+a} 1^p \notin L$ . Follow the above approach.

If vy is  $0^a$   $(1 \le a \le p)$ , and it is in  $0^p 1^{2p} 0^{2p} 1^p$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^p 1^{2p} 0^{2p} 1^{p+a} \notin L$ . Follow the above approach.

### Continued...

# Case 3: v and y contain different characters.

If v is  $0^a$  and y is  $1^b$  ( $2 \le a + b \le p$  and  $a, b \ge 1$ ), and it is in  $0^p 1^{2p} 0^{2p} 1^p$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^{p+a} 1^{2p+b} 0^{2p} 1^p \notin L$ .

Follow the above approach.

If v is  $1^a$  and y is  $0^b$  ( $2 \le a + b \le p$  and  $a, b \ge 1$ ), and it is in  $0^p 1^{2p} 0^{2p} 1^p$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^p 1^{2p+a} 0^{2p+b} 1^p \notin L$ .

Follow the above approach.

If v is  $0^a$  and y is  $1^b$  ( $2 \le a+b \le p$  and  $a,b \ge 1$ ), and it is in  $0^p 1^{2p} 0^{2p} 1^p$ ,  $uv^2 xy^2 z$  will be  $0^p 1^{2p} 0^{2p+a} 1^{p+b} \notin L$ .

Follow the above approach.