Regular Expressions

Regular Expressions

Regular expressions
describe regular languages

Example: $$(a+b\cdot c)^*$$

describes the language

$$\{a,bc\}^* = \{\varepsilon, a, bc, aa, abc, bca, ...\}$$

Recursive Definition

Primitive regular expressions: $\emptyset, \quad \varepsilon, \quad \alpha$

Given regular expressions r_1 and r_2

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} r_1 + r_2 \\ r_1 \cdot r_2 \\ r_1^* \\ (r_1) \end{array}\right\}$$ Are regular expressions

Examples

A regular expression: $(a+b\cdot c)^* \cdot (c+\varnothing)$

Not a regular expression: $(a+b+)$

Languages of Regular Expressions

$L(r)$: language of regular expression r

Example

$$L((a+b\cdot c)^*)=\{\varepsilon, a, bc, aa, abc, bca, ...\}$$

Definition

For primitive regular expressions:

$$L(\emptyset) = \emptyset$$

$$L(\varepsilon) = \{\varepsilon\}$$

$$L(a) = \{a\}$$

Definition (continued)

For regular expressions r_1 and r_2

$$L(r_1 + r_2) = L(r_1) \cup L(r_2)$$

$$L(r_1 \cdot r_2) = L(r_1)\, L(r_2)$$

$$L(r_1^{\ *}) = (L(r_1))^*$$

$$L((r_1)) = L(r_1)$$

Example

Regular expression: $(a+b)\cdot a^{*}$

$$L((a+b)\cdot a^{*}) = L((a+b))\,L(a^{*})$$
$$= L(a+b)\,L(a^{*})$$
$$= (L(a)\cup L(b))\,(L(a))^{*}$$
$$= (\{a\}\cup\{b\})\,(\{a\})^{*}$$
$$= \{a,b\}\,\{\varepsilon, a, aa, aaa, \ldots\}$$
$$= \{a, aa, aaa, \ldots, b, ba, baa, \ldots\}$$

Example

Regular expression $r = (a+b)^*(a+bb)$

$$L(r) = \{a, bb, aa, abb, ba, bbb, \ldots\}$$

Example

Regular expression $r = (aa)^*(bb)^*b$

$$L(r) = \{a^{2n}b^{2m}b : \quad n, m \geq 0\}$$

Example

Regular expression $r = (0+1)^* 00 (0+1)^*$

$L(r)$ = { all strings containing substring 00 }

Example

Regular expression $r = (1 + 01)^* (0 + \varepsilon)$

$L(r)$ = { all strings without substring 00 }

Equivalent Regular Expressions

Definition:

Regular expressions r_1 and r_2

are **equivalent** if $L(r_1) = L(r_2)$

Example

L = { all strings without substring 00 }

$$r_1 = (1+01)^*(0+\varepsilon)$$

$$r_2 = (1^*011^*)^*(0+\varepsilon)+1^*(0+\varepsilon)$$

$$L(r_1) = L(r_2) = L \implies$$

r_1 and r_2 are equivalent regular expressions

Regular Expressions and Regular Languages

Theorem

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Languages}\\ \text{Generated by}\\ \text{Regular Expressions}\end{array}\right\} = \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Regular}\\ \text{Languages}\end{array}\right\}$$

Proof:

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Languages}\\ \text{Generated by}\\ \text{Regular Expressions}\end{array}\right\} \subseteq \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Regular}\\ \text{Languages}\end{array}\right\}$$

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Languages}\\ \text{Generated by}\\ \text{Regular Expressions}\end{array}\right\} \supseteq \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Regular}\\ \text{Languages}\end{array}\right\}$$

Proof - Part 1

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Languages} \\ \text{Generated by} \\ \text{Regular Expressions}\end{array}\right\} \subseteq \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Regular} \\ \text{Languages}\end{array}\right\}$$

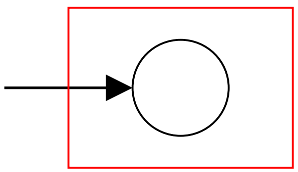
For any regular expression r
the language $L(r)$ is regular

Proof by induction on the size of r

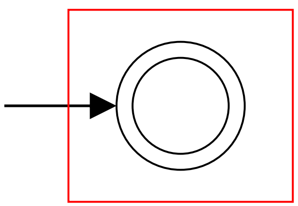
Induction Basis

Primitive Regular Expressions: $\emptyset, \quad \varepsilon, \quad \alpha$

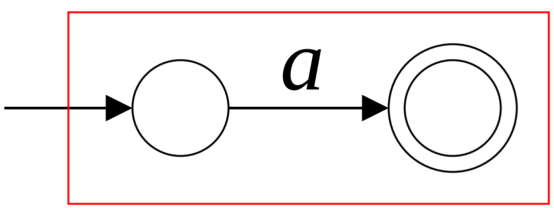
Corresponding NFAs



$$L(M_1) = \emptyset = L(\emptyset)$$



$$L(M_2) = \{\varepsilon\} = L(\varepsilon)$$



$$L(M_3) = \{a\} = L(a)$$

regular languages

Inductive Hypothesis

Suppose

that for regular expressions r_1 and r_2,

$L(r_1)$ and $L(r_2)$ are regular languages

Inductive Step

We will prove:

$$L(r_1 + r_2)$$

$$L(r_1 \cdot r_2)$$

$$L(r_1^*)$$

$$L((r_1))$$

Are regular Languages

By definition of regular expressions:

$$L(r_1 + r_2) = L(r_1) \cup L(r_2)$$

$$L(r_1 \cdot r_2) = L(r_1)\, L(r_2)$$

$$L(r_1^{\,*}) = (L(r_1))^*$$

$$L((r_1)) = L(r_1)$$

By inductive hypothesis we know:

$L(r_1)$ and $L(r_2)$ are regular languages

We also know:

Regular languages are closed under:

Union	$L(r_1) \cup L(r_2)$
Concatenation	$L(r_1)\,L(r_2)$
Star	$(L(r_1))^*$

Therefore:

$$L(r_1 + r_2) = L(r_1) \cup L(r_2)$$

$$L(r_1 \cdot r_2) = L(r_1)\, L(r_2)$$

$$L(r_1^{\,*}) = (L(r_1))^*$$

Are regular languages

$$L((r_1)) = L(r_1)$$

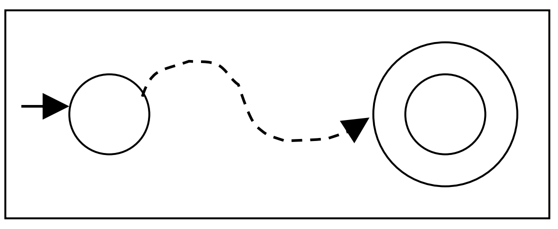
is trivially a regular language (by induction hypothesis)

End of Proof-Part 1

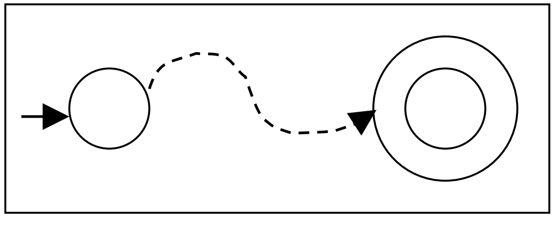
Using the regular closure of operations, we can construct recursively the NFA M that accepts $L(M) = L(r)$

Example: $r = r_1 + r_2$

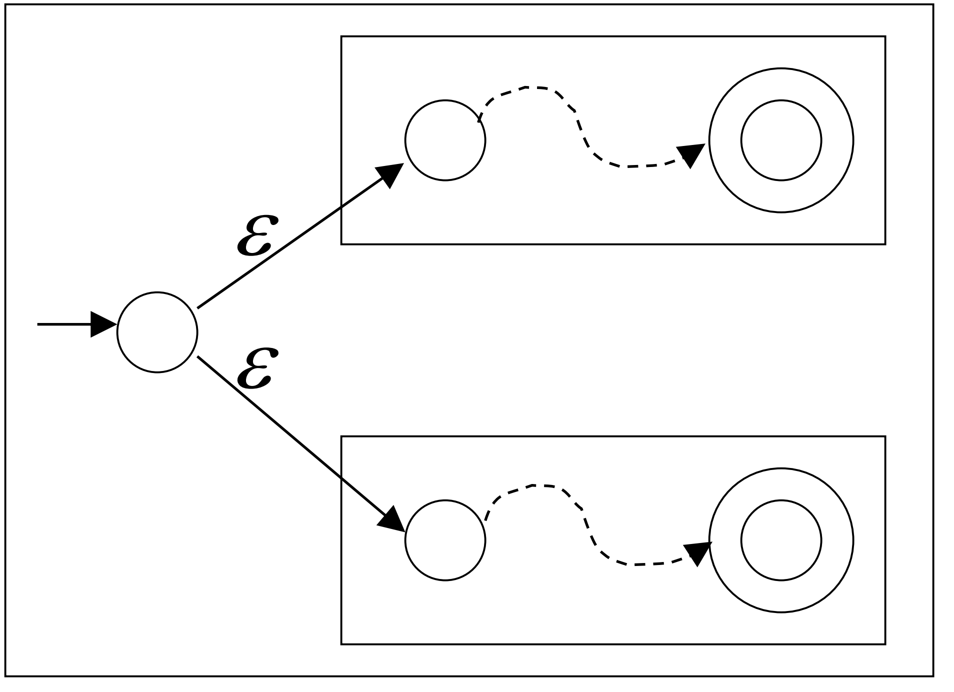
$L(M_1) = L(r_1)$



$L(M_2) = L(r_2)$



$L(M) = L(r)$



Proof - Part 2

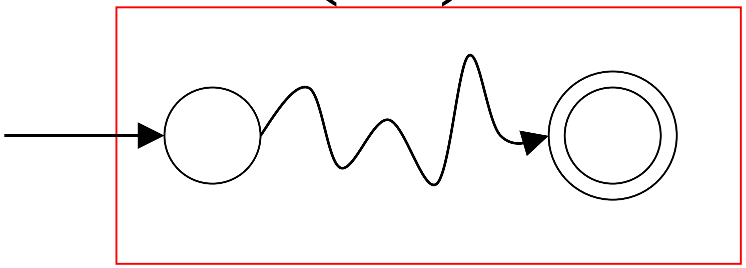
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Languages} \\ \text{Generated by} \\ \text{Regular Expressions} \end{array} \right\} \supseteq \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Regular} \\ \text{Languages} \end{array} \right\}$$

For any regular language L there is a regular expression r with $L(r) = L$

We will convert an NFA that accepts L to a regular expression

Since L is regular, there is a NFA M that accepts it

$$L(M) = L$$



Take it with a single accept state

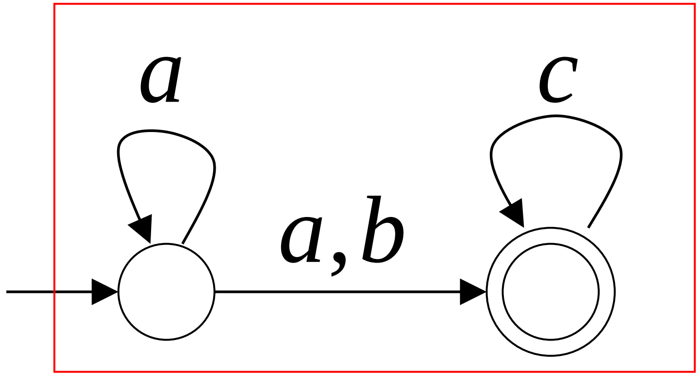
From M construct the equivalent

Generalized Transition Graph

in which transition labels are regular expressions

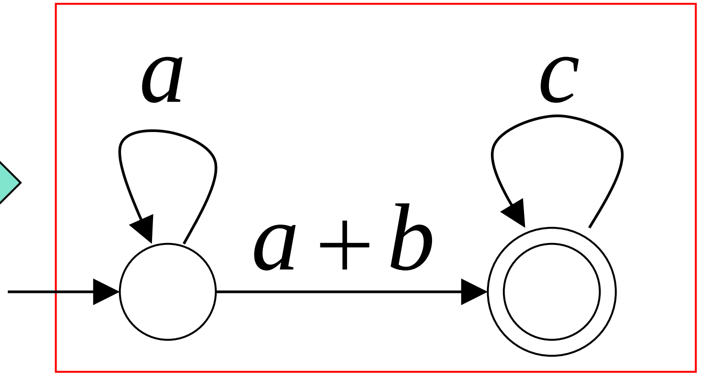
Example:

M

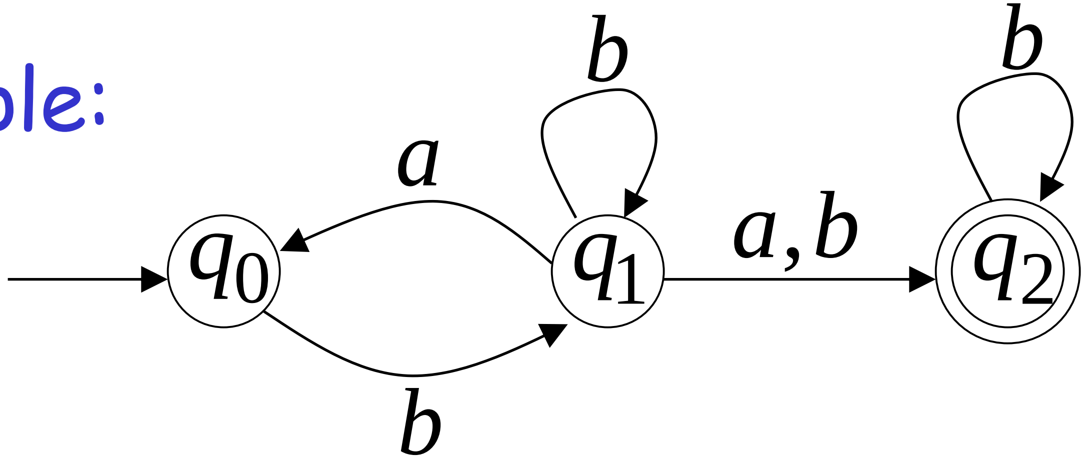


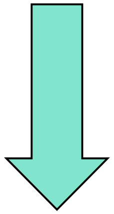
Corresponding

Generalized transition graph

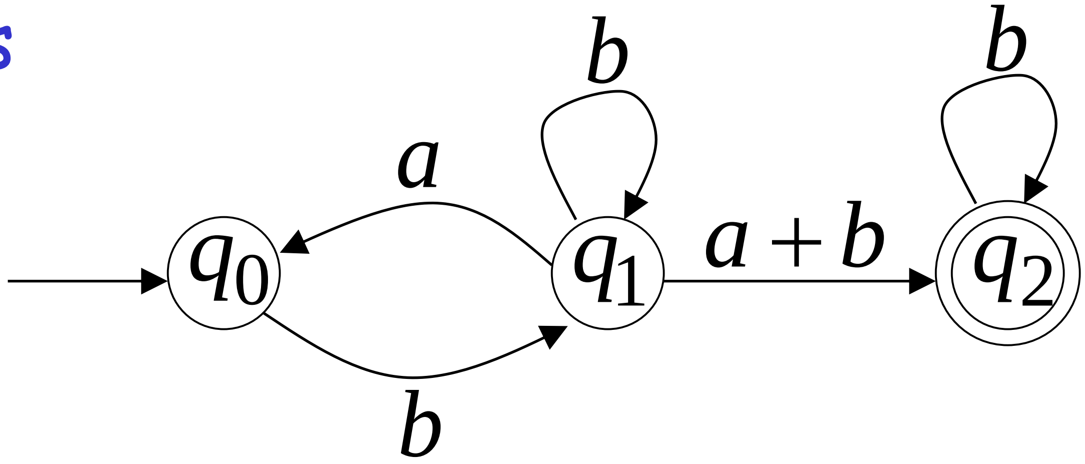


Another Example:

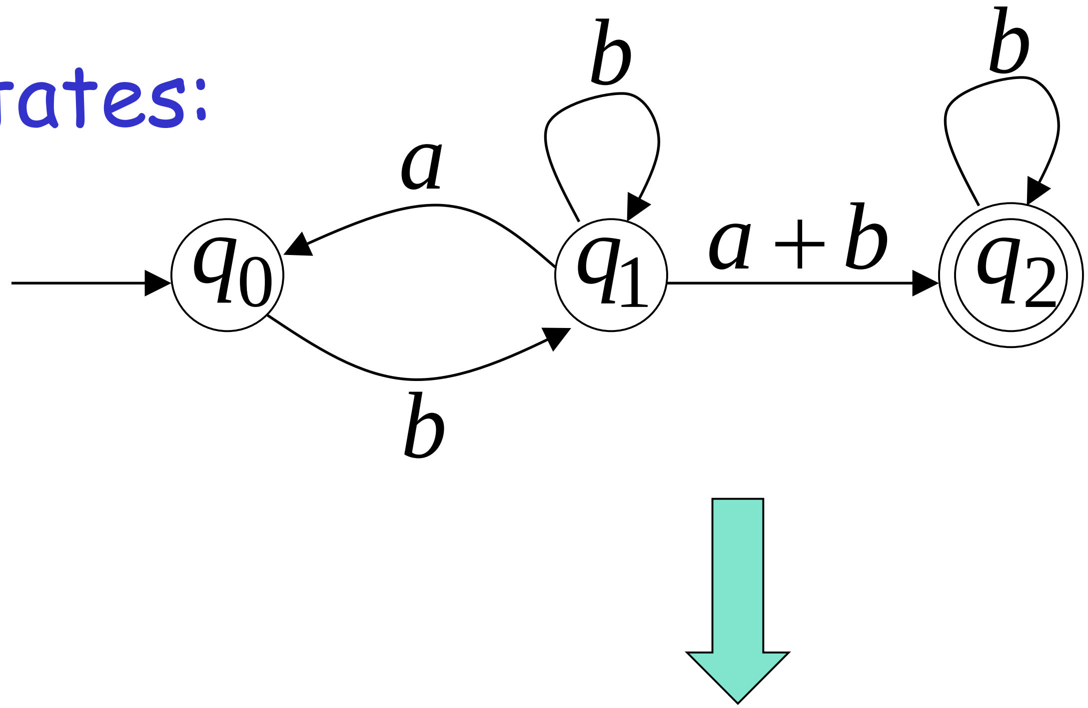




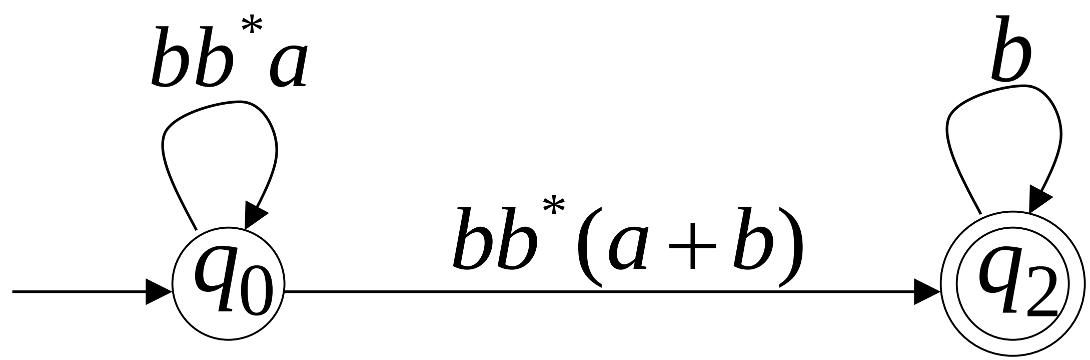
Transition labels are regular expressions



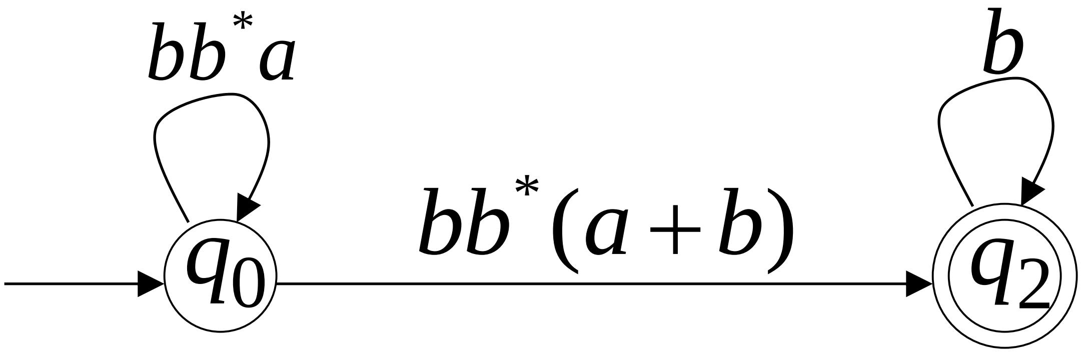
Reducing the states:



Transition labels are regular expressions



Resulting Regular Expression:



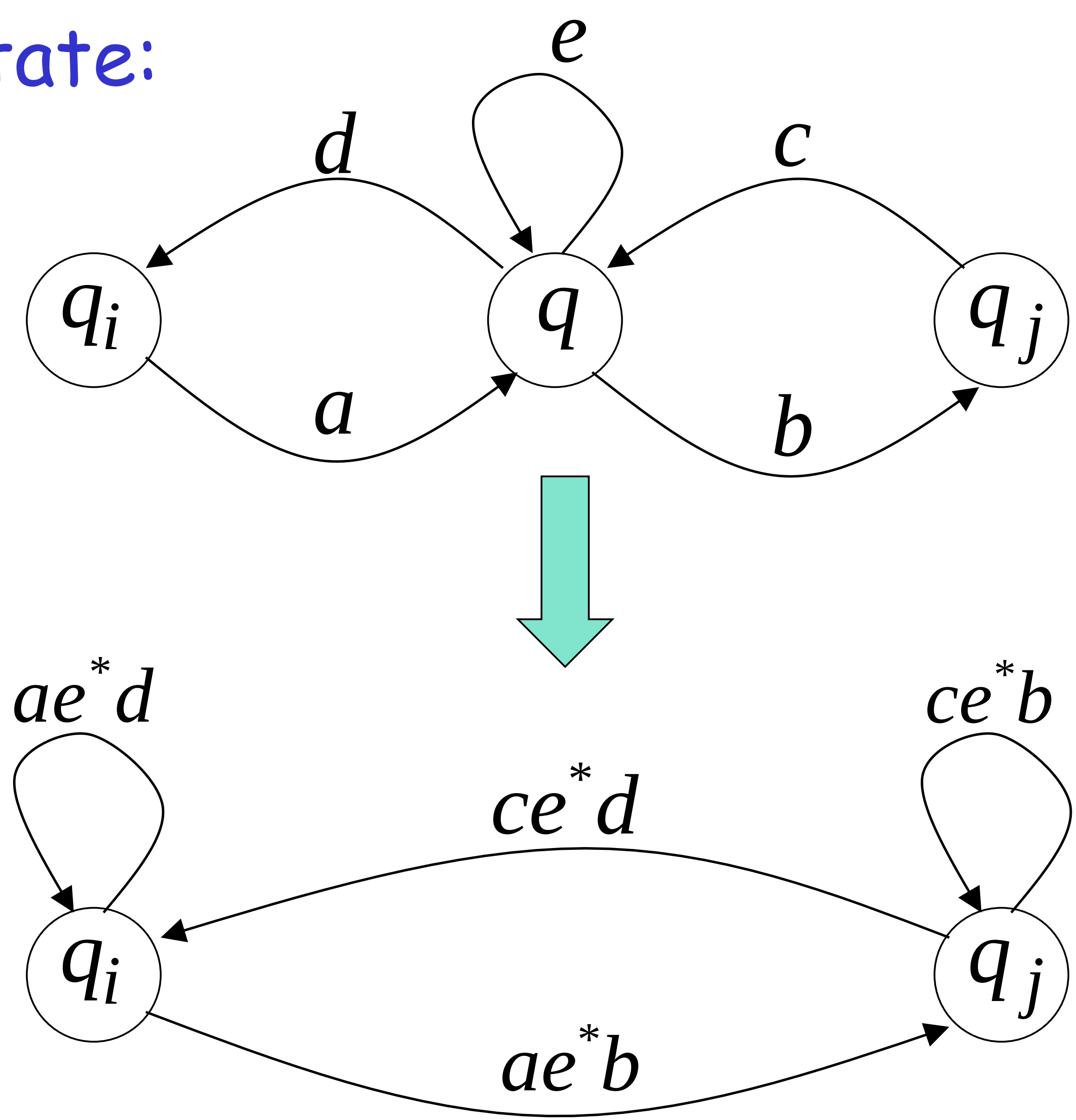
$$r = (bb^*a)^* bb^*(a+b)b^*$$

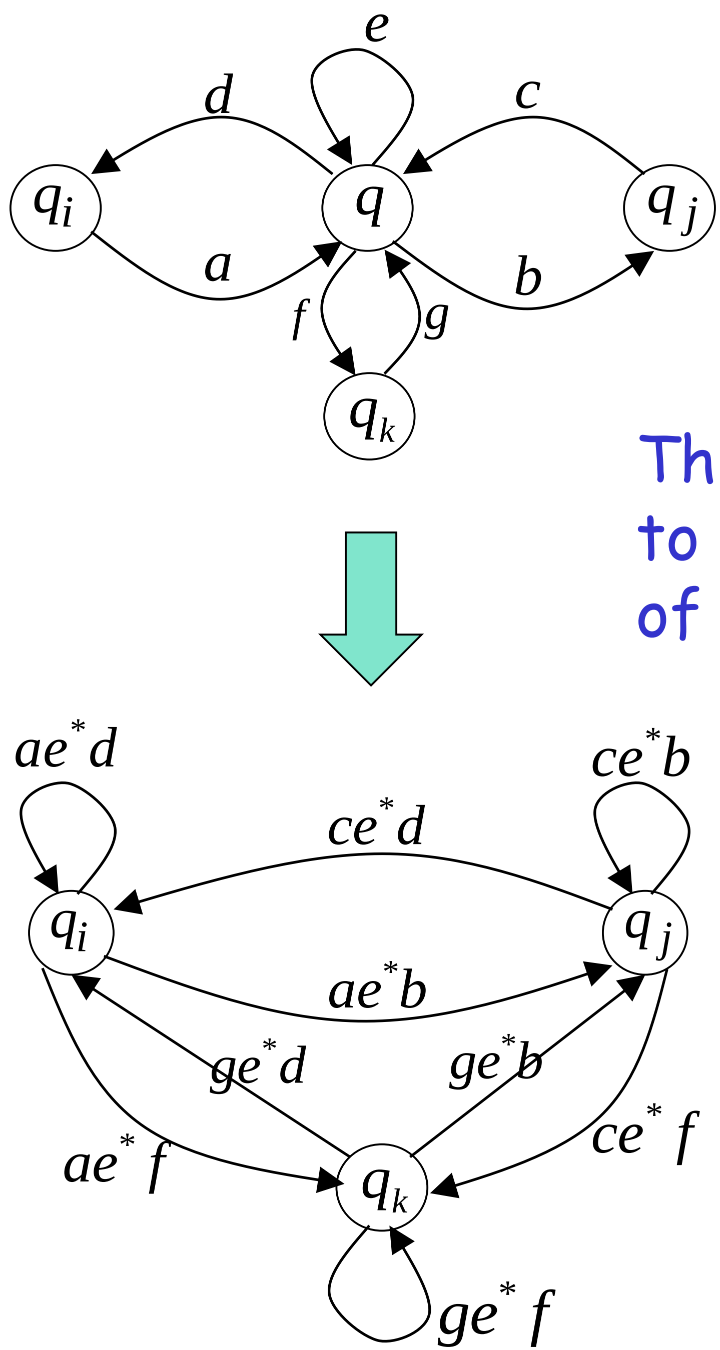
$$L(r) = L(M) = L$$

In General

Removing a state:

2-neighbors



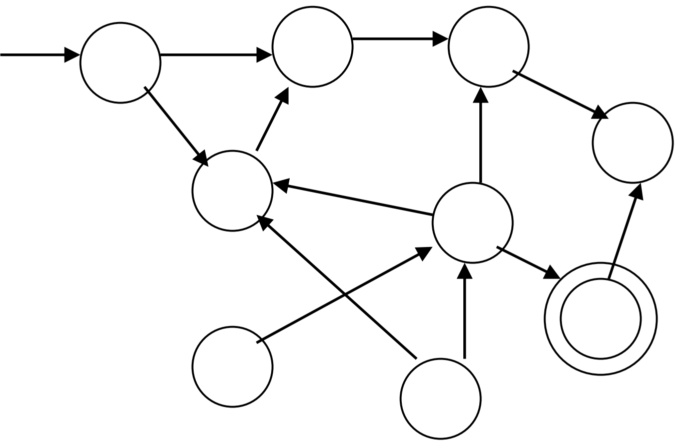


3-neighbors

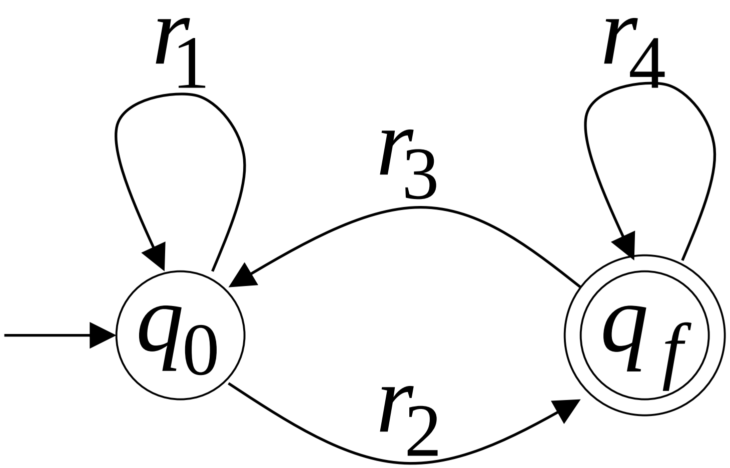
This can be generalized to arbitrary number of neighbors to q

By repeating the process until two states are left, the resulting graph is

Initial graph



Resulting graph



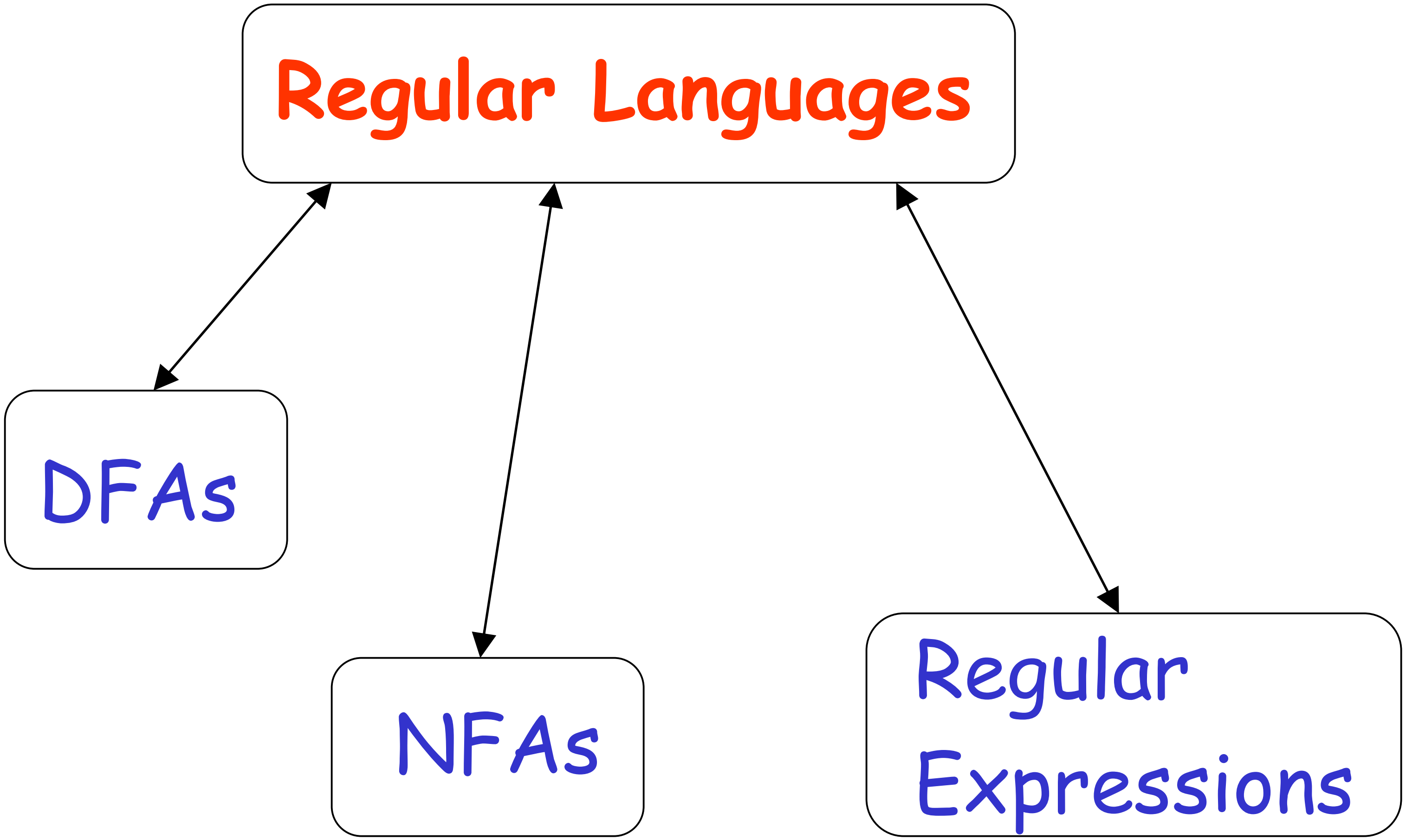
The resulting regular expression:

$$r = r_1^* r_2 (r_4 + r_3 r_1^* r_2)^*$$

$$L(r) = L(M) = L$$

End of Proof-Part 2

Standard Representations of Regular Languages



When we say: We are given a Regular Language L

We mean: Language L is in a standard representation

(DFA, NFA, or Regular Expression)