

CS311 Formal Language and Automata

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Chapter 3 Regular languages and expressions

Regular Expressions

- Regular expressions describe regular languages.
- Example: $(a+bc)^*$ describes the language

$$\{a, bc\}^* = \{\lambda, a, bc, aa, abc, bca, \dots\}$$

Regular Expressions – Recursive Definition

- Primitive regular expressions include \emptyset, λ, a .
- Given regular expressions r_1 and r_2
 - $r_1 + r_2$
 - $r_1 \cdot r_2$
 - r_1^*
 - (r_1)are all regular expressions.

Examples

- A regular expression: $(a+bc)^*(c + \emptyset)$
- Not a regular expression: $(a+b+)$

Languages of Regular Expressions

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

- Example

$$L((a+bc)^*) = \{\lambda, a, bc, aa, abc, bca, \dots\}$$

Definition

- For primitive regular expressions
 - $L(\emptyset) = \emptyset$.
 - \emptyset a regular expression corresponding to the language \emptyset .
 - $L(\lambda) = \{\lambda\}$.
 - λ is a regular expression corresponding to the language $\{\lambda\}$.
 - $L(a) = \{a\}$
 - For each symbol $a \in \Sigma$, a is a regular expression corresponding to the language $\{a\}$.

Definition

- 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: $(a+b)a^*$
- $L((a+b) \cdot a^*) = L((a+b))L(a^*)$
 - $= L(a+b)L(a^*)$
 - $= (L(a) \cup L(b))(L(a))^*$
 - $= (\{a\} \cup \{b\})(\{a\})^*$
 - $= \{a, b\} \{\lambda, a, aa, aaa, \dots\}$
 - $= \{a, aa, aaa, \dots, b, ba, baa, baaa, \dots\}$

Exercises

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

$L(r) = ?$

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

$L(r) = ?$

Regular expression?

$$\Sigma = \{a,b,c\}$$

$$L(r) = \{\text{all strings with at least two consecutive } aa\}$$

$$r = ?$$

$$r = (a+b+c)^*aa(a+b+c)^*$$

$$L(r) = \{\text{all strings with no more than two } a\text{'s}\}$$

$$r = (b+c)^*(\lambda+a)(b+c)^*(\lambda+a)(b+c)^*$$

$$L(r) = \{\text{All strings in which all runs of } a\text{'s have lengths that are multiples of three}\}$$

$$r = (aaa + b + c)^*$$

$$L(r) = \{\text{all strings containing no more than three } a\text{'s}\} ?$$

Hints for writing regular expressions

Assume $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$.

Zero or more a's: a^*

One or more a's: aa^*

Any string at all: $(a + b + c)^*$

Any nonempty string: $(a + b + c)(a + b + c)^*$

Any string that does not contain a: $(b + c)^*$

Any string containing exactly one a: $(b + c)^*a(b + c)^*$

Do these strings match the regular expression?

<u>Regular expression</u>	<u>String</u>
$(01^* + 1)$	0101
$(a + \lambda)b$	b
$(ab)^*a^*$	λ
$(a + b)(ab)$	bb