

Foundations of Computing

Lecture 6

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Outline

- 1 Lecture 5 Review
- 2 A Nonregular Language
- 3 The Pumping Lemma for Regular Languages
- 4 Using the Pumping Lemma

Lecture 5 Review

- Regular expressions
- Equivalence of regular expressions and NFAs/DFAs

Quiz Solutions

For each of the following languages over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, give two strings that are in the language and two strings not in the language.

① $a^* \cup b^*$

② $(aa \cup bb)^*$

③ $\Sigma^* a \Sigma^* b \Sigma^* a \Sigma^*$

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The following four things are equivalent:

- 1 Regular languages
- 2 Languages recognized by a DFA
- 3 Languages recognized by an NFA
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Are all languages regular?

Today we will see that there are languages that are not regular

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This means that:

- The number of states is fixed independently of the input size
- An automaton must be able to process strings w s.t. $|w| > |Q|$
- Thus, a finite automaton cannot store its whole input

A Nonregular Language

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$$L = \{0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 0\}$$

Let's try to build a DFA for L :

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The Problem

We need to count the number of 0s, but this is unbounded so can't have a state for each value

The Need for a Proof

What we just saw

Intuition: An NFA cannot count

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Consider the following language:

$L = \{w \mid w \text{ has an equal number of occurrences of } 01 \text{ and } 10 \text{ as substrings}\}$

General Proof Structure

We will prove that a language L is not regular by contradiction

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- 1 Assume L is regular – there is a NFA/DFA M accepting it
- 2 Pick a string $w \in L$
- 3 Show that if $M(w) = 1$ then there exists a string $w' \notin L$ s.t. $M(w') = 1$
- 4 Conclude that L is not regular since any M that accepts all strings in L must also accept strings not in L

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Next steps:

- 1 Prove the pumping lemma
- 2 Show how to use the pumping lemma to prove languages nonregular

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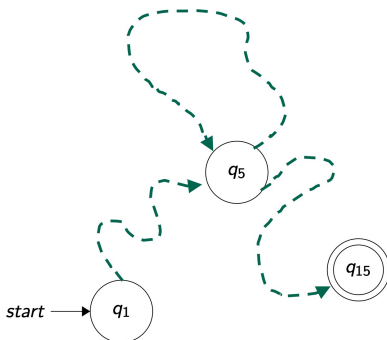
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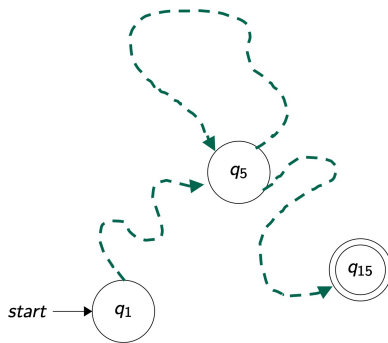
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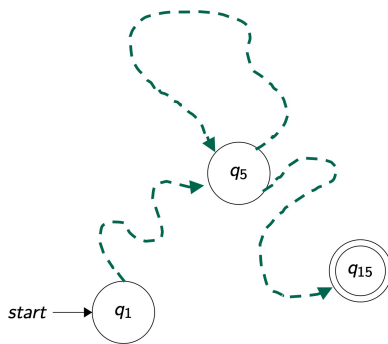


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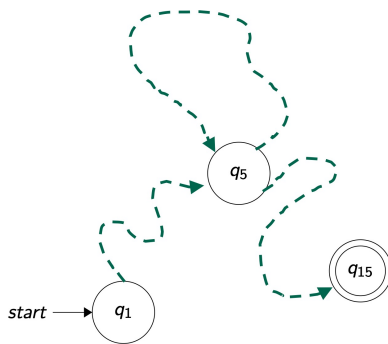
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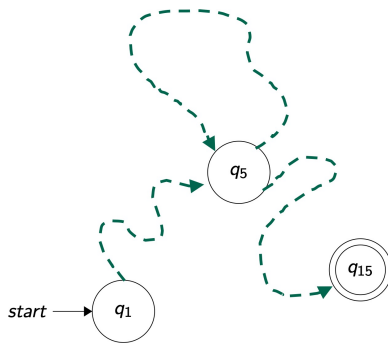
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Proof: if q_5 is the first repetition in $M(w)$, then this repetition must occur in the first $p + 1$ states, hence $|xy| \leq p$

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- ⑤ Contradiction!!!

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- ⑤ Solution: Use condition that $|xy| \leq p$
 - Since $w = 0^p 1^p$ and $|xy| \leq p$, we know that y must be in first p symbols

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- ④ Problem: If $y = 0^m 1^m$, then w can be pumped – not leading to contradiction
- ⑤ Solution: Use condition that $|xy| \leq p$
 - Since $w = 0^p 1^p$ and $|xy| \leq p$, we know that y must be in first p symbols
 - But, this means that y must be all 0s

Example 2

Consider $L = \{w \mid w \text{ has an equal number of 0s and 1s}\}$, prove L is not regular

Proof:

- ① Assume L is regular, and let p be the pumping length this implies
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- ⑦ Contradiction – hence, L is not regular

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- 3 Since regular languages are closed under \cap , if L is regular then L_1 must be regular
- 4 Since we know L_1 is nonregular, this means that L must be nonregular

Exercise

Prove that the following language is nonregular:

$$L = \{0^i 1^j 2^i 3^j \mid i, j > 0\}$$

What's Next?

- We will get plenty of practice with proving languages nonregular
- We will add (a small amount of) memory to our machines to recognize a richer class of languages