

# Foundations of Computing

## Lecture 7

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February 7, 2023

- 1 Lecture 6 Review
- 2 The Pumping Lemma for Regular Languages
- 3 Using the Pumping Lemma
- 4 Using Closure Properties

# Lecture 6 Review

- Nonregular languages
- Proving The NFA pumping lemma

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## Today

Using the pumping lemma to prove languages are not regular.

## HW2 Problem 4

Let  $L$  be a regular language, prove that the following languages are regular.

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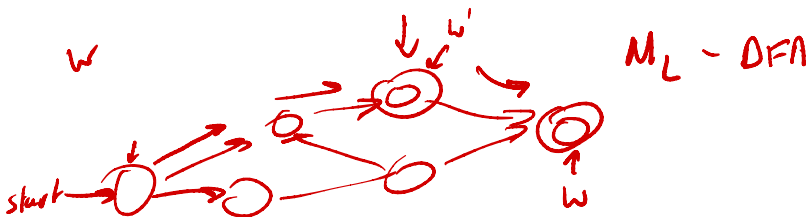
Example:

- $L = \{00, 11, 001, 101\}$
- $NOPREFIX(L) = \{00, 11, 101\}$
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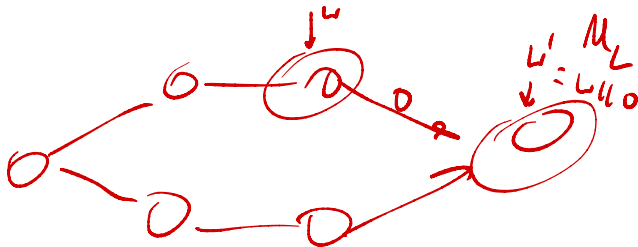
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# The Pumping Lemma

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If  $L$  is a regular language, then there exists an integer  $p$  (the pumping length) where any string  $w \in L$  such that  $|w| \geq p$  can be divided into three pieces  $w = xyz$  satisfying:

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- We saw how to prove the pumping lemma last week
- Today we will learn how to use it

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- ③ Choose  $w \in L$  with  $|w| \geq p$
- ④ Demonstrate that  $w$  cannot be pumped
  - For each possible division  $w = xyz$  (with  $|y| > 0$  and  $|xy| \leq p$ ), find an integer  $i$  such that  $xy^iz \notin L$

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- 5 Contradiction!!!

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We need  $\alpha + k\beta + m - (\alpha + \beta) = m + (k - 1)\beta = n$  for a contradiction  
Equivalently, we need  $k = (n - m)/\beta + 1$  to be an integer



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- ④ Recall that our goal is to prove that above is not true. Specifically, we want  $xy^i z = 0^{m'} 1^{n'}$  with  $m' = n'$ .
- ⑤ Suppose we choose  $w = 0^m 1^n$  with  $m \geq p$ , then  $x = 0^\alpha$ ,  $y = 0^\beta$ ,  $z = 0^{m-(\alpha+\beta)} 1^n$
- ⑥ Consider what happens when we pump  $k$  times:  $xy^k z = 0^{\alpha+k\beta+m-(\alpha+\beta)} 1^n$ .  
We need  $\alpha + k\beta + m - (\alpha + \beta) = m + (k - 1)\beta = n$  for a contradiction  
Equivalently, we need  $k = (n - m)/\beta + 1$  to be an integer
- ⑦ We only know  $\beta \leq p$ , how can we guarantee  $(n - m)$  is divisible by  $\beta$ ?

## Example 3

Consider  $L = \{0^m 1^n \mid m \neq n\}$ , prove  $L$  is not regular

- ① Assume  $L$  is regular, and let  $p$  be the pumping length
- ② What  $w$  should we choose?
- ③ By pumping lemma,  $w = xyz$  s.t.  $xy^i z \in L$  for all  $i$
- ④ Recall that our goal is to prove that above is not true. Specifically, we want  $xy^i z = 0^{m'} 1^{n'}$  with  $m' = n'$ .
- ⑤ Suppose we choose  $w = 0^m 1^n$  with  $m \geq p$ , then  $x = 0^\alpha$ ,  $y = 0^\beta$ ,  $z = 0^{m-(\alpha+\beta)} 1^n$
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Equivalently, we need  $k = (n - m)/\beta + 1$  to be an integer
- ⑦ We only know  $\beta \leq p$ , how can we guarantee  $(n - m)$  is divisible by  $\beta$ ?
- ⑧ Set  $n = 2p!$ ,  $m = p!$ , can guarantee  $(n - m) = p!$  is divisible by  $\beta$ , so there is  $k$  s.t.  $xy^k z \notin L$

# Hints for Using the Pumping Lemma

To use the pumping lemma, need to do the following

- Identify what it means for  $x \notin L$
- Choose  $w$  such that any valid split  $xyz$  can lead to a contradiction
- Prove that  $w' = xy^kz \notin L$  for some  $k$

Choosing  $w$  is often tricky, requires intuition and some trial and error.

# Outline

- 1 Lecture 6 Review
- 2 The Pumping Lemma for Regular Languages
- 3 Using the Pumping Lemma
- 4 Using Closure Properties

# Using Closure Properties of Regular Languages

We have seen a number of closure properties of REs

- ① Closure under complement:  $\overline{L}$  is regular if  $L$  is
- ② Closure under union:  $L_1 \cup L_2$  is regular if  $L_1, L_2$  are
- ③ Closure under intersection:  $L_1 \cap L_2$  is regular if  $L_1, L_2$  are
- ④ Closure under reversal:  $L^R$  is regular if  $L$  is
- ⑤ NOPREFIX, NOEXTEND
- ⑥ There are many more (e.g., set difference, cross product, ...)

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- 5 NOPREFIX, NOEXTEND
- 6 There are many more (e.g., set difference, cross product, ...)

## Important

- It is much easier to prove non-regularity using closure properties
- Try this first before you turn to pumping lemma

# 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 add (a little) memory to our machines to recognize a richer class of languages