

# CS & IT ENGINEERING



## THEORY OF COMPUTATION

*Regular Languages*

Lecture No.- 03



By- Venkat sir





# Recap of Previous Lecture



Topic

Regular Expression

Topic

Construction of Regular Expression

Topic

DFA States



# Topics to be Covered



Topic

Conversion from  $\epsilon$  NFA to NFA

Topic

??

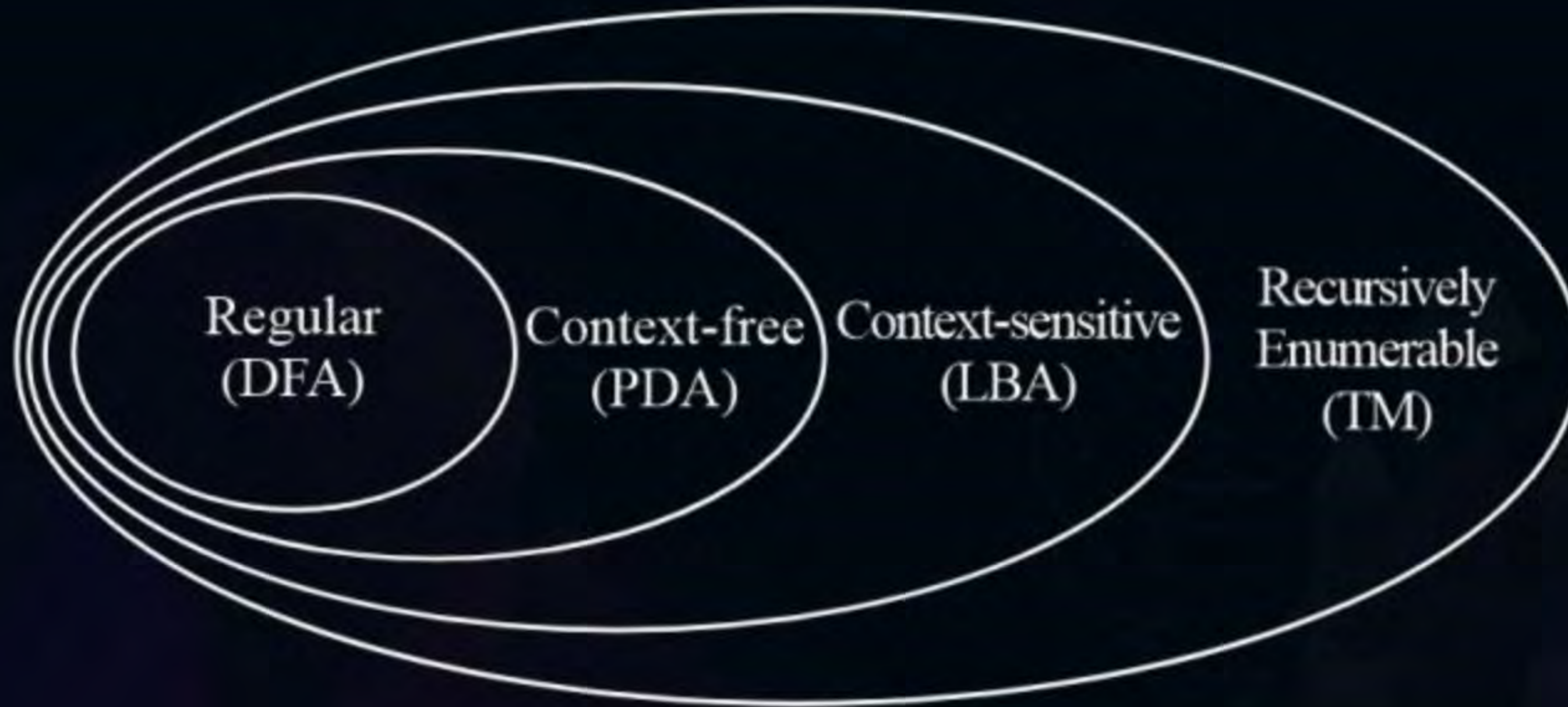
Topic

??

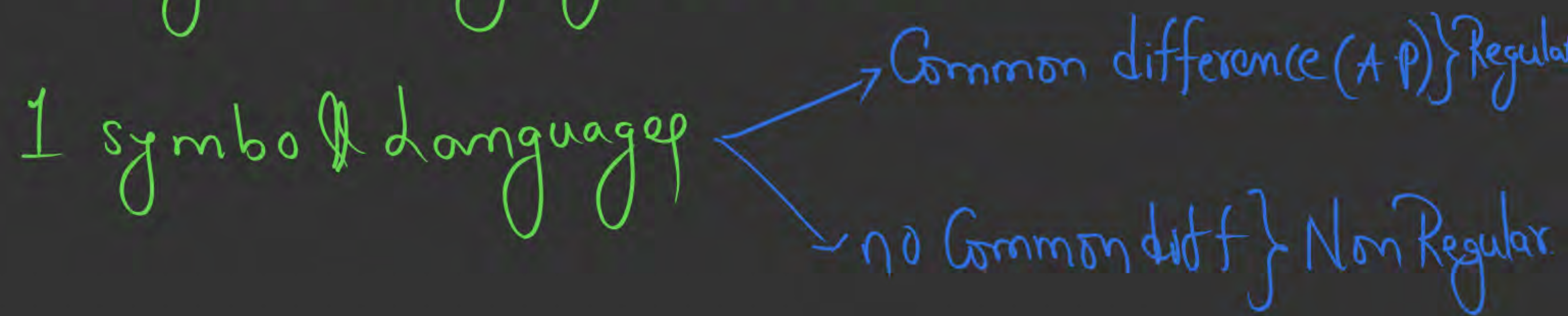




## Topic : Theory of Computation



# Regular Language Detection





Infinite language

Dependency  
exist



Non Regular

$\{a^n b^n c^m\}$

No dependency

every  
symbol  
from A.P

Regular

$\{a^n b^{2n} c^k\}$

Symbols  
not from  
A.P

Non Regular

$\{a^{n^2} b^m\}$



## Topic : Arden's Theorem

In order to find out a regular expression of a Finite Automaton, we use Arden's Theorem .

### Statement-

Let P and Q be two regular expressions.

If P does not contain null string,  $R = Q + RP$  has a unique solution that is  $R = QP^*$





## Topic : Regular Language Detection

Which of these Languages are Regular

1.  $L = \{a^n b^n c^n \mid 1 \leq n \leq 100\}$
2.  $L = \{a^n b^m \mid n + m = 10\}$
3.  $L = \{a^n b^m \mid n - m = 5\}$
4.  $L = \{a^n b^m \mid n \times m = 100\}$
5.  $L = \{a^n b^m \mid n = 2m + 1\}$
6.  $L = \{a^n b^m \mid n > m\}$
7.  $L = \{a^n b^m \mid n > \text{and}\}$





## Topic : Regular Language Detection

8.  $L = \{a^n b^m \mid n > m \text{ (or) } n < m\}$

9.  $L = \{a^n b^m c^{n+m} \mid n, m \geq 1\}$

10.  $L = \{a^n b^n c^{n+m} \mid n, m \geq 1\}$

11.  $L = \{a^n b^{2m} c^{3k} \mid n, m, k \geq 0\}$

12.  $L = \{a^n b^{m^2} c^{k^3} \mid n, m, k \geq 1\}$

13.  $L = \{a^n b^{m^2} c^{k^3} \mid n, m, k \geq 1\}$

14.  $L = \left\{ \begin{matrix} a^{2^n} \\ a^{3^n} \end{matrix} \mid n \geq 0 \right\}$





## Topic : Regular Language Detection

15.  $L = \{a^{n^3} \mid n \geq 1\}$

16.  $L = \{a^{n^n} \mid n \geq 1\}$

17.  $L = \left\{ \begin{matrix} a^{2^n} \\ a^{3^n} \end{matrix} \mid n \geq 0 \right\}$

18.  $L = \left\{ a^{100^{100^{100}}} \right\}$

19.  $L = \{(a^p)^* \mid p \text{ is prime number}\}$

20.  $L = \{a^p \mid p \text{ is prime number}\}$





## Topic : Regular Language Detection

21.  $L = \{a^k \mid k \text{ is even number}\}$
22.  $L = \{ww^R \mid w\}$
23.  $L = \left\{ ww^R \mid \begin{array}{l} w \in \{a, b\}^* \\ w \in \{a, b\}^+ \end{array} \right\}$
24.  $L = \{wbw^R \mid w \in \{a\}^*\}$
25.  $L = \{x \mid x \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ } n_a(x) \bmod 3 = n_b(x) \bmod 2\}$
26.  $L = \{x \mid x \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ } n_a(x) \bmod 2 > n_b(x) \bmod 3\}$
27.  $L = \{x \mid x \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ } n_a(x) \bmod 3 \neq n_b(x) \bmod 3\}$
28.  $L = \{x \mid x \in \{a, b, c\}^* \text{ } n_a(x) \neq n_b(x)\}$



(Q) Which of the following is Regular?  $\{a^n\}$

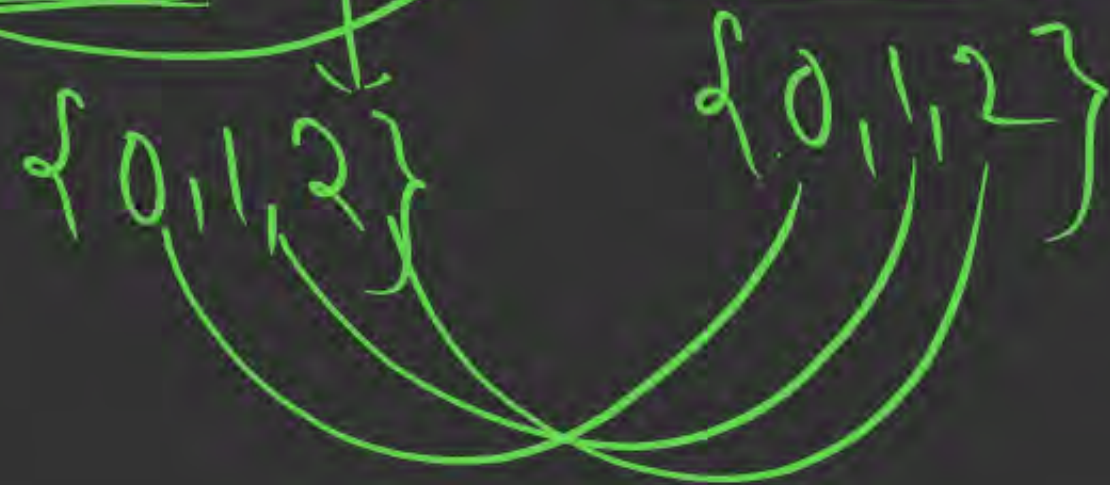
(a)  $L = \{x \mid x \in (a+b)^* \mid n_a(x) = n_b(x)\}$  Non Regular

(b)  $L = \{x \mid x \in (a+b)^* \mid n_a(x) > n_b(x)\}$  Non Regular

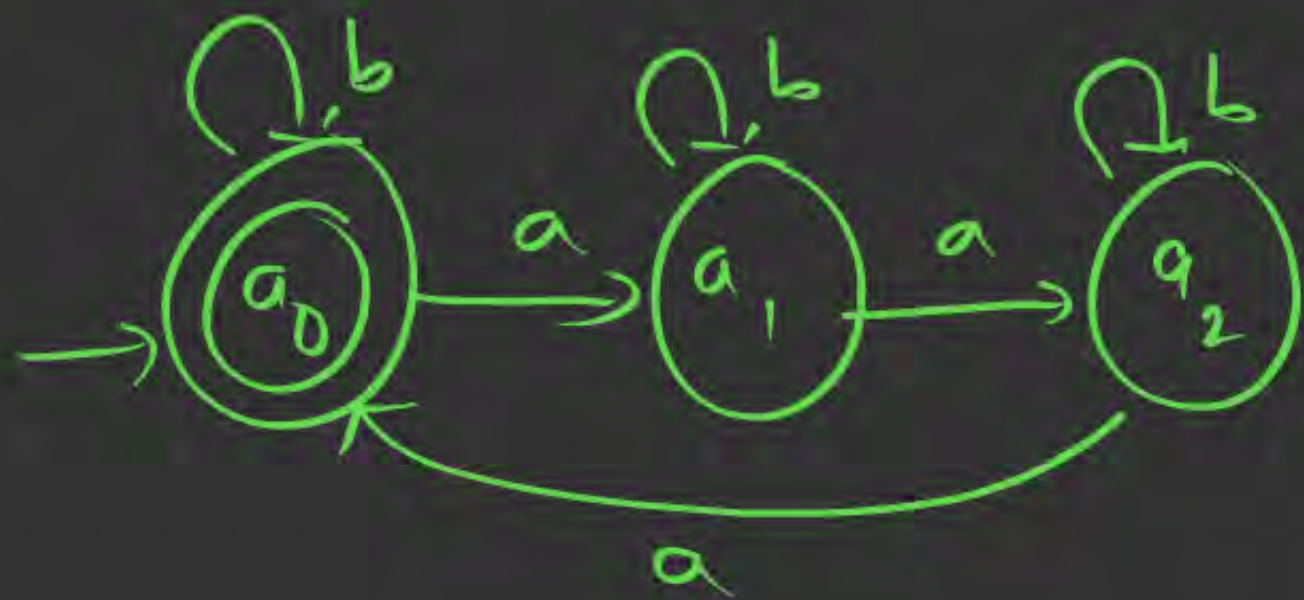
~~(c)  $L = \{x \mid x \in (a+b)^* \mid n_a(x) \bmod 3 = n_b(x) \bmod 3\}$  Regular~~

(d) none.

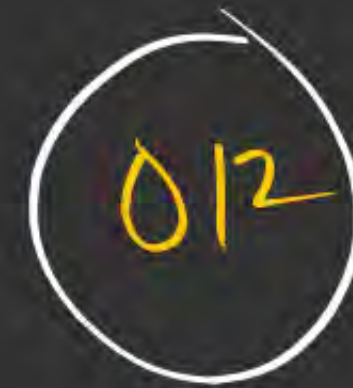
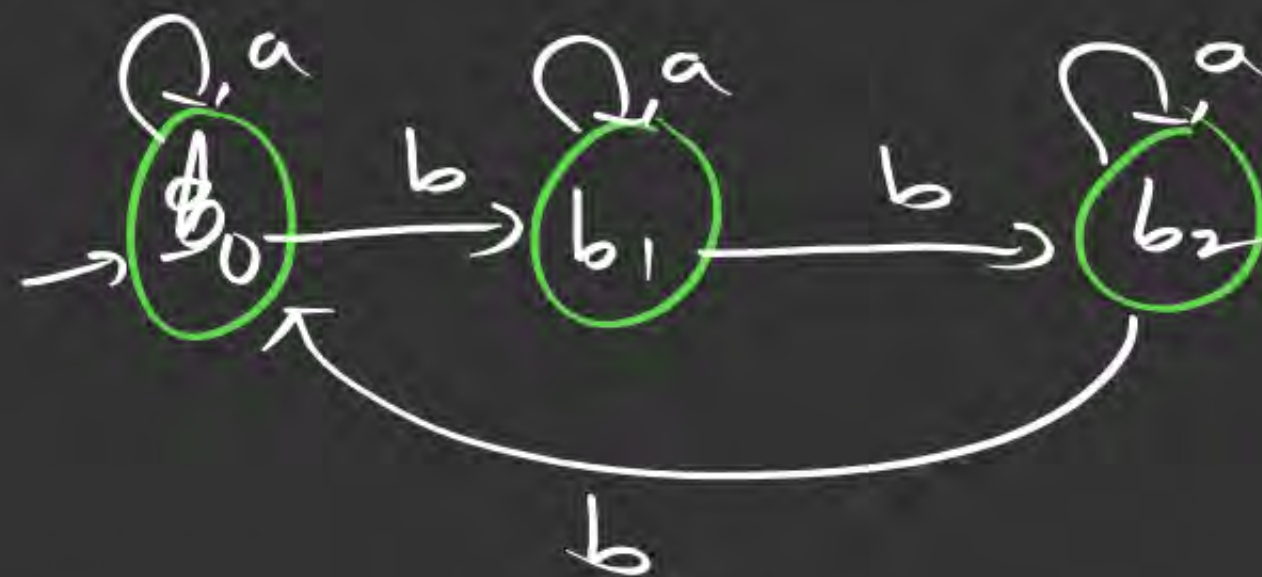
DFA.







and  
X





$$L_1 = \{ x \mid \eta_a(x) = \eta_b(x) \} = \{ \epsilon, ab, ba, aabb, bbba, \dots \}$$

$x \in (a+b)^*$

$$L_2 = \{ a^n b^n \}$$

Dependency

Non Regular

Home work

①  $L = \{ WW^R x \mid W, x \in (a+b)^+ \}$

②  $L = \{ x WW^R \mid W, x \in (a+b)^+ \}$

③  $L = \{ WxW^R \mid W, x \in (a+b)^+ \}$

WWX

④  $L = \{ WxW \mid W, x \in (a+b)^+ \}$

⑤  $L = \{ WW \mid W \in (a+b)^+$



$$L = \{ \underline{w} \underline{w} x \mid w, x \in (a+b)^+ \} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{Non Regular}}}$$

$$\underline{w=a}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \underline{a} \underline{a} (a+b)^+ \\ + \\ \underline{b} \underline{b} (a+b)^+ \end{array}$$

not covered

$$\underline{w=b}$$

$$\underline{w=ab}$$

$$\underline{ab} \underline{ab} (a+b)^+$$



(Q) Which of the following is Regular?

~~Non Regular~~

(a)  $L = \{ ww \mid w \in (a+b)^* \} = \{ \epsilon, aa, bb, \underline{abab}, \underline{baba}, \dots \}$

~~Non Regular~~

(b)  $L = \{ x \overset{a}{w} \overset{a}{w} \mid x, w \in (a+b)^+ \}$

$(a+b)^+ aa + (a+b)^+ bb$

$(a+b)^+ \underline{abab}$

~~(c)  $L = \{ wxw \mid x, w \in (a+b)^+ \}$~~

$$a(a+b)^+ a + a(a+b)^+ b + b(a+b)^+ a + b(b+a)^+ a$$

(d) none.



$$L = \{ ww \mid w \in (a+b)^* \}$$

$\{ \epsilon, aa, bb, \underbrace{ab}_w \underbrace{ab}_w, \underbrace{ba}_w \underbrace{ba}_w, \dots \} \neq (a+b)^*$

~~no Regular Expression possible~~



$$L = \{ \underline{w} \times \underline{w} \mid w, x \in (a+b)^+ \} \quad \text{regular}$$

w = min

$$a(a+b)^+a + b(a+b)^+b + a(a+b)^+b + b(a+b)^+a$$

$$ab(a+b)^+ab$$

not covered

$$ba(a+b)^+ba \quad \text{not covered}$$

$$\underline{abab(a+b)^+abab}$$







w = min

w = a

w = b

w = ab

$$\left\{ \underbrace{w}_X \underbrace{x}_w \underbrace{w^R}_R \mid w, x \in (a+b)^+ \right\}$$

$$a(a+b)^+a + b(a+b)^+b$$

$$\boxed{a \overbrace{b(a+b)^+b}^w a}$$

Regular ✓



w =

$$\overbrace{baab(a+b)^+baab}$$

$$L = \{ X \underline{W} \underline{W}^R \mid W, X \in (a+b)^+ \} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{Non Regular}}}$$

$$\underbrace{w=a}_{\text{min}} \left\{ (a+b)^+ \underline{aa} + (a+b)^+ \underline{bb} \right\}$$

$w=b$  } not covered

$$(a+b)^+ ab (ba) \text{ new}$$



$$L = \{ \underline{W} X \underline{W}^R \mid W, X \in (a+b)^+ \} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Regular}} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{l} W = \min \\ W = a \end{array}$$

$$\underline{W = b}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a(a+b)^+a \\ + \\ b(a+b)^+b \end{array}$$

$$W = \underline{ab}$$

$$\underline{ab}(a+b)^+ \underline{b}a$$

$$W = \underline{abab}$$

$$\underline{abab}(a+b)^+ \underline{bab}a$$

$$a(a+b)^+a + b(a+b)^+b$$

$$aa b (a+b)^+ bba$$







$$L = \{ \overset{ab}{\underline{W}} \underline{W}^R \underline{X} \mid W, x \in (a+b)^+ \} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{Non Regular}}}$$

$$\underline{W=a}$$

$$\underline{W=b}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a \ a \ (a+b)^+ \\ b \ b \ (a+b)^+ \end{array}$$

$$\underline{W=ab}$$

$$\underline{ab} \ b \ a \ (a+b)^+$$

$$\underline{W=ba}$$

$$b \ a \ \underline{ab} \ (a+b)^+$$

new possibility



## Topic : Regular Language Detection

- Set of all balanced parenthesis
- Equal no.of open and close parenthesis
- Even length palindrome strings of English Language.
- Odd length palindrome strings of Hindi Language



## [MCQ]



#Q. Consider the following languages:

$$L_1 = \{ww \mid w \in \{a, b\}^*\}$$

$$L_2 = \{ww^R \mid w \in \{a, b\}^*, w^R \text{ is the reverse of } w\}$$

$$L_3 = \{0^{2i} \mid i \text{ is an integer}\}$$

$$L_4 = \{0^{i^2} \mid i \text{ is an integer}\}$$

Which of the languages are regular?

**A** Only  $L_1$  and  $L_2$

**C** Only  $L_3$  and  $L_4$

**B** Only  $L_2$ ,  $L_3$  and  $L_4$

**D** Only  $L_3$

Non  
Regular

Non Regular.

Regular

Non Regular



## [MCQ]



#Q. Which of the following are regular sets?

1.  $\{a^n b^{2m} \mid n \geq 0, m \geq 0\} \rightarrow \text{Regular}$
2.  $\{a^n b^m \mid n = 2m\} \rightarrow \text{Non Regular}$
3.  $\{a^n b^m \mid n \neq m\} \rightarrow \text{Non Regular}$
4.  $\{xcy \mid x, y \in \{a, b\}^*\} \rightarrow \text{Regular}$

$$\downarrow \downarrow \\ (a+b)^* \subset (a+b)^*$$

$$\left\{ xcy \mid x, y \in (a+b)^* \right\} \\ \downarrow \\ (a+b)^* \subset (a+b)^*$$

**A** 1 and 4 only

**C** 1 only

**B** 1 and 3 only

**D** 4 only



**[MCQ]**  $\{\underline{w}x\underline{w}^R \mid w, x \in (a+b)^+\}$   $a(a+b)^+a + b(a+b)^+b$

#Q. Which of the following languages is/are regular?

$L_1 : \{wxw^R \mid w, x \in \{a, b\}^*\}$  and  $|w|, |x| > 0$   $w^R$  is the reverse of string  $w$

$L_2 : \{a^n b^m \mid m \neq n \text{ and } m, n \geq 0\} \longrightarrow \text{Non Regular}$

$L_3 = \{a^p b^q c^r \mid p, q, r \geq 0\} \longrightarrow \text{Regular.}$

$L_1 \& L_3$

**A**  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  only

**B**  $L_2$  only

**C**  $L_1$  and  $L_3$  only

**D**  $L_3$  only



(Q) Which of the following is Regular?

(a)  $L = \{ \overset{W}{\underbrace{x}} \overset{W}{\underbrace{x}} \mid x \in (a+b)^* \} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Non Regular}}$

(b)  $L = \{ \overset{W}{x} \overset{S}{\$} \overset{R}{x} \mid x \in (a+b)^* \} \xrightarrow{\text{odd length palindrome}} \text{Non Regular}$

(c)  $L = \{ \underline{x} \mid x, y \in (a+b)^* \} = \{ (a+b)^* \} = \underline{\text{Regular}}$

$\eta_a(x) = \eta_b(y)$

$a \quad b \quad b$   
 $x \quad y$

(d)  $L = \{ \overset{\uparrow}{x'} \overset{\uparrow}{\$} y \mid \eta_a(x) = \eta_b(y) \} = \underline{\text{Non Regular}}$

$x, y \in (a+b)^*$

Dependency



$$\{x \$ y \mid \eta_a(x) = \eta_b(y)\}$$

$$\{a \$ b, \text{ } \textcircled{aa} \$ \underline{bb} \text{ } \dots\} \text{ Non Regular}$$

$$\{xy \mid \underline{n_a(x) = n_b(y)}\} = \underline{(a+b)^*} = \underline{\text{Complete Language}}$$

$$\{ \epsilon, \underline{a}, \underline{b}, aa, \underline{a} \underline{b}, \underline{b} \underline{a}, bb, \dots \}$$





## [MCQ]



#Q. Which one of the following is True?

- A** The languages  $L = \{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$  is regular
- C** The language  $L = \{a^n \mid n \text{ is prime}\}$  is regular
- B** The language  $L = \{w \mid w \text{ has } 3k + 1 \text{ b's for some } k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ with } \Sigma = \{a, b\}\}$  is regular
- D** The language  $L = \{ww \mid w \in \Sigma^* \text{ with } \Sigma = \{0, 1\}\}$  is regular.





## Topic : Pumping Lemma

### To Prove a Language L is Non-Regular

1. Assume L is Regular ✓
2. There exist F.A for L and  $n$  is number of states in that F.A
3. Select some string  $W$  from L such that  $|W| > n$ .
4. Divide  $W$  into  $XYZ$  such that  $|xy| \leq n$  and  $|y| > 0$ .
5. Find a suitable integer  $i$  such that  $UV^iW$  is not belongs to L.

Then L is not Regular.



$y$  is loop string

$$xy^iz \notin L$$



① If there exist a F.A with  $n$  states for  $L$ .

All strings of having length less than  $n$

then  $L$  is known as finite language

length  $< n$

$n$

0

0

0

0

Non Regular } (at least 1 case.)

Regular }  $x y^i z \in L \quad \forall \underline{i \geq 0}$  } {Infinite times}



$w = aab$   $n = 3$

3  
 $a^2b$   
 $aabb$

$L = \{a^n b^m\}$



$a$   
 $x$   
 $a$   
 $y$   
 $b$   
 $z$

$a \cdot a^2 b$   
 $a \cdot a^3 b$   
 $a \cdot a^{100} b$

$w$   
 $a$   
 $x$   
 $a$   
 $y$   
 $b$   
 $z$

Non Regular



Non Regular

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 1\}$$





**THANK - YOU**