

Context-free languages: generalizing & characterizing

Kenya Chatain

March 15, 2020

In this note, I propose to characterize a constructive characterization of the class of context-free languages. The goal is to have a characterization similar to the characterization of the class of rational languages, as the class of smallest languages closed under some natural operations.

The formal details are interspersed with a Haskell implementation.

1 The word setting

1.1 Introduction

Here, we assume an alphabet Σ (Char in the Haskell implementation) and the set of strings on that alphabet, Σ^* (String).

A language is a collection of strings. The use of the word “*collection*”, instead of “*set*”, is meant to reflect the fact that not all sets operations will be available to us. A collection, only makes available some operations like union and singleton set and certain form of set comprehension (the latter two are properties of Applicative):

```
instance Collection [] where
    union = (++)
```

```
type ContextFree = forall f . Collection f => f String
```

Using an applicative allows us to “*lift*” any operation and any element defined on words into the realm of languages. To an element, corresponds the singleton language of that element. To word concatenation, corresponds language concatenation:

```
cat :: ContextFree -> ContextFree -> ContextFree
cat l1 l2 = (pure (++) ) <*> l1 <*> l2
```

So languages (i.e. collection of words) have two types of operations defined on them, those that can be imported from the underlying structure of words (concatenate,

elements) and those that follow from the structure of a collection (e.g. union). With this, one may define some finite languages:

```
-- language1 : ab + ba
language1 :: ContextFree
language1 = ((pure "a") 'cat' (pure "b")) 'union' ((pure "b") 'cat' (pure "a"))

-- language2 : ab(a+b)
language2 :: ContextFree
language2 = (pure "a") 'cat' (pure "b") 'cat' ((pure "a") 'union' (pure "b"))
```

In fact, taking advantage of recursivity/lazy evaluation, we can also define infinite languages as well:

```
-- language3 : a*
language3 :: ContextFree
language3 = (pure "") 'union' ((pure "a") 'cat' language3)
```

More generally, Kleene star can be defined through a form of recursivity as well:

```
-- Kleene star \L -> L*
star :: ContextFree -> ContextFree
star l = (pure "") 'union' (l 'cat' (star l))
```

So the class of languages we can define is also closed under union, concatenation and Kleene star and contains all finite sets. A minima then, we can define any regular language:

```
-- language4 : a*b*
language4 :: ContextFree
language4 = (star $ pure "a") 'cat' (star $ pure "b")
```

But recursivity allows us to define more languages than just that. For instance, the famed non-regular $\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$:

```
-- language5 : {a^n b^n | n >= 0}
language5 :: ContextFree
language5 = pure "" 'union' (pure "a" 'cat' language5 'cat' pure "b")
```

In fact, we can *build* a context-free grammar, by making use of crossed recursivity:

```
{-
Grammar :
TUPLE -> ( VALUES )
VALUES -> VALUES , TUPLE
VALUES -> empty string
-}
tuple :: ContextFree
values :: ContextFree
tuple = (pure "(") 'cat' values 'cat' (pure ")")
values = (pure "") 'union' (values 'cat' pure " , " 'cat' tuple)
```

So all context-free languages can be defined in Haskell. Can we do even more than that? Interestingly no. The class of languages definable in Haskell, using only the operations made available by collections, words and recursivity, is the class of context-free languages. In some sense, context-free languages is the smallest class of languages where one can make use of the full power of recursivity

In the next section, I set out to prove that result in its formal details

1.2 Formalization

Before we do so, the notion of recursivity needs to be formalized. Informally, recursivity is a way of generating fixed points.

```
-- language3prime: a*
rec_l3 :: ContextFree -> ContextFree
rec_l3 l = (pure "") 'union' ((pure "a") 'cat' l)
language3prime :: ContextFree
language3prime = fix rec_l3
```

Of course, in Haskell, there is no guarantee of convergence, hence no guarantee that there is a fixed-point to any function. However, in the limited realm of functions that we consider, such guarantees are possible:

Proposition 1. *If f is an increasing function from languages to languages (i.e. $L \subset L' \Rightarrow f(L) \subset f(L')$), then*

$$\mathbf{FixPt}(f) = \bigcap \{L \mid f(L) \subset L\}$$

is a fixed point. It is the smallest fixed point in fact (for subethood).

Coincidentally, all the functions we can define with union and concatenation are increasing. Had we been working with sets, instead of collections, and allowed such operations as complementation, we could construct non-monotonic function and the fixed-point guarantee would have vanished. A further thing to note is that in some high-order sense, **FixPt** is increasing

Proposition 2. *If f and f' are two increasing functions, and f' dominates f (i.e. $f(L) \subset f'(L)$ for all L), then*

$$\mathbf{FixPt}(f) \subset \mathbf{FixPt}(f')$$

So all the operations at our disposal - union, concatenation, fixed-point - will only ever generate increasing functions. Hence, any function we might build from these primitives has a least fixed point **FixPt**. In other words, we can apply **FixPt** multiple times to an input

1.3 Context-free expressions

We are aiming for a characterization of context-free languages in terms of some primitive elements and operations, the same way regular languages are defined in terms of singletons and rational operations. The difference is that here, our primitive operations include **FixPt**, which operates on functions. Therefore, our expressions will need to model both languages and function on languages at the same time.

Definition 1. A context-free expression is:

- a word (e.g. a , $abba$) (type ContextFree)
- a variable over languages (type ContextFree)
- the union of two context-free expressions of type ContextFree , denoted $L + L'$
- the concatenation of two context-free expressions of type ContextFree , denoted LL'
- the least fixed-point of a context-free function (type $\text{ContextFree} \rightarrow \text{ContextFree}$), denoted $\mathbf{Fix}(L)$
- if E is a context-free expression of type a , $\lambda X.E$ is an expression of type $\text{ContextFree} \rightarrow a$
- if E is a context-free expression of type $a \rightarrow b$ and E' an expression of type a , $E(E')$ is an expression of type b

We can provide a straightforward semantics for these expressions:

Definition 2. The object denoted by a context-free expression S

- $\llbracket w \rrbracket^g = \{w\}$
- $\llbracket X \rrbracket^g = g(X)$
- $\llbracket L + L' \rrbracket^g = \llbracket L \rrbracket^g \cup \llbracket L' \rrbracket^g$
- $\llbracket LL' \rrbracket^g = \llbracket L \rrbracket^g \llbracket L' \rrbracket^g$
- $\llbracket \lambda X. E \rrbracket^g = L \mapsto \llbracket E \rrbracket^{g[X \leftarrow L]}$
- $\llbracket E(E') \rrbracket^g = \llbracket E \rrbracket^g (\llbracket E' \rrbracket^g)$
- $\llbracket \mathbf{Fix}(E) \rrbracket^g = \mathbf{FixPt}(\llbracket E \rrbracket^g)$

Because of the type system and the facts about increasingness discussed in the last subsection, all of these operations are going to be well-defined.

1.4 Equivalence to context-free languages

The context-free languages are those languages denoted by a context-free expression. To prove this, two steps are needed. We need to be able to convert from a context-free grammar to context-free expression and vice-versa.

Obtaining a context-free grammar from context-free expression. To each expression E , we associate a set of context-free rewrite rules $\mathbf{Rules}(E)$ and a distinguished start symbol $\mathbf{Start}(E)$ as below. I assume that to all language variables correspond a non-terminal and S_i will stand for any nonterminal that hasn't be used so far.

- $\mathbf{Rules}[w] = [S \rightarrow w]$
 $\mathbf{Start}[w] = S$

Original grammar	Factorizing sides	left-hand	Convert to a system of equation
$T \rightarrow aVb$	$T \rightarrow aVb$		$L_T = aL_Vb$
$V \rightarrow \epsilon$	$V \rightarrow \epsilon + TcV$		$L_V = \epsilon + L_TcL_V$
$V \rightarrow TcV$			

- **Rules**[X] = []
Start[X] = X
- **Rules**[EE'] = [$S \rightarrow \mathbf{Start}(E)\mathbf{Start}(E')$]
Start[EE'] = S
- **Rules**[$E + E'$] = [$S \rightarrow \mathbf{Start}(E), S \rightarrow \mathbf{Start}(E')$]
Start[$E + E'$] = S
- **Rules**[$\lambda X.E$] = **Rules**(E)
Start[$\lambda X.E$] = **Start**(E)
- **Rules**[$(\lambda X.E)E'$] = **Rules**(E) ++ **Rules**(E') ++ [$X \rightarrow \mathbf{Start}(E')$]
Start[$(\lambda X.E)E'$] = **Start**(E)
- **Rules**[**Fix**($\lambda X.E$)] = **Rules**(E) ++ [$X \rightarrow \mathbf{Start}(E)$]
Start[**Fix**($\lambda X.E$)] = X

Obtaining a context-free expression from a context-free grammar. The following is extremely reminiscent of the method used to resolve system of language equations for regular expressions (cf proof of Kleene's theorem). The first step is to rewrite a context free grammar as a system of equations over languages. I will show how this is done on a simple example ; hopefully, this example will make a more general statement superfluous. To each terminal X corresponds the unknown L_X

There is of course a relation between the solution of this system of equations and the context-free language itself:

Proposition 3. *The system of equations obtained from a context-free grammar has a smallest solution (for inclusion). This smallest solution is the tuple $(L_{X_1} = L(X_1), \dots, L_{X_n} = L(X_n))$ where $L(X_i)$ is the language generated by non-terminal X_i*

So in our example;, we can in particular write

$$\begin{aligned} L(T) &= aL(V)b \\ L(V) &= \epsilon + L(T)cL(V) \end{aligned}$$

Each of these equation can be seen as stating that a certain $L(X)$ is the fixed point of a function¹:

¹Note that I am temporarily suspending the distinction between context-free expressions and the language they denote. This distinction is a technical hassle.

$$L(V) = (\lambda X. \epsilon + L(T) cX) (L(V))$$

Two things: first, each $L(X)$ has to be the smallest such fixed point. Otherwise, we could form a non-bigger solution by replacing $L(X)$ with a non-bigger fixed point in the solution tuple. Second, the function is increasing that each $L(X)$ is the fixed point of is increasing. In other words:

$$L(V) = \mathbf{Fix}(\lambda X. \epsilon + L(T) cX)$$

These remarks allow us to reduce any of the $L(X)$ into a context-free expression. The idea is the same as with any system of equations: express one unknown in terms of the other, replace the unknown with its expression in terms of the other in all the other equations, repeat until all unknowns are eliminated. So in our particular case, we can replace $L(V)$ with its expression above in the first equation of the system

$$L(T) = \mathbf{aFix}(\lambda X. \epsilon + L(T) cX) b$$

This can be taken to mean that $L(T)$ is the fixed point of the function:

$$L(T) = (\lambda Y. \mathbf{aFix}(\lambda X. \epsilon + Y cX) b) (L(T))$$

With a similar reasoning as above, we can conclude that:

$$L(T) = \mathbf{Fix}(\lambda Y. \mathbf{aFix}(\lambda X. \epsilon + Y cX) b)$$

If T is the start symbol of the grammar, then we just found that the context-free language can be expressed by a context-free expression. This concludes the proof that every context-free language is expressible in terms of these expressions

1.5 Missing pieces

It can be argued that the Haskell fragment is more expressive than context-free expressions. For instance, Haskell can express functions of type $(\text{ContextFree} \rightarrow \text{ContextFree}) \rightarrow \text{ContextFree} \rightarrow \text{ContextFree}$, while context-free expressions do not. If such functions are available to Haskell, can Haskell express more languages than context-free expressions can?

I believe not, but the formalization would be more involved. This is because we now need to consider higher-order fixed points, like fixed points of $(\text{ContextFree} \rightarrow \text{ContextFree}) \rightarrow \text{ContextFree} \rightarrow \text{ContextFree}$. We would need a theorem giving us the existence of a privileged fixed point for such expressions. All of this is feasible, I believe.

There is also an aspect of the Haskellization which is regrettable. In Haskell, there is a way to write context-sensitive languages if we afford ourselves of more string-based operations than the primitive operation of word, concatenation. For instance, this implementation of $\{a^n b a^n b a^n \mid n \geq 0\}$:

```
-- context-sensitive languages, if we allow "non-primitive" lifted
-- operations
-- language6 : a^n b a^n b a^n
language6 :: ContextFree
language6 = fmap (\x -> x ++ "b" ++ x ++ "b" ++ x) (star $ pure "a")
```

2 Extensions

2.1 Monoids

In essence, all the work we have been doing did not depend, in any essential manner, on taking words as the underlying monoid. In fact, we can define context-free languages in any monoid:

```
class Applicative f => Collection f where
    union :: f a -> f a -> f a

type ContextFree a = forall f . Collection f => f a
```

Kleene star and concatenation is definable in the same way:

```
-- concatenation
cat :: (Monoid a, Collection f) => f a -> f a -> f a
cat l1 l2 = (pure mappend) <*> l1 <*> l2

-- Kleene star
star :: Monoid a => ContextFree a -> ContextFree a
star l = (pure mempty) 'union' (l 'cat' (star l))
```

This is useful in defining for instance context-free relations, the equivalent of rational relations/finite-state transducers. Here is for instance the duplicating function on strings:

```
type ContextFreeRelation = ContextFree (String, String)

-- establishes a relation between w and ww for any w made of a's and b's
duplicate :: ContextFreeRelation
duplicate = (pure mempty) 'union' ((pure ("a", "a")) 'cat' duplicate '
    cat' (pure ("", "a"))) 'union'
```

Proofs

Proof. Because $\mathbf{FixPt}(f)$ is an intersection:

$$\forall L, f(L) \subset L \Rightarrow \mathbf{FixPt}(f) \subset L \quad (1)$$

Because f is increasing, we conclude:

$$\forall L, f(L) \subset L \Rightarrow f(\mathbf{FixPt}(f)) \subset f(L)$$

Because L is a subset of $f(L)$:

$$\forall L, f(L) \subset L \Rightarrow f(\mathbf{FixPt}(f)) \subset L$$

So, by intersection:

$$f(\mathbf{FixPt}(f)) \subset \bigcap \{L \mid f(L) \subset L\} = \mathbf{FixPt}(f)$$

This proves one inclusion. To prove the reverse inclusion, we notice that because f is increasing, we also have

$$f(f(\mathbf{FixPt}(f))) \subset f(\mathbf{FixPt}(f))$$

Plugging in this result in eqn 1, we get:

$$\mathbf{FixPt}(f) \subset f(\mathbf{FixPt}(f))$$

So by double inclusion, these two languages are equal. Because all fixed points L are such that $f(L) \subset L$ and $\mathbf{FixPt}(f)$ is the smallest of these languages, $\mathbf{FixPt}(f)$ is the smallest fixed-point \square

Proof. Because f' dominates f :

$$f(\mathbf{FixPt}(f')) \subset f'(\mathbf{FixPt}(f')) = \mathbf{FixPt}(f')$$

By definition of $\mathbf{FixPt}(f)$, this entails that

$$\mathbf{FixPt}(f) \subset \mathbf{FixPt}(f')$$

\square