## Homework 6: Non-context-free languages

CSE 30151 Spring 2016

Due 2016/03/15

## Instructions

Please note that you will **lose one point** if you don't follow these instructions.

- You can prepare your solutions however you like, but you must submit them as a single PDF file.
- Please name your PDF netid-hw6.pdf, where netid is replaced with your NetID, or netid-hw6-1234.pdf, where 1234 is replaced with the problems you are submitting.
- If you use the same name twice, only the most recent version will be graded!
- Submit your PDF file in Sakai. Don't forget to click the Submit (or Resubmit) button!

## **Problems**

Each problem is worth 7 points. An additional one point is for legibility, and one point for following the submission instructions.

- 1. **Pumping lemma for CFLs**. Use the pumping lemma to show that the following languages are not context free:
  - (a) [Problem 2.30a]  $\{0^n 1^n 0^n 1^n\}$
  - (b) [Problem 2.31]  $\{w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid w = w^R \text{ and } w \text{ has an equal number of 0s and 1s}\}$
  - (c)  $\{a^i \mid i \text{ is prime}\}$

2. The SCRAMBLE operation [Problem 2.43]. If w and w' are strings over an alphabet  $\Sigma$ , define the relation  $w \stackrel{\circ}{=} w'$  to be true iff w' is a permutation of w, that is, they have the same number of each type of symbol, but possibly in a different order. If w is a string and L is a language, define

$$SCRAMBLE(w) = \{w' \mid w' \stackrel{\circ}{=} w\}$$
  
 $SCRAMBLE(L) = \bigcup_{w \in L} SCRAMBLE(w).$ 

- (a) Show that if  $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$  and L is a regular language over  $\Sigma$ , then SCRAMBLE(L) is context-free.
- (b) Let  $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$ . Show that there is a regular language over  $\Sigma$  such that SCRAMBLE(L) is not context-free.
- 3. Non-closure properties [Exercise 2.2]
  - (a) Use the languages

$$A = \{\mathbf{a}^m \mathbf{b}^n \mathbf{c}^n \mid m, n \ge 0\}$$
$$B = \{\mathbf{a}^n \mathbf{b}^n \mathbf{c}^m \mid m, n \ge 0\}$$

to prove that context-free languages are not closed under intersection.

- (b) Use (a) and DeMorgan's law to prove that context-free languages are *not* closed under complementation.
- 4. Intersection again
  - (a) [cf. Problem 2.36] Let  $L = \{a^m b^n c^n d^n \mid m, n \geq 1\}$ . Show that L satisfies the pumping lemma for context-free languages (that is, the pumping lemma fails to show that L is not context-free).
  - (b) [Problem 2.18] Let C be any context-free language, and let R be any regular language. Prove that the language  $C \cap R$  is context-free.
  - (c) Show that L is not a context-free language.