

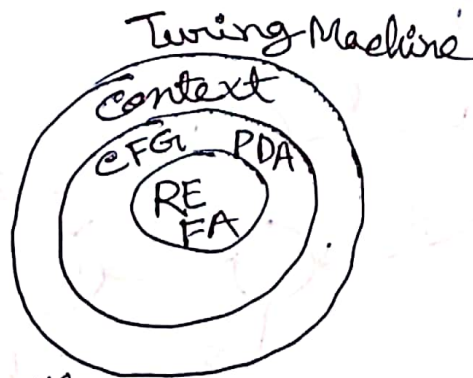
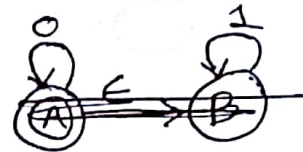
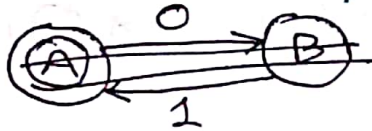
CSE307

Chap-4

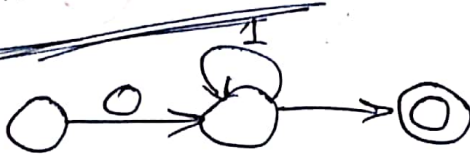
Regular Language

$0^n 1^n \rightarrow$ ~~এটা~~ ~~সল্ভ~~ না, So, ~~solve~~ impossible.

\rightarrow FA দিয়ে ~~এটা~~ ~~solve~~ কনসং যাবে না,



Pumping Lemma Theory:



RE = 01^*0

~~একটা~~ Language regular হলে FA ^{কিনো} ~~একটা~~

তখন থাকবে যা বারবার Pump করা যাবে,

CSE 307

Prove $L = 0^N 1^N$ is not regular by using pumping lemma theory.

Ans:

Case 1:

Let, $w = 000111$

As, $w = xyz$. let, $x = 00$, $y = 0$, $z = 111$

$$|w| = 6$$

$$|xy| = 3$$

So, there are values of $n(6, 5, 4, 3)$ where

$$|w| \geq n \geq |xy|$$

According to pumping lemma theory,

if we pump y three times, we get

• the string 000000111 which clearly does not belong to L . So, L is not regular.

Case-2:

Let, $w = 00001111$

As, $w = xyz$; let, $x = 000$, $y = 01$, $z = 111$

$$|w| = 8$$

$$|xy| = 5$$

So, there are values of $n(8, 7, 6, 5)$ where

$$|w| > n > |xy|$$

According to " 00001010101
111

" - .

Case-3:

Let, $w = 00001111$

$x = 0000$, $y = 11$, $z = 11$

$$|w| = 8$$

$$|xy| = 6$$

" (8, 7, 6) " " " " .

" > > - - - - -

- - - - -

Cefaclav[®]
Cefuroxime + Clavulanic Acid

Context Free Grammar (CFG)

~~Conde~~

CFG এর,

→ Left side এ 1টি Single Variable থাকবে,
Variable প্রসঙ্গ Upper case. একটি
Grammar এ যতগুলো Upper case থাকবে
তার ততগুলো Production থাকবে।

→ Right side এ Terminal, variable,
etc. এর any combination থাকতে পারে।

Terminal এর কোনো Production থাকবে না,
↳ ইন Symbol.

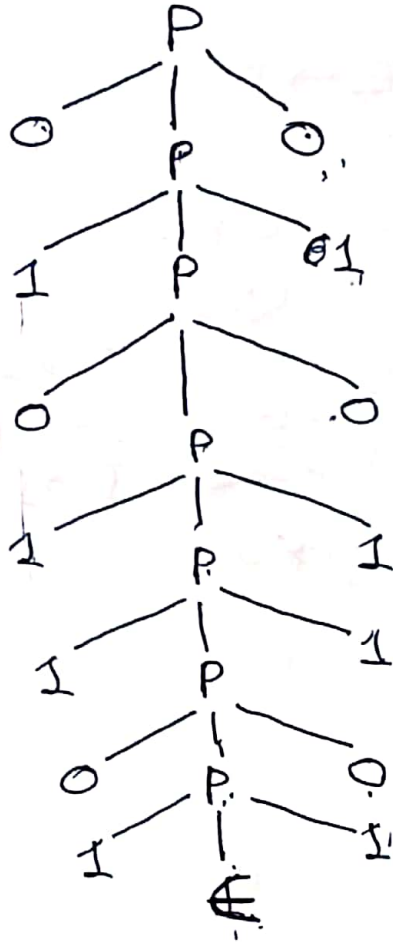
Non Terminal, Variable এর Production
থাকবে।

Symbol, Terminal এর combination এ
CFG এর output হবে String.

Grammar: $P \rightarrow \epsilon / 0 / 1 / 0P0 / 1P1$

Palindrome CFG:

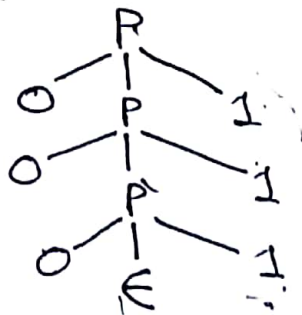
01011011011010
0101101011010



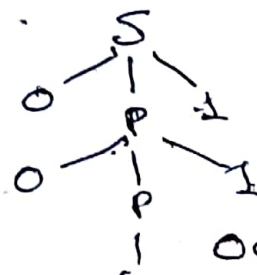
$0^n 1^n$

Grammar: $P \rightarrow \epsilon / 01 / 0P1$

000111



$S \rightarrow 0P1$
 $P \rightarrow 0P1 / \epsilon$



यदि ϵ दिखे
Start
Accepter
होगा

Cefaclav
Cefuroxime + Clavulanic Acid

Fig. 5.2:

Terminal - +, *, (,), a, b, 0, 1

Variable - E, I

$E \rightarrow I$

$E \rightarrow E + E$

$E \rightarrow E * E$

$E \rightarrow (E)$

$I \rightarrow a$

$I \rightarrow b$

$I \rightarrow Ia$

$I \rightarrow Ib$

$I \rightarrow I0$

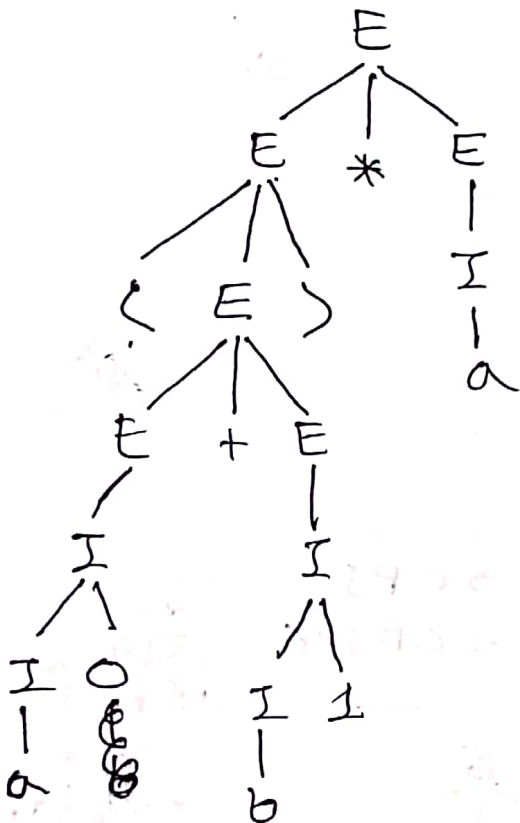
$I \rightarrow I1$

→ Left most Tree

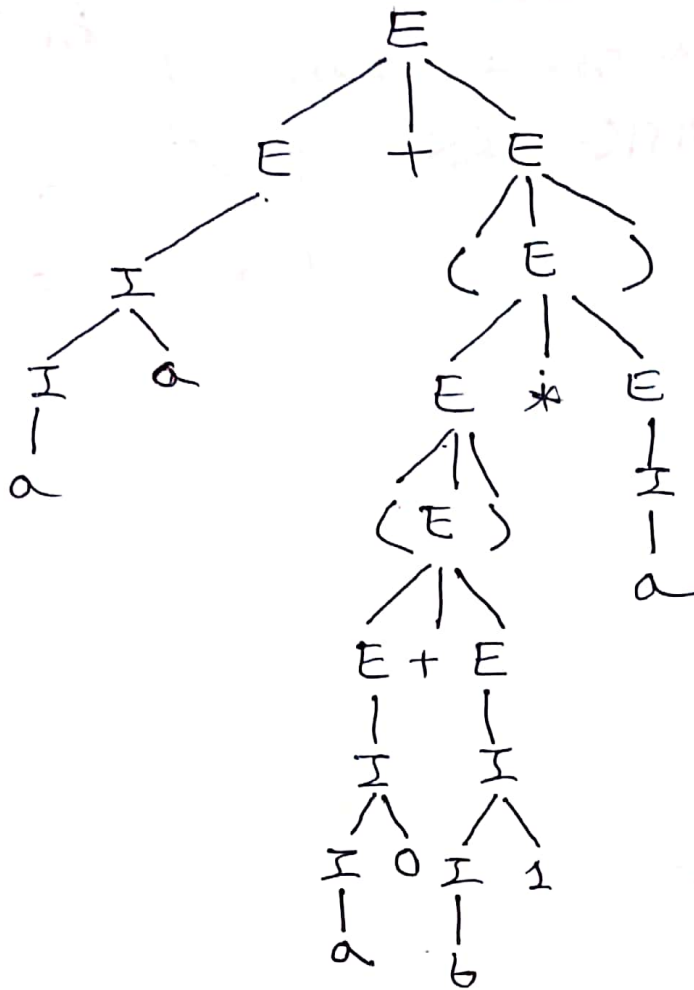
→ Right " "

→ Parse " "

Grammar → $\frac{(a0+b1)*a}{E}$



$aa + ((a0 + b1) * a)$



Leftmost Tree :

$a1+b0$

$$E \xRightarrow{lm} \underline{E} + E$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{I} + E$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{I1} + E$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{a1} + \underline{E}$$

$$\rightarrow a1 + \underline{I}$$

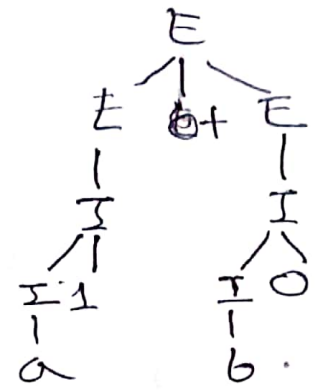
$$\rightarrow a1 + \underline{I0}$$

$$\rightarrow a1 + \underline{b0}$$

বাম দিকেরটার

Always terminal

বানতে হবে,



Rightmost Tree :

$$E \xRightarrow{RM} E + \underline{E}$$

$$\rightarrow E + \underline{I}$$

$$\rightarrow E + \underline{I0}$$

$$\rightarrow E + \underline{b0}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{I} + b0$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{I1} + b0$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{a1} + b0$$

$$\# \text{ ~~aa~~ (a0+b1) * a$$

$$E \xrightarrow{LM} E * E$$

$$\rightarrow (E) * E$$

$$\rightarrow (E+E) * E$$

$$\rightarrow (I+E) * E$$

$$\rightarrow (IO+E) * E$$

$$\rightarrow (a0+E) * E$$

$$\rightarrow (a0+I) * E$$

$$\rightarrow (a0+I1) * E$$

$$\rightarrow (a0+b1) * E$$

$$\rightarrow (a0+b1) * I$$

$$\rightarrow (a0+b1) * a$$

$$E \xrightarrow{RM} E * E$$

$$\rightarrow E * I$$

$$\rightarrow E * a$$

$$\rightarrow (E) * a$$

$$\rightarrow (E+E) * a$$

$$\rightarrow (I+E) * a$$

$$\rightarrow (IO+E) * a$$

$$\rightarrow (a0+E) * a$$

$$\rightarrow (a0+I) * a$$

$$\rightarrow (a0+I1) * a$$

$$\rightarrow (a0+b1) * a$$

$$\rightarrow \text{~~(a)~~}$$

$$\# aa + ((a0 + b1) * a)$$

$$E \xrightarrow{LM} E + E$$

$$\rightarrow I + E$$

$$\rightarrow Ia + E$$

$$\rightarrow aa + E$$

$$\rightarrow aa + (E)$$

$$\rightarrow aa + (E * E)$$

$$\rightarrow aa + ((E) * E)$$

$$\rightarrow aa + ((E + E) * E)$$

$$\rightarrow aa + ((I + E) * E)$$

$$\rightarrow aa + ((I0 + E) * E)$$

$$\rightarrow aa + ((a0 + E) * E)$$

$$\rightarrow aa + ((a0 + I) * E)$$

$$\rightarrow aa + ((a0 + I1) * E)$$

$$\rightarrow aa + ((a0 + b1) * E)$$

$$\rightarrow aa + ((a0 + b1) * I)$$

$$\rightarrow aa + ((a0 + b1) * a)$$

$$E \xrightarrow{RM} E + E$$

$$\rightarrow E + (E)$$

$$\rightarrow E + (E * E)$$

$$\rightarrow E + (E * I)$$

$$\rightarrow E + (E * a)$$

$$\rightarrow E + ((E) * a)$$

$$\rightarrow E + ((E + E) * a)$$

$$\rightarrow E + ((E + I) * a)$$

$$\rightarrow E + ((E + I1) * a)$$

$$\rightarrow E + ((E + b1) * a)$$

$$\rightarrow E + ((I + b1) * a)$$

$$\rightarrow E + ((I0 + b1) * a)$$

$$\rightarrow E + ((a0 + b1) * a)$$

$$\rightarrow I + ((a0 + b1) * a)$$

$$\rightarrow Ia + ((a0 + b1) * a)$$

$$\rightarrow aa + ((a0 + b1) * a)$$

CSE 307 PDA (Push Down Automata)

CFG and PDA are Equivalent.

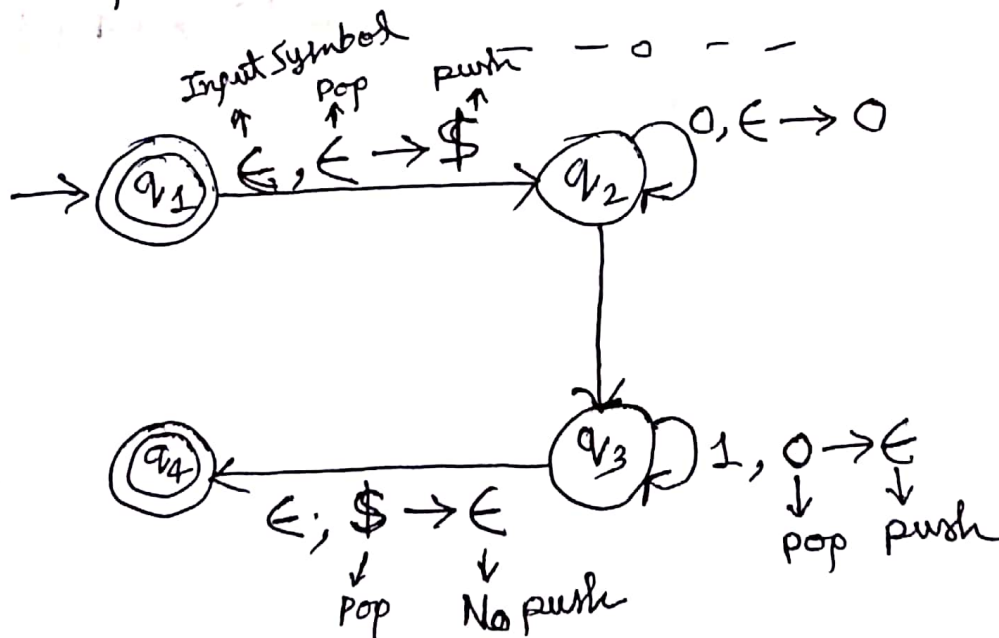
$\$ \rightarrow$ Marker

* $\boxed{\epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon}$
No pop No push

* $\boxed{\epsilon \rightarrow a}$
No pop a push

* $\boxed{a \rightarrow \epsilon}$
a pop No push

* $\boxed{a \rightarrow b}$
a pop a push



1. Marker Push \rightarrow 2. একে একে Push, Pop করা \rightarrow
3. শেষে আবার Marker pop করা। 4. Last ϵ Empty.

Fig - 2.17:

State diagram for PDA.

$\{a^i b^j c^k \mid i, j, k \geq 0 \text{ and } i=j \text{ or } j=k\}$

$\rightarrow a^i b^j c^k \rightarrow a^i = c^k$ তখন b ইচ্ছামত বুনানো
যাবে কিন্তু Push/Pop করা যাবে না।

$\rightarrow a^i b^j c^k \rightarrow a^i = b^j$ তখন c ইচ্ছামত বুনানো
যাবে কিন্তু Push/Pop করা যাবে না।

