

# Theory of Machines and Languages

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# Properties of Context-Free Languages

Let L be an infinite context-free language. Then there exists some positive integer m such that any  $w \in L$  with  $|w| \ge m$  can be decomposed as

$$w = uvxyz$$
,

with

$$|vxy| \leq m$$
,

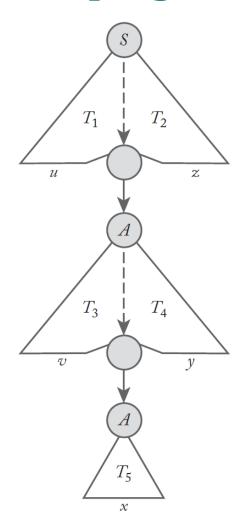
and

$$|vy| \ge 1$$
,

such that

$$uv^ixy^iz \in L,$$

for all i = 0, 1, 2, ... This is known as the pumping lemma for context-free languages.



- Consider a derivation tree and some sufficiently long path from the root to a leaf
  - o Since
    - The length of the string on the right side of any production is bounded
    - The number of variables in G is finite
  - There must be some variable that repeats on this path

$$S \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} uAz \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} uvAyz \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} uvxyz,$$

> So all the strings  $uv^ixy^iz$ , i = 0, 1, 2, ..., can be generated by the grammar

Example

Show that the language

$$L = \{a^n b^n c^n : n \ge 0\}$$

is not context-free.

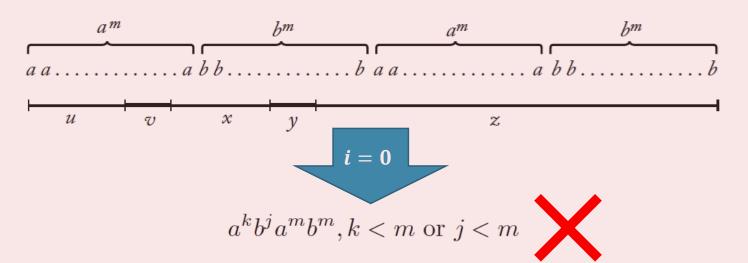
- $\Box$  We pick the string  $a^m b^m c^m$ , which is in L
  - $\triangleright$  If vxy contains only a's, then the pumped string will obviously not be in L
  - Fig. If v and y are composed of an equal number of a's and b's, then the pumped string  $a^k b^k c^m$  with  $k \neq m$  can be generated, and the generated string not in L
- □ In fact, the only way is to pick vxy so that vy has the same number of a's, b's, and c's. But this is not possible because of the restriction  $|vxy| \le m$ 
  - > Therefore, *L* is not context-free

#### Example

Show that the following language is not context-free.

$$L = \{ww : w \in \{a, b\}^*\}$$

- $\circ$  We pick the string  $a^m b^m a^m b^m$ , which is in L
- $\circ$  There are many ways in which we can pick vxy, but for all of them we can obtain a pumped string not in L



#### Example

Show that the following language is not context-free.

$$L = \left\{ a^{n!} : n \ge 0 \right\}$$

 $\circ$  We pick the string  $a^{m!}$ , which is in L

$$o v = a^k, y = a^l$$

$$i = 0$$

- O This string is in L only if m! (k + l) = j! for some j
- Since  $k + l \le m$  m! (k + l) > m! m > (m 1)!