



# Theory of Machines and Languages

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1403-1404

# Identifying Nonregular Languages

## □ A Pumping Lemma

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

$$w = xyz$$

with

$$|xy| \leq m,$$

and

$$|y| \geq 1,$$

such that

$$w_i = xy^i z,$$

is also in  $L$  for all  $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

- We have given the pumping lemma only for infinite languages
- Finite languages are always regular

# Identifying Nonregular Languages

## □ Example

- Use the pumping lemma to show that  $L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$  is not regular
- Assume that  $L$  is regular, so that the pumping lemma must hold
  - We can choose  $m = n$
  - Therefore, the substring  $y$  must consist entirely of  $a$ 's
  - Suppose  $|y| = k$
  - Then the string obtained by using  $i = 0$  is  $w_0 = a^{m-k}b^m$ , which is clearly not in  $L$
  - This contradicts the pumping lemma and indicates that the assumption that  $L$  is regular must be false

# Identifying Nonregular Languages

## □ Example

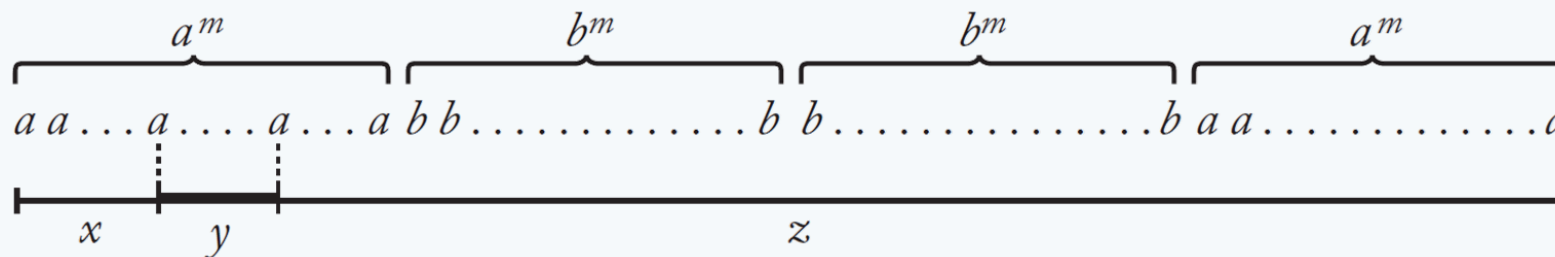
➤ Show that  $L = \{ww^R: w \in \Sigma^*\}$  is not regular

➤ Given  $m$ , we pick as our string  $w = a^m b^m b^m a^m$ , which is in  $L$

➤ Because of the constraint  $|xy| \leq m$ ,  $y$  consists entirely of  $a$ 's

$$y = a^k \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

➤  $i = 0 \Rightarrow w_2 = a^{m-k} b^m b^m a^m$  is not in  $L$



# Identifying Nonregular Languages

## □ Example

➤ Let  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ . Show that  $L = \{w \in \Sigma^* : n_a(w) < n_b(w)\}$  is not regular.

➤ Given  $m$ , we pick as our string  $w = (a)^m b^{m+1}$ , which is in  $L$

➤ Because of the constraint  $|xy| \leq m$ :

$$y = a^k \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

➤  $i = 2 \Rightarrow w_2 = a^{m+k} b^{m+1}$  is not in  $L$

# Identifying Nonregular Languages

## □ Example

- Show that  $L = \{(ab)^n a^k : n > k, k \geq 0\}$  is not regular
- Given  $m$ , we pick as our string  $w = (ab)^{m+1}a^m$ , which is in  $L$
  - Because of the constraint  $|xy| \leq m$ , both  $x$  and  $y$  must be in the part of the string made up of  $ab$ 's
  - If  $y = a \Rightarrow$  We choose  $i = 0$  and get a string not in  $L$
  - If  $y = ab \Rightarrow$  We choose  $i = 0$  and get the string  $(ab)^m a^m$
  - In the same way, we can deal with any possible choice of  $y$

# Identifying Nonregular Languages

## □ Example

- Show that  $L = \{a^n : n \text{ is a perfect square}\}$  is not regular

Given the opponent's choice of  $m$ , we pick

$$w = a^{m^2}.$$

If  $w = xyz$  is the decomposition, then clearly

$$y = a^k$$

with  $1 \leq k \leq m$ . In that case,

$$w_0 = a^{m^2 - k}.$$

But  $m^2 - k > (m - 1)^2$ , so that  $w_0$  cannot be in  $L$ . Therefore, the language is not regular.