Properties of Context-Free languages

Union

Context-free languages
are closed under: **Union**

L_1 is context free

L_2 is context free

$\Rightarrow$ $L_1 \cup L_2$ is context-free

Example

Language | **Grammar**

$$L_1 = \{a^n b^n\}$$

$$S_1 \to aS_1b \mid \lambda$$

$$L_2 = \{ww^R\}$$

$$S_2 \to aS_2a \mid bS_2b \mid \lambda$$

Union

$$L = \{a^n b^n\} \cup \{ww^R\}$$

$$S \to S_1 \mid S_2$$

In general:

For context-free languages $L_1, \ L_2$
with context-free grammars $G_1, \ G_2$
and start variables $S_1, \ S_2$

The grammar of the **union** $L_1 \cup L_2$
has new start variable S
and additional production $S \rightarrow S_1 \mid S_2$

Concatenation

Context-free languages
are closed under: **Concatenation**

L_1 is context free

L_2 is context free

$\Rightarrow$ $L_1 L_2$ is context-free

Example

Language	**Grammar**
$L_1 = \{a^n b^n\}$	$S_1 \rightarrow aS_1b \mid \lambda$
$L_2 = \{ww^R\}$	$S_2 \rightarrow aS_2a \mid bS_2b \mid \lambda$

Concatenation

$L = \{a^n b^n\}\{ww^R\}$ | $S \rightarrow S_1S_2$

In general:

For context-free languages $L_1, \ L_2$

with context-free grammars $G_1, \ G_2$

and start variables $S_1, \ S_2$

The grammar of the **concatenation** $L_1 L_2$

has new start variable S

and additional production $S \rightarrow S_1 S_2$

Star Operation

Context-free languages are closed under: **Star-operation**

L is context free $\Rightarrow$ L^* is context-free

Example

Language

Grammar

$$L = \{a^n b^n\}$$

$$S \rightarrow aSb \mid \lambda$$

Star Operation

$$L = \{a^n b^n\}*$$

$$S_1 \rightarrow SS_1 \mid \lambda$$

In general:

For context-free language L

with context-free grammar G

and start variable S

The grammar of the **star operation** L^*

has new start variable S_1

and additional production $S_1 \to SS_1 \mid \lambda$

Negative Properties of Context-Free Languages

Intersection

Context-free languages
are **not** closed under: **intersection**

L_1 is context free

L_2 is context free

$\Rightarrow$ $L_1 \cap L_2$

not necessarily
context-free

Example

$$L_1 = \{a^n b^n c^m\}$$

Context-free:

$$S \to AC$$

$$A \to aAb \mid \lambda$$

$$C \to cC \mid \lambda$$

$$L_2 = \{a^n b^m c^m\}$$

Context-free:

$$S \to AB$$

$$A \to aA \mid \lambda$$

$$B \to bBc \mid \lambda$$

Intersection

$L_1 \cap L_2 = \{a^n b^n c^n\}$ **NOT** context-free

Complement

Context-free languages
are **not** closed under: **complement**

L is context free $\Longrightarrow$ $\overline{L}$ **not** necessarily context-free

Example

$$L_1 = \{a^n b^n c^m\}$$

$$L_2 = \{a^n b^m c^m\}$$

Context-free:

$$S \rightarrow AC$$

$$A \rightarrow aAb \mid \lambda$$

$$C \rightarrow cC \mid \lambda$$

Context-free:

$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow aA \mid \lambda$$

$$B \rightarrow bBc \mid \lambda$$

Complement

$$\overline{\overline{L_1} \cup \overline{L_2}} = L_1 \cap L_2 = \{a^n b^n c^n\}$$

NOT context-free

Intersection
of
Context-free languages
and
Regular Languages

The intersection of

a context-free language and

a regular language

is a context-free language

L_1 context free

L_2 regular

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} L_1 \text{ context free} \\ L_2 \text{ regular} \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow L_1 \cap L_2$$

context-free

Machine M_1

NPDA for L_1

context-free

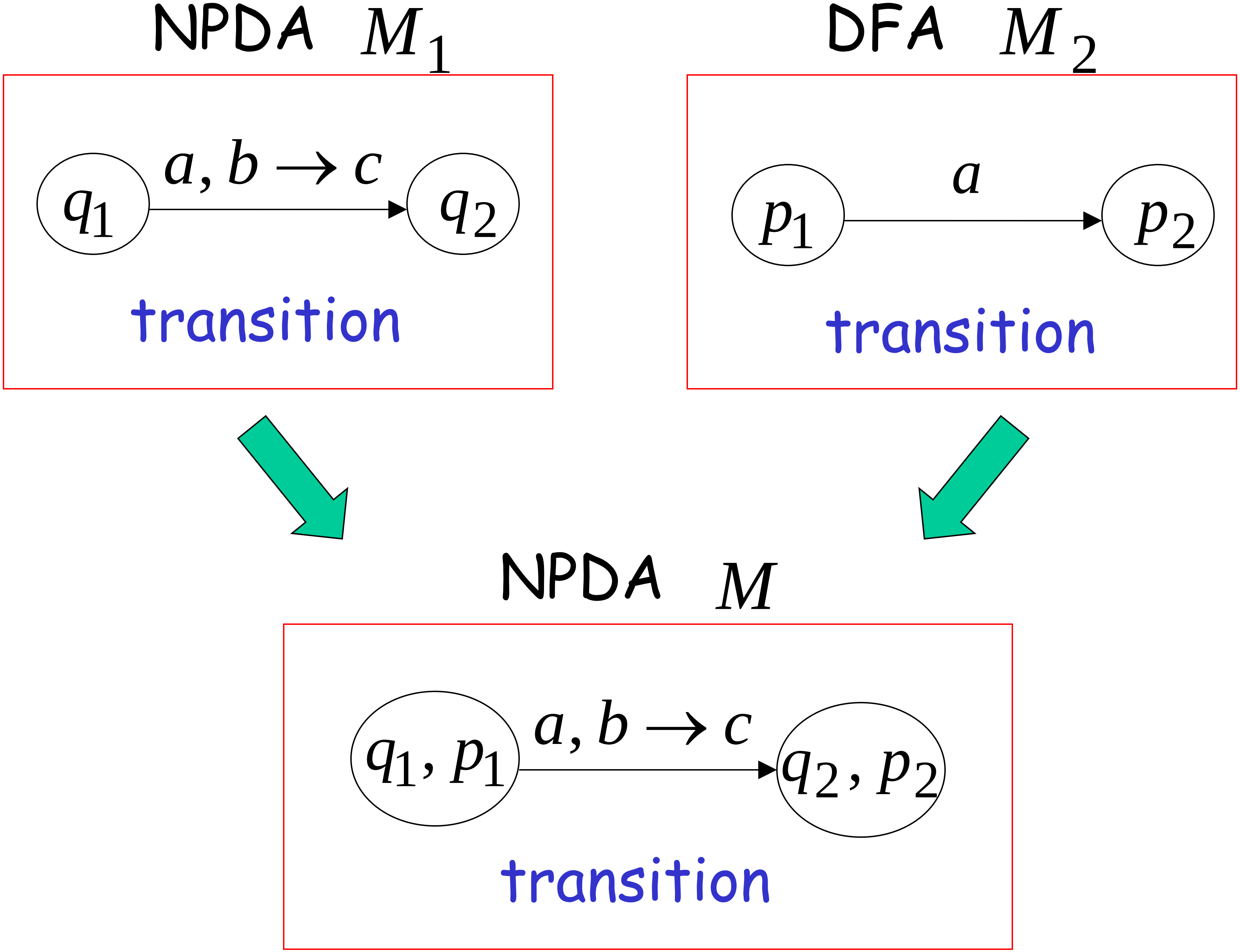
Machine M_2

DFA for L_2

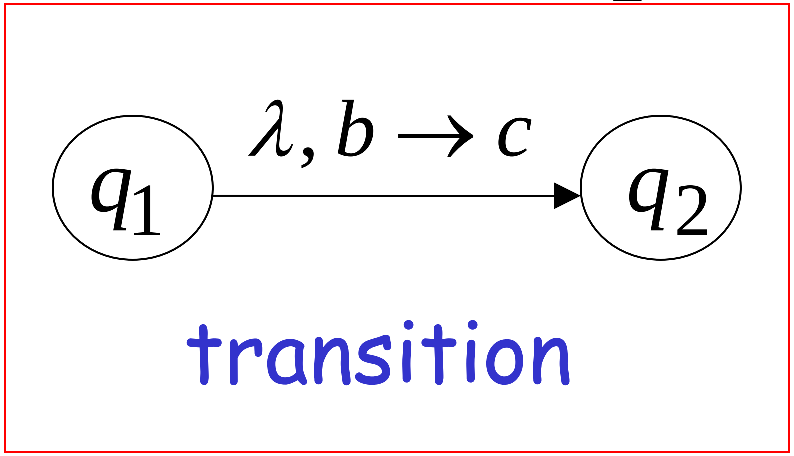
regular

Construct a new NPDA machine M that accepts $L_1 \cap L_2$

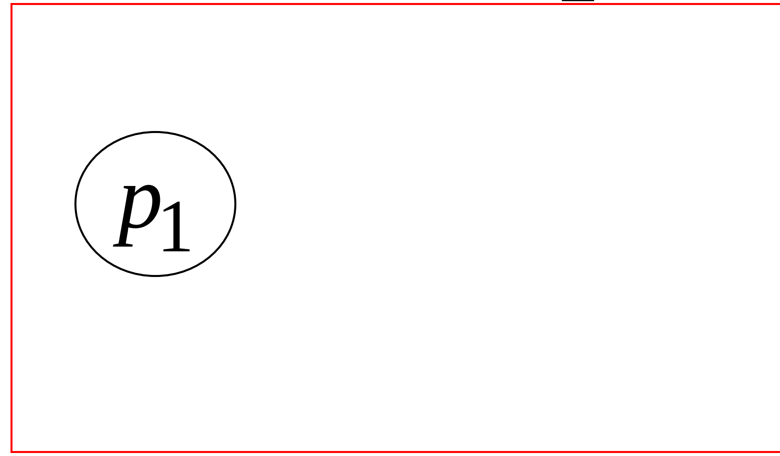
M simulates in parallel M_1 and M_2


NPDA M_1
q_1
$a, b \to c$
q_2
transition
DFA M_2
p_1
a
p_2
transition
NPDA M
q_1, p_1
$a, b \to c$
q_2, p_2
transition

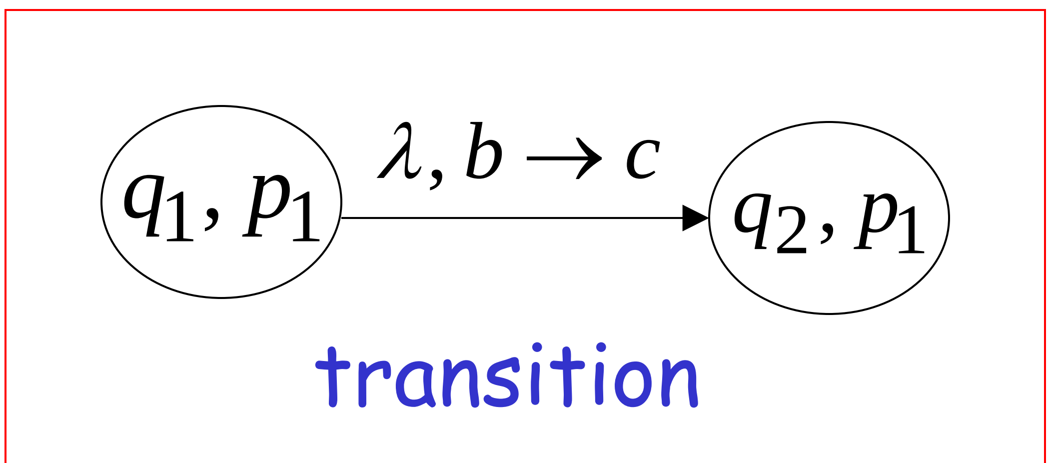
NPDA M_1

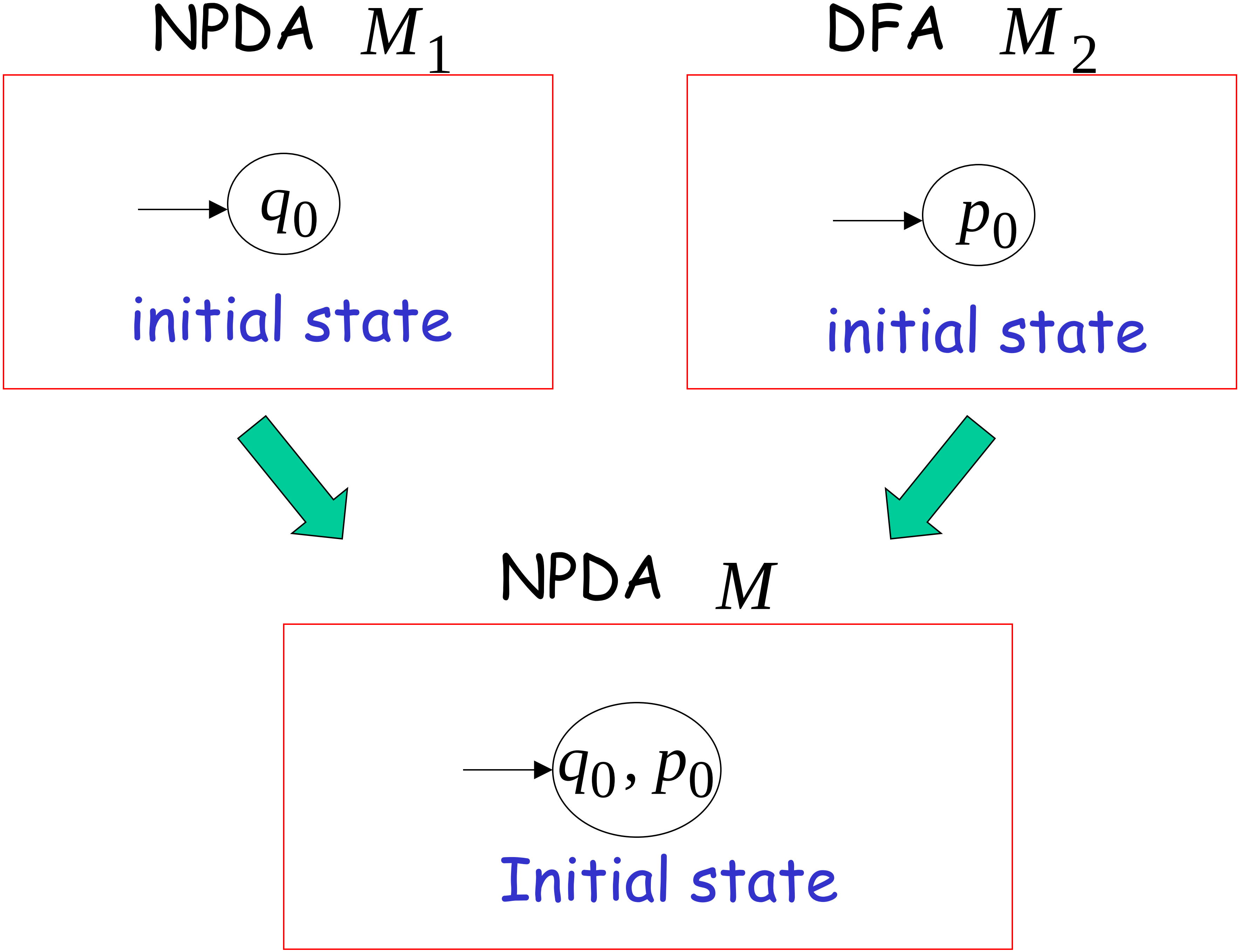


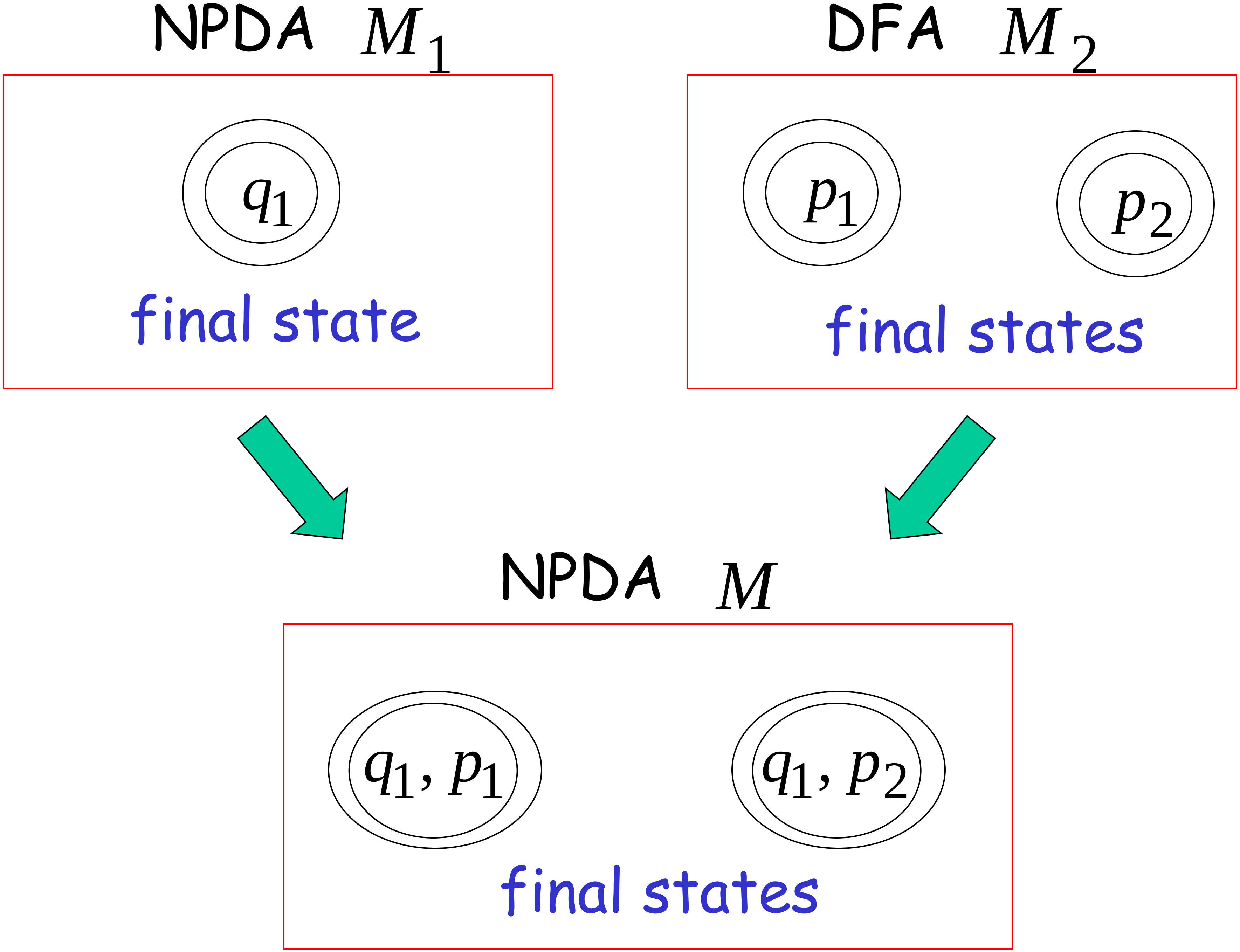
DFA M_2



NPDA M




NPDA M_1
q_0
initial state
DFA M_2
p_0
initial state
NPDA M
q_0, p_0
Initial state

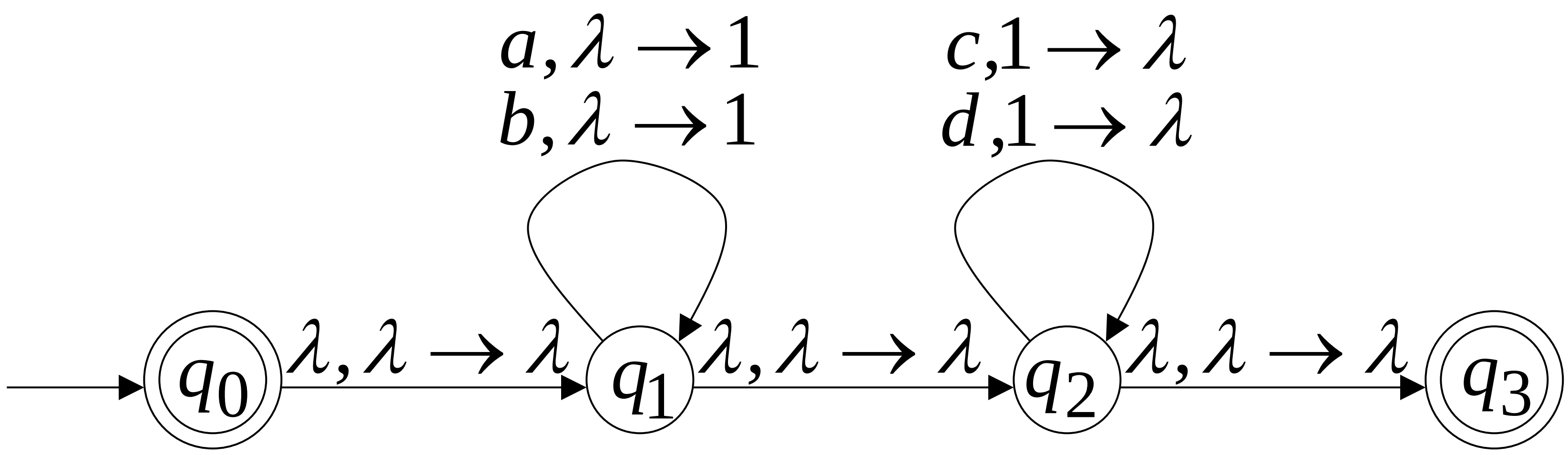

NPDA M_1
DFA M_2
q_1
final state
p_1
p_2
final states
NPDA M
q_1, p_1
q_1, p_2
final states

Example:

context-free

$$L_1 = \{w_1 w_2 : |w_1| = |w_2|,\ w_1 \in \{a,b\}^*,\ w_2 \in \{c,d\}^*\}$$

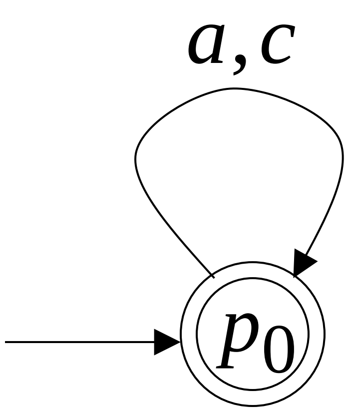
NPDA M_1



regular

$$L_2 = \{a, c\}^*$$

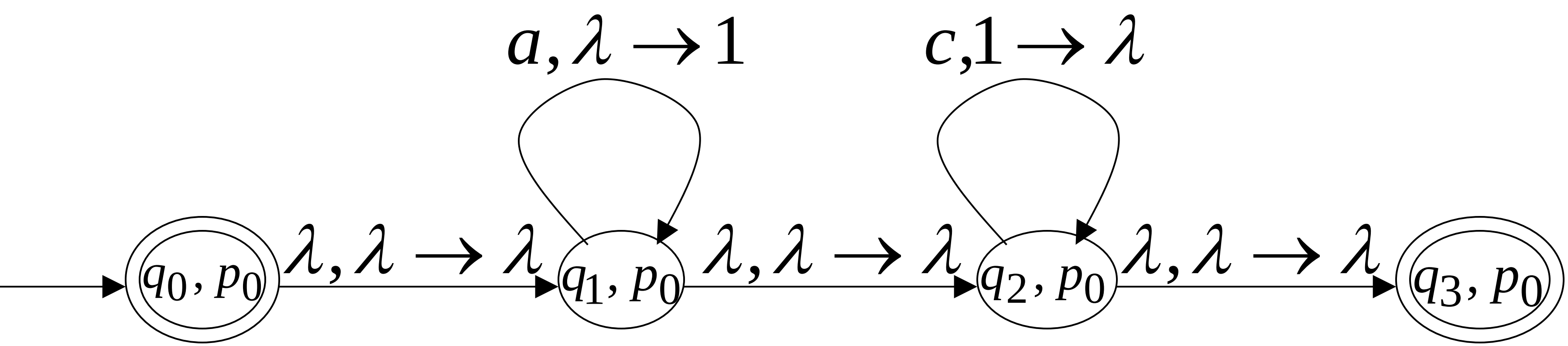
DFA M_2



context-free

Automaton for: $L_1 \cap L_2 = \{a^n c^n : \ n \geq 0\}$

NPDA M



In General:

M simulates in parallel M_1 and M_2

M accepts string w if and only if

M_1 accepts string w and

M_2 accepts string w

$$L(M) = L(M_1) \cap L(M_2)$$

Therefore:

M is NPDA

$\Downarrow$

$L(M_1) \cap L(M_2)$ is context-free

$\Downarrow$

$L_1 \cap L_2$ is context-free

Applications of Regular Closure

The intersection of

a context-free language and

a regular language

is a context-free language

Regular Closure

L_1 context free

L_2 regular

$\Longrightarrow$

$L_1 \cap L_2$

context-free

An Application of Regular Closure

Prove that: $L = \{a^n b^n : \quad n \neq 100, n \geq 0\}$

is context-free

We know:

$\{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$ is context-free

We also know:

$$L_1 = \{a^{100} b^{100}\}$$ is regular

$$\overline{L_1} = \{(a+b)^*\} - \{a^{100} b^{100}\}$$ is regular

$\{a^n b^n\}$

context-free

$\overline{L_1} = \{(a+b)^*\} - \{a^{100} b^{100}\}$

regular

(regular closure) $\{a^n b^n\} \cap \overline{L_1}$ context-free

$\{a^n b^n\} \cap \overline{L_1} = \{a^n b^n : \quad n \neq 100, n \geq 0\} = L$

is context-free

Another Application of Regular Closure

Prove that: $L = \{w: \quad n_a = n_b = n_c\}$

is **not** context-free

If $L = \{w: \ n_a = n_b = n_c\}$ is context-free

(regular closure)

Then $L \cap \{a^* b^* c^*\} = \{a^n b^n c^n\}$

context-free regular context-free

Impossible!!!

Therefore, L is **not** context free