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Non-Regular Languages

(Part 1)

Lecture 24

Day 28/31

CS 154

Formal Languages and Computability

Spring 2019

Agenda of Day 28

- Solution and Feedback of Quiz 9
- Summary of Lecture 23
- A Few Slides from the Past (Slides are added to the Lecture 23)
- Lecture 24: Teaching ...
  - Non-Regular Languages (Part 1)

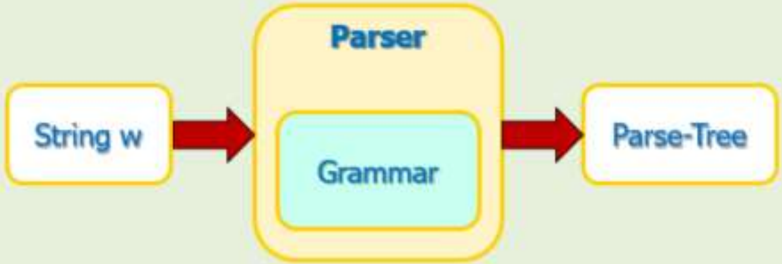
Solution and Feedback of Quiz 9 (Out of 20)

Section	Average	High Score	Low Score
01 (TR 3:00 PM)	17.13	20	11
02 (TR 4:30 PM)	16.48	20	6
03 (TR 6:00 PM)	17.57	20	12

Summary of Lecture 23: We learned ...

Parser

- Parser is ...
  - ... a program that gets a string as input and gives the sequence of derivation as the output.
  - We can construct parse-tree from that sequence.



- Every compiler has its own grammar and parser.

Parse-Trees

- Parse-tree is ...
  - ... an ordered-tree that can be constructed for every string by using the grammar.

Parser Algorithms

- There are two types of algorithms for parsers:
  - Top-down and bottom-up
- Exhaustive parsing algorithm is ...
  - ... a top-down algorithm that check all possible derivations to find a derivation sequence for a given string.

Any Question

Summary of Lecture 23: We learned ...

Exhaustive Parsing Algorithm

- This algorithm has two serious problems:
  - It is extremely inefficient: $O(|P|^{2|w|+1})$
  - It is possible that it never terminates.

- Two good news:
  1. Theorem: there exists an efficient algorithm for every CFG with complexity $O(|w|^3)$.
  2. If we use s-grammar, the efficiency would be $O(|w|)$.

S-Grammar

- A simple grammar is ...
  - ... a cfg with two restrictions:
    1. All production rules are of the form
       $A \to av$
       where $A \in V$, $a \in T$, $v \in V^*$

       One terminal as prefix and any number of variables as suffix.
    2. Any pair (A, x) occurs only once in all production rules.
- Note that there is no λ .

Any Question

A Few Slides From the Past

Added to Lecture Notes 23

Objective of This Lecture

- We defined "regular languages" as ...

  A language is called regular iff there exists a ...

  - ... DFA/NFA to accept it.
  - ... REGEX to represent it.
  - ... regular grammar to generate it.
- But the most interesting languages are non-regular.
- The main question of this lecture is:

  How TO PROVE a language is NON-REGULAR?

- Obviously, we cannot say:

  L is non-regular because I CANNOT construct a DFA/NFA/REGEX/regular grammar for it!

Objective of This Lecture

- Before, we learned a heuristic technique to figure out a language was non-regular.
  - We looked at the language's strings pattern and if it needed some kind of memory or counter, then it could not be regular.
- But this is NOT a mathematical proof!
- Also, in some cases, we might make mistakes.
  - e.g.: L = {w : w has an equal number of ab and ba} is regular!
- So, in this lecture we are looking for a ...
  ... solid technique to prove a language is NON-REGULAR.
- Before that, we introduce an important property of infinite regular languages.

A Property of Infinite Regular Languages

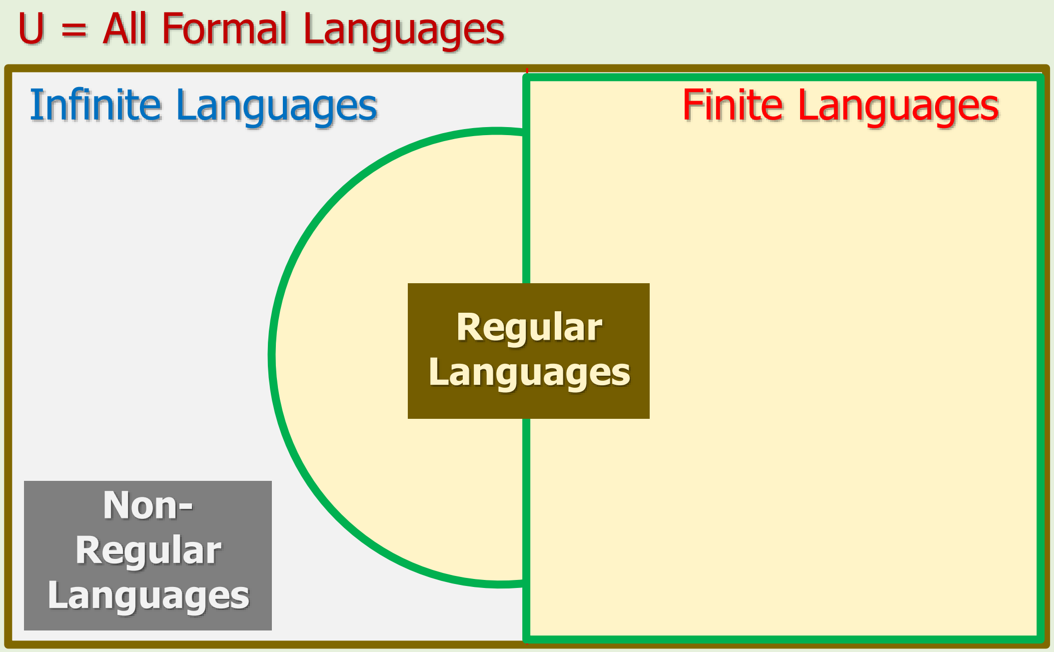
Required Background

1. The concept of regular and non-regular languages
2. Proof by contradiction
3. Cycle and simple cycle definitions in graphs
4. One-dimensional projection of a walk
5. Pigeonhole principle

   (will be covered shortly!)

Regular and Non-Regular Languages

Recap



Proof by Contradiction

Recap from Math 42

- Logically, proving a theorem means to assume the truth of some statements (e.g.: p) and entailing the truth of another statement (e.g.: q)
- Sometimes, it is hard to follow this procedure.
- In these cases, we might use the following logical equivalency:

Contrapositive

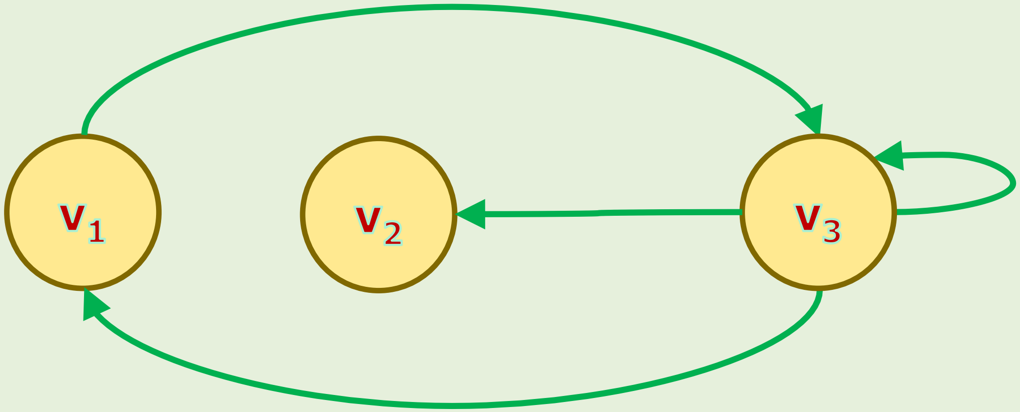
$$\boxed{p \rightarrow q \equiv \sim q \rightarrow \sim p}$$

- In fact, we prove that if the negation of the desired result (e.g. ~q) is true, then it leads to a contradiction.
- And to resolve the contradiction, we have no choice except blaming our assumption (~q is true) and this means $q \equiv T$.
- This technique is called "proof by contradiction".

Cycle

Recap

- A walk from a vertex (called base) to itself with no repeated edges.
- But: Walk + No repeated edges = path
- Rewording: A cycle is a path from a vertex (called base) to itself.



Examples 1

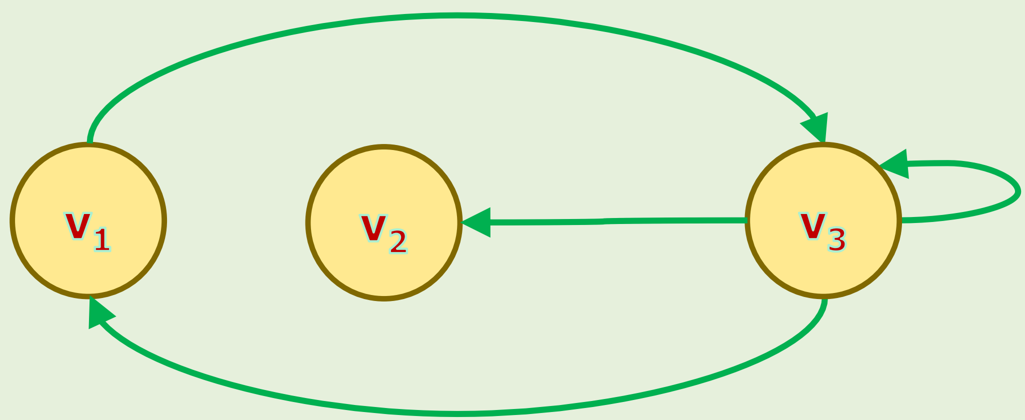
- Walk 1: $(v_3, v_1), (v_1, v_3)$
- Walk 2: $(v_1, v_3), (v_3, v_3), (v_3, v_1)$
- Walk 3: (v_3, v_3)

Simple Cycle

Recap

- A cycle that no vertex other than the base is repeated.

- In other words, in a simple cycle, all vertices (except the base) and all edges are visited uniquely.



Examples 2

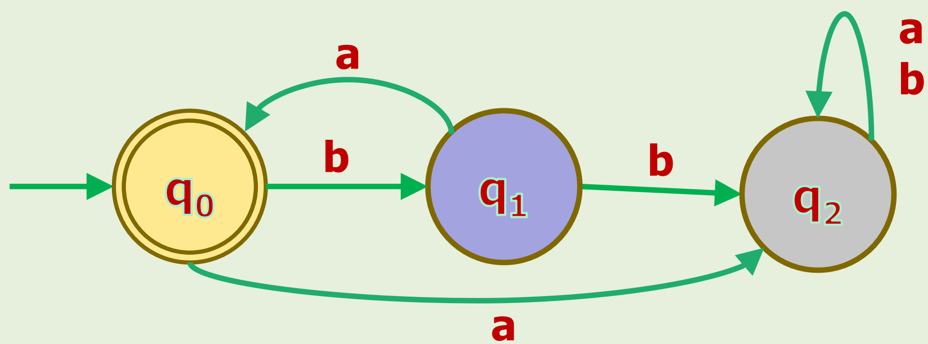
- Walk 1: $(v_1 , v_3) , (v_3 , v_1)$
- Walk 2: $(v_3 , v_1) , (v_1 , v_3)$
- Walk 3: (v_3 , v_3)

One-Dimensional Projection of a String

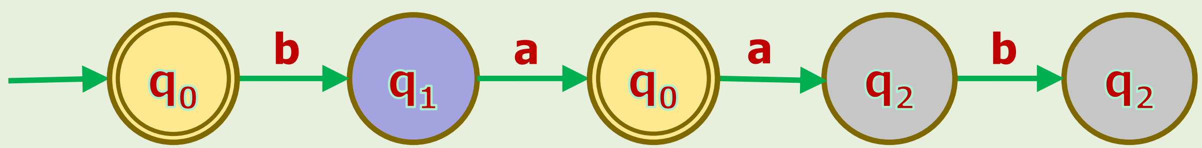
Recap

Example 3

- Given following DFA with 3 states over Σ = {a, b}:



- Show one-dimensional projection of w = baab.



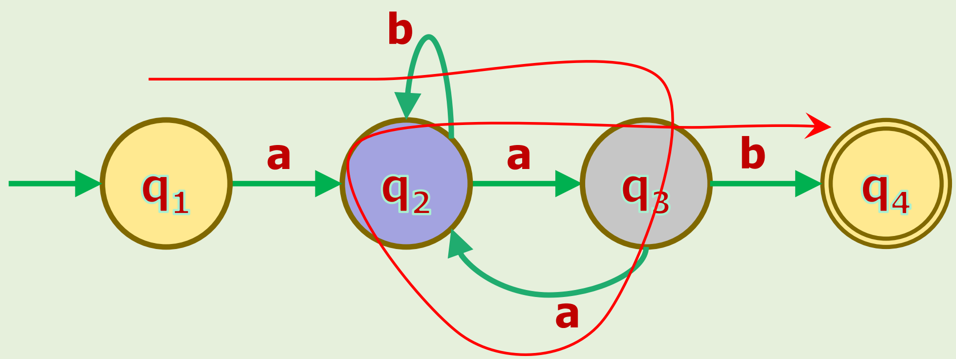
- Every string has its own one-dimensional projection.
- Note that $w \notin L$. How do we know that?

One-Dimensional Projection of a Walk

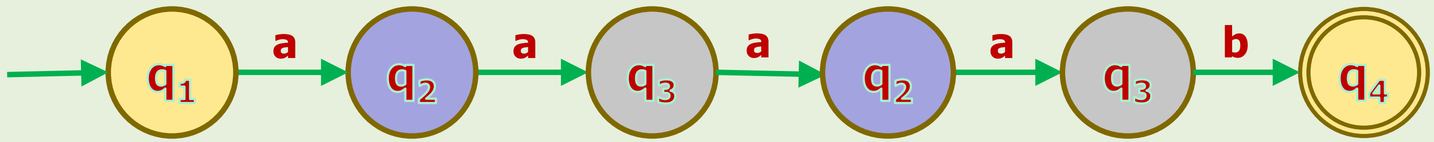
Recap

Example 4

- Given following NFA with 4 states over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$:



- Show one-dimensional projection of w = aaaab.



- In this example, q_2 is the first repeated state.

Pigeonhole Principle

Pigeonhole Principle

Recap

Example 5

- If we have 10 pigeons and 9 pigeonholes (boxes), then one pigeonhole must contain more than one pigeon.

Pigeonhole Principle

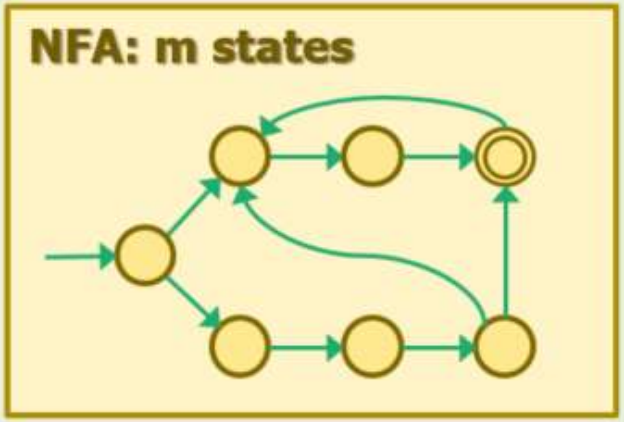
If we put n objects (pigeon) into m boxes (pigeonholes) &&

n > m

∴ At least one box must contain more than one object.

- Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pigeonhole_principle

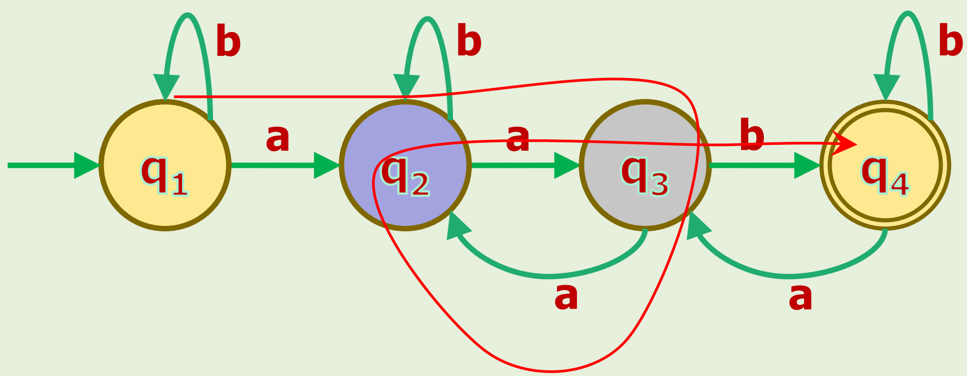
What is Pigeonhole Principle and DFAs Relationship!



Pigeonhole Principle and DFAs Relationship

Example 6

- Given following DFA with 4 states.



- Consider the walk of w = aaaab. (|w| = 5)

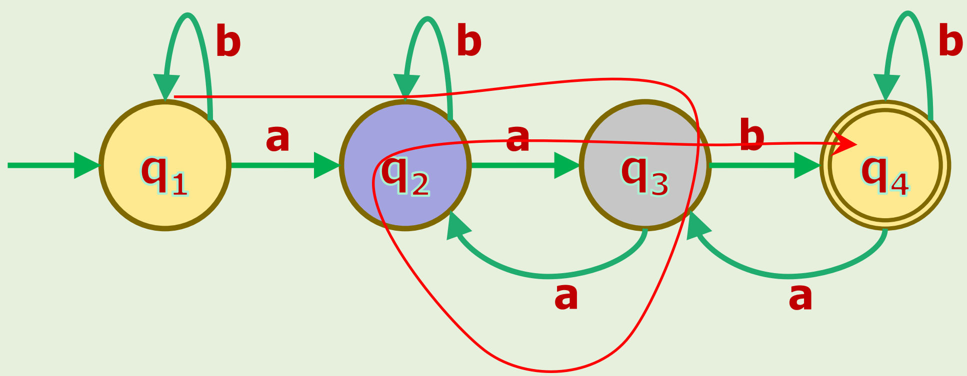
- Can we conclude that:

  At least one state must be visited more than once.

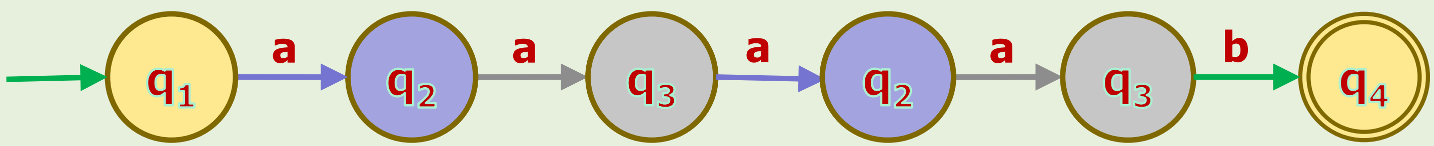
- Yes, because the size of the string is bigger than the number of states.

Pigeonhole Principle and DFA's

Example 6 (cont'd) w = aaaab



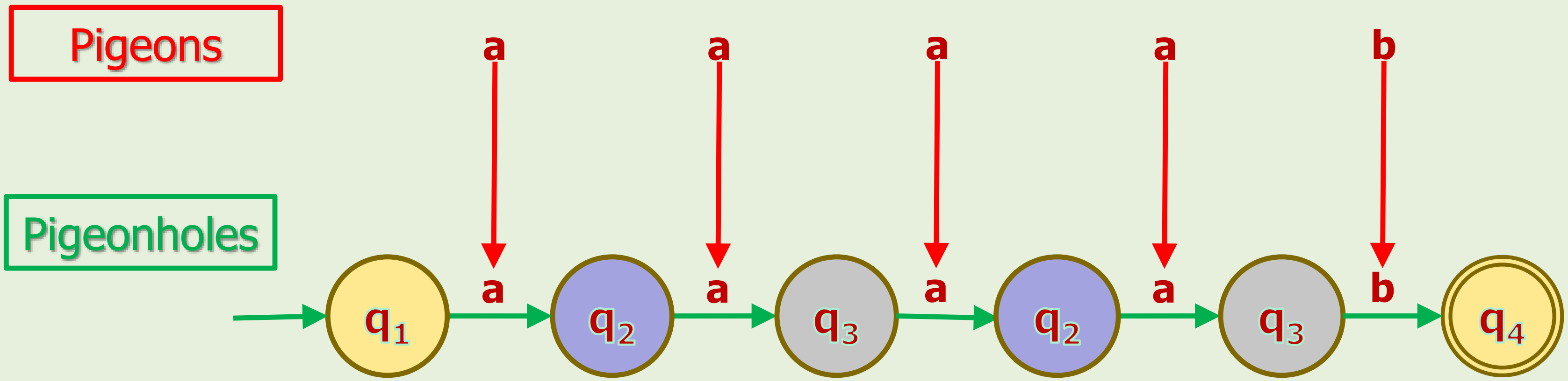
- Now, let's show the walk by one-dimensional projection method to investigate our guess.



- q_2 and q_3 are visited twice.

What is Pigeon and what is Pigeonhole?

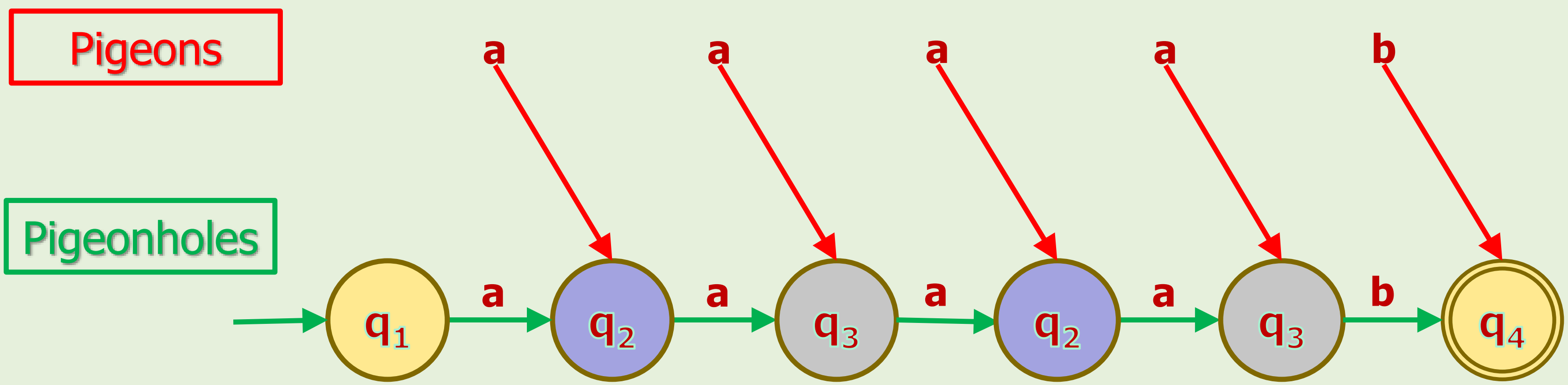
- Pigeons are the symbols of the string w = aaaab.
- Pigeonholes are the transitions.



- The edges don't look like HOLES!
- But states do!

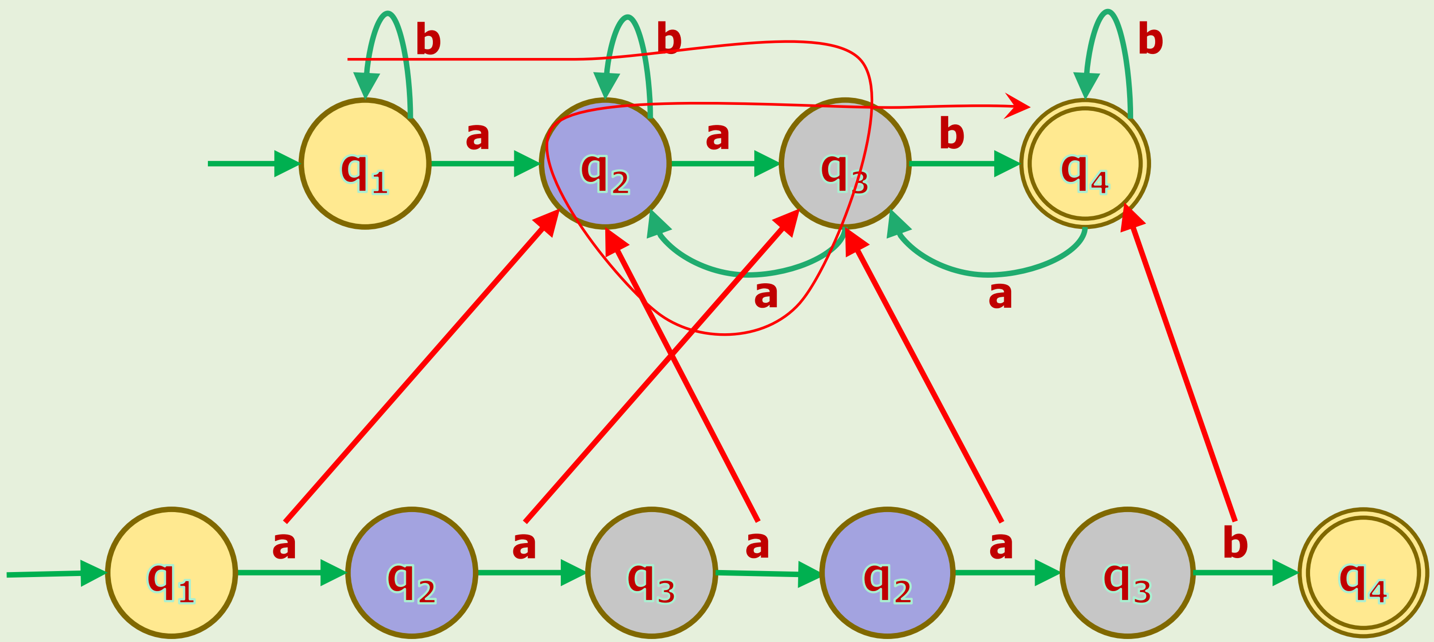
What is Pigeon and what is Pigeonhole?

- The states give us a better feeling of pigeonholes!
- Therefore, we might consider states as pigeonholes.



- Note that in one-dimensional projection, q_0 (q_1 in this example), does not have any role.
- The first repeated-state in this example is q_2.
- Now, let's see this relationship in the original transition graph.

What is Pigeon and what is Pigeonhole?



- So, we can consider the edges or the states right after them as the pigeonholes.
- In this lecture, we'll switch between these two based on the context.

Pigeonhole Principle and DFA's

Conclusion

If a DFA has m states, and

we process a string w whose size is $|w| \geq m$,

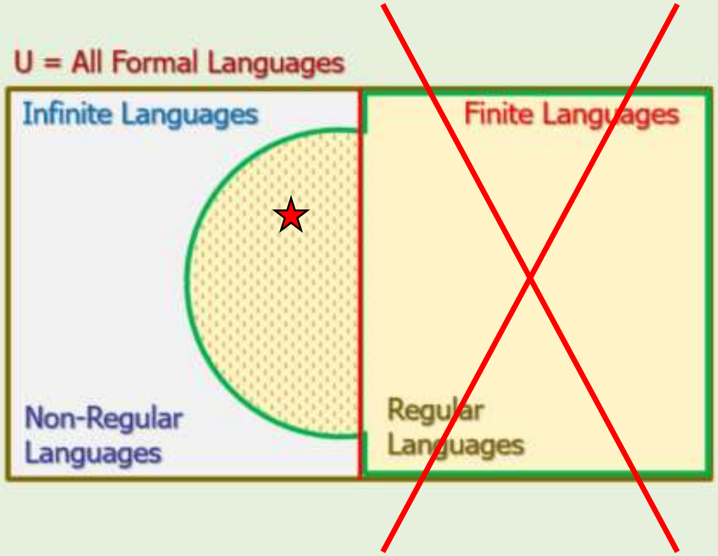
then by the pigeonhole principle,

at least one state should be visited more than once.

A Property of Infinite Regular Languages

A Property of Infinite Regular Languages

- Consider L as an
  INFINITE REGULAR language.
- Since L is regular, so,
  there exists a DFA that accepts it.
- Let's assume this DFA has m states
  (that should be a finite number).



- Take the general string $w = a_1 \, a_2 \, \ldots \, a_k \in L$ whose size is $|w| \geq m$.

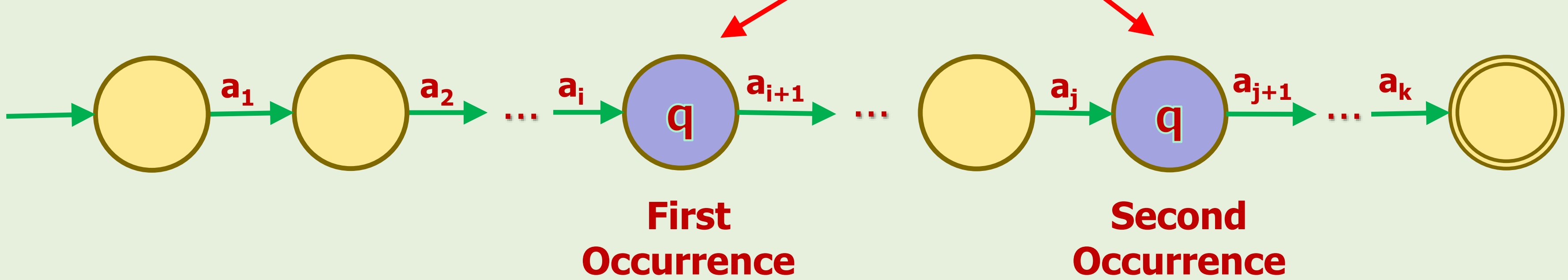
- Since $|w| \geq m$, therefore, based on pigeonhole principle,
  in the walk of w,

  at least one state is visited more than once.

A Property of Infinite Regular Languages

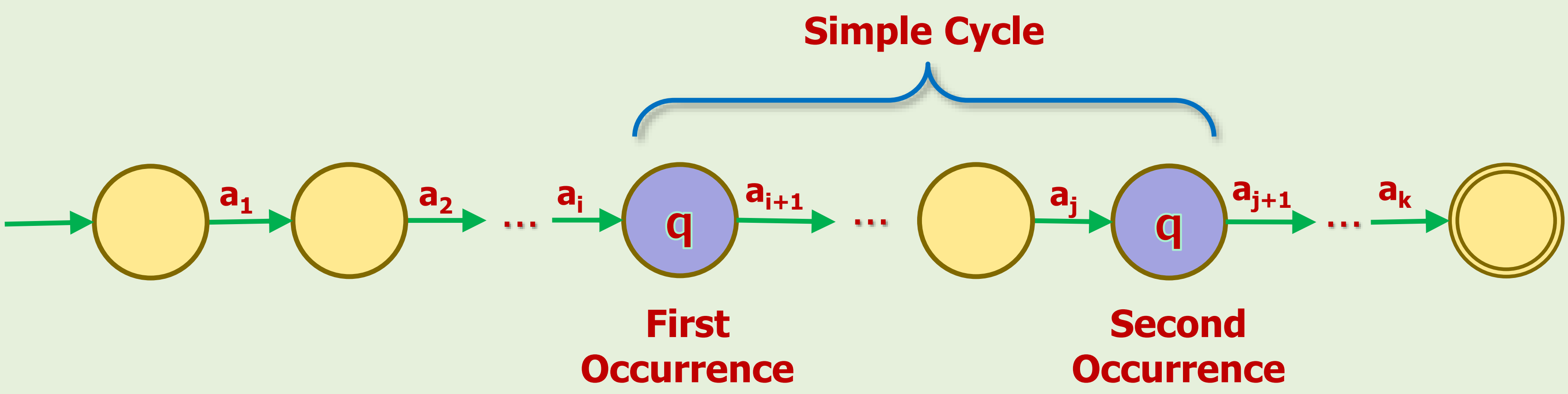
- The following graph is the one-dimensional projection of w.
- Why is the last state accepting-state?
  - Because $w \in L$, therefore the last state must be accepting-state.
- Can there be any other accepting-state in the middle too?
  - Of course! Any state can be accepting-state.
- Let's assume the first repeated-state is "q".

$\boxed{w = a_1\ a_2 \ldots a_k}$



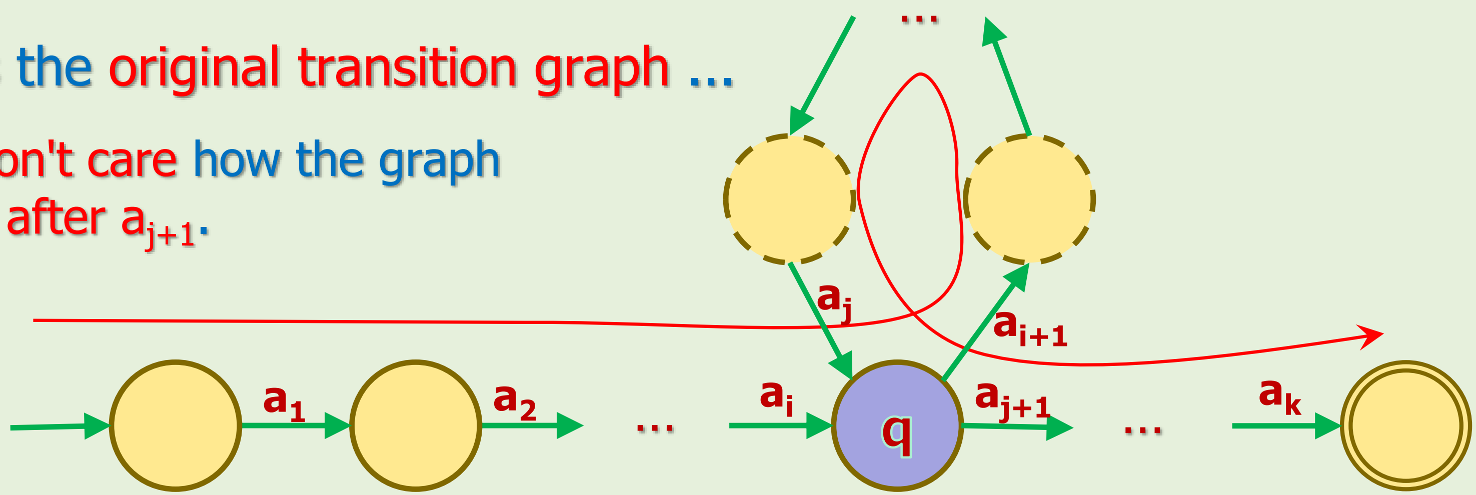
A Property of Infinite Regular Languages

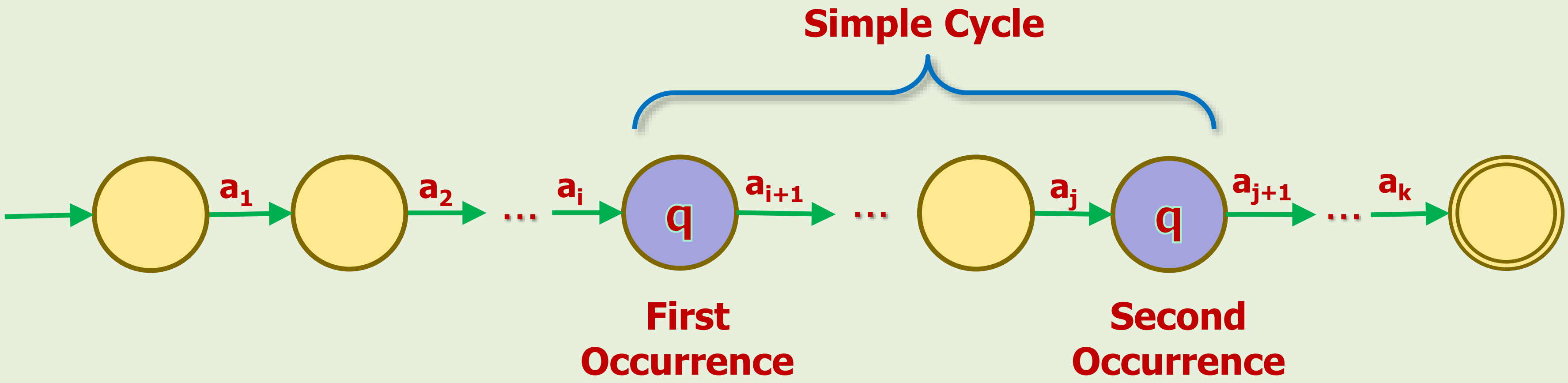
- Note that between two q's, there is no nested repeated-states.
  - We can always pick the first repeated state in which there is no nested repeated-states.
- Therefore, if we show the original transition graph, this portion must be a "simple cycle".



A Property of Infinite Regular Languages

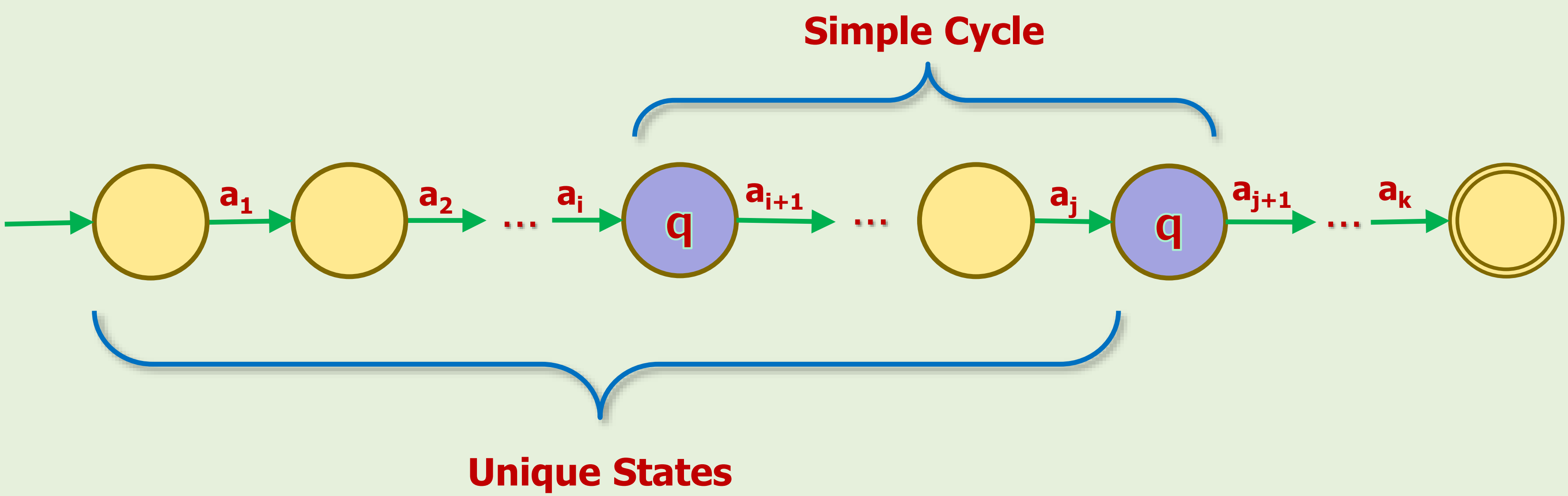
- Here is the original transition graph ...
  - We don't care how the graph looks after a_{j+1}.





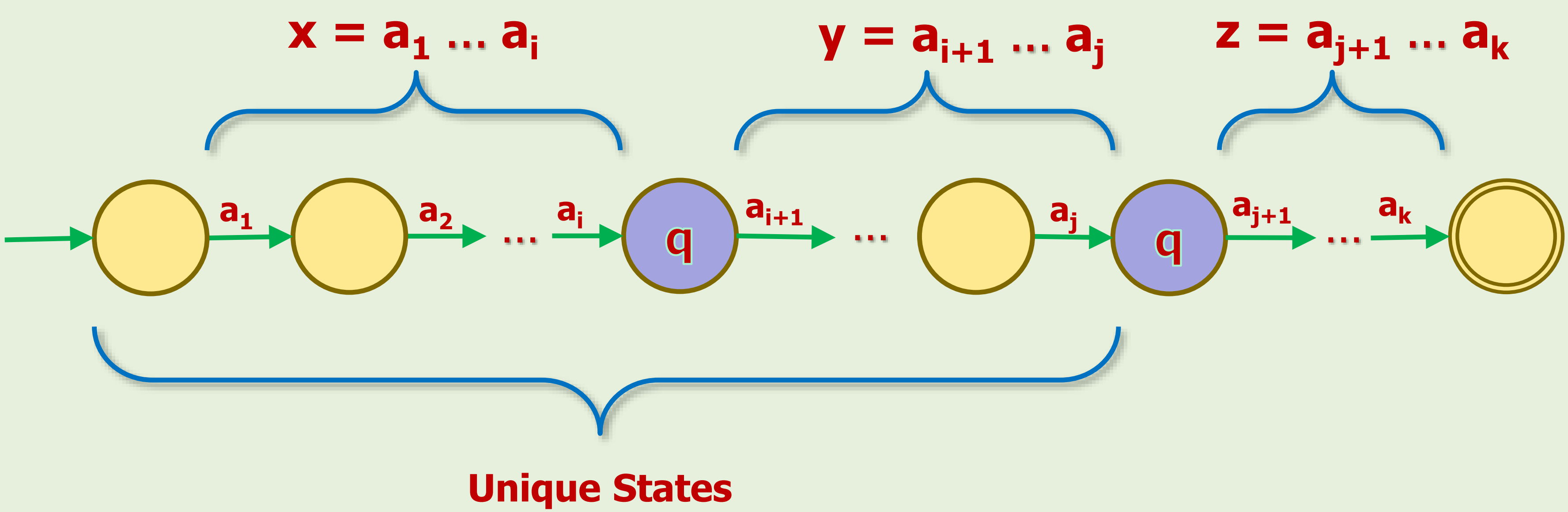
A Property of Infinite Regular Languages

- Let's review the facts we have so far:
  1. From a_1 to a_i, we have unique states (visited once). because we assumed q is the first repeated-state.
  2. From a_{i+1} to a_j, we have unique states because it is a simple cycle. (Only q, the base, is repeated!)
- Therefore, we have unique states from a_1 to a_j.



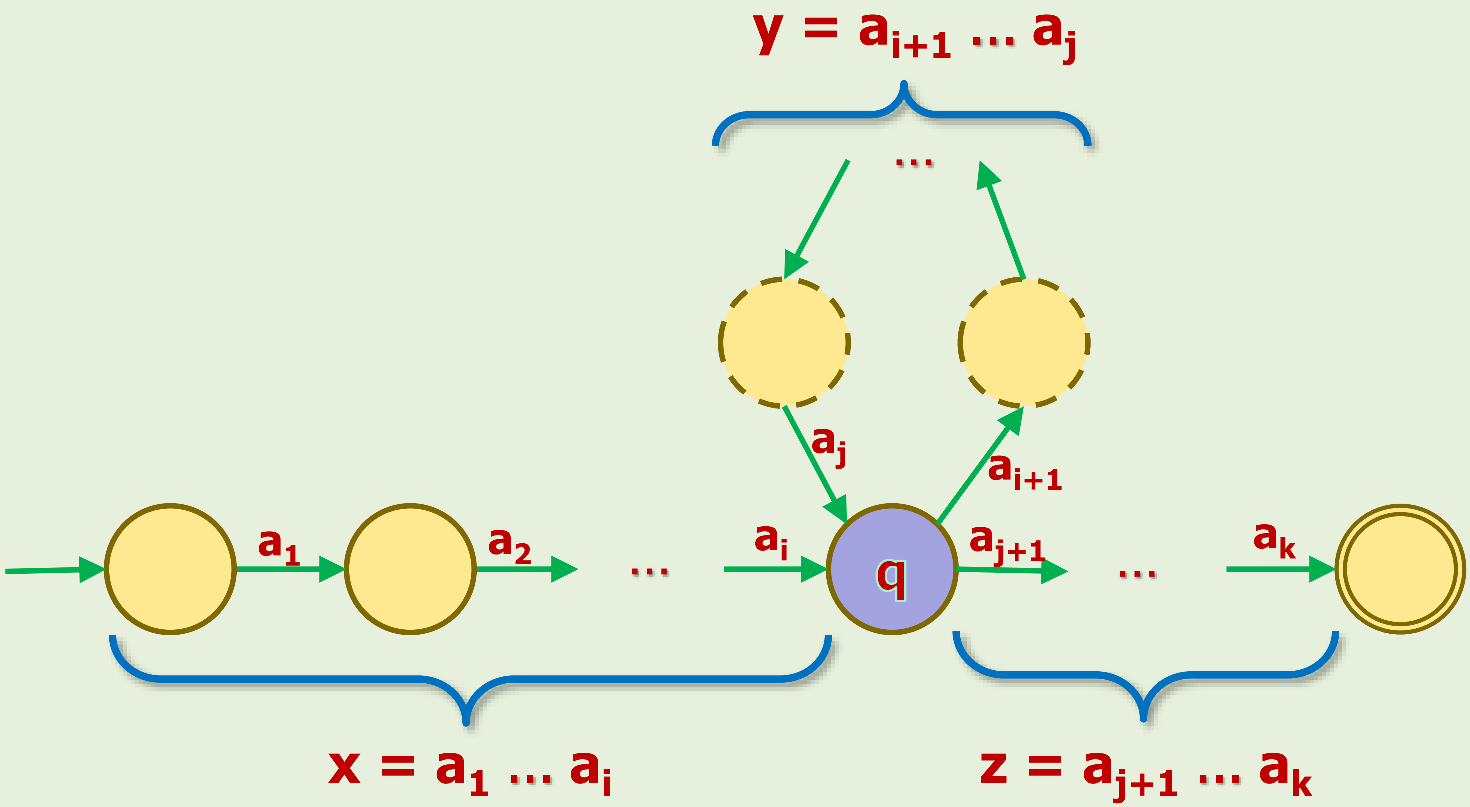
A Property of Infinite Regular Languages

- Now, let's name different portions of the string:
- We can split w as xyz. (x, y, and z are variables for substrings.)
- Note that y corresponds to substring between two q's.



A Property of Infinite Regular Languages

- Now let's see how x, y, and z looks in the original transition graph.



Important Questions

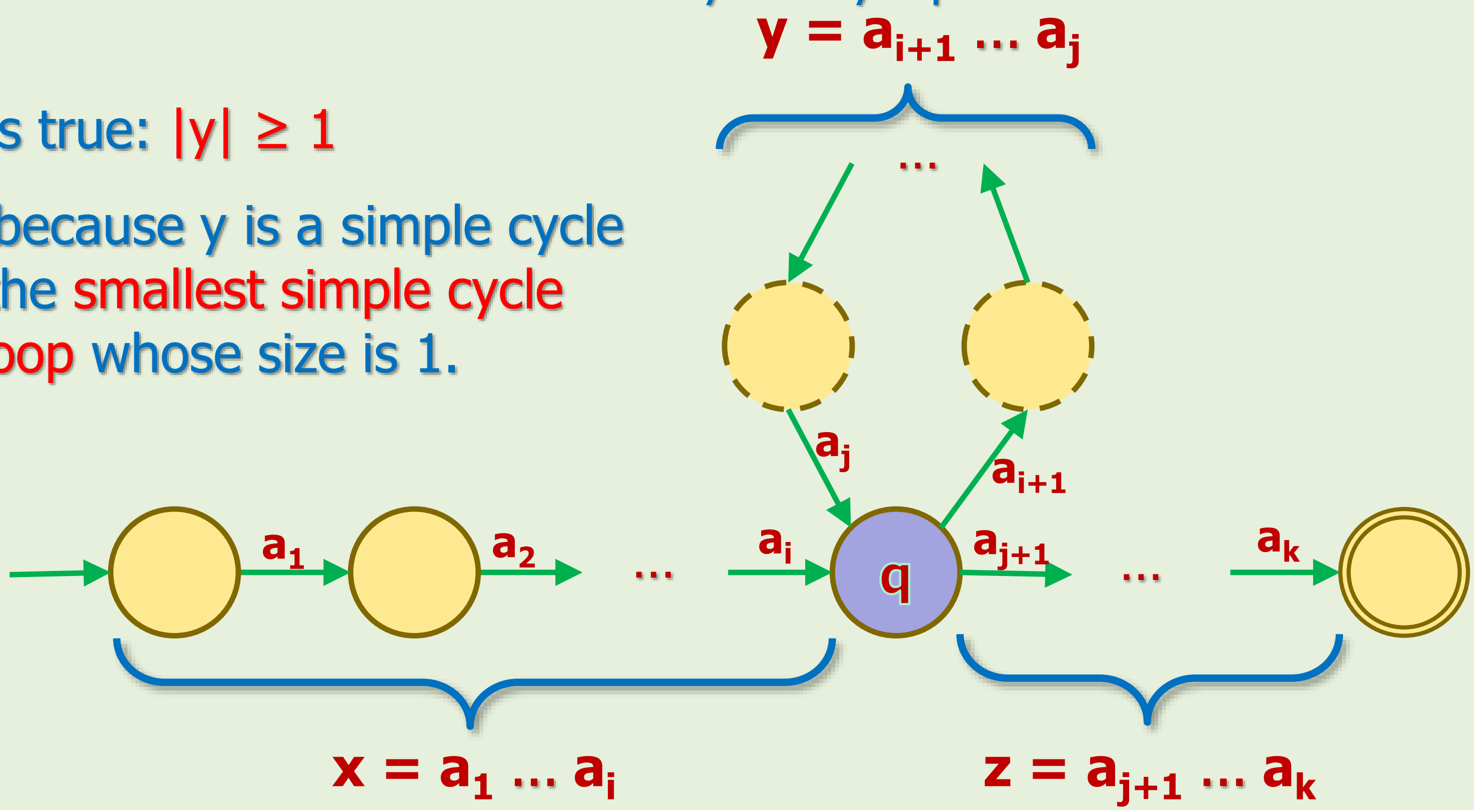
1. Is this true: $|xy| \leq m$

   Yes, because we learned a_1 to a_j (= xy) are unique states and there is no repeated-states between them.

   Recall that the DFA has m states and xy is only a part of that.

2. Is this true: $|y| \geq 1$

   Yes, because y is a simple cycle and the smallest simple cycle is a loop whose size is 1.



More Questions!

We've already know $w = xyz \in L$.

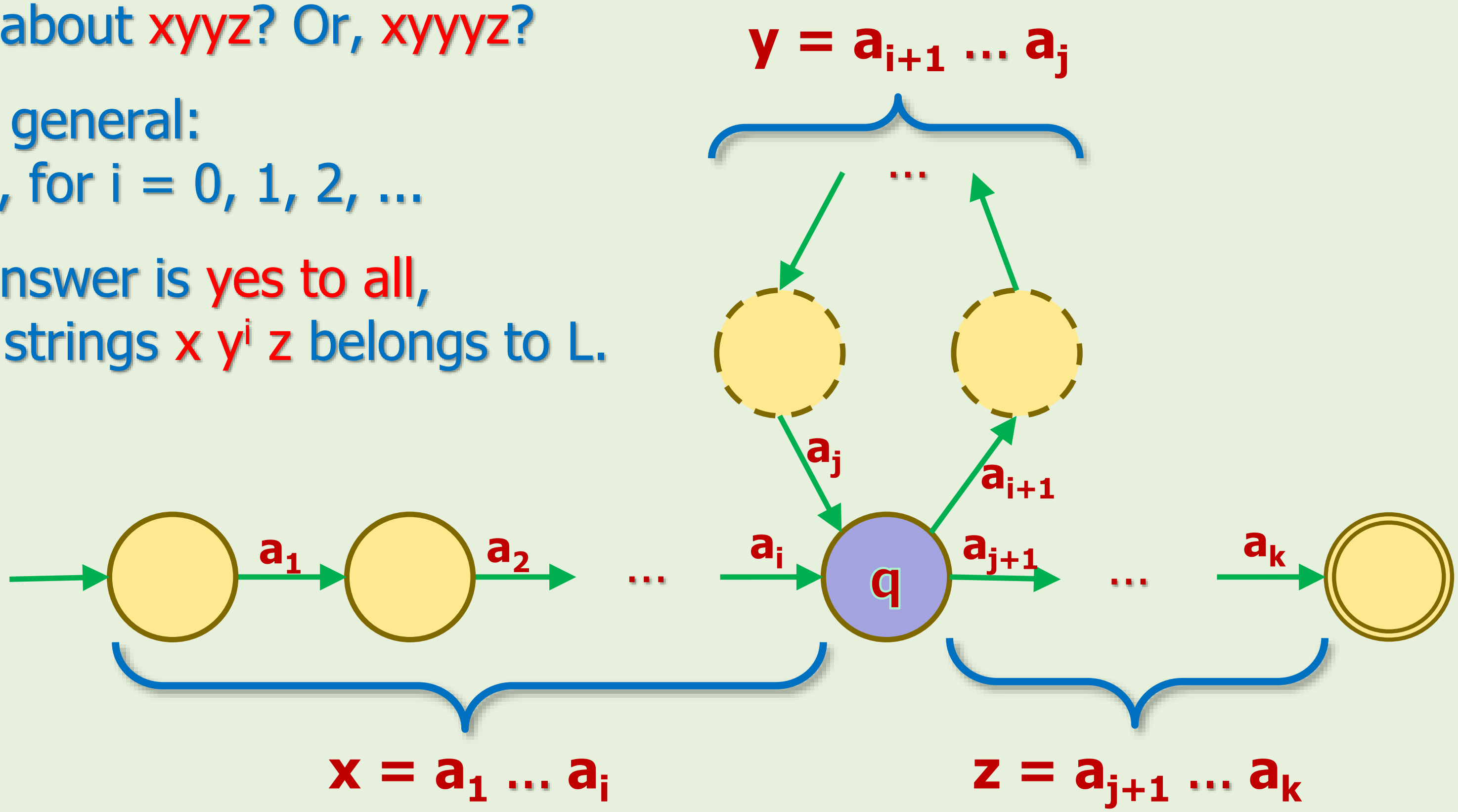
3. Is string $xz = a_1\ a_2\ \ldots\ a_i\ a_{j+1}\ \ldots\ a_k$ accepted by this DFA?

   Yes, so $xz \in L$

3. How about xyyz? Or, xyyyz?

4. Or in general:
   $x\ y^i\ z$, for $i = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$

- The answer is yes to all,
  so all strings $x\ y^i\ z$ belongs to L.



A Property of Infinite Regular Languages

Conclusion

- We could pump any number of y and the resulting strings were accepted by the DFA.
- So, if $w = xyz \in L$, ...
- ... then $w_i = xy^iz \in L$ for $i = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$
- And this is the **mysterious concept** of "Pumping Lemma"!

References

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