يسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

نظریه زبانها و ماشینها

جلسه ۱۲

مجتبی خلیلی دانشکده برق و کامپیوتر دانشگاه صنعتی اصفهان



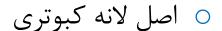
○ آیا زبان زیر منظم است؟

$$L = \{a^{3n}b^n \mid n \ge 0\}$$



روشی برای تشخیص زبانهایی که منظم نیستند.

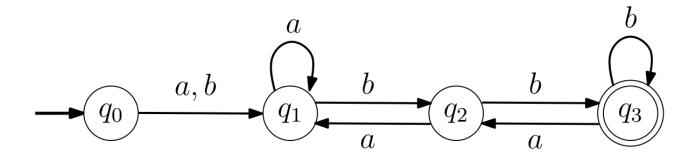








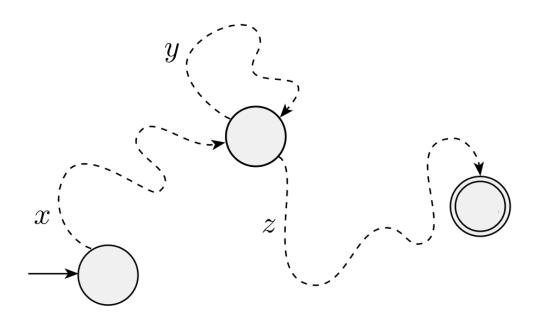
○ مثال:





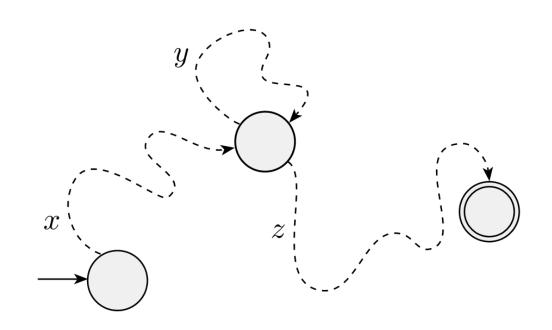
○ هر رشته در یک زبان منظم L، با طول بزرگتر از طول تزریق p، میتواند تزریق شود.

این بدین معنی است که هر $S \in L$ یک بخش (y) را شامل می شود که می تواند بارها (به کمک حلقه) تکرار شود (تزریق) و رشته های جدید نیز باید در زبان L باشند.









 $w \in L$ و DFA عالت براي p عالت براي \circ

$$w = xyz$$
, $|y| \ge 1$, $|xy| \le p$

$$\Rightarrow xz \in L$$
,

$$xyyz \in L$$
 ,

$$xyyyz \in L$$
,....



THEOREM 1.70

Pumping lemma If A is a regular language, then there is a number p (the pumping length) where if s is any string in A of length at least p, then s may be divided into three pieces, s = xyz, satisfying the following conditions:

- 1. for each $i \geq 0$, $xy^i z \in A$,
- **2.** |y| > 0, and
- 3. $|xy| \le p$.



- این لم بیان می کند دست کم یک طول تزریق وجود دارد که به ازای آن لم برقرار است.
- چنانچه برای یک مقدار مشخص طول تزریق، لم برقرار نبود نمی توان نتیجه گرفت زبان منظم نیست.
 - لم باید برای همه رشتههای با طول دست کم p برقرار باشد.
 - از اینکه برای برخی رشتهها برقرار است نمیتوان نتیجه گرفت زبان می تواند منظم باشد.
- رشته معلوم، باید دست کم یک روش ممکن برای جداسازی در xyz باشد چنانچه xy^iz در زبان باشد.
 - از اینکه نتوان با یک روش به چنین جداسازی رسید نمیتوان نتیجه گرفت که زبان نامنظم است.



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When s is divided into xyz, either x or z may be ε , but condition 2 says that $y \neq \varepsilon$. Observe that without condition 2 the theorem would be trivially true. Condition 3 states that the pieces x and y together have length at most p. It is an extra technical condition that we occasionally find useful when proving certain languages to be nonregular. See Example 1.74 for an application of condition 3.



PROOF IDEA Let $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_1, F)$ be a DFA that recognizes A. We assign the pumping length p to be the number of states of M. We show that any string s in A of length at least p may be broken into the three pieces xyz, satisfying our three conditions. What if no strings in A are of length at least p? Then our task is even easier because the theorem becomes vacuously true: Obviously the three conditions hold for all strings of length at least p if there aren't any such strings.



If s in A has length at least p, consider the sequence of states that M goes through when computing with input s.

$$s = s_1 s_2 s_3 s_4 s_5 s_6 \dots s_n$$

$$q_1 q_3 q_{20} q_9 q_{17} q_9 q_6 \dots q_{35} q_{13}$$

If we let n be the length of s, the sequence of states $q_1, q_3, q_{20}, q_9, \ldots, q_{13}$ has length n+1. Because n is at least p, we know that n+1 is greater than p, the number of states of M. Therefore, the sequence must contain a repeated state.

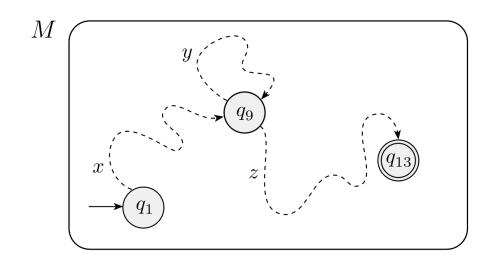
pigeonhole principle



We now divide s into the three pieces x, y, and z.

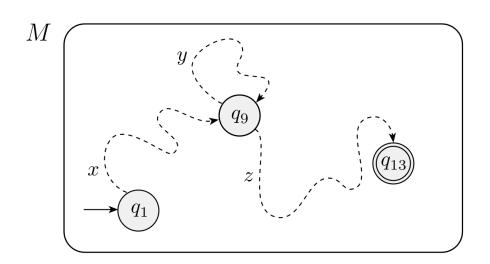
$$s = s_1 s_2 s_3 s_4 s_5 s_6 \dots s_n$$

$$q_1 q_3 q_{20} q_9 q_{17} q_9 q_6 \dots q_{35} q_{13}$$



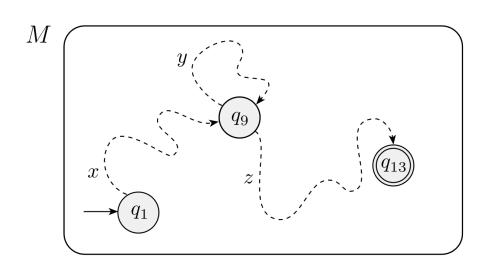






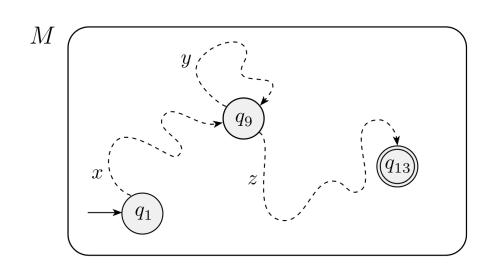
Let's see why this division of s satisfies the three conditions. Suppose that we run M on input xyyz. We know that x takes M from q_1 to q_9 , and then the first y takes it from q_9 back to q_9 , as does the second y, and then z takes it to q_{13} . With q_{13} being an accept state, M accepts input xyyz. Similarly, it will accept xy^iz for any i > 0. For the case i = 0, $xy^iz = xz$, which is accepted for similar reasons. That establishes condition 1.





Checking condition 2, we see that |y| > 0, as it was the part of s that occurred between two different occurrences of state q_9 .





In order to get condition 3, we make sure that q_9 is the first repetition in the sequence. By the pigeonhole principle, the first p+1 states in the sequence must contain a repetition. Therefore, $|xy| \leq p$.



- این لم بیان می کند همه زبانهای منظم یک ویژگی خاص (تزریق) دارند.
- عکس آن لزوما درست نیست؛ داشتن این ویژگی لزوما به معنای منظم بودن زبان نیست.
 - اگر زبانی این ویژگی را نداشت، نامنظم است (اثبات از طریق تناقض).
 - از این لم برای اثبات نامنظم بودن یک زبان استفاده میشود.



اثبات نامنظم بودن

THEOREM **1.70**

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- 1. for each $i \geq 0$, $xy^i z \in A$,
- **2.** |y| > 0, and
- 3. $|xy| \le p$.



EXAMPLE **1.73**

Let B be the language $\{0^n 1^n | n \ge 0\}$. We use the pumping lemma to prove that B is not regular. The proof is by contradiction.



$$B = \{0^n1^n : n \ge 0\}$$

- فرض كنيم B منظم است.
- باید p (طول پمپ برای زبان p) وجود داشته باشد که برای همه رشتههای با طول دست کم p شرایط لم تزریق برقرار باشد.
 - $w = 0^{p}1^{p}$ انتخاب



w = xyz, with |y| > 0 and $|xy| \le p$

• داریم

- . $(y=0^k,k>1)$ نتیجه میشود y فقط شامل صفر است $|xy|\leq p$ با توجه به شرط $|xy|\leq p$
 - رشته $w=xy^2z=0^{p+k}1^p$ نیز باید عضو B باشد (برای $w=xy^2z=0^{p+k}1^p$).
 - بنابراین به تناقض میرسیم و زبان نامنظم است.



EXAMPLE 1.74

Let $C = \{w | w \text{ has an equal number of 0s and 1s} \}$. We use the pumping lemma to prove that C is not regular. The proof is by contradiction.

Here condition 3 in the pumping lemma is useful. It stipulates that when pumping s, it must be divided so that $|xy| \le p$. That restriction on the way that s may be divided makes it easier to show that the string $s = 0^p 1^p$ we selected cannot be pumped. If $|xy| \le p$, then y must consist only of 0s, so $xyyz \notin C$. Therefore, s cannot be pumped. That gives us the desired contradiction.

EXAMPLE 4.9

Let $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$. The language

$$L = \{ w \in \Sigma^* : n_a(w) < n_b(w) \}$$

is not regular.

Suppose we are given m. Since we have complete freedom in choosing w, we pick $w = a^m b^{m+1}$. Now, because |xy| cannot be greater than m, the opponent cannot do anything but pick a y with all a's, that is

$$y = a^k, \qquad 1 \le k \le m.$$

We now pump up, using i = 2. The resulting string

$$w_2 = a^{m+k}b^{m+1}$$

is not in L. Therefore, the pumping lemma is violated, and L is not regular.





EXAMPLE 1.75

Let $F = \{ww | w \in \{0,1\}^*\}$. We show that F is nonregular, using the pumping lemma.

Assume to the contrary that F is regular. Let p be the pumping length given by the pumping lemma. Let s be the string 0^p10^p1 . Because s is a member of F and s has length more than p, the pumping lemma guarantees that s can be split into three pieces, s = xyz, satisfying the three conditions of the lemma. We show that this outcome is impossible.

Condition 3 is once again crucial because without it we could pump s if we let x and z be the empty string. With condition 3 the proof follows because y must consist only of 0s, so $xyyz \notin F$.

Observe that we chose $s = 0^p 10^p 1$ to be a string that exhibits the "essence" of the nonregularity of F, as opposed to, say, the string $0^p 0^p$. Even though $0^p 0^p$ is a member of F, it fails to demonstrate a contradiction because it can be pumped.