

## Problem

Use the pumping lemma to show that the following languages are not context free.

- a.  $\{0^n 1^n 0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 0\}$
- <sup>A</sup>b.  $\{0^n \# 0^{2n} \# 0^{3n} \mid n \geq 0\}$
- <sup>A</sup>c.  $\{w\#t \mid w \text{ is a substring of } t, \text{ where } w, t \in \{a, b\}^*\}$
- d.  $\{t_1 \# t_2 \# \dots \# t_k \mid k \geq 2, \text{ each } t_i \in \{a, b\}^*, \text{ and } t_i = t_j \text{ for some } i \neq j\}$

## Step-by-step solution

### Step 1 of 5

a) Consider the language  $B = \{0^n 1^n 0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 0\}$ .

Let  $P$  be the pumping length of  $B$  given by the pumping lemma.

To show that  $B$  is not a CFL, it is enough to show that a string  $s = 0^P 1^P 0^P 1^P$  cannot be pumped.

Consider  $s$  is of the form  $uvxyz$ .

- If both  $v$  and  $y$  contain at most one type of alphabet symbol, the string will be of the form  $uv^2xy^2z$  runs of  $0$ 's and  $1$ 's of unequal length. Hence the string  $s$  cannot be a member of  $B$ .
- If either  $v$  or  $y$  contains more than one type of alphabet symbol, the string will be of the form  $uv^2xy^2z$  which does not contain the symbols in correct order. Hence the string  $s$  cannot be a member of  $B$ .

Since the string  $s$  cannot be pumped without violating the pumping lemma condition,  $B$  is not a CFL (context-free language).

[Comment](#)

### Step 2 of 5

b) Consider the language  $B = \{0^n \# 0^{2n} \# 0^{3n} \mid n \geq 0\}$ .

Let  $P$  be the pumping length of  $B$  given by the pumping lemma.

To show that  $B$  is not a CFL, it is enough to show that a string  $s = 0^P \# 0^{2P} \# 0^{3P}$  cannot be pumped.

Consider  $s$  is of the form  $uvxyz$ .

Neither  $v$  nor  $y$  can contain  $\#$ , otherwise  $uv^2xy^2z$  contains more than two  $\#$ 's. If the string  $s$  is divided into three segments by  $\#$ 's at least one of the segments  $0^P, 0^{2P}$  and  $0^{3P}$  is not contained within either  $v$  or  $y$ .

Because the length ratio of the segments is not maintained as 1:2:3,  $xv^2wy^2z$  is not in  $B$ .

Hence the string  $s$  cannot be a member of  $B$ .

Since the string  $s$  cannot be pumped without violating the pumping lemma condition,  $B$  is not a CFL (context-free language).

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### Step 3 of 5

c) Consider the language  $B = \{w\#t \mid w \text{ is a substring of } t, \text{ where } w, t \in \{a, b\}^*\}$ .

Let  $P$  be the pumping length of  $B$  given by the pumping lemma.

To show that  $B$  is not a CFL, it is enough to show that a string  $s = a^P b^P \# a^P b^P$  cannot be pumped.

Consider  $s$  is of the form  $uvxyz$ .

- Neither  $v$  nor  $y$  can contain  $\#$ , otherwise  $uv^0xy^0z$  does not contain  $\#$ . Hence the string  $s$  cannot be a member of  $B$ .
- If both  $v$  and  $y$  are nonempty and occur on the left-hand side of  $\#$ , the string  $uv^2xy^2z$  is longer on the left-hand side of  $\#$ . Hence the string  $s$  cannot be a member of  $B$ .
- Similarly, if both  $v$  and  $y$  are nonempty and occur on the right-hand side of  $\#$ , the string  $uv^0xy^0z$  is longer on the right-hand side of  $\#$ . Hence the string  $s$  cannot be a member of  $B$ .
- If only one of  $v$  and  $y$  is nonempty we can treat them as if both occurred on the same side of  $\#$ . Hence the string  $s$  cannot be a member of  $B$ .
- In the remaining case if both  $v$  and  $y$  are nonempty and include the  $\#$ , then by the third pumping lemma condition  $|vxy| \leq p$ , we have  $v$  consists of  $b$ 's and  $y$  consists of  $a$ 's. Hence  $uv^2xy^2z$  contains more  $b$ 's on the left-hand side of the  $\#$ . Hence the string  $s$  cannot be a member of  $B$ .

Since the string  $s$  cannot be pumped without violating the pumping lemma condition,  $B$  is not a CFL (context-free language).

[Comments \(3\)](#)

#### Step 4 of 5

d) Consider the language

$$B = \{t_1 \# t_2 \# \dots \# t_k \mid k \geq 2, t_i \in \{a, b\}^*, \text{ and } t_i = t_j \text{ for some } i \neq j\}.$$

Let  $p$  be the pumping length of  $B$  given by the pumping lemma.

The  $t_i$  can be equal to  $t_j$  for different  $i$  and  $j$  values. Hence, the same terms will be appeared in the string  $s$  separated by  $\#$ .

For example, if the  $k$  value is 2 the string  $s$  can be  $ab\#ab$ . The string  $s$  has the same term  $ab$  for different  $k$  values separated by  $\#$ . The language generates the strings that contains same terms comprised of  $a, b$  separated by  $\#$ . The strings that can be generated from the language  $B$  are  $ab\#ab$ ,  $b\#b\#b$ ,  $aba\#aba\#aba\#aba$ , ... etc.

To show that  $B$  is not a CFL, it enough to show that a string  $s = a^p b^p \# a^p b^p$  cannot be pumped.

Consider  $s$  is of the form  $uvxyz$ .

- Neither  $v$  nor  $y$  can contains  $\#$ , otherwise  $uv^0xy^0z$  does not contain  $\#$ . Hence the string  $s$  cannot be a member of  $B$ .
- If only one of  $v$  and  $y$  is nonempty we can treat them as if both occurred on the same side of  $\#$ . Hence the string  $s$  cannot be a member of  $B$ .
- If both  $v$  and  $y$  are nonempty and occur on the left-hand side of  $\#$ , the string  $uv^2xy^2z$  is longer on the left-hand side of  $\#$ . Hence the string  $s$  cannot be a member of  $B$ .
- If both  $v$  and  $y$  are nonempty and occur on the right-hand side of  $\#$ , the string  $uv^0xy^0z$  is longer on the right-hand side of  $\#$ . Hence the string  $s$  cannot be a member of  $B$ .
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#### Step 5 of 5

In the remaining case if both  $v$  and  $y$  are nonempty and include the  $\#$ , then by the third pumping lemma condition  $|vxy| \leq p$ , we have  $v$  consists of  $b$ 's and  $y$  consists of  $a$ 's. Hence  $uv^2xy^2z$  contains more  $b$ 's on the left-hand side of the  $\#$ . Hence the string  $s$  cannot be a member of  $B$ .

Since the string  $s$  cannot be pumped without violating the pumping lemma condition,  $B$  is not a CFL (context-free language).

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