

More Applications of The Pumping Lemma

The Pumping Lemma:

For infinite context-free language L

there exists an integer m such that

for any string $w \in L, \quad |w| \geq m$

we can write $w = uvxyz$

with lengths $|vxy| \leq m$ and $|vy| \geq 1$

and it must be:

$$uv^i xy^i z \in L, \quad \text{for all } i \geq 0$$

Non-context free languages

$$\{a^n b^n c^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$\{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

Context-free languages

$$\{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$\{ww^R : w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

Theorem: The language

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

is **not** context free

Proof: Use the Pumping Lemma
for context-free languages

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

Assume for contradiction that L
is context-free

Since L is context-free and infinite
we can apply the pumping lemma

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Pumping Lemma gives a magic number m
such that:

Pick any string of L with length at least m

non str

we pick: $a^m b^m a^m b^m \in L$

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

We can write: $a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz$

with lengths $|vxy| \leq m$ and $|vy| \geq 1$

Pumping Lemma says:

$$uv^i xy^i z \in L \quad \text{for all } i \geq 0$$

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

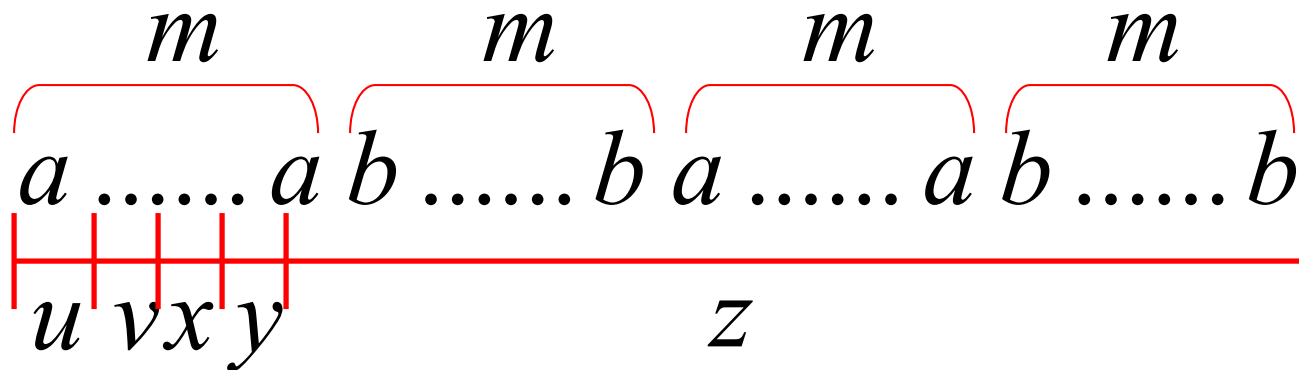
We examine all the possible locations
of string vxy in $a^m b^m a^m b^m$

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 1: vxy is within the first a^m

$$v = a^{k_1} \quad y = a^{k_2} \quad k_1 + k_2 \geq 1$$



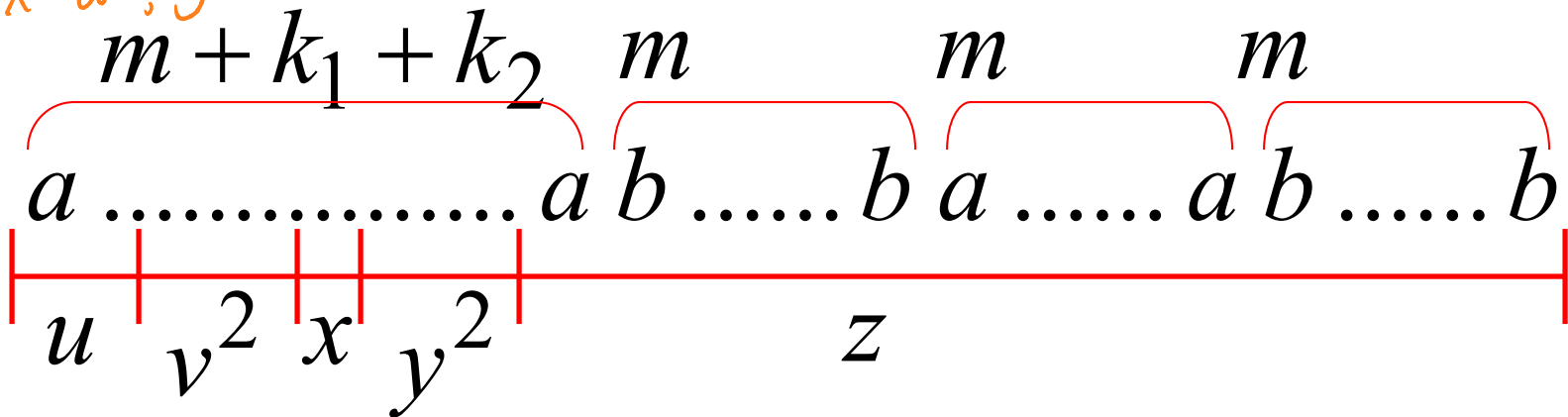
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$$v = a^{k_1} \quad y = a^{k_2} \quad k_1 + k_2 \geq 1$$

$$U = a^{m-k_1-k_2}$$



$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 1: vxy is within the first a^m

$$a^{m+k_1+k_2} b^m a^m b^m = uv^2 xy^2 z \notin L$$

$$k_1 + k_2 \geq 1$$

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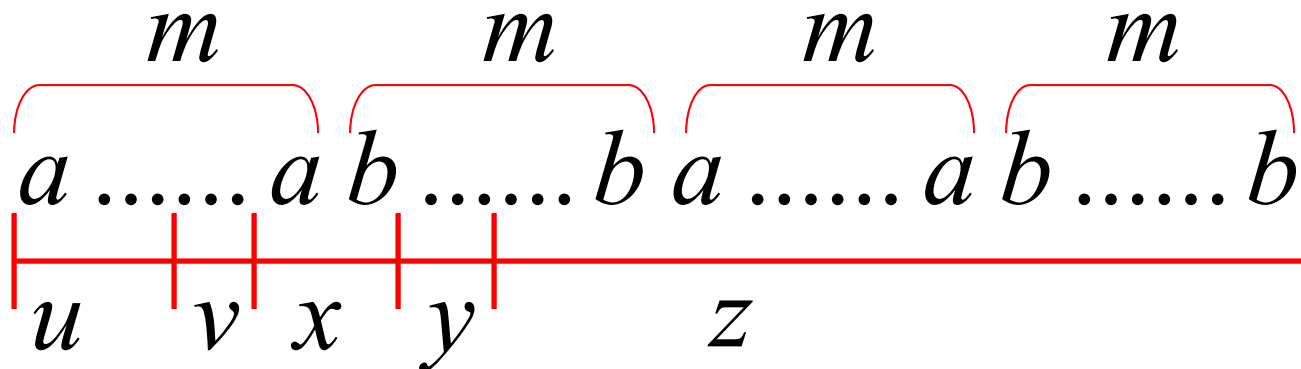
Contradiction!!!

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 2: v is in the first a^m
 y is in the first b^m

$$v = a^{k_1} \quad y = b^{k_2} \quad k_1 + k_2 \geq 1$$

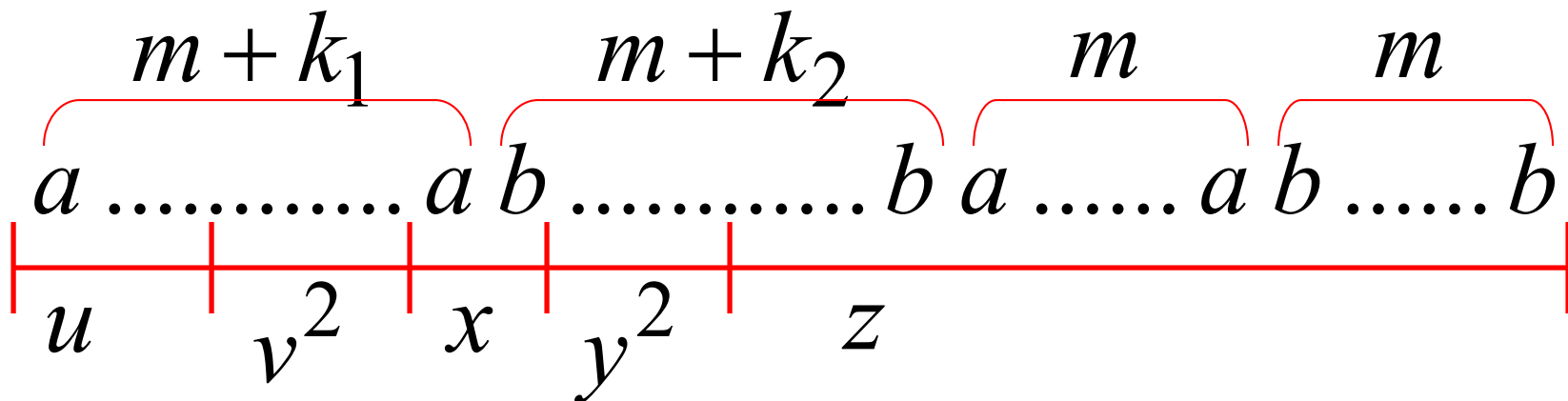


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Case 2: v is in the first a^m
 y is in the first b^m

$$a^{m+k_1} b^{m+k_2} a^m b^m = uv^2 xy^2 z \notin L$$

$$k_1 + k_2 \geq 1$$

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

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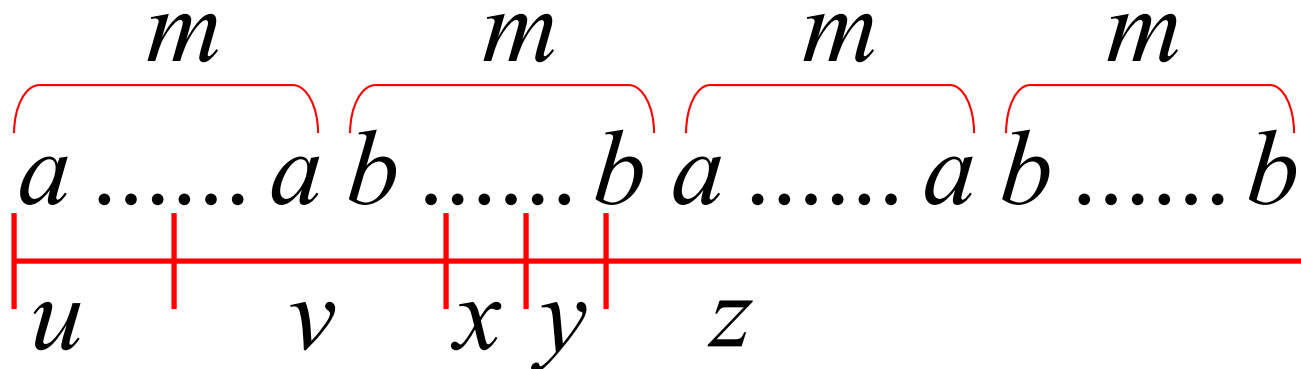
Contradiction!!!

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 3: v overlaps the first $a^m b^m$
 y is in the first b^m

$$v = a^{k_1} b^{k_2} \quad y = b^{k_3} \quad k_1, k_2 \geq 1$$

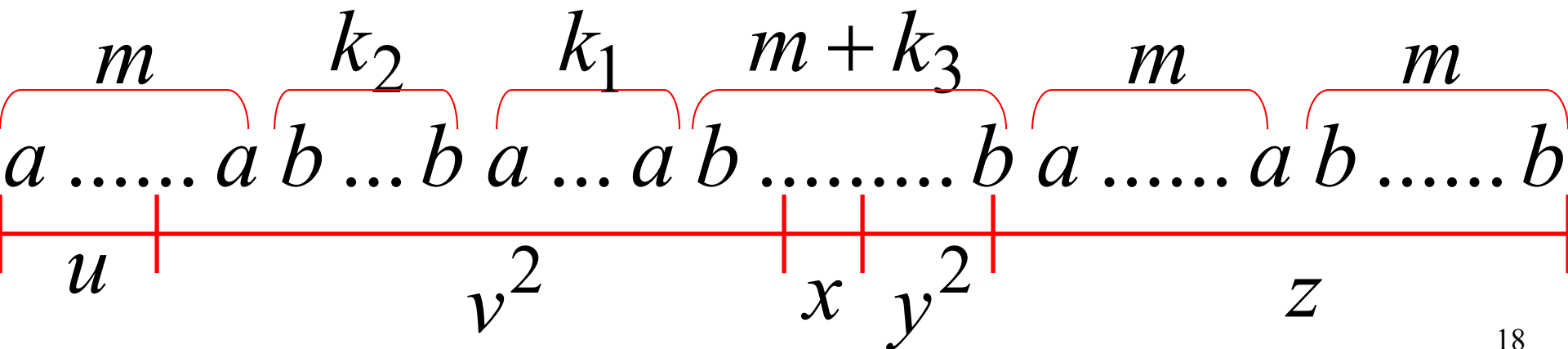


$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$\underbrace{a^m b^m}_v \underbrace{a^m b^m}_y = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

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$$a^m b^{k_2} a^{k_1} b^{m+k_3} a^m b^m = uv^2 xy^2 z \notin L$$

$$k_1, k_2 \geq 1$$

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

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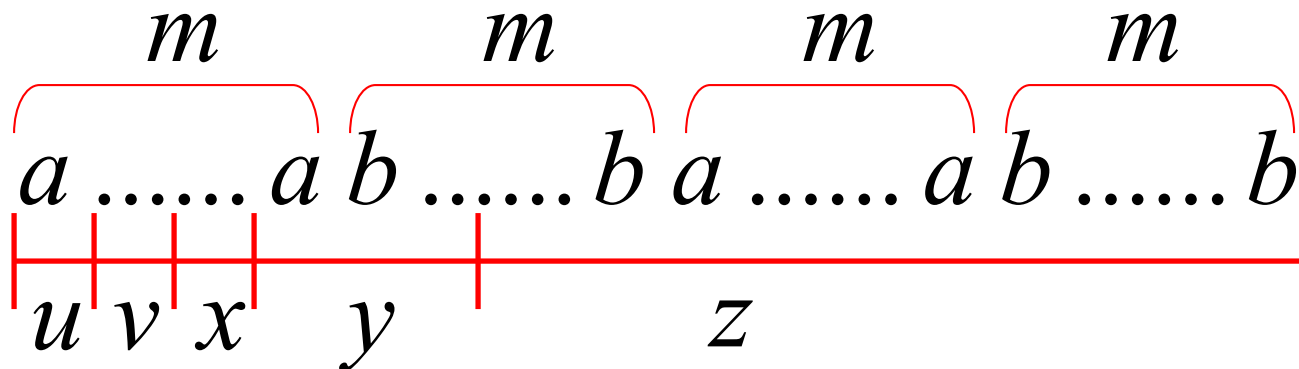
Contradiction!!!

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

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Case 4: v in the first a^m
 y Overlaps the first $a^m b^m$

Analysis is similar to case 3



Other cases: vxy is within $a^m \boxed{b^m} a^m b^m$

or

$a^m b^m \boxed{a^m} b^m$

or

$a^m b^m a^m \boxed{b^m}$

Analysis is similar to case 1:

$\boxed{a^m} b^m a^m b^m$

More cases:

vxy

overlaps

$a^m b^m a^m b^m$

or

$a^m b^m a^m b^m$

Analysis is similar to cases 2,3,4:

$a^m b^m a^m b^m$

There are no other cases to consider

Since $|vxy| \leq m$, it is impossible

vxy to overlap:

\times $a^m b^m a^m b^m$

Handwritten note in orange: $\text{first } m \text{ of } vxy \text{ is } a^m$

nor

\times $a^m b^m a^m b^m$

nor

\times $a^m b^m a^m b^m$

In all cases we obtained a contradiction

Therefore: The original assumption that

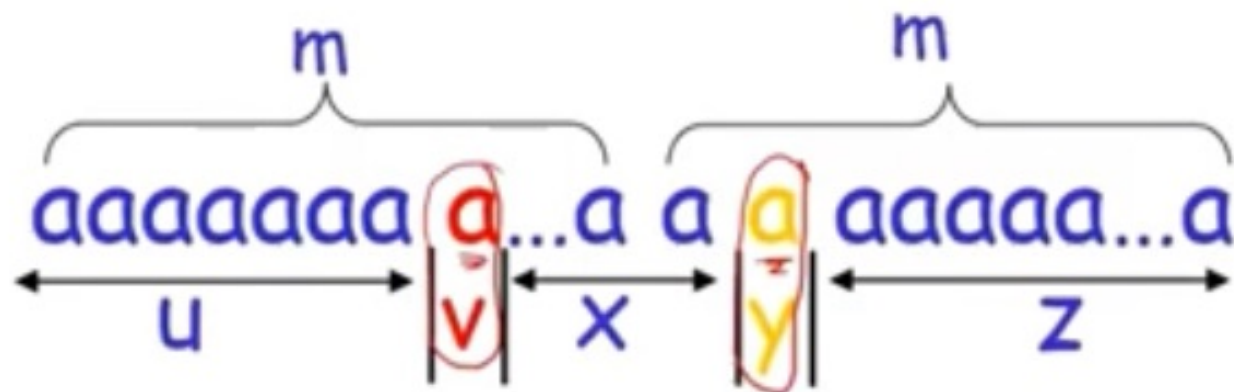
$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

is context-free must be wrong

Conclusion: L is not context-free

w / str of pump lemma

What if we pick wrong string, e.g., $\underline{a^m a^m}$?



$i = 0, \underline{a^{m-1}} \underline{a^{m-1}}$
 $i = 1, \underline{a^m} \underline{a^m}$
 $i = 2, \underline{a^{m+1}} \underline{a^{m+1}}$
 $i = 3, \underline{a^{m+2}} \underline{a^{m+2}}$

$\in L$

We will never reach a contradiction!

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$$\{ww : w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$\{a^{n!} : n \geq 0\}$$

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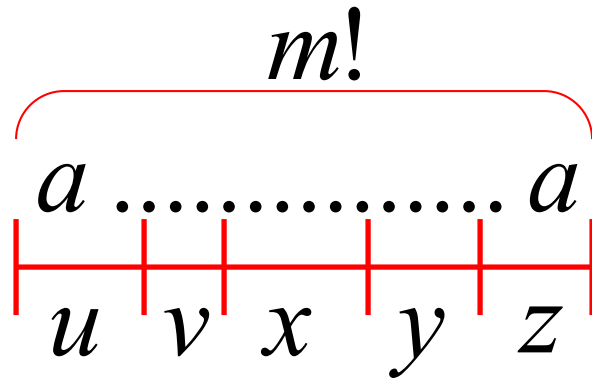
$$a^{m!} = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

We examine all the possible locations
of string vxy in $a^{m!}$

There is only one case to consider

$$L = \{a^{n!} : n \geq 0\}$$

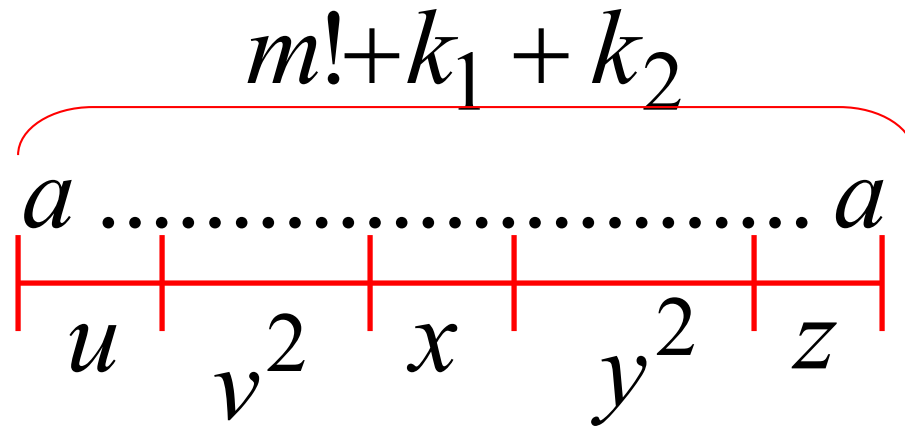
$$a^{m!} = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$



$$v = a^{k_1} \quad y = a^{k_2} \quad 1 \leq k_1 + k_2 \leq m$$

$$L = \{a^{n!} : n \geq 0\}$$

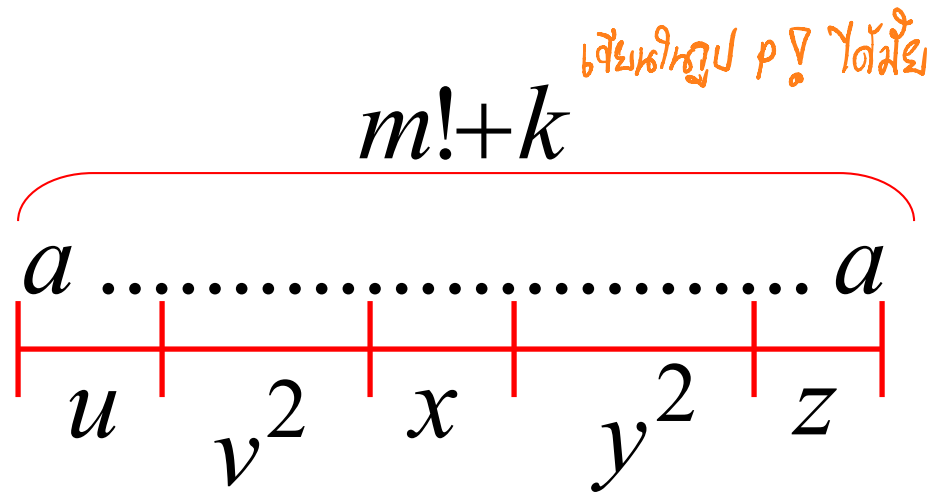
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$$k = k_1 + k_2$$

$$v = a^{k_1} \quad y = a^{k_2} \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

$$L = \{a^{n!} : n \geq 0\}$$

$$a^{m!} = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

$$a^{m!+k} = uv^2xy^2z$$

$$1 \leq k \leq m$$

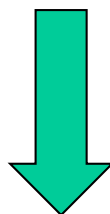
Since $1 \leq k \leq m$, for $m \geq 2$ we have:

$$m! + k \leq m! + m$$

$$< m! + m!m$$

$$= m!(1 + m)$$

$$= (m + 1)!$$



$$m! < \underline{m! + k} < (m + 1)!$$

~ ឯង ក៏ អាច ទើប អ្នក អ្នក ... ៗ តែង ឃើញ $m! + k \neq p!$

$$L = \{a^{n!} : n \geq 0\}$$

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$$a^{m!+k} = uv^2xy^2z \notin L$$

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Contradiction!!!

We obtained a contradiction

Therefore: The original assumption that

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We examine all the possible locations

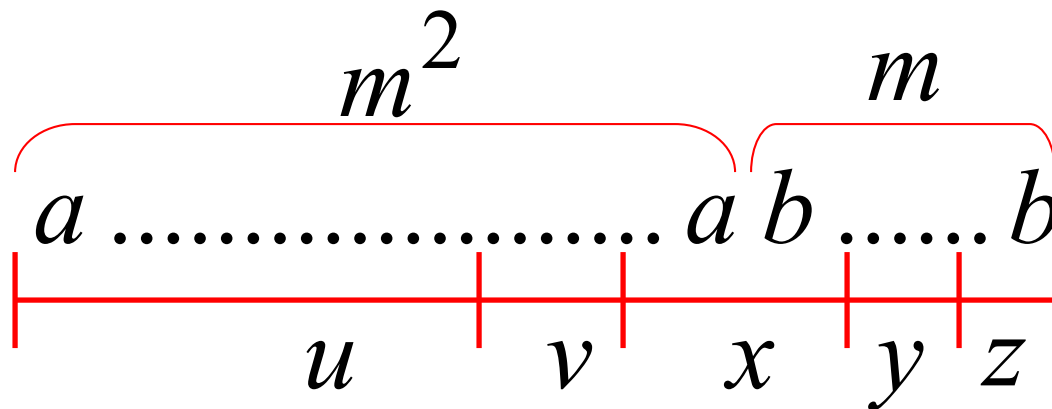
of string vxy in $a^{m^2} b^m$

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แบ่งกรณีที่ซับซ้อนที่สุด (ทุกกรณี)

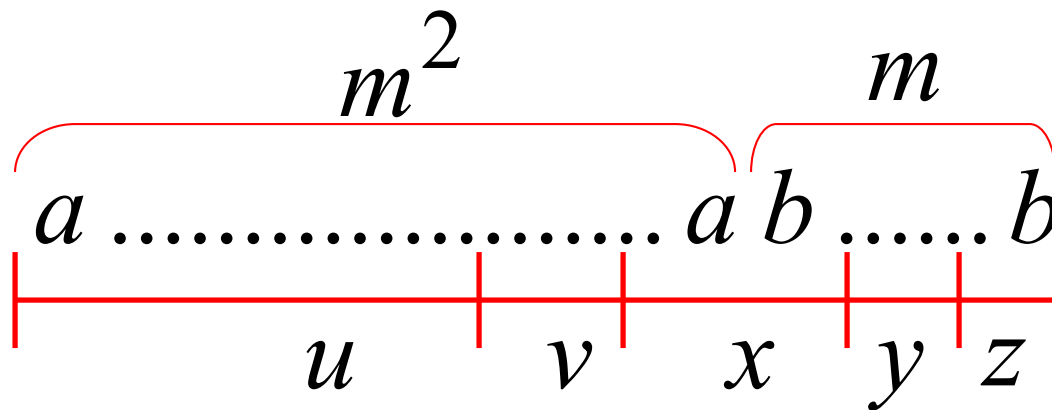
Most complicated case: v is in a^m
 y is in b^m



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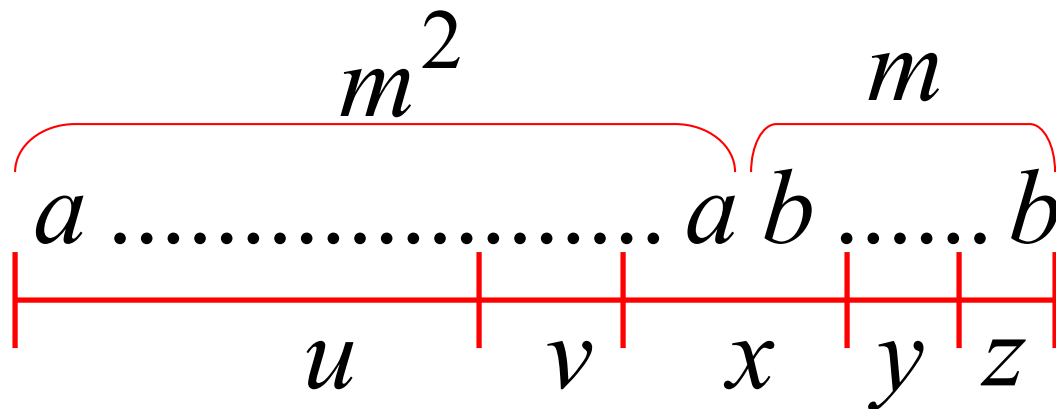


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$$a^{m^2} b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Most complicated sub-case: $k_1 \neq 0$ and $k_2 \neq 0$

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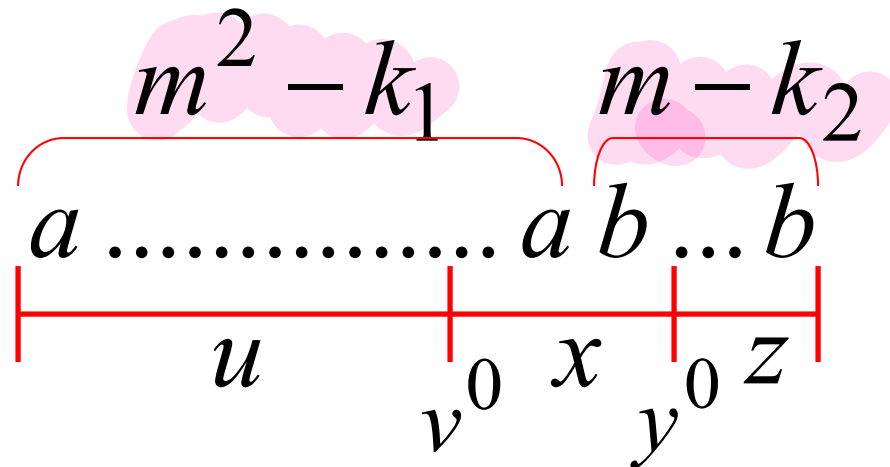


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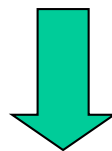
$$v = a^{k_1} \quad y = b^{k_2} \quad 1 \leq k_1 + k_2 \leq m$$

$$a^{m^2-k_1} b^{m-k_2} = uv^0 xy^0 z$$


 เนื่องจาก $v \in L$ คือ n ของ b ถ้า n มีค่า 2 แล้ว n^2 ของ a
 $\therefore m^2 - k_1 = (m - k_2)^2$

$$k_1 \neq 0 \text{ and } k_2 \neq 0$$

$$1 \leq k_1 + k_2 \leq m$$



สมมติให้

$$(m - k_2)^2 \leq (m - 1)^2$$

$$= m^2 - 2m + 1$$

$$< m^2 - k_1$$



$$m^2 - k_1 \neq (m - k_2)^2$$

$$L = \{a^{n^2} b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$a^{m^2} b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

$$m^2 - k_1 \neq (m - k_2)^2$$



$$a^{m^2 - k_1} b^{m - k_2} = uv^0 xy^0 z \notin L$$

$$L = \{a^{n^2} b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$a^{m^2} b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

However, from Pumping Lemma: $uv^0xy^0z \in L$

$$a^{m^2-k_1} b^{m-k_2} = uv^0xy^0z \notin L$$

Contradiction!!!

When we examine the rest of the cases
we also obtain a contradiction

In all cases we obtained a contradiction

Therefore: The original assumption that

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is context-free must be wrong

Conclusion: L is not context-free