

Standard Representations of Regular Languages

ພິສົງທະນາເປົ້າ
ການ reg
- ອັນດາຕະຫຼາດ ຍ່າງໜ້າທີ່ໄດ້

ວິທີການແນະກາມາ reg.

Regular Languages

DFAs

Regular
Grammars

NFAs

Regular
Expressions

When we say: We are given
a Regular Language L

We mean: Language L is in a standard
representation

4 วิธีที่นักศึกษาต้อง

Elementary Questions

about

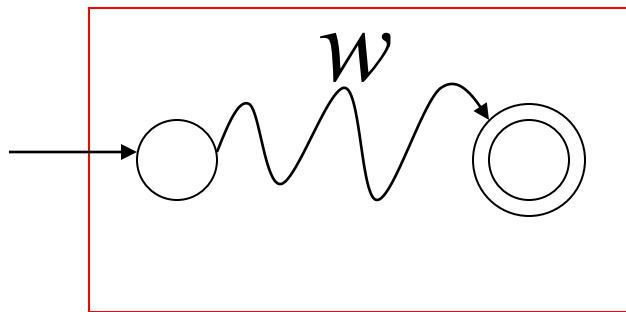
Regular Languages

Membership Question

Question: Given regular language L and string w how can we check if $\underline{w} \in L$?

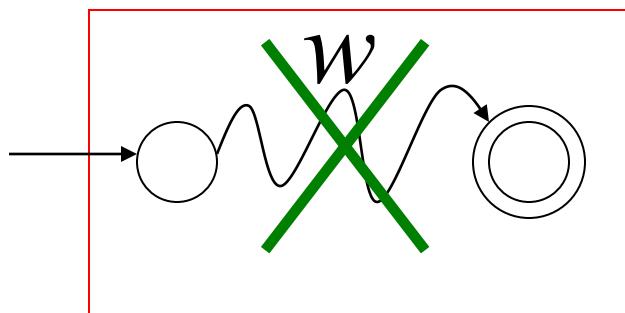
Answer: Take the DFA that accepts L and check if w is accepted

DFA



$w \in L$

DFA



$w \notin L$

Question: Given regular language L
how can we check
if L is empty: $(L = \emptyset)$?

ລົງນ້າຍໃຈ

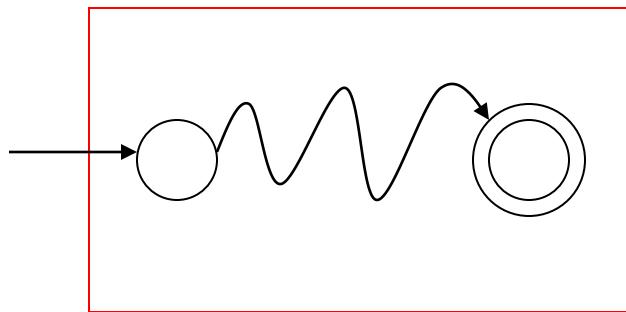
ກົດຈຳ

Answer: Take the DFA that accepts L

(ຕົວຢ່າງ path ນີ້ມີກຳໄຟ final state)

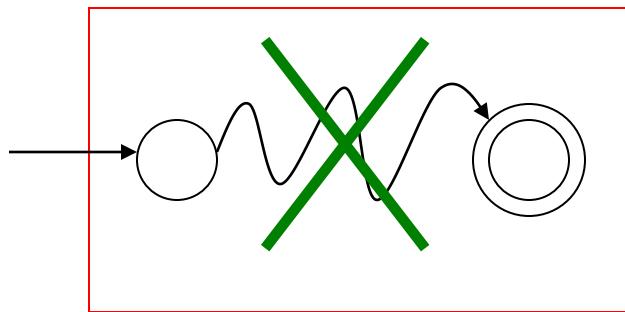
Check if there is any path from
the initial state to a final state

DFA



$$L \neq \emptyset$$

DFA



$$L = \emptyset$$

Question: Given regular language L
how can we check
if L is finite? (จำกัด)

ເນື້າກະບົດ

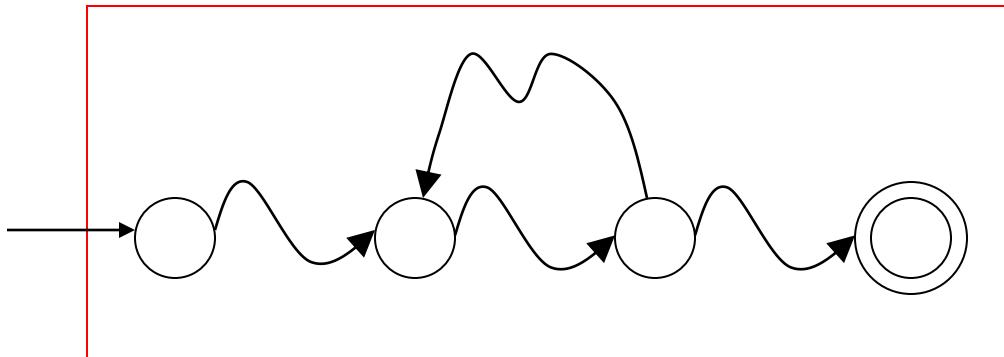
Answer: Take the DFA that accepts L

Check if there is a walk with cycle
from the initial state to a final state

ຕັມ

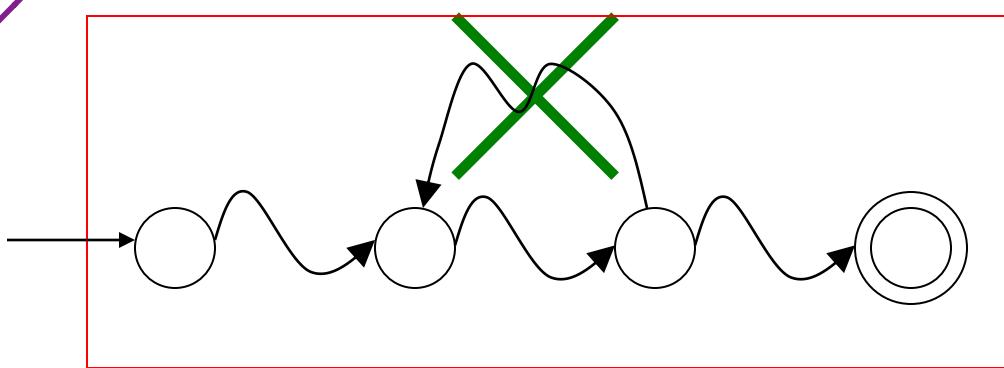
ດຳໄຟຈຳກັດ

DFA



L is infinite

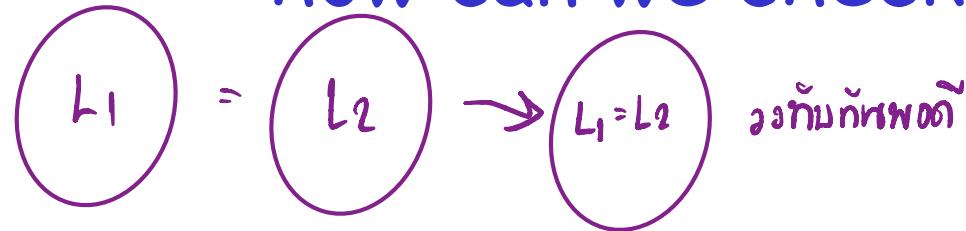
DFA



L is finite

ឯធន $L_1 = L_2$

Question: Given regular languages L_1 and L_2
how can we check if $L_1 = L_2$?



បង្ហាញរបស់វា

Answer: Find if $(L_1 \cap \overline{L_2}) \cup (\overline{L_1} \cap L_2) = \emptyset$

\emptyset នៅទេនោះ $L_1 = L_2$

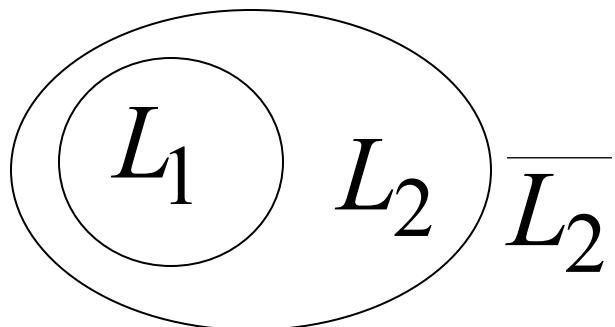
$$(L_1 \cap \overline{L_2}) \cup (\overline{L_1} \cap L_2) = \emptyset$$



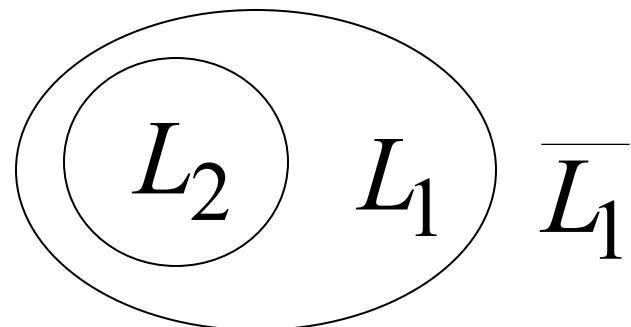
$$L_1 \cap \overline{L_2} = \emptyset$$

and

$$\overline{L_1} \cap L_2 = \emptyset$$



$$L_1 \subseteq L_2$$



$$L_2 \subseteq L_1$$



$$L_1 = L_2$$

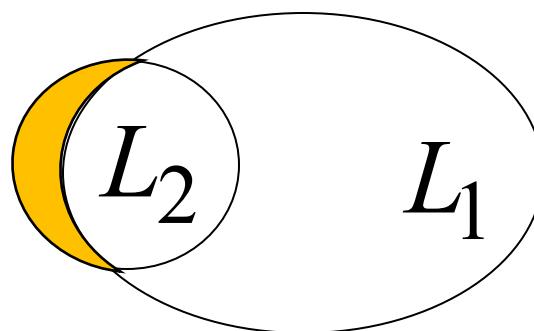
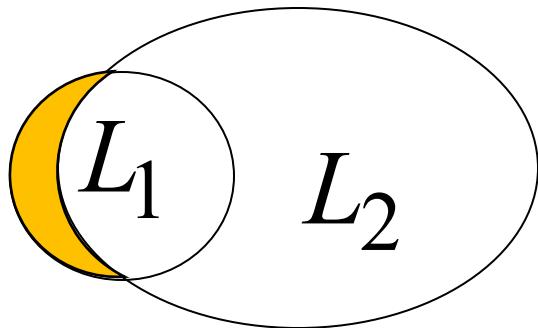
$$(L_1 \cap \overline{L_2}) \cup (\overline{L_1} \cap L_2) \neq \emptyset$$



$$L_1 \cap \overline{L_2} \neq \emptyset$$

or

$$\overline{L_1} \cap L_2 \neq \emptyset$$



$$L_1 \not\subset L_2$$

$$L_2 \not\subset L_1$$



$$L_1 \neq L_2$$

Non-regular languages

Non-regular languages

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

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

Regular languages

$$a^*b$$

$$b^*c + a$$

$$b + c(a+b)^*$$

etc...

$$a^{100} \cdot b^*$$

How can we prove that a language L is not regular? ការអនុវារ័យថា L non reg.

“មិនអាចស្វែងរកចំណាំ”

Prove that there is no DFA that accepts L

L is reg
DFA
NFA
reg ex
reg gram

Problem: this is not easy to prove

មិនអាចស្វែងរកចំណាំ L ដូចជា reg

Solution: the Pumping Lemma !!!



พิจิญทิฆ

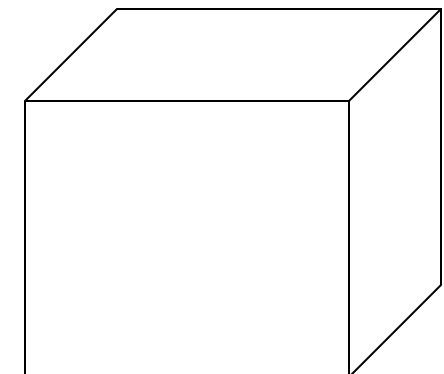
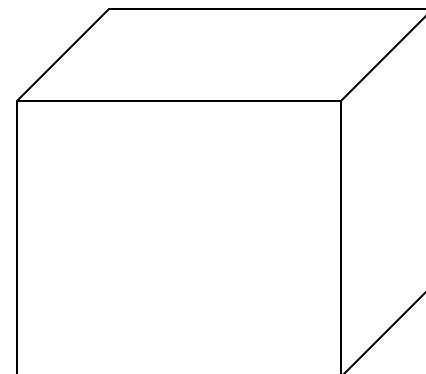
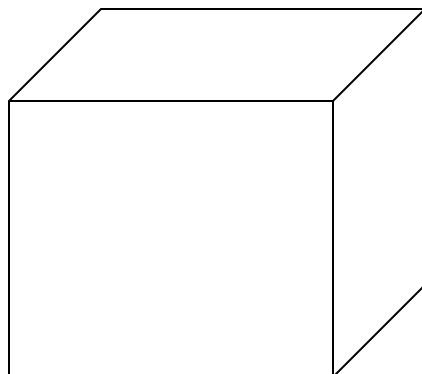
The Pigeonhole Principle

ชีววิทยา

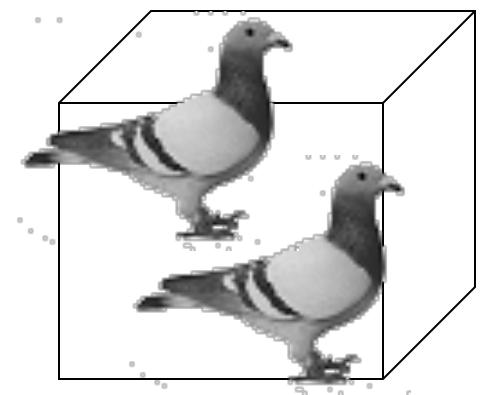
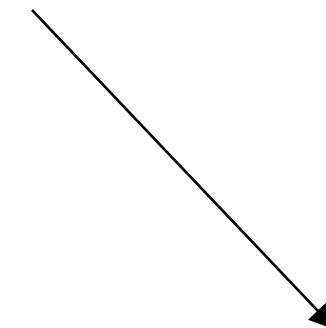
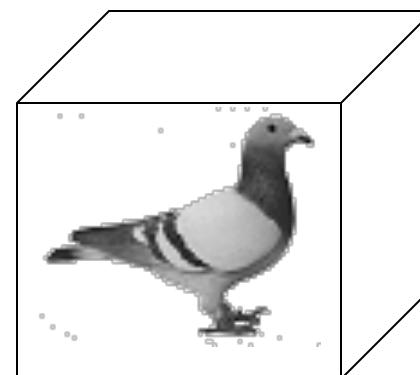
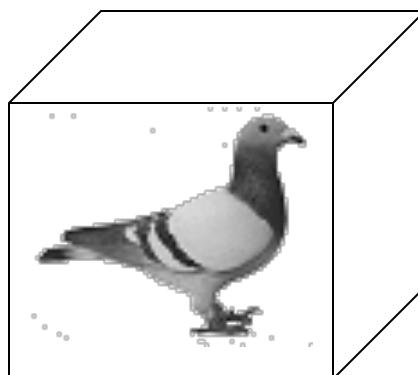
4 pigeons



3 pigeonholes



A pigeonhole must
contain at least two pigeons



n pigeons

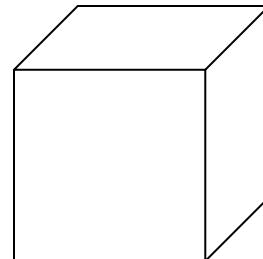
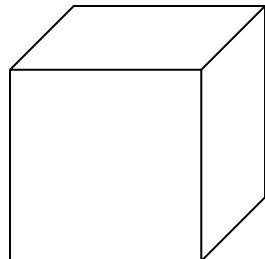


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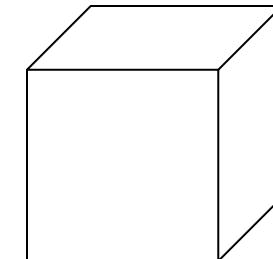


m pigeonholes

$n > m$



.....



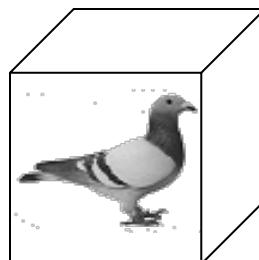
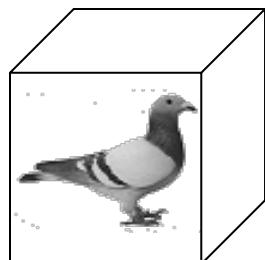
The Pigeonhole Principle

n pigeons

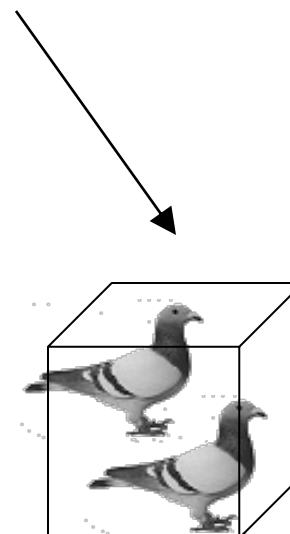
m pigeonholes

$$n > m$$

There is a pigeonhole
with at least 2 pigeons



.....

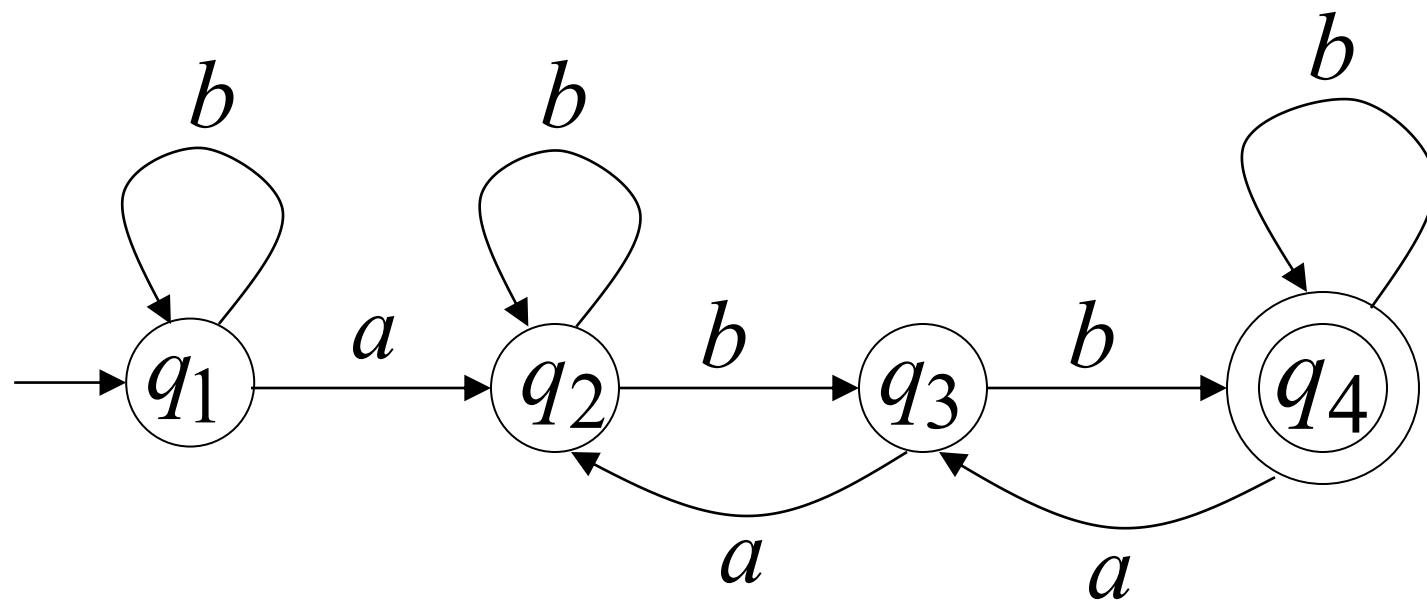


The Pigeonhole Principle

and

DFAs

DFA with 4 states



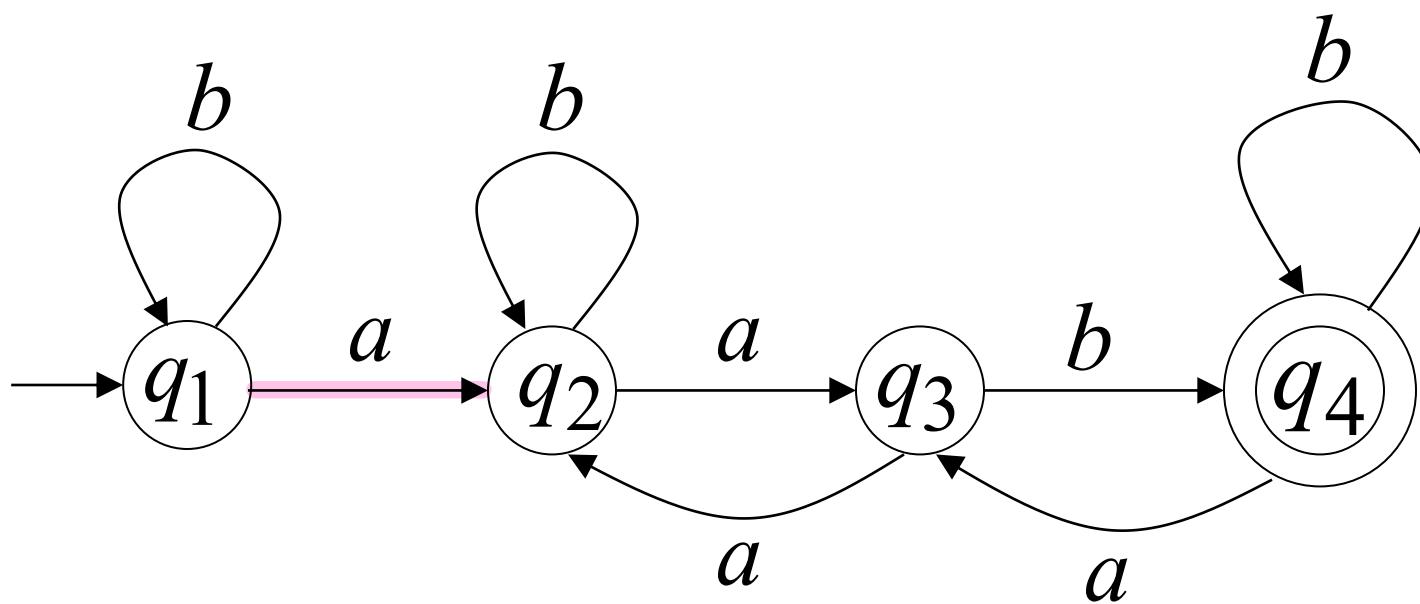
In walks of strings: a

no state

aa

is repeated

aab



In walks of strings:

$aabb$

$bbaa$

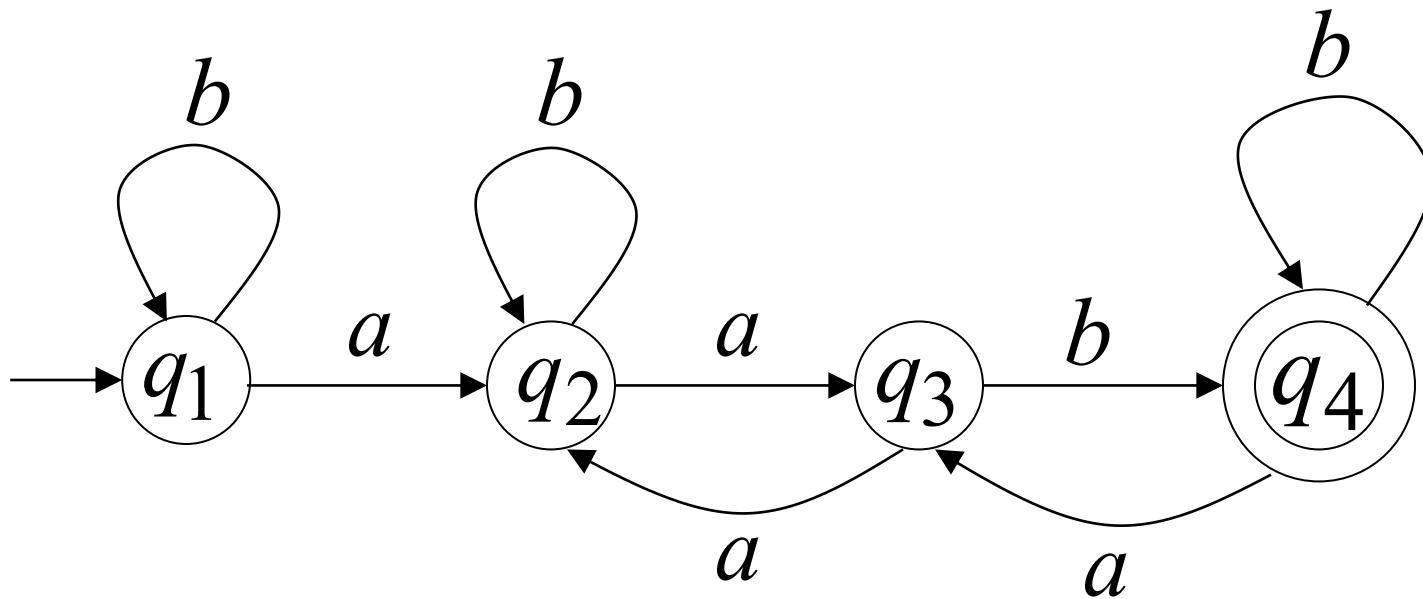
a state
is repeated

ຄວາມ str ມີກຳ

ຍັງເກີດອະນຸຍາຍືດ
ມີກຳ: ຜ້າງstate ໂດຍຫຸ້ມ

$abbabb$

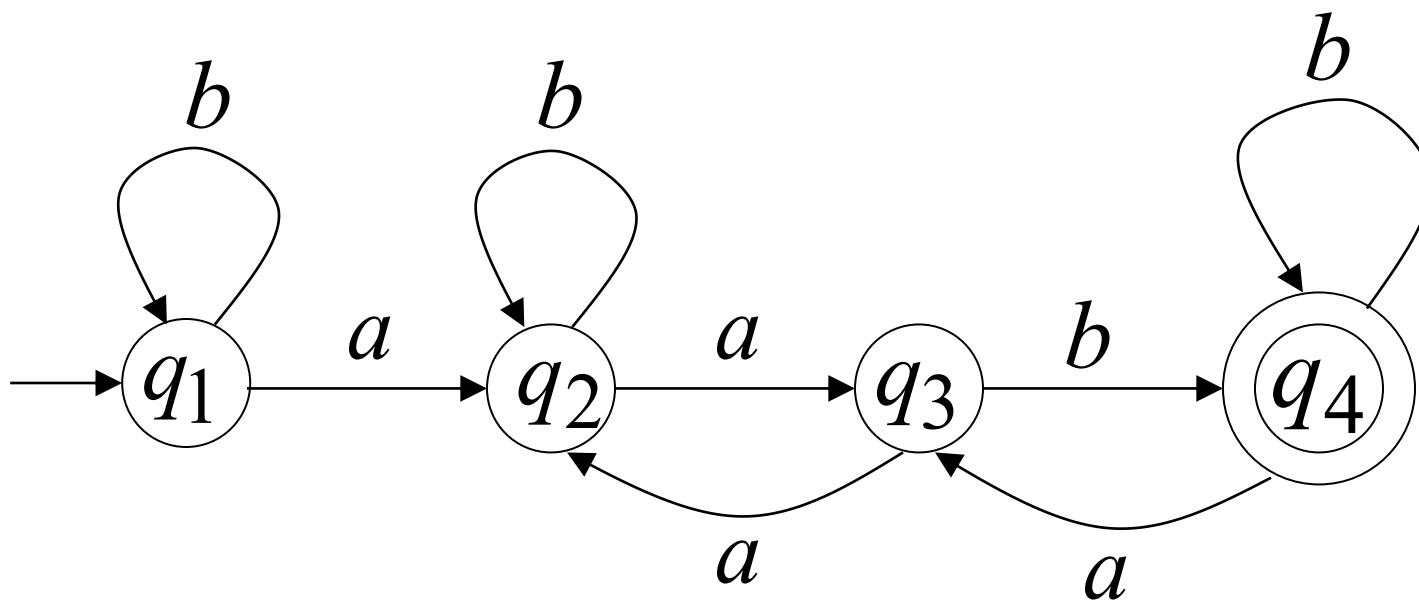
$abbbabbabb...$



If string w has length $|w| \geq 4$:

Then the transitions of string w
are more than the states of the DFA

Thus, a state must be repeated

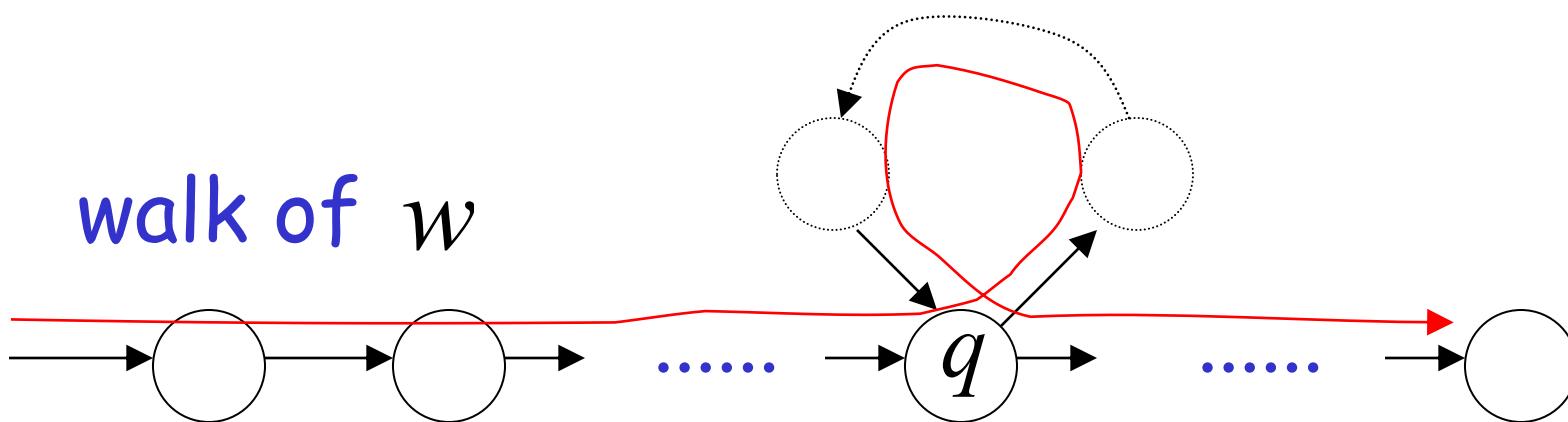


In general, for any DFA:

String w has length \geq number of states



A state q must be repeated in the walk of w



Repeated state

In other words for a string w :

$a \rightarrow$

transitions are pigeons

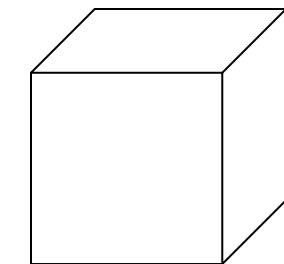
ນນກົງນວ



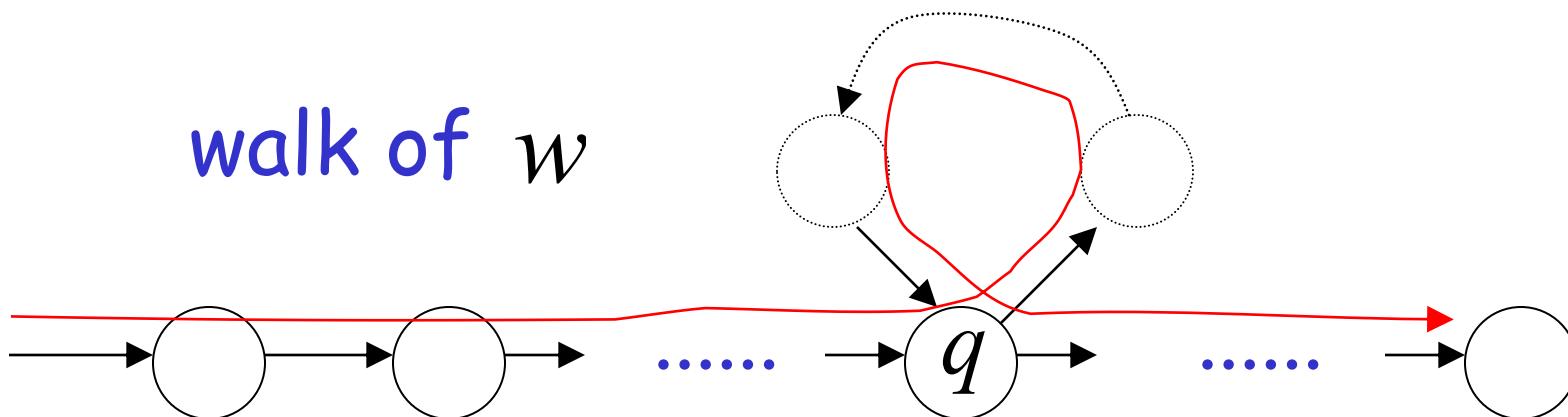
q

states are pigeonholes

ຖີ່



walk of w



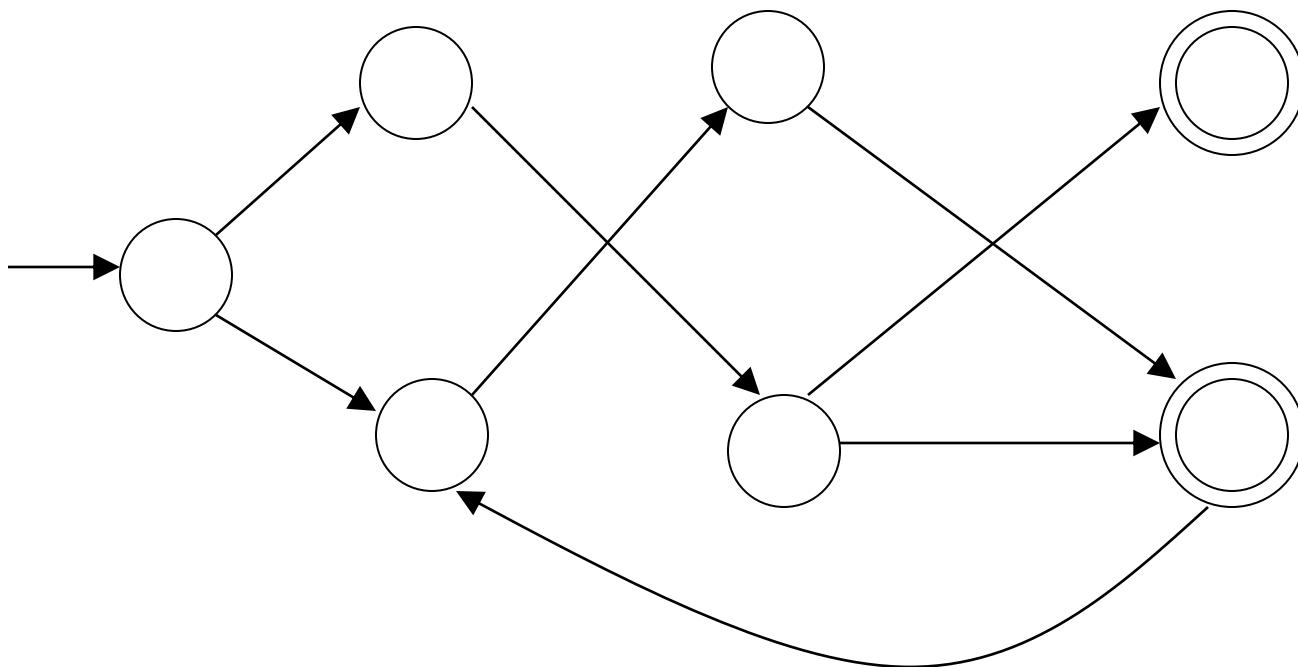
Repeated state

The Pumping Lemma

long string
repeat

Take an **infinite** regular language L

There exists a DFA that accepts L



$m =$
จำนวน states
ของ DFA ที่จะสร้าง
 $m \geq L$

Take string w with $w \in L$

from initial state \rightarrow final state

There is a walk with label w :



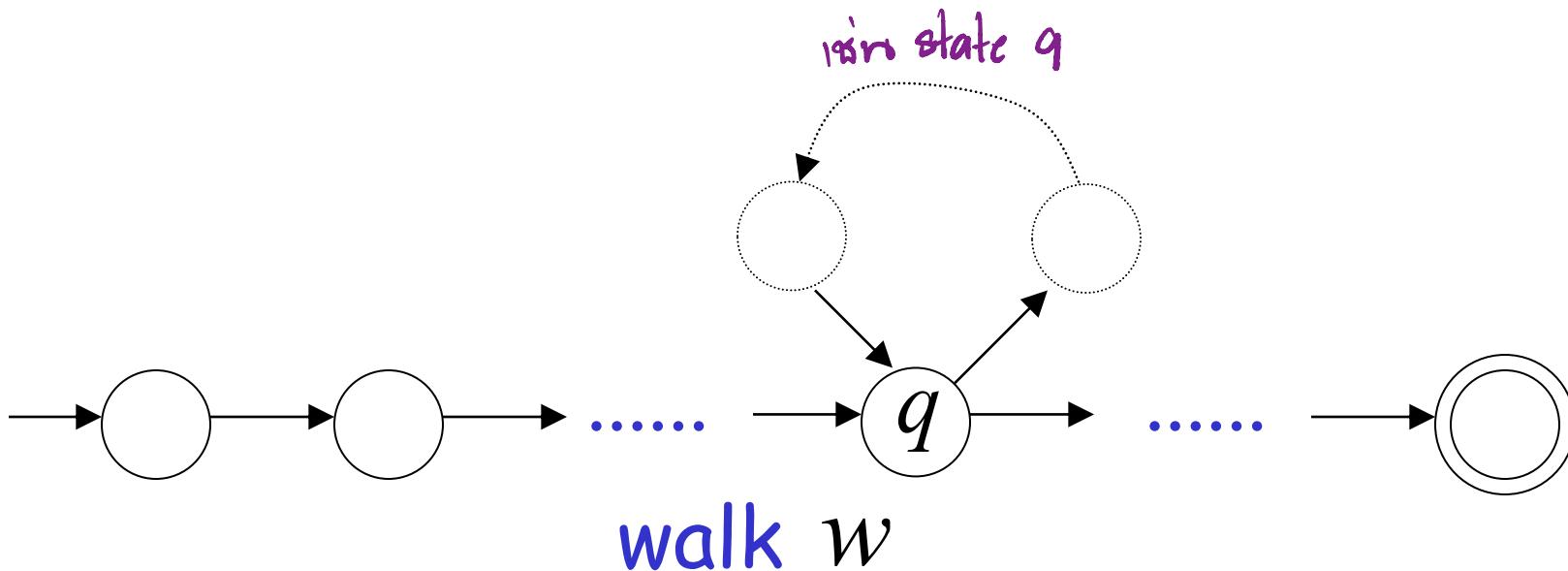
walk w

If string w has length $|w| \geq \underline{m}$ (number of states of DFA)

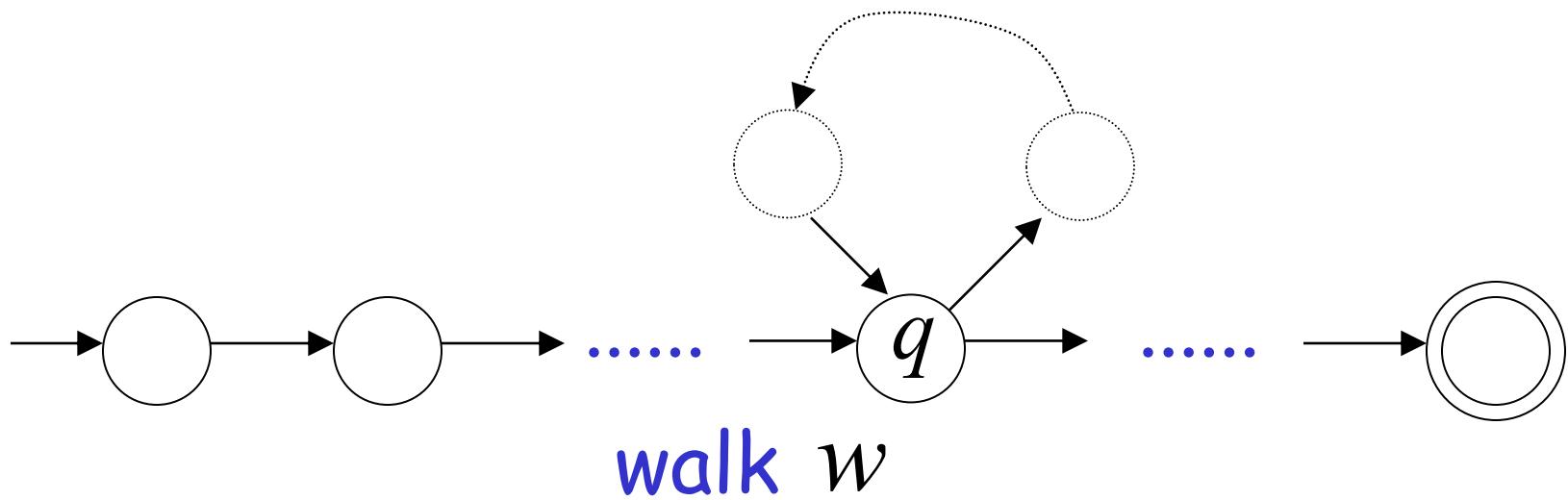
then, from the pigeonhole principle:

ນິກາຫອີ

a state is repeated in the walk w



Let q be the first state repeated in the walk of w



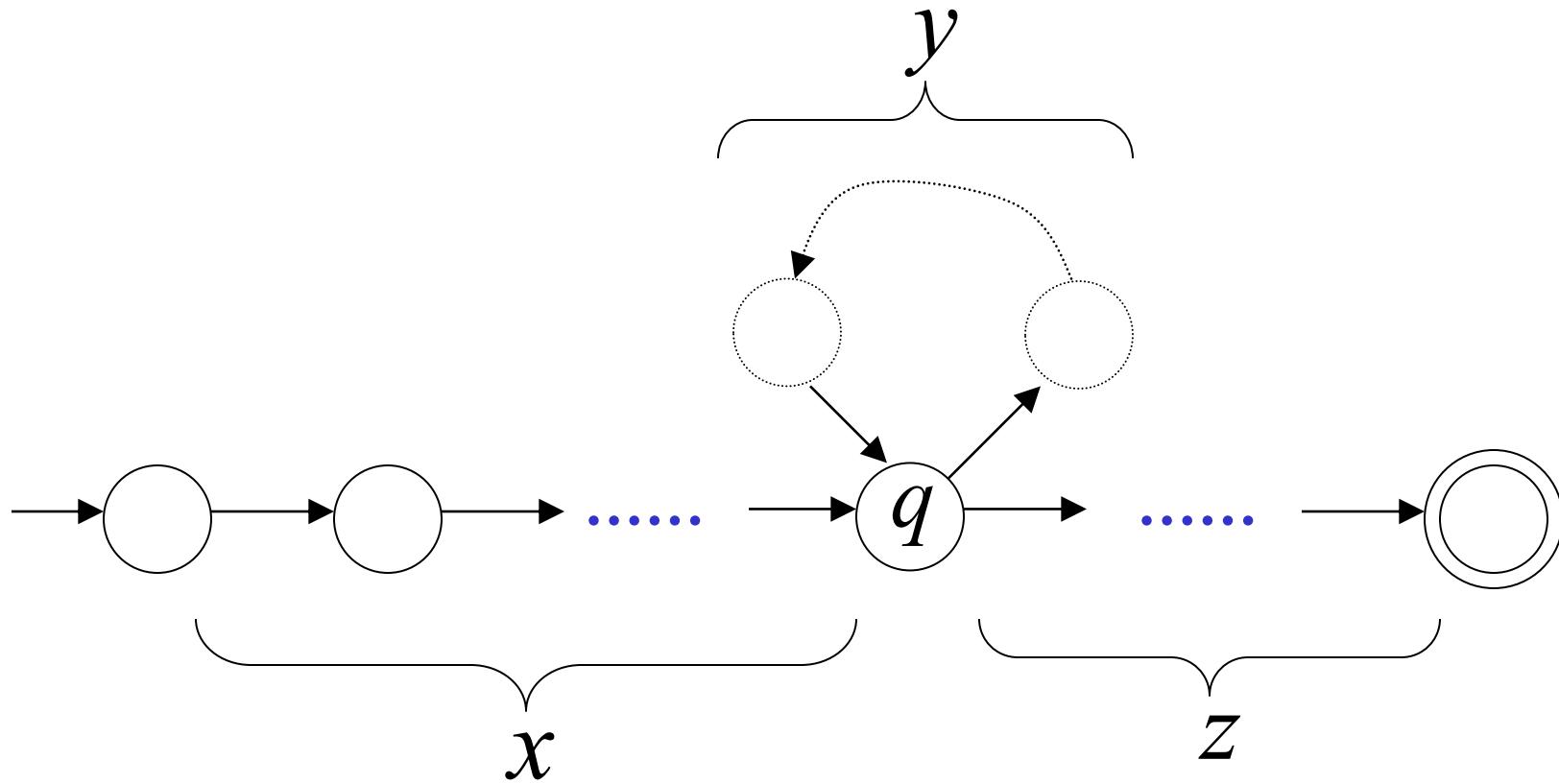
ກົດ

str w ແພັດໜຸດວາງ

Write $w = x \ y \ z$



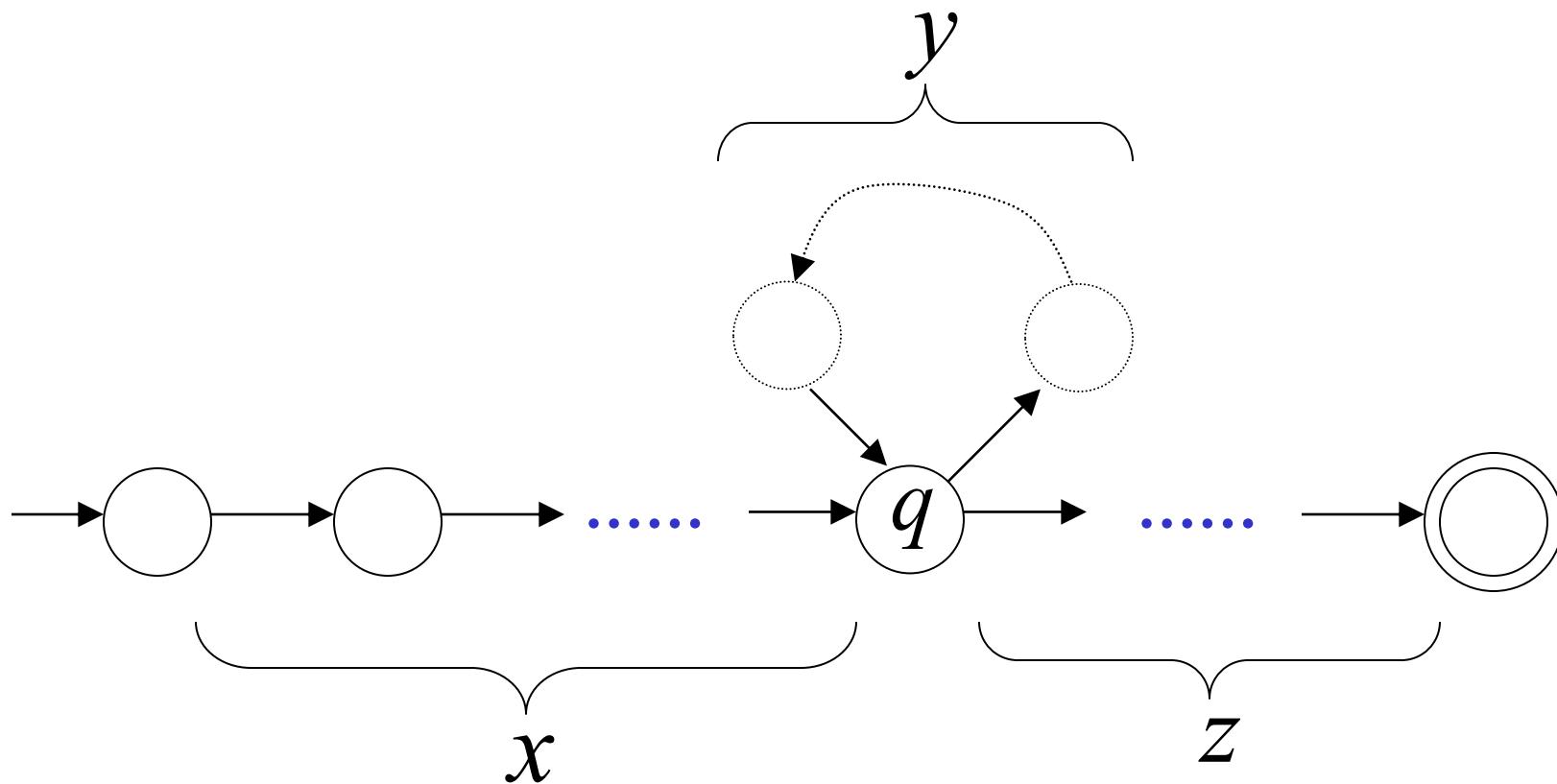
ສະເໜອງ str ກົດກຳນົດ



Observations: ① length $|x y| \leq m$ number
 of states
 of DFA
 state ที่่นมา q₀
 DFA

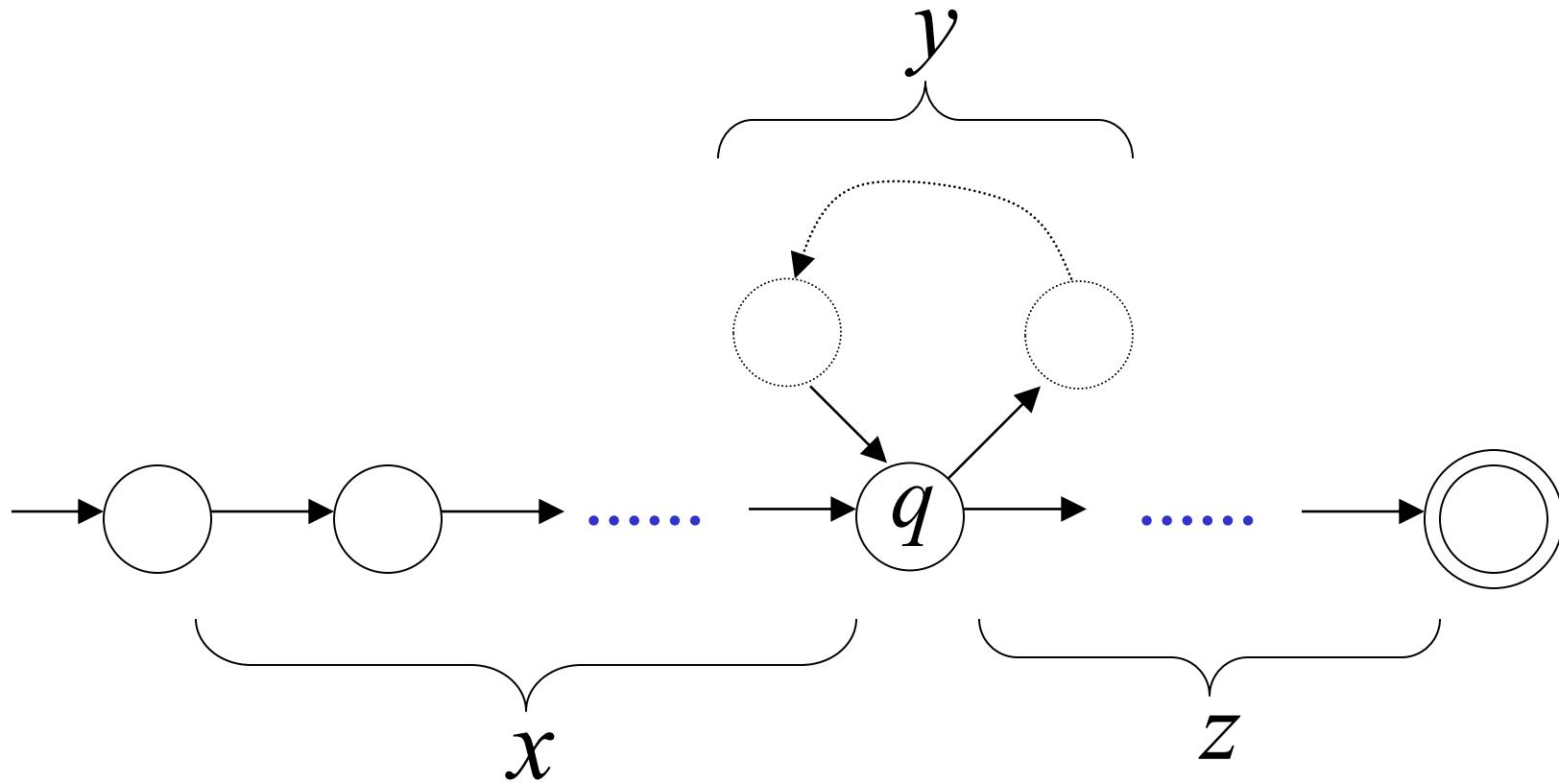
ຈຳເວົ້າກິງ

② length $|y| \geq 1$



Observation:

The string $x z$ ສຶກສານ
is accepted ເພື່ອ repeat y ຜູ້



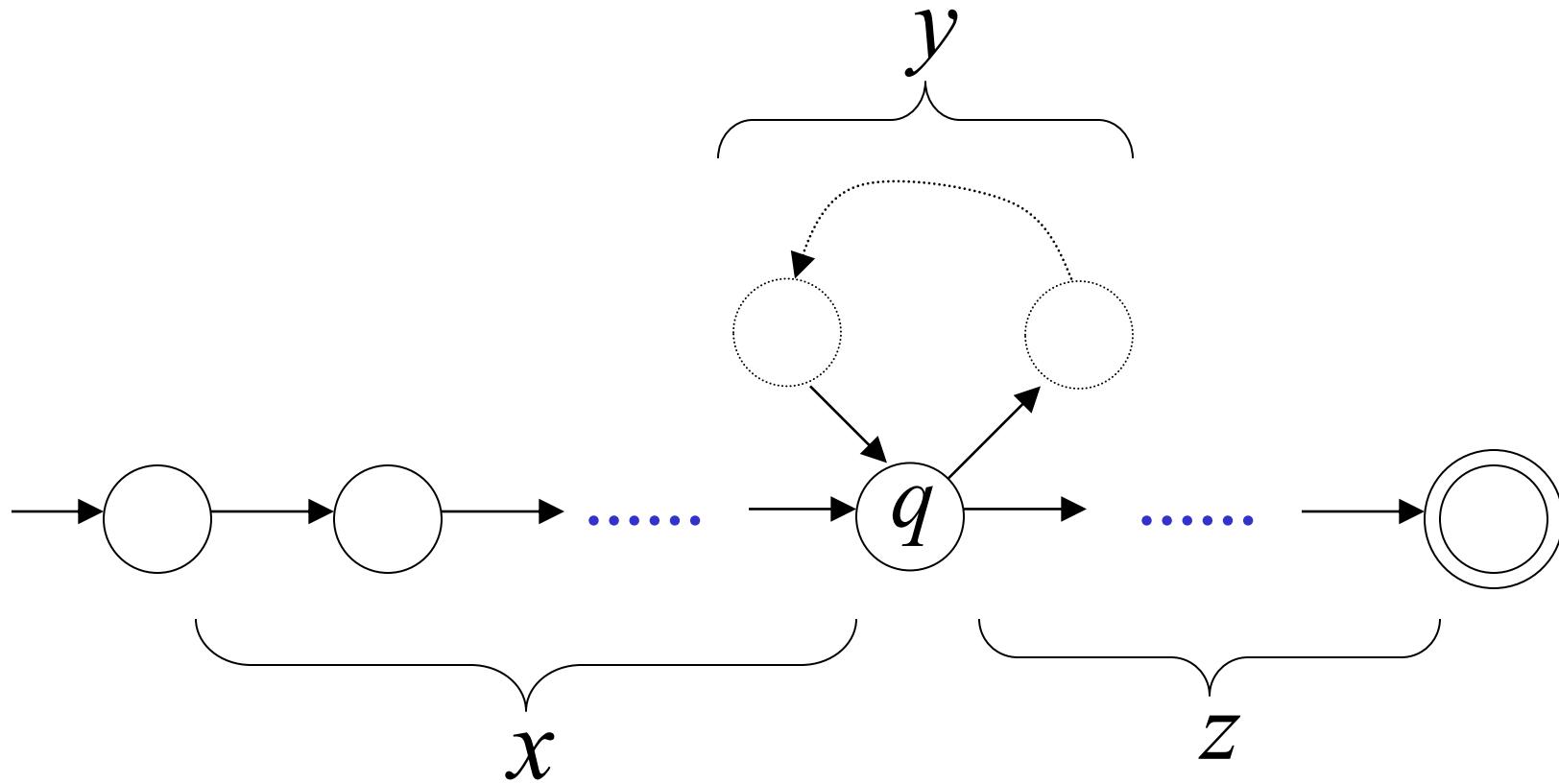
Observation:

The string $x y y z$

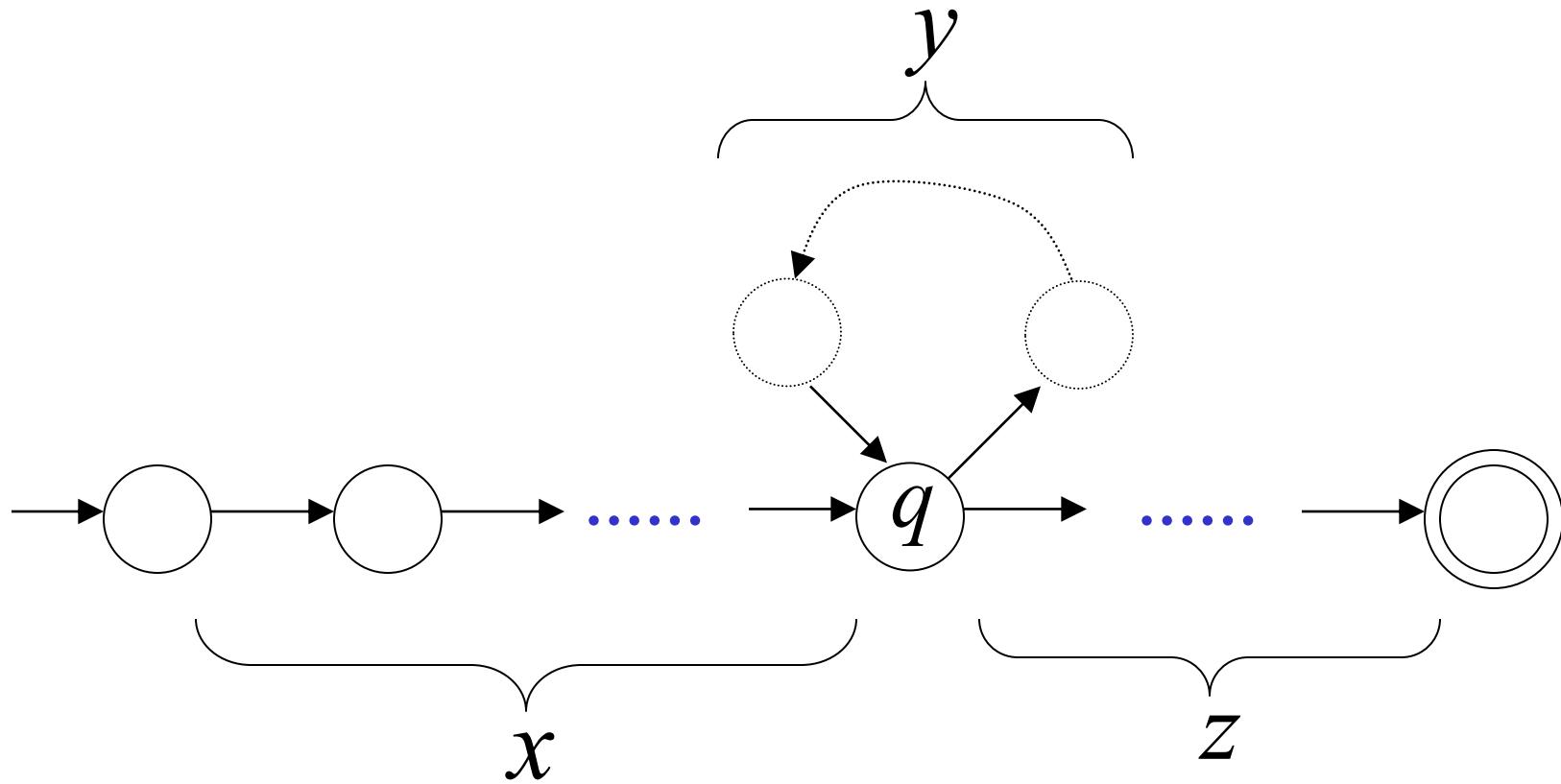
is accepted

$\overline{L}_{rp. 2 \text{ alg}}$

$x y z$
↳ repeat y n^y times

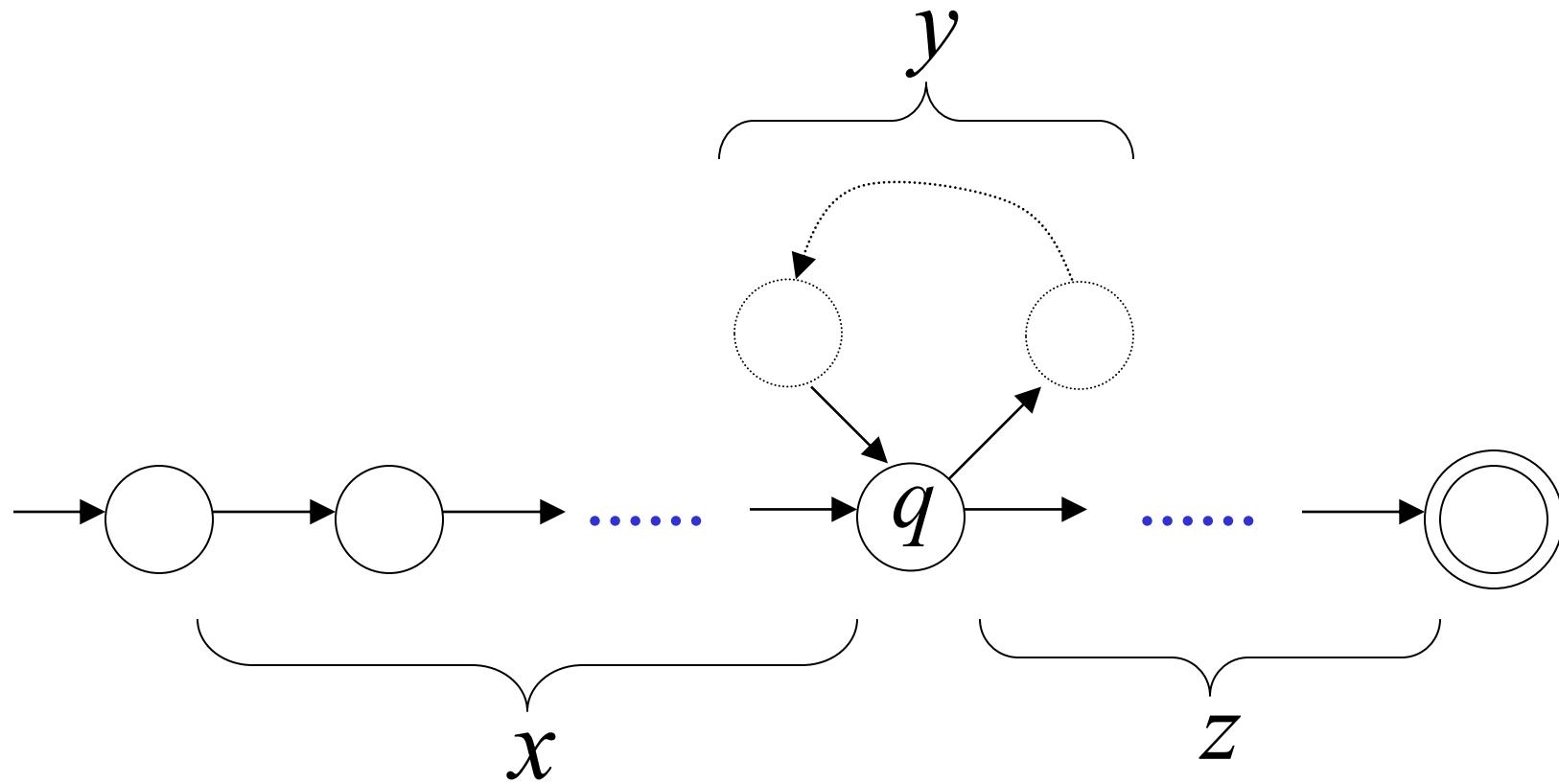


Observation: The string $x y y y z$ is accepted



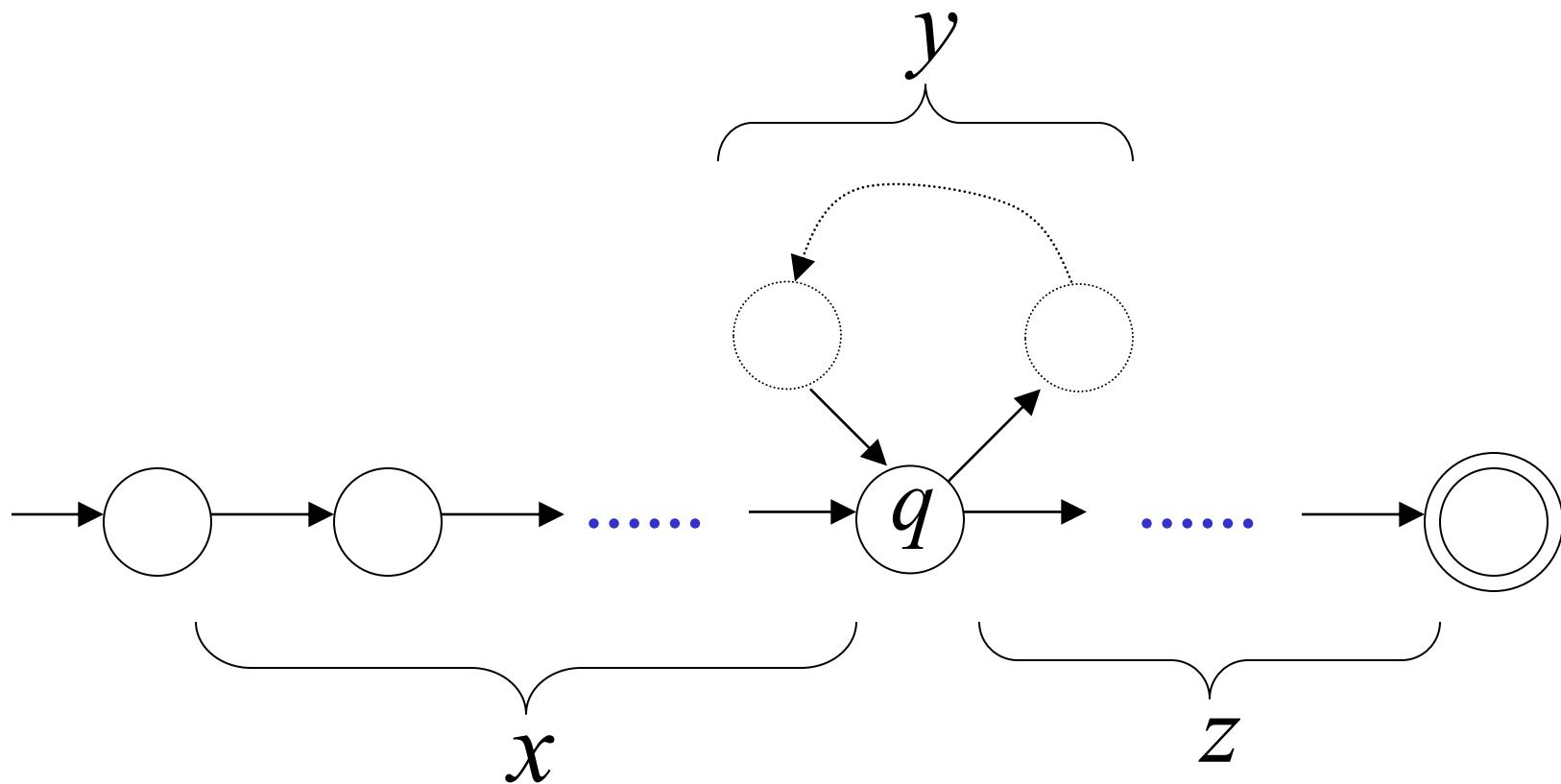
In General:

The string $x y^i z$ is accepted $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

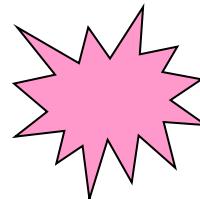


In General: $x \underbrace{y^i}_{\text{မျှခြား: plum ကိစ္စကိစ္စ}} z \in L$ $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

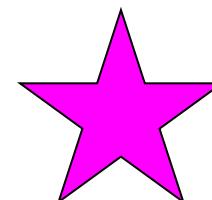
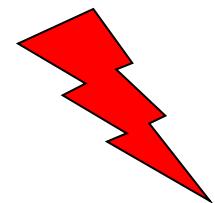
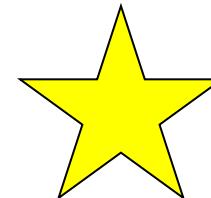
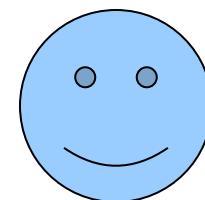
Language accepted by the DFA



In other words, we described:



The Pumping Lemma !!!



ទំនាក់ទំនង Contradiction ← The Pumping Lemma: រាយការណ៍ L \neq reg
prove

ក្នុងការ L = reg

- Given a infinite regular language L

- there exists an integer m ចិត្តនៃ state នៃ DFA នៃ L

(we)

និង str w កើតូចិត្តនៃ L

នៅថ្ងៃដែលចិត្តកំពុង

- for any string $w \in L$ with length $|w| \geq m$

(opponent) ជីវាទាមីន

គាលការ PH pri.

- we can write $w = xyz$

ទាមយក $x y z$ រាយការ

- with $|xy| \leq m$ and $|y| \geq 1$

នៅពេលនេះ $xy^iz \notin L$ ដោយ斯ារៈ L isn't reg.

- such that: $\underline{xy^i z \in L} \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Applications of the Pumping Lemma

Theorem: The language $L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$
is not regular

Proof: Use the Pumping Lemma

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

(ຕາງໆ) ສົມຜົດ

Assume for contradiction
that L is a regular language

ກ່ອນ ກິສົງເກີຍໃນ ປຸມ “ເນັ້ນໃຈກ່ອນຫຼຳ ສົບທຳ DFA ມີໂຕກົມ”
NFA

Since L is infinite

we can apply the Pumping Lemma

ກັບເຄື: No reg ໄດ້ກຳນົດ
ຫຼັງຕັ້ງພໍໃຈວວ L ≠ reg

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

Let m be the integer in the Pumping Lemma

Pick a string w such that: $w \in L$

$xy^iz \notin L$ pum เล็ง "ຕົ້ນຈິນຢູ່ໃນ L "
- ກ້າວຢູ່ໃນ $L = \text{ສຸກມາຈິດ}$
length $|w| \geq m$
 $n=m$ ເພື່ອໃນສອດ ກັບ m

We pick $w = a^m b^m$

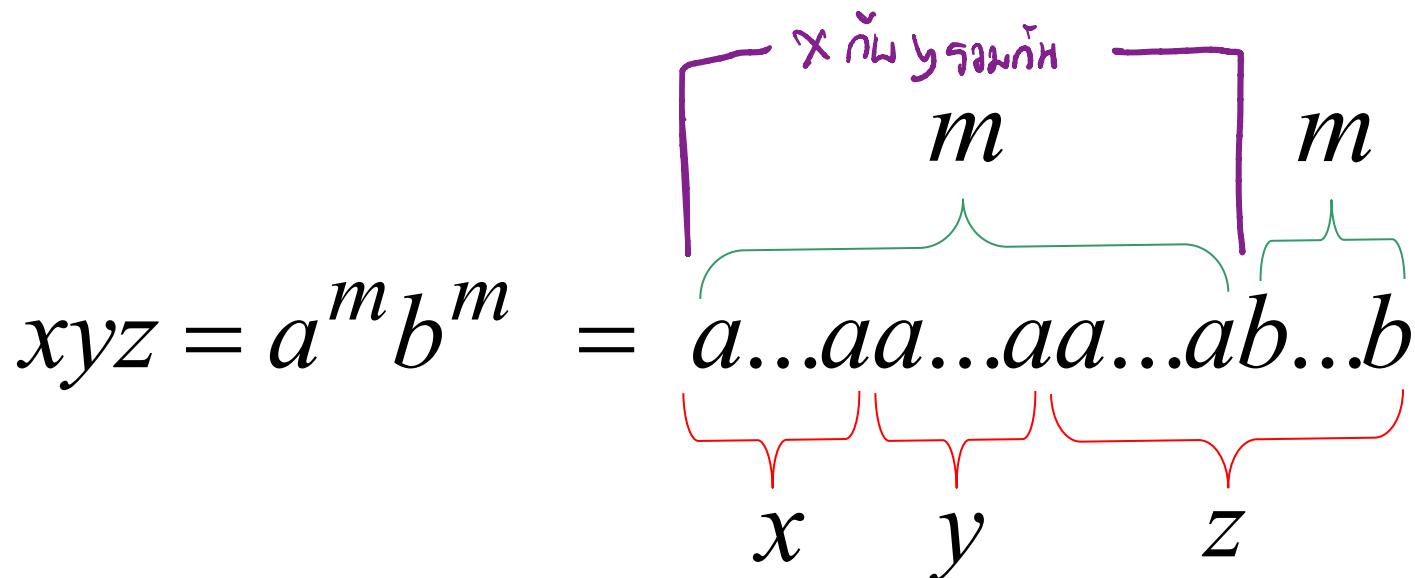
Write: $a^m b^m = x y z$

Opponent

எல்லாம் = 0
பும் யீடி யோவை

From the Pumping Lemma

it must be that length $|x y| \leq m$, $|y| \geq 1$



Thus: $y = a^k$, $k \geq 1$

$$x \ y \ z = a^m b^m \quad y = a^k, \quad k \geq 1$$

We

From the Pumping Lemma: $x \ y^i \ z \in L$

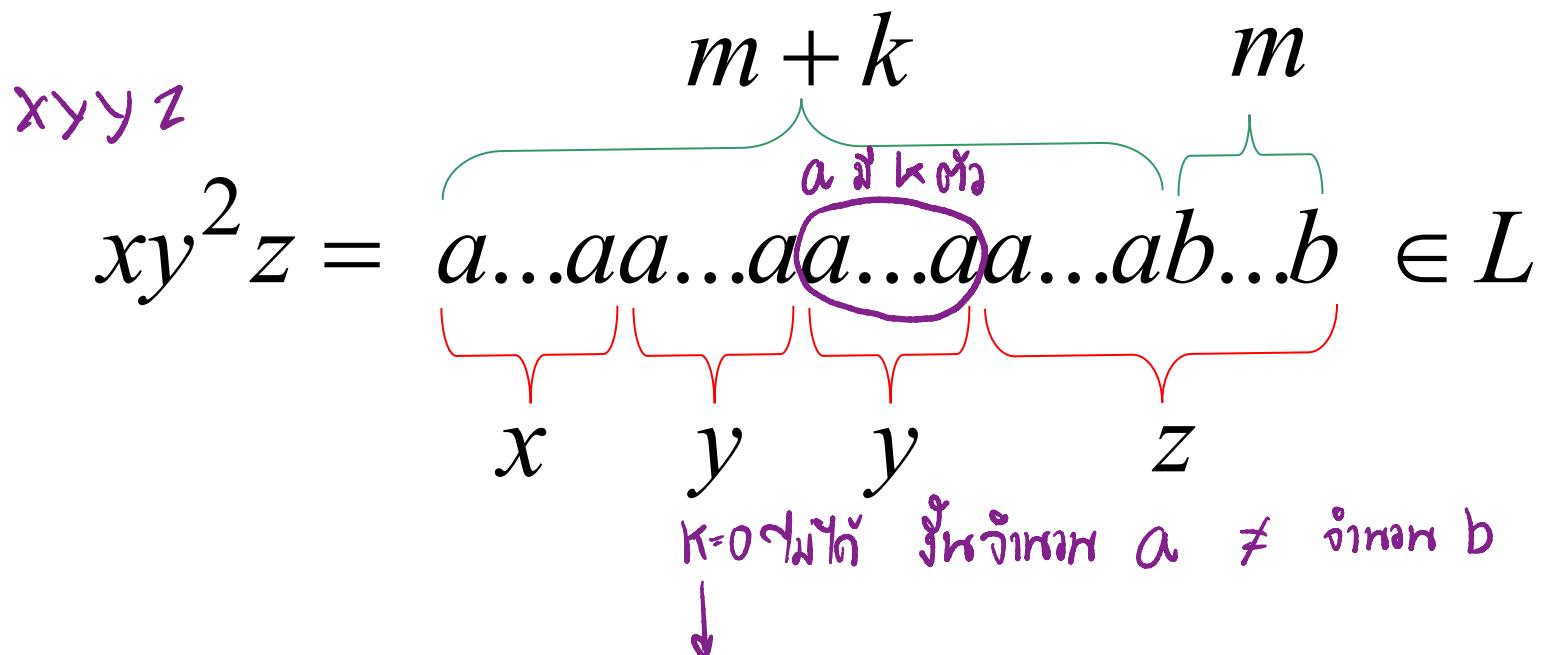
$$i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Thus: $x \ y^2 \ z \in L$

$$x y z = a^m b^m$$

$y = a^k$, $k \geq 1$

From the Pumping Lemma: $x y^2 z \in L$



Thus: $a^{m+k} b^m \in L$

$$a^{m+k}b^m \in L \quad k \geq 1$$

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



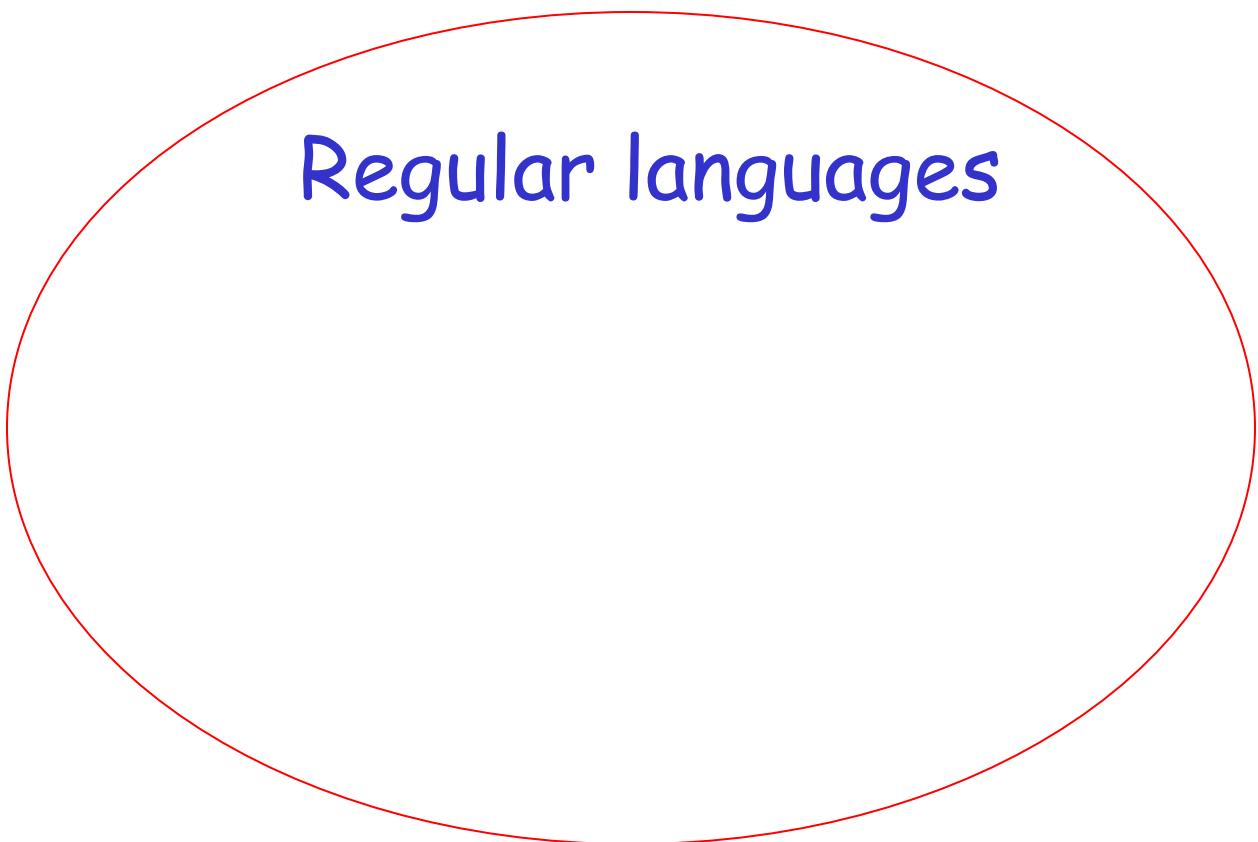
$$a^{m+k}b^m \notin L$$

CONTRADICTION!!!

Therefore: Our assumption that L
is a regular language is not true

Conclusion: L is not a regular language

Non-regular languages $\{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$



Regular languages