# Regular Expressions

### **Syntax**

REs include

- each  $\sigma \in \Sigma$
- 6
- Ø

If R and S are REs then so are

$$\bullet$$
 (R·S)

$$\bullet$$
 (R\*)

#### **Semantics**

$$\bullet \ \llbracket \sigma \rrbracket = \{\sigma\}$$

$$\bullet \ \ \llbracket \epsilon \rrbracket = \{ \epsilon \}$$

$$\bullet \ \ \overline{\llbracket\varnothing\rrbracket} = \{\}$$

$$\bullet \ [\![(R \cdot S)]\!] = [\![R]\!] \cdot [\![S]\!]$$

(Kleene star) • 
$$\llbracket (R^*) \rrbracket = \llbracket R \rrbracket^*$$

# Generalized Regular Expressions

### Syntax

### GREs include

- each  $\sigma \in \Sigma$
- 6
- Ø

#### If R and S are GREs then so are

• 
$$(R \cdot S)$$
 (concatenation)

- (R+S)
- $\bullet$  (R\*)
- (R&S)
- $\bullet$   $(\overline{\mathbf{R}})$ (complement)

### **Semantics**

$$\bullet \ \llbracket \sigma \rrbracket = \{\sigma\}$$

$$\bullet \quad \llbracket \epsilon \rrbracket = \{ \epsilon \}$$

$$\bullet \ \llbracket\varnothing\rrbracket = \{\}$$

$$\bullet \ \left[ (R \cdot S) \right] = \left[ R \right] \cdot \left[ S \right]$$

$$(concatenation) \qquad \bullet \quad [(R \cdot S)] = [R] \cdot [S]$$

$$(union) \qquad \bullet \quad [(R+S)] = [R] \cup [S]$$

(Kleene star) • 
$$\llbracket (R^*) \rrbracket = \llbracket R \rrbracket^*$$

$$(intersection) \qquad \bullet \quad \llbracket (R\&S) \rrbracket = \llbracket R \rrbracket \cap \llbracket S \rrbracket$$

$$\bullet \quad \overline{[R]} = \Sigma^* - \overline{[R]}$$

# Generalized Regular Expressions

### Syntax

#### **Semantics**

GREs include

- each  $\sigma \in \Sigma$
- 6
- Ø

$$\bullet \ \llbracket \sigma \rrbracket = \{\sigma\}$$

$$\bullet \quad \llbracket \epsilon \rrbracket = \{ \epsilon \}$$

$$\bullet \quad \llbracket \varnothing \rrbracket = \{\}$$

If R and S are GREs then so are

- (R·S)
- (R+S)
- $\bullet$  (R\*)
- (R&S)
- $\bullet$   $(\overline{\mathbf{R}})$ (complement)

- $\bullet \| (R \cdot S) \| = \| R \| \cdot \| S \|$
- $(concatenation) \qquad \bullet \quad [(R \cdot S)] = [R] \cdot [S]$   $(union) \qquad \bullet \quad [(R+S)] = [R] \cup [S]$ 
  - (Kleene star)  $[(R^*)] = [R]^*$
  - $(intersection) \qquad \bullet \quad \overline{[(R\&S)]} = \overline{[R]} \cap \overline{[S]}$ 
    - $\bullet \quad \overline{[R]} = \Sigma^* \overline{[R]}$

Adding intersection and complement does not increase power of REs!

# Cat-Union Expressions

### **Syntax**

#### CUEs include

- each  $\sigma \in \Sigma$
- 6
- Ø

#### If R and S are CUEs then so are

- $\bullet$  (R·S)
- (R+S)
- $\bullet$  (R\*)
- $\bullet$   $(\overline{\mathbf{R}})$

# **Semantics**

- $\bullet \ \|\sigma\| = \{\sigma\}$
- $\bullet \ \llbracket \epsilon \rrbracket = \{ \epsilon \}$
- $\bullet \quad \llbracket \varnothing \rrbracket = \{\}$

$$\bullet \ [(R \cdot S)] = [R] \cdot [S]$$

$$(union) \qquad \bullet \quad \llbracket (R+S) \rrbracket = \llbracket R \rrbracket \cup \llbracket S \rrbracket$$

$$(Kleene \ star) \qquad \bullet \ \llbracket (R^*) \rrbracket = \llbracket R \rrbracket^*$$

• 
$$(R\&S)$$
  $(intersection)$  •  $[(R\&S)] = [R] \cap [S]$ 

$$\bullet \quad \overline{|R|} = \Sigma^* - \overline{|R|}$$

(concatenation)

(complement)

# Cat-Union Expressions

### Syntax

#### **Semantics**

CUEs include

- each  $\sigma \in \Sigma$
- 6
- Ø

$$\bullet \ \llbracket \sigma \rrbracket = \{\sigma\}$$

$$\bullet \quad \llbracket \epsilon \rrbracket = \{ \epsilon \}$$

 $\bullet \quad \llbracket \varnothing \rrbracket = \{\}$ 

If R and S are CUEs then so are

• (R·S)

(concatenation)

• (R+S)

• (R)

(complement)

- $\|(R \cdot S)\| = \|R\| \cdot \|S\|$
- $(union) \qquad \bullet \quad \llbracket (R+S) \rrbracket = \llbracket R \rrbracket \cup \llbracket S \rrbracket$
- (R&S) (intersection) •  $[(R\&S)] = [R] \cap [S]$ 
  - $\bullet \quad \overline{\mathbb{R}} = \Sigma^* \mathbb{R}$

**Theorem:**  $\llbracket \text{CUE} \rrbracket = \{ L \subseteq \Sigma^* \mid |L| \text{ is finite} \} \subsetneq \llbracket \text{RE} \rrbracket = \llbracket \text{GRE} \rrbracket$ 

# Star-Free Regular Expressions

# **Syntax**

#### SFEs include

- each  $\sigma \in \Sigma$
- 6
- Ø

#### If R and S are SFEs then so are

• 
$$(R \cdot S)$$
 (concatenation)

- (R+S)
- (Kleene star)  $\llbracket (R^*) \rrbracket = \llbracket \overline{R} \rrbracket^*$  $\bullet$  (R\*)
- (R&S)
- $\bullet$   $(\overline{\mathbf{R}})$ (complement)

### **Semantics**

$$\bullet \ \llbracket \sigma \rrbracket = \{\sigma\}$$

$$\bullet \quad \llbracket \epsilon \rrbracket = \{ \epsilon \}$$

$$\bullet \ \llbracket\varnothing\rrbracket = \{\}$$

$$\bullet \ [(R \cdot S)] = [R] \cdot [S]$$

$$(union) \qquad \bullet \quad \llbracket (R+S) \rrbracket = \llbracket R \rrbracket \cup \llbracket S \rrbracket$$

$$\bullet \ \left[ \left( R^* \right) \right] = \left[ R \right]^*$$

$$(intersection) \qquad \bullet \quad \overline{[(R\&S)]} = \overline{[R]} \cap \overline{[S]}$$

$$\bullet \ \llbracket \overline{\mathbf{R}} \rrbracket = \Sigma^* - \llbracket \mathbf{R} \rrbracket$$

# Star-Free Regular Expressions

### Syntax

#### **Semantics**

SFEs include

- each  $\sigma \in \Sigma$
- *E*
- Ø

 $\bullet \|\sigma\| = \{\sigma\}$ 

 $\bullet \quad \llbracket \epsilon \rrbracket = \{ \epsilon \}$ 

 $\bullet \quad \llbracket \varnothing \rrbracket = \{\}$ 

If R and S are SFEs then so are

$$\bullet$$
 (R·S)

 $\bullet$  (R\*)

• (R&S)

 $\bullet$   $(\overline{\mathbf{R}})$ 

(complement)

(concatenation) •  $\|(\mathbf{R}\cdot\mathbf{S})\| = \|\mathbf{R}\|\cdot\|\mathbf{S}\|$ 

 $(Kleene \ star) \qquad \bullet \ \llbracket (R^*) \rrbracket = \llbracket R \rrbracket^*$ 

(intersection) •  $\llbracket (R\&S) \rrbracket = \llbracket R \rrbracket \cap \llbracket S \rrbracket$ 

 $\bullet \quad \overline{\mathbb{R}} = \Sigma^* - \overline{\mathbb{R}}$ 

Theorem:  $[SFE] \subseteq [RE] = [GRE]$ 

# **Expression Summary**

# Finite Languages

concatenation union

# Star-Free Languages

concatenation union

 $\mathbf{complement}$ 

(intersection)

# Regular Languages

concatenation union

Kleene star

(complement) (intersection)

Expressivity ———