COL352: Assignment 2

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1 Question 1

We say that a context-free grammar G is self-referential if for some non-terminal symbol X we have $X \rightarrow^* \alpha X \beta$, where $\alpha, \beta \neq \varepsilon$. Show that a CFG that is not self-referential is regular.

2 Question 2

Prove that the class of context-free languages is closed under intersection with regular languages. That is, prove that if L_1 is a context-free language and L_2 is a regular language, then $L_1 \cap L_2$ is a context-free language. Do this by starting with a DFA

Let us suppose there is a CFL L and a regular langauage R. The pushdown automata that accepts L be P=$(S_1, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta_1, s_1, F_1)$ and the DFA accepting R be D=$(S_2, \Sigma, \delta_2, s_2, F_2)$. Now we have to show that the language $L \cap R$ is CFL. To show this it is enough to provide a PDA that accepts it. So we will construct such a PDA to prove that $L \cap R$ is CFL.
To Prove: $L \cap R$ is CFL.
Proof: We will the above hypothesis by construction. The main idea behind the construction of the PDA is that we will run both the original PDA P for L and the DFA D in parallel on the input string and will only accept when the we reach an accepting state both in P and D. The construction of the PDA is described below:
Construction: Let the PDA which accepts $L \cap R$ be M=$(S, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, (s_1, s_2), F)$. Here S is $S_1 * S_2$ and F is $F_1 * F_2$. The transition function δ is described as follow:
For all the transitions $((p_1, a, \alpha), (p_2, \beta)) \in \delta_1$ and $(q_1, a, q_2) \in \delta_2$ add the transition $(((p_1, q_1), a, \alpha), ((p_2, q_2), \beta))$ in δ.
Also, for all the transitions $((p_1, \epsilon, \alpha), (p_2, \beta)) \in \delta_1$ and $\forall q \in S_2$ add the transition $(((p_1, q), a, \alpha), ((p_2, q), \beta))$ in δ.
Here $p_1, p_2 \in S_1$ $q_1, q_2 \in S_2$ $a \in \Sigma$ $\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma$
The accepting condition is that the final state reached after reading the input must belong to F.
Now our claim is that PDA M exactly recognises every string that is in $L \cap R$.
Claim: The PDA M constructed above exactly recognises strings in $L \cap R$.
Proof: We will have to show two things first that every string in $L \cap R$ is accepted by M. Lets prove this. Choose any string w$\in L \cap R$. Then its run on the DFA D would be something like $s_2, q1......q_k$ where $q_k \in F_2$, also w would take the PDA M from start configuration(s_1) to an accepting configuration$(q_{k'})$ in some steps. By the way we have constructed the PDA M the computions of M and D will happen in parallel. So (s1,s2) is the start configuration of the PDA. First state in the tuple denotes the state that would have been in the PDA P and second state denotes the state that would have been in the DFA D after reading input upto some point. So when the PDA gets to wun on w. It would take M from from (s1,s2) to $(q_k, q_{k'})$. Now this is an accepting configuration in M by the way we defined F$(F_1 * F_2)$. So all the string w$\in L \cap R$ are accepted by M.
Also we have to prove that all the strings say w that are accepted by M should also be present in $L \cap R$. We will accept w if it takes PDA M from (s_1, s_2) to (q_1, q_2) , $q_1 \in F_1$ and $q_2 \in F_2$. Also we have showed that M is parallely running P and D where first state in the tuple means the state reached in P and second

state means the state reached in D after reading the input uptill that point. So after reading w if the M is in state (q_1, q_2), it would mean that after reading w P would have been in q_1 and D would be in q_2. $q_1 \in F_1$, so $w \in L$ also $q_2 \in F_2$ so $w \in R$ which implies $w \in L \cap R$.

Thus we have successfully constructed a PDA M which accepts $L \cap M$. Thus CFL's are closed under intersection with regular languages. Hence proved.

3 Question 3

Given two languages L, L', denote by

$$L||L' := \{x_1y_1x_2y_2\dots x_ny_n \mid x_1x_2\dots x_n \in L, y_1y_2\dots y_n \in L'\}$$

Show that if L is a CFL and L' is regular, then $L||L'$ is a CFL by constructing a PDA for $L||L'$. Is $L||L'$ a CFL if both L and L' are CFLs? Justify your answer.

4 Question 4

For $A \subseteq \Sigma^*$, define $cycle(A) = \{yx \mid xy \in A\}$ For example if $A = \{aaabc\}$, then $cycle(A) = \{aaabc, aabca, abcaa, bcaaa, caaab\}$ Show that if A is a CFL then so is $cycle(A)$

Let us suppose that we do have a CFG M=(V,T,P,S) for the langauge A in chomsky normal form. We know for a fact that since A is CFL it will have a CSG. Now to prove that cycle(A) is also a CFL. So we will construct a CFG for cycle(A) that would show that cycle(A) is CFL.
To Prove: Cycle(A) is CFL.
Proof Idea: Let us consider any string w in language A of the form x_1x_2. Lets look at the parse tree of w. If we turn the parse tree upside down from the leftmost non terminal leaf from where x_2 starts then we will get the parse tree for x_2x_1 , which is exactly what we are after. So through the construction described below we try to achieve this affect.
Construction: Let us consider the new grammar $M^{'} = (V^{'}, T, P^{'}, S_0)$ to accept cycle(A). Now here, $V^{'} = V \cup \{Z^{'} for\ Z \in V\} \cup \{S_0\}$
P is defined as follow:

- All the rules in P
- $S_0 \rightarrow S$
- $S^{'} \rightarrow \epsilon$
- if P contained $Z \rightarrow a$ add $S_0 \rightarrow aZ^{'}$
- if P has $Z \rightarrow XY$ add $Y^{'} \rightarrow Z^{'}X$ and $X^{'} \rightarrow YX^{'}$

Now we have constructed the grammar $M^{'}$. Whats left is to show that L(M') is exactly cycle(A).
Claim: L($M^{'}$) is same as cycle(A).
Proof:

5 Question 5

Let

$$A = \{wtw^R \mid w, t, \in \{0,1\}^* \ \ \textbf{and} \ \ |w| = |t|\}$$

Show that A is not a CFL.

We will prove that A is not CFL by contrapositive of pumping lemma. i.e. we need to show the following:-
$\forall p \geq 0$
$\exists s \in A : |s| \geq p$
$\forall uvxyz = s : |vy| > 0, |vxy| \leq p$
$\exists i : uv^i xy^i z \notin A$

Let $s = 0^n 1^{\frac{n}{2}} 0^{\frac{n}{2}} 0^n$ $(w = w^R = 0^n, t = 1^{\frac{n}{2}} 0^{\frac{n}{2}}, n =$ any even number more than p)
Now, lets divide s in 3 parts = wab, where a = $1^{\frac{n}{2}}$ and b = $0^{\frac{n}{2}} 0^n$
Considering all partitions of s = uvxyz such that $|vy| > 0, |vxy| \leq p \leq n$

1. **Case 1:** $vxy \subseteq w$
   Considering $s' = uxz$ i.e. i = 0
   For s' to be in A, its should be divided into 3 halves = w't'd' of equal length such that first and third are reverse.
   Since, we have removed characters from w only, w' will have all the characters of w left after removal of v,y and also some 1's from t for it to have same length as other subparts of equal length (see fig).
   Hence, $1 \in w'$, but $d' \subset w^R = 0^n \Rightarrow 1 \notin d' \Rightarrow d' \neq w'^R$
   Hence, $s' \notin A$

2. **Case 2:** $vxy \subseteq b$
   Considering $s' = uv^2xy^2z$ i.e. i = 2
   Let, $|s| = l, |s'| = l', l' < l$
   $|w| = \frac{l}{3} < \frac{l'}{3}$
   $\Rightarrow w \subset w' \Rightarrow w'$ will overflow towards t $\Rightarrow 1 \in w'$
   But, $d' \subset w^R$ (after pumping) that only has 0 (see fig)
   $\Rightarrow d' \neq w'^R$
   Hence, $s' \notin A$

3. **Case 3:** $vxy \bigcap a \neq \phi$

   (a) $w \bigcup vxy = \phi$
   Considering $s' = uv^2xy^2z$ i.e. i = 2
   This case is similar to case 2, as length of string is increased but w remains unchanged, hence w'[1:n] = w = 0^n and w'[n+1] = 1. But

$(n+1)^{th}$ of d' from last = last bit of t = 0. $=> d' \neq w'^R$
Hence, $s' \notin A$

(b) $w \bigcup vxy \neq \phi$
Considering $s' = uxz$ i.e. i = 0
This case is similar to case 1, as length of string is decreased (all from w). Hence, $1 \in w'$, but $1 \notin d'$ (from case 1) $=> d' \neq w'^R$
Hence, $s' \notin A$

Hence A is not CFL.

6 Question 6

Prove the following stronger version of pumping lemma for CFLs: If A is a CFL, then there is a number k where if s is any string in A of length at least k then s may be divided into five pieces $s = uvxyz$, satisfying the conditions:

1. **for each** $i \geq 0$, $uv^ixy^iz \in A$
2. $v \neq \varepsilon$, **and** $y \neq \varepsilon$, **and**
3. $|vxy| \leq k$.

7 Question 7

Give an example of a language that is not a CFL but nevertheless acts like a CFL in the pumping lemma for CFL (Recall we saw such an example in class while studying pumping lemma for regular languages).

Consider the following languages:-

1. $L_1 = ab^nc^nd^n$
   Claim: L_1 is not CFL
   Proof: Suppose L_1 is CFL, consider the language $L' = L_1 \bigcap b^*c^*d^* = b^nc^nd^n$
   Then, L' would also be regular since it is intersection of a CFL and a regular language (proved in ques 2 that intersection of regular langauage and CFL is CFL). But it is proved in class that L' is not a CFL. Hence by contradiction L_1 is not CFL.

2. $L_2 = a^{k_1}b^{k_2}c^{k_3}d^{k_4} : k_1 \neq 1$
   L_2 is CFL because it is union of 2 regular languages : $b^*c^*d^* \bigcup a^2a^*b^*c^*d^*$ that is regular and all regular languages are CFL.

3. $L_3 = L_1 \bigcup L_2$
   L_3 is not a CFL as $L_3 \bigcap ab^*c^*d^* = L_1$ that is not a CFL and if L_3 were CFL, it should have been CFL by closure of union on CFL.

Now, lets try to apply pumping lemma on L_3.
Let $p = 2$
Consider $\forall s \in L_3$
There are only 2 choices, either s is in L_1 or L_2 (as both have no intersection). Lets consider both of the cases seperately.

1. $s \in L_1$
   Consider the partition of s = uvxyz, where $u = v = x = \epsilon, y = a, z = b^nc^nd^n(n > 0as|s| \geq 2)$
   Now, $\forall i \geq 0 : s' = uv^ixy^iz = a^ib^nc^nd^n$
   If i = 1 then $s' = s \in L_1 => s' \in L_3$ otherwise s' is of the form $a^{k_1}b^{k_2}c^{k_3}d^{k_4} : k_1 \neq 1$ i.e. $s' \in L_2 => S' \in L_3$
   $=> \forall i \geq 0 s' \in L_3$
   Hence L_3 satisfies pumping lemma.

2. $s \in L_2$
   This case is simple as L_2 is CFL, it should satisfy pupming lemma. Hence we are done.

Hence provided an NCFL that satisfies pumping lemma.