Week5 monday

To fully specify a PDA we could give its 6-tuple formal definition or we could give its input alphabet, stack alphabet, and state diagram. An informal description of a PDA is a step-by-step description of how its computations would process input strings; the reader should be able to reconstruct the state diagram or formal definition precisely from such a descripton. The informal description of a PDA can refer to some common modules or subroutines that are computable by PDAs:

- PDAs can "test for emptyness of stack" without providing details. *How?* We can always push a special end-of-stack symbol, \$, at the start, before processing any input, and then use this symbol as a flag.

- PDAs can "test for end of input" without providing details. *How?* We can transform a PDA to one where accepting states are only those reachable when there are no more input symbols.

Big picture: PDAs were motivated by wanting to add some memory of unbounded size to NFA. How do we accomplish a similar enhancement of regular expressions to get a syntactic model that is more expressive?

DFA, NFA, PDA: Machines process one input string at a time; the computation of a machine on its input string reads the input from left to right.

Regular expressions: Syntactic descriptions of all strings that match a particular pattern; the language described by a regular expression is built up recursively according to the expression's syntax

Context-free grammars: Rules to produce one string at a time, adding characters from the middle, beginning, or end of the final string as the derivation proceeds.

Term	Typical symbol	Definition
Context-free grammar (CFG)	G	$G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$
Variables	V	Finite set of symbols that represent phases in production pattern
Terminals	Σ	Alphabet of symbols of strings generated by CFG $V \cap \Sigma = \emptyset$
Rules	R	Each rule is $A \to u$ with $A \in V$ and $u \in (V \cup \Sigma)^*$
Start variable	S	Usually on LHS of first / topmost rule
Derivation		Sequence of substitutions in a CFG
	$S \implies \cdots \implies w$	Start with start variable, apply one rule to one occurrence of a variable at a time
Language generated by the CFG G	$L(G)$	$\{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \text{ there is derivation in } G \text{ that ends in } w\} = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid S \implies^* w\}$
Context-free language		A language that is the language generated by some CFG
Sipser pages 102-103		

Examples of context-free grammars, derivations in those grammars, and the languages generated by those grammars

$G_1 = (\{S\}, \{0\}, R, S)$ with rules

$$S \to 0S$$
$$S \to 0$$

In $L(G_1)$ ...

Not in $L(G_1)$ ...

$G_2 = (\{S\}, \{0, 1\}, R, S)$

$$S \to 0S \mid 1S \mid \varepsilon$$

In $L(G_2)$ ...

Not in $L(G_2)$ ...

$(\{S, T\}, \{0, 1\}, R, S)$ with rules

$$S \to T1T1T1T$$
$$T \to 0T \mid 1T \mid \varepsilon$$

In $L(G_3)$ ...

Not in $L(G_3)$ ...

$G_4 = (\{A, B\}, \{0, 1\}, R, A)$ with rules

$$A \to 0A0 \mid 0A1 \mid 1A0 \mid 1A1 \mid 1$$

In $L(G_4)$ ...

Not in $L(G_4)$ ...

Extra practice: Is there a CFG G with $L(G) = \emptyset$?

Design a CFG to generate the language $\{abba\}$

$$(\{S, T, V, W\}, \{a, b\}, \{S \to aT, T \to bV, V \to bW, W \to a\}, S)$$

$$(\{Q\}, \{a, b\}, \{Q \to abba\}, Q)$$

$$(\{X, Y\}, \{a, b\}, \{X \to aYa, Y \to bb\}, X)$$

Design a CFG to generate the language $\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$

Sample derivation:

Design a CFG to generate the language $\{a^i b^j \mid j \geq i \geq 0\}$

Sample derivation:

Week5 wednesday

Theorem 2.20: A language is generated by some context-free grammar if and only if it is recognized by some push-down automaton.

Definition: a language is called **context-free** if it is the language generated by a context-free grammar. The class of all context-free language over a given alphabet Σ is called **CFL**.

Consequences:

- Quick proof that every regular language is context free

- To prove closure of the class of context-free languages under a given operation, we can choose either of two modes of proof (via CFGs or PDAs) depending on which is easier

Over $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$, let $L = \{a^n b^m \mid n \neq m\}$. **Goal**: Prove L is context-free.

Suppose L_1 and L_2 are context-free languages over Σ. **Goal**: $L_1 \cup L_2$ is also context-free.

Approach 1: with PDAs

Let $M_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma, \Gamma_1, \delta_1, q_1, F_1)$ and $M_2 = (Q_2, \Sigma, \Gamma_2, \delta_2, q_2, F_2)$ be PDAs with $L(M_1) = L_1$ and $L(M_2) = L_2$.

Define $M =$

Approach 2: with CFGs

Let $G_1 = (V_1, \Sigma, R_1, S_1)$ and $G_2 = (V_2, \Sigma, R_2, S_2)$ be CFGs with $L(G_1) = L_1$ and $L(G_2) = L_2$.

Define $G =$

Suppose L_1 and L_2 are context-free languages over Σ. **Goal**: $L_1 \circ L_2$ is also context-free.

Approach 1: with PDAs

Let $M_1 = (Q_1, \Sigma, \Gamma_1, \delta_1, q_1, F_1)$ and $M_2 = (Q_2, \Sigma, \Gamma_2, \delta_2, q_2, F_2)$ be PDAs with $L(M_1) = L_1$ and $L(M_2) = L_2$.

Define $M =$

Approach 2: with CFGs

Let $G_1 = (V_1, \Sigma, R_1, S_1)$ and $G_2 = (V_2, \Sigma, R_2, S_2)$ be CFGs with $L(G_1) = L_1$ and $L(G_2) = L_2$.

Define $G =$

Summary

Over a fixed alphabet Σ, a language L is **regular**

<div style="text-align:center">

iff it is described by some regular expression
iff it is recognized by some DFA
iff it is recognized by some NFA

</div>

Over a fixed alphabet Σ, a language L is **context-free**

<div style="text-align:center">

iff it is generated by some CFG
iff it is recognized by some PDA

</div>

Fact: Every regular language is a context-free language.

Fact: There are context-free languages that are not nonregular.

Fact: There are countably many regular languages.

Fact: There are countably inifnitely many context-free languages.

Consequence: Most languages are **not** context-free!

Examples of non-context-free languages

$$\{a^n b^n c^n \mid 0 \leq n, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$
$$\{a^i b^j c^k \mid 0 \leq i \leq j \leq k, i \in \mathbb{Z}, j \in \mathbb{Z}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$
$$\{ww \mid w \in \{0,1\}^*\}$$

(Sipser Ex 2.36, Ex 2.37, 2.38)

There is a Pumping Lemma for CFL that can be used to prove a specific language is non-context-free: If A is a context-free language, there there is a number p where, if s is any string in A of length at least p, then s may be divided into five pieces $s = uvxyz$ where (1) for each $i \geq 0$, $uv^i xy^i z \in A$, (2) $|uv| > 0$, (3) $|vxy| \leq p$. *We will not go into the details of the proof or application of Pumping Lemma for CFLs this quarter.*

Week5 friday

A set X is said to be **closed** under an operation OP if, for any elements in X, applying OP to them gives an element in X.

True/False	Closure claim
True	The set of integers is closed under multiplication. $\forall x \forall y\, (\, (x \in \mathbb{Z} \land y \in \mathbb{Z}) \to xy \in \mathbb{Z} \,)$
True	For each set A, the power set of A is closed under intersection. $\forall A_1 \forall A_2\, (\, (A_1 \in \mathcal{P}(A) \land A_2 \in \mathcal{P}(A) \in \mathbb{Z}) \to A_1 \cap A_2 \in \mathcal{P}(A) \,)$
	The class of regular languages over Σ is closed under complementation.
	The class of regular languages over Σ is closed under union.
	The class of regular languages over Σ is closed under intersection.
	The class of regular languages over Σ is closed under concatenation.
	The class of regular languages over Σ is closed under Kleene star.
	The class of context-free languages over Σ is closed under complementation.
	The class of context-free languages over Σ is closed under union.
	The class of context-free languages over Σ is closed under intersection.
	The class of context-free languages over Σ is closed under concatenation.
	The class of context-free languages over Σ is closed under Kleene star.

Assume $\Sigma = \{0, 1, \#\}$

Σ^*	Regular	/	nonregular and context-free	/	not context-free
$\{0^i \# 1^j \mid i \geq 0, j \geq 0\}$	Regular	/	nonregular and context-free	/	not context-free
$\{0^i 1^j \# 1^j 0^i \mid i \geq 0, j \geq 0\}$	Regular	/	nonregular and context-free	/	not context-free
$\{0^i 1^j \# 0^i 1^j \mid i \geq 0, j \geq 0\}$	Regular	/	nonregular and context-free	/	not context-free

Turing machines: unlimited read + write memory, unlimited time (computation can proceed without "consuming" input and can re-read symbols of input)

- Division betweeen program (CPU, state diagram) and data

- Unbounded memory gives theoretical limit to what modern computation (including PCs, supercomputers, quantum computers) can achieve

- State diagram formulation is simple enough to reason about (and diagonalize against) while expressive enough to capture modern computation

For Turing machine $M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, q_{accept}, q_{reject})$ the **computation** of M on a string w over Σ is:

- Read/write head starts at leftmost position on tape.
- Input string is written on $|w|$-many leftmost cells of tape, rest of the tape cells have the blank symbol. **Tape alphabet** is Γ with $\sqcup \in \Gamma$ and $\Sigma \subseteq \Gamma$. The blank symbol $\sqcup \notin \Sigma$.
- Given current state of machine and current symbol being read at the tape head, the machine transitions to next state, writes a symbol to the current position of the tape head (overwriting existing symbol), and moves the tape head L or R (if possible). Formally, **transition function** is

$$\delta : Q \times \Gamma \to Q \times \Gamma \times \{L, R\}$$

- Computation ends if and when machine enters either the accept or the reject state. This is called **halting**. Note: $q_{accept} \neq q_{reject}$.

The **language recognized by the Turing machine** M, is

$\{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \text{computation of } M \text{ on } w \text{ halts after entering the accept state}\} = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \text{ is accepted by } M\}$

An example Turing machine: $\Sigma =$ $\hspace{3cm}$ $, \Gamma =$

$$\delta((q0, 0)) =$$

Formal definition:

Sample computation:

$q0 \downarrow$						
0	0	0	␣	␣	␣	␣

The language recognized by this machine is . . .

Extra practice:

Formal definition:

Sample computation:

Sipser Figure 3.10

Conventions in state diagram of TM: $b \to R$ label means $b \to b, R$ and all arrows missing from diagram represent transitions with output $(q_{reject}, \llcorner, R)$

Computation on input string $01\#01$

q_1 state diagram:

- q_1 with transitions: $0 \to x, R$ to q_2; $\# \to R$ (down) to q_8; $1 \to x, R$ to q_3
- q_2: $0,1 \to R$ (self loop); $\# \to R$ to q_4
- q_4: $x \to R$ (self loop); $0 \to x, L$ to q_6
- q_8: $x \to R$ to q_3; $\llcorner \to R$ (down) to q_{accept}
- q_3: $0,1 \to R$ (self loop); $\# \to R$ to q_5
- q_5: $x \to R$ (self loop); $1 \to x, L$ to q_6
- q_6: $0,1,x \to L$ (self loop); $\# \to L$ to q_7
- q_7: $0,1 \to L$ (self loop); $x \to R$ to q_1

$q_1 \downarrow$						
0	1	#	0	1	␣	␣

Implementation level description of this machine:

Zig-zag across tape to corresponding positions on either side of $\#$ to check whether the characters in these positions agree. If they do not, or if there is no $\#$, reject. If they do, cross them off.

Once all symbols to the left of the $\#$ are crossed off, check for any un-crossed-off symbols to the right of $\#$; if there are any, reject; if there aren't, accept.

The language recognized by this machine is

$$\{w\#w \mid w \in \{0,1\}^*\}$$

Extra practice

Computation on input string 01#1

q_1 ↓						
0	1	#	1	␣	␣	␣

Week4 monday

Recap so far: In DFA, the only memory available is in the states. Automata can only "remember" finitely far in the past and finitely much information, because they can have only finitely many states. If a computation path of a DFA visits the same state more than once, the machine can't tell the difference between the first time and future times it visits this state. Thus, if a DFA accepts one long string, then it must accept (infinitely) many similar strings.

Definition A positive integer p is a **pumping length** of a language L over Σ means that, for each string $s \in \Sigma^*$, if $|s| \geq p$ and $s \in L$, then there are strings x, y, z such that

$$s = xyz$$

and

$$|y| > 0, \qquad \text{for each } i \geq 0,\ xy^i z \in L, \qquad \text{and} \qquad |xy| \leq p.$$

Negation: A positive integer p is **not a pumping length** of a language L over Σ iff

$$\exists s \left(|s| \geq p \land s \in L \land \forall x \forall y \forall z \left((s = xyz \land |y| > 0 \land |xy| \leq p) \to \exists i (i \geq 0 \land xy^i z \notin L)) \right) \right)$$

Informally:

Restating **Pumping Lemma**: If L is a regular language, then it has a pumping length.

Contrapositive: If L has no pumping length, then it is nonregular.

The Pumping Lemma *cannot* be used to prove that a language *is* regular.

The Pumping Lemma **can** be used to prove that a language *is not* regular.

Extra practice: Exercise 1.49 in the book.

Proof strategy: To prove that a language L is **not** regular,

- Consider an arbitrary positive integer p

- Prove that p is not a pumping length for L

- Conclude that L does not have *any* pumping length, and therefore it is not regular.

Example: $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$, $L = \{0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 0\}$.

Fix p an arbitrary positive integer. List strings that are in L and have length greater than or equal to p:

Pick $s =$

Suppose $s = xyz$ with $|xy| \leq p$ and $|y| > 0$.

$$\boxed{}$$

Then when $i =$ \hspace{3cm} , $xy^i z =$

Example: $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$, $L = \{ww^{\mathcal{R}} \mid w \in \{0, 1\}^*\}$.

Fix p an arbitrary positive integer. List strings that are in L and have length greater than or equal to p:

Pick $s =$

Suppose $s = xyz$ with $|xy| \le p$ and $|y| > 0$.

<div style="border:1px solid black; height:60px;"></div>

Then when $i =$, $xy^i z =$

Example: $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$, $L = \{0^j 1^k \mid j \ge k \ge 0\}$.

Fix p an arbitrary positive integer. List strings that are in L and have length greater than or equal to p:

Pick $s =$

Suppose $s = xyz$ with $|xy| \le p$ and $|y| > 0$.

<div style="border:1px solid black; height:60px;"></div>

Then when $i =$, $xy^i z =$

Example: $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$, $L = \{0^n 1^m 0^n \mid m, n \ge 0\}$.

Fix p an arbitrary positive integer. List strings that are in L and have length greater than or equal to p:

Pick $s =$

Suppose $s = xyz$ with $|xy| \le p$ and $|y| > 0$.

<div style="border:1px solid black; height:60px;"></div>

Then when $i =$, $xy^i z =$

Week4 friday

Definition A **pushdown automaton** (PDA) is specified by a 6-tuple $(Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, F)$ where Q is the finite set of states, Σ is the input alphabet, Γ is the stack alphabet,

$$\delta : Q \times \Sigma_\varepsilon \times \Gamma_\varepsilon \to \mathcal{P}(Q \times \Gamma_\varepsilon)$$

is the transition function, $q_0 \in Q$ is the start state, $F \subseteq Q$ is the set of accept states.

Formal definition

Draw the state diagram of a PDA with $\Sigma = \Gamma$.　　　Draw the state diagram of a PDA with $\Sigma \cap \Gamma = \emptyset$.

A PDA recognizing the set { 　　　　　　　　　　 } can be informally described as:

> Read symbols from the input. As each 0 is read, push it onto the stack. As soon as 1s are seen, pop a 0 off the stack for each 1 read. If the stack becomes empty and there is exactly one 1 left to read, read that 1 and accept the input. If the stack becomes empty and there are either zero or more than one 1s left to read, or if the 1s are finished while the stack still contains 0s, or if any 0s appear in the input following 1s, reject the input.

State diagram for this PDA:

Consider the state diagram of a PDA with input alphabet Σ and stack alphabet Γ.

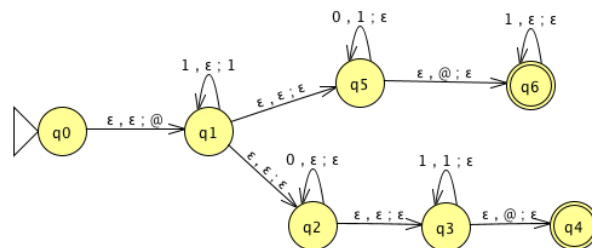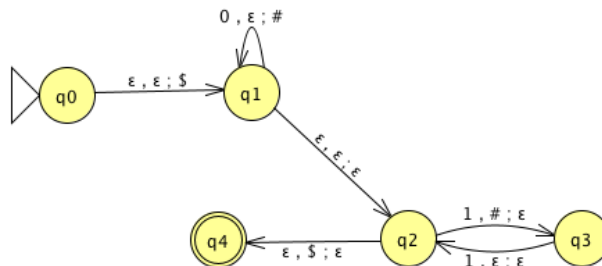| Label	means
$a, b; c$ when $a \in \Sigma$, $b \in \Gamma$, $c \in \Gamma$	
$a, \varepsilon; c$ when $a \in \Sigma$, $c \in \Gamma$	
$a, b; \varepsilon$ when $a \in \Sigma$, $b \in \Gamma$	
$a, \varepsilon; \varepsilon$ when $a \in \Sigma$	

How does the meaning change if a is replaced by ε?

Note: alternate notation is to replace ; with $\rightarrow$

For the PDA state diagrams below, $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$.

Mathematical description of language	State diagram of PDA recognizing language
$\{0^i 1^j 0^k \mid i, j, k \geq 0\}$	

Week3 friday

Theorem: For an alphabet Σ, For each language L over Σ,

$$L \text{ is recognized by some DFA}$$
$$\text{iff}$$
$$L \text{ is recognized by some NFA}$$
$$\text{iff}$$
$$L \text{ is described by some regular expression}$$

If (any, hence all) these conditions apply, L is called **regular**.

Prove or Disprove: There is some alphabet Σ for which there is some language recognized by an NFA but not by any DFA.

Prove or Disprove: There is some alphabet Σ for which there is some finite language not described by any regular expression over Σ.

Prove or Disprove: If a language is recognized by an NFA then the complement of this language is not recognized by any DFA.

Set	Cardinality
$\{0,1\}$	
$\{0,1\}^*$	
$\mathcal{P}(\{0,1\})$	
The set of all languages over $\{0,1\}$	
The set of all regular expressions over $\{0,1\}$	
The set of all regular languages over $\{0,1\}$	

Pumping Lemma (Sipser Theorem 1.70): If A is a regular language, then there is a number p (a *pumping length*) where, if s is any string in A of length at least p, then s may be divided into three pieces, $s = xyz$ such that

- $|y| > 0$

- for each $i \geq 0$, $xy^i z \in A$

- $|xy| \leq p$.

True or False: A pumping length for $A = \{0, 1\}^*$ is $p = 5$.

True or False: A pumping length for $A = \{1, 01, 001, 0001, 00001\}$ is $p = 4$.

True or False: A pumping length for $A = \{0^j 1 \mid j \geq 0\}$ is $p = 3$.

True or False: For any language A, if p is a pumping length for A and $p' > p$, then p' is also a pumping length for A.