# Computer Science

Theory of Computation

**Context Free Languages** 



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### **Recap of Previous Lecture**









**PDA Construction** 

### **Topics to be Covered**







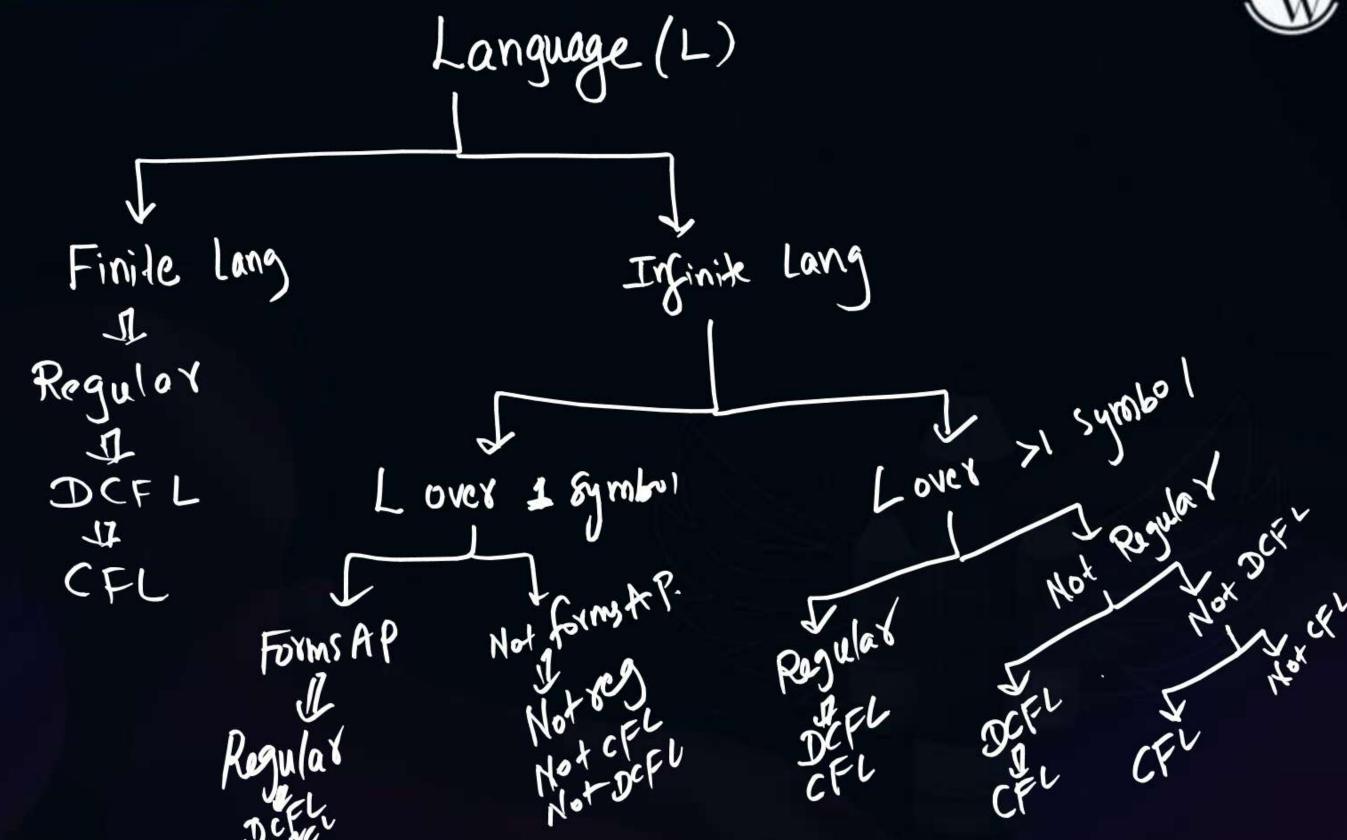
Topic

**Identifying CFLs and DCFLs** 

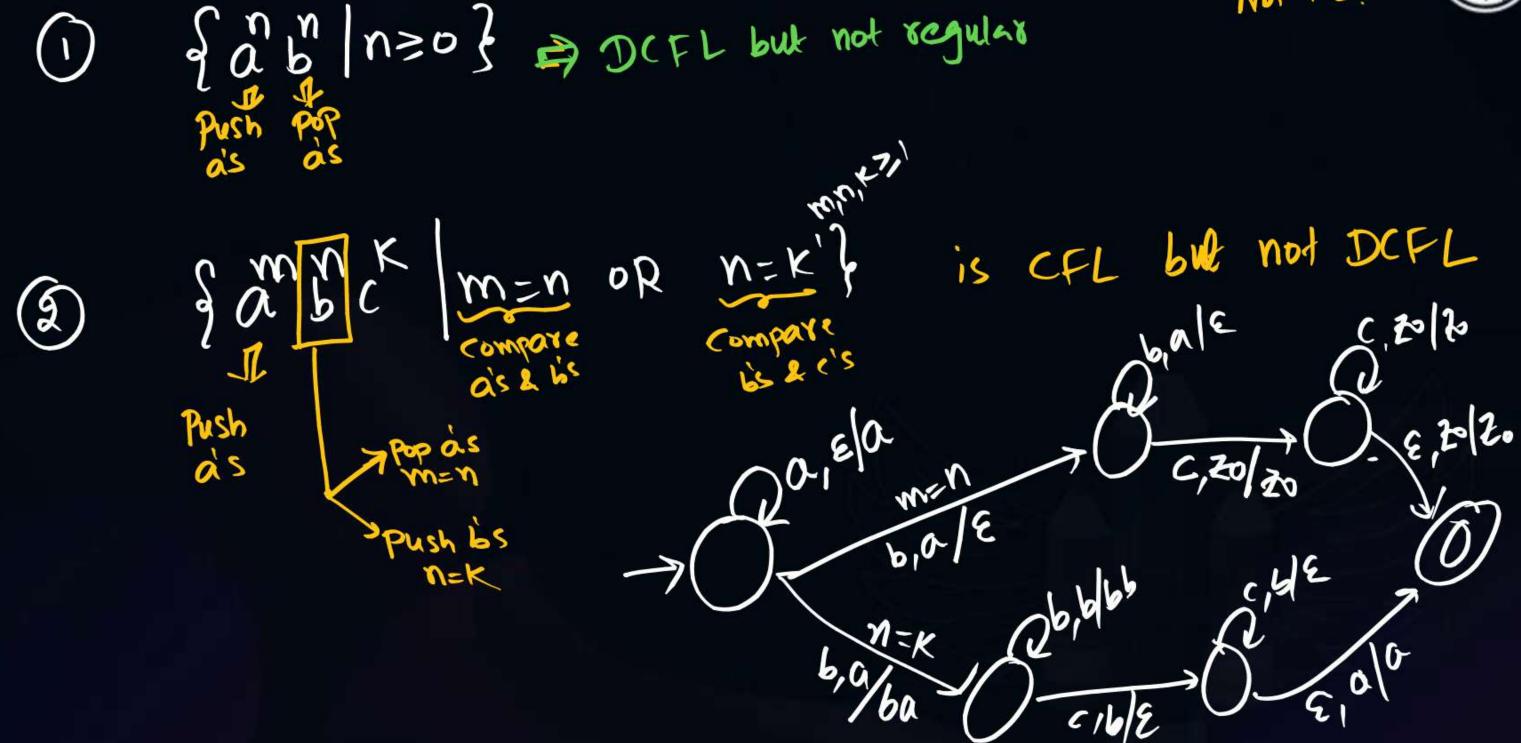
Topic

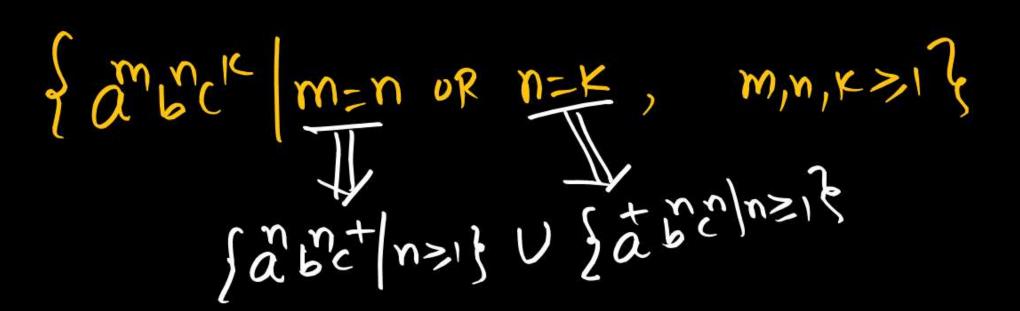
Closure Properties for CFLs and DCFLs



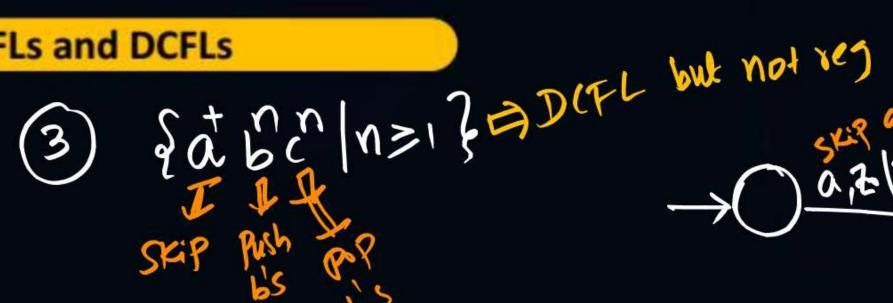




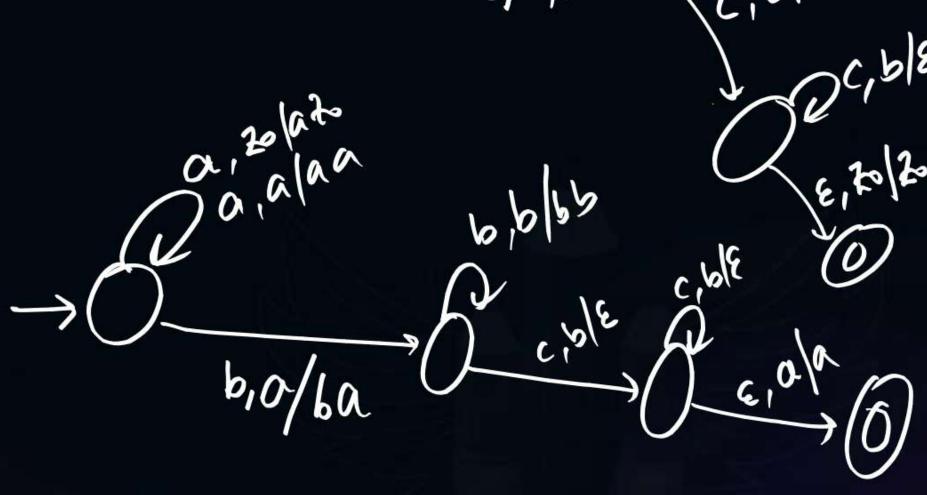








- A) FiniteX
- () RegularX
- D) Not Regular
- DCFL but not reg





- A gabant por push por pash por
- 6) & W#W | WE landy } DCFL but not reg

  Push Skip Rep

  Symmetry



- (7) fw#w|wefa,bj\*} => Not CFL
- 9 faber?
- (10) da b 20 30 }
- (i) far bon } -> DCFL, not reg
- (12) { a prim r.f.

(13) da protecte



(14) Japoinne }

(15) fan!}

(16) { a }

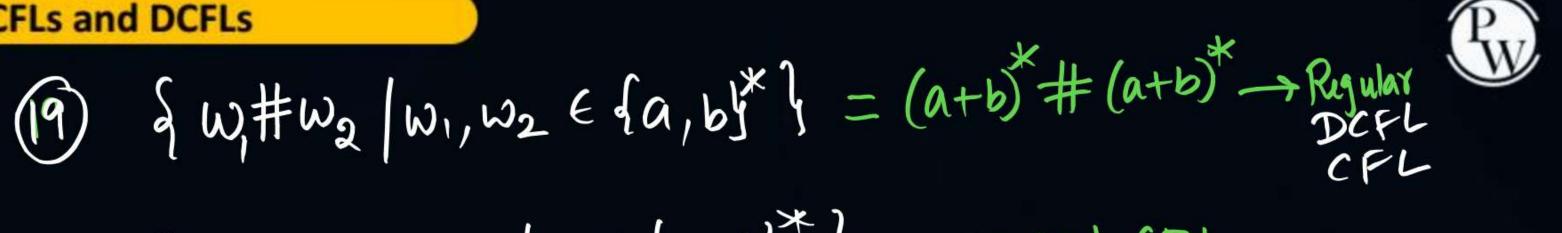
 $(3) \qquad \{\alpha^2\}$ 

 $(18) \quad \begin{cases} a^{n} \end{cases}$ 

Mot CFV

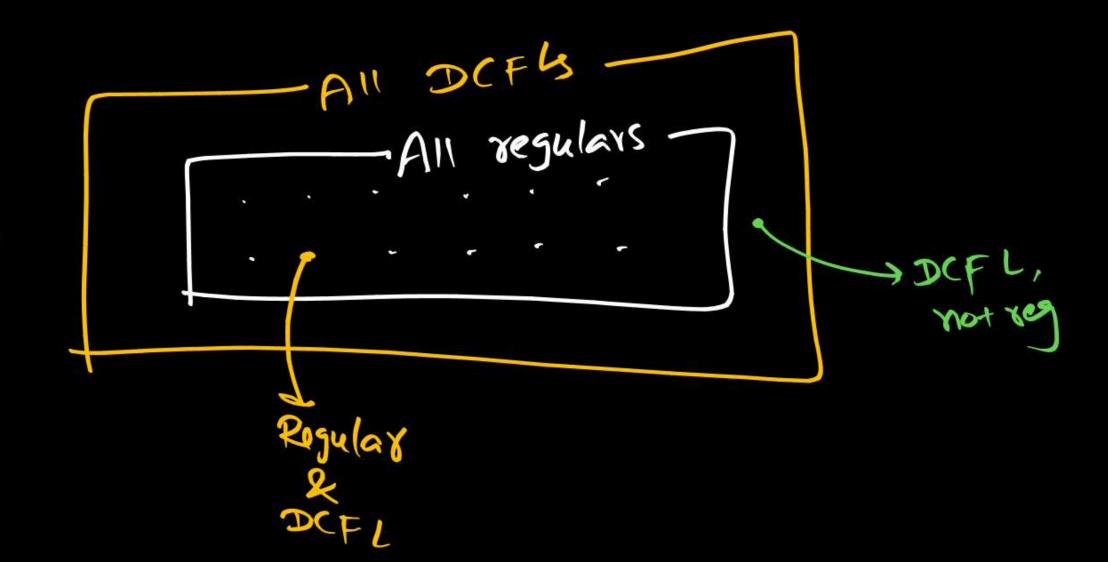
(All arc CSVS)

Note: Is Language is over one symbol than FAZPDA.











$$\begin{cases} 24 \end{cases} \begin{cases} n+i & n+j & n+k \\ a & b & c \end{cases} & n,i,j,k \ge 0 \end{cases} = a^*b^*c^*$$
Regular

{ an b in dm? -> DCFL, not reg dan en cu qu } DCEL, not red



Every Regular is D(FL) Every Regular is CFL Every DCFL is CFL





(32) dww/weda, by\*4

IS CFL but not DCFL

(33) gwwR/wedarby\* is CFL but not DCFL

### Closure properties for Regulars

Pw

- 1 LIUL2
- 2 L, 1 L2
- (3) L
- 4 L, L2
- (5) L1. L2
- (6) Rev
- (F) L\*
- (g) [+

- (Subset(L)
- (10) Prefix (L)
- (1) Suffix (L)
- (12) Substring (L)
- (13) Quotient (L1, L2)
- (14) f(L)

- (IS) h(L)
- (16) \$\frac{1}{h}(L)
- Finite Union
  Intersection
- (18) 11 Difference
- (20) " Concatenation
- Subsel
- 800 11 Srubstitution



## Closure properties for DCFLs: CPIFs



X 1 LIUL2

× (2) L, 112

COS B

×4 L,-L2

X(5) L1. L2

×6 Rev

X(7) [\*

(g) [+

×9) Subset(L)

Prefix (L)

× (11) Suffix (L)

(12) Substring (L)

×(13) Quotient (L1, L2)

(14) f(L)

× (15) h(L)

15 K (L)

Finite Union
Intersection

(18) 11 Difference

(ConCatenation

Subsel !!

59) 11 Substitution

×(23) +0(28): Infinik(U, N, -1, -5, 4)

### Closure properties for CFLs

Pw

1 LIUL2

& LINL2

(2) L

1 L, - L2

(5) L1. L2

(6) Rev

(F) (F)

(g) L+

3) Subset (L)

(10) Prefix (L)

(1) Suffix (L)

(12) Substring (L)

(13) Quotient (L1, L2)

(14) f(L)

(15) h(L)

(15) K (L)

Finite Union
Intersection

103 11 Difference

(20) 11 Concatenation

Subsel

89) 11 Substitution

23 to 20): Infinite(U, N, -1:, 5,8)



For Regulars: Remember Not close?

Ly subset Infinik (U,n,-,., E.f)

For DCFIs: Remember closed

Complement

Prefix

Finite Subset

For CFls: Remember Not closed:

LINL2 | Subset | Finite /

To | Quotient | Infinite (U, n, -, ., E, f)

- Ri is Regular
- Di is DCFL
- Ci is CFL
- 1,= {ab} is oct L2= ganny; is DCFL
  - Sablizajor j=2it CFL

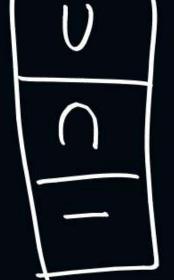
- (T) RUD is always Deft mayor maynor veg)
- 2) RUC is always CFL
- 3 DUC is <u>CFL</u> (may or may not be DCFL)
- P, UR2 is Regular
- (5) D, UD2 is always CFL (may or may not DCFL)
- 6 C, UC2 is CFL



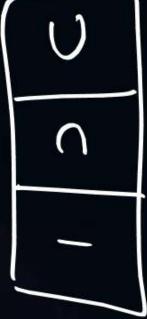


Note:

DCFL



(cilker Ry or not res)



Regular = Always CFL

(eilter reg or not ry)



L1-12 L10 [2



II) Set of all DCFIs () Set of all reg, (=) Set of all reg,



Note: DCFL, N DCFL2 => Need not be DCFL (always CSL)





### 2 mins Summary



Topic

Ly Iduntifying CFLs, DCFLs
Ly closure properties for CFLs, DCFLs

Next: TM



# THANK - YOU