

Regular Expressions

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9:23 PM

Language Exponentiation

Defn. $L^0 = \{\epsilon\}$

$$L^{n+1} = \underbrace{L L^n}_{\text{concatenation}}$$

Kleene Closure

$$L^* = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \exists n \in \mathbb{N}. w \in L^n\}$$

$$w \in L^* \text{ iff } \exists n \in \mathbb{N}. w \in L^n$$

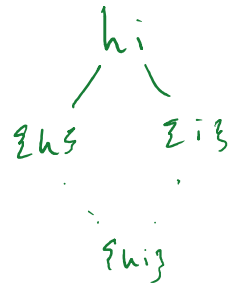
i.e., all strings in successive concatenations of L

Regular Expressions

Defn. Way of describing language via string representation
Strings describing how to build larger language out of
smaller pieces

Base	\emptyset	\rightarrow	\emptyset
	a	\rightarrow	$\{a\}$
	ϵ	\rightarrow	$\{\epsilon\}$

Building



Compounding

If R_1 and R_2 are regex, $R_1 R_2$ is their concatenation,
 $R_1 \cup R_2$ is their union

R^* - Kleene Closure

R^+ - one or more copies of $(R R^*)$

$$a \cup b = \{a, b\}$$

$$ab^* = \{a, ab, abb, abbb, \dots\}$$

$$a(ab)^* = \{a, aab, aabab, aababab, \dots\}$$

Theorem

If R is a regular expression, then $L(R)$ is regular.