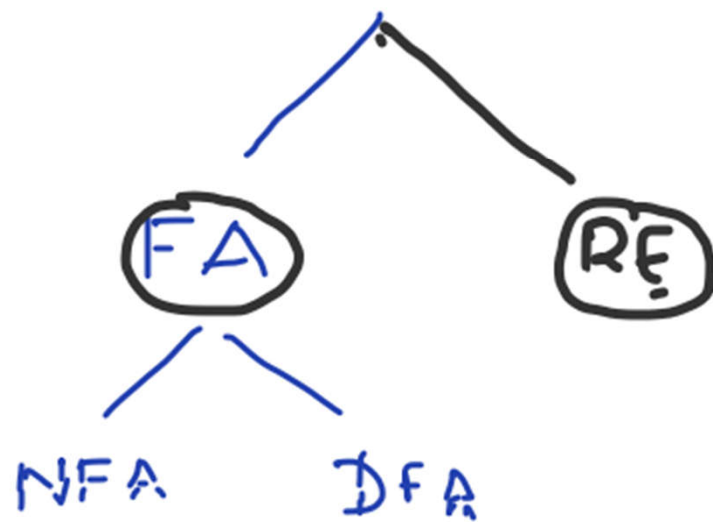
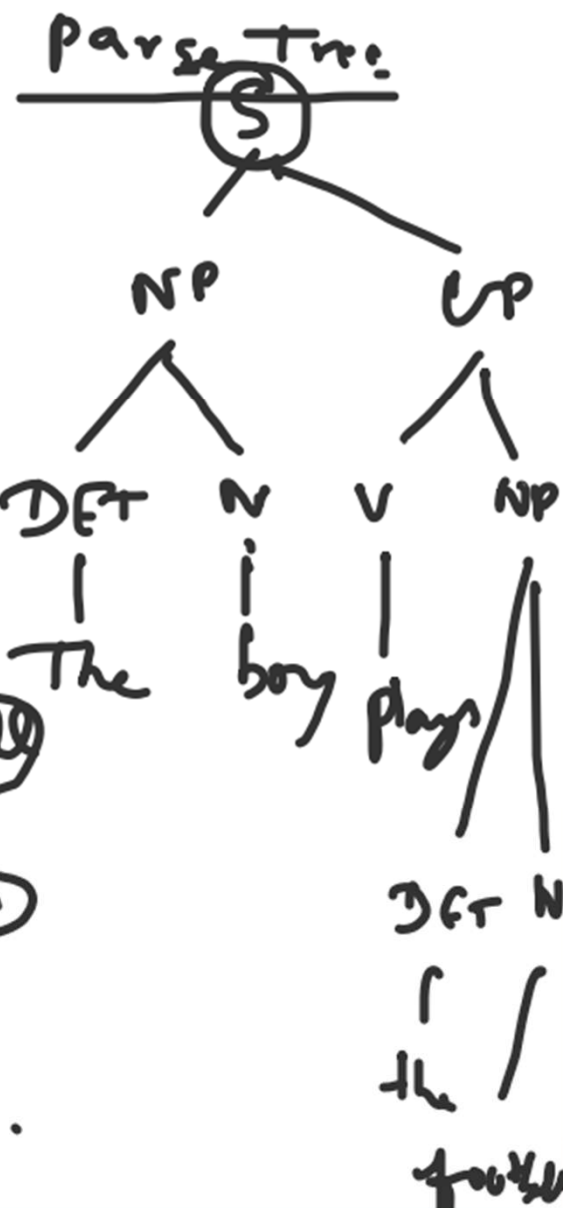
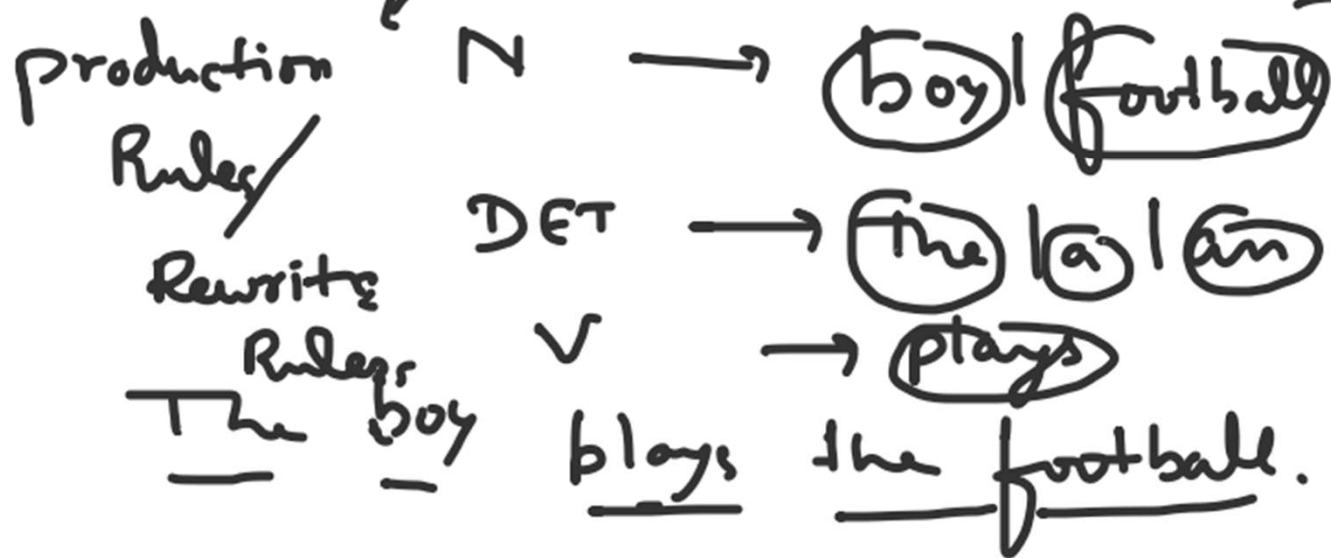
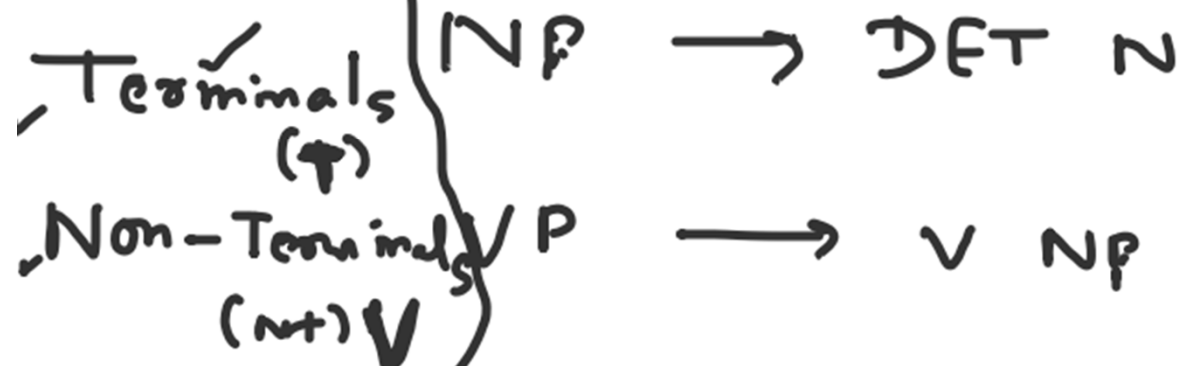
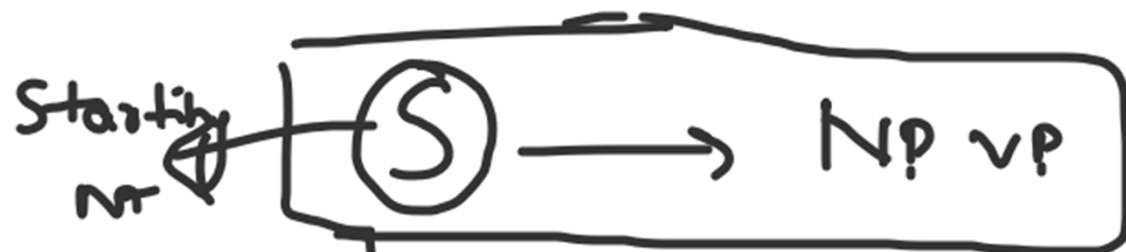


Regular Language (L)



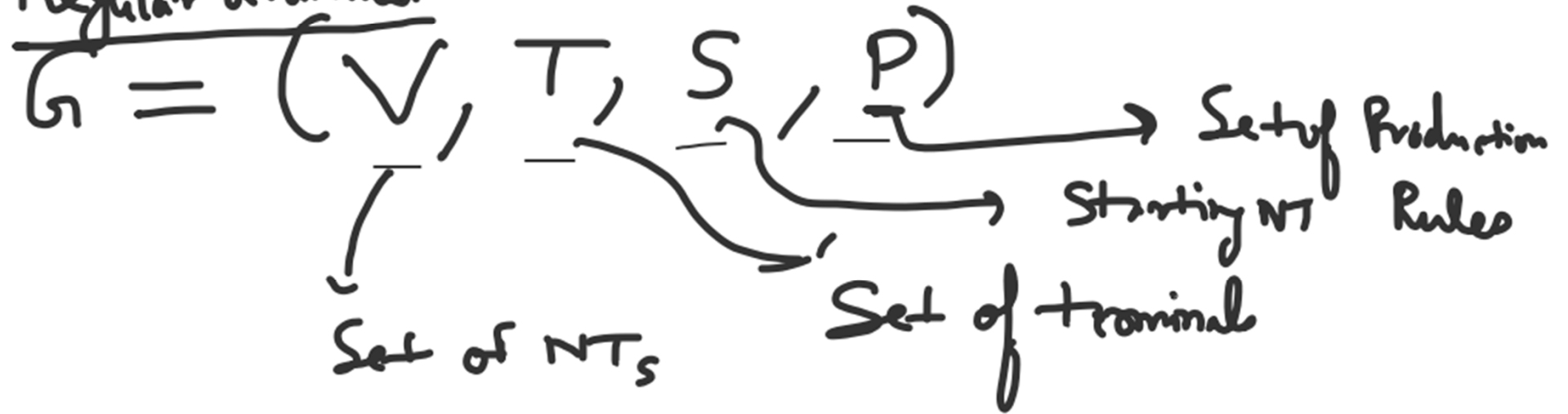
\bar{L} → Set Builder form
 $L =$ Set of strings
Regular Set

Regular Grammar



$$V \longrightarrow \underline{V U T} \mid T U V$$

Regular Grammar



for eg. $L = \{a, aa, aaa, \dots\}$

$$RE = a^+ = aa^* = a^*a$$

$$S \rightarrow aS$$

$$S \rightarrow a$$

Regular

$S \rightarrow aS$	$ $	a
①		②

$$V = \{S\}$$

$$T = \{a\}$$

$$S = S$$

$$S \rightarrow \underline{aS} \mid a$$

$$S \Rightarrow aS$$

$$\Rightarrow a \underline{aS}$$

$$\Rightarrow a a \underline{aS}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} a a^{n-1}$$

$$= a^n$$

$$S \Rightarrow a \quad (\text{PR}(2))$$

$$a \in L$$

a^*b^* (RF)

$\hookrightarrow ba \times$

$L = \{ \epsilon, a, b, ab, aa, bb, \dots \}$

Chomsky hierarchy

- Type-0
- Type-1
- Type-2
- Type-3

Regular Grammar

$S \rightarrow$

Most

$S \Rightarrow as$

$\Rightarrow a^n$

(a^k)

FA

① $S \rightarrow \underline{a}S \mid bS \mid a \mid b \mid \epsilon$ \times

② $S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow aA \mid \epsilon$

$B \rightarrow bB \mid \epsilon$

③ $S \rightarrow aS \mid Sb \mid a \mid b \mid \epsilon$

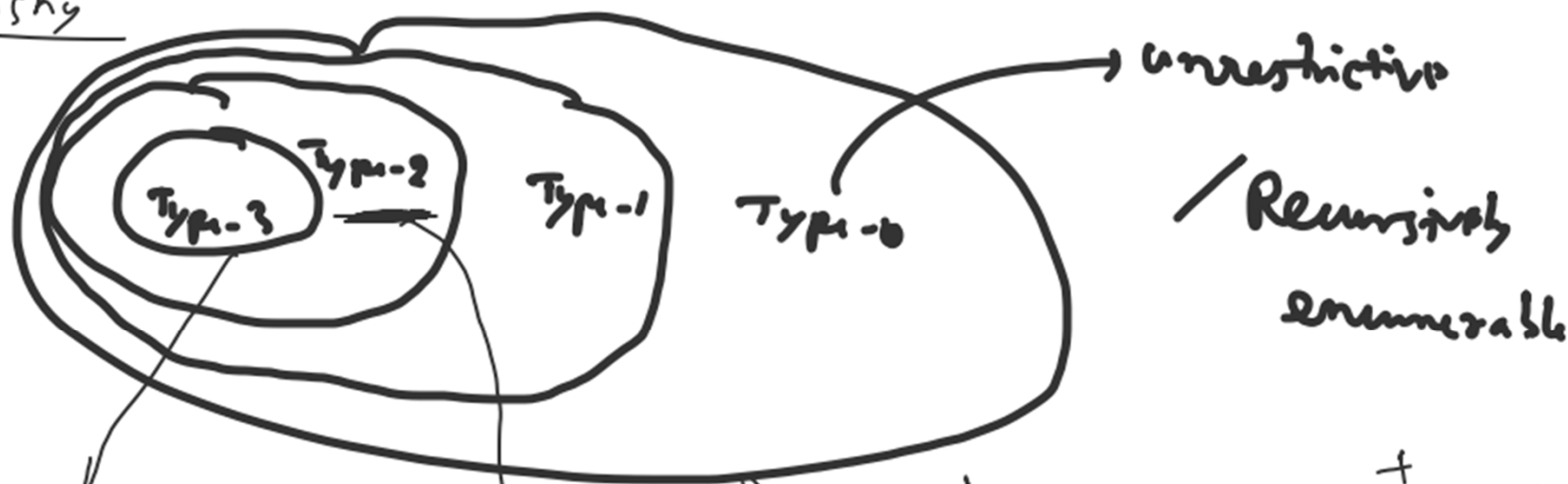
④

$S \Rightarrow bS$ $S \rightarrow bS$

$\Rightarrow \underline{b}aS$

$\Rightarrow b^n \cdot (b^k)$

Chomsky



Type-3 → Regular Grammar
 Type-2 → Context free Grammar (CFG)
 Type-0 → unrestricted / Recursively enumerable
 Example: a^*b^* $R \in$ $a.b$
 ↳ No substring "ba"

Non-REGULAR Languages
 $L = \{ \underline{a^n b^n} \text{ for } n=0,1,2,\dots \}$
 $= \{ a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0 \}$
 $= \{ \epsilon, \underline{ab}, \underline{aabb}, \underline{aaabbb}, \dots \}$
~~REGULAR~~

$$\checkmark S \rightarrow AB$$

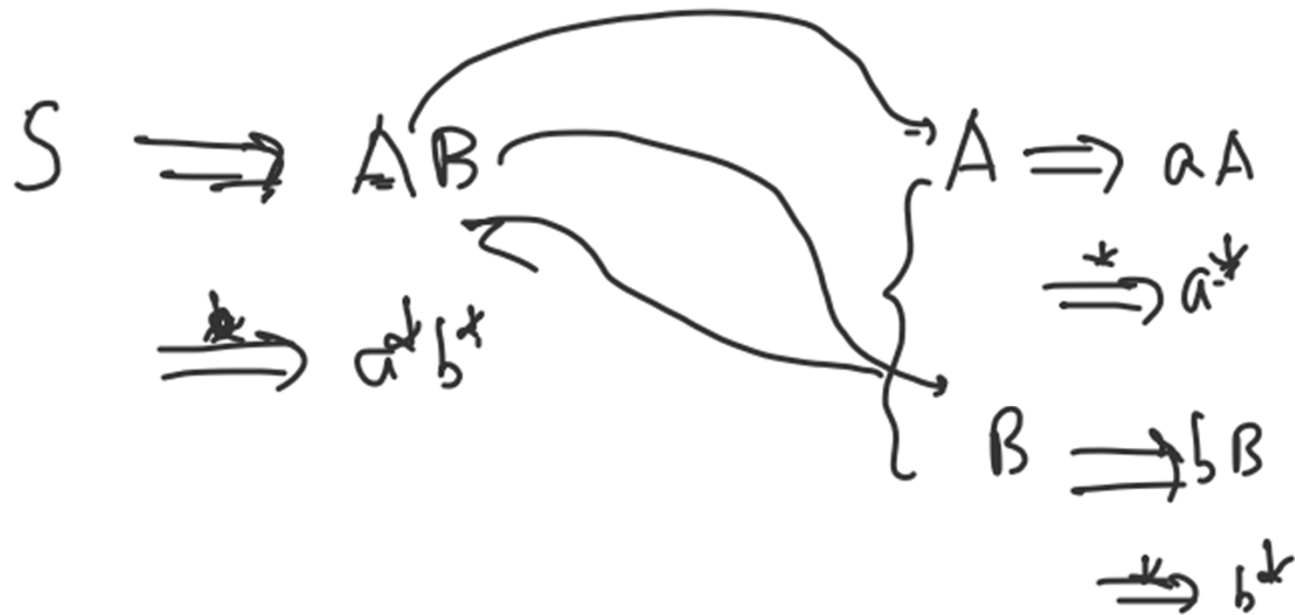
$$\checkmark A \rightarrow \textcircled{a} A \mid \epsilon$$

$$\checkmark B \rightarrow b B \mid \epsilon$$

$$V = \{S, A, B\}$$

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

$$S = \{ \}$$



Regular Language $\rightarrow L = \text{set of strings}$

\rightarrow FA
 \rightarrow RE

Regular Grammar

(V, T, S, P)

Type-3

α \rightarrow β

$|\alpha| \leq |\beta|$

Non-termin

A $\rightarrow \beta$

Regular language
 \downarrow
 RE
 \downarrow
 FA

Can't be constructed

Non-Regular Language

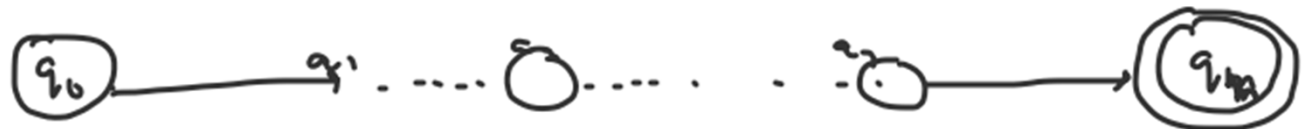
$L = \{\epsilon, ab, aabbb, aabbbbbb, \dots\}$

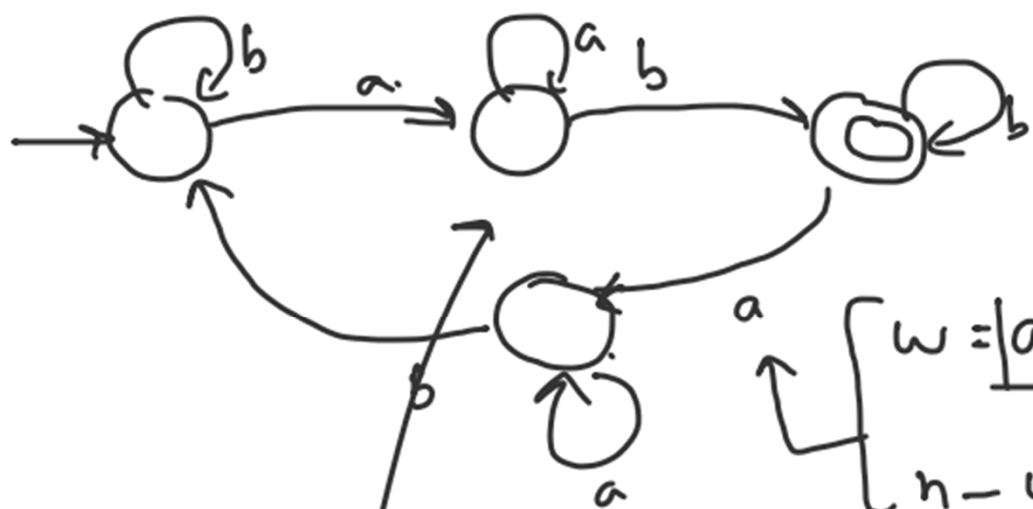
Pumping Lemma (Regular language)
 \downarrow
Infinite language

$\# \text{ of states}$
 \downarrow
 $FA = n$

String (m)
 $|w| \leq$

$$\underline{m \geq n}$$





$$\begin{cases} w = \underline{ababab} = 6 = n \\ n = 4 \end{cases} \quad 6 \geq 4$$

Pumping Lemma

$$w = xyz$$

\downarrow

$$xy^iz \in L$$

$$w = \begin{matrix} x & y & z \\ \epsilon & (abab) & ab \end{matrix}$$

$$x \underline{y^2} z$$

$$x \overset{i=2}{y^i} z$$

$$= \epsilon \cdot \underline{abababab} \underline{ab} = \underline{ababababab} \in L$$

Pumping Lemma is used to prove a language to be
Non-Regular

To prove:
L $\xrightarrow{\text{Non-Regular}}$ Assume that L is regular

\hookrightarrow FA

$w = xyz$

xy^iz must be in L

Assumption was
Wrong