Pumping lemma for CFL's - Examples

Pumping lemma (Theorem 2.34): If A is a CFL, then there is a number & (pumping length) where it is any tring in A, Islap, then there exists a partition &= uvxyz, satisfying

1. For each 170, uvxyz GA. uvxyz

2. 1/4/>0 (either 1/4 en 4/8)

3. Nxy14 p.

{ E, abc, aabbec, à b3c3, ... }

UXZ

uvvxyyz

NVVVXYYYZ

Example 2.36: B= {anbren | n = 0} & at b*c*

Show that B is not content - free.

Assume that Bis content free. Then by pumping lemma, there exists a pumping length p>0. let s=abbct. Suppose s can be written as s=uvxyz.

> aa ... abbb....bbcc....ce [←V→ aaaaabbaabbb...

unzxyz

There are two cases.

- 1) Either vory contains two types of cymbols. Then uv2xy2z is not of the form a* b*c*.
- 2) If v and y each contain only me type of Symbol, then uv2xy2 does not contain the same no. of a's, b's and c's. Hence B is not a CFL.

Example 2.37: C= {a'bick | O = i = j < k' } Ca*b*c*

like before, we assume that C is content-free. Pumping lemma implies the existence of a pumping length p. let s=abbcb.

aa... aabb... bbccc... cc |cv->| $uv^2xy^2z=aa..abbaabb...$

1. If vory contains two different types of symbols, then unexyzz is not of the type at b*c*.

So vand y each contain only me type of cymbol.

2. If vy anoids a, then consider uvexy2. Since vy/+0, then the count of b's or c's must go down.

If vy anoids b, but contains a, then uvexy z has more a's than b's.

If vy avoids b, but contains c, then uvoxyoz has more b's than c's.

If vy anoids c, then uv2xy2 contains more a's them c's or more b's than c's.

Hence Cis not contact-free.

(Similar to Example 2.38: {ww/we{20,13*}.)