

- [Theoretical-Computer-Science](#)
 - [Table of Contents](#)
 - [Languages](#)
 - [Grammars](#)
 - [Chomsky hierarchy](#)
 - [Regular languages](#)
 - [Type 3 grammars](#)
 - [Deterministic finite state automata](#)
 - [Non deterministic finite state automata](#)
 - [Regular expression](#)
 - [Proprieties of regular languages](#)
 - [Pumping lemma for regular languages](#)

Theoretical-Computer-Science

This repository contains basic notes about Theoretical-Computer-Science course of Università Della Calabria. You can use this repo for review but not for study as proofs of the theorems are missing

Table of Contents

- [Languages](#)
- [Grammars](#)
 - [Chomsky hierarchy](#)

Languages

What is a language? It is simple. A set of strings. Now the question is obvious. What are strings? Strings are a sequence of symbol of an alphabet. Mathematically we denote with this symbol Σ an alphabet, and with Σ^* all the strings from the alphabet.

Now we can define formally a language given an alphabet Σ like the set $L = \{ w \mid w \in \Sigma^* \}$

Example: $\Sigma = \{ 0, 1 \}$, $L = \{ 11, 01, 1 \}$

Grammars

Grammars generate languages. Formally a grammar is a quadruple $G = (V, T, P, S)$

- V is the set of non-terminal symbols
- T is the set of terminal symbols
- S is the initial non-terminal symbol
- P is a set of productions

What is a production? Simple a rule that allows you to replace the left side with the right. Formally a production is $\alpha A \beta \rightarrow \alpha \gamma \beta$ $A \in V$, $\alpha, \gamma, \beta \in (V \cup T)^*$

Chomsky hierarchy

Regular languages

Type 3 grammars

Deterministic finite state automata

Non deterministic finite state automata

Regular expression

Properties of regular languages

Pumping lemma for regular languages