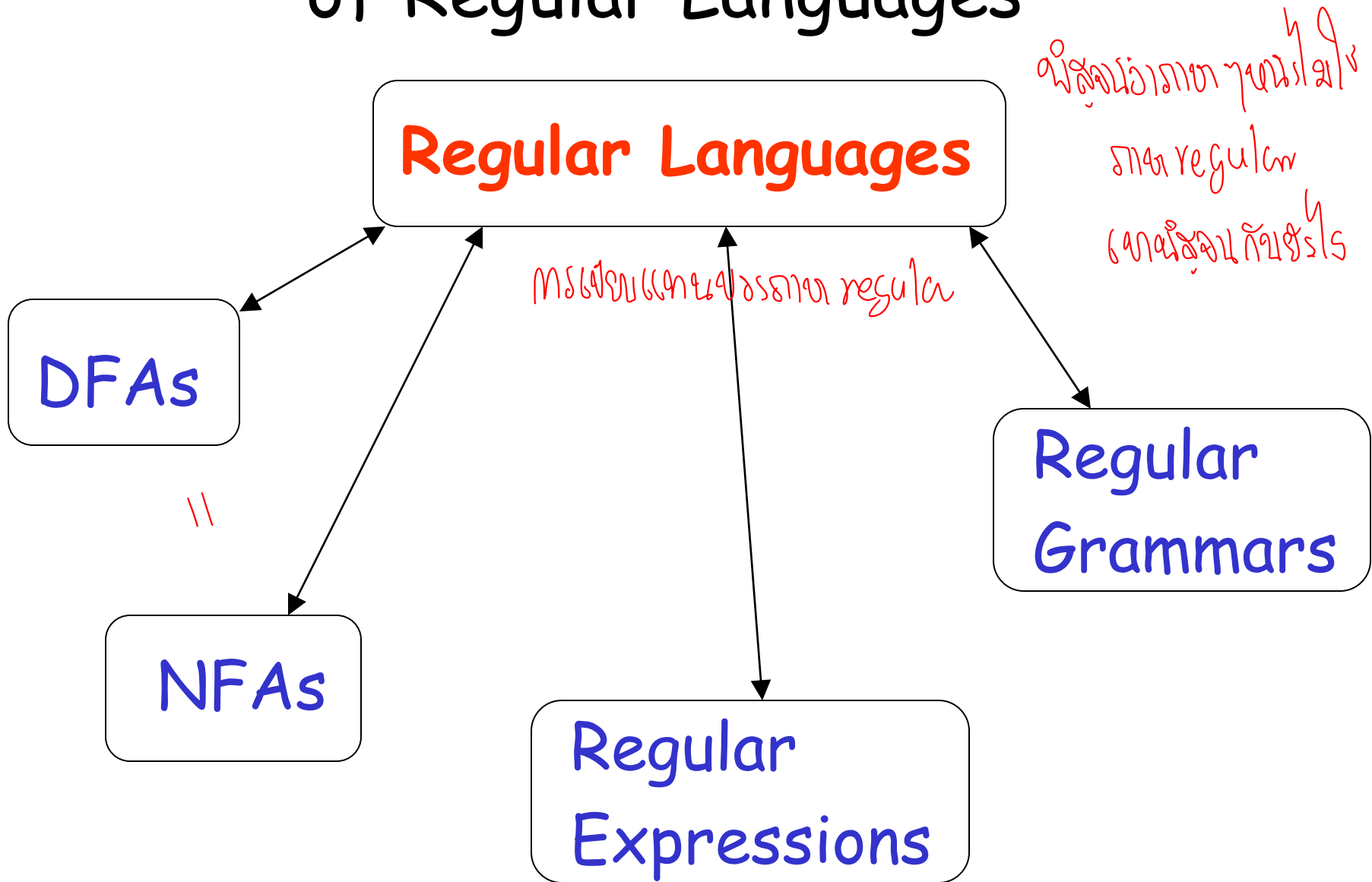


Standard Representations of Regular Languages



When we say: We are given
a Regular Language L

We mean: Language L is in a standard
representation

Elementary Questions

about

Regular Languages

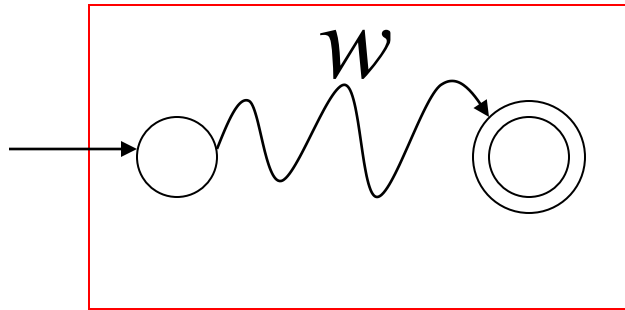
ចំពោះអង្គការកំណត់ regular language

Membership Question

Question: Given regular language L
and string w
how can we check if $w \in L$?

Answer: Take the DFA that accepts L
and check if w is accepted?

DFA

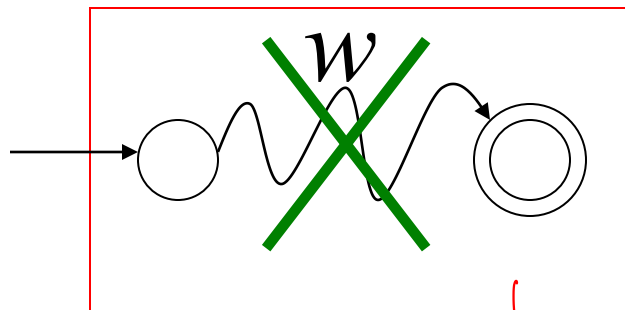


$w \in L$



ถ้าเจอ

DFA



$w \notin L$

ไม่เจอ

↓ เจอได้ หรือ ไม่เจอ

Question: Given regular language L
how can we check
if L is empty: $(L = \emptyset)$?

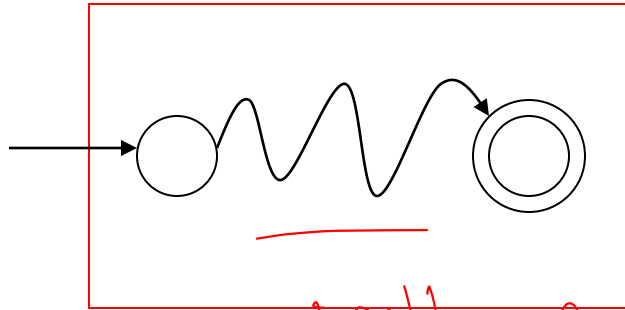
តើ L ទទួលបានអ្វីឬទេ?

Answer: Take the DFA that accepts L

តើ L ទទួលបានអ្វីឬទេ?

Check if there is any path from
the initial state to a final state

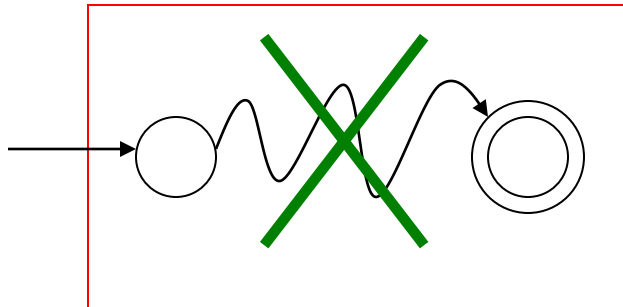
DFA



$$L \neq \emptyset$$

2 path \rightarrow 2 strings

DFA



$$L = \emptyset$$

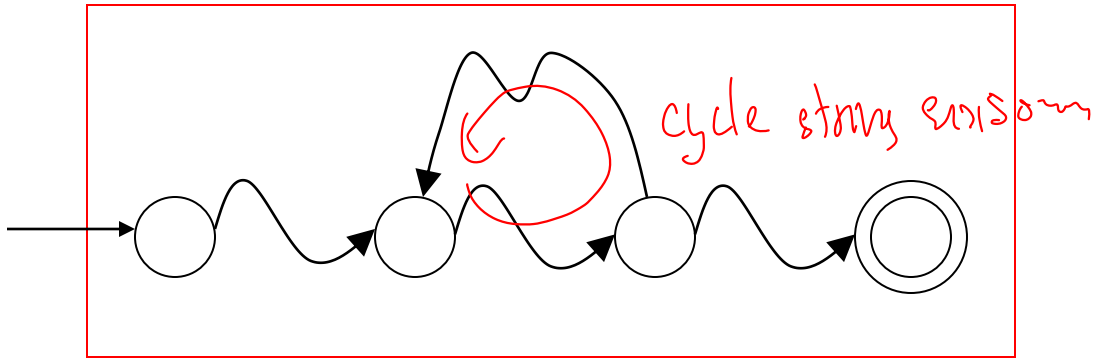
Question: Given regular language L
how can we check
if L is finite?

↓ walk with cycles

Answer: Take the DFA that accepts L

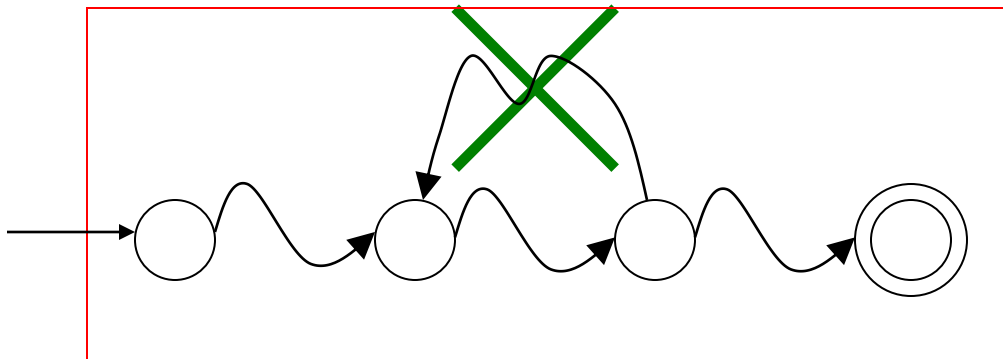
Check if there is a walk with cycle
from the initial state to a final state

DFA



L is infinite

DFA



L is finite

Question: Given regular languages L_1 and L_2
how can we check if $L_1 = L_2$?

วิธี =
 $(L_1 L_2)$

๑ สร้าง DFA สำหรับ L_1 และ L_2

หาค่าที่

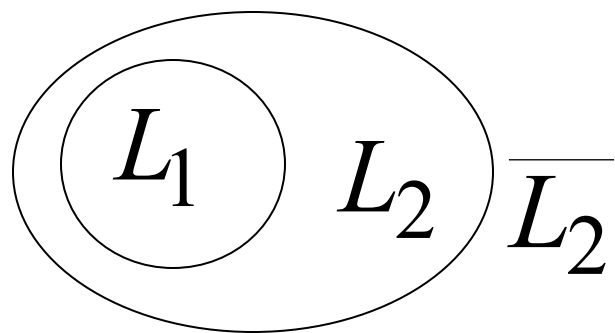
Answer: Find if $(L_1 \cap \overline{L_2}) \cup (\overline{L_1} \cap L_2) = \emptyset$

$$(L_1 \cap \overline{L_2}) \cup (\overline{L_1} \cap L_2) = \emptyset$$

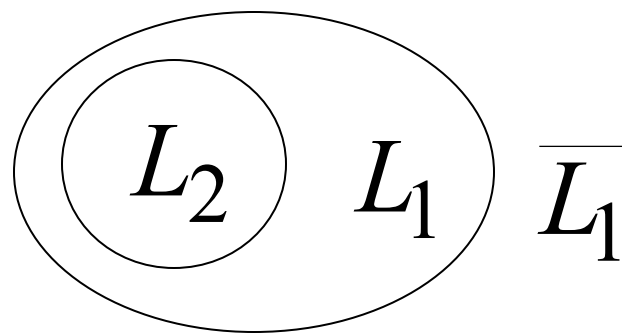
156



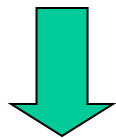
$$L_1 \cap \overline{L_2} = \emptyset \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{L_1} \cap L_2 = \emptyset$$



$$L_1 \subseteq L_2$$



$$L_2 \subseteq L_1$$



$$L_1 = L_2$$

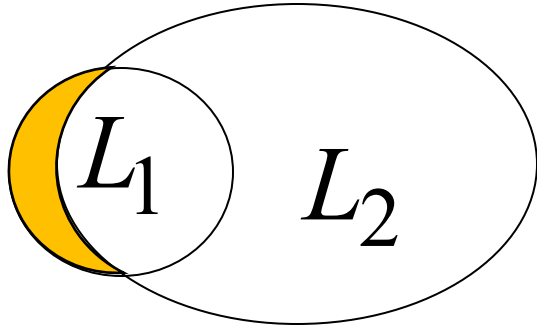
$$(L_1 \cap \overline{L_2}) \cup (\overline{L_1} \cap L_2) \neq \emptyset$$



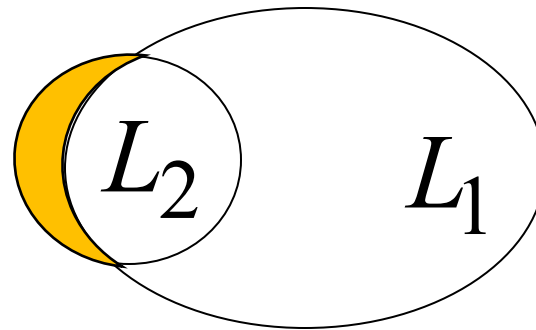
$$L_1 \cap \overline{L_2} \neq \emptyset$$

or

$$\overline{L_1} \cap L_2 \neq \emptyset$$



$$L_1 \not\subseteq L_2$$



$$L_2 \not\subseteq L_1$$



$$L_1 \neq L_2$$

Non-regular languages

Non-regular languages

$$\{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$\{vv^R : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

Regular languages

$$a^*b$$

$$b^*c + a$$

$$b + c(a + b)^*$$

etc...

How can we prove that a language L is not regular?

Prove that there is no DFA that accepts L

↓ ကိစ္စအခက်အခဲလား?

Problem: this is not easy to prove → ဒါက DFA ကို စိစစ်ရတာ

Solution: the Pumping Lemma !!!

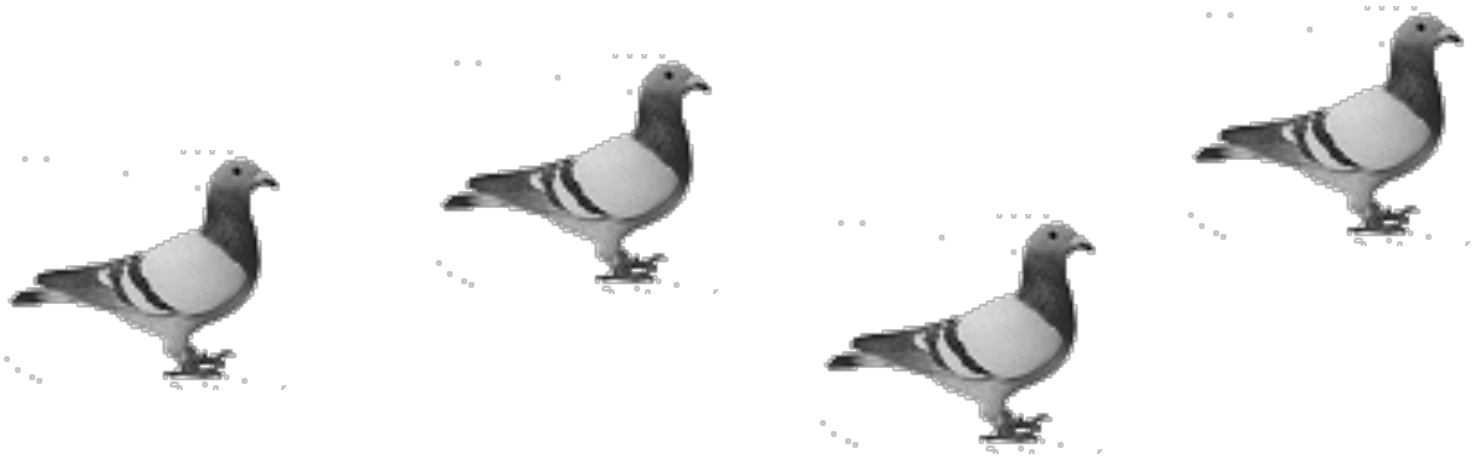
↓ ကိစ္စအခက်အခဲလား L is not regular



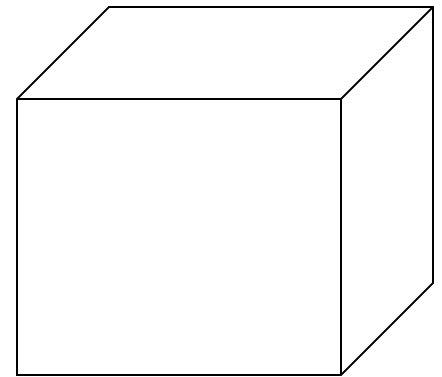
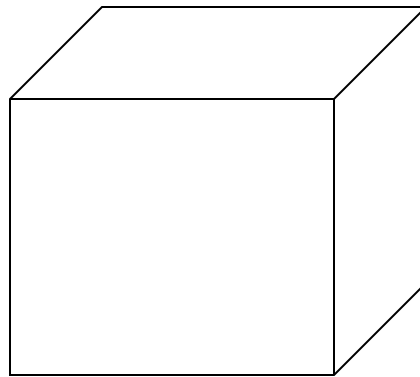
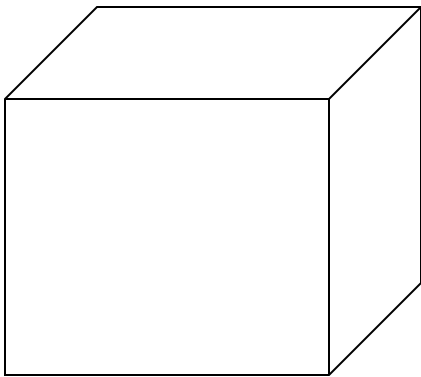
ทำงานที่เล็ก → ไปตกรังที่เล็ก

The Pigeonhole Principle

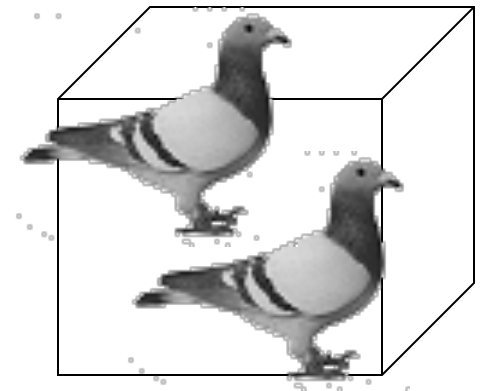
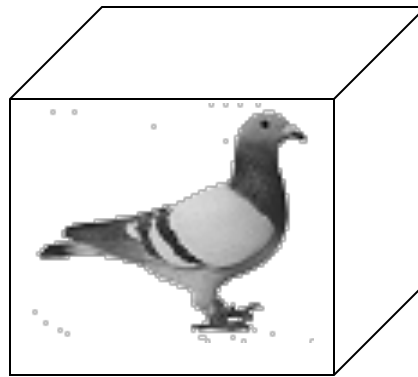
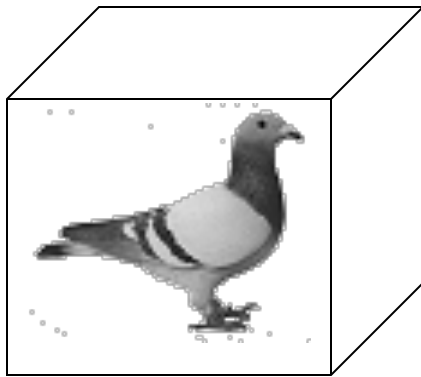
4 pigeons



3 pigeonholes



A pigeonhole must
contain at least two pigeons



n pigeons

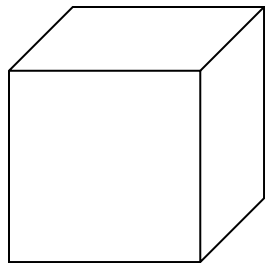
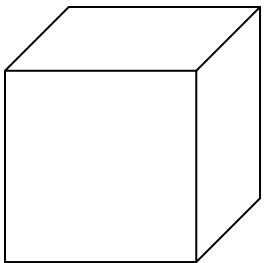


.....

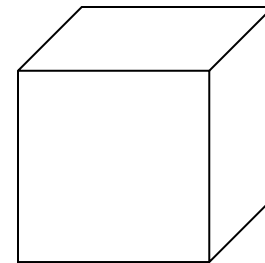


m pigeonholes

$n > m$



.....



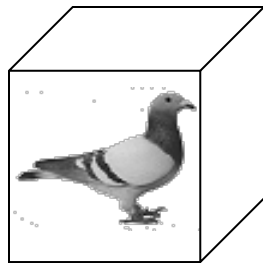
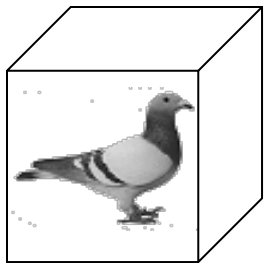
The Pigeonhole Principle

n pigeons

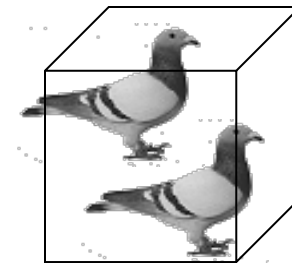
m pigeonholes

$$n > m$$

There is a pigeonhole
with at least 2 pigeons



.....

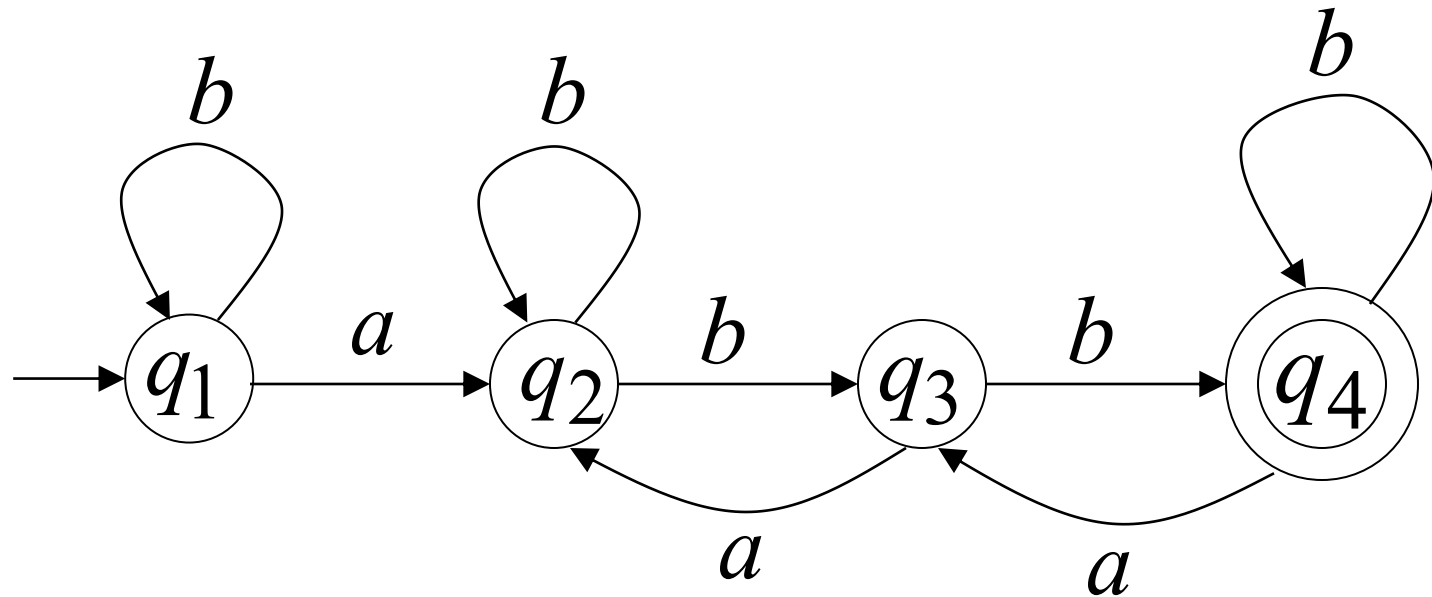


The Pigeonhole Principle

and

DFAs

DFA with 4 states



In walks of strings:

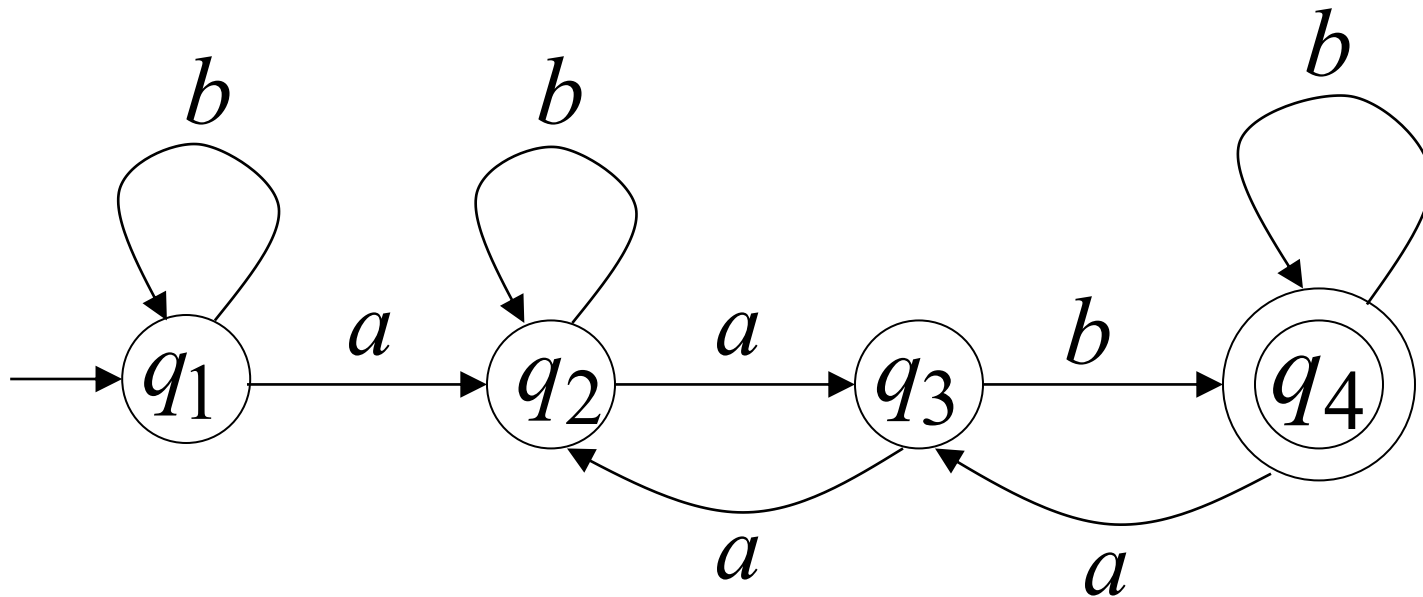
a

aa

aab

no state

is repeated



In walks of strings: $aabb$

$bbaa$

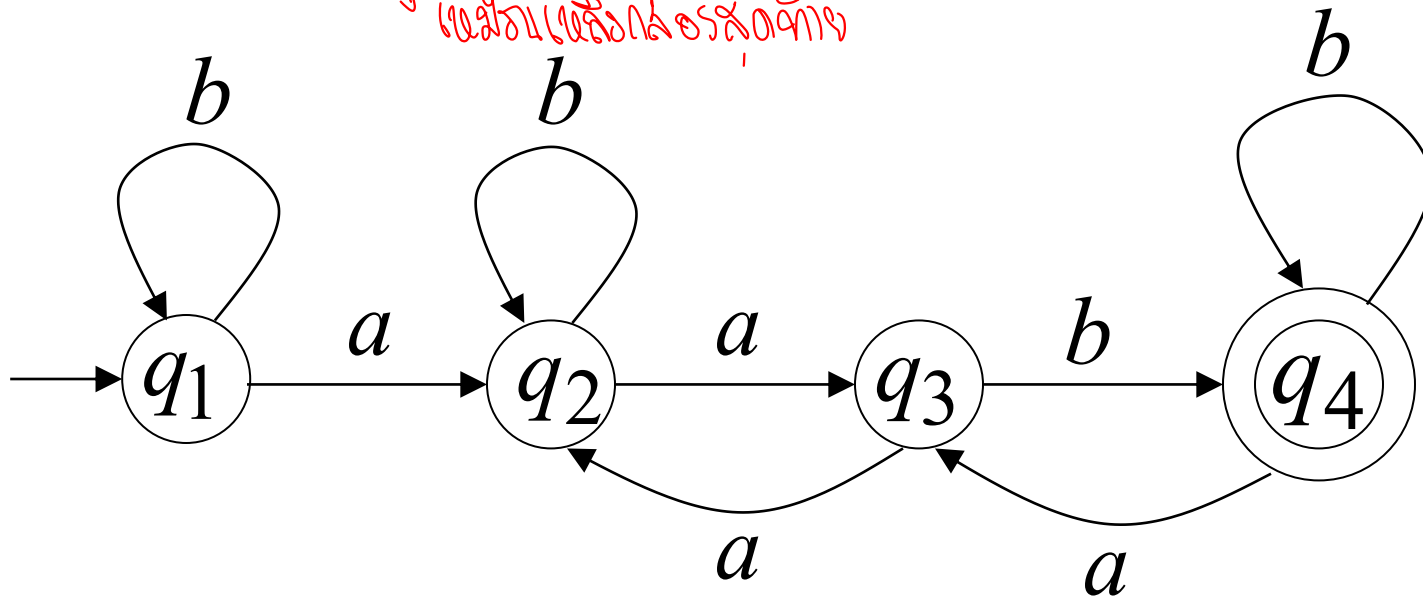
a state

is repeated

ถ้า string วนรอบ
↓
state วนรอบ
↓
state วนรอบ

$abbabb$

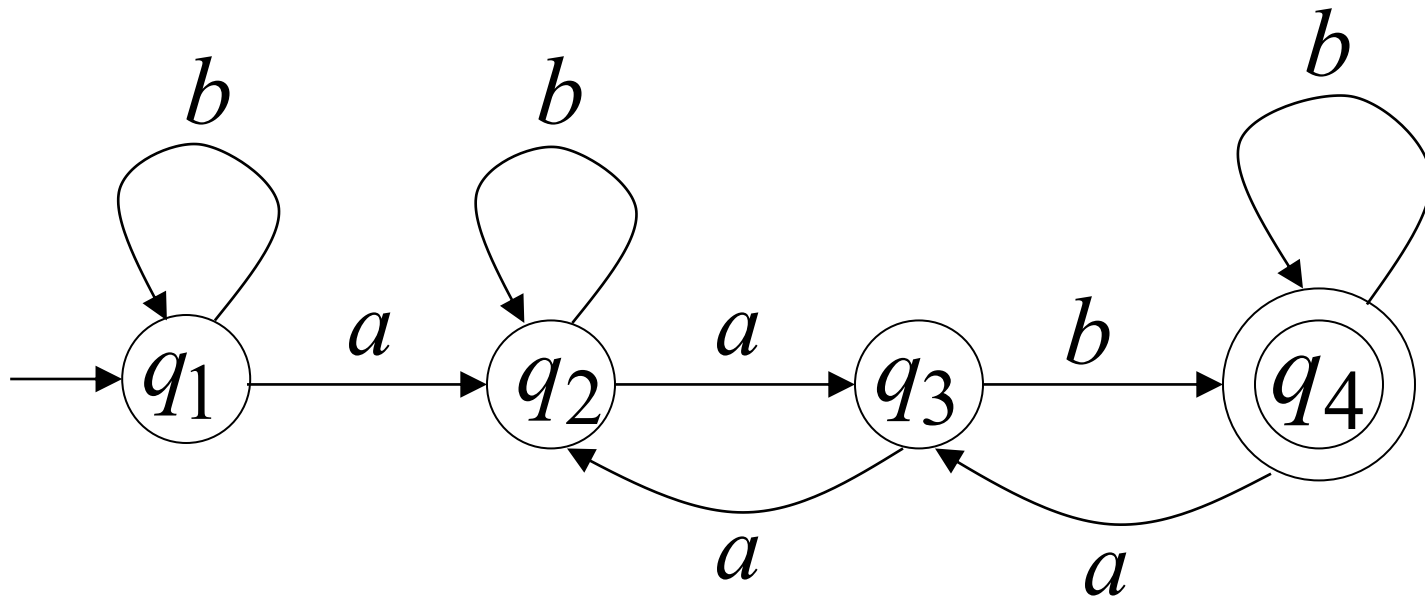
$abbbabbabb...$



If string w has length $|w| \geq 4$:

Then the transitions of string w
are more than the states of the DFA

Thus, a state must be repeated

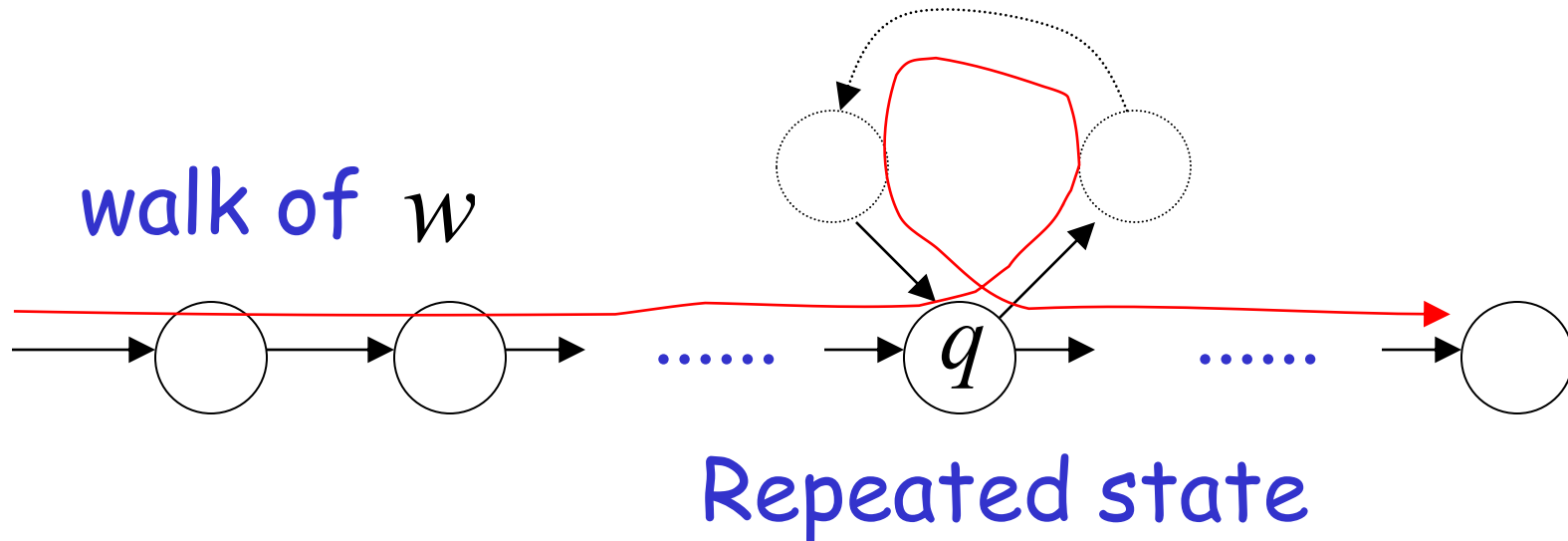


In general, for any DFA:

String w has length \geq number of states



A state q must be repeated in the walk of w

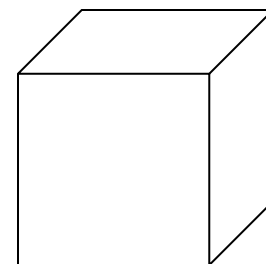


In other words for a string w :

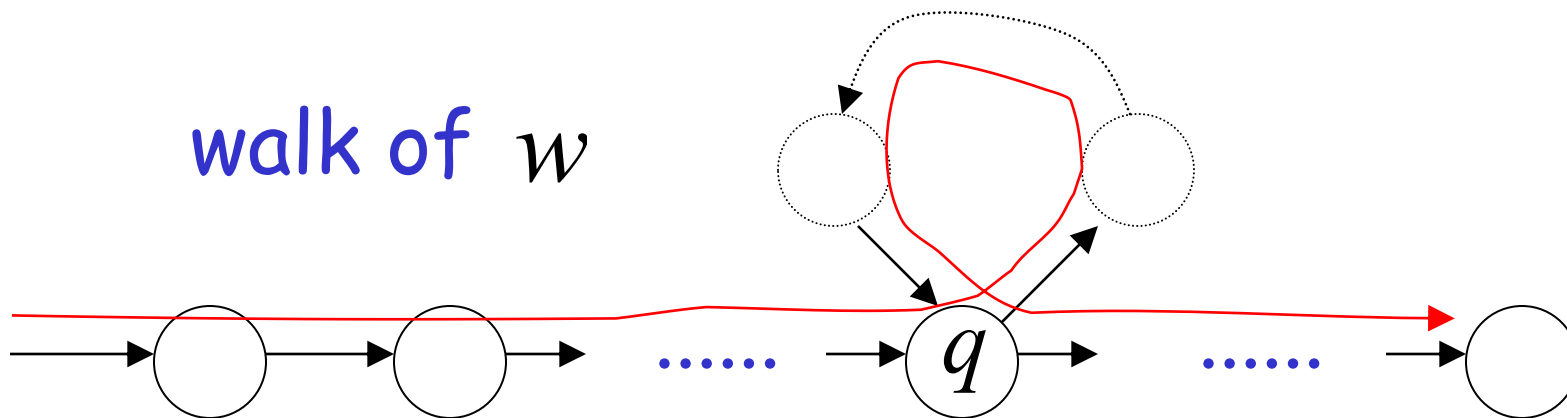
\xrightarrow{a} transitions are pigeons



(q) states are pigeonholes



walk of w



Repeated state

ស្រាវជ្រាវ

The Pumping Lemma

↓
ករណី ទី ១

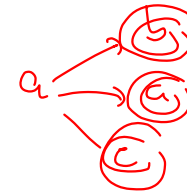
↑
ករណី ទី ២

Take an infinite regular language L

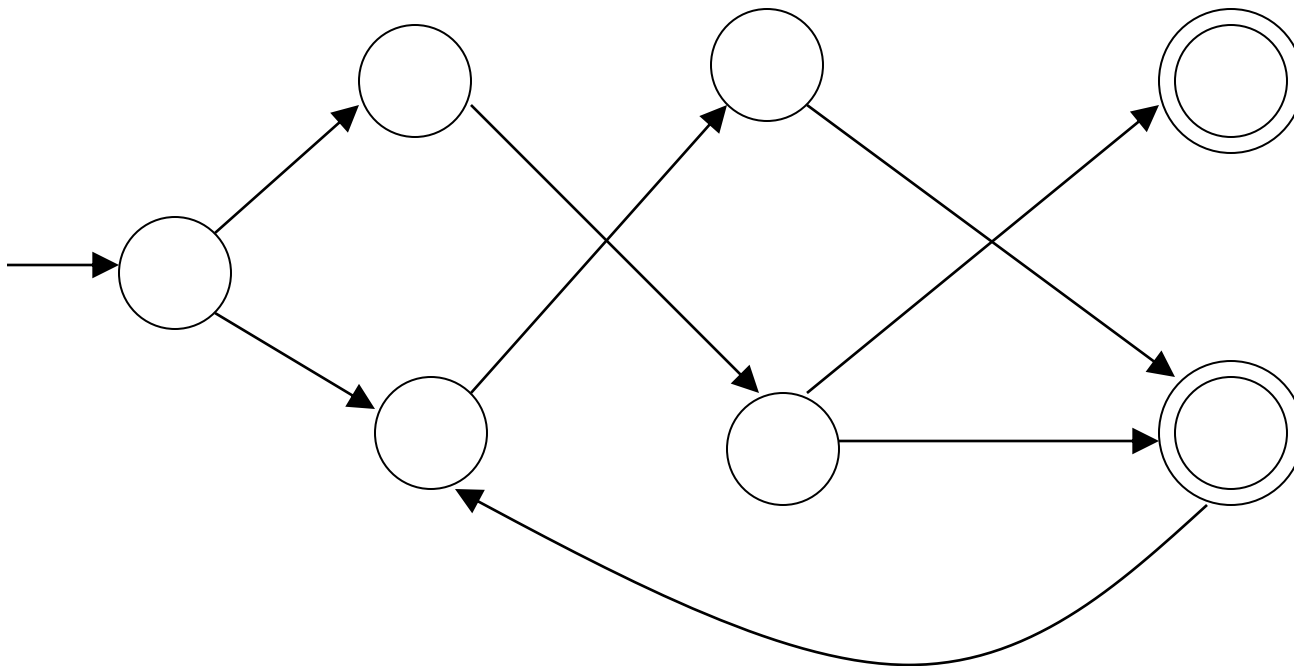
↓
finite regular language

↓
finite language

aa ac ab



There exists a DFA that accepts L



finite state DFA

m
states

Take string w with $w \in L$

There is a walk with label w :



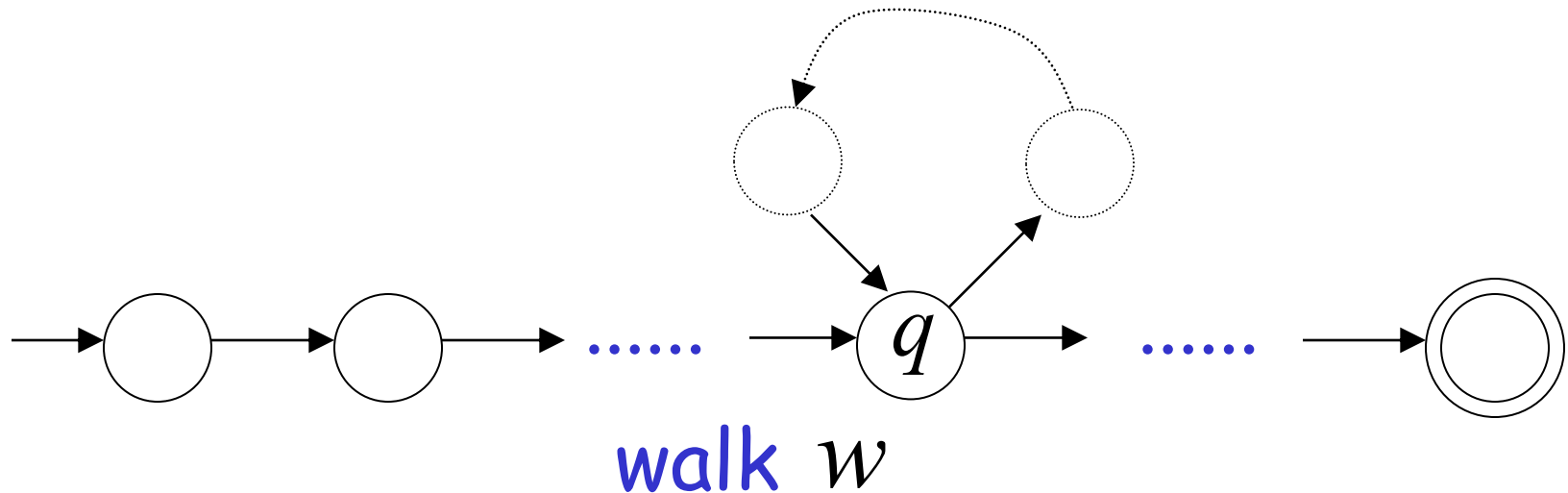
If string w has length $|w| \geq m$ (number of states of DFA)

ความยาวของ string \geq จำนวนสถานะ

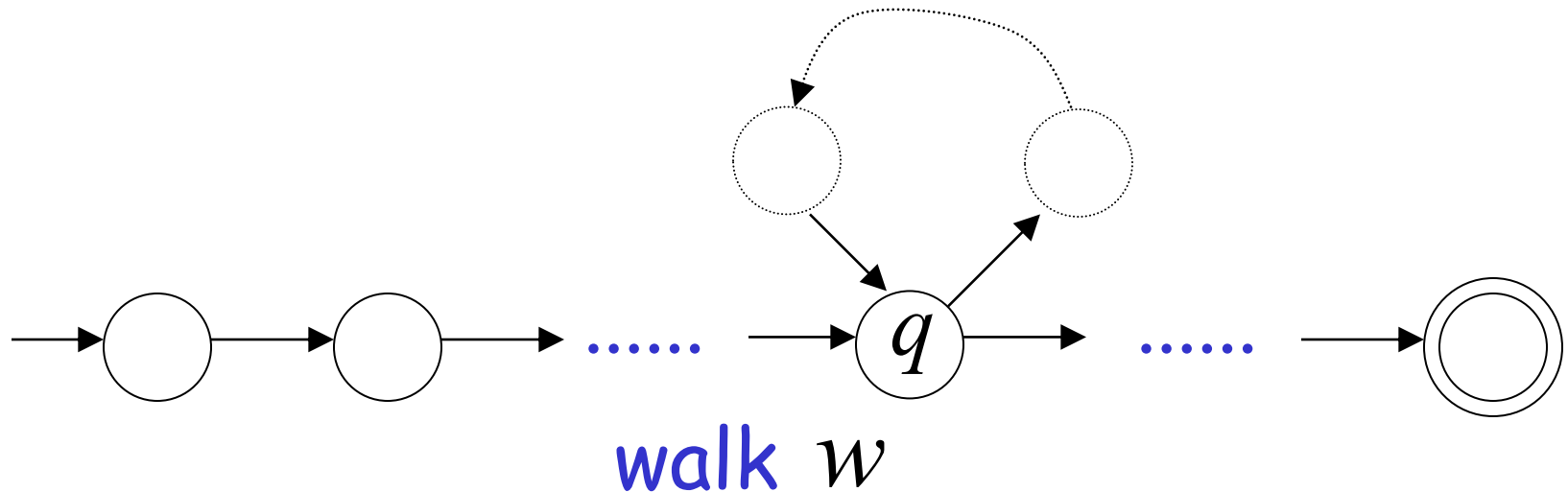
\downarrow
จำนวนสถานะ \geq จำนวน state ที่ถูกซ้ำ

then, from the pigeonhole principle:

a state is repeated in the walk w



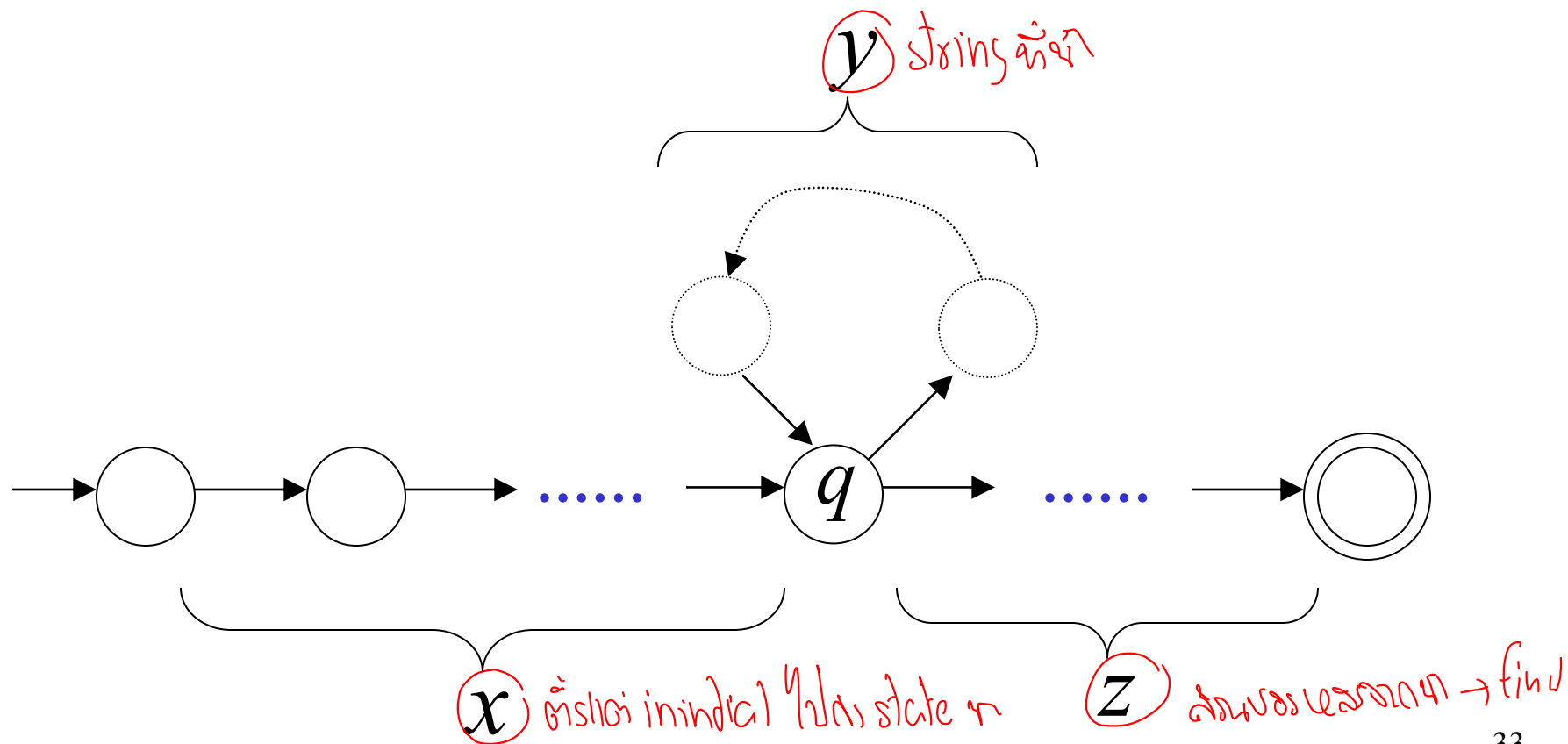
Let q be the first state repeated in the walk of w



Write

$w = xyz$

Handwritten notes in red: "645 3 ก้อน" (645 3 blocks) with arrows pointing to the characters x, y, and z.

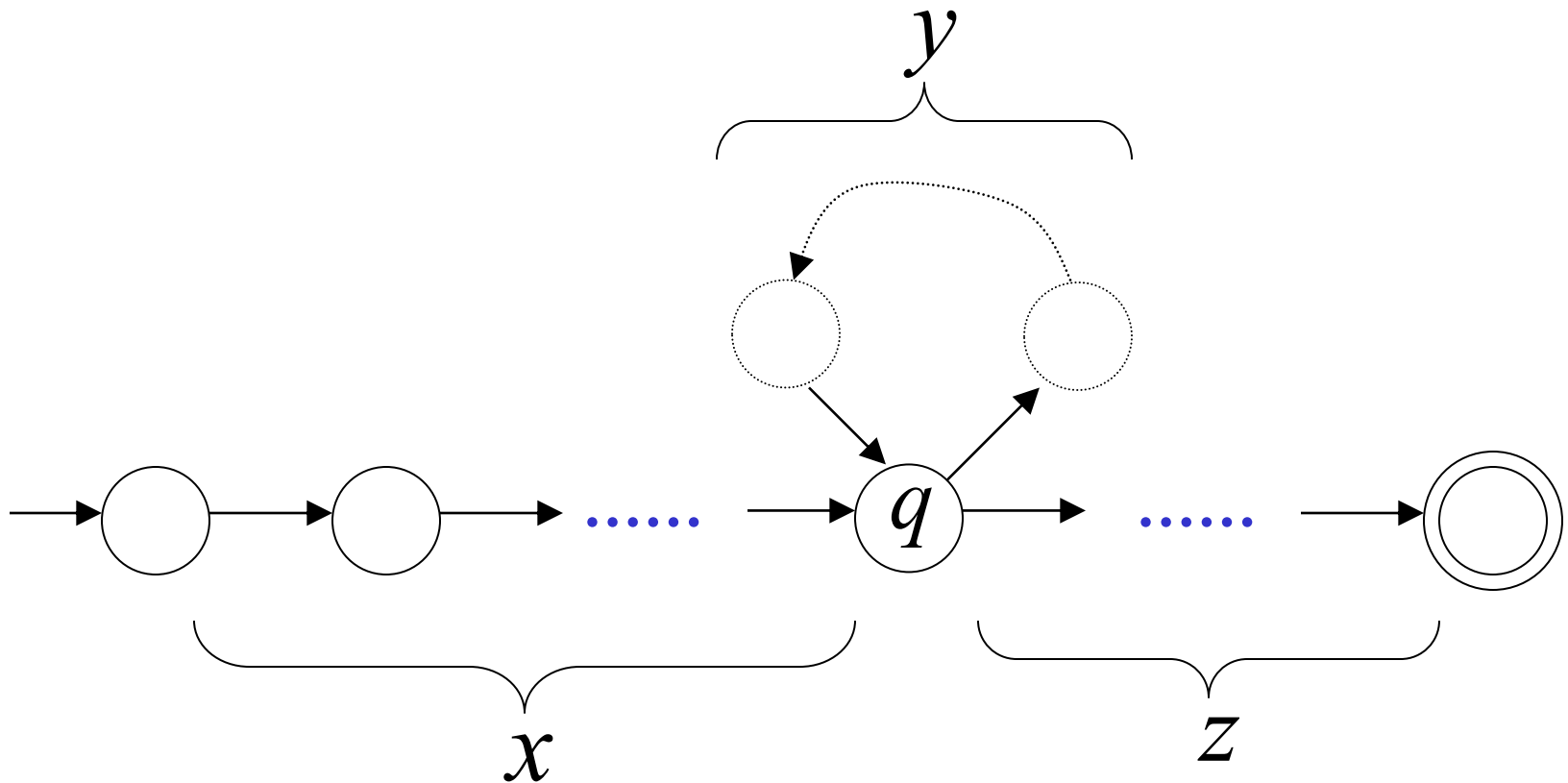


Observations: ① length $|x y| \leq m$ number of states of DFA

② length $|y| \geq 1$

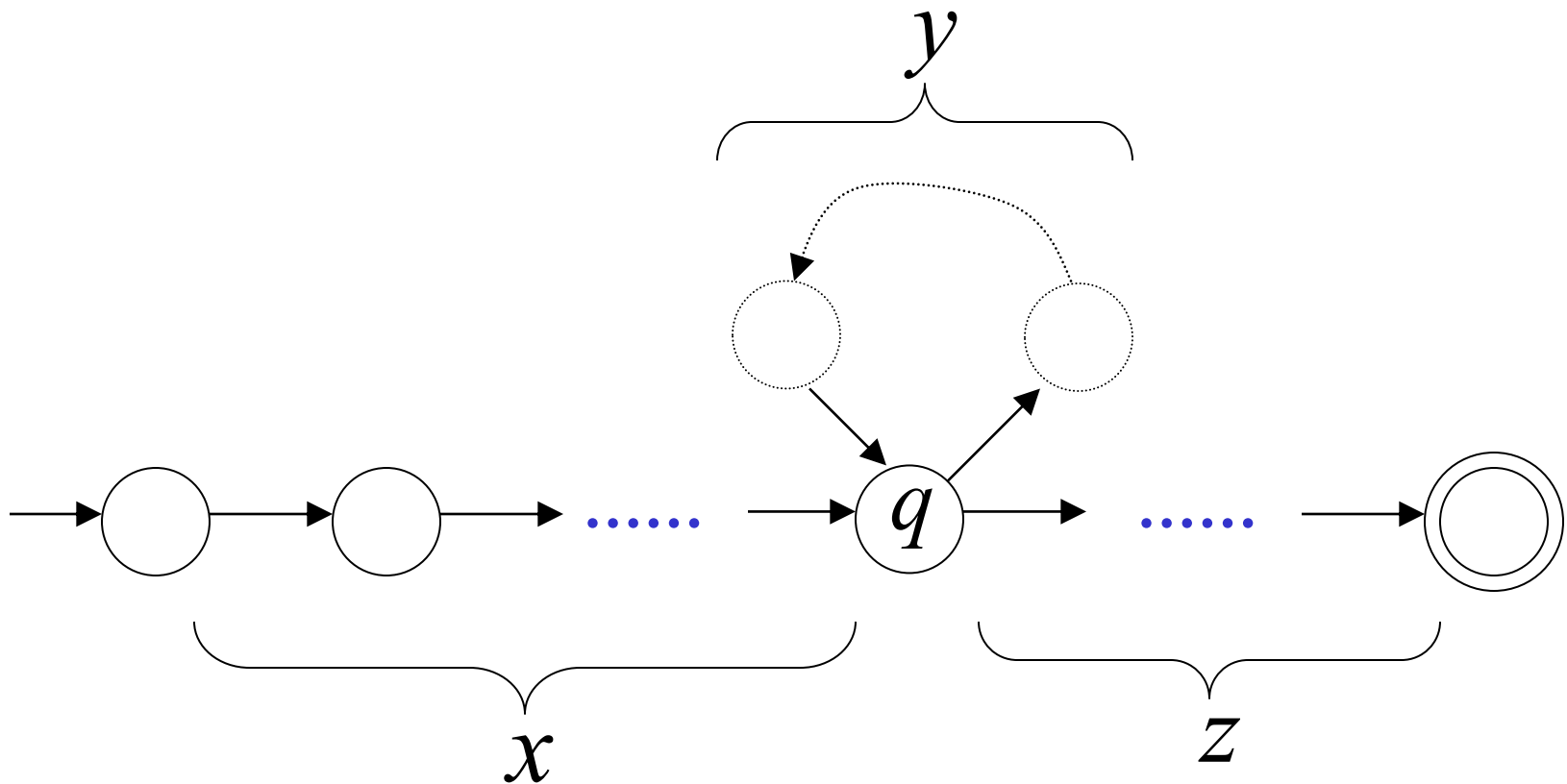
↓ จำนวนสถานะที่ใช้รับอินพุต z

↓ ยาวเกิน



Observation: ③ The string xz is accepted

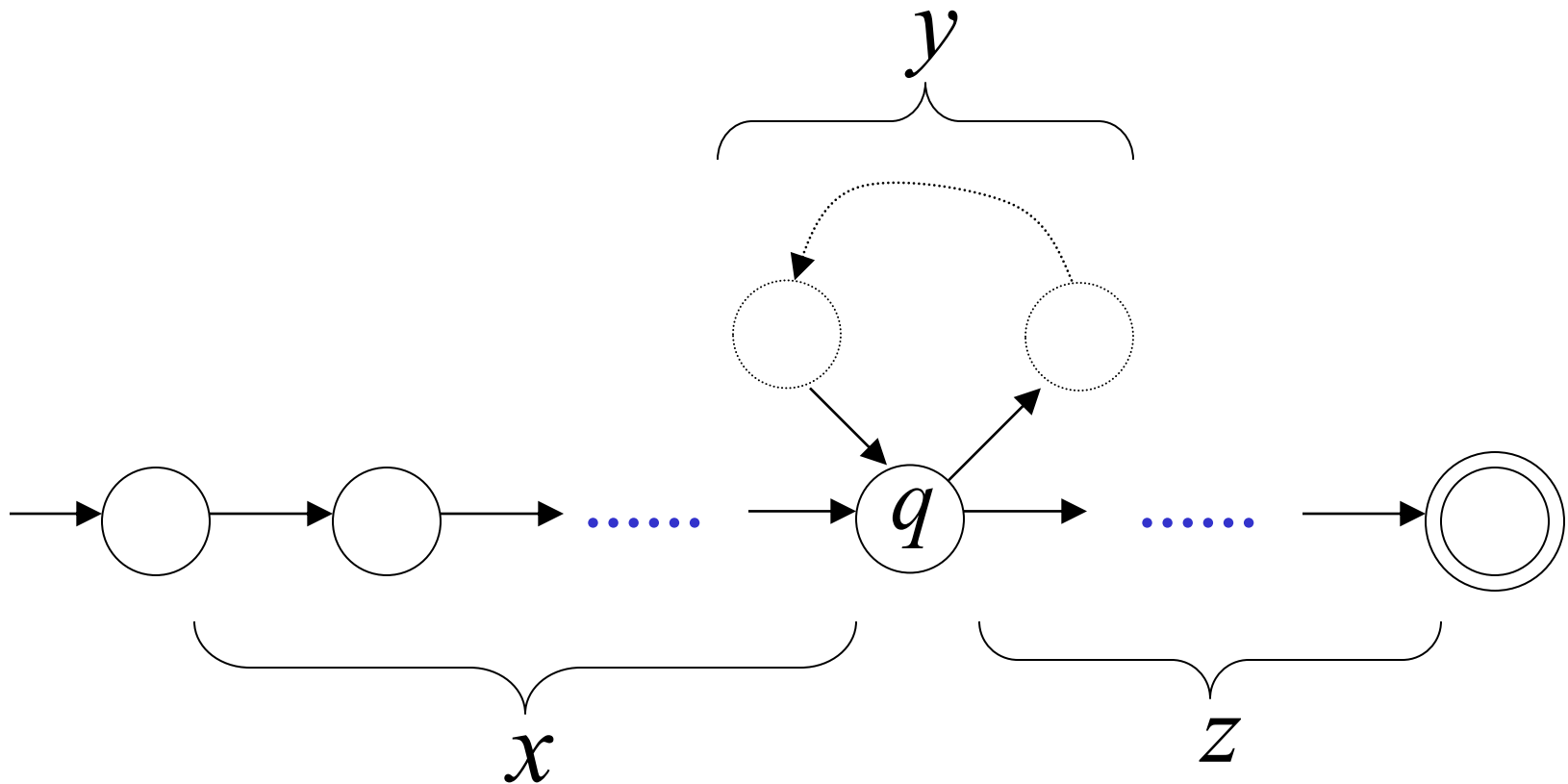
ନିଶ୍ଚିତ ଅକ୍ଷର



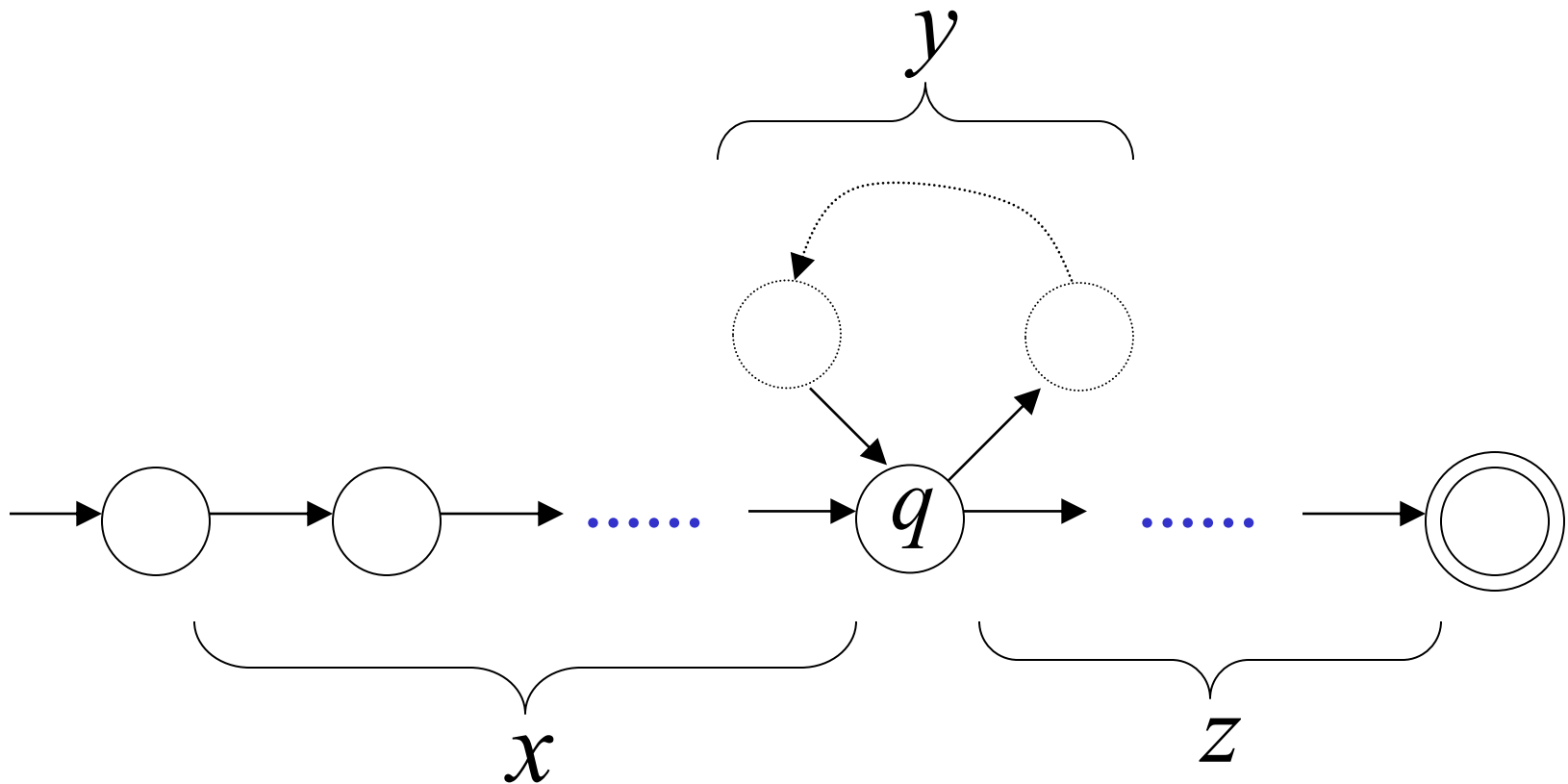
Observation:

The string
is accepted

x y y z
สามารถเข้ากันได้



Observation: The string $x y y y z$
is accepted

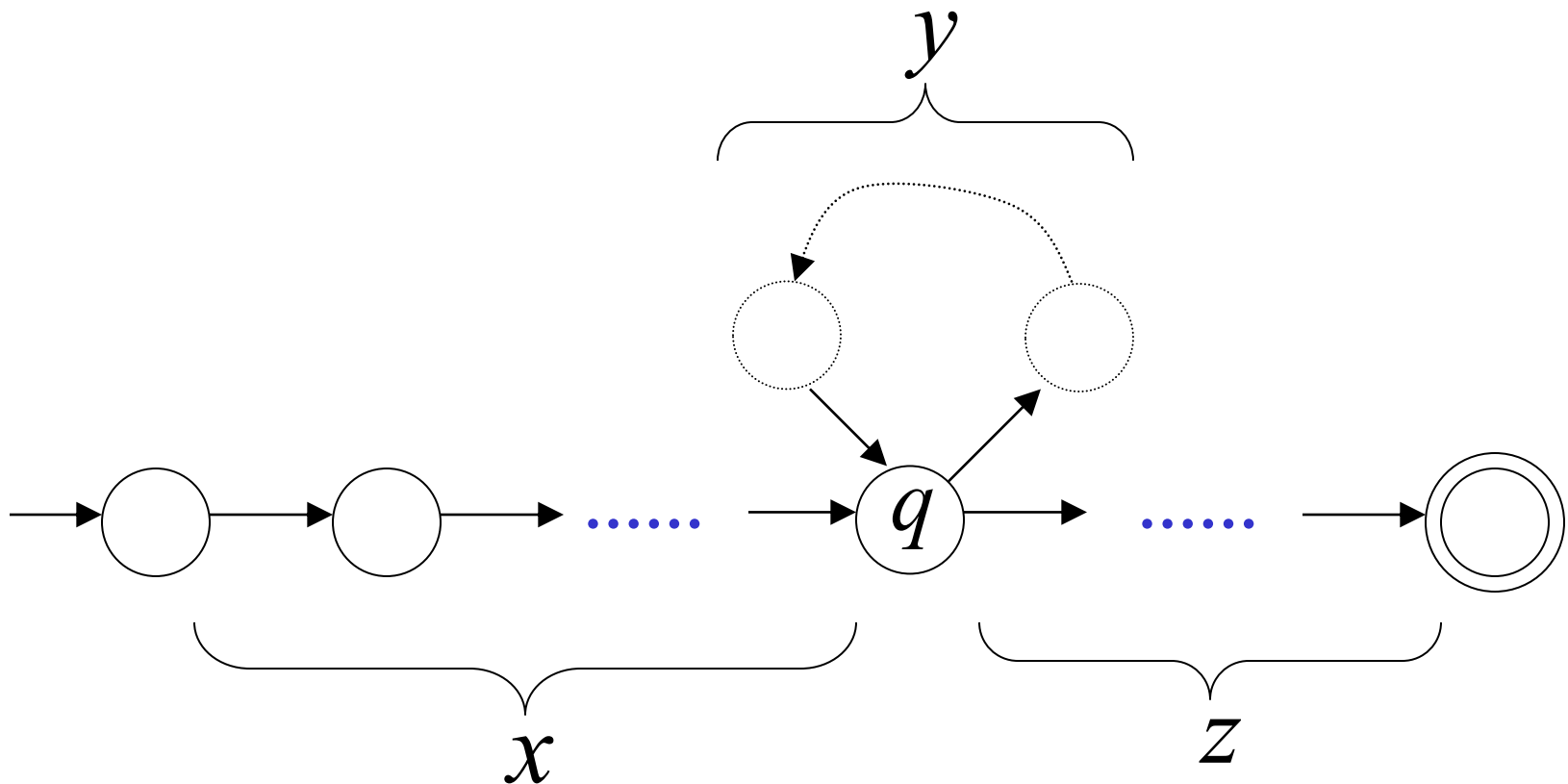


In General:

The string
is accepted

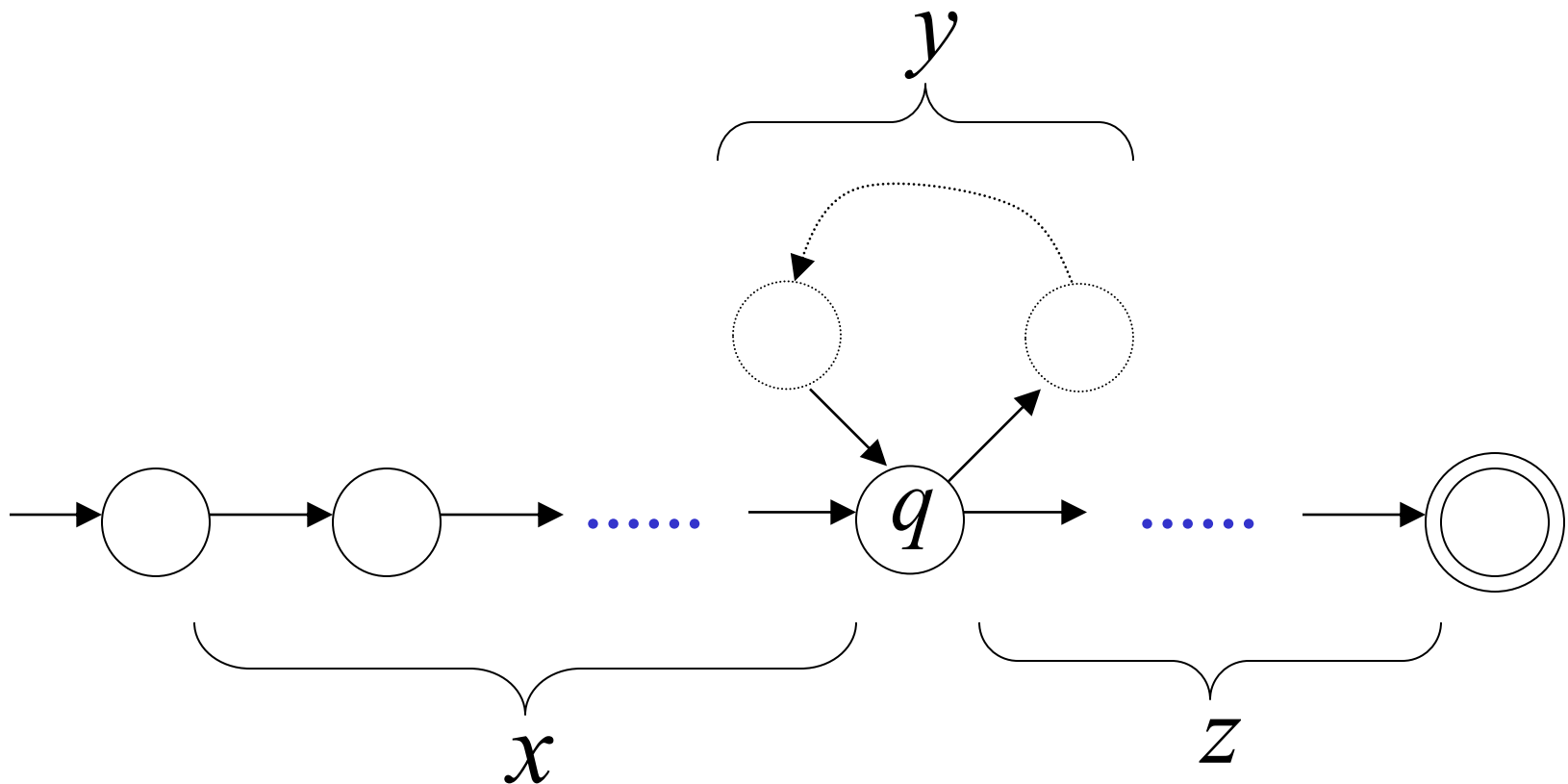
$x y^i z$ $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

pump n times
↓
pump n times
length

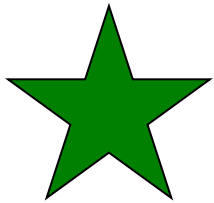
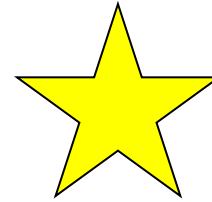
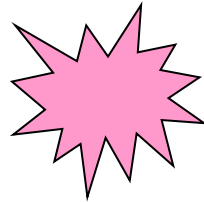


In General: $x y^i z \in L \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

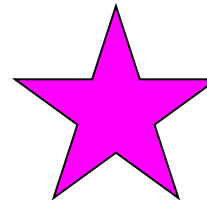
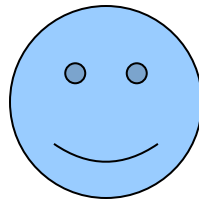
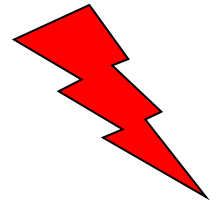
Language accepted by the DFA



In other words, we described:



The Pumping Lemma !!!



အပို

The Pumping Lemma:

→ contradiction proof

assum

• Given an infinite regular language L

L

ခါ L is not regular

prove $L \Rightarrow$ not regular
181
contin
ခါ $L \Rightarrow$ regular
ခါ L is regular
ခါ L is regular
ခါ L is regular

$p \Rightarrow \text{true}$

if we set $p \Rightarrow \text{false}$

ခါ L is not regular

• there exists an integer m

ခါ L is regular \rightarrow state m

181

• for any string $w \in L$ with length $|w| \geq m$

① ခါ

the way



pigeon hole principle

• we can write $w = x y z$

② ခါ \rightarrow ခါ

• with $|x y| \leq m$ and $|y| \geq 1$

③ ခါ

• such that:

$x y^i z \in L$

$i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

ခါ L is not regular \rightarrow L is not regular

Applications

of

the Pumping Lemma

\downarrow $\tilde{L} \rightarrow$ is regular
 \downarrow $\{0^n 1^n\} \rightarrow$ is not regular
 \downarrow \forall cannot prove on $\&$ assume $\&$
 \downarrow L is not regular

Theorem: The language $L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$ ^{ឥឡូវយើង}
is not regular

Proof: Use the Pumping Lemma ^{ក្នុងករណីនេះ → គួរតែប្រើការបញ្ជាក់ NFA, DFA}
^{regular exp, regular}
^{ឬ 251a}
^{ប្រើប្រាស់លក្ខណៈ}
^{តើវាអាចបំប្លែងទៅជា regular}

$$L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

Assume for contradiction
that L is a regular language ^{ဒီဟာမှန်လား}

Since L is infinite
we can apply the Pumping Lemma

$$L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

Let ^{ตัว m} m be the integer in the Pumping Lemma

^{We} Pick a string w such that: $w \in L$
length $|w| \geq m$

We pick $w = a^m b^m$ <sup>เลือกอย่างนี้ ถ้าเราเลือก
บางตัวมาทำใน Pump
ไม่ได้ 45 ขาด</sup>

Write: $a^m b^m = x y z$

การแบ่งส่วน

From the Pumping Lemma

it must be that length $|x y| \leq m$, $|y| \geq 1$

เขียน

①

②

$$xyz = a^m b^m = \overbrace{a \dots a}^m \overbrace{a \dots a}^m \overbrace{a \dots a}^m \overbrace{a \dots a}^m \overbrace{b \dots b}^m$$

x y z

x และ y อยู่ใน m ตัว

Thus: $y = a^k$, $k \geq 1$

เลือก y

$$x y z = a^m b^m$$

$$\underline{y = a^k, \quad k \geq 1}$$

From the Pumping Lemma:

$$x \overset{\text{Don't}}{\circlearrowleft} y^i z \in L$$

$$i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Thus: $x y^2 z \in L$

$$x y z = a^m b^m \qquad y = a^k, \quad k \geq 1$$

From the Pumping Lemma: $x y^2 z \in L$

$$xy^2z = \overbrace{a \dots a a \dots a a \dots a a \dots a}^{m+k} \overbrace{b \dots b}^m \in L$$

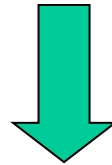
$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_x \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_y \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_y \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_z$

↑ *အပိုအပေါင်း အစဉ်အတိုင်း ပေါ်*

Thus: $a^{m+k} b^m \in L$

$$a^{m+k}b^m \in L \quad k \geq 1$$

BUT: $L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$



$$a^{m+k}b^m \notin L$$

CONTRADICTION!!!

contra
↓
always reg
↓
L is not reg

Therefore: Our assumption that L
is a regular language is not true

Conclusion: L is not a regular language

Non-regular languages $\{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$



Regular languages