

# More Applications of the Pumping Lemma

# The Pumping Lemma:

bound on how many times we can pump

- Given an infinite regular language  $L$
- there exists an integer  $m$
- for any string  $w \in L$  with length  $|w| \geq m$
- we can write  $w = x y z$
- with  $|x y| \leq m$  and  $|y| \geq 1$
- such that:  $x y^i z \in L \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Non-regular languages

$$L = \{vv^R : v \in \Sigma^*\}$$



เช่น

abba = reverse of ab

ไม่ใช่แค่ตัว

จำนวนเท่านั้น

Regular languages

**Theorem:** The language

$$L = \{vv^R : v \in \Sigma^*\} \quad \Sigma = \{a, b\}$$

is not regular

**Proof:** Use the Pumping Lemma

$$L = \{vv^R : v \in \Sigma^*\}$$

Assume for contradiction  
that  $L$  is a regular language

Since  $L$  is infinite  
we can apply the Pumping Lemma

$$L = \{vv^R : v \in \Sigma^*\}$$

Let  $m$  be the integer in the Pumping Lemma

① Pick a string  $w$  such that:  $w \in L$  and  
length  $|w| \geq m$

We pick  $w = a^m b^m b^m a^m$

↑ ឯកសារបង្កើតឡើង  
↓ ក៏ដូចជា  
 $a^m a^m$   
 $b^m b^m$

② Write  $a^m b^m b^m a^m = x y z$

↓  
1000000

From the Pumping Lemma

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

$$xyz = \underbrace{a \dots a}_{m} \underbrace{a \dots a}_{m} \underbrace{a \dots a}_{m} \underbrace{a \dots a}_{m} \underbrace{b \dots b}_{m} \underbrace{b \dots b}_{m} \underbrace{b \dots b}_{m} \underbrace{a \dots a}_{m}$$

$x \quad y \quad z$

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

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

$$y = a^k, \quad k \geq 1$$

③

From the Pumping Lemma:

$$x y^i z \in L$$

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

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



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

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

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

$$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{x} \underbrace{\qquad\qquad}_{y} \underbrace{\qquad\qquad}_{y} \underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{z}$$

$(x-y)(y)^2$   
 $(x+y)^2$

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

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

*Handwritten red note:*  $L$  is a non-regular language

**BUT:**  $L = \{vv^R : v \in \Sigma^*\}$



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

**CONTRADICTION!!!**

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

**Conclusion:**  $L$  is not a regular language

$\overbrace{aa \dots aa}^{|x|} \mid \overbrace{aa \dots aa}^{|y|}$        $y = a^k : k \geq 1$   
 လိုက်ပါ       $\downarrow$        $\downarrow$   
 $|x| = |y|$        $a^{m-2}a^m \Rightarrow a^{m-2}a^{m-2}$   
 $\downarrow$        $\downarrow$   
 $a^{m+2}a^m \Rightarrow a^{m+2}a^{m+2} \rightarrow$

Note: Can we use a string  $w = a^m a^m$ ?

# Non-regular languages

$$L = \{a^n b^l c^{n+l} : n, l \geq 0\}$$

↓  
แนวข้อสอบไว้ได้

Regular languages

**Theorem:** The language

$$L = \{a^n b^l c^{n+l} : n, l \geq 0\}$$

is not regular



**Proof:** Use the Pumping Lemma

$$L = \{a^n b^l c^{n+l} : n, l \geq 0\}$$

Assume for contradiction  
that  $L$  is a regular language

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Since  $L$  is infinite  
we can apply the Pumping Lemma

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$$L = \{a^n b^l c^{n+l} : n, l \geq 0\}$$

Let  $m$  be the integer in the Pumping Lemma

---

Pick a string  $w$  such that:  $w \in L$  and

$$\text{length } |w| \geq m$$

①

We pick  $w = a^m b^m c^{2m}$

Write  $a^m b^m c^{2m} = x y z$

②

$y = a^k; k \geq 1$

From the Pumping Lemma

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

$$xyz = \overbrace{a \dots a}^m \overbrace{a \dots a}^m \overbrace{a \dots a b \dots b c \dots c}^{2m}$$
$$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_x \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_y \underbrace{\hspace{4cm}}_z$$

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



$$x y z = a^m b^m c^{2m}$$

$$y = a^k, \quad k \geq 1$$

From the Pumping Lemma:  $x y^i z \in L$   
 $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Ex 1 = 0

Thus:  $x y^{\textcircled{0}} z = \underline{xz} \in L$

$$x y z = a^m b^m c^{2m} \qquad y = a^k, \quad k \geq 1$$

From the Pumping Lemma:  $xz \in L$

$$xz = \underbrace{a \dots a}_{m-k} \underbrace{a \dots a}_m \underbrace{b \dots b}_m \underbrace{c \dots c}_{2m} \in L$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_x \qquad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_z$

การปั๊ม

Thus:  $a^{m-k} b^m c^{2m} \in L$

$$a^{m-k} b^m c^{2m} \in \underline{\underline{L}} \quad k \geq 1$$

**BUT:**  $L = \{a^n b^l c^{n+l} : n, l \geq 0\}$



$$a^{m-k} b^m c^{2m} \notin L$$

wait  $\rightarrow$   $L$  is not reg

**CONTRADICTION!!!**

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

**Conclusion:**  $L$  is not a regular language

Non-regular languages

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

*Handwritten red annotations:*  
Below the expression, the terms  $1!$ ,  $2!$ , and  $3!$  are written in red ink. Additionally, there are red diagonal lines striking through the  $n!$  in the set definition.

Regular languages

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

แฟกทอเรียล!  $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdots (n-1) \cdot n$

**Proof:** Use the Pumping Lemma

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

Assume for contradiction  
that  $L$  is a regular language

Since  $L$  is infinite  
we can apply the Pumping Lemma

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

Let  $m$  be the integer in the Pumping Lemma

① Pick a string  $w$  such that:  $w \in L$

$$\text{length } |w| \geq m$$

We pick  $w = a^{m!}$



Write  $a^{m!} = x y z$

2

From the Pumping Lemma

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

$$xyz = a^{m!} = \overbrace{a \dots a a \dots a a \dots a a \dots a}^{m \quad m! - m}$$

(The first  $m$  characters are circled in red, with a red arrow pointing to the label  $m$  above them. The text "จำนวน - ก้อน (จำนวน)" is written in red above the  $m! - m$  label.)

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

Thus:  $y = \underline{a^k}, 1 \leq k \leq m$

$$x y z = a^{m!}$$

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

From the Pumping Lemma:  $x y^i z \in L$   
 $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

เลือก  $i=2$

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

$$x y z = a^{m!}$$

$$y = a^k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

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

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

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

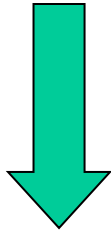
Thus:  $a^{m!+k} \in L$

๒ ล้าน ๓ พัน ๓๓๓  
 ๒ ล้าน ๓ พัน ๓๓๓ แล้ว ๒ ล้าน ๓ พัน ๓๓๓ + ๒ = ๒ ล้าน ๓ พัน ๓๓๕  
 ๒ ล้าน ๓ พัน ๓๓๕

$$a^{m!+k} \in L \qquad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

---

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

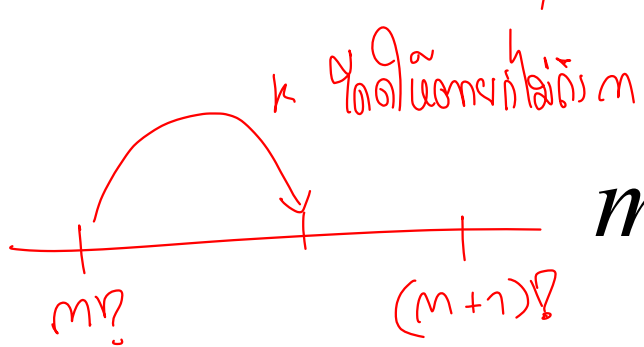


There must exist  $p$  such that:

$$\underline{m!+k = p!}$$

However:  $m! + k \leq m! + m$  for  $m > 1$

$1 \leq k \leq m$   
 $\downarrow$   
 1 ≤ k ≤ m  
 1 ≤ k ≤ m  
 $|x+y| \leq m$   
 $\leq m! + m!$  9' (m+1)! (m+1)!  
 $< m!m + m!$  9' (m+1)! (m+1)!  
 $= m!(m+1)$  9' (m+1)!  
 $= (m+1)!$  9' (m+1)!



$m! + k < (m+1)!$   
 9' (m+1)! (m+1)!  
 9' (m+1)! (m+1)!

$m! + k \neq p!$  for any  $p$   
 9' (m+1)! (m+1)!  
 L is not regular

$$a^{m!+k} \in L \qquad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

---

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



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

**CONTRADICTION!!!**

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

**Conclusion:**  $L$  is not a regular language

# Lex

↓  
คือชื่อของโปรแกรม

ที่เราไปใช้ร่วมกับตัวโปรแกรมอื่นของ compiler หรือเราเรียกชื่อสั้นๆ ว่า Lex



# Lex: a lexical analyzer

- A Lex program recognizes strings  
    ↓ free source
- For each kind of string found  
the lex program takes an action

# Output

analysis

## Input

```
Var = 12 + 9;  
if (test > 20)  
    temp = 0;  
else  
    while (a < 20)  
        temp++;
```

Lex  
program

tokens (list)

tokens

```
Identifier: Var  
Operand: =  
Integer: 12  
Operand: +  
Integer: 9  
Semicolon: ;  
Keyword: if  
Parenthesis: (  
Identifier: test  
....
```

In Lex strings are described  
with regular expressions

output of lex scanner is the input as regular  
**Lex program** expression

Regular expressions

"+"

"\_"

"="

/\* operators \*/

"if"

"then"

/\* keywords \*/

# Lex program

Regular expressions

`(0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9)+ /* integers */`

`(a|b|..|z|A|B|...|Z)+ /* identifiers */`

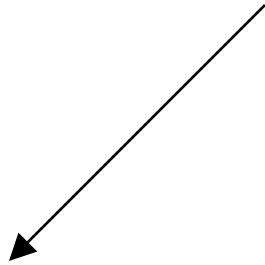
integers



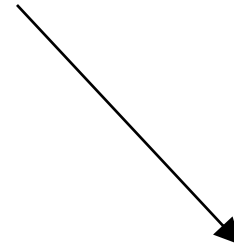
$(0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9)^+$

$[0-9]^+$

identifiers



$(a|b|..|z|A|B|...|Z)^+$



$[a-zA-Z]^+$

Each regular expression  
has an associated action (in C code)

## Examples:

define regular exp แล้วใส่ action ในนั้นด้วย

Regular expression

Action

---

`\n`

linenum++;

เพิ่ม index 1

`[0-9]+`

`printf("integer");`

↑  
John

`[a-zA-Z]+`

`printf("identifier");`

↑  
John

ถ้าไม่พบเงื่อนไข match ก็ res 90 เเลว → ใช้ default

Default action: **ECHO;**



→ พิมพ์ string printout

Prints the string identified  
to the output



# A small lex program

%%

[ \t\n]

*no action*  
(;) /\*skip spaces\*/

[0-9]+

printf("Integer\n");

[a-zA-Z]+

printf("Identifier\n");

## Input

1234 test

var 566 78

9800

## Output

Integer

Identifier

Identifier

Integer

Integer

Integer

# Another program

%{  
int linenum = 1;

%}

%%

သို့မဟုတ်  
အပြန်အလှန်

[ \t]

; /\*skip spaces\*/

\n

linenum++;

[0-9]+

printf("Integer\n");

[a-zA-Z]+

printf("Identifier\n");

.

printf("Error in line: %d\n",

မဟုတ်သော  
အမှတ်အသား

linenum);

## Input

1234 test

var 566 78

9800 +

temp

## Output

Integer

Identifier

Identifier

Integer

Integer

Integer

Error in line: 3

Identifier

## Lex matches the longest input string

strings match string voidex  $\rightarrow$  123456789

## Example: Regular Expressions

"if"

"ifend"

Input:

ifend | စိမ်းဟာနဲ့

if  $\rightarrow$  စာသိ

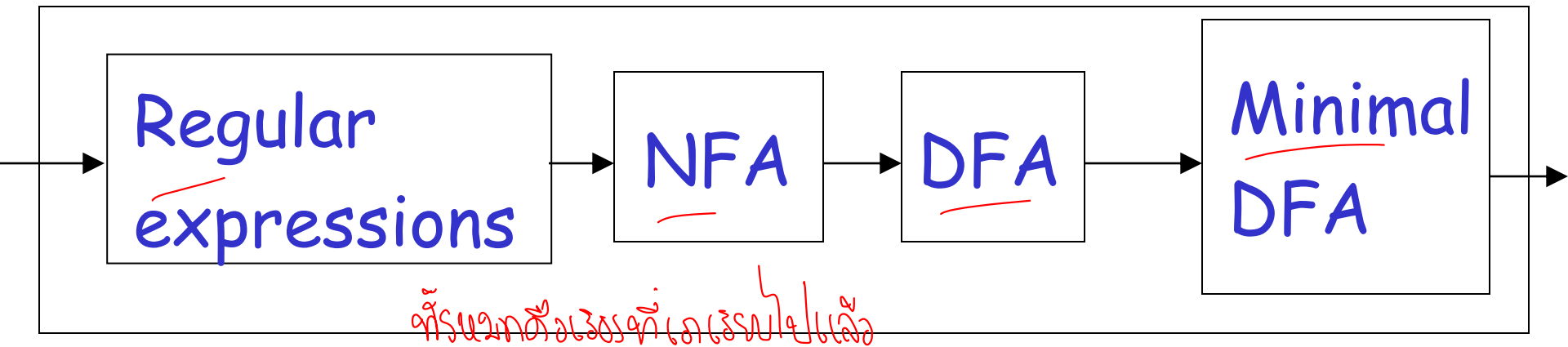
## Matches:

"ifend"

"if"

# Internal Structure of Lex

Lex



The final states of the DFA are associated with actions