

Non-Regular Languages

• Pumping Lemma

- contrapositive is used to show that languages are not regular

Theorem 3.6. *If L is a regular language, then there is some number $n > 0$ such that any string w in L whose length is greater than or equal to n can be broken down into three pieces x , y , and z , $w = xyz$, such that*

(i) x and y together contain no more than n symbols;

(ii) y contains at least one symbol;

(iii) xz is accepted by M

(xyz is accepted by M)

$xyyz$ is accepted by M

etc.

- the key idea is that for a regular language, if a string is long enough, it has to have a certain structure – corresponding to a cycle in M
 - if that structure isn't present, the language isn't regular

6

Non-Regular Languages

Theorem 3.6. *If L is a regular language, then there is some number $n > 0$ such that any string w in L whose length is greater than or equal to n can be broken down into three pieces x , y , and z , $w = xyz$, such that*

(i) x and y together contain no more than n symbols;

(ii) y contains at least one symbol;

(iii) xz is accepted by M

(xyz is accepted by M)

$xyyz$ is accepted by M

etc.

show that $\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$ is not regular

- let N be the threshold length and pick $a^N b^N$ as a string whose length is at least N
- show that $a^N b^N$ can't be written in the form xyz by showing that any choice for y that satisfies (i) and (ii) doesn't satisfy (iii)
 - since xy can't contain more than N symbols, both x and y contain only a 's
 - let k be the number of a 's in y – since y can't be empty, $1 \leq k \leq N$
 - then $xz = a^{N-k} b^N$ – which is not of the form $a^n b^n$ and thus isn't accepted by M

7

1. Use the Pumping Lemma to show that the following languages over $\{a, b\}$ are not regular.

- $L_1 = \{x \mid n_a(x) = n_b(x)\}$
- $L_2 = \{xx \mid x \in \{a, b\}^*\}$
- $L_3 = \{xx^R \mid x \in \{a, b\}^*\}$
- $L_4 = \{a^n b^m \mid n < m\}$

Theorem 3.6. *If L is a regular language, then there is some number $n > 0$ such that any string w in L whose length is greater than or equal to n can be broken down into three pieces x , y , and z , $w = xyz$, such that*

(i) x and y together contain no more than n symbols;

(ii) y contains at least one symbol;

(iii) xz is accepted by M

(xyz is accepted by M)

$xyyz$ is accepted by M

etc.

The Big Picture

Why do we care about being able to write computer programs that can recognize or generate languages?

- pattern matching
- L-systems
 - a system for describing fractal shapes
- compilers
 - being able to parse a program file
- ...



that DFAs can recognize the languages generated by regular expressions is good news for programs, but there are also languages, like $\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$, which aren't regular but are still easily recognizable by programs...

