

Fundamentele Informatica 1 (I&E)

najaar 2014

<http://www.liacs.leidenuniv.nl/~vlietrvan1/filie/>

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college 1, maandag 27 oktober 2014

Introduction

1.4 Languages

2.1 Finite Automata: Examples and Definitions

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- colleges

maandag 27 okt - 8 dec, Plein,
hoorcollege 11.15–13.00, Rudy van Vliet,
werkcollege 13:45–15:30, Jeroen van den Heuvel

woensdag 29 okt - 3 dec, Noordeinde,
hoorcollege 13.45–15.30
werkcollege 15:45–17:15

- boek: John C. Martin, Introduction to Languages and the Theory of Computation, **4th edition**

- tentamens: dinsdag 23 december 2014, 14:00–17:00

...

Computer receives input, performs 'computation', gives output

- Given instance of Nim. Who wins?
- Given sequence of numbers. Sort.
- Given edge-weighted graph.
Give shortest route from A to B .

Dealing with languages / sets of instances

1. Abstract machines to **accept** or to **recognize** languages
2. Grammars to **generate** languages
3. Expressions to **describe** languages

reg. languages	FA	reg. grammar	reg. expression
cf. languages	PDA	cf. grammar	
re. languages	TM	unrestr. grammar	

1.4 Languages

Natural languages, programming languages, formal languages

Alphabet Σ is finite set of symbols: $\{a, b, c\}$, or $\{0, 1\}$

A string x over an alphabet: $ababb$, or 001110 , or Λ
finite

Σ^* : all strings over alphabet Σ

$\{a, b\}^*$: all strings over $\{a, b\}$:
 $\{\Lambda, a, b, aa, ab, ba, bb, aaa, aab, \dots\}$
infinite set of finite strings

canonical order

A language over an alphabet:

Σ^* : all strings over alphabet Σ

$\{a, b\}^*$: all strings over $\{a, b\}$

\emptyset

$\{\Lambda\}$

$\{\Lambda, a, aab\}$

Pal: $\{x \in \{a, b\}^* \mid x \text{ is palindrome}\}$

$\{x \in \{a, b\}^* \mid n_a(x) > n_b(x)\}$

$\{x \in \{a, b\}^* \mid |x| \geq 2 \text{ and } x \text{ begins and ends with } b \}$

$\{x \in \{a, b\}^* \mid |x| = 2^k \text{ for some } k \geq 0 \}$

Different 'complexities'

The language of legal algebraic expressions with a , $+$, $*$ and $(,)$,
e.g., a , $a + a * a$, $(a + a * (a + a))$

Balanced: balanced strings of parentheses, e.g., Λ , $()()$, $((((()))))$

The language of legal Java programs

Concatenation of strings: xy

Λ , length, associative

prefix, suffix, substring

set operations on languages:

$L_1 \cup L_2$, $L_1 \cap L_2$, $L_1 - L_2$, complement L'

concatenation of languages:

$L_1 L_2 = \{xy \mid x \in L_1, y \in L_2\}$

$\{a, aa\} \{\Lambda, b, ab\} = \dots$

$L_1 \{\Lambda\} = \dots$

$\{\Lambda\} L_1 = \dots$

$L_1 \emptyset = \dots$

exponential notation:

$$a^k = \underbrace{aa \dots a}_{k \text{ times}} \quad x^k = \underbrace{xx \dots x}_{k \text{ times}}$$

$$L^k = \dots$$

$$\Sigma^k = \dots$$

$$k = 2, 3, 4, \dots, 0$$

$$L^+ = \bigcup_{k \geq 1} L^k = L \cup L^2 \cup L^3 \cup L^4 \cup \dots$$

$$L^* = \bigcup_{k \geq 0} L^k = L^0 \cup L \cup L^2 \cup L^3 \cup L^4 \cup \dots$$

Kleene star

still finite strings

Combination of union, concatenation, Kleene star:

$$L_1 \cup L_2 L_3^* = \dots$$

$$(L_1 \cup L_2) L_3^*$$

$$L_1 \cup (L_2 L_3)^*$$

$$(L_1 \cup L_2 L_3)^*$$

Exercise.

Let

$$L_1 = \{\Lambda, a\}$$

$$L_2 = \{ab\}$$

$$L_3 = \{a\}$$

Determine

(a) $L_1 \cup L_2L_3^*$

(b) $(L_1 \cup L_2)L_3^*$

(c) $L_1 \cup (L_2L_3)^*$

(d) $(L_1 \cup L_2L_3)^*$

Description of languages:

by formula: $L_1 = \{ab, bab\}^* \cup \{b\}\{ba\}^*\{ab\}^*$

by property: $L_2 = \{x \in \{a, b\}^* \mid n_a(x) > n_b(x)\}$

Notation for generating languages **vs.**

algorithm/machine for recognizing/accepting language

Exercise.

Let

$$L = \{ab^i a^j b^k \mid j > i + k\}$$

Give the first five elements of L in canonical order.

2.1 Finite Automata: Examples and Definitions

Accepting a language
receives input symbol by symbol

Finite automaton (FA) = finite state machine
finite number of states
initial state
accepting states, nonaccepting states
transition function

Simple machine

Example 2.1.

A finite automaton for accepting

$$L_1 = \{x \in \{a, b\}^* \mid x \text{ ends with } aa\}$$

Example 2.3.

A finite automaton for accepting

$$L_2 = \{x \in \{a, b\}^* \mid x \text{ ends with } b$$

and does not contain the substring $aa\}$

Example 2.5.

A finite automaton for accepting

$$L_3 = \{x \in \{a, b\}^* \mid x \text{ contains the substring } abbaab\}$$

string search algorithm, like Knuth-Morris-Pratt
(Datastructures course?)