CHAPTER 1
Regular Languages

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Regular expressions: definition

- An algebraic equivalent to finite automata.
- We can build complex languages from simple languages using operations on languages.
- Let \( \Sigma = \{a_1, \ldots, a_n\} \) be an alphabet. The simple languages over \( \Sigma \) are
  - the empty language \( \emptyset \), which contains no word.
  - for every symbol \( a \in \Sigma \), the language \( \{a\} \), which contains only the one-letter word “a”.
- The regular operations on languages are \( \cup \) (union), \( \circ \) (concatenation), and \( \ast \) (iteration).
- An expression that applies regular operations to simple languages is called a regular expression (and the resulting language is a regular language; we will see later why…).
- \( L(E) \) is the language defined by the regular expression \( E \).

Formally, \( R \) is a regular expression if \( R \) is

1. \( a \) for some \( a \) in the alphabet \( \Sigma \) (stands for a language \( \{a\} \)),
2. \( \varepsilon \), standing for a language \( \{\varepsilon\} \),
3. \( \emptyset \), standing for the empty language,
4. \( (R_1 \cup R_2) \), where \( R_1, R_2 \) are regular expressions,
5. \( (R_1 \circ R_2) \), where \( R_1, R_2 \) are regular expressions,
6. \( (R_1^\ast) \), where \( R_1 \) is a regular expression.
Notations

• When writing regular expressions, we use the following conventions:
  • For simple languages of the form \{a\}, we write a (omitting braces).
  • Parentheses are omitted according to the rule that iteration binds stronger than concatenation, which binds stronger than union.
  • The concatenation symbol \circ is often omitted.
  • We write \Sigma for \bigcup_a a_n.
  • We write \epsilon for \emptyset^* (which is the language that contains only the empty word).
• For example, 01*\cup\epsilon stands for the expression (\{0\}\circ(\{1\}^*))\cup(\emptyset^*).

Examples of expressions

\Sigma*000\Sigma* … the language of all words that contain the substring 000

(\Sigma\Sigma)^* … the language of all words with an even number of letters

(0*10*1)*0* … the language of all words that contain an even number of 1’s

Note that concatenating the empty set to any set yields the empty set; 1*\emptyset = \emptyset
Equivalence with Finite Automata

• Regular expressions and finite automata are equivalent in their descriptive power.

• Any regular expression can be converted into a finite automaton that recognizes the language it describes, and vice versa.

• We will prove the following result

_Theorem._ A language is recognizable by a FA if and only if some regular expression describes it.

• This theorem has two directions. We state each direction as a separate lemma.

_Lemma 1._ If a language is described by a regular expression, then it is recognizable by a FA.

• We have a regular expression $R$ describing some language $A$.
• We show how to convert $R$ into an NFA recognizing $A$.
• We proved before that if an NFA recognizes $A$ then a DFA recognizes $A$.
• To convert $R$ into an NFA $N$, we consider the six cases in the formal definition of regular expression.
Proof of Lemma 1 (6 cases)

1. \( R = a \) for some \( a \) in \( \Sigma \). Then \( L(R) = \{a\} \), hence

\[
N = (\{q_1, q_2\}, \Sigma, \delta, q_1, \{q_2\})
\]
\[
\delta(q_1, a) = \{q_2\}
\]
\[
\delta(r, b) = \emptyset \text{ for } r \neq q_1 \text{ or } b \neq a.
\]

2. \( R = \epsilon \). Then \( L(R) = \{\epsilon\} \), hence

\[
N = (\{q_1\}, \Sigma, \delta, q_1, \{q_1\})
\]
\[
\delta(r, b) = \emptyset \text{ for any } r \text{ and } b.
\]

3. \( R = \emptyset \). Then \( L(R) = \emptyset \), hence

\[
N = (\{q\}, \Sigma, \delta, q, \emptyset)
\]
\[
\delta(r, b) = \emptyset \text{ for any } r \text{ and } b.
\]

4. \( R = R_1 \cup R_2 \).
5. \( R = R_1 \circ R_2 \).
6. \( R = R_1^* \).

• in these cases we use the constructions given in the proofs that the class of regular languages is closed under the regular operations.

• We construct the NFA for \( R \) from NFAs for \( R_1, R_2 \) and the appropriate closure construction.
Example 1

Building an NFA from the regular expression \((ab \cup a)^*\)
Example 2

Building an NFA from the regular expression \((a \cup b)^* aba\)
Equivalence with Finite Automata

• We are working on the proof of the following result

**Theorem.** A language is regular if and only if some regular expression describes it.

• We have proved

**Lemma 1.** If a language is described by a regular expression, then it is regular.

  • For given regular expression $R$, describing some language $A$, we have shown how to convert $R$ into an NFA recognizing $A$.

• Now we will prove the other direction

**Lemma 2.** If a language is regular then it is described by a regular expression.

  • For a given regular language $A$, we need to write a regular expression $R$, describing $A$.
  • Since $A$ is regular, it is accepted by a DFA.
  • We will describe a procedure for converting DFAs into equivalent regular expressions.
  • We will define a new type of finite automaton, *generalized* NFA (GNFA).
  • and show how to convert DFAs into GNFAs and then GNFAs into regular expression.
Generalized Non-deterministic Finite Automata

• Generalized non-deterministic finite automata are simply NFAs wherein the transition arrows may have any regular expressions as labels, instead of only members of the alphabet or $\varepsilon$.

For convenience we require that GNFAs always have a form that meets the following conditions.

• the start state has arrows going to every other state but no ingoing arrows.
• there is only one accepting state. It has ingoing arrows from every other state but no outgoing arrows.
• moreover, the start state is not the same as the accept state.
• except for the start and accept states, one arrow goes from every state to every other state and also from each state to itself.
Formal definition of GNFAs

- A GNFA is a 5-tuple \((Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_{\text{start}}, q_{\text{accept}})\), where
  1. \(Q\) is the finite set of states,
  2. \(\Sigma\) is the input alphabet,
  3. \(\delta : (Q - \{q_{\text{accept}}\}) \times (Q - \{q_{\text{start}}\}) \rightarrow R\) is the transition function,
  4. \(q_{\text{start}}\) is the start state, and
  5. \(q_{\text{accept}}\) is the accept state.

- A GNFA accepts a string \(w\) in \(\Sigma^*\) if \(w = w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n\), where each \(w_i\) is in \(\Sigma^*\) and a sequence of states \(r_0, r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_n\) exists such that
  1. \(r_0 = q_{\text{start}}, r_n = q_{\text{accept}}\)
  2. For each \(i\), we have \(w_i \in L(R_i)\), where \(R_i = \delta(r_{i-1}, r_i)\); in other words, \(R_i\) is the expression on the arrow from \(r_{i-1}\) to \(r_i\).

From DFAs to GNFAs

- add a new state with an \(\mathcal{E}\) arrow to the old start state, a new accept state with \(\mathcal{E}\) arrows from the old accept states.
- if any arrows have multiple labels (or if there are multiple arrows going between the same two states in the same direction) replace each with a single arrow whose label is the union of the previous labels.
- add arrows labeled \(\emptyset\) between states that had no arrows.
From GNFA to Regular Expressions.

Convert(G)
1. Let k be the number of states of GNFA G.
2. If \( k=2 \), then G must consist of a start state, an accept state, and a single arrow connecting them and labeled with a regular expression \( R \). Return the expression \( R \).
3. If \( k > 2 \), select any state \( q_r \in Q \) different from start and accept states and let \( G' \) be the GNFA \( (Q', \Sigma, \delta', q_{start}, q_{accept}) \), where
   \[
   Q' = Q - \{ q_r \},
   \]
   And for any \( q_i \in Q' - \{ q_{accept} \} \) and any \( q_j \in Q' - \{ q_{start} \} \) let
   \[
   \delta'(q_i, q_j) = (R_1)(R_2)^*(R_3) \cup (R_4),
   \]
   for \( R_1 = \delta(q_i, q_r), R_2 = \delta(q_r, q_r), R_3 = \delta(q_r, q_j), R_4 = \delta(q_i, q_j) \).
4. Compute Convert\((G')\) and return this value.

Claim. For any GNFA G, G' is equivalent to G.
Proof of Claim.

Claim. For any GNFA $G$, $G'$ is equivalent to $G$.

- We show that $G$ and $G'$ recognize the same language.
- Suppose $G$ accepts an input $w$
  - then there exists a sequence of states $q_i \rightarrow q_1 \rightarrow q_2 \rightarrow q_3 \rightarrow \ldots \rightarrow q_{accept}$, $w_i \in L(R_i)$, $w = w_1 w_2 \ldots w_k$
  - if none of them is $q_r$, then $G'$ accepts $w$
    since each of the new regular expressions labeling arrows of $G'$ contains the old reg. expression as a part of union.
  - if $q_r$ does appear, removing each sequence of consecutive $q_r$ states forms an accepting path in $G'$.
    the states $q_i$ and $q_j$ bracketing a sequence have a new regular expression on the arrow between them that describes all strings taking $q_i$ to $q_j$ via $q_r$ on $G$.
    
  • So, $G'$ accepts $w$.
- Suppose $G'$ accepts $w$
  • as each arrow between any states $q_i$ and $q_j$ in $G'$ describes the collection of strings taking $q_i$ to $q_j$ in $G$, either directly or via $q_r$, $G$ must also accept $w$. 

Theory of Computation, Feodor F. Dragan, Kent State University
Example

$$(a(aa \cup b) * ab) ((ba \cup a)(aa \cup b) * ab \cup bb) *((ba \cup a)(aa \cup b) * \varepsilon) \cup a(aa \cup b) *$$