CSC236 fall 2012

regular expressions

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Using Introduction to the Theory of Computation, Chapter 7

Outline

regular expressions

product, non-deterministic FSAs

regular languages

notes

another way to define languages

In addition to the language accepted by DFSA $L(M)$ and set description $L = \{\ldots\}$.

Definition: The regular expressions (regexps or REs) over alphabet Σ is the **smallest** set such that:

1. $\{\}$, ϵ, and a, for every $a \in \Sigma$ are REs over Σ
2. if T and S are REs over Σ, then so are:
   - $T + S$ (union) — lowest precedence operator
   - TS (concatenation) — middle precedence operator
   - T^* (star) — highest precedence

regular expression to language:

The $L(R)$, the language denoted (or described) by R is defined by structural induction:

Basis: If R is a regular expression by the basis of the definition of regular expressions, then define $L(R)$:

- $L(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ (the empty language)
- $L(\varepsilon) = \{\varepsilon\}$ (the language consisting of just the empty string)
- $L(a) = \{a\}$ (the language consisting of the one-symbol string)

Induction step: If R is a regular expression by the induction step of the definition, then define $L(R)$:

- $L(S + T) = L(S) \cup L(T)$
- $L(ST) = L(S)L(T)$
- $L(T^*) = L(T)^*$

regexp examples

- $L(0+1) = \{0, 1\}$
- $L((0+1)^*)$ All binary strings over $\{0, 1\}$
- $L((01)^*) = \{\varepsilon, 01, 0101, 010101, \ldots\}$
- $L(0^*1^*)$ 0 or more 0s followed by 0 or more 1s.
- $L(0^* + 1^*)$ 0 or more 0s or 0 or more 1s.
- $L((0+1)(0+1)^*)$ Non-empty binary strings over $\{0, 1\}$.

example

$L = \{x \in \{0,1\}^* \mid x \text{ begins and ends with a different bit}\}$

RE identities

some of these follow from set properties...

others require some proof (see 7.2.5 example)

$L(R) \cup L(S) = L(S) \cup L(R)$

- communitativity of union: $R + S \equiv S + R$
- associativity of union: $(R + S) + T \equiv R + (S + T)$
- associativity of concatenation: $(RS)T \equiv R(ST)$
- left distributivity: $R(S + T) \equiv RS + RT$
- right distributivity: $(S + T)R \equiv SR + TR$
- identity for union: $R + \emptyset \equiv R$
- identity for concatenation: $R\varepsilon \equiv R \equiv \varepsilon R$
- annihilator for concatenation: $\emptyset R \equiv \emptyset \equiv R\emptyset$
- idempotence of Kleene star: $(R^*)^* \equiv R^*$

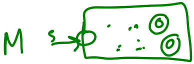
$L(R^*) = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} L(R)^k$

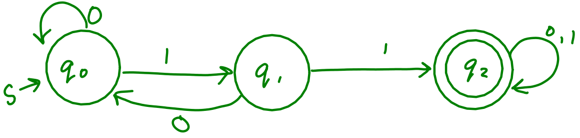
product construction

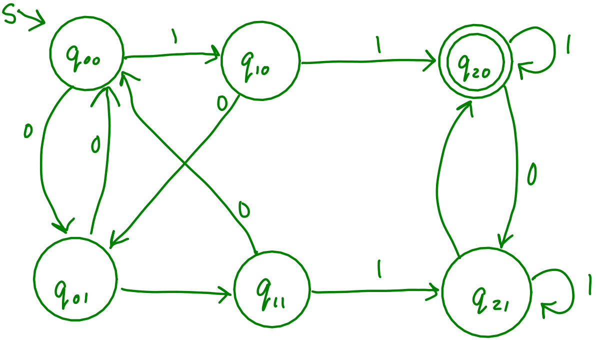
L is the language of binary strings over $\{0,1\}^*$ with two 1s in a row and an even number of 0s

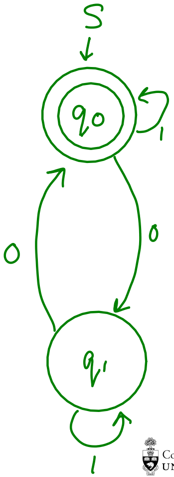
idea: $\delta((q_i, q_j), a) = (\delta(q_i, a), \delta(q_j, a))$

$L = L(M)$





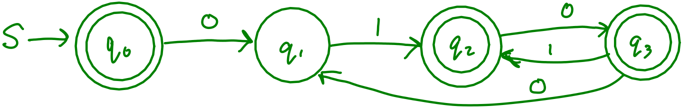


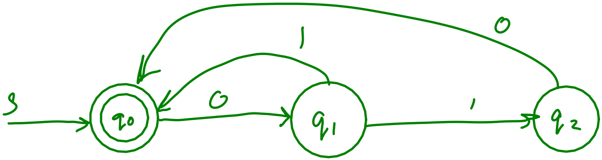


non-deterministic FSA (NFSA) example

FSA that accepts $L((010 + 01)^*)$

DFSA





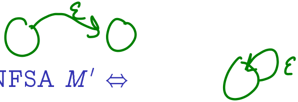
$0101 \in L$

$\delta^*(q_0, 0101) \rightarrow \{q_0, q_1\}$

NFSA

they're equivalent:

$L = L(M)$ for some DFSA M $\Leftrightarrow$ $L = L(M')$ for some NFSA M' $\Leftrightarrow$
$L = L(R)$ for some regular expression R



$R + S$

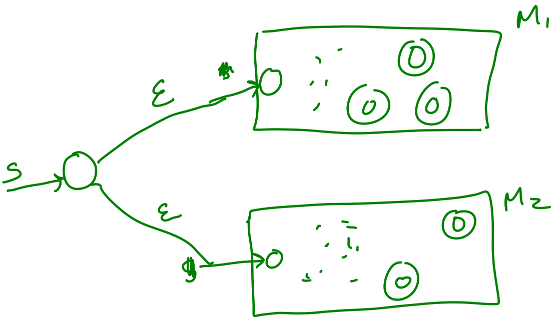
RS

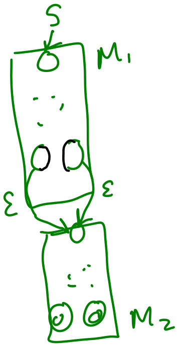
R^*

$M_1 \quad M_2$ — FSA

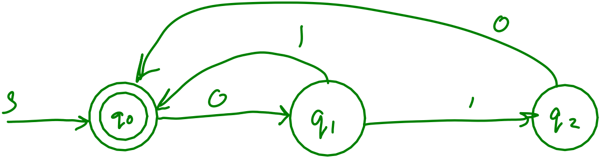
and $L(M_1) \quad L(M_2)$

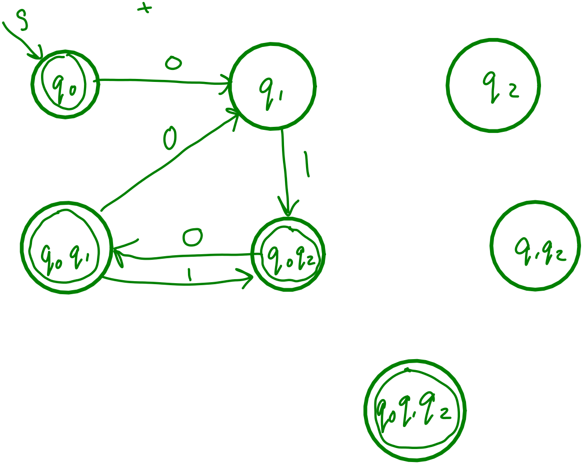
want M_3 s.t. $L(M_3) = L(M_1) \cup L(M_2)$





notes





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