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Example “corollary”

$L = \{ 0^n 1^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \}$ is nonregular.

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Context-free Grammars and Push-down Automata

Context-free Grammars

Informal example

$$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$$

$$G_1: S \rightarrow 0S1, S \rightarrow A, A \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

Context-free Grammars

alphabet (terminals)

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context-free language

CFG

Definition

A context-free grammar G is a tuple $G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$ where

V is a finite set of variables (nonterminal symbols, nonterminals)

Σ is a finite alphabet (of terminal symbols, terminals)

R is a finite set of (production) rules, $R \subseteq V \times (\Sigma \cup V)^*$

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CFG

Derivations

CFG

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Given $G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$ we have $uAv \Rightarrow uwv$ for $u, v, w \in (\Sigma \cup V)^*$, $A \rightarrow w \in R$

and $u \Rightarrow^* v$ if $u = v$

or there exists a sequence u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k for $k \geq 0$ such that

$$u \Rightarrow u_1 \Rightarrow u_2 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow u_k \Rightarrow v$$

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The language generated by a context-free grammar

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$$L(G) = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid S \Rightarrow^* w\}$$

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all words consisting only of terminals, that can be derived from the initial nonterminal

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Regular vs. CF languages

Theorem RL-CFL

The class of regular languages is contained in the class of context -free languages.

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context-free languages
generated by CFG
recognized by PDA

regular languages
recognised by FA
generated by regular grammars

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Theorem CF4

The intersection of a regular language and a context-free language is context-free