

CSC 4170

Theory of Computation

Non-Context-Free Languages

Section 2.3



The pumping lemma for context-free languages

Theorem 2.34 (Pumping lemma for context-free languages)

If L is a context-free language, then there is a number p (the pumping length) where, if s is any string in L of length at least p , then s may be divided into five pieces $s = \mathbf{uvxyz}$ satisfying the conditions:

1. For each $i \geq 0$, $\mathbf{uv^ixy^iz} \in L$;
2. $|\mathbf{vy}| > 0$;
3. $|\mathbf{vxy}| \leq p$.

\mathbf{uxz}

\mathbf{uvxyz}

$\mathbf{uvvxyyz}$

$\mathbf{uvvvxyvvz}$

$\mathbf{uvvvvxyyyyz}$

$\mathbf{uvvvvvxyyyyyyz}$

The pumping lemma in work: example

$S \rightarrow \text{"R"}$ is a regular expression
 $R \rightarrow 0 \mid (R)^*$

"0" is a regular expression

"(0)*" is a regular expression

"((0)*)*" is a regular expression

"(((0)*)*)*" is a regular expression

...

"((0)*)*" is a regular expression

$u = \text{"("}$

$v = \text{"(}$

$x = 0$

$y = \text{")"}$

$z = \text{")*"}$ is a regular expression

$uv^0xy^0z:$

"(0)*" is a regular expression

$uv^1xy^1z:$

"((0)*)*" is a regular expression

$uv^2xy^2z:$

"(((0)*)*)*" is a regular expression

$uv^3xy^3z:$

"((((0)*)*)*)*" is a regular expression