

Beyond context-free languages

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Introduction

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To prove that a language is **not** context-free, a tool which can be used is the pumping lemma for context-free languages.

Lemma

If \mathcal{L} is a CFL, there exists an integer p (the **pumping length**) such that any string $s \in \mathcal{L}$ such that $|s| \geq p$ can be written as

$$s = uvxyz$$

where:

1. For all $i \geq 0$, $uv^i xy^i z \in \mathcal{L}$,
2. $|vy| > 0$,
3. $|vxy| \leq p$.

Pumping lemmas

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If \mathcal{L} is regular

$s = xyz$, where:

1. For all $i \geq 0$, $xy^i z \in \mathcal{L}$,
2. $|y| > 0$,
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 - ▶ If each of v and y contains only one kind of symbol, $uv^2 xy^2 z$ cannot have equal numbers of a's, b's and c's; contradiction.

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Another natural example of a non-context-free language is

$$\mathcal{L} = \{w\#w \mid w \in \{0,1\}^*\}.$$

Summary and further reading

- ▶ The pumping lemma for context-free languages can be used to show that a language is not context-free.

- ▶ Just as with the pumping lemma for regular languages, applying the lemma can require some ingenuity...

- ▶ Further reading: Sipser §2.3.