

Discrete Event Systems

Exercise Sheet 5

1 Revisiting Context-Free Grammars

Consider the context-free languages from last week (cf. Exercise 4.1) on the alphabet $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$:

- a) $L_1 = \{w \mid \text{the length of } w \text{ is odd}\}$
- b) $L_2 = \{w \mid \text{contains more 1s than 0s}\}$

For each of them, give a context-free grammar in Chomsky Normal Form (CNF) and try finding a grammar with the minimum number of non-terminal symbols. If possible, give a right-linear and a left-linear grammar for the language.

2 Regular, Context-Free or Not?

For the following languages, determine whether they are context free or not. Prove your claims!

- a) $L = \{1^k \mid k \text{ prime}\}$
- b) $L = \{w\#x\#y\#z \mid w, x, y, z \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ and } |w| = |z|, |x| = |y|\}$
- c) $L = \{w\#x\#y\#z \mid w, x, y, z \in \{a, b\}^* \text{ and } |w| = |y|, |x| = |z|\}$
- d) $L = \{x \mid x \in \{0, 1\}^*, \text{ and } x \text{ contains an even number of '0's and an even number of '1's}\}$

3 Tandem-Pumping Lemma [Exam HS21]

Given the alphabet $\Sigma = \{0, 1, \#\}$, consider the language:

$$L = \{a\#b\#c \mid a, b, c \in \{0, 1\}^*, c = 2a, \#_0(b) = \#_0(c)\}$$

for unsigned binary numbers a , b , and c . For example, $0\#10\#0 \in L$ and $1\#00\#010 \in L$.

Recall: $\#_0(w)$ denotes the number of occurrences of the symbol $0 \in \Sigma$ in a word $w \in \Sigma^*$.

- a) Show that $w = 1^p\#0\#1^p0$ is tandem-pumpable in L .
Hint: Split up $w = uvxyz$ such that $x = \#0\#$.
- b) Use the tandem-pumping lemma to show that L is not context-free.
Hint: Choose a string $w = a\#b\#c$ where $1 \notin b$, i.e. $b \in 0^$.*
- c) Can we use any string $w = a\#b\#c$ where $b = b_11b_2$ to apply the tandem-pumping lemma?

4 Java is not regular! [Bonus question]

Prove that the programming language `java` is not regular! More precisely, show that a single statement in `java` cannot be recognized by a regular language.

Hint: Assume that strings in your program do not contain the symbols “{” or “}”.