# Pumping Lemma CSCI 338 

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Then, $L$ must abide by the pumping lemma.

Pumping Lemma: Given a regular language $L, \exists$ a number $p$ such that any string $s \in L$, with $|s| \geq p$, can be divided into three pieces, $s=x y z$ satisfying:

1. $x y^{i} z \in L, \forall i \geq 0$.
2. $|y|>0$.
3. $|x y| \leq p$.

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Claim: The language $L=\left\{0^{n} 1^{n}: n \geq 0\right\}$ is not regular.

Proof: Suppose $L$ is regular. Let $p$ be the number from the pumping lemma.
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Proof: Suppose $L$ is regular. Let $p$ be the number from the pumping lemma.
Now, we need some appropriate string ( $s \in L$ and $|s| \geq p$ ) that will break condition 1 when we allow multiple $y^{\prime}$ s.

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Proof: Suppose $L$ is regular. Let $p$ be the number from the pumping lemma.
Consider $s=0^{p} 1^{p}$.
Since $s \in L$ and $|s| \geq p$, the conditions of the pumping lemma must hold for $s=x y z$.
Pumping Lemma: Given a regular language $L, \exists$ a number $p$ such that any string $s \in L$, with $|s| \geq p$, can be divided into three pieces, $s=x y z$ satisfying:

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Proof: Suppose $L$ is regular. Let $p$ be the number from the pumping lemma.
Consider $s=0^{p} 1^{p}$.
Since $s \in L$ and $|s| \geq p$, the conditions of the pumping lemma must hold for $s=x y z$.

To break condition 1, we need to learn more about $y$

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Proof: Suppose $L$ is regular. Let $p$ be the number from the pumping lemma.
Consider $s=0^{p} 1^{p}$.
Since $s \in L$ and $|s| \geq p$, the conditions of the pumping lemma must hold for $s=x y z$.
$y=0^{k}$ for some $k>0$, since?

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Proof: Suppose $L$ is regular. Let $p$ be the number from the pumping lemma.
Consider $s=0^{p} 1^{p}$.
Since $s \in L$ and $|s| \geq p$, the conditions of the pumping lemma must hold for $s=x y z$.
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There is no possible way to partition $s$ into $x y z$ where both:


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1. $|x y| \leq p$
2. $y$ has 1 s in it.

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$y=0^{k}$ for some $k>0$, since $|x y| \leq p$

Since $|x y| \leq p, y$ must be in the first $p$ characters of every string. Since the first $p$ characters of this string are all $0, y$ must contain

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1. $x y^{i} z \in L, \forall i \geq 0$.
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Consider the string $s^{\prime}=x y^{2} z=0^{p-k} 0^{2 k} 1^{p}$

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$\Rightarrow s^{\prime} \notin L$.

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$\Rightarrow s=0^{p-k} 0^{k} 1^{p}$
Consider the string $s^{\prime}=x y^{2} z=0^{p-k} 0^{2 k} 1^{p}$
But, the number of zeros $=p-k+2 k=p+k>$ number of ones $=p$.
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Proof: Suppos $I$ ic racular 1 at $n$ ho tho number from tho numninalamma Consider $s=\frac{\text { Pumping Lemma: Given a regular language } L, \exists \text { a }}{\text { number } p \text { such thatany string } s \in L \text {. with }|s| \geq p, ~}$ Since $s \in L$ an can be divided into threepies, $s=$ satisfying: = xyz. $y=0^{k}$ for sor 1. $x y^{i} z \in L, \forall i \geq 0$.
$\Rightarrow s=0^{p-k} C \quad$ 2. $|y|>0$.
Consider the s 3. $|x y| \leq p$.
But, the number of zeros $=p-k+2 k=p+k>$ number of ones $=p$.
$\Rightarrow s^{\prime} \notin L$. But the pumping lemma said this should work for every string in $L$ !

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Therefore, the language is not regular.

DFA/NFA Limitations


## Pumping Lemma Proof Blueprint

Claim: Some language $L$ is not regular.

Proof: Suppose $L$ is regular. Let $p$ be the number from the pumping lemma.
Consider $s=$ ?
Since $s \in L$ and $|s| \geq p$, the conditions of the pumping lemma must hold for $s=x y z$. ?

Consider the string $s^{\prime}=x y^{?} z=$ ?
?
$\Rightarrow s^{\prime} \notin L$, which is a contradiction of the pumping lemma.
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Claim: Some language $L$ is not regular.

Proof: Suppose $L$ is regular. Let $p$ be the number from the pumping lemma.
Consider $s=? .1$ - Select $\mathbf{s}$ that will work with $\boldsymbol{s} \in \boldsymbol{L}$ and $|\boldsymbol{s}| \geq \boldsymbol{p}$
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Since $s \in L$ and $|s| \geq p$, the conditions of the pumping lemma must hold for $s=x y z$.
? $\mathbf{2}$ - Find some conditions that $\boldsymbol{y}$ must meet

Consider the string $s^{\prime}=x y^{?} z=$ ?
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Since $s \in L$ and $|s| \geq p$, the conditions of the pumping lemma must hold for $s=x y z$.
? $\mathbf{2}$ - Find some conditions that $\boldsymbol{y}$ must meet
3 - Select an $i$ (number of times to repeat $y$ )
Consider the string $s^{\prime}=x y^{?} z=$ ?
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$\Rightarrow s^{\prime} \notin L$, which is a contradiction of the pumping lemma.
Therefore, the language is not regular.

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Since $s \in L$ and $|s| \geq p$, the conditions of the pumping lemma must hold for $s=x y z$.
? 2 - Find some conditions that $y$ must meet
3 - Select an $\boldsymbol{i}$ (number of times to repeat $\boldsymbol{y}$ )
Consider the string $s^{\prime}=x y^{?} z=? \sqrt{4-\text { Show what } \boldsymbol{s}^{\prime} \text { equals }}$
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Since $s \in L$ and $|s| \geq p$, the conditions of the pumping lemma must hold for $s=x y z$.
? 2 - Find some conditions that $y$ must meet
3 - Select an $i$ (number of times to repeat $y$ )
Consider the string $s^{\prime}=x y^{?} z=? \sqrt{4-\text { Show what } \boldsymbol{s}^{\prime} \text { equals }}$
? 5 - Show $\boldsymbol{s}^{\prime}$ is not in $L$
$\Rightarrow s^{\prime} \notin L$, which is a contradiction of the pumping lemma.
Therefore, the language is not regular.

