

HW05 Solution

2) CFG-CNF for $L_1 = \{a^{n/4} b^{n/4} a^{n/4} b^{n/4}\}$

CFG with, for each rule, how many rules it becomes in CNF.

2) CFG-CNF for $L_1 = \{a^{n/4} b^{n/4} a^{n/4} b^{n/4}\}$

CFG with, for each rule, how many rules it becomes in CNF.

$S \rightarrow ABAB.$

2) CFG-CNF for $L_1 = \{a^{n/4} b^{n/4} a^{n/4} b^{n/4}\}$

CFG with, for each rule, how many rules it becomes in CNF.

$S \rightarrow ABAB$. CNF: 2 rules.

2) CFG-CNF for $L_1 = \{a^{n/4} b^{n/4} a^{n/4} b^{n/4}\}$

CFG with, for each rule, how many rules it becomes in CNF.

$S \rightarrow ABAB$. CNF: 2 rules.

$A \rightarrow a \cdots a$. $n/4$ a 's.

2) CFG-CNF for $L_1 = \{a^{n/4} b^{n/4} a^{n/4} b^{n/4}\}$

CFG with, for each rule, how many rules it becomes in CNF.

$S \rightarrow ABAB$. CNF: 2 rules.

$A \rightarrow a \cdots a$. $n/4$ a 's. CNF: $\log_2(n/4)$ rules.

2) CFG-CNF for $L_1 = \{a^{n/4} b^{n/4} a^{n/4} b^{n/4}\}$

CFG with, for each rule, how many rules it becomes in CNF.

$S \rightarrow ABAB$. CNF: 2 rules.

$A \rightarrow a \cdots a$. $n/4$ a 's. CNF: $\log_2(n/4)$ rules.

$B \rightarrow b \cdots b$. $n/4$ b 's.

2) CFG-CNF for $L_1 = \{a^{n/4}b^{n/4}a^{n/4}b^{n/4}\}$

CFG with, for each rule, how many rules it becomes in CNF.

$S \rightarrow ABAB$. CNF: 2 rules.

$A \rightarrow a \cdots a$. $n/4$ a 's. CNF: $\log_2(n/4)$ rules.

$B \rightarrow b \cdots b$. $n/4$ b 's. CNF: $\log_2(n/4)$ rules.

2) CFG-CNF for $L_1 = \{a^{n/4} b^{n/4} a^{n/4} b^{n/4}\}$

CFG with, for each rule, how many rules it becomes in CNF.

$S \rightarrow ABAB$. CNF: 2 rules.

$A \rightarrow a \cdots a$. $n/4$ a 's. CNF: $\log_2(n/4)$ rules.

$B \rightarrow b \cdots b$. $n/4$ b 's. CNF: $\log_2(n/4)$ rules.

Number of Rules:

$$2 + 2 \log_2(n/4) = 2 + 2(\log_2(n) - 2) = 2 \log_2(n) - 2.$$

Prob 3: CFG for $L = \overline{\{a^n b^n c^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$

We give L as a \cup of set, each of which is reg or CFL.

Prob 3: CFG for $L = \overline{\{a^n b^n c^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$

We give L as a \cup of set, each of which is reg or CFL.
We first present sets where the a 's, b 's, c 's are out of order.

Prob 3: CFG for $L = \overline{\{a^n b^n c^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$

We give L as a \cup of set, each of which is reg or CFL.
We first present sets where the a 's, b 's, c 's are out of order.

1. $\{a, b, c\}^* ba\{a, b, c\}^*$. This is regular.

Prob 3: CFG for $L = \overline{\{a^n b^n c^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$

We give L as a \cup of set, each of which is reg or CFL.
We first present sets where the a 's, b 's, c 's are out of order.

1. $\{a, b, c\}^* ba\{a, b, c\}^*$. This is regular.
2. $\{a, b, c\}^* cb\{a, b, c\}^*$. This is regular.

Prob 3: CFG for $L = \overline{\{a^n b^n c^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$

We give L as a \cup of set, each of which is reg or CFL.

We first present sets where the a 's, b 's, c 's are out of order.

1. $\{a, b, c\}^* ba\{a, b, c\}^*$. This is regular.
2. $\{a, b, c\}^* cb\{a, b, c\}^*$. This is regular.
3. $\{a, b, c\}^* ca\{a, b, c\}^*$. This is regular.

Prob 3: CFG for $L = \overline{\{a^n b^n c^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$

We give L as a \cup of set, each of which is reg or CFL.

We first present sets where the a 's, b 's, c 's are out of order.

1. $\{a, b, c\}^* ba\{a, b, c\}^*$. This is regular.
2. $\{a, b, c\}^* cb\{a, b, c\}^*$. This is regular.
3. $\{a, b, c\}^* ca\{a, b, c\}^*$. This is regular.

Next slide is the sets that are of the form $a^* b^* c^*$ but have the numbers-of-symbols wrong.

Prob 3: CFG for $L = \overline{\{a^n b^n c^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$ (cont)

1. $\{a^m b^n : m > n\} \cdot c^*$.

c^* is reg, hence CFL. CFL's are closed under concat. we need only give a CFG for

Prob 3: CFG for $L = \overline{\{a^n b^n c^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$ (cont)

1. $\{a^m b^n : m > n\} \cdot c^*$.

c^* is reg, hence CFL. CFL's are closed under concat. we need only give a CFG for

$$L_1 = \{a^m b^n : m > n\}$$

Prob 3: CFG for $L = \overline{\{a^n b^n c^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$ (cont)

1. $\{a^m b^n : m > n\} \cdot c^*$.

c^* is reg, hence CFL. CFL's are closed under concat. we need only give a CFG for

$$L_1 = \{a^m b^n : m > n\}$$

$$S \rightarrow AT$$

$$T \rightarrow aTb \quad | \quad \epsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow Aa \quad | \quad a$$

(The remaining sets are similar.)

Prob 3: CFG for $L = \overline{\{a^n b^n c^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$ (cont)

1. $\{a^m b^n : m > n\} \cdot c^*$.

c^* is reg, hence CFL. CFL's are closed under concat. we need only give a CFG for

$$L_1 = \{a^m b^n : m > n\}$$

$$S \rightarrow AT$$

$$T \rightarrow aTb \quad | \quad \epsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow Aa \quad | \quad a$$

(The remaining sets are similar.)

2. $\{a^m b^n c^* : m < n\}$

Prob 3: CFG for $L = \overline{\{a^n b^n c^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$ (cont)

1. $\{a^m b^n : m > n\} \cdot c^*$.

c^* is reg, hence CFL. CFL's are closed under concat. we need only give a CFG for

$$L_1 = \{a^m b^n : m > n\}$$

$$S \rightarrow AT$$

$$T \rightarrow aTb \quad | \quad \epsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow Aa \quad | \quad a$$

(The remaining sets are similar.)

2. $\{a^m b^n c^* : m < n\}$

3. $\{a^* b^m c^n : m > n\}$

Prob 3: CFG for $L = \overline{\{a^n b^n c^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$ (cont)

1. $\{a^m b^n : m > n\} \cdot c^*$.

c^* is reg, hence CFL. CFL's are closed under concat. we need only give a CFG for

$$L_1 = \{a^m b^n : m > n\}$$

$$S \rightarrow AT$$

$$T \rightarrow aTb \quad | \quad \epsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow Aa \quad | \quad a$$

(The remaining sets are similar.)

2. $\{a^m b^n c^* : m < n\}$

3. $\{a^* b^m c^n : m > n\}$

4. $\{a^* b^m c^n : m < n\}$

Prob 3: CFG for $L = \overline{\{a^n b^n c^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$ (cont)

1. $\{a^m b^n : m > n\} \cdot c^*$.

c^* is reg, hence CFL. CFL's are closed under concat. we need only give a CFG for

$$L_1 = \{a^m b^n : m > n\}$$

$$S \rightarrow AT$$

$$T \rightarrow aTb \quad | \quad \epsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow Aa \quad | \quad a$$

(The remaining sets are similar.)

2. $\{a^m b^n c^* : m < n\}$

3. $\{a^* b^m c^n : m > n\}$

4. $\{a^* b^m c^n : m < n\}$

5. $\{a^m b^* c^n : m > n\}$

Prob 3: CFG for $L = \overline{\{a^n b^n c^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$ (cont)

1. $\{a^m b^n : m > n\} \cdot c^*$.

c^* is reg, hence CFL. CFL's are closed under concat. we need only give a CFG for

$$L_1 = \{a^m b^n : m > n\}$$

$$S \rightarrow AT$$

$$T \rightarrow aTb \quad | \quad \epsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow Aa \quad | \quad a$$

(The remaining sets are similar.)

2. $\{a^m b^n c^* : m < n\}$

3. $\{a^* b^m c^n : m > n\}$

4. $\{a^* b^m c^n : m < n\}$

5. $\{a^m b^* c^n : m > n\}$

6. $\{a^m b^* c^n : m < n\}$

Prob 4a: DFA for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Prob 4a: DFA for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

DFA keeps track of $|w|$ and $\#_a(w)$.

Prob 4a: DFA for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

DFA keeps track of $|w|$ and $\#_a(w)$.

$$Q = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ AND } j \leq \frac{n}{2} \text{ AND } j \leq i\} \cup \{d\}$$

Prob 4a: DFA for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

DFA keeps track of $|w|$ and $\#_a(w)$.

$$Q = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ AND } j \leq \frac{n}{2} \text{ AND } j \leq i\} \cup \{d\}$$

State (i, j) : i chars seen, j of them are a 's. d is dump.

Prob 4a: DFA for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

DFA keeps track of $|w|$ and $\#_a(w)$.

$$Q = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ AND } j \leq \frac{n}{2} \text{ AND } j \leq i\} \cup \{d\}$$

State (i, j) : i chars seen, j of them are a 's. d is dump.

We describe δ on the ordered pairs and then δ on d .

Prob 4a: DFA for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

DFA keeps track of $|w|$ and $\#_a(w)$.

$Q = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ AND } j \leq \frac{n}{2} \text{ AND } j \leq i\} \cup \{d\}$

State (i, j) : i chars seen, j of them are a 's. d is dump.

We describe δ on the ordered pairs and then δ on d .

For $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq \frac{n}{2}$, and $\sigma \in \{a, b\}$:

Prob 4a: DFA for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

DFA keeps track of $|w|$ and $\#_a(w)$.

$Q = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ AND } j \leq \frac{n}{2} \text{ AND } j \leq i\} \cup \{d\}$

State (i, j) : i chars seen, j of them are a 's. d is dump.

We describe δ on the ordered pairs and then δ on d .

For $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq \frac{n}{2}$, and $\sigma \in \{a, b\}$:

$$\delta((i, j), \sigma) = \begin{cases} (i + 1, j) & , \text{ if } i \leq n - 1 \text{ and } \sigma = b \\ (i + 1, j + 1) & , \text{ if } i \leq n - 1 \text{ and } \sigma = a \text{ and } j \leq \frac{n}{2} \\ d & , \text{ if } i = n \vee (\sigma = a \wedge j = \frac{n}{2}) \end{cases}$$

Prob 4a: DFA for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

DFA keeps track of $|w|$ and $\#_a(w)$.

$$Q = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ AND } j \leq \frac{n}{2} \text{ AND } j \leq i\} \cup \{d\}$$

State (i, j) : i chars seen, j of them are a 's. d is dump.

We describe δ on the ordered pairs and then δ on d .

For $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq \frac{n}{2}$, and $\sigma \in \{a, b\}$:

$$\delta((i, j), \sigma) = \begin{cases} (i + 1, j) & , \text{ if } i \leq n - 1 \text{ and } \sigma = b \\ (i + 1, j + 1) & , \text{ if } i \leq n - 1 \text{ and } \sigma = a \text{ and } j \leq \frac{n}{2} \\ d & , \text{ if } i = n \vee (\sigma = a \wedge j = \frac{n}{2}) \end{cases}$$

For $\sigma \in \{a, b\}$, $\delta(d, \sigma)$ is defined by $\delta(d, \sigma) = d$.

Prob 4a: DFA for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

DFA keeps track of $|w|$ and $\#_a(w)$.

$$Q = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ AND } j \leq \frac{n}{2} \text{ AND } j \leq i\} \cup \{d\}$$

State (i, j) : i chars seen, j of them are a 's. d is dump.

We describe δ on the ordered pairs and then δ on d .

For $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq \frac{n}{2}$, and $\sigma \in \{a, b\}$:

$$\delta((i, j), \sigma) = \begin{cases} (i + 1, j) & , \text{ if } i \leq n - 1 \text{ and } \sigma = b \\ (i + 1, j + 1) & , \text{ if } i \leq n - 1 \text{ and } \sigma = a \text{ and } j \leq \frac{n}{2} \\ d & , \text{ if } i = n \vee (\sigma = a \wedge j = \frac{n}{2}) \end{cases}$$

For $\sigma \in \{a, b\}$, $\delta(d, \sigma)$ is defined by $\delta(d, \sigma) = d$.

$$F = \{(n, n/2)\}.$$

Prob 4a: DFA for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

DFA keeps track of $|w|$ and $\#_a(w)$.

$Q = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ AND } j \leq \frac{n}{2} \text{ AND } j \leq i\} \cup \{d\}$

State (i, j) : i chars seen, j of them are a 's. d is dump.

We describe δ on the ordered pairs and then δ on d .

For $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq \frac{n}{2}$, and $\sigma \in \{a, b\}$:

$$\delta((i, j), \sigma) = \begin{cases} (i + 1, j) & , \text{ if } i \leq n - 1 \text{ and } \sigma = b \\ (i + 1, j + 1) & , \text{ if } i \leq n - 1 \text{ and } \sigma = a \text{ and } j \leq \frac{n}{2} \\ d & , \text{ if } i = n \vee (\sigma = a \wedge j = \frac{n}{2}) \end{cases}$$

For $\sigma \in \{a, b\}$, $\delta(d, \sigma)$ is defined by $\delta(d, \sigma) = d$.

$F = \{(n, n/2)\}$. The number of states is $O(n^2)$. Can we do better? U

Prob 4a: DFA for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

DFA keeps track of $|w|$ and $\#_a(w)$.

$Q = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ AND } j \leq \frac{n}{2} \text{ AND } j \leq i\} \cup \{d\}$

State (i, j) : i chars seen, j of them are a 's. d is dump.

We describe δ on the ordered pairs and then δ on d .

For $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq \frac{n}{2}$, and $\sigma \in \{a, b\}$:

$$\delta((i, j), \sigma) = \begin{cases} (i + 1, j) & , \text{ if } i \leq n - 1 \text{ and } \sigma = b \\ (i + 1, j + 1) & , \text{ if } i \leq n - 1 \text{ and } \sigma = a \text{ and } j \leq \frac{n}{2} \\ d & , \text{ if } i = n \vee (\sigma = a \wedge j = \frac{n}{2}) \end{cases}$$

For $\sigma \in \{a, b\}$, $\delta(d, \sigma)$ is defined by $\delta(d, \sigma) = d$.

$F = \{(n, n/2)\}$. The number of states is $O(n^2)$. Can we do better? U

Note: Can do better, can't do better, **UNK TO BILL.**

Prob 4b: Rgx for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Prob 4b: Rgx for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$.

Prob 4b: Rgx for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Prob 4b: Rgx for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N .

Prob 4b: Rgx for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N . Regex for L :

$$\{w_1\} \cup \{w_2\} \cup \dots \cup \{w_N\}.$$

Prob 4b: Rgx for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N . Regex for L :

$$\{w_1\} \cup \{w_2\} \cup \dots \cup \{w_N\}.$$

Length is $Nn = \binom{n}{n/2}n = O(\sqrt{n}2^n)$.

Prob 4b: Rgx for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N . Regex for L :

$$\{w_1\} \cup \{w_2\} \cup \dots \cup \{w_N\}.$$

Length is $Nn = \binom{n}{n/2}n = O(\sqrt{n}2^n)$.

Vote

Prob 4b: Rgx for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N . Regex for L :

$$\{w_1\} \cup \{w_2\} \cup \dots \cup \{w_N\}.$$

Length is $Nn = \binom{n}{n/2}n = O(\sqrt{n}2^n)$.

Vote

There is a poly-sized regex and this is known.

Prob 4b: Rgx for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N . Regex for L :

$$\{w_1\} \cup \{w_2\} \cup \dots \cup \{w_N\}.$$

Length is $Nn = \binom{n}{n/2}n = O(\sqrt{n}2^n)$.

Vote

There is a poly-sized regex and this is known.

There is not a poly-sized regex and this is known.

Prob 4b: Rgx for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N . Regex for L :

$$\{w_1\} \cup \{w_2\} \cup \dots \cup \{w_N\}.$$

Length is $Nn = \binom{n}{n/2}n = O(\sqrt{n}2^n)$.

Vote

There is a poly-sized regex and this is known.

There is not a poly-sized regex and this is known.

Poly-sized regex or not is **UNK TO BILL**

Prob 4b: Rgx for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N . Regex for L :

$$\{w_1\} \cup \{w_2\} \cup \dots \cup \{w_N\}.$$

Length is $Nn = \binom{n}{n/2}n = O(\sqrt{n}2^n)$.

Vote

There is a poly-sized regex and this is known.

There is not a poly-sized regex and this is known.

Poly-sized regex or not is **UNK TO BILL**

Answer on the next slides.

There is No Poly Sized Regex for L

There is No Poly Sized Regex for L

Alphabet is $\{a, b\}$.

There is No Poly Sized Regex for L

Alphabet is $\{a, b\}$.

Definition $L_{n,k} = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = k\}$.

There is No Poly Sized Regex for L

Alphabet is $\{a, b\}$.

Definition $L_{n,k} = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = k\}$.

1. Ellul-Kravwetu-Shallit-Wang, in 2005, showed that $L_{n,k}$ has a regex of size $O(n(\log n)^k)$.

There is No Poly Sized Regex for L

Alphabet is $\{a, b\}$.

Definition $L_{n,k} = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = k\}$.

1. Ellul-Kravwetu-Shallit-Wang, in 2005, showed that $L_{n,k}$ has a regex of size $O(n(\log n)^k)$.

Paper is here: [https:](https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~shallit/Papers/re3.pdf)

[//cs.uwaterloo.ca/~shallit/Papers/re3.pdf](https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~shallit/Papers/re3.pdf)

There is No Poly Sized Regex for L

Alphabet is $\{a, b\}$.

Definition $L_{n,k} = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = k\}$.

1. Ellul-Kravwetu-Shallit-Wang, in 2005, showed that $L_{n,k}$ has a regex of size $O(n(\log n)^k)$.

Paper is here: [https:](https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~shallit/Papers/re3.pdf)

[//cs.uwaterloo.ca/~shallit/Papers/re3.pdf](https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~shallit/Papers/re3.pdf)

2. If $k = \frac{n}{2}$ this is $2^{O(n)}$. If worked out then probably better than what we got, but not poly.

There is No Poly Sized Regex for L

Alphabet is $\{a, b\}$.

Definition $L_{n,k} = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = k\}$.

1. Ellul-Kravwetu-Shallit-Wang, in 2005, showed that $L_{n,k}$ has a regex of size $O(n(\log n)^k)$.

Paper is here: <https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~shallit/Papers/re3.pdf>

2. If $k = \frac{n}{2}$ this is $2^{O(n)}$. If worked out then probably better than what we got, but not poly.
3. Mousavi, in 2017, showed that **any** regex for $L_{n,k}$ has length at least $\Omega(n(\log n)^k)$.

There is No Poly Sized Regex for L

Alphabet is $\{a, b\}$.

Definition $L_{n,k} = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = k\}$.

1. Ellul-Kravwetu-Shallit-Wang, in 2005, showed that $L_{n,k}$ has a regex of size $O(n(\log n)^k)$.

Paper is here: <https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~shallit/Papers/re3.pdf>

[//cs.uwaterloo.ca/~shallit/Papers/re3.pdf](https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~shallit/Papers/re3.pdf)

2. If $k = \frac{n}{2}$ this is $2^{O(n)}$. If worked out then probably better than what we got, but not poly.

3. Mousavi, in 2017, showed that **any** regex for $L_{n,k}$ has length at least $\Omega(n(\log n)^k)$.

Paper is here: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1712.00811>

There is No Poly Sized Regex for L

Alphabet is $\{a, b\}$.

Definition $L_{n,k} = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = k\}$.

1. Ellul-Kravwetu-Shallit-Wang, in 2005, showed that $L_{n,k}$ has a regex of size $O(n(\log n)^k)$.

Paper is here: <https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~shallit/Papers/re3.pdf>

[//cs.uwaterloo.ca/~shallit/Papers/re3.pdf](https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~shallit/Papers/re3.pdf)

2. If $k = \frac{n}{2}$ this is $2^{O(n)}$. If worked out then probably better than what we got, but not poly.
3. Mousavi, in 2017, showed that **any** regex for $L_{n,k}$ has length at least $\Omega(n(\log n)^k)$.
Paper is here: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1712.00811>
4. If $k = \frac{n}{2}$ this is $2^{\Omega(n)}$.

There is No Poly Sized Regex for L

Alphabet is $\{a, b\}$.

Definition $L_{n,k} = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = k\}$.

1. Ellul-Kravwetu-Shallit-Wang, in 2005, showed that $L_{n,k}$ has a regex of size $O(n(\log n)^k)$.

Paper is here: <https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/~shallit/Papers/re3.pdf>

2. If $k = \frac{n}{2}$ this is $2^{O(n)}$. If worked out then probably better than what we got, but not poly.

3. Mousavi, in 2017, showed that **any** regex for $L_{n,k}$ has length at least $\Omega(n(\log n)^k)$.

Paper is here: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1712.00811>

4. If $k = \frac{n}{2}$ this is $2^{\Omega(n)}$.

So there is no polysized Regex for $L_{n,n/2}$.

Prob 4c: CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Prob 4c: CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$.

Prob 4c: CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Prob 4c: CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N .

Prob 4c: CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N .

$(\forall i)$ G_i is CFG for $\{w_i\}$ of size $O(n)$. S_i is start sym of G_i .

Prob 4c: CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N .

$(\forall i)$ G_i is CFG for $\{w_i\}$ of size $O(n)$. S_i is start sym of G_i .

The CFL:

Prob 4c: CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N .

$(\forall i)$ G_i is CFG for $\{w_i\}$ of size $O(n)$. S_i is start sym of G_i .

The CFL:

1. Start State is S . For all i add $S \rightarrow S_i$.

Prob 4c: CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N .

$(\forall i)$ G_i is CFG for $\{w_i\}$ of size $O(n)$. S_i is start sym of G_i .

The CFL:

1. Start State is S . For all i add $S \rightarrow S_i$.
2. Add all of the rules of all of the G_i 's.

Prob 4c: CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N .

$(\forall i)$ G_i is CFG for $\{w_i\}$ of size $O(n)$. S_i is start sym of G_i .

The CFL:

1. Start State is S . For all i add $S \rightarrow S_i$.
2. Add all of the rules of all of the G_i 's.

N G_i 's. Each has $O(n)$ rules. G has

Prob 4c: CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N .

$(\forall i)$ G_i is CFG for $\{w_i\}$ of size $O(n)$. S_i is start sym of G_i .

The CFL:

1. Start State is S . For all i add $S \rightarrow S_i$.
2. Add all of the rules of all of the G_i 's.

N G_i 's. Each has $O(n)$ rules. G has

$$O(Nn) = O\left(\binom{n}{n/2} n\right) = O(\sqrt{n}2^n)\text{rules.}$$

Prob 4c: CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N .

$(\forall i)$ G_i is CFG for $\{w_i\}$ of size $O(n)$. S_i is start sym of G_i .

The CFL:

1. Start State is S . For all i add $S \rightarrow S_i$.
2. Add all of the rules of all of the G_i 's.

N G_i 's. Each has $O(n)$ rules. G has

$$O(Nn) = O\left(\binom{n}{n/2} n\right) = O(\sqrt{n}2^n)\text{rules.}$$

Note: Poly-known, not-Poly-known, **UNK TO BILL.**

Prob 4c: CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Note that there are $|L| = \binom{n}{n/2} = \Theta\left(\frac{2^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$. Let $N = \binom{n}{n/2}$.

Let all the strings in L be w_1, w_2, \dots, w_N .

$(\forall i)$ G_i is CFG for $\{w_i\}$ of size $O(n)$. S_i is start sym of G_i .

The CFL:

1. Start State is S . For all i add $S \rightarrow S_i$.
2. Add all of the rules of all of the G_i 's.

N G_i 's. Each has $O(n)$ rules. G has

$$O(Nn) = O\left(\binom{n}{n/2} n\right) = O(\sqrt{n}2^n)\text{rules.}$$

Note: Poly-known, not-Poly-known, **UNK TO BILL**.

Answer on next slide.

Poly Size CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Key Small CFG for $L_{i,j} = \{w : |w| = i \wedge \#_a(w) = j\}$

Poly Size CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Key Small CFG for $L_{i,j} = \{w : |w| = i \wedge \#_a(w) = j\}$
The start symbol for the CFG for $L_{i,j}$ will be $S_{i,j}$.

Poly Size CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Key Small CFG for $L_{i,j} = \{w : |w| = i \wedge \#_a(w) = j\}$

The start symbol for the CFG for $L_{i,j}$ will be $S_{i,j}$.

1. $L_{i,0} = \{b^i\}$.

Poly Size CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Key Small CFG for $L_{i,j} = \{w : |w| = i \wedge \#_a(w) = j\}$

The start symbol for the CFG for $L_{i,j}$ will be $S_{i,j}$.

1. $L_{i,0} = \{b^i\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(\log i)$ rules.

Poly Size CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Key Small CFG for $L_{i,j} = \{w : |w| = i \wedge \#_a(w) = j\}$

The start symbol for the CFG for $L_{i,j}$ will be $S_{i,j}$.

1. $L_{i,0} = \{b^i\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(\log i)$ rules.
2. $L_{1,1} = \{a\}$.

Poly Size CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Key Small CFG for $L_{i,j} = \{w : |w| = i \wedge \#_a(w) = j\}$

The start symbol for the CFG for $L_{i,j}$ will be $S_{i,j}$.

1. $L_{i,0} = \{b^i\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(\log i)$ rules.
2. $L_{1,1} = \{a\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.

Poly Size CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Key Small CFG for $L_{i,j} = \{w : |w| = i \wedge \#_a(w) = j\}$

The start symbol for the CFG for $L_{i,j}$ will be $S_{i,j}$.

1. $L_{i,0} = \{b^i\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(\log i)$ rules.
2. $L_{1,1} = \{a\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.
3. $L_{1,0} = \{b\}$.

Poly Size CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Key Small CFG for $L_{i,j} = \{w : |w| = i \wedge \#_a(w) = j\}$

The start symbol for the CFG for $L_{i,j}$ will be $S_{i,j}$.

1. $L_{i,0} = \{b^i\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(\log i)$ rules.
2. $L_{1,1} = \{a\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.
3. $L_{1,0} = \{b\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.

Poly Size CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Key Small CFG for $L_{i,j} = \{w : |w| = i \wedge \#_a(w) = j\}$

The start symbol for the CFG for $L_{i,j}$ will be $S_{i,j}$.

1. $L_{i,0} = \{b^i\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(\log i)$ rules.
2. $L_{1,1} = \{a\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.
3. $L_{1,0} = \{b\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.
4. For $2 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq i$ add the rules:

Poly Size CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Key Small CFG for $L_{i,j} = \{w : |w| = i \wedge \#_a(w) = j\}$

The start symbol for the CFG for $L_{i,j}$ will be $S_{i,j}$.

1. $L_{i,0} = \{b^i\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(\log i)$ rules.
2. $L_{1,1} = \{a\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.
3. $L_{1,0} = \{b\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.
4. For $2 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq i$ add the rules:
 $S_{i,j} \rightarrow aS_{i-1,j-1}$

Poly Size CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Key Small CFG for $L_{i,j} = \{w : |w| = i \wedge \#_a(w) = j\}$

The start symbol for the CFG for $L_{i,j}$ will be $S_{i,j}$.

1. $L_{i,0} = \{b^i\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(\log i)$ rules.
2. $L_{1,1} = \{a\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.
3. $L_{1,0} = \{b\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.
4. For $2 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq i$ add the rules:

$$S_{i,j} \rightarrow aS_{i-1,j-1}$$

$$S_{i,j} \rightarrow bS_{i-1,j}$$

Poly Size CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Key Small CFG for $L_{i,j} = \{w : |w| = i \wedge \#_a(w) = j\}$

The start symbol for the CFG for $L_{i,j}$ will be $S_{i,j}$.

1. $L_{i,0} = \{b^i\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(\log i)$ rules.
2. $L_{1,1} = \{a\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.
3. $L_{1,0} = \{b\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.
4. For $2 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq i$ add the rules:

$$S_{i,j} \rightarrow aS_{i-1,j-1}$$

$$S_{i,j} \rightarrow bS_{i-1,j}$$

If $S_{i,j}$ is Start then get $L_{i,j}$.

Poly Size CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Key Small CFG for $L_{i,j} = \{w : |w| = i \wedge \#_a(w) = j\}$

The start symbol for the CFG for $L_{i,j}$ will be $S_{i,j}$.

1. $L_{i,0} = \{b^i\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(\log i)$ rules.
2. $L_{1,1} = \{a\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.
3. $L_{1,0} = \{b\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.
4. For $2 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq i$ add the rules:

$$S_{i,j} \rightarrow aS_{i-1,j-1}$$

$$S_{i,j} \rightarrow bS_{i-1,j}$$

If $S_{i,j}$ is Start then get $L_{i,j}$.

"I am sure you can all go home and prove that by induction."

Poly Size CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Key Small CFG for $L_{i,j} = \{w : |w| = i \wedge \#_a(w) = j\}$

The start symbol for the CFG for $L_{i,j}$ will be $S_{i,j}$.

1. $L_{i,0} = \{b^i\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(\log i)$ rules.
2. $L_{1,1} = \{a\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.
3. $L_{1,0} = \{b\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.
4. For $2 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq i$ add the rules:

$$S_{i,j} \rightarrow aS_{i-1,j-1}$$

$$S_{i,j} \rightarrow bS_{i-1,j}$$

If $S_{i,j}$ is Start then get $L_{i,j}$.

"I am sure you can all go home and prove that by induction."

The Grammar is of size $O(n^2)$.

Poly Size CFG for $L = \{w : |w| = n \wedge \#_a(w) = n/2\}$

Key Small CFG for $L_{i,j} = \{w : |w| = i \wedge \#_a(w) = j\}$

The start symbol for the CFG for $L_{i,j}$ will be $S_{i,j}$.

1. $L_{i,0} = \{b^i\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(\log i)$ rules.
2. $L_{1,1} = \{a\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.
3. $L_{1,0} = \{b\}$. CFG-CNF with $O(1)$ rules.
4. For $2 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq i$ add the rules:

$$S_{i,j} \rightarrow aS_{i-1,j-1}$$

$$S_{i,j} \rightarrow bS_{i-1,j}$$

If $S_{i,j}$ is Start then get $L_{i,j}$.

"I am sure you can all go home and prove that by induction."

The Grammar is of size $O(n^2)$.

Upshot There is a CFG for $L_{n,n/2}$ of size $O(n^2)$.

Bill's Usual Mantra: RESPECT for Lower Bounds

(I obviously made up these slides before class began, so what I say here might not be true.)

Bill's Usual Mantra: RESPECT for Lower Bounds

(I obviously made up these slides before class began, so what I say here might not be true.)

Most of you voted as follows:

Bill's Usual Mantra: RESPECT for Lower Bounds

(I obviously made up these slides before class began, so what I say here might not be true.)

Most of you voted as follows:

1. $L_{n,n/2}$ did NOT have a poly sized CFG-CNF.

Bill's Usual Mantra: RESPECT for Lower Bounds

(I obviously made up these slides before class began, so what I say here might not be true.)

Most of you voted as follows:

1. $L_{n,n/2}$ did NOT have a poly sized CFG-CNF.
2. **UNK TO BILL**

Bill's Usual Mantra: RESPECT for Lower Bounds

(I obviously made up these slides before class began, so what I say here might not be true.)

Most of you voted as follows:

1. $L_{n,n/2}$ did NOT have a poly sized CFG-CNF.
2. **UNK TO BILL**

To show that X **does not exist** you need to show that **there is no clever idea** and **there is no hard math** that will show that X does exist.

Bill's Usual Mantra: RESPECT for Lower Bounds

(I obviously made up these slides before class began, so what I say here might not be true.)

Most of you voted as follows:

1. $L_{n,n/2}$ did NOT have a poly sized CFG-CNF.
2. **UNK TO BILL**

To show that X **does not exist** you need to show that **there is no clever idea** and **there is no hard math** that will show that X does exist.

In this case someone clever did come along with a solution.

Bill's Usual Mantra: RESPECT for Lower Bounds

(I obviously made up these slides before class began, so what I say here might not be true.)

Most of you voted as follows:

1. $L_{n,n/2}$ did NOT have a poly sized CFG-CNF.
2. **UNK TO BILL**

To show that X **does not exist** you need to show that **there is no clever idea** and **there is no hard math** that will show that X does exist.

In this case someone clever did come along with a solution.

When was $L_{n,k}$ proven to have a small grammar, and by who?

Bill's Usual Mantra: RESPECT for Lower Bounds

(I obviously made up these slides before class began, so what I say here might not be true.)

Most of you voted as follows:

1. $L_{n,n/2}$ did NOT have a poly sized CFG-CNF.
2. **UNK TO BILL**

To show that X **does not exist** you need to show that **there is no clever idea** and **there is no hard math** that will show that X does exist.

In this case someone clever did come along with a solution.

When was $L_{n,k}$ proven to have a small grammar, and by who?

Bill Gasarch while preparing hw05 in February 2024.

Bill's Usual Mantra: RESPECT for Lower Bounds

(I obviously made up these slides before class began, so what I say here might not be true.)

Most of you voted as follows:

1. $L_{n,n/2}$ did NOT have a poly sized CFG-CNF.
2. **UNK TO BILL**

To show that X **does not exist** you need to show that **there is no clever idea** and **there is no hard math** that will show that X does exist.

In this case someone clever did come along with a solution.

When was $L_{n,k}$ proven to have a small grammar, and by who?

Bill Gasarch while preparing hw05 in February 2024.

No New Ideas: It used Dyanmic Programming.