

# Context Free Expressions

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- Just as the regular languages over an alphabet have a convenient shorthand (regular expressions) the context free languages also have a convenient short hand, context free expressions.
- **Definition.** The set of *context free expressions* (with respect to  $\Sigma$ ) is defined inductively by the following rules:
  1. The symbols  $\emptyset$  and  $\Lambda$  are context free expressions
  2. Every symbol  $\alpha \in \Sigma$  is a context free expression
  3. If E and F are context free expressions, then  $(\mu @i . E)$ ,  $(EF)$  and  $(E+F)$  are regular expressions.
  4. In a surrounding  $\mu$  context,  $@i$  , is a context free expression.

# Definition as a datatype

- `data CfExp a`
- `= Lambda` `-- the empty string ""`
- `| Empty` `-- the empty set {}`
- `| One a` `-- a singleton set {a}`
- `| Union (CfExp a) (CfExp a)` `-- union of two CfExp`
- `| Cat (CfExp a) (CfExp a)` `-- Concatenation`
- `| Mu Int (CfExp a)` `-- Recursion`
- `| V Int` `-- Variable`

- Note the two new kinds of expressions
- Mu and V, which replace the Star operator of the regular expressions

# Context Free Expressions as Languages

- **Definition.** For every context free expression  $E$ , there is an associated language  $L(E)$ , defined inductively as follows:

1.  $L(\emptyset) = \emptyset$  and  $L(\Lambda) = \{\Lambda\}$
2.  $L(a) = \{a\}$
3. Inductive cases
  1.  $L(EF) = L(E) L(F)$  recall implicit use of dot  $L(E) \bullet L(F)$
  2.  $L(E+F) = L(E) \cup L(F)$
  3.  $L(\text{Mu } @i . E) = L(E[\text{Mu } @i . E / @i])$ 
    1. Where  $E[d/@i]$  denotes substitution of  $d$  for  $@i$

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- **Definition.** A language is *context free* if it is of the form  $L(E)$  for some context free expression  $E$ .

# Conventions

- We use juxtaposition to denote concatenation
- We use parentheses to denote grouping
- We use # for  $\emptyset$
- We use ^ for  $\Lambda$
- We denote variables as @i for all positive integers i.
- We use the (RegLang) Star operator as a shorthand
- $exp^* = \text{Mu } @i . (exp + \wedge) @i$

## Find Context Free Expression for these languages

- $\{a^n b a^n \mid n \in \text{Nat}\}$
- $\{w \mid w \in \{a,b\}^*, \text{ and } w \text{ is a palindrome of even length}\}$
- $\{a^n b^k \mid n,k \in \text{Nat}, n \leq k\}$
- $\{a^n b^k \mid n,k \in \text{Nat}, n \geq k\}$
- $\{w \mid w \in \{a,b\}^*, w \text{ has equal number of } a\text{'s and } b\text{'s}\}$

# Meaning of a CFExp

- -- extract an "nth" approximation of the set denoted
- `meaning :: Ord a => Int -> (CfExp a) -> Set [a]`
- `meaning n (One x) = one x`
- `meaning n Lambda = lam`
- `meaning n Empty = empty`
- `meaning n (Union x y) =`
  - `union (meaning n x) (meaning n y)`
- `meaning n (Cat x y) = cat (meaning n x) (meaning n y)`
- `meaning n (V m) =`
  - `error ("Unbound variable: v"++show m++".")`
- `meaning n (x@(Mu v body)) =`
  - `meaning n (unfold n v body body)`