#### CS310

#### Strings, String Operators, and Languages Sections:

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# **Quick Review**

• Sets (Union, Intersection, [Proper] Subset)

{ n | rule about n} Cross Product/Power Set

- Sequences/Tuples
- Functions
  - $f: D \rightarrow R$
- Relation

 $f: A_1 \times A_2 \times ... \times A_n \rightarrow \{\text{TRUE}, \text{FALSE}\}$ Equivalence Relations: 3 conditions

# Strings

- Alphabet:
- String:

3

length of w:  $|\varepsilon| = |w| =$ 

 Strings are building blocks of computer science

strings can represent: data sets (DNA), source code, files...

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# **String Operations**

• Closure  $(\sum^*)$ :

 $\sum = \{a, b\} \quad \sum^* = \{$ 

Concatenations

# $x^{k}$ is k copies of x concatenated $x^{2} =$

# **String Operations**

• Prefix/Suffix

Reverse

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Language

- Complement of a language L over  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$
- Concatenation of languages

• Union of languages

L1 = 
$$\{0\}^*$$
  
L2 =  $\{1\}^*$   
what is in L<sub>1</sub> U L<sub>2</sub>?  
what is in L<sub>1</sub>L<sub>2</sub>?

• Kleene Star

L = { x є { a, b}\* | |x| is odd} What does L contain: {

$$\mathsf{L}^{\star} = \{ \varepsilon, \quad , \quad , \quad$$

"

Recursive Definitions

```
Define L over \sum = \{0,1\} as
1. \varepsilon \in L
2. If x \varepsilon L then 0x1 \varepsilon L
What is in L? L= { }
```

- Can we prove that {ε,01,0011,000111,...} is equivalent to {0<sup>i</sup>1<sup>i</sup> | i>=0}?
- Show L is subset of  $\{0^i1^i \mid i \ge 0\}$  and the reverse

# • For x,y $\in \sum^*$ , show (xy)<sup>R</sup> = y<sup>R</sup>X<sup>R</sup>