

Regular Expressions

- A regular expression (RE) represents a set of strings.
- All the strings share a pattern specified by the RE.
- Think of a (RE) as a way to express a pattern.

Example:

$ab(ab)^*(a+b)$ is "ab followed by any number of ab's followed by a or b".

Patterns: concatenation

When thinking of patterns concatenation means sequence.

RE: abc matches a followed by b followed by c

RE: $R_1 R_2$ matches R_1 string followed by R_2 string

Examples:

$(a^*)(b^*) = a^*b^* =$ (any a 's) followed by (any b 's)

$(\text{hat})^+(\text{hot}) = \text{hat}^+\text{hot}$ matches "hat" or "hot"

Patterns: +

When thinking of patterns + means "or"

RE: $a+b$ matches "a" or "b"

RE: $R_1 + R_2$ matches string from R_1 or string from R_2

Examples:

$(a^*)+(b^*) = a^*+b^*$ matches string of all a's or all b's

$h(a+o)t$ matches "hat" or "hot" (parens required here)

Patterns: *

When thinking of patterns * means "any number of"

RE: a^* matches any number of a's (incl 0)

RE: R^* matches any sequence of strings from R

Examples:

$(ab)^*$ matches ab repeated any number of times

$\lambda, ab, abab, ababab, \dots$

$(ab^*)^*$ matches ab^* repeated any number of times

$\lambda, a, ab, abb, abb|ab, a|ab|ab|ab, a|a|a|a|a, \dots$

Common Patterns: $(a+b)^*$

$(a+b)^*$ = every possible string over $\{a,b\}$

$a(a+b)^*$ = is every possible string starting with a

Can be used with bigger building blocks...

$((a+b)(a+b))^*$ matches (a or b)(a or b) any number.

$\lambda, aa, ba, ab|ab, aa|bb|aa, \dots$

All the strings of length a multiple of 2

Common Patterns: $R + \lambda$

To say something is optional use $+$ or with empty string.

$R + \lambda$ matches string from R or an empty string.

Example:

$(s + \lambda)\text{pot}$ matches "s" or empty followed by "pot"

*s*pot, pot

Common Patterns: R1 + R2

Break big problem into smaller ones.

If $L = A \cup B$ then make REs for A and B instead.

Strings beginning and ending with same character $\{a,b\}$
(beginning/ending a) $\cup$ (beginning/ending b)
 $(a (a+b)^* a) + (b (a+b)^* b)$

Use $+$ to add missing elements

$(a (a+b)^* a) + (b (a+b)^* b) + a + b$

Design method

1. Think in patterns

(any char)(any string)(same char)

a(any string)a + b(any string)b

*a(a+b)*a + b(a+b)*b*

2. Try to "break" your RE

Find a string it produces that it shouldn't

Find a string it doesn't produce that it should

This is how I grade quizzes

Example: $\{w \in \{0, 1\}^* \mid w \text{ has exactly one } 1\}$

Pattern: (any number of 0) 1 (any number of 0)

RE: $0^* 1 0^*$

What does it generate?

$\{0\}^* \{1\} \{0\}^*$

$\{\lambda, 0, 00, 000, \dots\} \{1\} \{\lambda, 0, 00, 000, \dots\}$

$\{1, 01, 10, 001, 010, 001, 0001, 0010, 0100, 1000, \dots\}$

Fits description!

Example: $\{w \in \{0, 1\}^* \mid w \text{ has at least one } 1\}$

Pattern: (any string) 1 (any string)

RE: $(0+1)^* 1 (0+1)^*$

What does it generate?

$\{0,1\}^* \{1\} \{0,1\}^*$

$\{\lambda, 0, 1, 00, 01, 10, 11, \dots\} \{1\} \{\lambda, 0, 1, 00, 01, 10, 11, \dots\}$

$\{1, 01, 10, 11, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 111, \dots\}$

Useful to think in length order.

Write all length 1, then length 2, then length 3, ...

Example: $\{w \in \{0, 1\}^* \mid w \text{ has even length}\}$

Even definition: n even iff $n = 2k$ for some integer k .

Pattern: (2 characters) any number of times

RE: $(00+01+10+11)^* = ((0+1)(0+1))^*$

Example: $\{w \in \{0, 1\}^* \mid w \text{ is not length } 3\}$

It's harder to express what's missing in a pattern.

Break into subproblems.

Pattern:

(len 0) + (len 1) + (len 2) + (len 4) + (len 5) + ...

(len 0) + (len 1) + (len 2) + (len ≥ 4)

RE:

$\lambda + (0+1) + (0+1)(0+1) + (0+1)(0+1)(0+1)(0+1)(0+1)^*$