

# A Puzzle For You

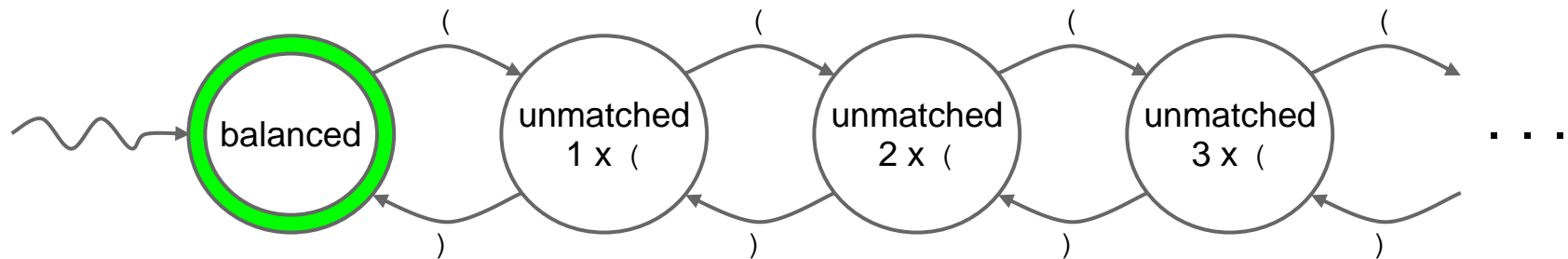
Let  $\Sigma = \{ ' (', ' ) ' \}$  be the alphabet of parentheses.

Construct a FSM that accepts properly balanced parentheses.

E.g., Accept:  $\lambda$ ,  $()$ ,  $()()$ ,  $((())())()$

E.g., Reject:  $)$ ,  $($ ,  $((()$ ,  $((())$ ,  $((())()((()$ ,  $)()()$

Strategy: Count the number of unmatched (



Solution requires an infinite number of states!

# The Power of FSMs

CMPT 125

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SFU Computing Science

27/3/2020

# Lecture 31

Today:

- POSIX Regular Expressions
- The Power of Regular Languages
- Non-regular Languages

# Regular Languages (Review)

A regular language is a language that can be decided by a FSM.

Closed under:

- union
- catenation
- Kleene star

Can express a regular language using either:

- a FSM ... OR ...
- a regular expression

# POSIX Extended Regular Expressions

Several tools allow you to use regular expressions

- E.g., command line shells, advanced text editors, perl
- Usually search for patterns rather than Accept / Reject

**Today's Tool:**  
**egrep**

Typical syntax:

- $a|b$  and  $a^*$  — union and Kleene star work exactly like you expect
- $a^+$  — it's like  $a^*$ , but 1 or more  $a$ 's instead of 0 or more  $a$ 's
  - E.g.,  $0^+1^+$   $\rightarrow$  a block of 0's followed by a block of 1's
- $a?$  — optional, i.e., 0 or 1 occurrence of  $a$ 
  - E.g.,  $colou?r$   $\rightarrow$  `color|colour`

Problem: Define a pattern that would locate all binary strings with two 1's separated by two or more 0's.

- $(0|1)^*100^+1(0|1)^*$  ... or maybe just  $100^+1$

|    |        |
|----|--------|
| 0  | 0      |
| 1  | 1      |
| 2  | 10     |
| 3  | 11     |
| 4  | 100    |
| 5  | 101    |
| 6  | 110    |
| 7  | 111    |
| 8  | 1000   |
| 9  | 1001   |
| 10 | 1010   |
| 11 | 1011   |
| 12 | 1100   |
| 13 | 1101   |
| 14 | 1110   |
| 15 | 1111   |
| 16 | 10000  |
| 17 | 10001  |
| 18 | 10010  |
| 19 | 10011  |
| 20 | 10100  |
| 21 | 10101  |
| 22 | 10110  |
| 23 | 10111  |
| 24 | 11000  |
| 25 | 11001  |
| 26 | 11010  |
| 27 | 11011  |
| 28 | 11100  |
| 29 | 11101  |
| 30 | 11110  |
| 31 | 11111  |
| 32 | 100000 |
| 33 | 100001 |
| 34 | 100010 |
| 35 | 100011 |
| 36 | 100100 |
| 37 | 100101 |
| 38 | 100110 |
| 39 | 100111 |
| 40 | 101000 |
| 41 | 101001 |
| 42 | 101010 |
| 43 | 101011 |
| 44 | 101100 |
| 45 | 101101 |
| 46 | 101110 |

# POSIX Extended Regular Expressions

Typical syntax (cont'd):

- `.` — stands for any single character
- `[omgwtf]` — a *bracket expression* - use one of the characters within
  - E.g., `defen[cs]e` → `defence|defense`
- Hyphens are allowed in bracket expressions to denote a range
  - E.g., `1[1-4]2` → `112|122|132|142`
- `^` at the beginning of a bracket expression means “not”
  - E.g., `1[^1-4]2` → `102|152|162|172|182|192|1a2|1b2|...`
- `^` and `$` — the beginning and end of a line, respectively
- `\<` and `\>` — the beginning and end of a word, respectively
  - E.g., `\<face\>` → match the word `face`, but not `facet` or `deface`

Problem: Define a pattern that would locate all decimal numbers with a value of 200 or higher

- `\<(1[0-9]|[2-9])[0-9][0-9]+\>`



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# Corona

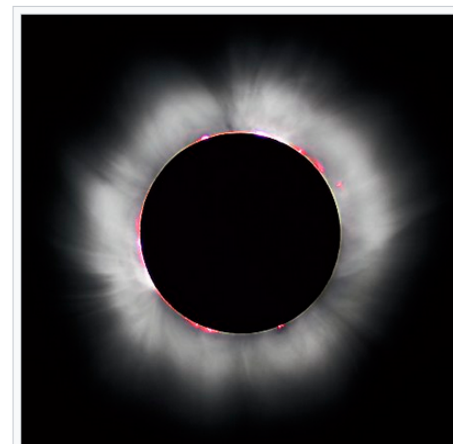
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*This article is about the plasma surrounding stars. For the disease implicated in the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, see [Coronavirus disease 2019](#). For other uses, see [Corona \(disambiguation\)](#).*

A **corona** (meaning "[crown](#)" in [Latin](#), derived from [Ancient Greek](#) κορώνη, *korōnè*, "garland, wreath") is an aura of [plasma](#) that surrounds the [Sun](#) and other [stars](#). The Sun's corona extends millions of kilometres into outer space and is most easily seen during a total [solar eclipse](#), but it is also observable with a [coronagraph](#). [Spectroscopy](#) measurements indicate strong [ionization](#) in the corona and a plasma temperature in excess of 1 000 000 [kelvin](#),<sup>[1]</sup> much hotter than the surface of the Sun.

Light from the corona comes from three primary sources, from the same volume of space:

- The K-corona (K for *kontinuierlich*, "continuous" in German) is created by sunlight [scattering](#) off free [electrons](#); [Doppler broadening](#) of the reflected photospheric [absorption lines](#) spreads them so greatly as to completely obscure them, giving the spectral appearance of a continuum with no absorption lines.
- The F-corona (F for [Fraunhofer](#)) is created by sunlight bouncing off dust particles, and is observable because its light contains the Fraunhofer absorption lines that are seen in raw sunlight; the F-corona extends to very high [elongation](#) angles from the Sun, where it is called the [zodiacal light](#).
- The E-corona (E for emission) is due to spectral emission lines produced by ions that are present in the coronal plasma; it may be observed in broad or [forbidden](#) or hot [spectral emission lines](#) and is the main source of information about the corona's composition.<sup>[2]</sup>



During a total [solar eclipse](#), the Sun's corona and [prominences](#) are visible to the [naked eye](#).

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# list of Fibonacci numbers

The <http://caml.inria.fr/ocaml/index.en.html> OCaml program used to create this list can be found <http://aux.planetmath.org/files/objects/7680/fib.ml> here together with compilation and usage instructions as comments.

The list can be downloaded in tab delimited format (UNIX line terminated) <http://aux.planetmath.org/files/objects/7680/fib.txt>

| $n$ | $f(n)$     |
|-----|------------|
| 0   | 0          |
| 1   | 1          |
| 2   | 1          |
| 3   | 2          |
| 4   | 3          |
| 5   | 5          |
| 6   | 8          |
| 7   | 13         |
| 8   | 21         |
| 9   | 34         |
| 10  | 55         |
| 11  | 89         |
| 12  | 144        |
| 13  | 233        |
| 14  | 377        |
| 15  | 610        |
| 16  | 987        |
| 17  | 1597       |
| 18  | 2584       |
| 19  | 4181       |
| 20  | 6765       |
| 21  | 10946      |
| 22  | 17711      |
| 23  | 28657      |
| 24  | 46368      |
| 25  | 75025      |
| 26  | 121393     |
| 27  | 196418     |
| 28  | 317811     |
| 29  | 514229     |
| 30  | 832040     |
| 31  | 1346269    |
| 32  | 2178309    |
| 33  | 3524578    |
| 34  | 5702887    |
| 35  | 9227465    |
| 36  | 14930352   |
| 37  | 24157817   |
| 38  | 39088169   |
| 39  | 63245986   |
| 40  | 102334155  |
| 41  | 165580141  |
| 42  | 267914296  |
| 43  | 433494437  |
| 44  | 701408733  |
| 45  | 1134903170 |
| 46  | 1836311903 |
| 47  | 2971215073 |

# Pattern Exercises

Define a pattern for each of the following:

## 1. All instances of inline C/C++ comments

- E.g., `puts("Hello"); // inline comment`
- `//.*$`

## 2. C-style hexadecimal numbers

- E.g., `0xffe4`
- `\<0[xX][0-9a-fA-F]+\>`

# The Power of FSMs and Regex

We saw, in the opening exercise, that FSMs can't decide parenthesis matching

- We have seen a simple algorithm for this earlier in the course, which uses a stack.

If you augment a FSM with an unbounded stack, you can decide balanced parentheses.

- Called a *pushdown automaton*
- Transitions are based on the current state, the next input character, and the topmost stack symbol.
- Actions include push, pop and next input

# Non-regular Languages

FSMs are powerful enough to decide regular languages.

- When the language is non-regular, you need a stronger machine.

Pushdown automata are powerful enough to decide *context-free languages*

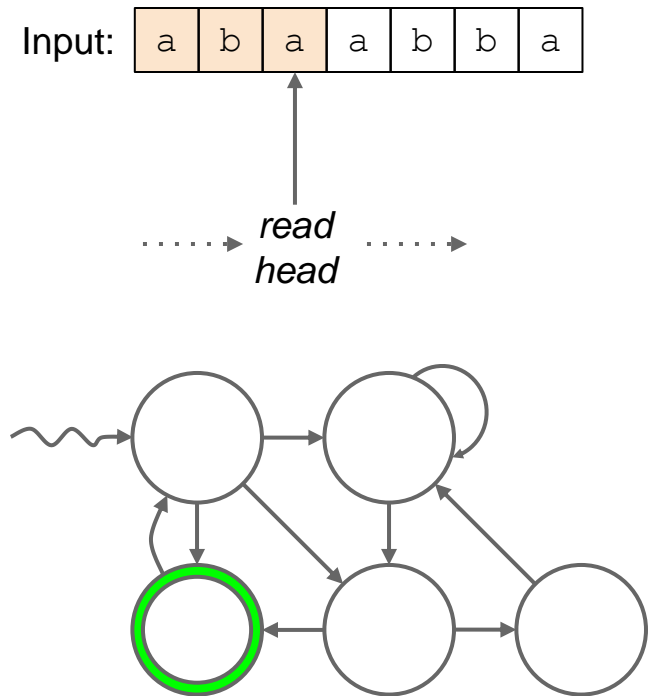
- E.g., Balanced parentheses, valid postfix expressions.

Q. Can you add even more strength to the machine and get even more languages?

# The Ultimate Model of Computation

Augment the FSM with an unbounded data tape

- tape is initialized with the input word

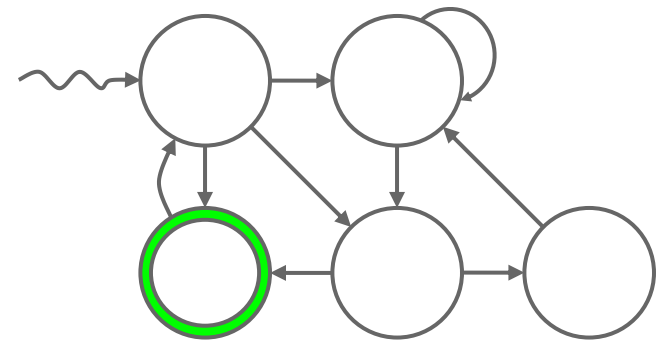
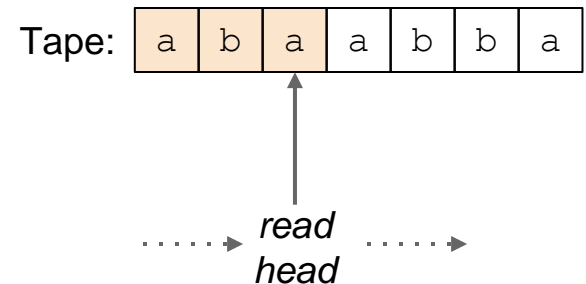


Finite State Machine

# The Ultimate Model of Computation

Augment the FSM with an unbounded data tape

- tape is initialized with the input word
- allowed actions:
  - may read or write at current position

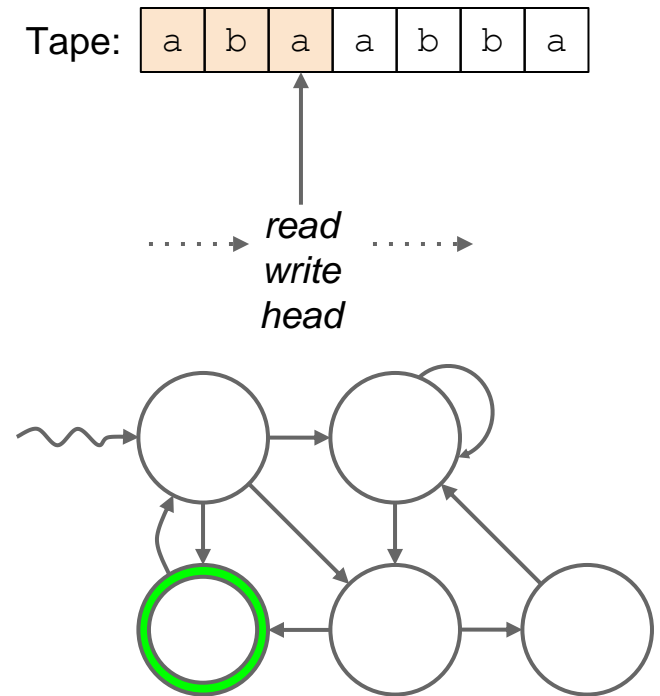


Finite State Machine

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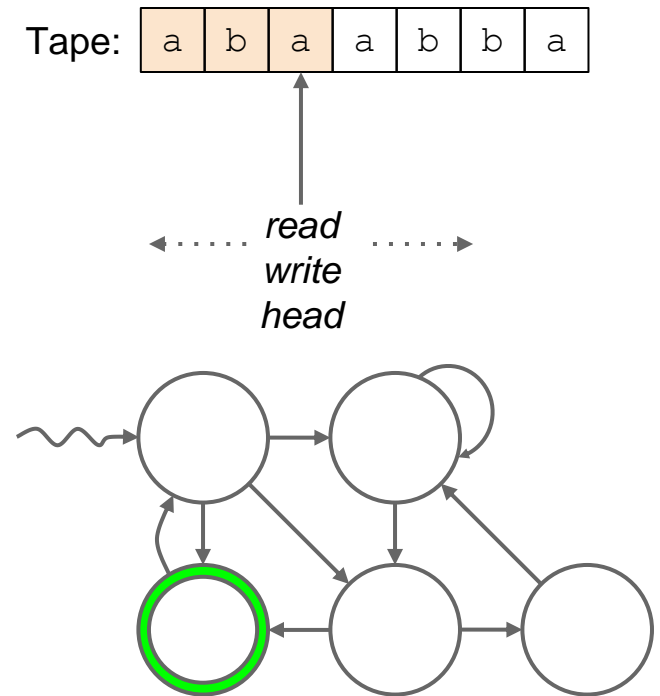


Finite State Machine

# The Ultimate Model of Computation

Augment the FSM with an unbounded data tape

- tape is initialized with the input word
- allowed actions:
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  - may move one step left or right



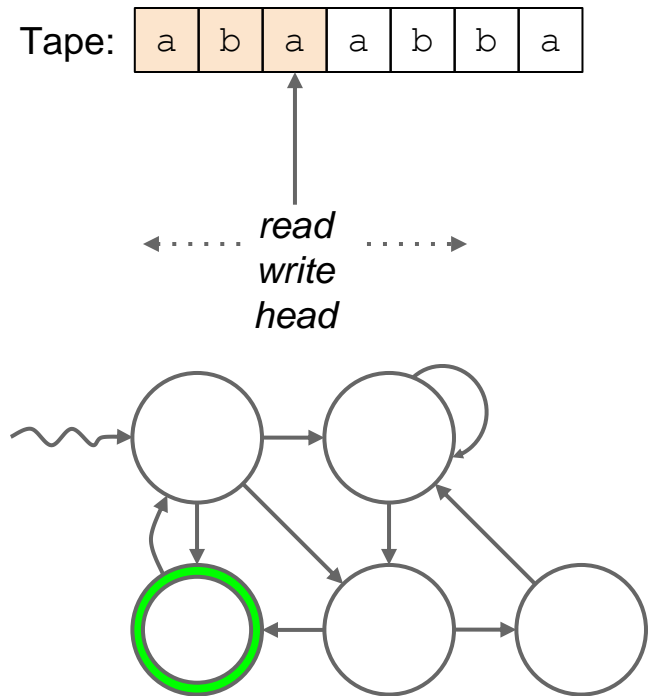
Finite State Machine



# The Ultimate Model of Computation

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Alan Turing



Alonzo Church

Turing Machine

# Church-Turing Thesis

Augment the FSM with an unbounded data tape

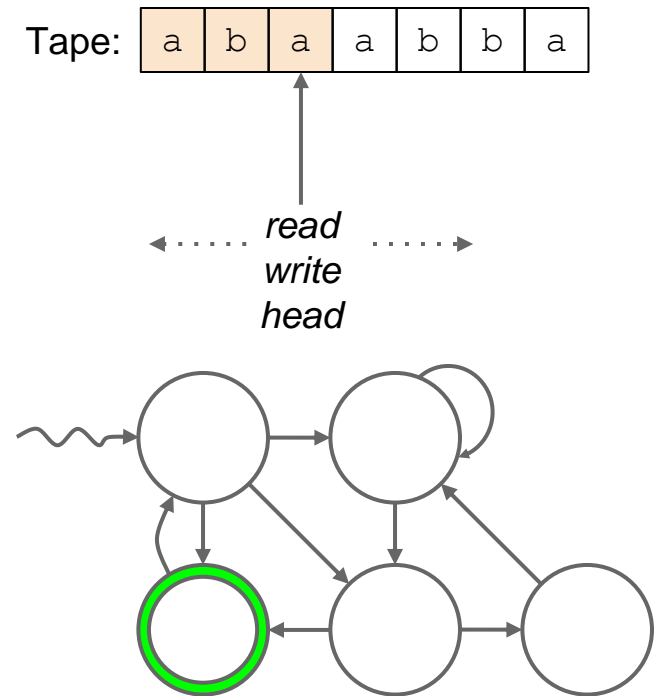
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Alan Turing



Alonzo Church



Turing Machine