

# Compilers and Formal Languages

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Slides & Progs: KEATS (also homework is there)

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```
def fact(n: Int) : Int = {  
  if (n == 0) 1 else n * fact(n - 1)  
}
```

```
def factC(n: Int, ret: Int => Int) : Int = {  
  if (n == 0) ret(1)  
  else factC(n - 1, x => ret(n * x))  
}
```

```
fact(10)
```

```
factC(10, identity)
```

```
def fibC(n: Int, ret: Int => Int) : Int = {  
  if (n == 0 || n == 1) ret(1) else  
  fibC(n - 1,  
    r1 => fibC(n - 2,  
      r2 => ret(r1 + r2)))  
}  
  
fibC(10, identity)
```

Are there more strings in

$L(a^*)$  or  $L((a + b)^*)$ ?

# Can you remember this HW?

- (1) How many basic regular expressions are there to match the string *abcd*?
- (2) How many if they cannot include **1** and **0**?
- (3) How many if they are also not allowed to contain stars?
- (4) How many if they are also not allowed to contain  $\_ + \_$ ?

**There are more problems, than  
there are programs.**

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there are programs.**

**There must be a problem for which  
there is no program.**

# Subsets

If  $A \subseteq B$  then  $A$  has fewer or equal elements than  $B$

$A \subseteq B$  and  $B \subseteq A$

then  $A = B$



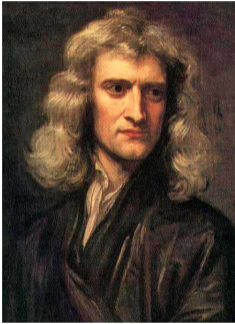


5 elements

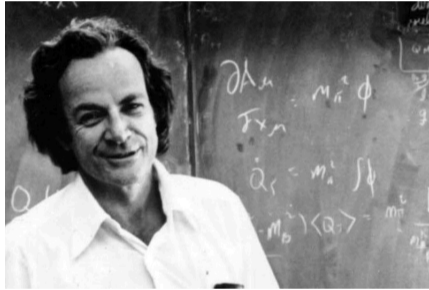


3 elements

# Newton vs Feynman



classical physics



quantum physics

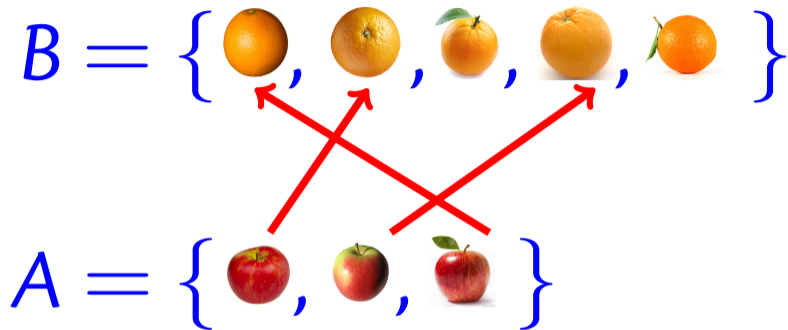
# The Goal of the Talk

- show you that something very unintuitive happens with very large sets
- convince you that there are more **problems** than **programs**

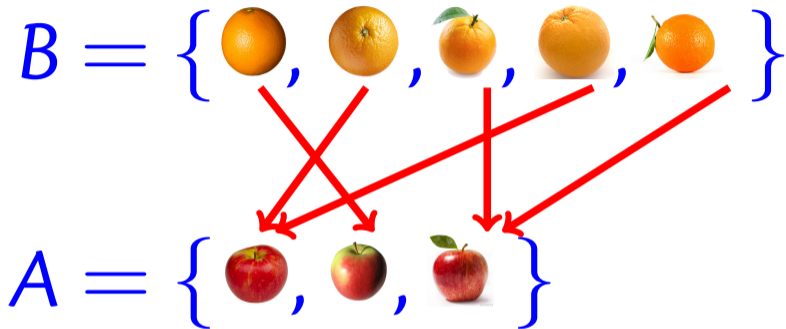
$$B = \{ \text{orange}, \text{orange}, \text{orange}, \text{orange}, \text{orange} \}$$

$$A = \{ \text{apple}, \text{apple}, \text{apple} \}$$

$$|A| = 5, |B| = 3$$



then  $|A| \leq |B|$



for  $=$  has to be a **one-to-one** mapping

# Cardinality

$|A| \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{“how many elements”}$

$$A \subseteq B \Rightarrow |A| \leq |B|$$

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$|A| \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{“how many elements”}$

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if there is an injective function

$$f: A \rightarrow B \text{ then } |A| \leq |B|$$

$$\forall xy. f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y$$



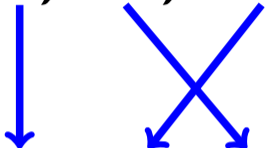
$A = \{ \text{orange}, \text{orange}, \text{orange} \}$

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$$A = \{ \text{orange}, \text{orange}, \text{orange} \}$$

$$B = \{ \text{apple}, \text{apple}, \text{apple} \}$$

then  $|A| = |B|$

# Natural Numbers

$$\mathbb{N} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\dots\dots\}$$

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$$\mathbb{N} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

$A$  is **countable** iff  $|A| \leq |\mathbb{N}|$

# First Question

$$|\mathbb{N} - \{0\}| \quad ? \quad |\mathbb{N}|$$

$\geq$  or  $\leq$  or  $=$  ?

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$$|\mathbb{N} - \{0\}| \quad ? \quad |\mathbb{N}|$$

$\geq$  or  $\leq$  or  $=$  ?

$$x \mapsto x + 1,$$

$$|\mathbb{N} - \{0\}| = |\mathbb{N}|$$

$$|\mathbb{N} - \{0, 1\}| \quad ? \quad |\mathbb{N}|$$



$$|\mathbb{N} - \{0, 1\}| \quad ? \quad |\mathbb{N}|$$

$$|\mathbb{N} - \mathbb{O}| \quad ? \quad |\mathbb{N}|$$

$$\mathbb{O} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{odd numbers} \quad \{1, 3, 5, \dots\}$$

$$|\mathbb{N} - \{0, 1\}| \quad ? \quad |\mathbb{N}|$$

$$|\mathbb{N} - \mathbb{O}| \quad ? \quad |\mathbb{N}|$$

$\mathbb{O} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{odd numbers} \quad \{1, 3, 5, \dots\}$

$\mathbb{E} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{even numbers} \quad \{0, 2, 4, \dots\}$

$$|\mathbb{N} \cup -\mathbb{N}| \quad ? \quad |\mathbb{N}|$$

$\mathbb{N} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{positive numbers} \quad \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

$-\mathbb{N} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{negative numbers} \quad \{0, -1, -2, -3, \dots\}$

$A$  is **countable** if there exists an injective  $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$A$  is **uncountable** if there does not exist an injective  $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

countable:  $|A| \leq |\mathbb{N}|$

uncountable:  $|A| > |\mathbb{N}|$

$A$  is **countable** if there exists an injective  $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

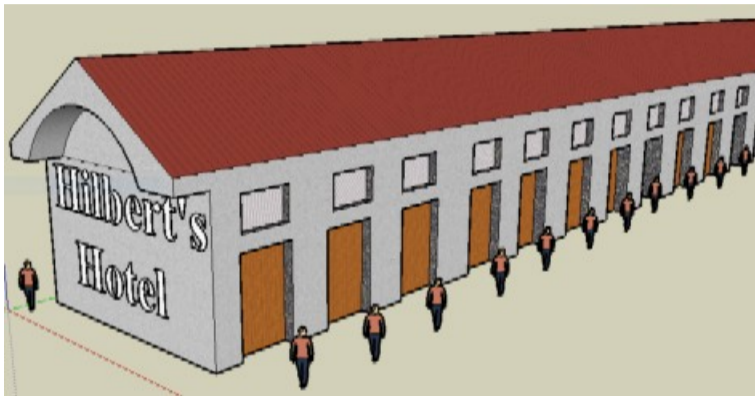
$A$  is **uncountable** if there does not exist an injective  $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

countable:  $|A| \leq |\mathbb{N}|$

uncountable:  $|A| > |\mathbb{N}|$

Does there exist such an  $A$  ?

# Hilbert's Hotel



- ...has as many rooms as there are natural numbers

# Real Numbers between 0 and 1

1	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	...
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
3	0	1	0	1	0	...		
4	7	8	5	3	9	...		

...

# Real Numbers between 0 and 1

1	4	3	3	3	3	3	...	...
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
3	0	1	0	1	0	...		
4	7	8	5	3	9	...		

...



# Real Numbers between 0 and 1

1	4	3	3	3	3	3	...	...
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...

# Real Numbers between 0 and 1

1	4	3	3	3	3	3	...	...
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...

# Real Numbers between 0 and 1

1	4	3	3	3	3	3	...	...
2	1	3	3	4	5	6	7	
3	0	1	1	1	0	...		
4	7	8	5	4	9	...		

...

# Real Numbers between 0 and 1

1	4	3	3	3	3	3	...	...
2	1	3	3	4	5	6	7	
3	0	1	1	1	0	...		
4	7	8	5	4	9	...		

...

$$|\mathbb{N}| < |\mathbb{R}|$$

# The Set of Problems

 $\mathcal{N}_0$ 

	0	1	2	3	4	5	...
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	...
2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	...	
4	1	1	0	1	1	...	

...

# The Set of Problems

 $\aleph_0$ 

	0	1	2	3	4	5	...
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	...
2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	...	
4	1	1	0	1	1	...	

...

$$|\text{Progs}| = |\mathbb{N}| < |\text{Probs}|$$

# Halting Problem

Assume a program  $H$  that decides for all programs  $A$  and all input data  $D$  whether

- $H(A, D) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 1$  iff  $A(D)$  terminates
- $H(A, D) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0$  otherwise

# Halting Problem (2)

Given such a program  $H$  define the following program  $C$ : for all programs  $A$

- $C(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0$  iff  $H(A, A) = 0$
- $C(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{loops}$  otherwise



# Contradiction

$H(C, C)$  is either 0 or 1.

- $H(C, C) = 1 \xRightarrow{\text{def } H} C(C) \downarrow \xRightarrow{\text{def } C} H(C, C) = 0$

- $H(C, C) = 0 \xRightarrow{\text{def } H} C(C) \text{ loops} \xRightarrow{\text{def } C}$

$$H(C, C) = 1$$

Contradiction in both cases. So  $H$  cannot exist.

# Take Home Points

- there are sets that are more infinite than others
- even with the most powerful computer we can imagine, there are problems that cannot be solved by any program
- in CS we actually hit quite often such problems (halting problem)