

Midterm 1 — week from Monday

Conflict: week from Tuesday [signup form]

DIZES — reserve soon!

Start on HW's already

Regular: built from single strings

- Sequencing $A \cdot B$
- Branching $A + B$
- Repetition A^*

Context-free:

- All of the above
- + Recursion



The Recursive Mind

*The Origins of Human Language,
Thought, and Civilization*



Michael C. Corballis

Evidence of recursion in tool use

doi:10.1017/S0140525X11001865

Lluís Barceló-Coblijn and Antoni Gomila

*Human Evolution and Cognition Group, University of the Balearic Islands,
07122 Palma.*

toni.gomila@uib.cat lluis.barcelo@uib.cat <http://evocog.org/>

Abstract: We discuss the discovery of technologies involving knotted netting, such as textiles, basketry, and cordage, in the Upper Paleolithic. This evidence, in our view, suggests a new way of connecting toolmaking and syntactic structure in human evolution, because these technologies already exhibit an “infinite use of finite means,” which we take to constitute the key transition to human cognition.

nature

Vol 440|27 April 2006|doi:10.1038/nature04675

LETTERS

Recursive syntactic pattern learning by songbirds

Timothy Q. Gentner¹†, Kimberly M. Fenn², Daniel Margoliash^{1,2} & Howard C. Nusbaum²

⟨sentence⟩ → ⟨noun phrase⟩⟨verb phrase⟩⟨noun phrase⟩

⟨noun phrase⟩ → ⟨adjective phrase⟩⟨noun⟩

⟨adj. phrase⟩ → ⟨article⟩ | ⟨possessive⟩ | ⟨adjective phrase⟩⟨adjective⟩

⟨verb phrase⟩ → ⟨verb⟩ | ⟨adverb⟩⟨verb phrase⟩

⟨noun⟩ → dog | trousers | daughter | nose | homework | time lord | pony | ...

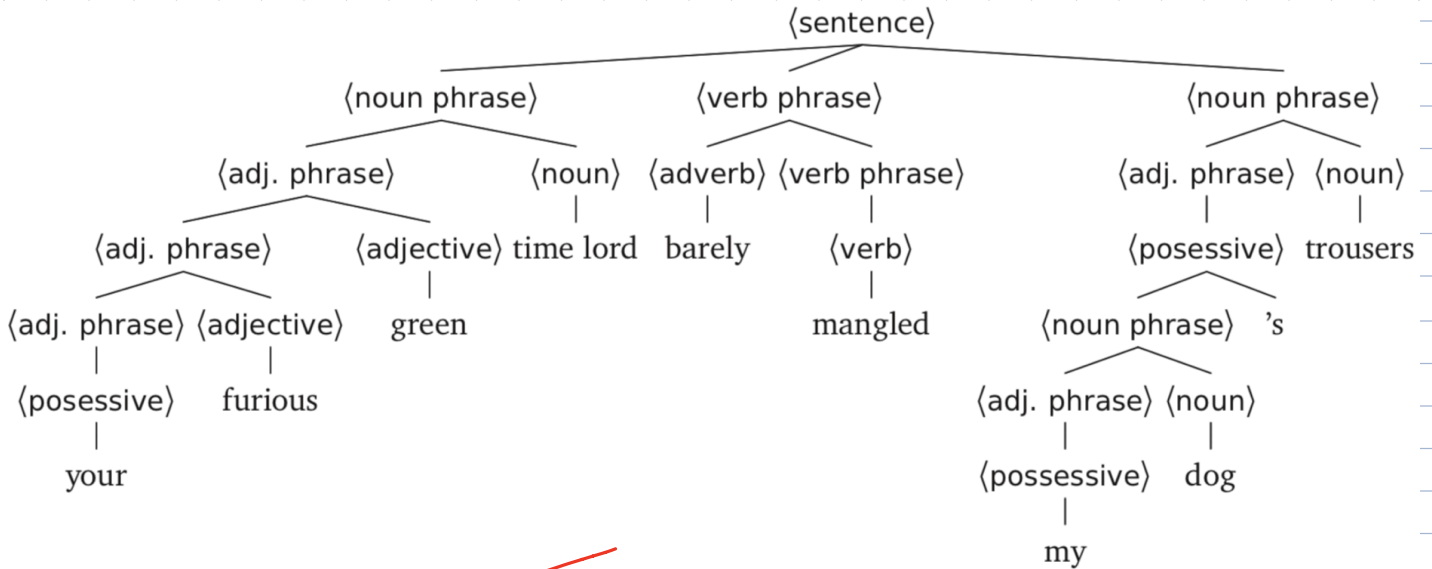
⟨article⟩ → the | a | some | every | that | ...

⟨possessive⟩ → ⟨noun phrase⟩'s | my | your | his | her | ...

⟨adjective⟩ → friendly | furious | moist | green | severed | timey-wimey | little | ...

⟨verb⟩ → ate | found | wrote | killed | mangled | saved | invented | broke | ...

⟨adverb⟩ → squarely | incompetently | barely | sort of | awkwardly | totally | ...



~~I hate (pencil)~~
~~my~~

$S \rightarrow A$
 $S \rightarrow B$
 $A \rightarrow 0A$
 $A \rightarrow 0C$
 $B \rightarrow B1$
 $B \rightarrow C1$
 $C \rightarrow \epsilon$
 $C \rightarrow 0C1$

Σ - alphabet = $\{0, 1\}$
terminals

Γ - non-terminals = $\{S, A, B, C\}$

production rules $A \rightarrow w$

$A \in \Gamma$ $w \in (\Sigma \cup \Gamma)^*$

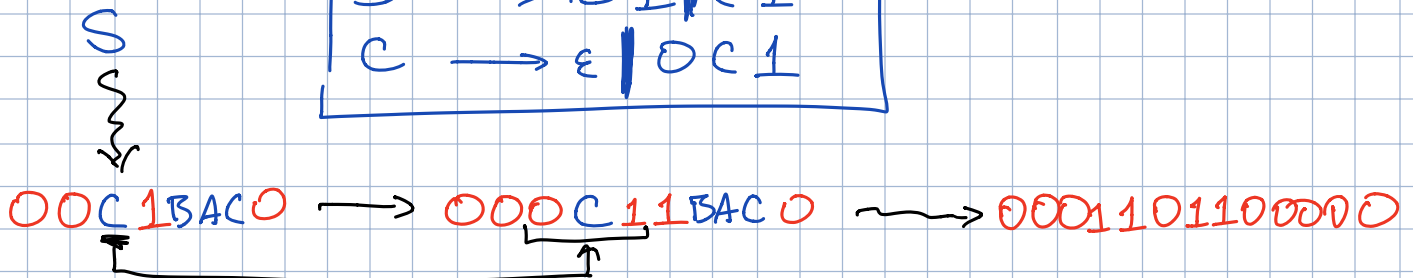
starting non-terminal S

$L(A)$ = set of strings generated by A

$G = (\Sigma, \Gamma, \Pi, S)$ $L(G) = L(S)$

$S \rightarrow A \mid B$
 $A \rightarrow 0A \mid 0C$
 $B \rightarrow B1 \mid C1$
 $C \rightarrow \epsilon \mid 0C1$

Backus-Naur form
BNF



$xAy \rightsquigarrow xwy$
produces immediately

rule
 $A \rightarrow w$

$S \rightsquigarrow^* w$ produces

$S \rightarrow A \mid B$
 $A \rightarrow 0A \mid 0C$
 $B \rightarrow B1 \mid C1$
 $C \rightarrow \epsilon \mid 0C1$

$\rightarrow \{0^m 1^n \mid n \neq m\}$ both ≥ 0

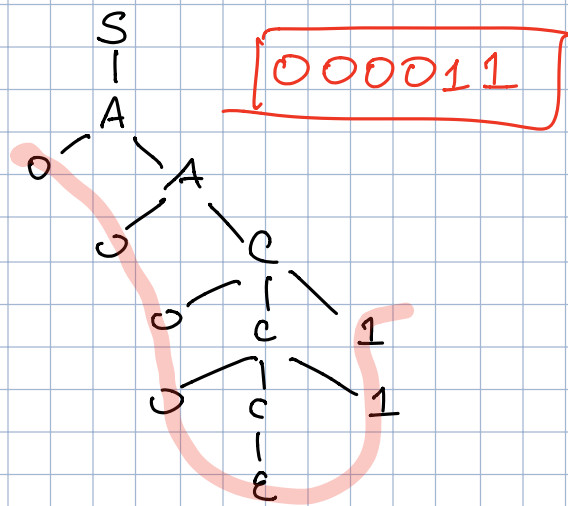
$\rightarrow \{0^m 1^n \mid n < m\}$ ≥ 0

$\rightarrow \{0^m 1^n \mid n > m\}$ ≥ 0

$\rightarrow \{0^m 1^n \mid m = n\}$
 ≥ 0

$S \rightarrow A|B$
 $A \rightarrow OA|OC$
 $B \rightarrow B1|C1$
 $C \rightarrow \epsilon|OC1$

S S A A B B C C
 $|$ $|$ \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge \neq \wedge
 A B OA OC $B1$ $C1$ ϵ $OC1$



0^*1^*
 $S \rightarrow \epsilon | OS | S1$
 $S \rightarrow ABS$
 $A \rightarrow \epsilon | OA$
 $B \rightarrow \epsilon | BS$

$C \rightarrow \epsilon | OC1 = \{0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 0\}$

$\{0^n 1^n 0^n \mid n \geq 0\}$
 is not CFL

Lemma: $C \xrightarrow{*} 0^n 1^n$ for all $n \geq 0$

Proof: Let n be arbitrary non-neg int

Assume $C \xrightarrow{*} 0^m 1^m$ for all $m < n$

Two cases:

- $n=0$: $0^n 1^n = \epsilon$ $C \rightarrow \epsilon$ ✓
- $n > 1$ $C \rightarrow OC1 \xrightarrow{IH} O(0^{n-1} 1^{n-1})1 = 0^n 1^n$ ✓

Thus $C \xrightarrow{*} 0^n 1^n$

Lemma: For all $w \in L(C)$, $w = 0^n 1^n$ for some $n \geq 0$

Fix $w \in L(C)$
 Assume for all $x \in L(C)$ with $|x| < |w|$, $x = 0^m 1^m$ for some $m \geq 0$

Two cases (first production)

- $C \rightarrow \epsilon \Rightarrow w = \epsilon = 0^0 1^0$ ✓
- $C \rightarrow OC1 \Rightarrow w = O_x 1$ for some $x \in L(C)$
 $\Rightarrow w = O(0^m 1^m)1$ for some $m \geq 0$
 $= 0^{m+1} 1^{m+1}$

Thus $w = 0^n 1^n$ for some $n \geq 0$

Chomsky Normal Form

$$S \rightarrow \epsilon \text{ maybe}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow a \\ A \rightarrow BC \end{array} \right\} \text{otherwise}$$

Strings w with $\#(0,w) = \#(1,w)$
 $\in (0+1)^*$

~~$$S \rightarrow 01S \mid 0S1 \mid S01 \mid S10 \mid 1S0 \mid 10S$$~~

~~$$S \rightarrow A \mid B$$~~

~~$$A \rightarrow \emptyset \mid \epsilon \mid AB$$~~

~~$$B \rightarrow 1 \mid \epsilon \mid AB$$~~

~~$$S \rightarrow A \mid B$$~~

~~$$A \rightarrow 0A1 \mid 0B1 \mid 01 \quad 0 \sim 1$$~~

~~$$B \rightarrow 1B0 \mid 1A0 \mid 10 \quad 1 \sim 0$$~~

$$S \rightarrow \epsilon \mid 0S1 \mid 1S0 \mid SS$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow \epsilon \mid AS \\ A \rightarrow \quad 0S1 \mid 1S0 \end{array}}$$

— $\#0 = \#1$

~ start + end diff
and $\#0 = \#1$

$$S \rightarrow \epsilon \mid (S) \mid SS$$