

Seminar 6

Forma Normală Chomsky

O gramatică e în FNC dacă: $A \rightarrow BC$, $A, B, C \in N$, $a \in T$
 $A \rightarrow a$

Excepție: dacă $\lambda \in L(G) \Rightarrow$ am văi $S \rightarrow \lambda$, dar S nu mai apare în niciun membru drept

Alg. transformare CFG \Rightarrow FN. Chomsky

- I. { 1) Eliminăm simbolurile multizitate / multiterminale
 2) Eliminăm simboluri inaceesibile / unreachable

ex: $S \rightarrow a^{(1)} A B a^{(2)} / C D^{(3)} / b b^{(4)} A C^{(5)}$

$A \rightarrow b c^{(4)} / d^{(5)} / \lambda^{(6)}$

$B \rightarrow \lambda^{(7)} / E^{(8)}$

$C \rightarrow A^{(9)} / d e a b b^{(10)} / S^{(11)}$

$D \rightarrow B A d^{(12)} / B^{(13)}$

~~$E \rightarrow E a^{(14)} / b b e^{(15)}$~~

~~$F \rightarrow a b e^{(16)}$~~

Pe I. 1) Utilizabile: A, B, C, F ; (o stare găsi litere mari)
 S, D (stări care au doar litere mari)

Neutilizabil: E

Dispare: $(8), (14), (15)$

Pe I. 2) Accesibile: S, A, B, C, D

Inaccesibile: F

Dispare: (16)

II. 1) Dacă termimalul are λ producții și nu alte producții

ex: Pe II. 1) a) Dispare: $(7) (B \rightarrow \lambda)$; $(1), (12), (13)$ (ce care au B)

Apare: $S \rightarrow a^{(14)} A a^{(15)}$
 $D \rightarrow A d^{(16)} / \lambda^{(17)}$

b) Diapaze: (6) ($A \rightarrow \lambda$); peshärm (3), (4), (5), (5), (14), (18)

Apar: $S \xrightarrow{(20)} bbC \mid a \xrightarrow{(21)}$
 $C \rightarrow \lambda \xrightarrow{(17)}$
 $D \rightarrow d \xrightarrow{(22)}$

c) Diapar: (19) ($D \rightarrow \lambda$); Peshärm (2), (18), (23)

Apar: $S \rightarrow c \xrightarrow{(24)}$

d) Diapar: (22) ($C \rightarrow \lambda$); paštärm (2), (20), (24)

Apar: $S \xrightarrow{(25)} D \mid bb \mid \lambda \xrightarrow{(26)}$

e) Diapaze: (24) ($S \rightarrow \lambda$) și pt. că avem (11) ($C \rightarrow S$) \Rightarrow
 \Rightarrow adăugăm simbol nteret nou S'
 $S' \rightarrow \lambda \mid S$

Gramatica nouă:

$S \xrightarrow{(21)} aa \mid bbC \mid aAa \mid cD \mid bbAc \mid C \mid D \mid bb$
 $A \xrightarrow{(1)} bc \mid d \xrightarrow{(5)}$
 $S' \xrightarrow{(27)} \lambda \mid S \xrightarrow{(18)}$
 $C \xrightarrow{(9)} A \mid dcabb \mid S \xrightarrow{(10)}$
 $D \xrightarrow{(12)} Ad \mid d \xrightarrow{(23)}$

III. 1) Eliminăm redumările ("unit. pred").

a) $A \rightarrow B \mid \text{etc.}$
 $B \rightarrow \text{cuvinte} \mid \Rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{etc.} \mid \text{cuvinte}$

ex: • Diapaze (9) ($C \rightarrow A$)

Apar: $C \rightarrow bc \mid d$

• Diapaze: (25) ($S \rightarrow D$)

Apar: $S \rightarrow Ad \mid d$

• Diapaze: (24) ($S \rightarrow C$)

Apar: $S \rightarrow dcabb \mid S \mid bdd$

• Diapaze: (11) ($C \rightarrow S$)

Apar: $C \rightarrow \dots$ (toate de la S)

• Diapaze (28) ($S' \rightarrow S$)

Apar: $S' \rightarrow \dots$ (toate de la S)

Obs: pentru tot înlocuim C cu S

IV Repetăm pasul I

V Adăugăm metaterminale mai multe terminalele din cuvintele de lungime strict mai mari ca 1

$$A \rightarrow abc \Rightarrow A \rightarrow x_1 B x_3$$

$$x_1 \rightarrow a$$

$$x_3 \rightarrow c$$

ex: $S \rightarrow \lambda \mid \dots$ (toate de la S)

$$S \rightarrow x_1 x_1 \mid x_2 x_2 S \mid x_1 A x_1 \mid S D \mid x_2 x_2 A S \mid x_2 x_2 \mid A x_4 \mid d \mid$$

$$x_4 x_3 x_1 x_2 x_2 \mid x_2 x_3$$

$$A \rightarrow x_2 x_3 \mid d$$

$$D \rightarrow A x_4 \mid d$$

$$x_1 \rightarrow a ; x_2 \rightarrow b ; x_3 \rightarrow c ; x_4 \rightarrow d$$

VI Adăugăm metaterminale mai pt. a parge cuvintele de lungime > 2 .

$$A \rightarrow BCDE \Rightarrow A \rightarrow B Y_1$$

$$Y_1 \rightarrow C Y_2$$

$$Y_2 \rightarrow DE$$

ex: $S' \rightarrow \lambda \mid \dots$ (toate de la S)

$$S \rightarrow x x_1 \mid x_2 Y_1 \mid x_1 Y_2 \mid S D \mid x_2 Y_3 \mid x_2 x_2 \mid A x_4 \mid d \mid x_4 Y_5 \mid x_2 x_3$$

$$A \rightarrow x_2 x_3 \mid d$$

$$D \rightarrow A x_4 \mid d$$

$$Y_1 \rightarrow x_2 S$$

$$x_1 \rightarrow a$$

$$Y_2 \rightarrow A x_1$$

$$x_2 \rightarrow b$$

$$Y_3 \rightarrow x_2 Y_3$$

$$x_3 \rightarrow c$$

$$Y_4 \rightarrow A S$$

$$x_4 \rightarrow d$$

$$Y_5 \rightarrow x_3 Y_6$$

$$Y_6 \rightarrow x_1 Y_4$$

$$Y_4 \rightarrow x_2 x_2$$

tema de pampare pt CFL

Fie L un CFL. Atunci $\exists p \in \mathbb{N}$ a.c. $\forall a \in L$ cuvânt cu $|a| \geq p$, \exists o

descompunere $a = u \cdot v \cdot w \cdot x \cdot y$ cu proprietățile

$$1) u \cdot w \cdot x \in p$$

$$2) |v \cdot x| \geq 1$$

$$3) u \cdot v^i \cdot w \cdot x^i \cdot y \in L, \forall i \geq 0, i \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$① \quad L = \{ a^m b^m c^p \mid m \geq n \geq 0 \} \notin CFL$$

P.p. r.a. $L \in CFL \Rightarrow \exists p \in \mathbb{N}$ din Lemma

$$\text{Alegem } \alpha = a^{p+2} b^{p+1} c^p \in L \Rightarrow |\alpha| = 3p+3 \geq p \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{Avem } \alpha = uvwx \text{ a.î. } |vwx| \leq p \text{ și } |v| \geq 1 \Rightarrow 1 \leq |v| \leq p \quad (*)$$

$$\text{Caz I: } \text{fii } vx = a^k \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} 1 \leq k \leq p$$

$$\text{alegem } i=0 \Rightarrow \beta = uv^0wx^0y = uwy = a^{p+2-k} b^{p+1} c^p \in L \Rightarrow |\beta|_a > |\beta|_b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p+2-k > p+1 \Leftrightarrow 1 > k \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{dar } 1 \leq k \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \alpha \neq \beta$$

$$\text{Caz II: } \text{fii } vx = b^k \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} 1 \leq k \leq p$$

$$\text{alegem } i=2 \Rightarrow \beta = a^{p+2} b^{p+1+k} c^p \in L \Rightarrow |\beta|_a > |\beta|_b \Leftrightarrow p+2 > p+1+k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p+2 > p+1+k \Leftrightarrow 1 > k \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{dar } 1 \leq k \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \alpha \neq \beta$$

$$\text{Caz III: } \text{fii } vx = c^k \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} 1 \leq k \leq p$$

$$\text{alegem } i=2 \Rightarrow \beta = a^{p+2} b^{p+1} c^{p+k} \in L \Rightarrow |\beta|_b > |\beta|_c \Leftrightarrow p+2 > p+k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 > k \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq k \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \alpha \neq \beta$$

$$\text{Caz IV: } \text{fii } vx = a^k b^t, k \geq 1, t \geq 1 \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} 1 \leq k+t \leq p$$

$$\text{alegem } i=0 \Rightarrow \beta = a^{p+2-k} b^{p+1+t} c^p \in L \Rightarrow |\beta|_b > |\beta|_c \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow p+2-k < p+1+t \Rightarrow 1 > t \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{dar } 1 \leq t \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \alpha \neq \beta$$

$$\text{Caz V: } \text{fii } vx = b^k c^t, k \geq 1, t \geq 1 \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} 1 \leq k+t \leq p$$

$$\text{alegem } i=2 \Rightarrow \beta = uv^2wx^2y \text{ (posibil se amestecă b-uri și c-uri)}$$

$$|\beta|_a > |\beta|_b \Leftrightarrow p+2 > p+1+k \Leftrightarrow 1 > k \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{dar } k \geq 1 \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow \alpha \neq \beta$$

$$\text{Din I, II, III, IV, V} \Rightarrow L \notin CFL$$