

Context Free Language Part-2

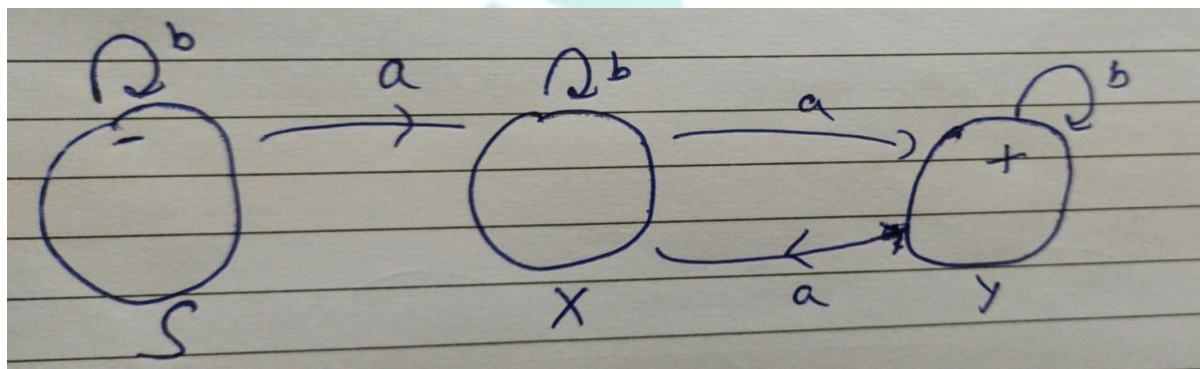


Context Free Language Part-2

Content:

1. Conversion of FA to CFG
2. Conversion of CFG to FA
3. Semi-word
4. Word
5. Null Production
6. Unit Production
7. Chomsky Normal Form(CNF)
8. Greibach Normal Form (GNF)

Conversion of FA to CFG:-



$S \rightarrow aX / bS$

$X \rightarrow aY / bX$

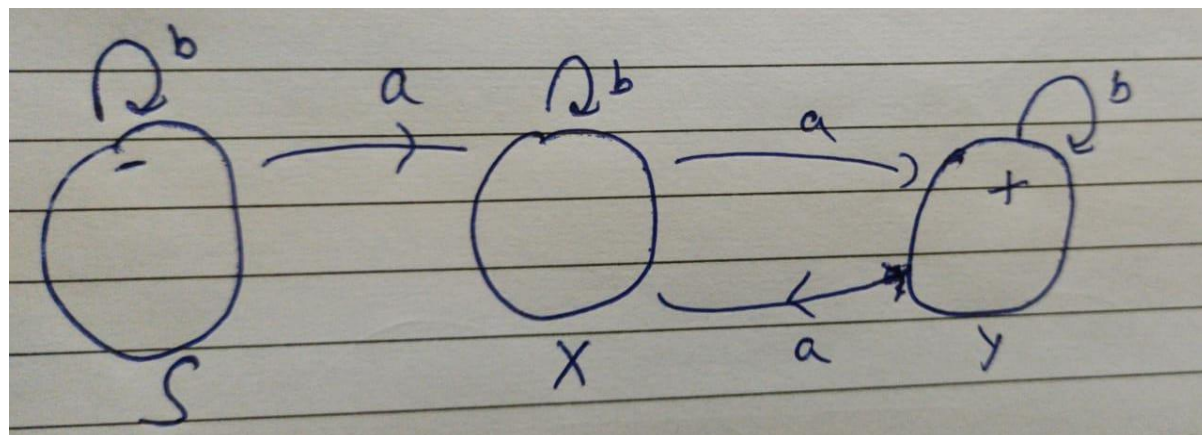
$Y \rightarrow aX / bY / \Lambda$

Conversion of CFG to FA :

$S \rightarrow aX / bS$

$X \rightarrow aY / bX$

$Y \rightarrow aX / bY / \Lambda$



Semi-word: The production rule in which ending symbol is always non-terminal & there is only one non-terminal i.e. there is one and only one terminal which is at the end

N.T. $\rightarrow (T)(T)(T)(T)(T)\dots\dots(NT)$

Word:- String of terminal

$NT \rightarrow (T)(T)(T)(T)\dots\dots(T)$

Null Production :- Production rule to form

$NT \rightarrow \text{Null}$

OR

$NT \rightarrow \Lambda$

Unit Production:-

A production of the form

Non-terminal \rightarrow One non-terminal

$(NT) \rightarrow (NT)$

That is a production of the form $A \rightarrow B$ (where A and B, both are non-terminals) is called unit production. Unit production increase the cost of derivation in a grammar.

Following algorithm can be used to eliminate the unit production.

Algorithm: Removal of unit production \rightarrow

While (there exist a unit production, $A \rightarrow B$)

{

Select a unit production $A \rightarrow B$, such that there exist a production $B \rightarrow \alpha$, where α is a terminal.

For (every non-unit production, $B \rightarrow \alpha$)

Add production $A \rightarrow \alpha$ to the grammar

Elimination $A \rightarrow B$ from the grammar.

.Example: Consider the context free grammar G.

$S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow a$

$B \rightarrow C/b$

$C \rightarrow D$

$D \rightarrow E$

Remove the unit production.

Solution: Given CFG

$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow C/b$$

$$C \rightarrow D$$

$$D \rightarrow E$$

$$E \rightarrow a$$

Contain three unit productions

$$B \rightarrow C$$

$$C \rightarrow D$$

$$D \rightarrow E$$

Now to remove unit production $B \rightarrow C$, we see if there exists a production whose left side has C and right side contains a terminal (i.e. $C \rightarrow a$), but there is no such productions in G. similar things holds for production $C \rightarrow D$. now we try to remove unit production $D \rightarrow E$, before there is a production $E \rightarrow a$. therefore, eliminate $D \rightarrow E$ and introduction $D \rightarrow a$, grammar becomes

$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow C/b$$

$$C \rightarrow D$$

$$D \rightarrow a$$



$$E \rightarrow a$$

Now we can remove $C \rightarrow D$ by using $D \rightarrow a$, we get

$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow C/b$$

$$C \rightarrow a$$

$$D \rightarrow a$$

$$E \rightarrow a$$

Similarly, we can remove $B \rightarrow C$ by using $C \rightarrow a$, we obtain

$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow a/b$$

$$C \rightarrow a$$

$$D \rightarrow a$$

$$E \rightarrow a$$

Now it can be easily seen that production $C \rightarrow a$, $D \rightarrow a$, $E \rightarrow a$ are useless because if we start deriving from S , these productions will never be used. Hence eliminating them gives,

$$S \rightarrow AB$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow a/b$$

Which is completely reduced grammar.



CHOMSKY NORMAL FORM

If CFG has only production of the form

Non-terminal \rightarrow string of exactly two non-terminal or of the form

i.e. $(NT) \rightarrow (NT)(NT)$

Non-terminal \rightarrow one terminal

i.e.

$(NT) \rightarrow (T)$

Is said to be Chomsky normal form or CNF.

Example :

$S \rightarrow XY$

$A \rightarrow a$

Q. Change the following grammar in to CNF.

$S \rightarrow abSb/a/aAb$

$A \rightarrow bS/aAAb.$

Q. Convert CFG which is given below in to CNF form.

$S \rightarrow bA/aB$

$A \rightarrow bAA/aS/a$

$B \rightarrow aBB/bS/b.$

GREIBACH NORMAL FORM(GNF)

Tips

For every context free language L without ϵ , there exist a grammar in which every production is of the form $A \rightarrow aV$, where 'A' is a variable, 'a' is exactly one terminal and 'V' is the string of none or more variables, clearly $V \in V^*$.

"In other words if every production of the context free grammar is of the form $A \rightarrow aV/a$, then it is in Greibach Normal Form".

Greibach normal form will be used to construct a push down automata that recognize the language generated by a context free grammar.

To convert a grammar to GNF we start with a production in which the left side has a higher numbered variable than first variable in the right side and make replacements in right side.

Production Rules :

1. $(NT) \rightarrow a \alpha$



2. $NT \rightarrow \text{one terminal}$

Ex: $S \rightarrow aXYZ$

$A \rightarrow b$



Q.

$$S \rightarrow S_1 S_2 \quad S_1 \rightarrow a S_1 c / S_2 / \lambda$$

$$S_2 \rightarrow a S_2 b / \lambda \quad S_3 \rightarrow a S_3 b / S_4 / \lambda$$


gradeup





Gradeup UGC NET Super Superscription

Features:

1. 7+ Structured Courses for UGC NET Exam
2. 200+ Mock Tests for UGC NET & MHSET Exams
3. Separate Batches in Hindi & English
4. Mock Tests are available in Hindi & English
5. Available on Mobile & Desktop

Gradeup Super Subscription, Enroll Now