

Project 7

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Section 1

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1 Show that A is context free. You will need a definition and a construction to do this.

$$A = \{a^m b^n c^n \mid m, n \geq 0\}.$$

Definition of context free language:

A language is context free if and only if there is a PDA that recognizes it.

CFL's are generated by context free grammars.

Construction of context free grammar:

$$S \Rightarrow XY$$

$$X \Rightarrow aX \mid \epsilon$$

$$Y \Rightarrow bYc \mid \epsilon$$

Construction of a PDA that accepts A :

$$Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$\Gamma = \{b, \$\}$$

$$q_{\text{start}} = q_0$$

$$F = \{q_5\}$$

$\delta =$	Input	Stack	Rule
	ϵ	$\$$	$\epsilon, \epsilon \Rightarrow \$$
	b	$b\$$	$b, \epsilon \Rightarrow 0$
	a	$\$$	$a, \epsilon \Rightarrow \epsilon$
	c, b	$b\$$	$c, b \Rightarrow \epsilon$
	$\$$	ϵ	$\epsilon, \$ \Rightarrow \epsilon$

2 Show that B is context free. You will need a definition and a construction to do this.

$$B = \{a^n b^n c^m \mid m, n \geq 0\}.$$

Definition of context free language:

A language is context free if and only if there is a PDA that recognizes it.

CFL's are generated by context free grammars.

Construction of context free grammar:

$$S \Rightarrow XY$$

$$X \Rightarrow aX \mid \epsilon$$

$$Y \Rightarrow bYc \mid \epsilon$$

Construction of a PDA that accepts A :

$$Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$\Gamma = \{a, \$\}$$

$$q_{\text{start}} = q_0$$

$$F = \{q_5\}$$

$$\delta =$$

Input	Stack	Rule
ϵ	$\$$	$\epsilon, \epsilon \Rightarrow \$$
c, ϵ	$\$$	$c, \epsilon \Rightarrow \epsilon$
a	$\$$	$a, \epsilon \Rightarrow \epsilon$
b, a	$\$a$	$b, a \Rightarrow \epsilon$
$\$$	ϵ	$\epsilon, \$ \Rightarrow \epsilon$

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3.1 Let $C = A \cap B$. Using set notation, describe C .

$$C = \{a^n b^n c^n | n \geq 0\}.$$

3.2 Use the results from problems 1, 2, and examples 2.36 in Sipser, to prove that the class of context-free languages is not closed under intersection.

Assume C is context free. The pumping length, p , is n . Therefore $C = a^p b^p c^p$. However, this contradicts the first property of CFL (for each $i \geq 0$, $uv^2xy^2z \in A$) because it is impossible to describe an equal amount of a , b , and c .