UNIDAD II. LENGUAJES INDEPENDIENTES DEL CONTEXTO

1. GRAMÁTICAS INDEPENDIENTES DEL CONTEXTO (GIC)

$$\begin{aligned} G &= (N, \Sigma, P, S) \\ P &\subseteq N \times (N \cup \Sigma)^* \\ A &\to \alpha \qquad A \in N \\ \alpha &\in (N \cup \Sigma)^* \end{aligned}$$

1.1. SIMPLIFICACIÓN

1.1.1. ELIMINACIÓN DE PRODUCCIONES ε

Producciones ε

$$A \rightarrow \epsilon$$
 $A \in N$

Anulables

$$N\epsilon = \left\{ A \in N / A \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} \epsilon \right\}$$

Algoritmo:

$$NA = \emptyset$$

$$N\varepsilon = \{A \in N / A \rightarrow \varepsilon \in P\}$$

Mientras NA ≠ Nε hacer

$$NA = N\varepsilon$$

$$N\varepsilon = NA \cup \{A \in N / A \rightarrow \alpha \in P, \alpha \in NA^+\}$$

Fin Mientras

Observación:

$$S \in N\epsilon \Rightarrow \epsilon \in L(G)$$

$$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S)$$
 \Rightarrow $G' = (N, \Sigma, P', S)$

$$A \to X_1 X_2 X_3 \cdots X_i \cdots X_n \in P \quad X_i \not \in N\epsilon \quad \Rightarrow \quad A \to X_1 X_2 X_3 \cdots X_i \cdots X_n \in P'$$

$$A \to X_1 X_2 X_3 \cdots X_i \cdots X_n \in P \quad X_i \in N\epsilon \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} A \to X_1 X_2 X_3 \cdots X_i \cdots X_n \\ A \to X_1 X_2 X_3 \cdots X_{i-1} X_{i+1} \cdots X_n \end{array} \rbrace \in P'$$

$$L(G') = L(G) - \{\epsilon\}$$

$$\begin{split} &\text{Ejemplo:} \\ &G = (\{S,A\},\{a,b\},P,S) \\ &P = \{\\ &S \to aAb \\ &A \to aAb \mid \epsilon \\ &\} \end{split}$$

$$&\text{Ejercicio 1:} \\ &G = (\{S,A,B\},\{a,b\},P,S) \\ &P = \{\\ &S \to AB \\ &A \to aAA \mid \epsilon \\ &B \to bBB \mid \epsilon \\ &\} \end{split}$$

$$&\text{Ejercicio 2:} \\ &G = (\{S,X,Y\},\{a,b\},P,S) \\ &P = \{\\ &S \to aXbS \mid bYaS \mid \epsilon \\ &X \to aXbX \mid \epsilon \\ &Y \to bYaY \mid \epsilon \\ &\} \end{split}$$

$$&\text{Ejercicio 3:} \\ &G = (\{S,P,Q\},\{x,y,z\},P,S) \\ &P = \{\\ &S \to zPzQz \\ &P \to xPx \mid Q \\ &Q \to yPy \mid \epsilon \\ &\} \end{split}$$

1.1.2. ELIMINACIÓN DE PRODUCCIONES UNITARIAS

Producciones unitarias

$$A \rightarrow B \qquad A, B \in N$$

$$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S) \Rightarrow G' = (N, \Sigma, P', S)$$

$$A \rightarrow B \\ B \rightarrow \alpha \} \in P \qquad \Rightarrow A \rightarrow \alpha \\ B \rightarrow \alpha \} \in P'$$

$$U(A) = \left\{ B \in N / A \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} B \right\} \qquad \forall A \in N$$

$$Algoritmo: P' = \emptyset$$

$$\forall A \in N$$

$$\forall B \in U(A)$$

$$\forall B \rightarrow \alpha \in P$$

$$Si \alpha \notin N \text{ entonces}$$

$$P' = P' \cup \{A \rightarrow \alpha\}$$

$$Fin Si$$

$$Ejemplo: G = (\{S, T\}, \{0, 1\}, P, S)$$

$$P = \{$$

$$S \rightarrow 0S \mid S1 \mid T$$

$$T \rightarrow 01 \mid 0T$$

1.1.3. ELIMINACIÓN DE SÍMBOLOS INÚTILES

Símbolo útil

$$\begin{array}{l} * & * & \alpha,\beta \in (\mathsf{N} \cup \Sigma)^* \\ \mathsf{S} \Rightarrow \alpha \mathsf{X}\beta \Rightarrow \omega & \mathsf{X} \in (\mathsf{N} \cup \Sigma) \\ & \omega \in \Sigma^* \\ \\ \mathsf{a)} \ \mathsf{G} = (\mathsf{N},\Sigma,\mathsf{P},\mathsf{S}) \qquad \mathsf{L}(\mathsf{G}) \neq \varnothing \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \mathsf{G}' = (\mathsf{N}',\Sigma,\mathsf{P}',\mathsf{S}) \\ \\ \mathsf{A} \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} \omega & \mathsf{A} \in \mathsf{N} \\ & \omega \in \Sigma^* \\ \\ \mathsf{Algoritmo:} \\ \mathsf{NA} = \varnothing \\ \\ \mathsf{N}' = \{\mathsf{A} \in \mathsf{N} \, / \, \mathsf{A} \to \omega \in \mathsf{P} \, , \, \omega \in \Sigma^* \} \\ \mathsf{Mientras} \ \mathsf{NA} \neq \mathsf{N}' \ \mathsf{hacer} \\ & \mathsf{NA} = \mathsf{N}' \\ & \mathsf{N}' = \mathsf{NA} \cup \{\mathsf{A} \in \mathsf{N} \, / \, \mathsf{A} \to \alpha \in \mathsf{P} \, , \, \alpha \in (\Sigma \cup \mathsf{NA})^* \} \\ \mathsf{Fin} \ \mathsf{Mientras} \\ \mathsf{P}' = \{\mathsf{A} \to \alpha \in \mathsf{P} \, / \, \mathsf{A} \in \mathsf{N}' \, , \, \alpha \in (\mathsf{N}' \cup \Sigma)^* \} \\ \\ \mathsf{Ejemplo:} \\ \mathsf{G} = (\{\mathsf{S}, \mathsf{A}, \mathsf{B}, \mathsf{C}, \mathsf{D}\}, \, \{\mathsf{a}, \mathsf{b}, \mathsf{c}\}, \mathsf{P}, \mathsf{S}) \\ \mathsf{P} = \{ \\ & \mathsf{S} \to \mathsf{a} \mathsf{A} \mathsf{A} \mathsf{A} \\ & \mathsf{A} \to \mathsf{a} \mathsf{A} \mathsf{b} \mid \mathsf{a} \mathsf{C} \\ & \mathsf{B} \to \mathsf{B} \mathsf{D} \mid \mathsf{A} \mathsf{c} \\ & \mathsf{C} \to \mathsf{b} \\ \} \end{array}$$

b)
$$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S) \Rightarrow G' = (N', \Sigma', P', S)$$

*
$$S \Rightarrow \alpha X\beta \qquad \alpha, \beta \in (N \cup \Sigma)^* \\ X \in (N \cup \Sigma)$$
Algoritmo:
$$NA = \emptyset$$

$$N' = \{S\}$$

$$\Sigma' = \emptyset$$
Mientras $NA \neq N'$ hacer
$$NA = N'$$

$$N' = NA \cup \{B \in N / A \rightarrow \alpha B\beta \in P, A \in NA, \alpha, \beta \in (N \cup \Sigma)^*\}$$

$$\Sigma' = \Sigma' \cup \{\sigma \in \Sigma / A \rightarrow \alpha \sigma\beta \in P, A \in NA, \alpha, \beta \in (N \cup \Sigma)^*\}$$
Fin Mientras
$$P' = \{A \rightarrow \alpha \in P / A \in N', \alpha \in (N' \cup \Sigma')^*\}$$
Ejemplo:
$$G = (\{S, A, B, C, D\}, \{a, b, c\}, P, S)$$

$$P = \{$$

$$S \rightarrow \alpha AAA$$

$$A \rightarrow \alpha Ab \mid \alpha C$$

$$B \rightarrow BD \mid Ac$$

$$C \rightarrow b$$
}

1.2. FORMA NORMAL DE CHOMSKY

$$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S)$$

$$A \to BC
A \to \sigma$$

$$A, B, C \in N
\sigma \in \Sigma$$

a) Simplificar

b)
$$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S)$$
 \Rightarrow $G' = (N', \Sigma, P', S)$
$$A \rightarrow X_1 X_2 X_3 \cdots X_i \cdots X_n \in P \quad X_i = \sigma \quad n \ge 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} A \rightarrow X_1 X_2 X_3 \cdots C_\sigma \cdots X_n \\ C_\sigma \rightarrow \sigma \end{cases} \in P'$$

$$N' = N \cup \{C_\sigma\}$$

c)
$$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S)$$
 \Rightarrow $G' = (N', \Sigma, P', S)$

$$A \to B_1 D_1 \\ D_1 \to B_2 D_2 \\ D_2 \to B_3 D_3 \\ D_3 \to B_4 D_4 \\ \dots \\ D_{n-3} \to B_{n-2} D_{n-2} \\ D_{n-2} \to B_{n-1} B_n \\ \end{pmatrix} \in P'$$

$$N' = N \cup \{D_1, D_2, D_3, \dots, D_{n-2}\}$$

Ejemplo:

$$G = (\{S, A, B\}, \{0, 1\}, P, S)$$

 $P = \{$
 $S \to BA$
 $A \to 01AB0 \mid 0$
 $B \to 1$
 $\}$

Ejercicio:

$$G = (\{S, A, B\}, \{a, b\}, P, S)$$

$$P = \{$$

$$S \to bA \mid aB$$

$$A \to bAA \mid aS \mid a$$

$$B \to aBB \mid bS \mid b$$

1.3. OPERACIONES

1.3.1. UNIÓN

$$\begin{split} G_1 &= (N_1, \Sigma_1, P_1, S_1) \\ G_2 &= (N_2, \Sigma_2, P_2, S_2) \end{split} \quad N_1 \cap N_2 = \emptyset \Rightarrow G = (N, \Sigma, P, S) \quad S \not\in (N_1 \cup N_2) \\ donde \begin{cases} N &= N_1 \cup N_2 \cup \{S\} \\ \Sigma &= \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2 \\ P &= P_1 \cup P_2 \cup \{S \rightarrow S_1 \mid S_2\} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

$$L(G) = L(G_1) \cup L(G_2)$$

Eiemplo:

$$L(G) = \{a^i b^j \ / \ i \neq j\} = \{a^i b^j \ / \ i > j \lor i < j\} = \{a^i b^j \ / \ i > j\} \ \cup \ \{a^i b^j \ / \ i < j\}$$

$$L(G_1) = \{a^i b^j / i > j\}$$

 $L(G_2) = \{a^i b^j / i < j\}$

$$G_1 = (\{A\}, \{a, b\}, \{A \rightarrow aA \mid aAb \mid a\}, A)$$

 $G_2 = (\{B\}, \{a, b\}, \{B \rightarrow Bb \mid aBb \mid b\}, B)$

1.3.2. CONCATENACIÓN

$$\begin{split} G_1 &= (N_1, \Sigma_1, P_1, S_1) \\ G_2 &= (N_2, \Sigma_2, P_2, S_2) \end{split} \quad N_1 \cap N_2 = \emptyset \Rightarrow G = (N, \Sigma, P, S) \quad S \not\in (N_1 \cup N_2) \\ donde \begin{cases} N &= N_1 \cup N_2 \cup \{S\} \\ \Sigma &= \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2 \\ P &= P_1 \cup P_2 \cup \{S \rightarrow S_1 S_2\} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

$$L(G) = L(G_1)L(G_2)$$

$$L(G) = \{a^ib^jc^k \ / \ i, \ j, \ k \geq 0 \ \land \ j = i + k\} = \{a^ib^ib^kc^k \ / \ i, \ k \geq 0\} = \{a^ib^i \ / \ i \geq 0\} \ \{b^kc^k \ / \ k \geq 0\}$$

$$L(G_1) = \{a^i b^i / i \ge 0\}$$

$$L(G_2) = \{b^k c^k / k \ge 0\}$$

$$G_1 = (\{X\}, \{a, b\}, \{X \to aXb \mid \epsilon\}, X)$$

 $G_2 = (\{Y\}, \{b, c\}, \{Y \to bYc \mid \epsilon\}, Y)$

1.3.3. CLAUSURA

$$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S) \Rightarrow G' = (N', \Sigma, P', S') \text{ donde } \begin{cases} N' = N \cup \{S'\} \\ P' = P \cup \{S' \rightarrow SS' \mid \epsilon\} \end{cases}$$

$$L(G') = L(G)^*$$

1.3.4. CLAUSURA POSITIVA

$$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S) \Rightarrow G' = (N', \Sigma, P', S') \text{ donde } \begin{cases} N' = N \cup \{S'\} \\ P' = P \cup \{S' \rightarrow SS' \mid S\} \end{cases}$$

$$L(G') = L(G)^+$$

1.3.5. TRANSPOSICIÓN

$$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S) \Rightarrow G' = (N, \Sigma, P', S)$$
 donde $P' = \{A \rightarrow \alpha^R / A \rightarrow \alpha \in P\}$

$$L(G') = L(G)^R$$

$$G = (\{S\}, \, \{+, \times, 0, \, 1, \, 2, \, 3, \, 4, \, 5, \, 6, \, 7, \, 8, \, 9\}, \, \{S \rightarrow +SS \mid \times SS \mid 0 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid 3 \mid 4 \mid 5 \mid 6 \mid 7 \mid 8 \mid 9\}, \, S)$$

2. AUTÓMATAS APILADORES (AA)

$$A = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, Z_0, F)$$

Q : conjunto finito de estados

 $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}~:$ alfabeto de entrada

 Γ : alfabeto de la pila

δ : función de transición

$$δ$$
: $Q × (Σ ∪ {ε}) × Γ → $Q × Γ^*$$

 q_0 : estado inicial

 $q_0 \in Q$

Z₀ : símbolo inicial de la pila

 $Z_0 \in \Gamma$

F: conjunto de estados finales o de aceptación

 $F \subseteq Q$

Movimientos

$$(q, \alpha) \in \delta(p, a, Z) \Rightarrow (p, a\omega, Z\beta) \vdash (q, \omega, \alpha\beta)$$

$$p, q \in Q$$

$$a \in (\Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\})$$

$$\omega \in \Sigma^*$$

$$Z \in \Gamma$$

$$\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma^*$$

⊢ movimiento en un paso

i

⊢ movimiento en i pasos

;

⊢ movimiento en cero o más pasos

4

⊢ movimiento en uno o más pasos

2.1. LENGUAJE ACEPTADO MEDIANTE ESTADO FINAL (L(A))

$$\begin{split} A &= (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, Z_0, F) & \ \, F \neq \varnothing \\ \\ L(A) &= \left\{ \omega \in \Sigma^* \, / \, (q_0, \, \omega, \, Z_0) \, \vdash \, (q, \, \epsilon, \, \gamma) \, , \, q \in F \wedge \gamma \in \Gamma^* \right\} \\ Ejemplo 1: \\ A &= (\left\{ q_0, \, q_1, \, q_2 \right\}, \, \left\{ 0, \, 1, \, c \right\}, \, \left\{ 0, \, 1, \, Z_0 \right\}, \, \delta, \, q_0, \, Z_0, \, \left\{ q_2 \right\}) \\ \delta(q_0, \, 0, \, Z_0) &= \left\{ (q_0, \, 0Z_0) \right\} \\ \delta(q_0, \, 1, \, Z_0) &= \left\{ (q_0, \, 1Z_0) \right\} \\ \delta(q_0, \, 1, \, Z_0) &= \left\{ (q_0, \, 1Z_0) \right\} \\ \delta(q_0, \, 0, \, 0) &= \left\{ (q_0, \, 01) \right\} \\ \delta(q_0, \, 1, \, 0) &= \left\{ (q_0, \, 10) \right\} \\ \delta(q_0, \, 1, \, 1) &= \left\{ (q_0, \, 11) \right\} \\ \delta(q_0, \, c, \, Z_0) &= \left\{ (q_1, \, Z_0) \right\} \\ \delta(q_0, \, c, \, 1) &= \left\{ (q_1, \, 1) \right\} \\ \delta(q_1, \, 0, \, 0) &= \left\{ (q_1, \, \epsilon) \right\} \\ \delta(q_1, \, 1, \, 1) &= \left\{ (q_1, \, \epsilon) \right\} \\ \delta(q_1, \, \epsilon, \, Z_0) &= \left\{ (q_2, \, Z_0) \right\} \end{split}$$

 $L(A) = \{\omega c \omega^{R} / \omega \in \{0, 1\}^*\}$

Ejemplo 2:

$$A=(\{q_0,\,q_1,\,q_2\},\,\{0,\,1\},\,\{0,\,1,\,Z_0\},\,\delta,\,q_0,\,Z_0,\,\{q_2\})$$

$$\delta(q_0, 0, Z_0) = \{(q_0, 0Z_0)\}$$

$$\delta(q_0, 1, Z_0) = \{(q_0, 1Z_0)\}$$

$$\delta(q_0, 0, 0) = \{(q_0, 00)\}$$

$$\delta(q_0, 0, 1) = \{(q_0, 01)\}$$

$$\delta(q_0, 1, 0) = \{(q_0, 10)\}$$

$$\delta(q_0, 1, 1) = \{(q_0, 11)\}$$

$$\delta(q_0, \, \epsilon, \, Z_0) = \{(q_1, \, Z_0)\}$$

$$\delta(q_0, \epsilon, 0) = \{(q_1, 0)\}$$

$$\delta(q_0, \epsilon, 1) = \{(q_1, 1)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, 0, 0) = \{(q_1, \epsilon)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, 1, 1) = \{(q_1, \epsilon)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1,\,\epsilon,\,Z_0)=\{(q_2,\,Z_0)\}$$

$$L(A) = \{\omega\omega^{R} / \omega \in \{0, 1\}^*\}$$

$$\omega = 1111$$

2.2. LENGUAJE ACEPTADO MEDIANTE AGOTAMIENTO DE PILA (N(A))

$$A = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, Z_0, \emptyset)$$

$$N(A) = \{ \omega \in \Sigma^* / (q_0, \omega, Z_0) \vdash (q, \varepsilon, \varepsilon), q \in Q \}$$

Ejemplo 1:

$$A = (\{q_1, q_2\}, \{0, 1, c\}, \{R, B, G\}, \delta, q_1, R, \emptyset)$$

$$\delta(q_1, 0, R) = \{(q_1, BR)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, 1, R) = \{(q_1, GR)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, 0, B) = \{(q_1, BB)\}\$$

$$\delta(q_1, 1, B) = \{(q_1, GB)\}\$$

$$\delta(q_1, 0, G) = \{(q_1, BG)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, 1, G) = \{(q_1, GG)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, c, R) = \{(q_2, R)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, c, B) = \{(q_2, B)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, c, G) = \{(q_2, G)\}$$

$$\delta(q_2, 0, B) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\delta(q_2, 1, G) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\delta(q_2, \varepsilon, R) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$N(A) = \{\omega c \omega^{R} / \omega \in \{0, 1\}^{*}\}\$$

Ejemplo 2:

$$A = (\{q_1, q_2\}, \{0, 1\}, \{R, B, G\}, \delta, q_1, R, \emptyset)$$

$$\delta(q_1, 0, R) = \{(q_1, BR)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, 1, R) = \{(q_1, GR)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, 0, B) = \{(q_1, BB), (q_2, \epsilon)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1,\,0,\,G)\,=\{(q_1,\,BG)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, 1, B) = \{(q_1, GB)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, 1, G) = \{(q_1, GG), (q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\delta(q_2, 0, B) = \{(q_2, \epsilon)\}$$

$$\delta(q_2, 1, G) = \{(q_2, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1,\,\epsilon,\,R)\ = \{(q_2,\,\epsilon)\}$$

$$\delta(q_2, \, \epsilon, \, R) = \{(q_2, \, \epsilon)\}$$

$$N(A) = \{\omega\omega^R / \omega \in \{0, 1\}^*\}$$

$$\omega = 001100$$

2.3. AUTÓMATAS APILADORES DETERMINISTAS (AAD)

$$A = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, z_0, F)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1. \ \delta(q,\,\epsilon,\,Z) \neq \varnothing \Rightarrow \delta(q,\,\sigma,\,Z) = \varnothing & \forall \ q \in Q \ , \, \sigma \in \Sigma \ , \, Z \in \Gamma \\ 2. \ \# \, \delta(q,\,a,\,Z) \leq 1 & \forall \ q \in Q \ , \, a \in (\Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\}) \ , \, Z \in \Gamma \end{array}$$

$$A = (\{q_0, q_1\}, \{a, b\}, \{A, B, Z_0\}, \delta, q_0, Z_0, \{q_0\})$$

$$\delta(q_0, a, Z_0) = \{(q_1, AZ_0)\}$$

$$\delta(q_0,\,b,\,Z_0)=\{(q_1,\,BZ_0)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, a, A) = \{(q_1, AA)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, b, B) = \{(q_1, BB)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, a, B) = \{(q_1, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, b, A) = \{(q_1, \varepsilon)\}\$$

$$\delta(q_1, \, \epsilon, \, Z_0) = \{(q_0, \, Z_0)\}$$

$$L(A) = \{\omega \in \{a, b\}^* / |\omega|_a = |\omega|_b\}$$

2.4. AUTÓMATAS APILADORES NO DETERMINISTAS (AAN)

Ejemplo 1:

$$A = (\{q_0, q_1, q_2\}, \{a, b\}, \{A, B, Z_0\}, \delta, q_0, Z_0, \emptyset)$$

$$\delta(q_0, a, Z_0) = \{(q_1, AZ_0)\}$$

$$\delta(q_0,\,b,\,Z_0)=\{(q_1,\,BZ_0)\}$$

$$\delta(q_0, \, \epsilon, \, Z_0) = \{(q_2, \, \epsilon)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, a, A) = \{(q_1, AA)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, b, B) = \{(q_1, BB)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, a, B) = \{(q_1, \varepsilon)\}\$$

$$\delta(q_1, b, A) = \{(q_1, \epsilon)\}\$$

$$\delta(q_1, \, \epsilon, \, Z_0) = \{(q_0, \, Z_0)\}$$

$$N(A) = \{\omega \in \{a, b\}^* / |\omega|_a = |\omega|_b\}$$

Ejemplo 2:

$$A = (\{q_1, q_2\}, \{a, b\}, \{A, B, Z\}, \delta, q_1, Z, \{q_2\})$$

$$\delta(q_1,\,\epsilon,\,Z)\ = \{(q_2,\,Z)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, a, Z) = \{(q_1, AZ)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, b, Z) = \{(q_1, BZ)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, a, A) = \{(q_1, AA)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, b, A) = \{(q_1, \varepsilon)\}\$$

$$\delta(q_1, a, B) = \{(q_1, \varepsilon)\}\$$

$$\delta(q_1, b, B) = \{(q_1, BB)\}$$

$$L(A) = \{\omega \in \{a, b\}^* / |\omega|_a = |\omega|_b\}$$

 $\omega = abba$

2.5. EQUIVALENCIAS

$$A = (\{q_1, q_2, q_3\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, z\}, \delta, q_1, z, \{q_3\})$$

$$\delta(q_1, a, z) = \{(q_1, az)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, b, z) = \{(q_2, \epsilon)\}\$$

 $\delta(q_1, a, a) = \{(q_3, a)\}\$

$$L(A) = \{aa\}$$

$$N(A) = \{b\}$$

$2.5.1. L(A) \Rightarrow N(A')$

$$A = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, Z_0, F) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A' = (Q', \Sigma, \Gamma', \delta', q_0', X_0, \emptyset)$$

$$\begin{cases} Q' = Q \cup \{q_0', q_e\} \\ \Gamma' = \Gamma \cup \{X_0\} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \delta'(q_0', \epsilon, X_0) = \{(q_0, Z_0 X_0)\} \\ \delta'(q, a, Z) = \delta(q, a, Z) \end{cases} \quad \forall q \in (Q - F), a \in (\Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\}), Z \in \Gamma \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \delta'(q, \sigma, Z) = \delta(q, \sigma, Z) \\ \delta'(q, \epsilon, Z) = \delta(q, \epsilon, Z) \cup \{(q_e, \epsilon)\} \end{cases} \quad \forall q \in F, \sigma \in \Sigma, Z \in \Gamma \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \delta'(q, \epsilon, X_0) = \{(q_e, \epsilon)\} \\ \delta'(q_e, \epsilon, Z) = \{(q_e, \epsilon)\} \end{cases} \quad \forall Q \in F \end{cases}$$

$2.5.2. N(A) \Rightarrow L(A')$

$$A = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, Z_0, \emptyset) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A' = (Q', \Sigma, \Gamma', \delta', q_0', X_0, F')$$

$$\begin{cases} Q' = Q \cup \{q_0', q_f\} \\ \Gamma' = \Gamma \cup \{X_0\} \end{cases}$$

$$\delta': \begin{cases} \delta'(q_0', \epsilon, X_0) = \{(q_0, Z_0 X_0)\} \\ \delta'(q, a, Z) = \delta(q, a, Z) \end{cases} \quad \forall q \in Q, a \in (\Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\}), Z \in \Gamma$$

$$\delta'(q, \epsilon, X_0) = \{(q_f, \epsilon)\} \quad \forall q \in Q \end{cases}$$

3. EQUIVALENCIAS

3.1. GIC \Rightarrow AA

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{GIC} & \text{AA} \\ G = (N, \Sigma, P, S) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, Z_0, \emptyset) \\ & \begin{cases} Q = \{q_0\} \\ \Gamma = N \cup \Sigma \\ \delta\left\{\delta(q_0, \epsilon, A) = \{(q_0, \alpha) \: / \: A \to \alpha \in P\} \right. & \forall A \in N \\ \delta(q_0, \sigma, \sigma) = \{(q_0, \epsilon)\} \end{cases} & \forall \sigma \in \Sigma \end{array}$$

4.5. Recursividad por la izquierda

$$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S)$$

$$A \stackrel{+}{\Rightarrow} A\alpha \qquad A \in N$$
$$\alpha \in (N \cup \Sigma)^*$$

4.5.1. Eliminación de la recursividad por la izquierda

$$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S) \Rightarrow G' = (N', \Sigma, P', S)$$

$$A \to A\alpha \mid \beta \in P \Rightarrow A \to \beta A' \setminus A' \to \alpha A' \mid \epsilon \in P'$$

$$N' = N \cup \{A'\}$$

$$G = (\{E, T, F\}, \{+, *, (,), i\}, P, E)$$

$$P = \{$$

$$E \rightarrow E + T \mid T$$

$$T \rightarrow T * F \mid F$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) \mid i$$

$$\}$$

4.7. Primero

```
G = (N, \Sigma, P, S)
P(\alpha) = \{ \sigma \in \Sigma / \alpha \Rightarrow \sigma \beta \quad \alpha, \beta \in (N \cup \Sigma)^* \}
• P(\varepsilon) = \emptyset
                            \sigma \in \Sigma, \alpha \in (N \cup \Sigma)^*
• P(\sigma\alpha) = {\sigma}
\bullet \quad A \to \alpha_1 \mid \alpha_2 \mid \alpha_3 \mid ... \mid \alpha_n \in P \Rightarrow P(A) = P(\alpha_1) \cup P(\alpha_2) \cup P(\alpha_3) \cup ... \cup P(\alpha_n)
                                                                                                                                    A \in N
• \alpha = X_1 X_2 X_3 ... X_n
                                                            D(S) = AAAb
    Algoritmo:
    P(\alpha) = P(X_1)
                                                            P(S) = P(A)UP(aAb)
    i = 1
                                                              P(S) = P(E) UP(aAb)
= OUP(aAb)
= dah
    Mientras X_i \in N_{\epsilon}
              P(\alpha) = P(\alpha) \cup P(X_{i+1})
              i = i + 1
     }
Ejemplo:
G = ({E, E', T, T', F}, {+, *, (, ), i}, P, E)
P = {
           E \rightarrow TE'
           E' \rightarrow + TE' | \epsilon
           T \rightarrow FT'
           T' \rightarrow *FT' \mid \epsilon
           F \rightarrow (E) | i
```

4.8. Siguiente

$$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S)$$

$$S(A) = \{\sigma \in \Sigma / S \Rightarrow \alpha A \sigma \beta \quad A \in N \quad \alpha, \beta \in (N \cup \Sigma)^*\}$$

$$\bullet S(S) = \{\$\}$$

$$\bullet A \to \alpha B \beta \Rightarrow S(B) = P(\beta) \quad A, B \in N \quad \alpha, \beta \in (N \cup \Sigma)^*$$

$$\bullet A \to \alpha B \Rightarrow S(B) = S(A) \quad A, B \in N \quad \alpha \in (N \cup \Sigma)^*$$

$$\bullet A \to \alpha B \beta \quad \beta \Rightarrow \varepsilon \Rightarrow S(B) = P(\beta) \cup S(A) \quad A, B \in N \quad \alpha, \beta \in (N \cup \Sigma)^*$$
Ejemplo:
$$G = (\{E, E', T, T', F\}, \{+, *, (,), i\}, P, E)$$

$$P = \{$$

$$E \to TE'$$

$$E' \to + TE' \mid \varepsilon$$

$$T \to FT'$$

$$T' \to * FT' \mid \varepsilon$$

$$F \to (E) \mid i$$

4.9.2. Tabla del analizador sintáctico LL(1)

```
G = (N, \Sigma, P, S)
Algoritmo:
\forall A \rightarrow \alpha \in P
         \forall \sigma \in P(\alpha)
                  M[A, \sigma] = A \rightarrow \alpha
         Si A \in N_{\epsilon} entonces
                   \forall \sigma \in S(A)
                            M[A, \sigma] = A \rightarrow \varepsilon
}
Ejemplo:
G = ({E, E', T, T', F}, {+, *, (, ), i}, P, E)
P = {
            E \rightarrow TE'
           E' \rightarrow + TE' | \epsilon
           T \rightarrow FT'
           T' \to * FT' \mid \epsilon
           F \rightarrow (E) | i
\omega = i + i * i
Ejercicio:
G'' = (\{P, P', E\}, \{i, t, e, a, b\}, P'', P)
P'' = \{
              P \rightarrow iEtPP' \mid a
              P' \rightarrow \epsilon \mid eP
              E \rightarrow b
```

4.9.3. Recuperación de errores en el analizador sintáctico LL(1)

$$\begin{split} G &= (N, \Sigma, P, S) \\ M[A, \sigma] &= sinc \qquad \forall \ A \in N \ , \ A \not \in N_\epsilon \ , \ \sigma \in S(A) \\ Ejemplo: \\ G &= (\{E, E', T, T', F\}, \ \{+, *, (,), i\}, P, E) \\ P &= \{ \\ E \rightarrow TE' \\ E' \rightarrow + TE' \mid \epsilon \\ T \rightarrow FT' \\ T' \rightarrow * FT' \mid \epsilon \\ F \rightarrow (E) \mid i \\ \} \\ M[A, \sigma] &= "" \implies saltar \ \sigma \qquad A \in N \ , \ \sigma \in \Sigma \\ M[A, \sigma] &= sinc \implies sacar \ A \in N \ , \ \sigma \in \Sigma \\ \end{split}$$

Si un componente léxico del tope de la pila no coincide con el símbolo de entrada, entonces se saca el componente léxico de la pila.

$$\omega = +i * +i$$

4.10. Analizadores sintácticos LR

La L representa la lectura de la entrada de izquierda a derecha, la R representa una derivación por la derecha en orden inverso, y el 1 es por utilizar un símbolo de entrada de anticipación en cada paso para tomar las decisiones de la acción en el análisis sintáctico.

4.10.1. Elemento LR(0)

Un elemento LR(0) de una gramática G es una producción de G con un punto en alguna posición del lado derecho.

Ejemplo:

$$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S)$$

$$A \rightarrow XYZ \in P$$

Observación:

$$A \to \varepsilon \Longrightarrow A \to \bullet$$

4.10.2. Gramática aumentada

$$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S)$$

$$G' = (N', \Sigma, P', S')$$

$$N\text{'}\!=\!N\cup\{S\text{'}\}$$

$$P' = P \cup \{S' \rightarrow S\}$$

4.10.3. AFN- ϵ de elementos LR(0)

$$\begin{split} G &= (N, \Sigma, P, S) \text{ aumentada} \\ A &= (Q, N \cup \Sigma, \delta, q_0, Q) \\ Q &: \text{ conjunto de elementos LR}(0) \\ \delta &: \\ &\delta(A \to \alpha \bullet X\beta, X) = \{A \to \alpha X \bullet \beta \, / \, X \in (N \cup \Sigma)\} \\ &\delta(A \to \alpha \bullet B\beta, \epsilon) = \{B \to \bullet \gamma \, / \, B \to \gamma \in P\} \\ q_0 &: S' \to \bullet S \end{split}$$
 Ejemplo:
$$G &= (\{S, A\}, \{a, b\}, P, S)$$

$$P &= \{ S \to SA \mid A \\ A \to aSb \mid ab \} \end{split}$$

4.10.4. Analizador sintáctico SLR

Clausura

```
I: conjunto de elementos LR(0).
Algoritmo:
Clausura(I)
          J = I
          Repetir
                    \forall \ A \to \alpha \bullet B\beta \in J
                              \forall B \rightarrow \gamma \in P/B \rightarrow \bullet \gamma \notin J
                                         J = J \cup \{B \rightarrow \bullet \gamma\}
          Hasta que no se puedan agregar más elementos a J.
          Retornar(J)
}
Ir_a
I: conjunto de elementos LR(0).
Ir_a(I, X) = Clausura(\{A \to \alpha X \bullet \beta / A \to \alpha \bullet X\beta \in I\}) \qquad X \in (N \cup \Sigma)
Ejemplo:
G = (\{S, A\}, \{a, b\}, P, S)
P = {
          S \rightarrow SA \mid A
          A \rightarrow aSb \mid ab
```

4.10.4.1. Tabla del analizador sintáctico SLR

```
a) A \to \alpha \bullet \sigma\beta \in I_i \wedge Ir\_a(I_i, \sigma) = I_j \Rightarrow Acción[i, \sigma] = D_j \sigma \in \Sigma b) A \to \alpha \bullet \in I_i \Rightarrow Acción[i, \sigma] = R_{A \to \alpha} \forall \sigma \in S(A) c) S' \to S \bullet \in I_i \Rightarrow Acción[i, \$] = A d) Ir\_a(I_i, A) = I_j \Rightarrow Ir\_a[i, A] = j A \in N Ejemplo: G = (\{S, A\}, \{a, b\}, P, S) P = \{ S \to SA \mid A = A \to aSb \mid ab \}
```

$$\begin{split} \vec{G} &= (\{E, T, F\}, \{+, *, (,), i\}, P, E) \\ P &= \{ \\ & E \rightarrow E + T \mid T \\ & T \rightarrow T * F \mid F \\ & F \rightarrow (E) \mid i \\ \} \end{split}$$

$$\omega = i * i + i$$

"Toda gramática SLR(1) es no ambigua, pero hay muchas gramáticas no ambiguas que no son SLR(1)" (Aho, 1990, p. 235).

$$G = \{(S, L, R\}, \{=, *, i\}, P, S)\}$$
 $P = \{S \rightarrow L = R \mid R \}$
 $L \rightarrow *R \mid i \}$
 $R \rightarrow L$

4.10.5. Analizador sintáctico LR

Toda gramática SLR(1) es una gramática LR(1), pero para una gramática SLR(1) el analizador sintáctico LR puede tener más estados que el analizador SLR para la misma gramática.

Clausura

4.10.5.1. Tabla del analizador sintáctico LR

a)
$$[A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet a\beta, b] \in I_i \wedge Ir_a(I_i, a) = I_j \Rightarrow Acción[i, a] = D_j$$
b) $[A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet, \sigma] \in I_i \Rightarrow Acción[i, \sigma] = R_{A \rightarrow \alpha}$
c) $[S' \rightarrow S \bullet, \$] \in I_i \Rightarrow Acción[i, \$] = A$
d) $Ir_a(I_i, A) = I_j \Rightarrow Ir_a[i, A] = j$

$$A \in N$$
Ejemplo:
$$G = (\{S, C\}, \{c, d\}, P, S)$$

$$P = \{$$

$$S \rightarrow CC$$

$$C \rightarrow cC \mid d$$

$$\}$$

$$\omega = ccd$$
Ejercicio:
$$G = (\{A, B\}, \{a, b\}, P, A)$$

$$P = \{$$

$$A \rightarrow BA \mid \epsilon$$

$$B \rightarrow aB \mid b$$

$$\}$$

$$\omega = aabb$$

4.10.6. Analizador sintáctico LALR

Analizador sintáctico LR

4.10.6.1. Tabla del analizador sintáctico LALR

"Las tablas SLR y LALR para una gramática siempre tienen el mismo número de estados" (Aho, 1990, p. 243).

- $\begin{array}{l} a) \ [A \to \alpha \bullet a\beta, \, b] \in I_i \wedge Ir_a(I_i, \, a) = I_j \Rightarrow Acci\'on[i, \, a] = D_j \\ b) \ [A \to \alpha \bullet, \, \sigma] \in I_i \Rightarrow Acci\'on[i, \, \sigma] = R_{A \to \alpha} \\ c) \ [S' \to S \bullet, \, \$] \in I_i \Rightarrow Acci\'on[i, \, \$] = A \\ d) \ Ir_a(I_i, \, A) = I_j \Rightarrow Ir_a[i, \, A] = j \qquad A \in N \end{array}$
- Ejemplo:

$$G = (\{S, C\}, \{c, d\}, P, S)$$

 $P = \{$
 $S \to CC$
 $C \to cC \mid d$
 $\}$

 $\omega = ccd$