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CSCI 161
10/22/20

HW 5

- 1) $L = \{ x_1 \# x_2 \mid x_1, x_2 \in 1^*, x_1 \neq x_2 \}$

CFG:

$S \rightarrow 1S \mid \#T$

$T \rightarrow 1T \mid \epsilon$

- 2) $L = \{ uv \mid u \in (0 \cup 1)^*, v \in (0 \cup 1)^* 1(0 \cup 1)^*, |u| \geq |v| \}$

CFG:

$S \rightarrow AB$

$A \rightarrow 0A \mid 1A \mid \epsilon$

$B \rightarrow C1D$

$C \rightarrow C0 \mid C1 \mid \epsilon$

$D \rightarrow 0D \mid 1D \mid \epsilon$

- 3) a) This language begins with a recursive definition, allowing repetitions of its initial state, all of which are to be replaced by a variable T . T then is recursively defined, generating the terminals a and b at least once, which can be repeatedly produced on its left and right sides.

b) String: **abaaabbbbaabb**

2 Leftmost Derivations:

$S \Rightarrow \text{SS} \Rightarrow \text{SSS} \Rightarrow \text{TSS} \Rightarrow \text{abSS} \Rightarrow \text{abTS} \Rightarrow \text{abaTbS} \Rightarrow \text{abaaTbbS} \Rightarrow$

$\text{abaaabbbbS} \Rightarrow \text{abaaabbbbT} \Rightarrow \text{abaaabbbbaTb} \Rightarrow \text{abaaabbbbaabb}$

$S \Rightarrow \text{SS} \Rightarrow \text{TS} \Rightarrow \text{abS} \Rightarrow \text{abSS} \Rightarrow \text{abTS} \Rightarrow \text{abaTbS} \Rightarrow \text{abaaTbbS} \Rightarrow$

$\text{abaaabbbbS} \Rightarrow \text{abaaabbbbT} \Rightarrow \text{abaaabbbbaTb} \Rightarrow \text{abaaabbbbaabb}$

c) Steps for Conversion to CNF:

- 1) Remove Start Recursion

$S_0 \rightarrow S$

$S \rightarrow SS \mid T$

$T \rightarrow aTb \mid ab$

- 2) Consolidate ϵ rules

(N/A)

- 3) Collapse Unit Rules

$S_0 \rightarrow SS \mid aTb \mid ab$

$S \rightarrow SS \mid aTb \mid ab$

$T \rightarrow aTb \mid ab$

4) Decompose Long Rules

$S_0 \rightarrow SS \mid aU \mid ab$

$S \rightarrow SS \mid aU \mid ab$

$T \rightarrow aU \mid ab$

$U \rightarrow Tb$

5) Clean Up Terminals

$S_0 \rightarrow SS \mid AU \mid AB$

$S \rightarrow SS \mid AU \mid AB$

$T \rightarrow AU \mid AB$

$U \rightarrow TB$

$A \rightarrow a$

$B \rightarrow b$

4) 2) $R = (R_1 \circ R_2)$

This is equivalent to the CFG that consists of all rules and variables from each of G_1 and G_2 with a new start variable S and one additional rule $S \rightarrow S_1S_2$.

Equivalence is because S derives a string derived from both S_1 and S_2 ; the presence of each rule in the 2 underlying grammars ensures that any strings derivable by G_1 and G_2 are derivable in the new grammar, and there are no other rules to derive any other strings.

3) $R = (R_1^*)$

This is equivalent to the CFG that consists of all rules and variables from G_1 with one additional rule $S_1 \rightarrow S_1S_1$. Equivalence is because S_1 is a string that is derived from another S_1 ; the presence of the rule in the underlying grammar ensures that any string derivable by G_1 is still derivable in the new grammar, and there are no other rules to derive any other strings.