

# Chomsky Normal Form

A CFG  $G$  is in CNF if every production is of the form

$$A \rightarrow BC \quad \text{or} \quad A \rightarrow \sigma \quad \sigma \in \Sigma$$

CNF grammars do not generate  $\epsilon$

— Remove  $A \rightarrow \epsilon$

— For every production  $B \rightarrow \alpha A \beta$

Add  $B \rightarrow \alpha \beta$

$$B = \alpha_1 A \alpha_2 A \alpha_3$$

$$B = \alpha_1 A \alpha_2 A \alpha_3 \mid \alpha_1 \alpha_2 A \alpha_3 \mid \alpha_1 A \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \mid \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3$$

— Remove  $A \rightarrow B$

Replace  $B \rightarrow \beta$  with  $A \rightarrow \beta$

Eg:  $S \rightarrow ASA \mid aB$

$$A \rightarrow B \mid s$$

$$B \rightarrow b \mid \epsilon$$

$$S_0 \rightarrow S$$

$$S \rightarrow ASA \mid aB$$

$$A \rightarrow B \mid s$$

$$B \rightarrow b \mid \epsilon$$

## Removing $\epsilon$ -productions

$$S_0 \rightarrow S$$

$$S \rightarrow ASA \mid aB \mid a$$

$$A \rightarrow B \mid s \mid \epsilon$$

$$B \rightarrow b$$

$$S_0 \rightarrow S$$

$$S \rightarrow ASA \mid aB \mid a \mid SA \mid AS \mid s$$

$$A \rightarrow B \mid s$$

$$B \rightarrow b$$

## Removing unit productions

$$* S_0 \rightarrow S$$

$$S \rightarrow ASA \mid aB \mid a \mid SA \mid AS$$

$$A \rightarrow B \mid s$$

$$B \rightarrow b$$

$$* S_0 \rightarrow ASA \mid aB \mid a \mid SA \mid AS$$

$$S \rightarrow ASA \mid aB \mid a \mid SA \mid AS$$

$$A \rightarrow B \mid s$$

$$B \rightarrow b$$

$$* S_0 \rightarrow ASA | aB | a | SA | AS$$

$$S \rightarrow ASA | aB | a | SA | AS$$

$$A \rightarrow b | s$$

$$B \rightarrow b$$

$$* S_0 \rightarrow ASA | aB | a | SA | AS$$

$$S \rightarrow ASA | aB | a | SA | AS$$

$$A \rightarrow b | ASA | aB | a | SA | AS$$

$$B \rightarrow b$$

$$* S_0 \rightarrow AA_1 | UB | a | SA | AS$$

$$S \rightarrow AA_1 | UB | a | SA | AS$$

$$A \rightarrow b | AA_1 | UB | a | SA | AS$$

$$B \rightarrow b$$

$$U \rightarrow a$$

$$A_1 \rightarrow SA$$

$\hat{P}$  - smallest set of productions containing  $P$  s.t

(i) if  $A \rightarrow \alpha B \gamma$  &  $B \rightarrow \epsilon \in \hat{P}$ , then  $A \rightarrow \alpha \gamma \in \hat{P}$

(ii) if  $A \rightarrow B$  &  $B \rightarrow \beta \in \hat{P}$ , then  $A \rightarrow \beta \in \hat{P}$