프로그래밍 언어론

Assignment #2

전기컴퓨터공학부 정보컴퓨터공학전공

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1. Give an unambiguous grammar that generates the same language as

$$S \rightarrow SS | (S) | ()$$

A. 먼저 위의 문법이 ambiguous 한 이유를 찾는다

$$S -> SS => (S)S => (())() - (1)$$

$$=> S(S) => ()(()) - (2)$$

위의 S는 (1)과 (2)로 두가지 결과가 나오게 된다. 이를 해결하기 위해서 문법을 수정하면 2 가지 문법이 나온다. 이 때 phaser 에서 원하는 결과가 나오는 문법을 결정하게 한다.

2. The syntax of the monkey language is quite simple, yet only monkeys can speak it without making mistakes. The alphabet of the language is {a, b, d, #}, where # stands for a space. The grammar is

<stop>::= b | d

<plosive> ::= <stop>a

<syllable> ::= <plosive> | <plosive> <stop> | a <plosive> | a <stop>

<word> ::= <syllable> | <syllable> <word> <syllable>

<sentence> ::= <word> | <sentence>#<word>

Which of the following speakers is the secrets agent masquerading as a monkey?

Ape: ba#ababadada#bad#dabbada

Chimp: abdabaadab#ada

Baboon: dad#ad#abaadad#badadbaad

```
Α.
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<Rule>

Stop = b, d | Plosive = ba, da

Syllable = ba, da | bab, bad, dab, dad| aba, ada| ab, ad

Word = syllable로만 이루어져 있어야한다. <word>::=<syllable>|<syllable> <word> <syllable>

Sentence = word로만 이루어져 있어야한다, 즉 syllable로만 이루어져 있으면 됨. 그리고 syllable는 무조건 홀수 개. <sentence>::=<word>|<sentence>#<word>

Ape: ba#aba/bad/ada#bad#dab/ba/da

- => <sentence> => <sentence>#<word> => <sentence>#<word>#<word>
- => <sentence>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<\to>#<word>#<\to>#<\to>#<\to>#<\to>#<\to>#<\to>#<\to>#<\to>#<\to
- -> <word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#
- -> <syllable>#<syllable> <word> <syllable> #<syllable> <word> <syllable>
- -> <plosive>#<syllable><syllable><syllable><syllable><syllable><syllable><syllable><syllable>
- -> <plosive>#<syllable><syllable><syllable>#<syllable><plosive>
- => O.K

Chimp: ab/da/ba/ad/ab#ada

- => <sentence> => <sentence>#<word> => <word>#<word>
- -> <syllable> <word> <syllable> #<syllable>
- -> <syllable> <syllable> <syllable> <syllable>
- -> <syllable> <plosive> <syllable> <syllable> <syllable> #<syllable>
- -> <syllable> <plosive> <syllable> <syllable> #<syllable>
- => O.K

Baboon: dad/#ad/#aba/ad/ad/#ba/dad/ba/ad

- => <sentence> => <sentence>#<word> => <sentence>#<word>#<word>
- => <sentence>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<word>#<\to>#<word>#<\to>#<\to>#<\to>#<\to>#<\to>#<\to>#<\to>#<\to>#<\to
- -> <syllable>#<syllable> #<syllable> <word> <syllable> #<syllable> <word> <syllable>

<syllable>#<syllable><syllable><syllable><syllable><syllable><syllable><syllable><syllable><syllable><syllable?> => error발생! 구문 오류: Syllable missing! 따라서 spy는 Baboon이다!

- 3. Give regular expression for
 - (a) Binary strings ending in 01

(b) Decimal integer divisible by 5

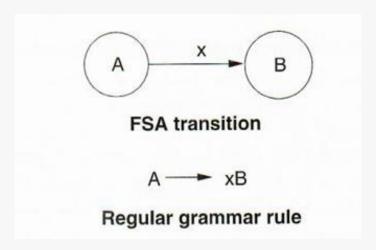
(c) C identifiers

A.
$$L((_ | [a-zA-Z])(_ | [a-zA-Z0-9])*)$$

(d) Binary strings consisting of either an odd number of 1s or an odd number of 0s

A.
$$L(1(1(1+0)+0(0+1))+0(0(1+0)+1(0+1))) = L(1(0+1)*+0(0+1)*)$$

4. Show that any FSA can be represented by a regular grammar and any regular grammar can be recognized by an FSA. The key is to associate each nonterminal of the grammar with a state of the FSA. For example, the transformation of the below figure becomes the rule A \rightarrow xB. (How do you handle final states?)



FSA => NFA, DFA 가 존재

Regular grammar => NFA 를 먼저 증명 - (1)

(1) 먼저 Regular grammar G 를 선언 G 는 아무런 규칙이 없다고 가정, 정규표현식을 나타내면 $L(G) = \{\}$ 이므로 이 grammar 로 동작하는 machine 는 -> \bigcirc 이다.

다음으로 G 는 ϵ 를 규칙으로 가지고 있다고 가정, 정규표현식으로 나타내면 $L(G) = \{\epsilon\}$ 이므로 이 grammar 로 동작하는 machine 는 -> \bigcirc 이다.

다음으로 G 는 a 를 규칙으로 가지고 있다고 가정, 정규표현식으로 나타내면 $L(G) = \{a\}$ 이므로 이 grammar 로 동작하는 machine 는 $->\bigcirc$ -a-> \bigcirc 이다.

위의 machine 을 FA 로 보면 S->aF 로 NFA 가 되는 것을 알 수 있다. 따라서 모든 Regular grammar 는 NFA 로 변환이 가능하다.

NFA => DFA 를 증명 - (2)

모든 NFA 는 ϵ -NFA 를 통하여 DFA 로 변환이 가능하며 DFA 는 NFA 에 포함되어 있으므로 NFA => DFA 이다.

(1)과 (2)에 의해 Regular grammar 은 FSA 의해 recognize 될 수 있음을 증명한다.

5. Give the finite-state automaton and the regular grammar for the following:

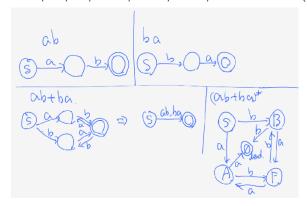
$$(ab \lor ba)^* \lor (ab)^*$$

A. V: 논리합으로 둘 중에 1개이상 있는가 => +에 해당!

즉. (ab + ba)* + (ab)* 이다!

=> +: 둘 중 하나 1개 이상, 0개 이상 반복 가능

=> ε, ab, ba, abab, baab, abba, abbaab... => (ab+ba)*와 동일하다!



(ab+ba)* => G=({S,A,B,F},{a,b}, P, S) 이 때의 P를 찾아야한다.

위의 그림의 FA를 참조하면

 $FA M = (\{S,A,B,F\},\{a,b\},\delta,S,F)$

 δ (S,a)=A, δ (S,b)=B, δ (A,b)=F, δ (B,a)=F, δ (F,a)=A, δ (F,b)=B

S \rightarrow aA, S \rightarrow bB, A \rightarrow bF, B \rightarrow aF. F \rightarrow aA, F \rightarrow bB, F \rightarrow ϵ

 $=>P: S \rightarrow aA \mid bB$

 $A \rightarrow bF$

 $B \rightarrow aF$

 $F \rightarrow aA \mid bB \mid \epsilon$

따라서 주어진 논리식(ab v ba)* v (ab)*은

Finite Automata $M = (\{S,A,B,F\},\{a,b\},\delta,S,F),$

 δ (S,a)=A, δ (S,b)=B, δ (A,b)=F, δ (B,a)=F, δ (F,a)=A, δ (F,b)=B 이고

정규 문법 G = ({S,A,B,F},{a,b}, P, S),

P:

 $S \rightarrow aA \mid bB$

 $A \rightarrow bF$

 $B \rightarrow aF$

 $F \rightarrow aA \mid bB \mid \epsilon$

로 나타낼 수 있다.