Pledge: I pledge my honor that I have abided by the Stevens Honor System. -Omar

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**Problem 1.** (5 points) If G is a CFG in Chomsky Normal Form, show that a string of terminal symbols of length  $n \ge 1$  is generated by the application of exactly 2n - 1 rules of G.

DEFINITION 2.8

A context-free grammar is in *Chomsky normal form* if every rule is of the form  $A \to BC$   $A \to a$ where a is any terminal and A, B, and C are any variables—except that B and C may not be the start variable. In addition, we permit the rule  $S \to \varepsilon$ , where S is the start variable.

From the start state, it will take n-1 applications of the first rule of CNF,  $A \rightarrow BC$ , to create a string of variables and terminals. It will then take n applications of the second rule,  $A \rightarrow a$ , to switch each remaining variable to a terminal symbol. In total that will be (n-1)+n or 2n-1 applications of CNF rules.

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**Problem 2.** (10 points) Let  $G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$  be a CFG where  $V = \{S, T, U\}$ ,  $\Sigma = \{0, \#\}$ , and R is the set of rules:

$$S \rightarrow TT \mid U$$

$$T \rightarrow 0T \mid T0 \mid \#$$

$$U \rightarrow 0U00 \mid \#$$

Describe the language L(G) in English and prove that it is not regular.

The language L(G) can be described by  $\{0^a \# 0^b 0^c \# 0^d : a, b, c, d \ge 0\} \cup \{0^i \# 0^{2i} : i \ge 0\}$ 

The second part of L(G),  $\{0^i\#0^{2i}:i\geq 0\}$ , can be represented by the string s=0°#0²° where p is the pumping length. By the pumping lemma,  $|xy| \le p$  and |y| > 0 so therefore,  $y=0^k$ . By pumping  $y=0^k$  we get  $0^{p+1}\#0^{2p}$  which isn't in the language because p is not two times larger than p+1. Therefore, it contradicts the pumping lemma and as such  $\{0^i\#0^{2i}:i\geq 0\}$  is not regular. Because  $\{0^i\#0^{2i}:i\geq 0\}$  is non-regular, the union of  $\{0^i\#0^{2i}:i\geq 0\}$  and  $\{0^a\#0^b0^c\#0^d:a,b,c,d\geq 0\}$  will result in a non-regular language, making L(G) which is the union of these two languages non-regular.

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**Problem 3.** (10 points) Give a CFG for  $\{a^ib^ic^kd^k: i, k \ge 0\} \cup \{a^ib^kc^kd^i: 1, k \ge 0\}$ . Is your grammar ambiguous?

$$L1 = \{a^i b^i c^k d^k : i, k \ge 0\}$$

$$L2 = \{a^i b^k c^k d^i : i, k \ge 0\}$$

$$S \rightarrow S_1 \mid S_2$$

$$S_1 \to A \mid B \mid C \mid \epsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow aAb \mid \epsilon$$

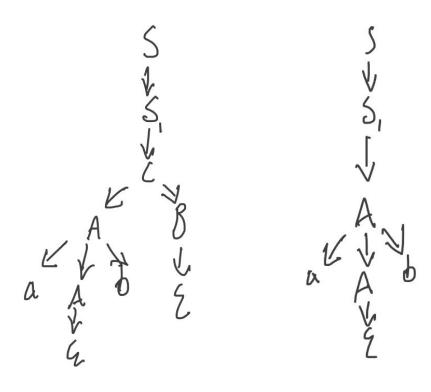
$$B \to cBd \mid \epsilon$$

$$C \to AB \mid \epsilon$$

$$S_2 \rightarrow aS_2d \mid D \mid \epsilon$$

$$D \rightarrow bDc \mid \epsilon$$

The grammar is ambiguous. For instance, the string "ab" can be generated by both of the following parse trees.



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**Problem 4.** (15 points) Let  $L_{add} = \{a^i b^{i+j} c^j : i, j \ge 0\}$  and  $L_{mult} = \{a^i b^{ij} c^j : i, j \ge 0\}$ . For each language, either give a CFG for it, or prove that it is not a CFL.

L<sub>add</sub> CFG:

 $\mathsf{S} \to \mathsf{A}\mathsf{B}$ 

 $A \rightarrow aAb \mid \epsilon$ 

 $B \rightarrow bBc \mid \epsilon$ 

 $L_{\text{mult}}$  is not a CFL. To prove so we use the pumping lemma for CFL. With the string  $s = a^p b^{pp} c^p$ , by the pumping lemma  $|vxy| \le p$  and |vy| > 0 so therefore we have the following cases:

- 1)  $v=a^k$ ,  $x=b^{k^*k}$ , and  $y=c^k$  where 1<=k<=p. By pumping the string we get  $a^{k+p}b^{k^*k}c^{k+p}$ . (k+p) x (k+p) does not equal  $k^2$  and so this string is not in the language
- 2)  $v=a^k$ ,  $x=\varepsilon$ , and  $y=b^{k^*k}$  where 1<=k<=p. By pumping the string we get  $a^{k+p}b^{k^*k+p}c^k$ . (k+p) x k does not equal (k²+p) and so this string is not in the language.
- 3)  $v=b^{k*k}$ ,  $x=\varepsilon$ , and  $y=c^k$  where 1<=k<=p. By pumping the string we get  $a^kb^{k*k+p}c^{k+p}$ . k x (k+p) does not equal (k²+p) and so this string is not in the language.

Since, in all cases, the pumped string is not in the language, it follows that the  $L_{\text{mult}}$  is not a CFL.