

# Talal Jawaid - Homework 2 - Professor Meiliu Lu

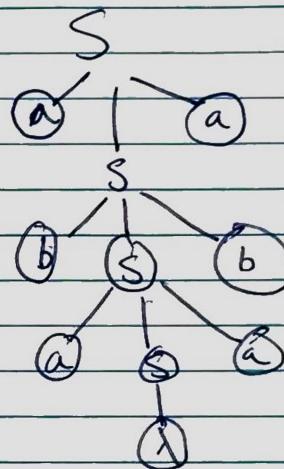
Thursday, March 14, 2019 2:36 PM

# Ch 5 HW

## 5.1 节

Draw the derivation tree corresponding to the derivation in Ex. 5.1

$$\begin{aligned} S &\Rightarrow aSa \\ S &\Rightarrow bSb \\ S &\Rightarrow \lambda \end{aligned}$$



#3 Give a derivation tree for

$$\omega = abbbaaabbaba$$

$$\omega = abbbbaabbaaba$$

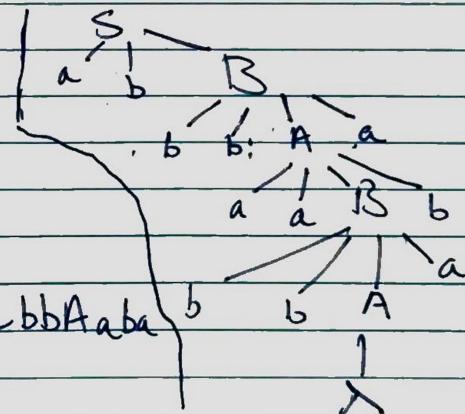
$w = abbbbaabba$   
Use derivation tree to find a left most derivation.

$$\begin{array}{l} S \Rightarrow a b B \\ A \rightarrow a a B b \\ B \rightarrow b b A a \\ A \rightarrow \lambda \end{array}$$

$$S \Rightarrow abB \Rightarrow abbbaAa$$

$$\Rightarrow abbbbaaBba \Rightarrow abbbbaa\ bbaAaba$$

$\Rightarrow a b b b a a b b a b a$



#7 Find CFGs for following languages (with  $n \geq 0, m \geq 0$ )

(a)  $L = \{a^n b^m : n \leq m+3\}$

solve  $n = m+3 \rightarrow$  add more b's

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow aaaaA \\ A &\rightarrow aAbB \\ B &\rightarrow Bb\lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$S \rightarrow \lambda | aA | aaA$$

(d)  $L = \{a^n b^m : 2n \leq m \leq 3n\}$

$$S \rightarrow aSbbbaSbbb | \lambda$$

(f)  $L = \{w \in \{a, b\}^*: n_a(v) \geq n_b(v), \text{ where } v \text{ is any prefix of } w\}$

$$G_2 = (\{S, A\}, \{a, b\}, S, P) \text{ w/prod rule}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} abaabb \quad S \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}} aSb \mid \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}} SS \mid A \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad A \xrightarrow{\textcircled{4}} aA \mid \lambda \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} aaabb \\ S \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}} aSb \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}} aaSbb \Rightarrow aaAabb \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}} aa.aabb \xrightarrow{\textcircled{4}} aaabb \end{array}$$

Find CFG<sub>G</sub> for following languages w/(n ≥ 0, m ≥ 0, K ≥ 0)

8. (a)

$$L = \{a^n b^m c^K : n = m \text{ or } m \leq K\}$$

n = m    K is arbitrary

$$S_1 \rightarrow AC$$

$$A \rightarrow aAb \mid \lambda$$

$$C \rightarrow Cc \mid \lambda$$

or

$$S_2 \rightarrow BD,$$

$$B \rightarrow aB \mid \lambda,$$

$$D \rightarrow bDc \mid E,$$

$$E \rightarrow Ec \mid \lambda$$

Then  $S \rightarrow S_1 \mid S_2$

$$(b) L = \{a^n b^m : n = m \text{ or } m \neq K\}$$

case n = m

$$A \rightarrow aAb \mid \lambda \quad S_1 \rightarrow AC$$

$$C \rightarrow Cc \mid \lambda$$

Case m > K

$$S_2 \rightarrow BD$$

$$B \rightarrow aB \mid \lambda$$

$$D \rightarrow bDc \mid D_b \mid D_c$$

$$D_b \rightarrow bD_b \mid b$$

case m < K

$$D_c \rightarrow cD_c \mid c$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad (d) \quad L = \{a^n b^m c^k : n+2m=k\}$$

$$S \rightarrow aSc \mid A$$

$$A \rightarrow bbAc \mid A$$

$$S \Rightarrow aSc \Rightarrow aA_c \Rightarrow ac$$

$$S \Rightarrow aSc \Rightarrow aA_c \Rightarrow abbAc \Rightarrow abbcc$$

(e)

$$L = \{a^n b^n c^k : k \geq 3\}$$

$$S \rightarrow ACccc$$

$$A \rightarrow aAb \mid A$$

$$C \rightarrow cCc \mid \lambda$$

$$① \quad S \rightarrow ACccc$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}} aAb \mid A$$

$$C \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}} Cc \mid \lambda$$

$$S \Rightarrow^{\textcircled{1}} ACccc \Rightarrow^{\textcircled{2}} aAbCccc$$

$$\Rightarrow^{\textcircled{2}} abCccc \Rightarrow^{\textcircled{1}} abcccc$$

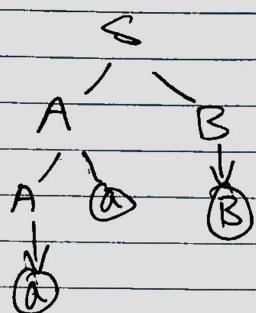
5.2

#6

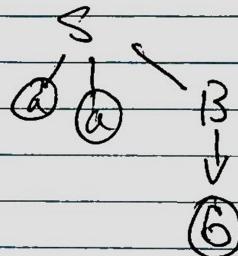
Show that following grammar is ambiguous.

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow A B \text{laabB}, \\ A &\rightarrow a A a, \\ B &\rightarrow b. \end{aligned}$$

$$w = aab$$



$$w = aab$$



Same  $\mapsto w$  / 2 diff. deriv. trees.

$\therefore$  Grammar must be ambiguous.

10.

Give an ambiguous grammar that generates the set of all regular expressions on  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ .

$$\begin{matrix} \Sigma & \{ \lambda, a, b, ab \} \\ & \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ & s \quad s \quad s \quad s \end{matrix}$$

( $a+b$ ) \*

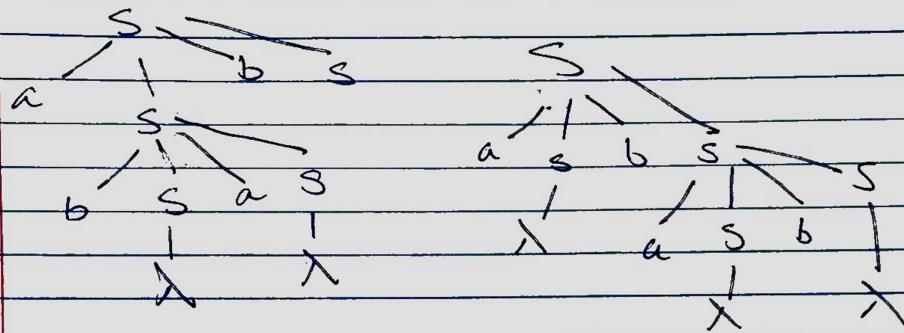
$$\underline{s \rightarrow aS \mid bS \mid \lambda}$$

$$\underline{s \rightarrow aS \mid bS \mid a \mid b}$$

$$\underline{s \rightarrow }$$

#B Show that grammar is ambiguous

$$S \rightarrow aSbS \mid bSaS \mid \lambda$$



# Ch 4

section  
4.3

#3 Show that the language  $L = \{ \omega : n_a(\omega) = n_b(\omega) \}$  is not regular. ( $L^*$  is  $L$  regular)

$$\omega = a^m b^m \in L$$

$$|\omega| \geq m \quad \omega = xyz \quad |xy| \leq m \quad |y| \geq 1$$

~~$$x = a^{m-r}, y = a^r, z = b^m, r \geq 1$$~~

~~$$\text{if } i = 0 \quad xy^i z = \cancel{a^m} a^{m-r} b^m \notin L$$~~

$\therefore L$  is not regular  $m-r \neq m$   
not in language

$L^*$  is not regular since  $L^* = L$

4.5. Prove that  $L = \{ a^n b^k a^k : k \geq n+1 \}$  is not regular

$$\omega = a^m b^m a^{2m}$$

$$y = a^k$$

$$\omega_i = a^m + (i-1)k b^m a^{2m}$$

$$i \geq 2,$$

$$m + (i-1)k > m$$

$$[\omega_i \notin L]$$

4d. Prove  $L$  is not regular

$$L = \{a^n b^t : n \leq t\}$$

$$\omega = a^m b^m$$

$$y = a^m$$

$$\omega_i = a^{m + (i-1)k_m} b$$

$$\underset{i=2}{\omega_2} = a^{m+k_m} b^m \notin L$$

not in  $L$ , not Regul

15. Consider the languages  
Make a conjecture on whether it is regular  
or not

(a)  $L = \{a^n b^l a^k : n+l+k > 5\}$

language is regular. When  $l=0$ ,  $k=0$ ,  $n > 5$  is  
still valid strings/reg exprsns.

(b)  $L = a^n b^l a^k : n > 5, l > 3, k \leq 1\}$

Language is not regular.

For ex.: taken  $w = aaaaaab^{m-m}$   
given

if  $y$  is all a's, then  $i=0$  violates  $n > 5$   
if  $y$  is all b's, then  $k \leq 1$  is violated

(c)  $L = \{a^n b^l : n \geq 100, l \leq 100\}$

Language is not regular

for ex: give  $a^n b^m$ , it fails

when  $i=0$

(d)  $L = \{a^n b^l : |n-l| = 2\}$

Language is regular

$i=0 \quad a^n b^{n+1}$

$a^k b^{k+1}$