

Talal Jawaid - Homework 2 - Professor Meiliu Lu

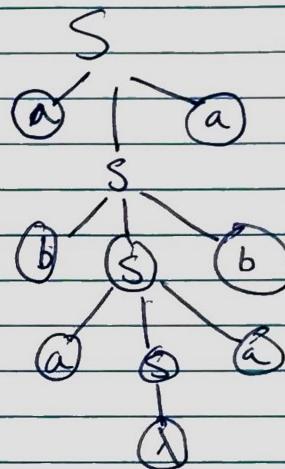
Thursday, March 14, 2019 2:36 PM

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

$$\omega = abbbaaabbaba$$

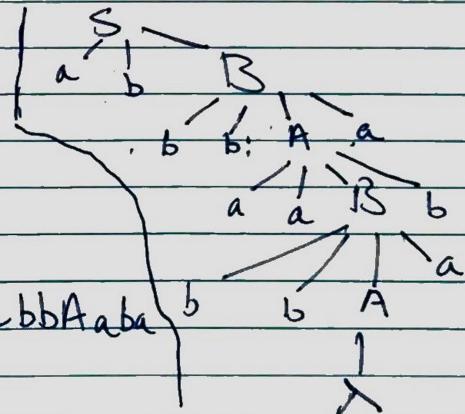
$w = abbaaabbaab$
Use derivation tree to find a left most derivation.

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

$$S \Rightarrow abB \Rightarrow abbbaAa$$

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

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



#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

$S \rightarrow \text{aaa } A$
 $A \rightarrow aAb|B$
 $B \rightarrow Bb|A$

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

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

$$S \rightarrow aSbb|aSbbb|\lambda$$

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

$$G_2 = (\{S, A\}, \{a, b\}, S, P) \text{ o/predictor}$$

abaabb $\xrightarrow{S} sasb | ss | A$
 $A \xrightarrow{s} aa | x$

$$aaabb \\ S \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}} aSb \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}} aaSbb \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}} aaAabb \xrightarrow{\textcircled{4}} aa<A>bb \xrightarrow{\textcircled{5}} aaabb$$

Find CFG_G 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

$$D_c \rightarrow cD_c \mid c$$

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

$$S \rightarrow aSc \mid A$$

$$A \rightarrow bbAc \mid A$$

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

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

h)

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

$$S \rightarrow ACccc$$

$$A \rightarrow aAb \mid A$$

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

$$\textcircled{1} \quad S \rightarrow ACccc$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}} aAb \mid \lambda$$

$$C \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}} Cc \mid \lambda$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{3} abCccc \Rightarrow abcccc$$

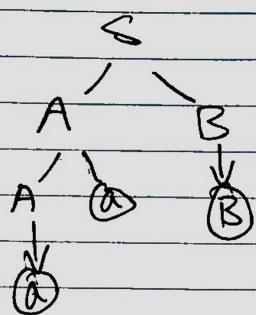
5.2

#6

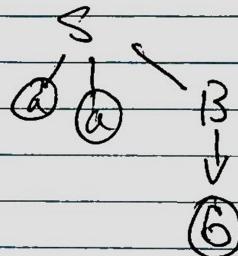
Show that following grammar is ambiguous.

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

$$w = aab$$



$$w = aab$$



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 $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$.

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

($a+b$) *

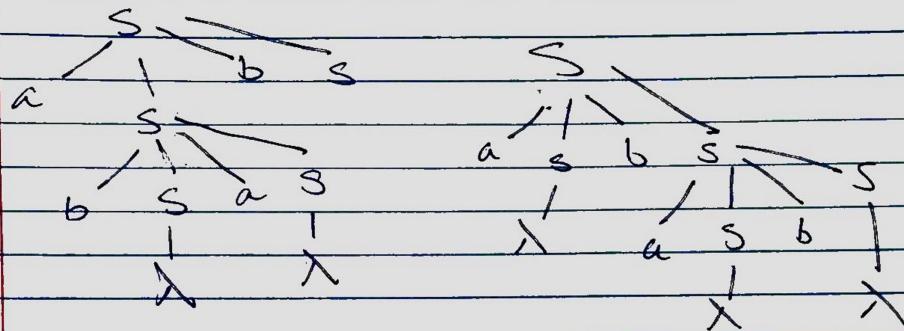
$$\underline{s \rightarrow aS/bS/\lambda}$$

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

$$\underline{s \rightarrow }$$

#B Show that grammar is ambiguous

$$S \rightarrow a S b S^{\dagger} b S a S^{\dagger} \lambda$$



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

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

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

$$y = a^m$$

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

$$w_2 = a^{m+k_m} b^m \notin L$$

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 $w = aaaaab^{m-m}$
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

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

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