## COMP4011 Theory of Computation Assignment 2

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## Problem 1

**(1)** 

S is nullable since  $S \to \epsilon$ . Hence, the grammar without nullable productions is:

$$S \rightarrow ASB|AB$$
 
$$A \rightarrow aAS|aA|a$$
 
$$B \rightarrow SbS|Sb|bS|b|A|bb$$

**(2)** 

The only unit production is  $B \to A$ . Then the grammar without unit productions is:

$$S \to ASB|AB$$
 
$$A \to aAS|aA|a$$
 
$$B \to SbS|Sb|bS|b|aAS|aA|a|bb$$

(3)

Since  $S \to AB, A \to a, B \to b$ , there is not any useless symbol.

**(4)** 

The resulting grammar in Chomsky Normal Form is:

$$\begin{array}{c} C \rightarrow a \\ D \rightarrow b \\ E \rightarrow AS \\ F \rightarrow DS \\ S \rightarrow EB|AB \\ A \rightarrow CE|CA|a \\ B \rightarrow SF|SD|DS|b|CE|CA|a|DD \end{array}$$

## Problem 2

Assume that the language is context-free, and the pumping length is n. Suppose that  $z=a^nb^nc^n=uvwxy$  with  $|vwx|\leq n$  and |vx|>0. If vwx contains only a, b, or c, then  $uv^2wx^2y$  will not be in the language since the number of the terminal symbols that is contained by vwx is larger than others. If vwx contains only a and b, then  $uv^2wx^2y$  will not be in the language since the number of a's and c's, or the number of b's and c's will not be equal. If vwx contains only b and b, then b's and b's, or the number of b's and b's, or the number of b's and b's will not be equal. Since  $|vwx|\leq n$ , it is impossible for b's to contain only b's and b's, or contain b, and b's and

## Problem 3

For the string *aabab*, we can perform the following inductions:

$$\begin{array}{lll} X_{11} = \{A,C\} & X_{22} = \{A,C\} & X_{33} = \{B\} & X_{44} = \{A,C\} & X_{55} = \{B\} \\ X_{12} = \{B\} & X_{23} = \{S,C\} & X_{34} = \{A,S\} & X_{45} = \{S\} \\ X_{13} = \{C\} & X_{24} = \{B\} & X_{35} = \{S\} \\ X_{14} = \{S,A,B\} & X_{25} = \{B\} \\ X_{15} = \{S\} \end{array}$$

Since the start state S is in  $X_{15}$ , the string aabab is in the language.