

Definition. A **Context-Free Grammar**, CFG, is a structure, G such that:

$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S)$, where

N is a finite set of “non-terminal symbols or variables”.

Σ is a finite set of “terminal symbols”.

P is a finite subset of $N \times (N \cup \Sigma)^*$, the “productions or rules”.

$S \in N$ is the “start symbol or variable”.

We will use:

A, B, C, \dots for nonterminals.
 a, b, c, \dots for terminals.
 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots$ for strings in $(N \cup \Sigma)^*$.
 $A \rightarrow \alpha$ for (A, α) .
 $A \rightarrow \alpha_1 | \alpha_2 | \alpha_3$ for $A \rightarrow \alpha_1, A \rightarrow \alpha_2, A \rightarrow \alpha_3$.

We say β is **derivable in one step** from α , if β can be obtained from α by replacing some occurrence of a non-terminal, say A in α with γ , where $A \rightarrow \gamma \in P$. That is, if there exists $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in (N \cup \Sigma)^*$ and production $A \rightarrow \gamma \in P$, such that $\alpha = \alpha_1 A \alpha_2$ and $\beta = \alpha_1 \gamma \alpha_2$. We can write this as: $\alpha \xrightarrow[G]{1} \beta$.

We define **derivable in n steps**, $\xrightarrow[G]{n}$, inductively as

$\alpha \xrightarrow[G]{0} \alpha$ for all α
 $\alpha \xrightarrow[G]{n+1} \beta$ if there exists γ , such that, $\alpha \xrightarrow[G]{n} \gamma$ and $\gamma \xrightarrow[G]{1} \beta$.

We say β is **derivable** from α , $\alpha \xrightarrow[G]{*} \beta$, if $\alpha \xrightarrow[G]{n} \beta$ for some $n \geq 0$. Note $\xrightarrow[G]{1}$ is a relation on $(N \cup \Sigma)^*$ and $\xrightarrow[G]{*}$ is its reflexive transitive closure.

If $S \xrightarrow[G]{*} x$, that is x is derivable from the start symbol, we say x is a **sentential form**. If x consists only of terminal symbols, that is, if $x \in \Sigma^*$, we say x is a **sentence**.

The **language generated by a grammar G** , $L(G)$, is the set of strings $\{x \in \Sigma^* \mid S \xrightarrow[G]{*} x\}$. A subset $S \subseteq \Sigma^*$ is a **Context-Free Language**, CFL, if $S = L(G)$ for some CFG, G .