

1. Exercise 2.1

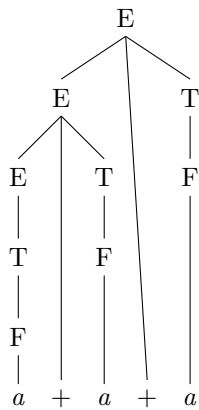
a.  $E \Rightarrow T \Rightarrow F \Rightarrow a$



b.  $E \Rightarrow E + T \Rightarrow T + T \Rightarrow F + T \Rightarrow a + T \Rightarrow a + F \Rightarrow a + a$



c.  $E \Rightarrow E + T \Rightarrow E + T + T \Rightarrow T + T + T \Rightarrow T + T + F \Rightarrow T + F + F \Rightarrow F + F + F \Rightarrow F + F + a \Rightarrow F + a + a \Rightarrow a + a + a$



d.  $E \Rightarrow T \Rightarrow F \Rightarrow (E) \Rightarrow (T) \Rightarrow (F) \Rightarrow ((E)) \Rightarrow ((T)) \Rightarrow ((F)) \Rightarrow ((a))$



7. Put the rules following in Chomsky normal form (assume that  $S$  is the new start variable)

$$S \rightarrow aAA \mid aBC \mid abc$$

$$A \rightarrow AA \mid Aa \mid ab$$

$$B \rightarrow aaBC \mid BC$$

$$C \rightarrow a \mid bc$$

8. Exercise 2.15: Give a counterexample to show that the following construction fails to prove that the class of context-free languages is closed under star. Let  $A$  be a CFL that is generated by CFG  $G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$ . Add the new rule  $S \rightarrow SS$  and call the resulting grammar  $G'$ . This grammar is supposed to generate  $A^*$ .

9. Show the following is context free using a CFG

$$\{xy \mid x, y \in \{0, 1\}^*, |x| = |y|, y \neq x^R\}$$

10. Construct a pushdown automata that recognizes

$$\{w \mid w \text{ is an element of } \{a, b, c, d\}^* \text{ such that the number of a's in } w \text{ plus the number of b's in } w \text{ is equal to the number of c's in } w \text{ plus the number of d's in } w\}$$