2,	a. $S \rightarrow 0S0$ to $S \rightarrow 0S0$
	For 0/00/0. 57 0507 0(151)07 01(050)107 010010
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	5' → € 7 → € Y → €
	$ \begin{array}{ccc} C, & S \to TY \\ T \to \alpha T \\ Y \to \delta Y C \end{array} $
	S → E T → E V → E
	d. 5→ ab 5 5→ € 5→ € 5 → €
4.	a. aab 15, 5
	a 5 € (a) 5 € (b) 5 €
	E E

F.	1
V.	
	6. 57 a5 - a4565 - aab5 - aab
	ST aS65 + aa565 + aa65 + aa6
	1 5705700565 - 551 7006
	(, 57 a5 → aa 565 → aa 56 → aa 6 59 a565 → a56 → aa 56 → a a 6
	39 as 65 7 as 6 7 aas 6 7 a a 0
	EC. For the grammar Syaslasb5/E
	there are three visults for each transition
	in the rule. Two of those, ashs and to
	he to and to
	have the same number of a's and b's,
	while the remaining result, as, has more as than bis. With these three pesuits
	a's than b's. With these three pesuits
Ħ	for the grannar S-9 as (as bs/E, there
	will always he at loss as been as
	a's b's, because there is no result to
	m) b), verause there is no result to
	the rule that can cause there to be more
	g b's than a's.
W	
-	