CENG 280

Formal Languages and Abstract Machines

Homework 5 - Sample Solutions

Question 1 (20 points)

 G_1 represents $0^n 1^n$ or $1^n 0^n$.

 G_1 is ambiguous because $\epsilon \in G_1$ and there are two derivations for ϵ ; $S \to A \to \epsilon$ and $S \to B \to \epsilon$.

Question 2 (30 points)

a) There are two derivations for string 'aa';

$$S \to AB \to A \to aA \to aaA \to aa$$
 and

$$S \to AB \to A \to aA \to aa$$

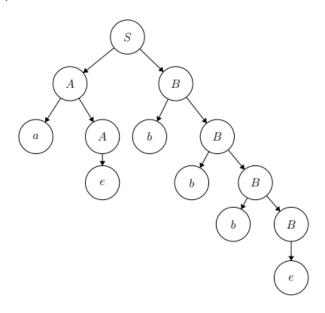
b) $G_2' = \{V, \Sigma, R, S\}$ where $V = \{a, b, S, A, B\}, \Sigma = \{a, b\}$ and R is;

$$S \to AB$$

$$A \to aA|\epsilon$$

$$B \to bB|\epsilon$$

c)
$$S \to AB \to aAB \to aB \to abB \to abbB \to abbB \to abbb$$



Question 3

The solutions below are taken from the textbook's solution manual.

a) (i) $L = \{ca^mb^n : m \neq n\}\{da^mb^2m : m \geq 0\}$ is deterministic context-free because L\$ is accepted by the following deterministic pushdown automaton:

$$egin{array}{lll} K &=& \{p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w\} \ \Sigma &=& \{a,b,c,d,\$\} \ \Gamma &=& \{a,\bot\} \ s &=& p \ F &=& \{x,u,w\} \ \Delta &=& \{((p,c,e),(q,\bot)),((p,d,e),(r,\bot)),\ &((q,a,e),(q,a)),((q,b,a),(s,e)),\ &((q,b,\bot),(t,e)),((q,\$,a),(u,e)),\ &((s,b,a),(s,e)),((s,b,\bot),(t,e)),\ &((t,b,e),(t,e)),((t,\$,e),(x,e),\ &((s,\$,a),(u,e)),\ &((u,e,a),(u,e)),\ &((u,e,a),(u,e)),((r,a,e),(r,aa)),\ &((r,\$,\bot),(w,e)),((r,b,a),(v,e)),\ &((v,b,a),(v,e)),((v,\$,\bot),(w,e))\} \end{array}$$

a) (ii) $L = \{a^m c b^n : m \neq n\} \cup \{a^m d b^{2m} : m \geq 0\}$ is deterministic context-free because L\$ is accepted by the following deterministic pushdown automaton:

$$\begin{array}{lll} K & = & \{p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w\} \\ \Sigma & = & \{a,b,c,d,\$\} \\ \Gamma & = & \{a,\bot\} \\ s & = & p \\ F & = & \{t,v,w\} \\ \Delta & = & \{((p,e,e),(q,\bot)),((q,a,e),(q,aa)),\\ & & ((q,c,e),(r,e)),((q,d,e),(s,e)),\\ & & & ((r,b,aa),(r,e)),((r,\$,aa),(t,e),\\ & & & ((t,e,aa),(t,e)),((r,b,\bot),(u,e)),\\ & & & & ((u,b,e),(u,e)),((u,\$,e),(v,e)),\\ & & & & & ((s,b,a),(s,e)),((s,\$,\bot),(w,e))\} \end{array}$$

