CENG 280

Formal Languages and Abstract Machines

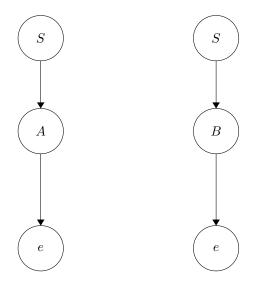
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Homework 5

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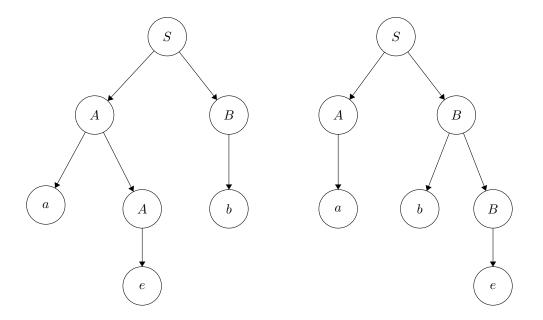
Answer for Q1

- a) G_1 is the context-free language consisting equal number of a's and b's in the form of 1^n0^n or 0^n1^n .
- b) G_1 is ambiguous. We can derive empty string using two different parse trees. $S \to A \to e$ and $S \to B \to e$.

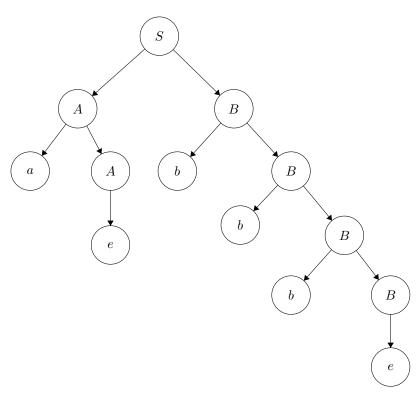


Answer for Q2

a) Since we have two different parse trees for the same string, CFG is ambiguous.



- b) $S \to AB$
- $\stackrel{\cdot}{A} \rightarrow aA|e$
- $B \rightarrow bB|e$
- c) $S \to AB \to aAB \to aB \to abB \to abbB \to abbb \to abbb$

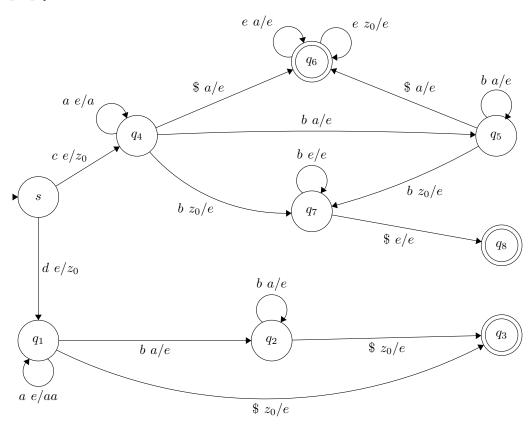


Answer for Q3

a)

i) A language is a deterministic CFL iff L\$ can be accepted by a deterministic PDA. L_1 \$ can be written as follows:

$$\begin{split} M &= (K, \Sigma, \Gamma, \Delta, s, F) \\ K &= \{s, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5, q_6, q_7, q_8\} \\ \Sigma &= \{a, b, \$\} \\ \Gamma &= \{a, z_0\} \\ F &= \{q_3, q_6, q_8\} \end{split}$$



ii) A language is a deterministic CFL iff L\$ can be accepted by a deterministic PDA. L_2 \$ can be written as follows:

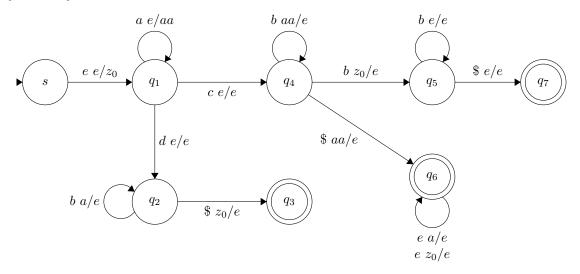
$$M = (K, \Sigma, \Gamma, \Delta, s, F)$$

$$K = \{s, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5, q_6, q_7\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{a, b, \$\}$$

$$\Gamma = \{a, z_0\}$$

$$F = \{q_3, q_6, q_7\}$$



Answer for Q4

- 1. Regular
- 2. Context-free
- 3. The class of the complements of context-free languages
- 4. Deterministic context-free

