

 gramatica independente de context (LG₂) ¹

(CFG)

def $G = (N, T, S, P)$ este independentă de context (CFG)

$\Leftrightarrow P$ are reguli de forme $A \rightarrow \alpha \quad \alpha \in (N \cup T)^*$ context free grammar

ex: $L(G) = \{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$ $S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aabb \Rightarrow a^2b^2$

$S \Rightarrow aSb \mid \lambda$

ex: $L(G) = \{a^k b^k \mid k \geq 1\}$

$S \Rightarrow aSb \mid ab$

ex: $L(G) = \{\alpha \in \{a, b\}^* \mid N_a(\alpha) = N_b(\alpha)\}$

$= \{\lambda, ab, ba, a^2b^2, \underline{abba}, b^2a^2, abab, \dots\}$

$S \Rightarrow aSb \mid bSa \mid SS \mid \lambda$

$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow abSab \Rightarrow abab$
 $S \Rightarrow SS \Rightarrow a^9b^9Sa \Rightarrow abba$

ex: $L(G) = \{\alpha \alpha^R \mid \alpha \in \{a, b\}^*\}$

$S \Rightarrow aSa \mid bSb \mid \lambda$

$S \Rightarrow aSa \Rightarrow abSba \Rightarrow abba$

ex $L(G) = \{a^n b^k c^k d^n \mid k, n \geq 0\}$

$S \Rightarrow aSd \mid S_1$

$S_1 \rightarrow bS_1c \mid \lambda$

$S \Rightarrow aSd \Rightarrow aaSdd \Rightarrow a^2S_1d^2 \Rightarrow a^2bS_1cd^2$
 \downarrow
 a^2bcd^2

T: Limbiile independente de context (C_F) sunt incluse
content free

de $\cup, \cdot, *$

(N, T, S, P)

$G_1 = (N_1, T_1, S_1, P_1), G_2 = (N_2, T_2, S_2, P_2)$ doar $G_1, G_2 \in CFG \Rightarrow \exists G \in CFG$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad L(G) = L(G_1) \cup L(G_2)$$

$$N = N_1 \cup N_2 \cup \{S\}$$

$$T = T_1 \cup T_2$$

S

$$P = P_1 \cup P_2 \cup \{S \rightarrow S_1 / S_2\}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad L(G) = L(G_1) \cdot L(G_2)$$

$$N = N_1 \cup N_2 \cup \{S\}$$

$$T = T_1 \cup T_2$$

S

$$P = P_1 \cup P_2 \cup \{[S \rightarrow S_1, S_2]\}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad L(G) = (L(G_1))^*$$

$$N = N_1 \cup \{S\}$$

$$T = T_1$$

S

$$P = P_1 \cup \{[S \rightarrow S_1, S / \lambda]\}$$

$$\text{ex: } L(G) = \{a^n b^m \mid m \neq n\} =$$

$$\underbrace{\{a^n b^m \mid m > n\}}_{L_1} \cup \underbrace{\{a^n b^m \mid m < n\}}_{L_2}$$

pentru $L_1: S_1 \rightarrow aS_1b / aS_1 / a$

$$S_1 \Rightarrow aS_1b \Rightarrow a^2S_1b^2 \Rightarrow a^2aS_1b^2 \Rightarrow a^4b^2$$

[obs 1) regulile $S_1 \rightarrow aS_1b / \underline{S_1a} / a$ nu sunt corecte

$$S_1 \Rightarrow S_1a \Rightarrow aS_1ba \Rightarrow a^2ba \notin L$$

[obs 2] putem stabili o ordine de aplicare a regulilor:

$$\begin{cases} S_1 \rightarrow aS_1a / A \\ A \rightarrow aA / a \end{cases}$$

prime care se aplică (repetat)
a doua care se aplică (repetat)

$L_2: \boxed{S_2 \rightarrow aS_2b / S_2b / b}$

$$S_2 \Rightarrow aS_2b \Rightarrow a^2S_2b^2 \Rightarrow a^2S_2b^2b^2 \Rightarrow a^2b^4$$

[obs 3] regulile $S_2 \rightarrow aS_2b / bS_2 / b$ nu sunt corecte
 $S_2 \Rightarrow bS_2 \Rightarrow b a S_2 b \Rightarrow bab^2 \notin L$

[obs 4] putem stabili ordinea de aplicare:

$$S_2 \rightarrow aS_2b / B$$

$$B \rightarrow bB / b$$

adunăm

$$S \rightarrow S_1 / S_2$$

ex: $L(G) = \{ \underbrace{a^n b^n}_{L_1} \underbrace{c^{2k} d^{2k}}_{L_2} \mid n \geq 0, k \geq 1 \} =$ 4

$$= \{ \underbrace{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0}_{L_1} \} \cdot \{ \underbrace{c^{2k} d^{2k} \mid k \geq 1}_{L_2} \}$$

$L_1: S_1 \rightarrow aS_1b \mid \lambda$

$L_2: S_2 \rightarrow c^2S_2d^2 / c^2d^2$

adunare $S \rightarrow S_1 \cdot S_2$

ex: $L(G) = \{ \alpha \in \{a, b\}^* \mid N_a(\alpha) \geq N_b(\alpha) \}$

$$S \rightarrow aSb / bSa / SS / \underline{as} / \lambda$$

ex: $L(G) = \{ \alpha \in \{a, b\}^* \mid \underline{N_a(\alpha) > N_b(\alpha)} \}$

$$S_e \rightarrow aS_e b / bS_e a / S_e S_e / \lambda$$

$$\boxed{S \rightarrow S_e S_i S_e / SS}$$

$$S_i \rightarrow aS_i / a$$

- deoarece trebuie să se posteze că $N_a(\alpha) = N_b(\alpha) + 1$

$S_{e\text{gal}} / S_{i\text{egal}}$ (nu neapărat ± 2)

- necesar ca urmatorul de a-uri să fie dispus astfel

$$S \rightarrow SS$$

Semn de pompore pt CFG (Teorema uvwxy)

(5)

L limbaj independent de context \Rightarrow
(CF)

$\exists m_0 > 0$ ai $\forall \alpha \in L, |\alpha| \geq m_0, \exists$ descompunere ai
 $\alpha = uvwxy$

1) $|uvwxy| \leq m_0$

2) $|vwx| \geq 1$

3) $\forall i \in \mathbb{N} uv^iwx^i y \in L$

$$\left(\underline{\text{Ipoteză}} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Concluzie}} \right) = \left(\underline{\text{Concluzie}} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Ipoteză}} \right)$$

Deci:

$\exists m_0 > 0, \exists \alpha \in L, \forall$ descompunere 1) $|uvwxy| \leq m_0$
ALEG! $\alpha = uvwxy$ 2) $|vwx| \geq 1$
 $|\alpha| \geq m_0$ 3) $\exists i_0 \geq 0$ $uv^{i_0}wx^{i_0}y \notin L$
ALEG!



L nu e independent de context

- Atenție
- se ALEGE α și i
(inspirat)
 - NU se alege m_0 (se ia m_0)
 - NU se alege descompunerea - se demonstrează
pentru oricare descompunere

(6)

Exemplul 1 demonstrati ca $L = \{a^{n^2} \mid n \geq 1\}$

nu este independent de context.

$$\text{# m}\quad \text{Aleg } x = a^{n_0^2} \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in L \\ |x| \geq n_0 \end{array} \right.$$

descompunere
 $x = u v w x y$

coraci /
se deduce
→
am aleg

$$\Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} u = a^k \\ v = a^l \\ w = a^m \\ x = a^p \\ y = a^r \end{array} \right. \quad a^k \cdot a^l \cdot a^m \cdot a^p \cdot a^r = a^{k+l+m+p+r} = a^{n_0^2}$$

\Downarrow
 $k + l + m + p + r = n_0^2$

$$1) |uvwx^i| \leq n_0 \Rightarrow l + m + p \leq n_0$$

$$2) |vx| \geq 1 \Rightarrow l + p \geq 1$$

3) Aleg $i_0 \geq 0$ si $uv^{i_0}w^{i_0}x^{i_0}y \notin L$

$$uv^{i_0}w^{i_0}x^{i_0}y = a^{k+l+i_0+m+p+i_0+r} = a^{k+l+m+p+r+(l+p)(i_0-1)}$$

$$= a^{n_0^2 + (l+p)(i_0-1)}$$

pt ca $n_0^2 + (l+p)(i_0-1) \neq k^2$ e necesar sa - l

plaiera intre k^2 si $(k+1)^2$

[ex: $k^2 < s < (k+1)^2 \Rightarrow s \neq l^2 + l \in \mathbb{N}]$

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$$\text{Aleg } \boxed{i_0=2} \Rightarrow P = n_0^2 + l + p$$

$$l + p \geq 1 \Rightarrow n_0^2 + (l + p) > n_0^2$$

$$l + m + p \leq n_0 \Rightarrow n_0^2 + (l + p) \leq n_0^2 + n < \frac{n_0^2 + 2n + 1}{(n_0 + 1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n_0^2 < n_0^2 + l + p < (n_0 + 1)^2 \Rightarrow n_0^2 + l + p \text{ nu e patrat perfect}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists i_0=2 \text{ si } a^{\frac{n_0^2 + (l + p)(i_0 - 1)}{n_0}} \notin L \quad \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \underline{uv^{i_0}w^{i_0}y} \notin L$$

$\Rightarrow L$ nu e independent de context

Exemplul 2 demonstrati că $L = \{a^k b^l c^m \mid k > l > m \geq 10\}$

nu este independent de context

* n_0 , Aleg $\alpha = a^{p+2} b^{p+1} c^p$ cu $p \geq \max(n_0, 10) \Rightarrow \alpha \in L$
 $|\alpha| \geq n_0$

* descompunere | am 1. $|uvwxy| \leq n_0$
 $\alpha = uvwx^ky$ | 2. $|vxy| \geq 1$ deci am ocazile

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \underline{vwx} = a^k \quad k \neq 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad vwx = a^k b^2 \quad k, 2 \neq 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad vwx = b^2 \quad 2 \neq 0$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad vwx = b^2 c^k \quad 2, k \neq 0$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad vwx = c^k \quad k \neq 0$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad vwx = a^k b^{p+1} c^2 \quad k, 2 \neq 0 \quad \text{nu e posibil pt ca } |vwx| \leq n_0 \leq p$$

Aleg i_0 pentru fiecare din cazurile ①-⑤ ⑧

① Aleg $i_0 = 0 \Rightarrow un^{i_0}w^{k-i_0}y = a^{p+2-k}b^{p+1}c^p$
 $k \geq 1 \Rightarrow p+2+k \neq p+1 \Rightarrow un^{i_0}w^{k-i_0}y \notin L$

② Aleg $i_0 = 0 \Rightarrow un^{i_0}w^{k-i_0}y = a^{p+2-k}b^{p+1-2}c^p$
 $2 \geq 1 \Rightarrow p+1-2 \neq p \Rightarrow un^{i_0}w^{k-i_0}y \notin L$

③ Analog 2

④ Aleg $i_0 = 2 \Rightarrow un^{i_0}w^{k-i_0}y = a^{p+2}b^{p+1+2}c^{p+k}$
 $2 \geq 1 \rightarrow p+2 \neq p+1+2 \Rightarrow un^{i_0}w^{k-i_0}y \notin L$

⑤ Aleg $i_0 = 2 \Rightarrow un^{i_0}w^{k-i_0}y = a^{p+2}b^{p+1}c^{p+k}$
 $k \geq 1 \Rightarrow p+1 \neq p+2 \Rightarrow un^{i_0}w^{k-i_0}y \notin L$

Din ①-⑤ $\Rightarrow \exists i_0$ si $un^{i_0}w^{k-i_0}y \notin L$



L nu este independent de context

Teorema: Demonstrează $L = \{a^k b^p \mid k \geq 5, p \text{ prim}\}$
nu este independent de context