Part 1

(1)
$$S \rightarrow NP VP$$

(3)
$$NP -> det n -$$

$$(3a) NP \Rightarrow D NP$$

$$(3b) D \Rightarrow det$$

- (4) NP -> n
- (5) NP -> NP PP

(6a)
$$VP \Rightarrow A VP$$

(6b)
$$A \Rightarrow aux$$

(7)
$$VP -> v NP -$$

$$(7a) \text{ VP} \Rightarrow \text{V NP}$$

$$(7b) V \Rightarrow v$$

(8a)
$$PP \Rightarrow P NP$$

$$(8b) P \Rightarrow p$$

Modification of the original grammar:

• Italicized rules are omitted, and the bolded ones are the new grammar in CNF.

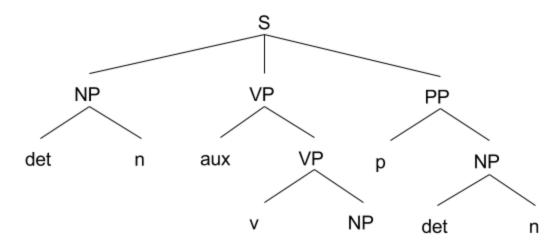
Part 2

| | | | т | T | | · | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| 8 | $S \Rightarrow NP VP (0,2) (2,6)$ | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | VP $VP \Rightarrow VP PP$ $(2,3) (5,3)$ | | | | | |
| 5 | $S \Rightarrow NP VP (0,2) (2,3)$ | | | $VP VP \Rightarrow VP PP (3,2) (5,3)$ | | | | |
| 4 | | $S \Rightarrow NP VP $ $(1,1) (2,3)$ | | | $ \begin{array}{c} NP \\ NP \Rightarrow NP PP \\ (4,1) (5,3) \end{array} $ | | | |
| 3 | | | VP $VP \Rightarrow A VP$ $(2,1) (3,2)$ | | | PP $PP \Rightarrow P \text{ NP}$ $(5,1) (6,2)$ | | |
| 2 | $ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{NP} \\ \mathbf{NP} \Rightarrow \mathbf{D} \ \mathbf{NP} \\ (0,1) \ (1,1) \end{array} $ | | | $VP VP \Rightarrow V NP (3,1) (4,1)$ | | | $ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{NP} \\ \mathbf{NP} \Rightarrow \mathbf{D} \ \mathbf{NP} \\ (6,1) \ (7,1) \end{array} $ | |
| 1 | $ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{D} \\ \mathbf{D} \Rightarrow \det \\ (0,0) \end{array} $ | $ NP NP \Rightarrow n (1,0) $ | $A \rightarrow aux $ $(2,0)$ | $V \\ V \Rightarrow V \\ (3,0)$ | $ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{NP} \\ \mathbf{NP} \Rightarrow \mathbf{n} \\ (4,0) \end{array} $ | $P \\ P \Rightarrow p \\ (5,0)$ | $ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{D} \\ \mathbf{D} \Rightarrow \det \\ (6,0) \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{NP} \\ \mathbf{NP} \Rightarrow \mathbf{n} \\ (7,0) \end{array} $ |
| 0 | det | n | aux | v | n | p | det | n |
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

Part 3

There's only one possible parse tree constructed by this algorithm. This is indicated by the fact that the S in (0,8) is constructed only from one rule joining (0,2) and (2,6).

Part 4



Part 5

 $det \Rightarrow the$

 $\det \Rightarrow a$

 $n \Rightarrow boy$

 $n \Rightarrow girl$

 $n \Rightarrow store$

 $aux \Rightarrow is$

 $aux \Rightarrow was$

 $v \Rightarrow going$

 $v \Rightarrow running$

 $p \Rightarrow to$

- 1. The boy is going to the store.
- 2. The girl was going to a store.
- 3. A store is running to the girl.