Class Activity - 1/20/23

6. Using the grammar in Example 3.2, show a parse tree and a leftmost derivation for each of the following statements:

A.
$$A = A * (B + (C * A))$$

B.
$$B = C * (A * C + B)$$

$$\Rightarrow B = C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow B = C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow B = C * (A * C + B)$$

$$\Rightarrow B = C * (A * C + B)$$

$$\Rightarrow B = C * (A * C + B)$$

$$\Rightarrow B = C * (A * C + B)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + B)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + B)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow C * (A * C + \langle x \rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \langle x \rangle$$

3. Rewrite the BNF of Example 3.4 to give + precedence over * and force + to be right associative.

Class Activity/Homework - 1/23/23

11. Consider the following grammar:

- $\langle S \rangle \rightarrow \langle A \rangle a \langle B \rangle b$
- $\langle A \rangle \rightarrow \langle A \rangle b \mid b$
- $\langle B \rangle \rightarrow a \langle B \rangle \mid a$

Which of the following sentences are in the language generated by this grammar?

A. baab in the language

<a>ab

bab

bab

baab

B. bbbab not in the language. End up with bbbab.

C. bbaaaaa not in the language. Has to end in b.

D. bbaab in the language

<a>ab

<a>bab

bbab

bbaab

12. Consider the following grammar:

- $\langle S \rangle \rightarrow a \langle S \rangle c \langle B \rangle | \langle A \rangle | b$
- $\langle A \rangle \rightarrow c \langle A \rangle | c$
- $\langle B \rangle \rightarrow d \mid \langle A \rangle$

Which of the following sentences are in the language generated by this grammar?

A. abcd

a < s > c < b > | < a > | b

abc

abcd Works

B. acccbd

a < s > c < b > | < a > | b

a<a>c

a<a>cc

accc Does not work. Can't get "b" from

C. accebec

a < s > c < b > | < a > | b

a < a > c < b >

a<a>cc

accc
b> Does not work. Won't be able to add in a "b" before cc at the end.

D. acd

a < s > c < b > | < a > | b

a<s>c Does not work. Can't have "a" in front without having 4 letters

E. accc

a < s > c < b > | < a > | b

a < a > c < b >

acc

acc<a>

accc Works

13. Write a grammar for the language consisting of strings that have n copies of the letter a followed by the same number of copies of the letter b, where n > 0. For example, the strings ab, aaaabbbb, and aaaaaaaabbbbbbbb are in the language but a, abb, ba, and aaabb are not.

$$S => a < S > b \mid a b$$

14. Draw parse trees for the sentences aabb and aaaabbbb, as derived from the grammar of Problem 13.



16. Convert the BNF of Example 3.3 to EBNF. Original from 3.3:

Class Activity - 1/25/23

23. Compute the weakest precondition for each of the following assignment statements and postconditions:

A.
$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{2} * (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{1}) - \mathbf{1} \{\mathbf{a} > \mathbf{0}\}$$

 $\{a > 0\} = 2 * (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{1}) - \mathbf{1}$
 $0 < 2 * (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{1}) - \mathbf{1}$
 $2\mathbf{b} - 3 > 0$
 $2\mathbf{b} > 3$
 $\mathbf{b} > 3/2$
B. $\mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{10}) / \mathbf{3} \{\mathbf{b} > \mathbf{6}\}$
 $(\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{10}) / \mathbf{3} > \mathbf{6}$
 $\mathbf{c} + \mathbf{10} > \mathbf{18}$
 $\mathbf{c} > \mathbf{8}$
C. $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{2} * \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{1} \{\mathbf{a} > \mathbf{1}\}$
 $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{2} * \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{1} > \mathbf{1}$
 $\mathbf{2} * \mathbf{b} > \mathbf{2} - \mathbf{a}$
 $\mathbf{b} > \mathbf{1} - \mathbf{a} / \mathbf{2}$
D. $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{2} * \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{1} \{\mathbf{x} > \mathbf{11}\}$
 $\mathbf{2} * \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x} > \mathbf{12}$

7. Using the grammar in Example 3.4, show a parse tree and a leftmost derivation for each of the following statements:

A.
$$A = (A + B) * C$$

$$B. A = B + C + A$$

$$\Rightarrow A = B + C + \langle factor \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow A = B + C + \langle id \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow A = B + C + A$$

$$\Rightarrow A = B + C +$$

C.
$$A = A * (B + C)$$

B +

C

D. A = B * (C * (A + B))

* (

В

=> A =

C

* (A + B

))