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Subject: 自動機與形式語言

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1. $S \rightarrow 00S \mid 0A \mid 1A, A \rightarrow 11A \mid \epsilon$

Step 1: Make a new starting variable

$S_0 \rightarrow S, S \rightarrow 00S \mid 0A \mid 1A, A \rightarrow 11A \mid \epsilon$

Step 2: Remove ($\text{var} \rightarrow \epsilon$)

$S_0 \rightarrow S, S \rightarrow 00S \mid 0A \mid 1A, A \rightarrow 11A \mid 11$

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Step 3: Remove ($\text{var} \rightarrow \text{var}$)

$S_0 \rightarrow 00S \mid 0A \mid 1A, S \rightarrow 00S \mid 0A \mid 1A, A \rightarrow 11A \mid 11$

Step 4: Add variable for alphabets, $X=0, Y=1$

$S_0 \rightarrow XXS \mid XA \mid YA, S \rightarrow XXS \mid XA \mid YA, A \rightarrow YYA \mid YY, X \rightarrow 0, Y \rightarrow 1$

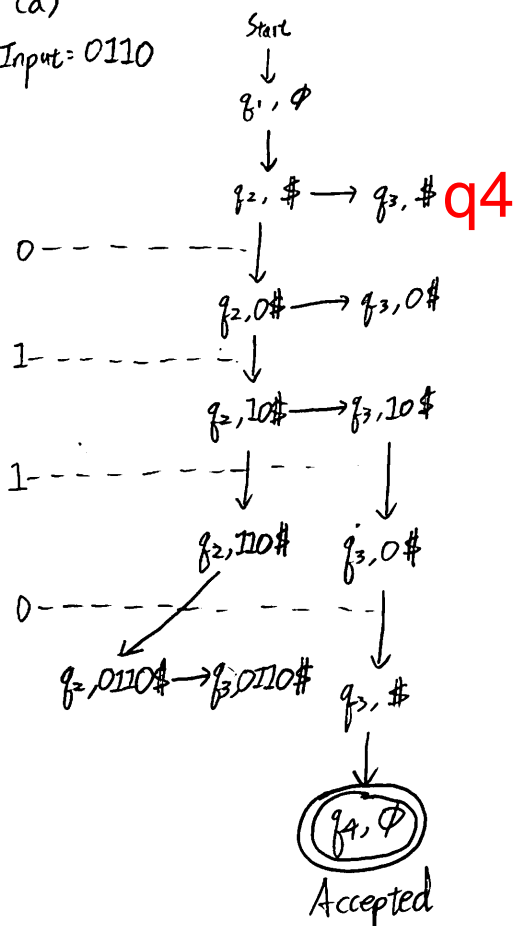
Step 5: Remove ($\text{var} \rightarrow (>2 \text{ var})$), $I=XX, J=YY$

$S_0 \rightarrow IS \mid XA \mid YA, S \rightarrow IS \mid XA \mid YA, A \rightarrow JA \mid YY, I \rightarrow XX, J \rightarrow YY, X \rightarrow 0, Y \rightarrow 1$

2. $L = \{ww^R \mid w \in \{0,1\}^*\}$

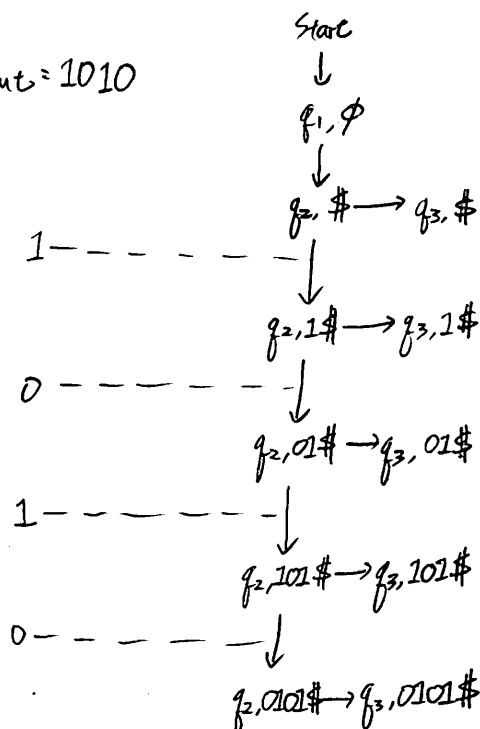
(a)

Input = 0110



(a)

Input = 1010



4

2. (b) Give CFG and 3 rules for L. Explain why it has the smallest number of rules.

Starting variable = S, $S \rightarrow 0S0 \mid 1S1 \mid \epsilon$

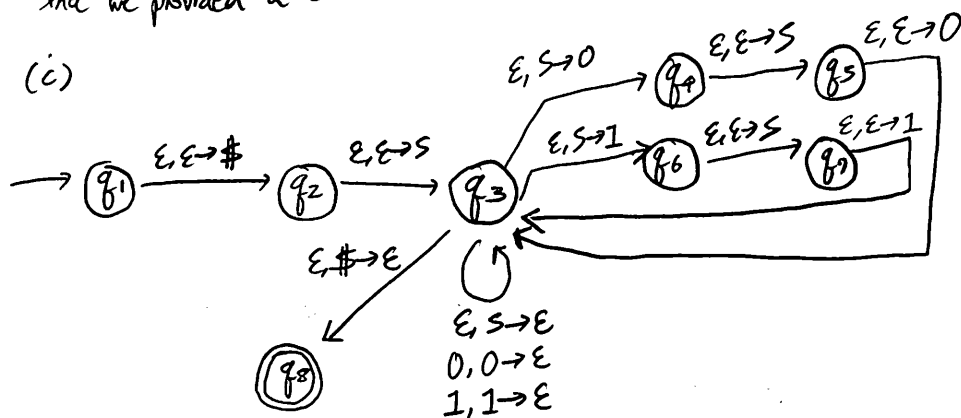
To prove it to have the smallest number of rules, we explain that it is not enough to generate the language with 2 rules.

First we need $S \rightarrow \epsilon$ to terminate the string. This gives us 1 rule left.

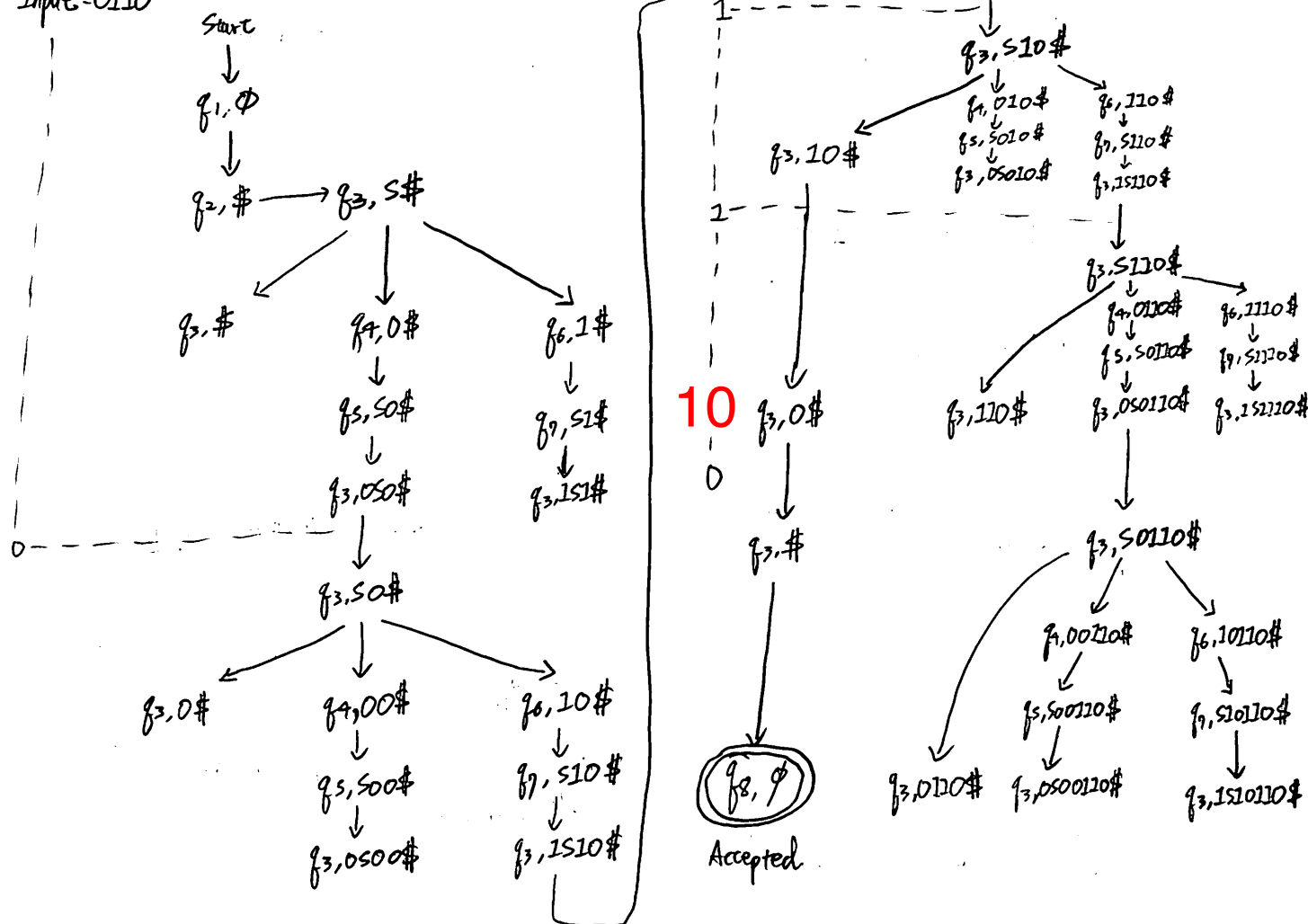
We have two strings of w^R , 00 and 11, that belongs to L, but they have totally different alphabets.

So we can not include both of them in a single rule. So 2 rules is impossible to generate L.

Since we provided a 3 rule CFG, hence it is the smallest number of rules.



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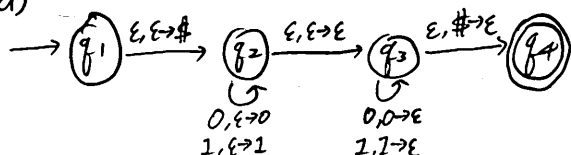
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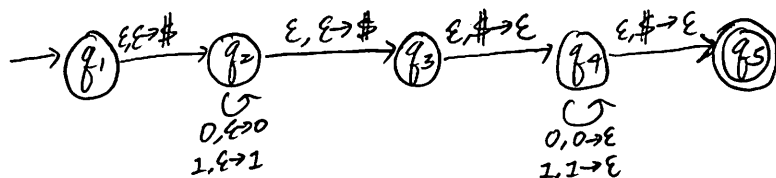
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2. (d)



The original PDA does not satisfy (iii) because there is $\epsilon, \epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon$ between q_2 and q_3 . We need to modify it.



Now we construct CFG from this PDA. The CFG has 25 variables, $V = \{A_{ij} \mid 1 \leq i, j \leq 5\}$

$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$, Start variable $S = A_{15}$. The rules R are:

$A_{ik} \rightarrow A_{ij} A_{jk} \quad (1 \leq i, j, k \leq 5, \text{ total of } 125 \text{ rules})$

$A_{ii} \rightarrow \epsilon \quad (1 \leq i \leq 5, \text{ total of } 5 \text{ rules})$

$A_{15} \rightarrow A_{24}$

$A_{24} \rightarrow 0A_{24}0$

$A_{24} \rightarrow 1A_{24}1$

$A_{24} \rightarrow A_{33}$

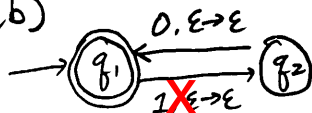
3. $M = (01)^*$

(a) Starting variable: S . $S \rightarrow 01S \mid \epsilon$.

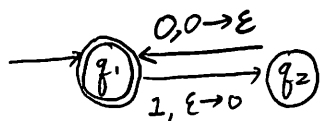
First we explain why it is the smallest number of rules for M , because we cannot build M with only one rule. If we have $S \rightarrow 01S$, then we cannot accept an empty string, or if $S \rightarrow \epsilon$, we cannot accept non-empty ones. Hence two rules shall be the minimum.

Also the rules are in minimum length. For $S \rightarrow \epsilon$, it is clear that we cannot make it shorter. For $S \rightarrow 01S$, we cannot further reduce it because each time we recursively go into shorter. For $S \rightarrow 01S$, the length of the string increases, so all strings generated are therefore unique. And we cannot replace one of the alphabet with another. So this rule is also minimum.

3. (b)



No it does not satisfy because each transition needs to either push or pop a symbol.
So we modify it, with $T = \{0\}$.



Now we construct CFG from this PDA. The CFG has 4 variables, $V = \{A_{ij} \mid 1 \leq i, j \leq 2\}$.

$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$, Start variable $S = A_{12}$, The rules R are:

$A_{ik} \rightarrow A_{ij}A_{jk} \quad (1 \leq i, j, k \leq 2, \text{ total of 8 rules})$

$A_{ii} \rightarrow \epsilon \quad (1 \leq i \leq 2, \text{ total of 2 rules})$

~~$A_{12} \rightarrow 1A_{12}0$~~

~~$A_{12} \rightarrow \epsilon$~~

(c) First we know that both (a) and (b) generates M .

We have the rules in (b)...

① $A_{ik} \rightarrow A_{ij}A_{jk} \quad (1 \leq i, j, k \leq 2, 8 \text{ rules})$

② $A_{ii} \rightarrow \epsilon \quad (1 \leq i \leq 2, 2 \text{ rules})$

③ $A_{12} \rightarrow 1A_{12}0$

~~$A_{12} \rightarrow \epsilon$~~

Let's first extract ② and ③, and show that ① is redundant.

Because only A_{12}, A_{22}, A_{22} appears on the left-hand side of ② and ③, we only need to show that for these A_{ij} , $A_{ij} \rightarrow A_{ij}A_{ij}$ is redundant.

First we consider $A_{ii} \rightarrow A_{ij}A_{ji}$, $1 \leq i, j \leq 2$.

For $j=1$, we have $A_{ii} \rightarrow A_{i1}A_{1i}$, and because A_{12} is the only A_{i1} that appears in ② and ③,

$A_{ii} \rightarrow A_{i1}x \cdots A_{y1}A_{1i}$

\rightarrow a string.

implies that $y=1$. Then eventually $x=1$, but $A_{i1}, i \neq 1$ does not generate any string by

② and ③. Therefore the only possibility is $i=1$ and

$A_{11} \rightarrow A_{12}A_{12} \cdots A_{12}$.

For $j=2$, $A_{22} \rightarrow A_{22}A_{22} \cdots A_{22}$ because $A_{22} \rightarrow \epsilon$ is the only rule we have in ② and ③.

For A_{12} , we have

$A_{12} \rightarrow A_{11}A_{12}$

④ $\rightarrow A_{12}A_{12}$
 $\rightarrow A_{12}A_{12} \cdots A_{12}$

$A_{12} \rightarrow A_{11}A_{12}$

or ⑤ $\rightarrow A_{12}A_{22}$
 $\rightarrow A_{12}A_{22} \cdots A_{22}$.

We derived this because A_{11} and A_{22} are those of A_{11} and A_{22} that appears in ② and ③.
For ④, x must be 1 or 2, for ⑤, x must be 2, because that is the only A_{22} in ② and ③. In the end, right-hand side of ④ and ⑤ is strings of A_{12} and A_{22} , or A_{12} and A_{22} . From ② and ③, they are redundant.

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3.(c) Now we have the 8 rules of $A_{ik} \rightarrow A_{ij}A_{jk}$ removed. We now have

$A_{11} \rightarrow \epsilon, A_{22} \rightarrow \epsilon, A_{12} \rightarrow 0A_{12}1, A_{12} \rightarrow \epsilon.$

We have starting variable A_{12} , and we find that A_{12}, A_{12} is not inside the right-hand side of variables on left-hand with A_{12} . So A_{11} and A_{22} are also redundant because they cannot be reached by A_{12} .

Now we have $A_{12} \rightarrow 0A_{12}1, A_{12} \rightarrow \epsilon.$

We have successfully simplified (b) into (a).

4. $\{w\$ | w \in \{0,1\}^*, \#_0(w) = \#_1(w)\}$

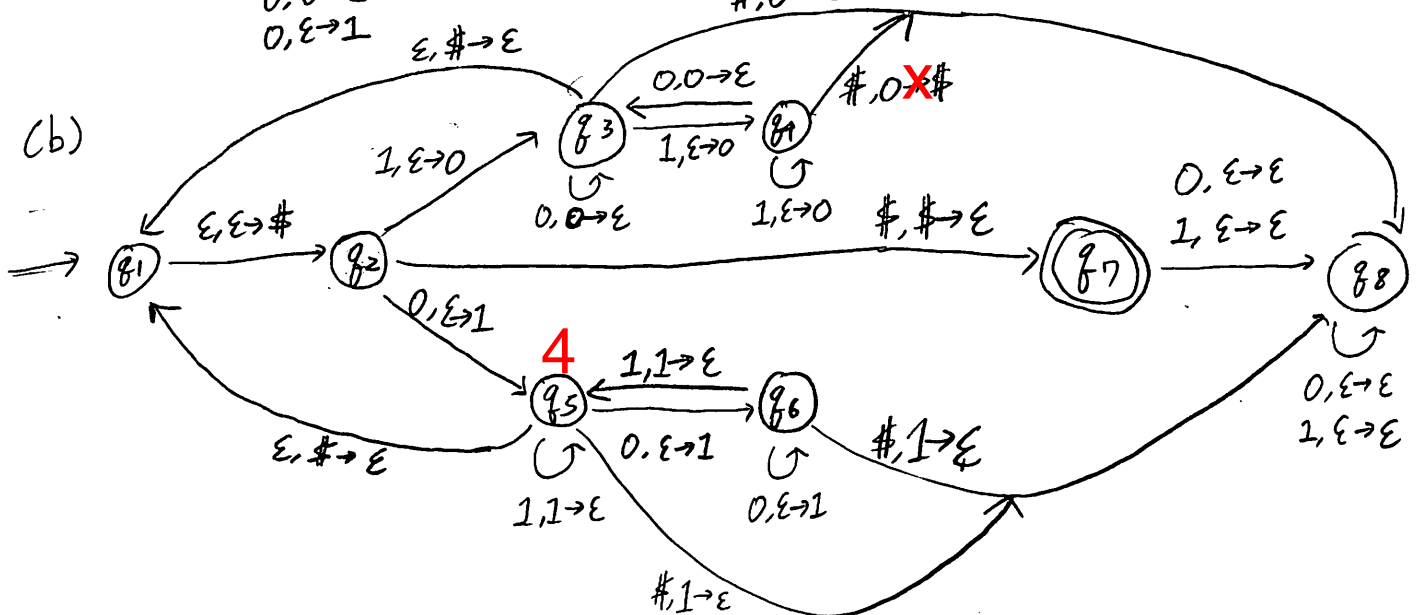
(a) $\Sigma = \{0,1,\#\}$

It is not a DPDA because in this PDA.

For $q = q_3, a \in \Sigma, x \in \Gamma,$

$\delta(q, a, x), \delta(q, a, \epsilon), \delta(q, \epsilon, x), \delta(q, \epsilon, \epsilon)$

are all \emptyset , which violates the formal definition of DPDA. $\#, 0 \rightarrow \epsilon$



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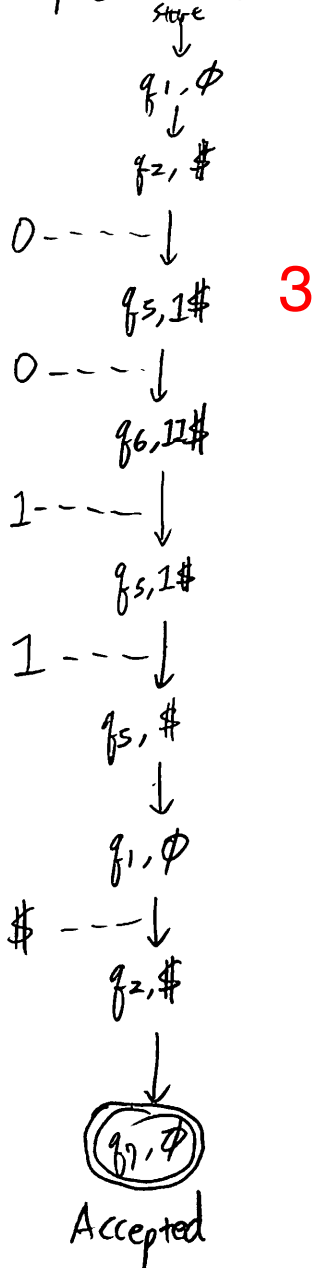
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(b)

Input = 0011\$



3

Input = 1\$

