

# Grammars

# Grammars

Grammars express languages

Example: the English language

$\langle \text{sentence} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{noun\_phrase} \rangle \langle \text{predicate} \rangle$

↓  
inset Derive

$\langle \text{noun\_phrase} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{article} \rangle \langle \text{noun} \rangle$

$\langle \text{predicate} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{verb} \rangle$

(Non terminal) Variable

variable  
 $\langle \text{article} \rangle \rightarrow \underline{a}$  terminal symbol / ມີນ ສັບສົນຕາກໍາໄວ ດິເຮັດ ມີລະຫວ່າງ / ຕັ້ງສົດຕ່າງໆ

*⟨article⟩ → the*

$\langle noun \rangle \rightarrow cat$

$\langle noun \rangle \rightarrow dog$

*verb* → runs

*verb* → walks

## A derivation of "the dog walks":

$\langle \text{sentence} \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{noun\_phrase} \rangle \langle \text{predicate} \rangle$   
 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{noun\_phrase} \rangle \langle \text{verb} \rangle$   
 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{article} \rangle \langle \text{noun} \rangle \langle \text{verb} \rangle$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{the} \langle \text{noun} \rangle \langle \text{verb} \rangle$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{the dog} \langle \text{verb} \rangle$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{the dog walks}$

## A derivation of "a cat runs":

$\langle \text{sentence} \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \text{noun\_phrase} \rangle \langle \text{predicate} \rangle$   
 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{noun\_phrase} \rangle \langle \text{verb} \rangle$   
 $\Rightarrow \langle \text{article} \rangle \langle \text{noun} \rangle \langle \text{verb} \rangle$   
 $\Rightarrow a \langle \text{noun} \rangle \langle \text{verb} \rangle$   
 $\Rightarrow a \text{ } cat \langle \text{verb} \rangle$   
 $\Rightarrow a \text{ } cat \text{ } runs$

## Language of the grammar:

$L = \{$  "a cat runs",  
"a cat walks",  
"the cat runs",  
"the cat walks",  
"a dog runs",  
"a dog walks",  
"the dog runs",  
"the dog walks"  $\}$

↓  
it's nouns  
↓  
it's sentence  
it's string

one.  
production

# Notation

Gamma พิมพ์กัน

Production Rules (Gamma)

รูปแบบ



$\langle \text{noun} \rangle \rightarrow \text{cat}$

$\langle \text{noun} \rangle \rightarrow \text{dog}$

Variable

Terminal

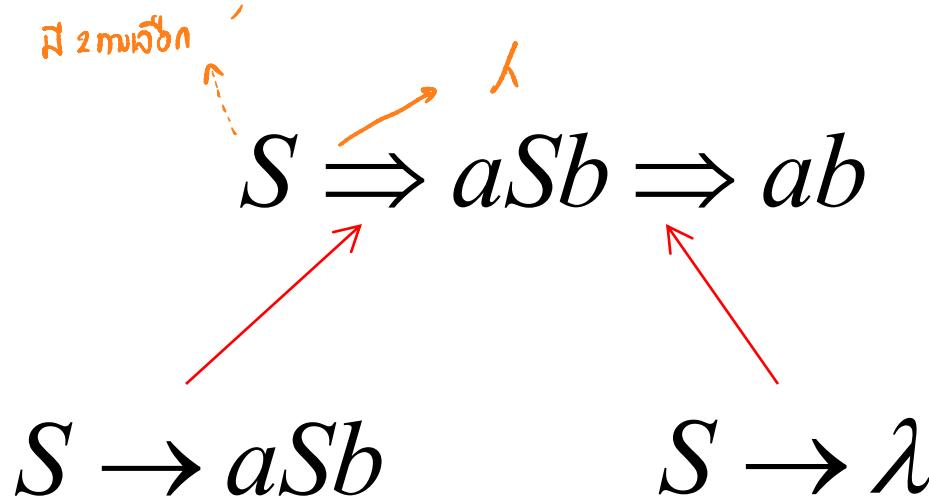


# Example

Grammar:  $S \rightarrow aSb$

$$S \rightarrow \lambda$$

Derivation of sentence  $ab$ :



Grammar:  $S \rightarrow aSb$

$S \rightarrow \lambda$

Derivation of sentence  $aabb$  :

$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aaSbb \Rightarrow aabb$



$S \rightarrow aSb$

$S \rightarrow \lambda$

## Other derivations:

$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aaSbb \Rightarrow aaaSbbb \Rightarrow aaabbb$

$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aaSbb \Rightarrow aaaSbbb$

$\Rightarrow aaaaSbbbb \Rightarrow aaaabbbb$

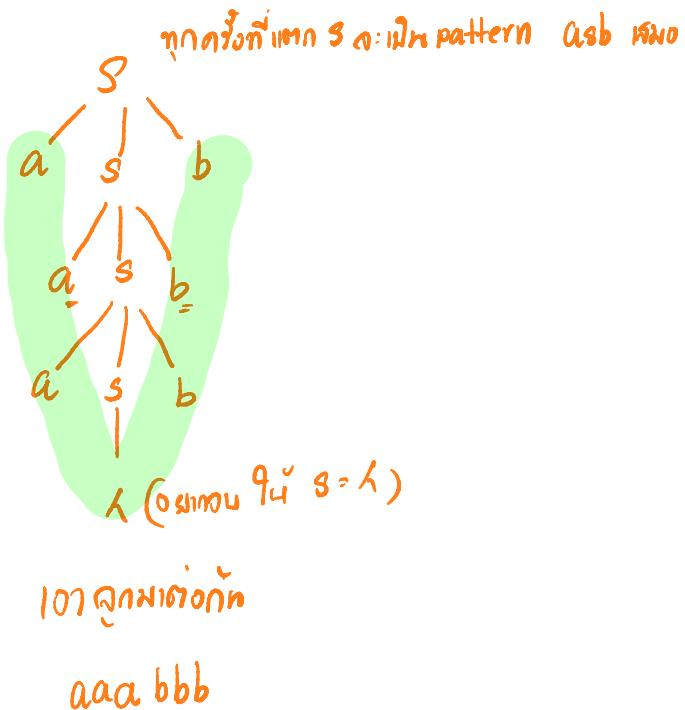
# Language of the grammar

ກ່າວສ detect ຈຳຕັບຍຸ

$$S \rightarrow aSb$$

$$S \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$



# More Notation

સંક્રામક

$$G = (V, T, S, P)$$

$V$ : Set of variables

$T$ : Set of terminal symbols

$S$ : Start variable

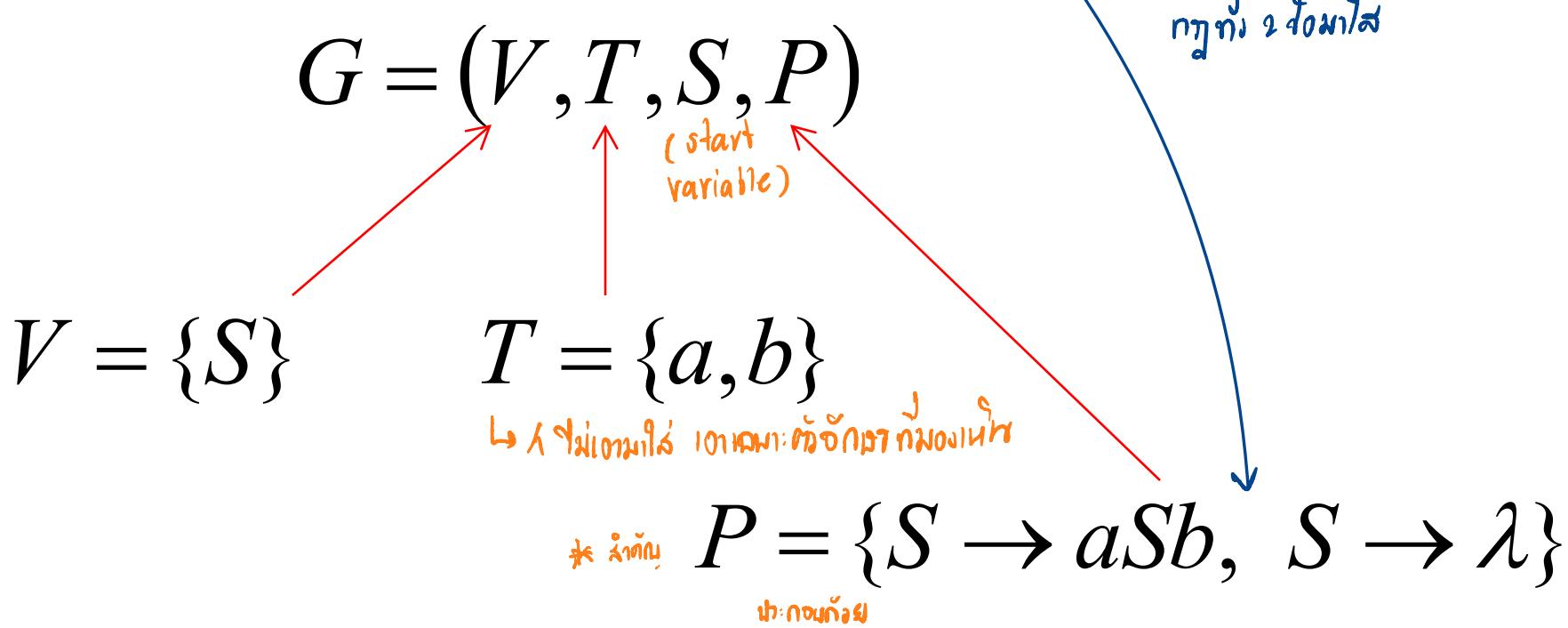
$P$ : Set of Production rules

# Example

Grammar  $G$  :

$$S \rightarrow aSb \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Variable} \\ \text{Grammar Rules} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$S \rightarrow \lambda$$

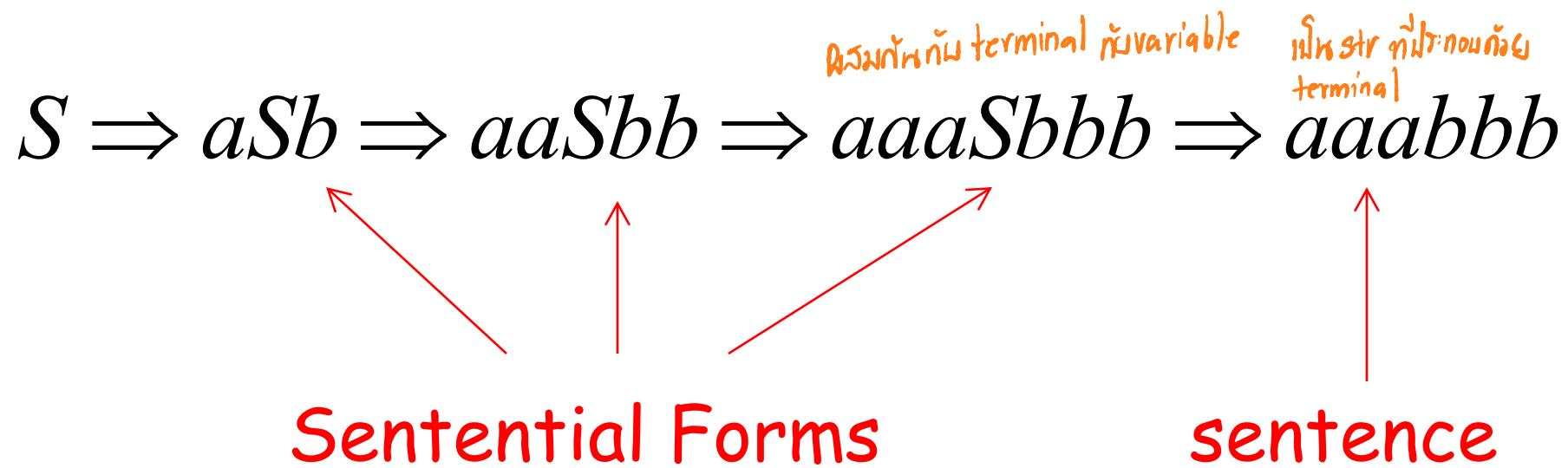


# More Notation

Sentential Form:

A sentence that contains  
variables and terminals

Example:



We write:

\*  $S \Rightarrow aaabb$

Derivation នៃការ នាំចំណាំ  
ក្នុងគម្រោង

Instead of:

$S \Rightarrow aSb \Rightarrow aaSbb \Rightarrow aaaSbbb \Rightarrow aaabb$

នៅរដ្ឋបែង

In general we write:  $w_1 \xrightarrow{*} w_n$

If:  $w_1 \Rightarrow w_2 \Rightarrow w_3 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow w_n$

ถ้า  $g_0$ , ทำ Derivation \* เล็ก ก็จะมาเป็นตัวเดิม

↑ \*

By default:

$$w \Rightarrow w$$

# Example

## Grammar

$$S \rightarrow aSb$$

$$S \rightarrow \lambda$$

## Derivations

\*

(1)

$$S \Rightarrow \lambda$$

\*

(2)

$$S \Rightarrow ab$$

\*

(3)

$$S \Rightarrow aabb$$

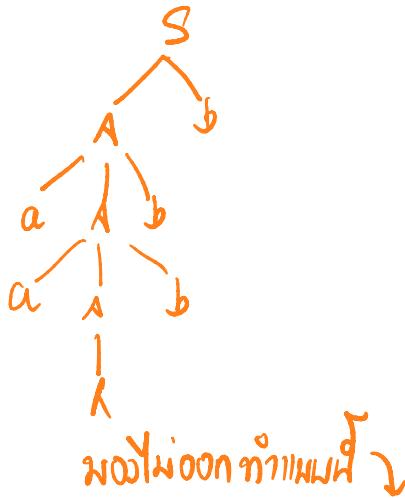
\*

(4)

$$S \Rightarrow aaabbb$$

# Another Grammar Example

Grammar  $G$ :  $S \rightarrow Ab$



$$S \rightarrow Ab$$
$$A \rightarrow aAb$$
$$A \rightarrow \lambda$$

ໃນ  $L$  ມີ  $\Gamma$  ກຳນົດ

ມີລາຍງານ  $\Gamma \vdash a^n b^n b : n \geq 0$

Derivations:

$$S \rightarrow Ab \rightarrow b$$

$$S \rightarrow Ab \rightarrow aAb \rightarrow abb$$

$$S \rightarrow Ab \rightarrow aAb \rightarrow aaAb \rightarrow aabb$$

# More Derivations

$S \Rightarrow Ab \Rightarrow aAbb \Rightarrow aaAbbb \Rightarrow aaaAbbbb$   
 $\Rightarrow aaaaAbbbbb \Rightarrow aaaabbbbb$

$* \quad S \Rightarrow aaaaabbbbb$

$* \quad S \Rightarrow aaaaaabbbbbbb$

$* \quad S \Rightarrow a^n b^n b$

# Language of a Grammar

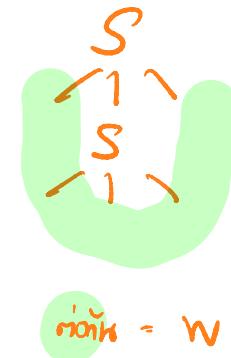
For a grammar  $G$   
with start variable  $S$  :  $\vdash_0 \Gamma$  Gamma  $G$

$$L(G) = \{w : S \xrightarrow{*} w\}$$



String of terminals

String of terminals



# Example

For grammar  $G : S \rightarrow Ab$

$$A \rightarrow aAb$$

$$A \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$L(G) = \{ \underbrace{a^n b^n}_w b : n \geq 0 \}$$

in Derivation without  $*$

Since:  $S \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{a^n b^n}} b = w$

# A Convenient Notation

$$A \rightarrow aAb$$

សែរចុច ឲ្យបង្ហី


$$A \rightarrow aAb \mid \underline{\lambda}$$
$$A \rightarrow \lambda$$
$$\begin{aligned} \langle \text{article} \rangle &\rightarrow a \\ \langle \text{article} \rangle &\rightarrow \text{the} \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \text{article} \rangle \rightarrow a \mid \text{the}$$

# Linear Grammars

# Linear Grammars

Grammars with

at most one variable

at the right side

of a production

↑ dn. left  
right

linear gamma

Examples:

$$S \rightarrow aSb$$

$$S \rightarrow Ab$$

$$S \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$A \rightarrow aAb$$

$$A \rightarrow \lambda$$

# A Non-Linear Grammar

Grammar  $G$ :

$$S \rightarrow \underline{SS}$$

มี 2 ตัว  
จึงเรียกว่า ก็ต้า เดียว ก็ต้า  
 nonlinear

$$S \rightarrow \lambda$$

จำนวน  $a$  = จำนวน  $b$   
 $n_a(w) = n_b(w)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow aSb \\ S \rightarrow bSa \end{array} \right.$$

ถ้าตัว  $a$  มากกว่า  $b$   
หรือตัว  $b$  มากกว่า  $a$   
ก็ต้า 1 ตัว

$$L(G) = \{w: n_a(w) = n_b(w)\}$$



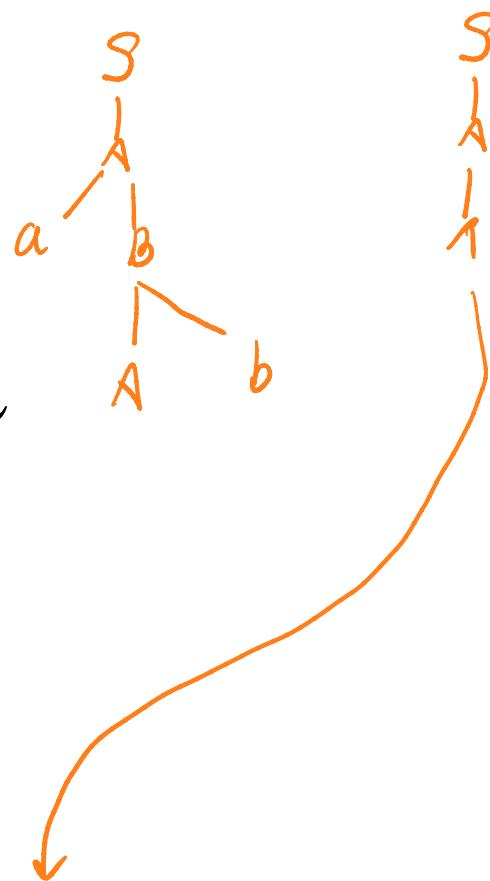
Number of  $a$  in string  $w$

# Another Linear Grammar

Grammar  $G$  :  $S \rightarrow A$

$A \rightarrow aB \mid \lambda$

$B \rightarrow Ab$



$$L(G) = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

# Right-Linear Grammars

ຂາអិវេជ្ជា

All productions have form:

$$A \rightarrow x \underline{B}$$

or

$$A \rightarrow x$$

Example:  $S \rightarrow ab \underline{S}$

$$S \rightarrow a$$

string of  
terminals



# Left-Linear Grammars

All productions have form:  $A \rightarrow Bx$

ចិត្តស្ថែក

or

$$A \rightarrow x$$

Example:  $S \rightarrow \underline{A}ab$  string of terminals  
 $A \rightarrow \underline{A}ab \mid B$  = ទូទាសមិនការ៉េង  $B$  នឹង left  
 $B \rightarrow a$

# Regular Grammars

# Regular Grammars

ມີຄື່ອງ Regular Languages

A regular grammar is any ດົ່ວ  
right-linear or left-linear grammar



Examples:

$G_1$

$$S \rightarrow abS$$

$$S \rightarrow a$$

$G_2$

$$S \rightarrow Aab$$

$$A \rightarrow Aab \mid B$$

$$B \rightarrow a$$

# Observation

Regular grammars <sup>ສົດຍະນຸມ</sup> generate regular languages

Examples:

$G_1$

$S \rightarrow abS$

$S \rightarrow a$

$L(G_1) = (ab)^* a$

$G_2$

$S \rightarrow Aab$

$A \rightarrow Aab \mid B$

$B \rightarrow a$

ພາಠົກກອນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ  
ນິ້ນດູ ສົດຍະນຸມ

Regular Expression

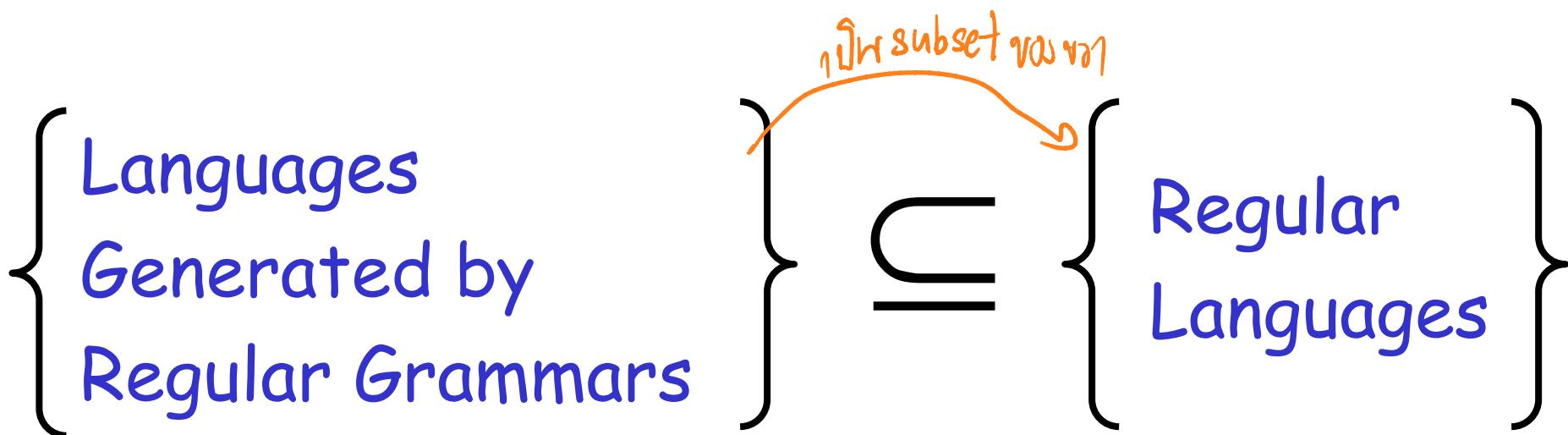
$L(G_2) = aab(ab)^*$

Regular Grammars  
Generate  
Regular Languages

# Theorem

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Languages} \\ \text{Generated by} \\ \text{Regular Grammars} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Regular} \\ \text{Languages} \end{array} \right\}$$

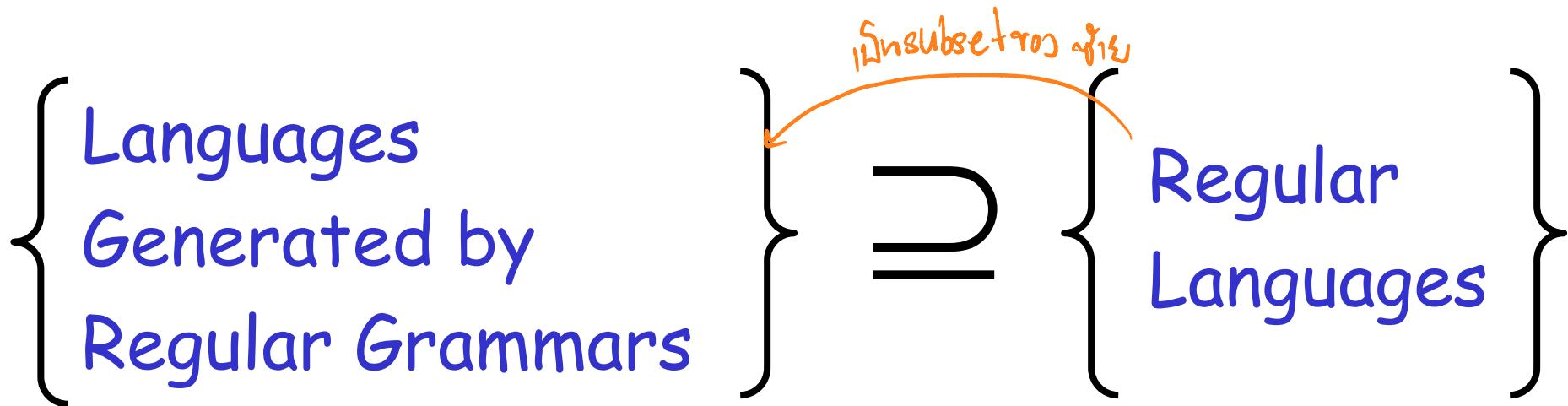
# Theorem - Part 1



Any regular grammar generates  
a regular language

ເວັບກຣມມາ ແຈ້ນ NFA

# Theorem - Part 2



on NFA  $\longrightarrow$  L Grammar

Any regular language is generated  
by a regular grammar

# Proof - Part 1

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Languages} \\ \text{Generated by} \\ \text{Regular Grammars} \end{array} \right\} \subseteq \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Regular} \\ \text{Languages} \end{array} \right\}$$

The language  $L(G)$  generated by  
any regular grammar  $G$  is regular

# The case of Right-Linear Grammars

Let  $G$  be a right-linear grammar

We will prove:  $L(G)$  is regular

①

$L(G)$  ມີຄວາມ.....ກວດ

**Proof idea:** We will construct NFA  $M$   
with  $L(M) = L(G)$

Grammar  $G$  is right-linear

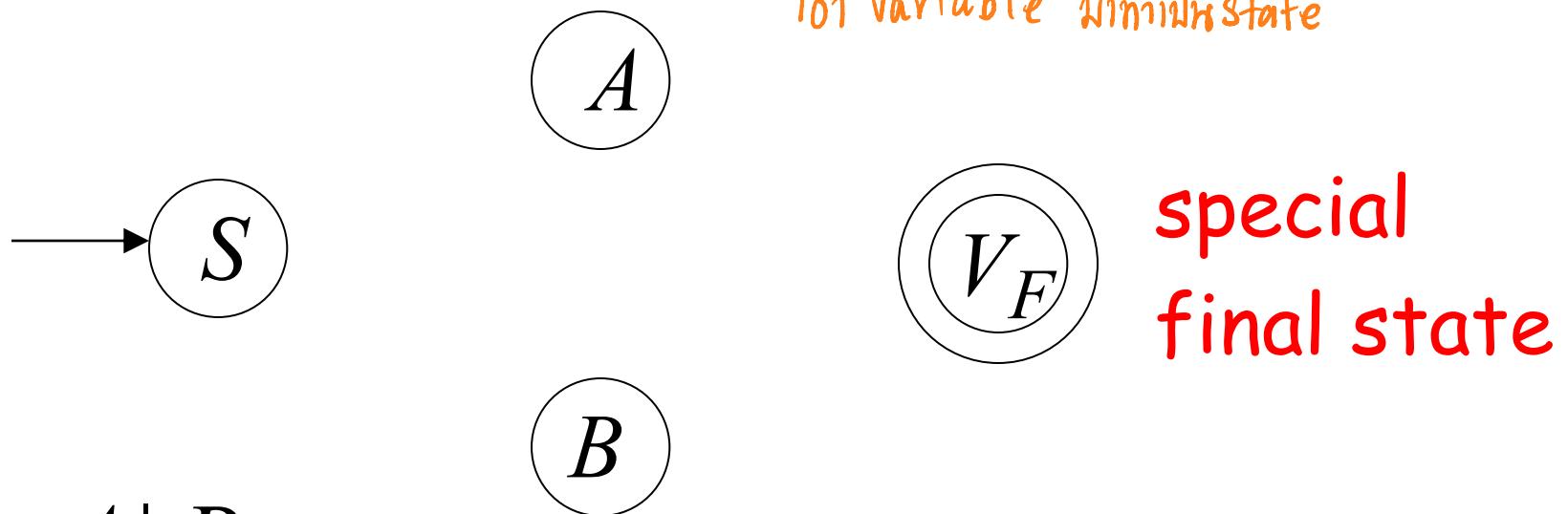
Example:

$$S \rightarrow aA \mid B$$

$$A \rightarrow aa \mid B$$

$$B \rightarrow b \mid B \mid a$$

Construct NFA  $M$  such that  
every state is a grammar variable:

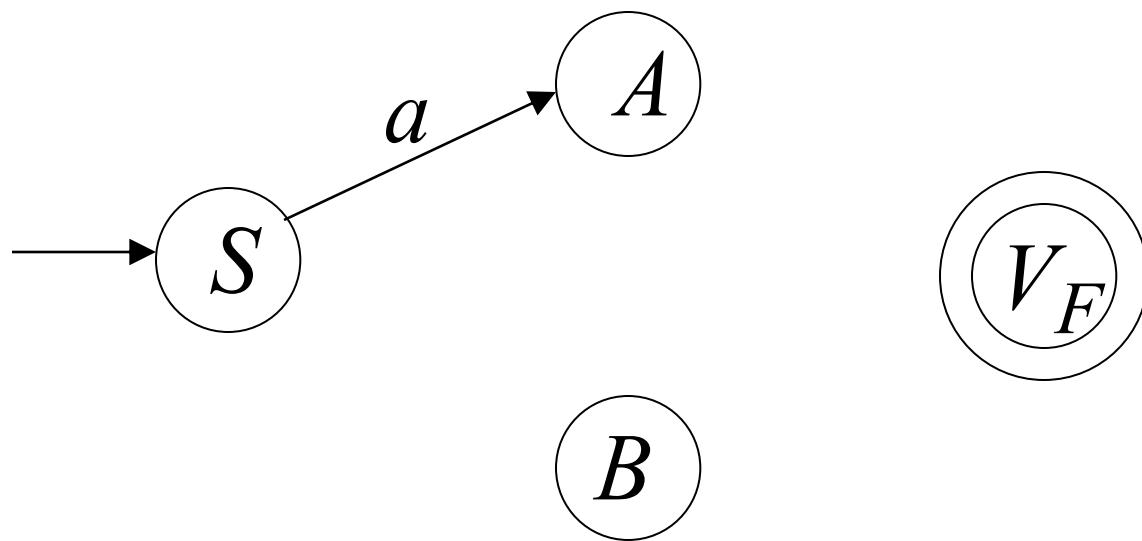


$$S \rightarrow aA \mid B$$

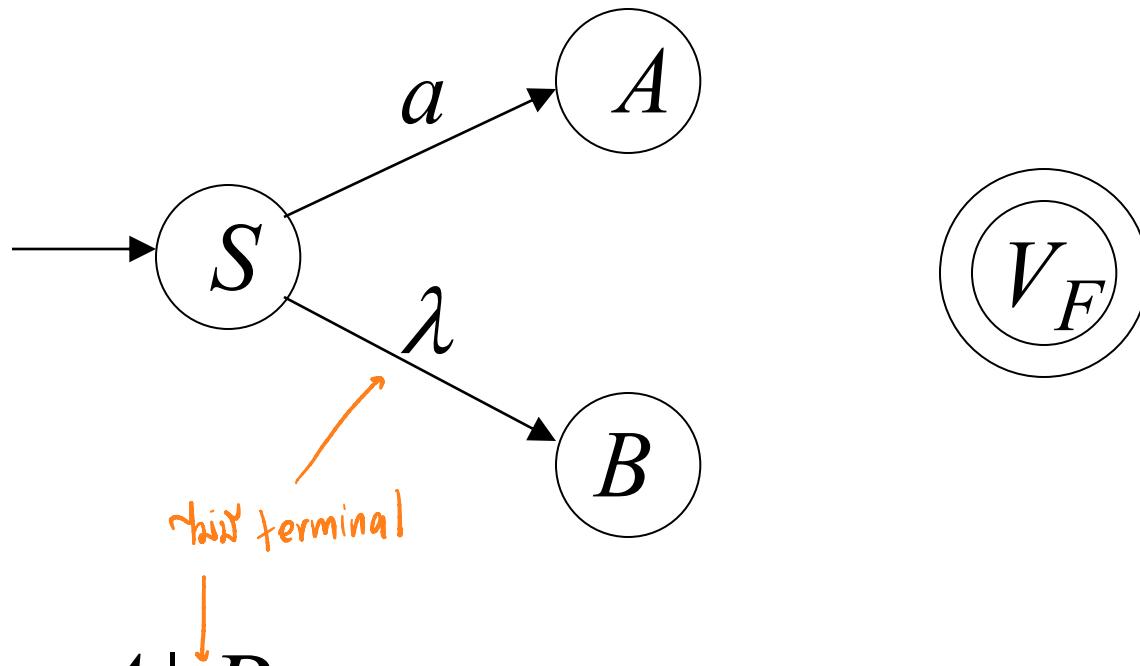
$$A \rightarrow aa \ B$$

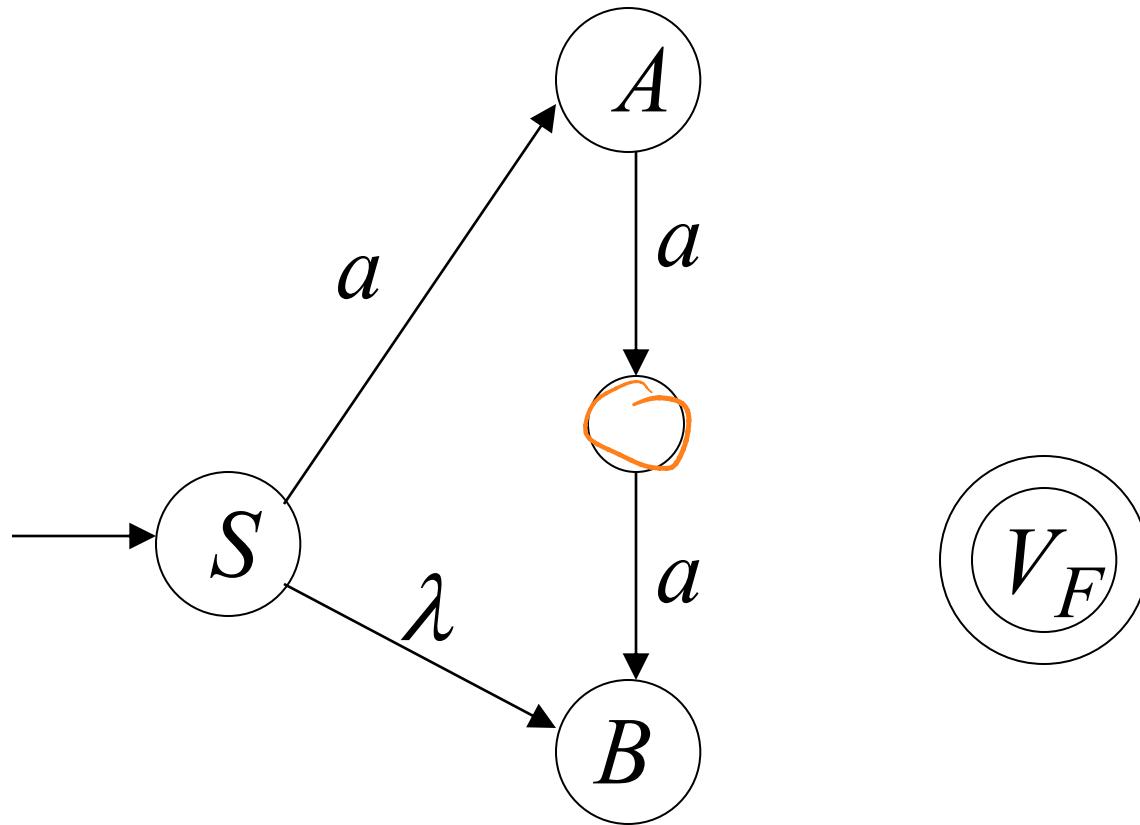
$$B \rightarrow b \ B \mid a$$

Add edges for each production:



$$S \rightarrow aA$$

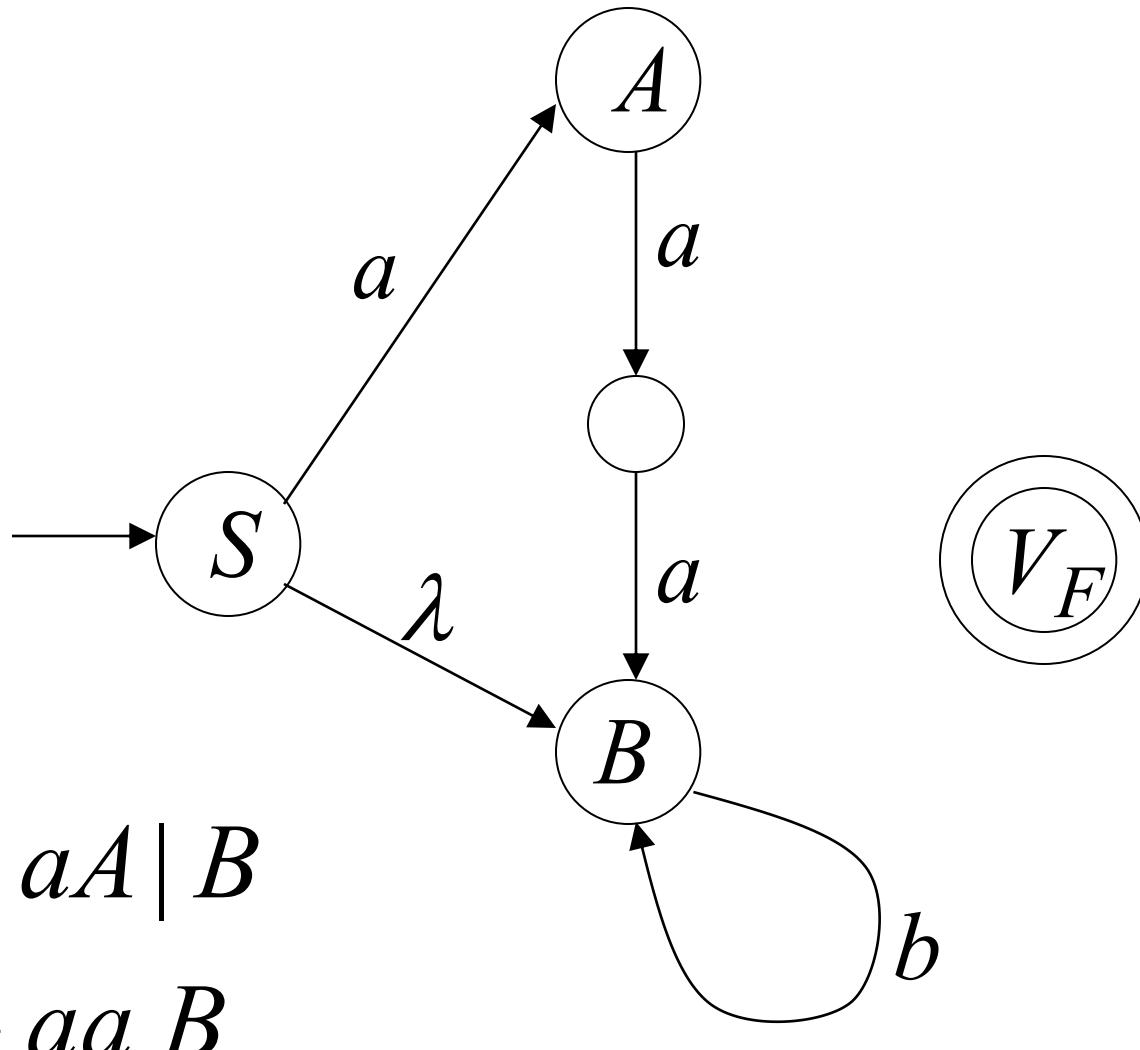


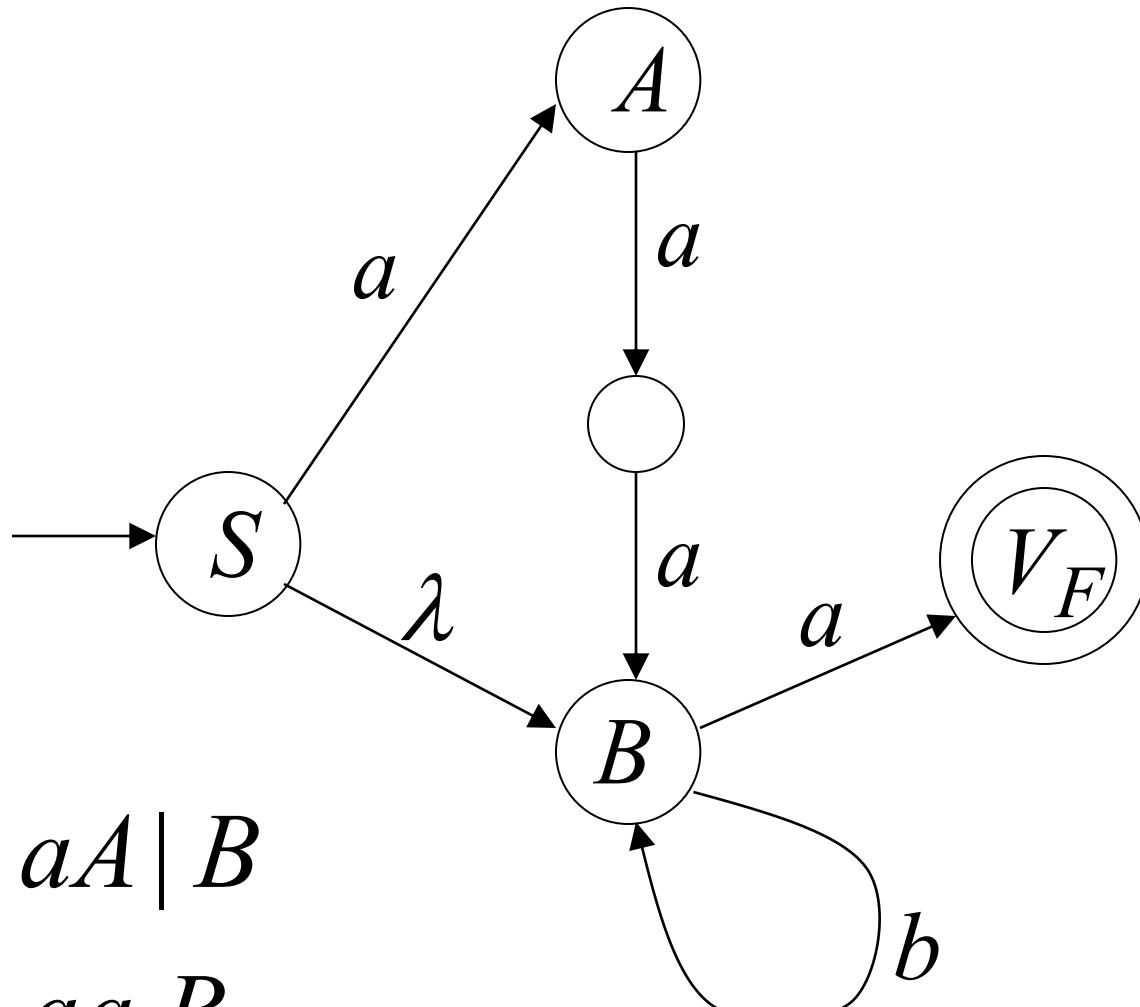


$$S \rightarrow aA \mid B$$

នៃ terminal ទាំងនេះ នឹង state ណាន់ទៀត

$$A \rightarrow \underline{aa} \ B$$


$$S \rightarrow aA \mid B$$
$$A \rightarrow aa \ B$$
$$B \rightarrow bB$$

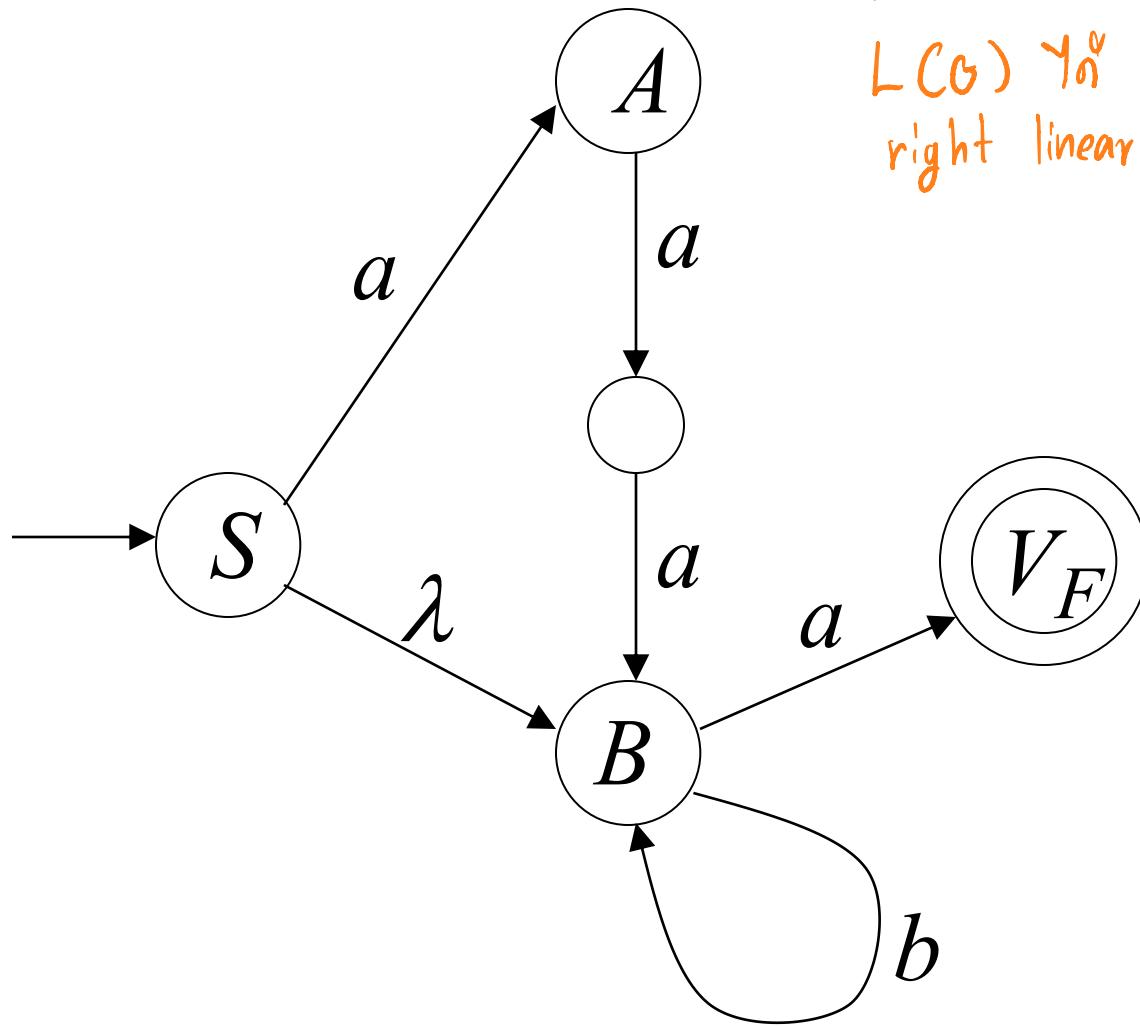


$$S \rightarrow aA \mid B$$

$$A \rightarrow aa \mid B$$

$$B \rightarrow bB \mid a$$

↓ In variable manner → going in final state



NFA ກໍາສົກສາມາດ

L(G) ຍ່ອ້າ = ມີໄລຍິນ Reg Lang.  
right linear grammar

$$S \Rightarrow aA \Rightarrow aaaB \Rightarrow aaabB \Rightarrow aaaba$$

NFA  $M$

Grammar

$G$

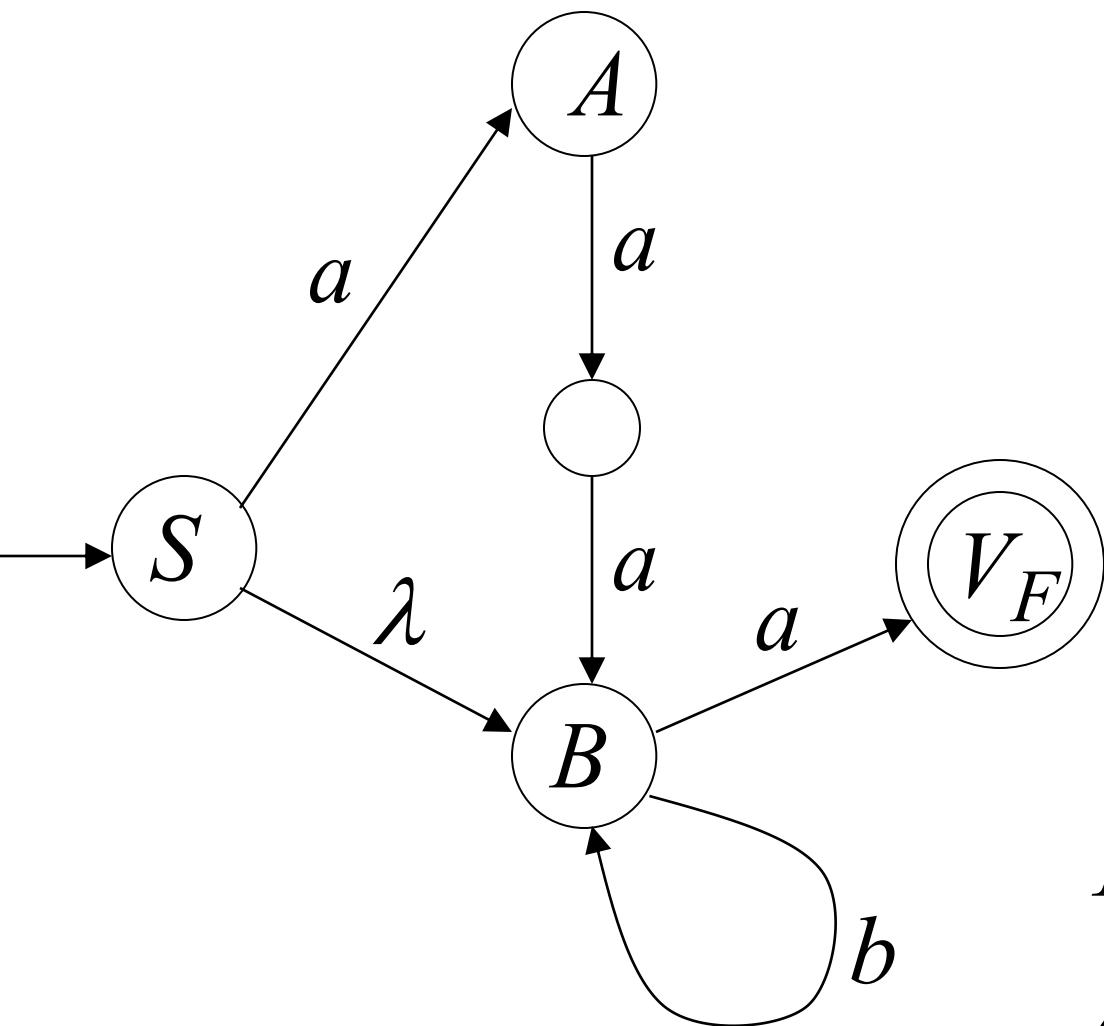
$$S \rightarrow aA \mid B$$

$$A \rightarrow aa \mid B$$

$$B \rightarrow bB \mid a$$

$$L(M) = L(G) =$$

$$aaab^*a + b^*a$$



# In General

19cm(0)

A right-linear grammar  $G$

has variables:  $V_0, V_1, V_2, \dots$

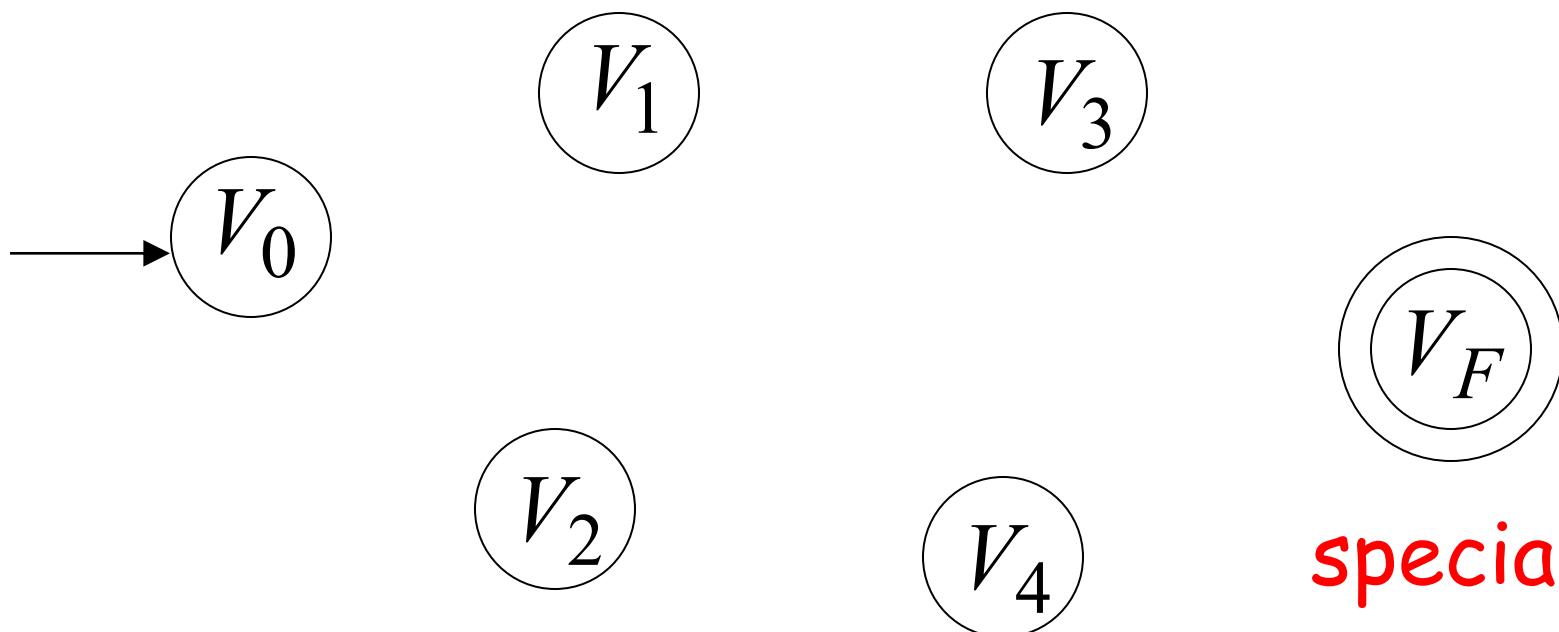
and productions:  $V_i \rightarrow a_1 a_2 \cdots a_m V_j$

or

$V_i \rightarrow a_1 a_2 \cdots a_m$

We construct the NFA  $M$  such that:

each variable  $V_i$  corresponds to a node:

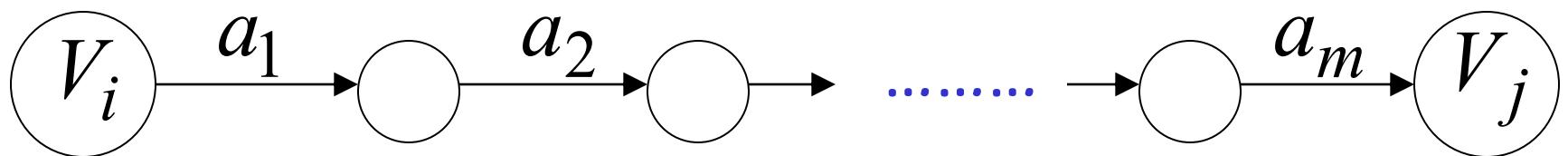


special  
final state

JO

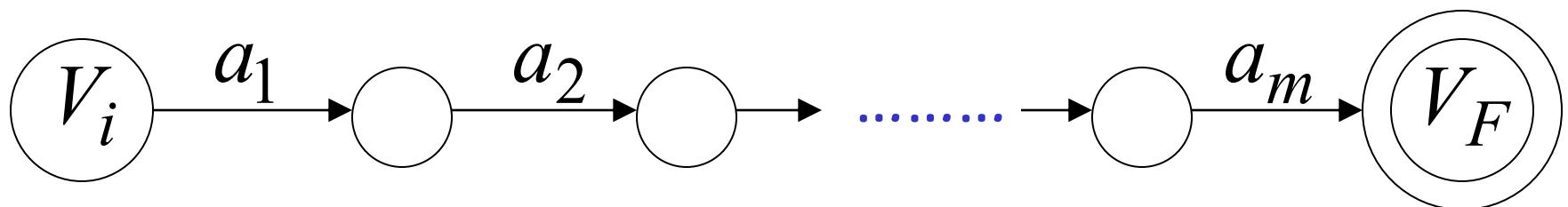
For each production:  $V_i \rightarrow a_1 a_2 \cdots a_m V_j$

we add transitions and intermediate nodes

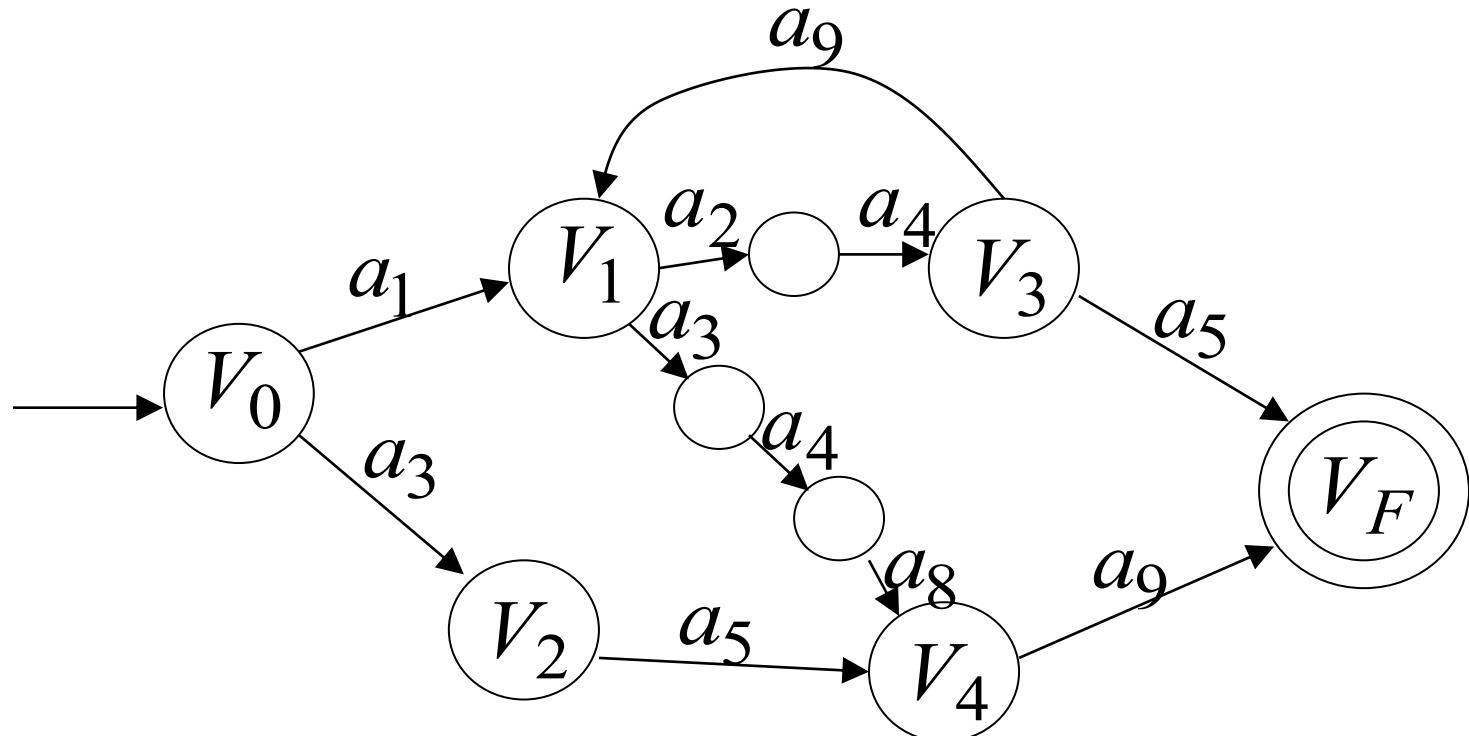


For each production:  $V_i \rightarrow a_1 a_2 \cdots a_m$

we add transitions and intermediate nodes



Resulting NFA  $M$  looks like this:



It holds that:  $L(G) = L(M)$

# ជីវិតកំរើន The case of Left-Linear Grammars

នឹងរាយ righ → NFA មួយតួ នៅទី Variable ដីជាដុំ  
ចុះការ NFA = ដំណឹងណានូវនាមួយ

Let  $G$  be a left-linear grammar

We will prove:  $L(G)$  is regular

$$L(G) = L(G')$$

តាត  
តាត reverse

Proof idea:

We will construct a right-linear grammar  $G'$  with  $L(G) = L(G')^R$

អាតក់ Reg. Lang.  
ជីវិតកំរើន

Since  $G$  is left-linear grammar  
the productions look like:

$$A \rightarrow Ba_1a_2 \cdots a_k$$

$$A \rightarrow a_1a_2 \cdots a_k$$

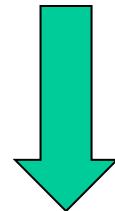
Construct right-linear grammar  $G'$

Left linear

$G$

$$A \rightarrow \underline{B} a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k$$

$$A \rightarrow B \underline{\nu}$$



Right linear

$G'$

$$A \rightarrow a_k \cdots a_2 a_1 \underline{B}$$

$$A \rightarrow \underline{\nu}^R B$$

ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਘੰਟੇ Variable

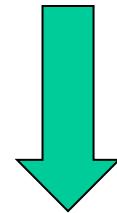
Construct right-linear grammar  $G'$

Left  
linear

$G$

$$A \rightarrow a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k$$

$$A \rightarrow v$$



Right  
linear

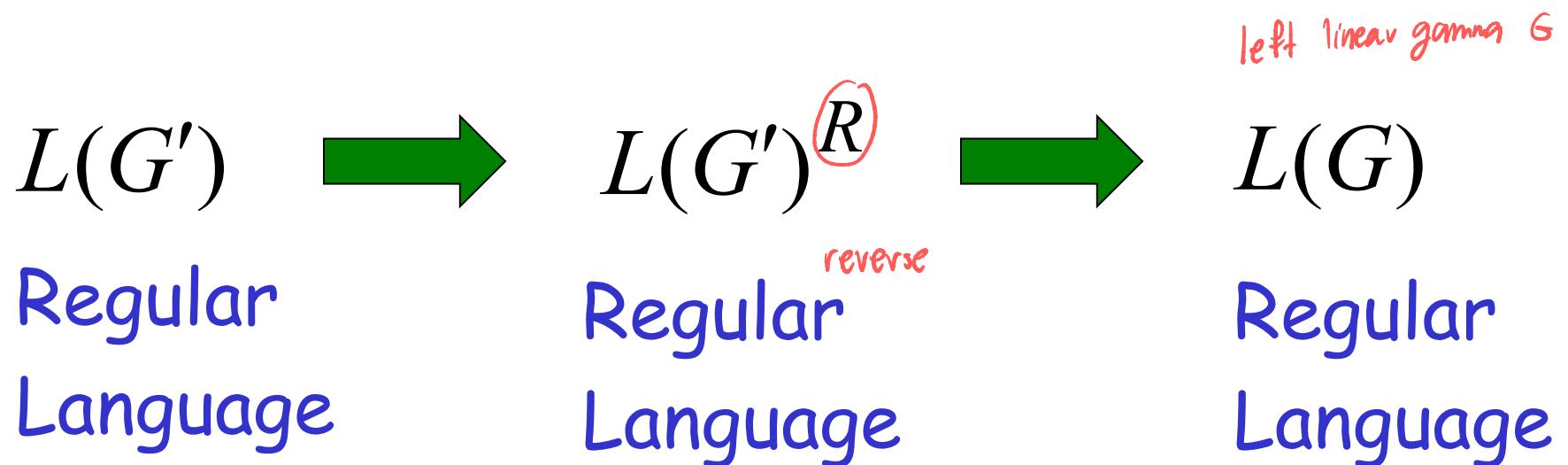
$G'$

$$A \rightarrow a_k \cdots a_2 a_1$$

$$A \rightarrow v^R$$

It is easy to see that:  $L(G) = L(G')^R$

Since  $G'$  is right-linear, we have:



## Proof - Part 2

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Languages} \\ \text{Generated by} \\ \text{Regular Grammars} \end{array} \right\} \supseteq \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Regular} \\ \text{Languages} \end{array} \right\}$$

Any regular language  $L$  is generated  
by some regular grammar  $G$

Any regular language  $L$  is generated by some regular grammar  $G$

Proof idea:

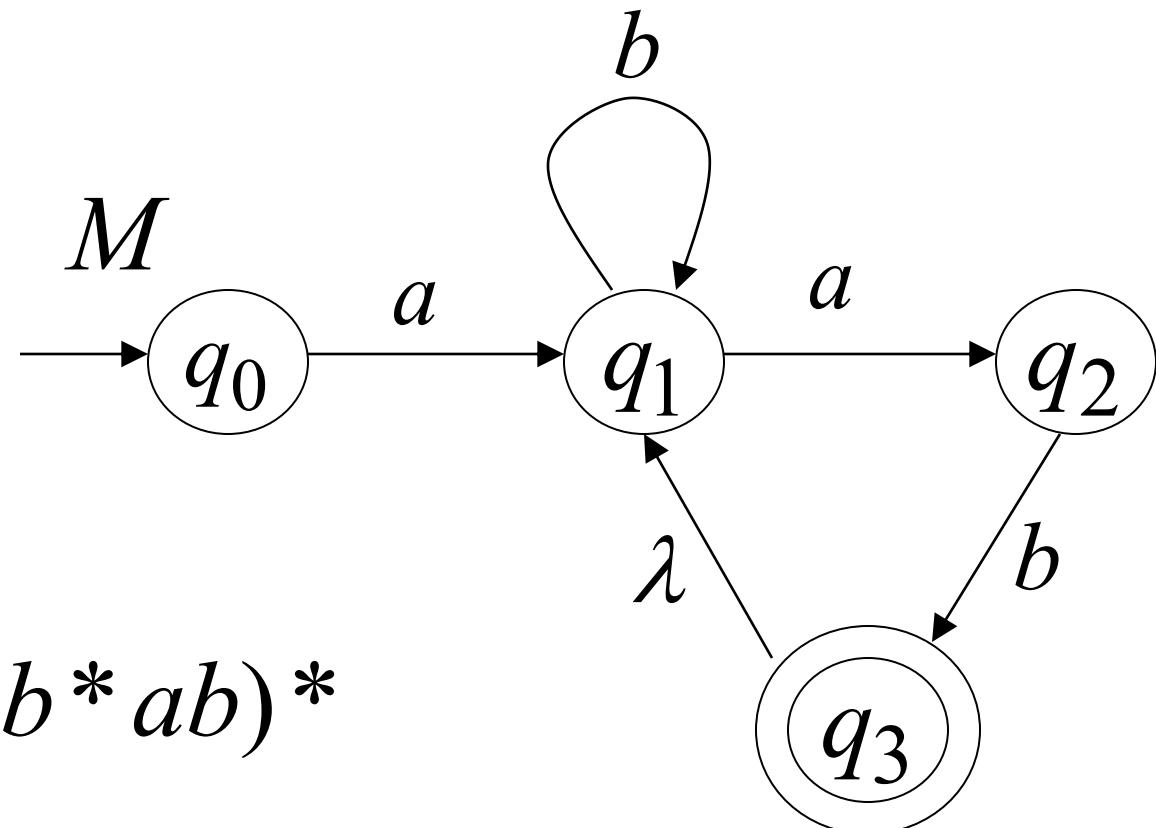
反證法

Let  $M$  be the NFA with  $L = L(M)$ .

Construct from  $M$  a regular grammar  $G$  such that  $L(M) = L(G)$

Since  $L$  is regular  
there is an NFA  $M$  such that  $L = L(M)$

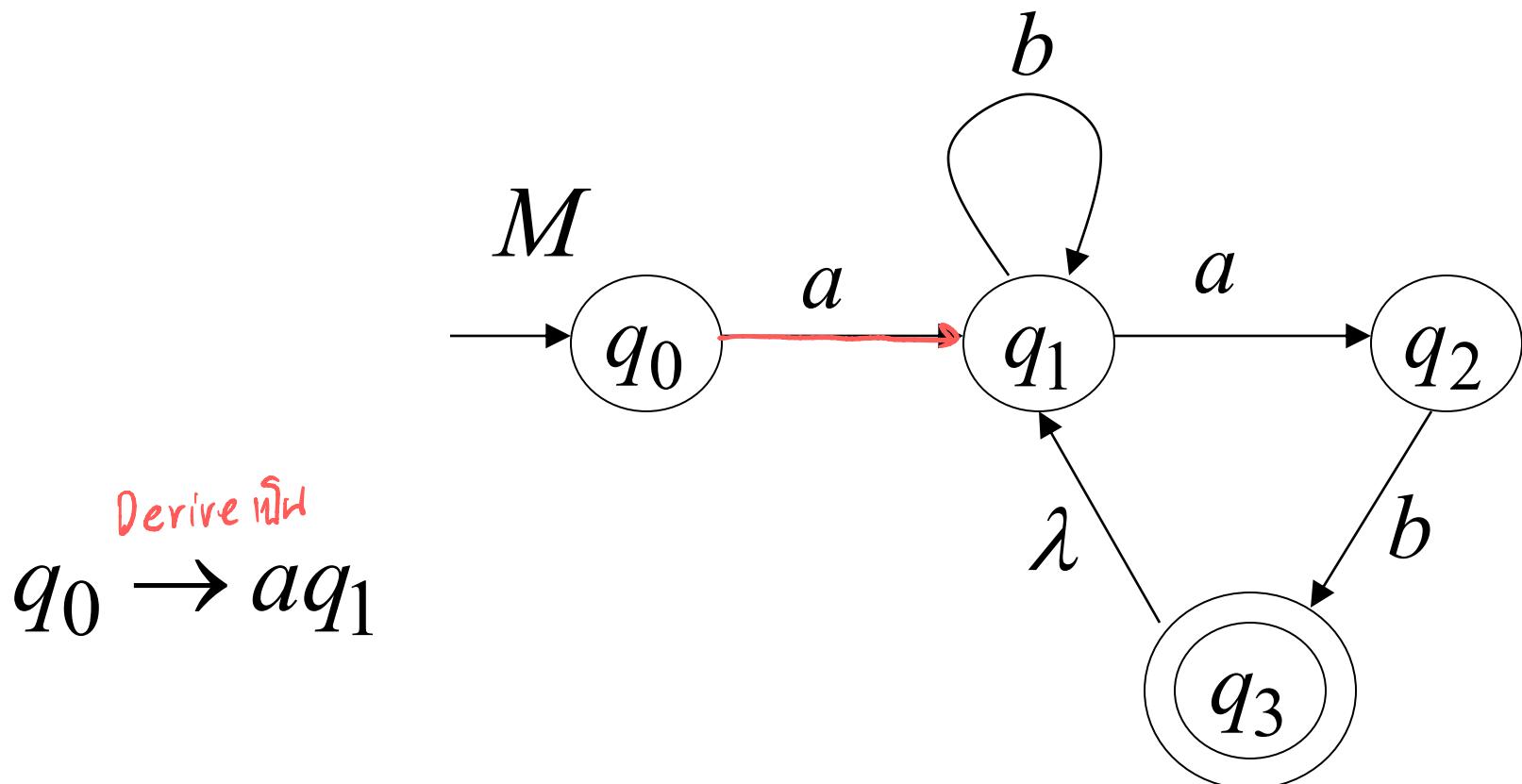
Example:

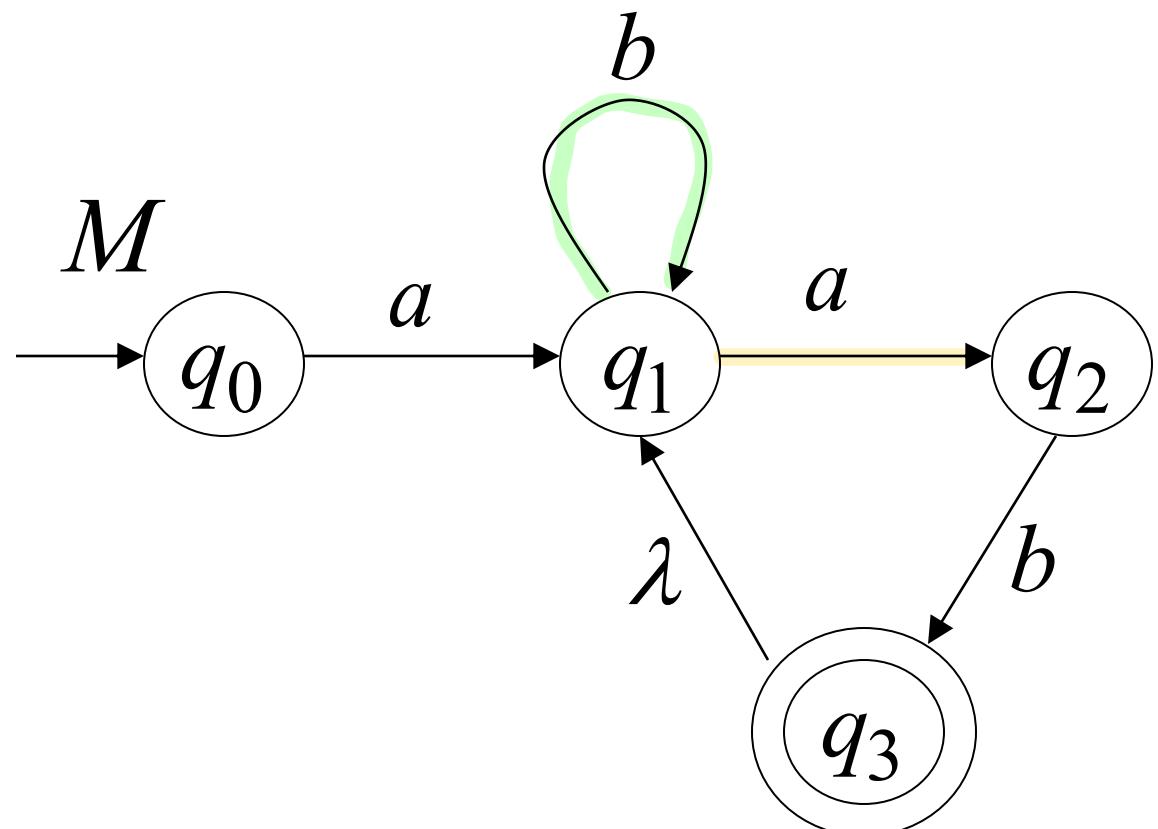


$$L = ab^*ab(b^*ab)^*$$

$$L = L(M)$$

Convert  $M$  to a right-linear grammar



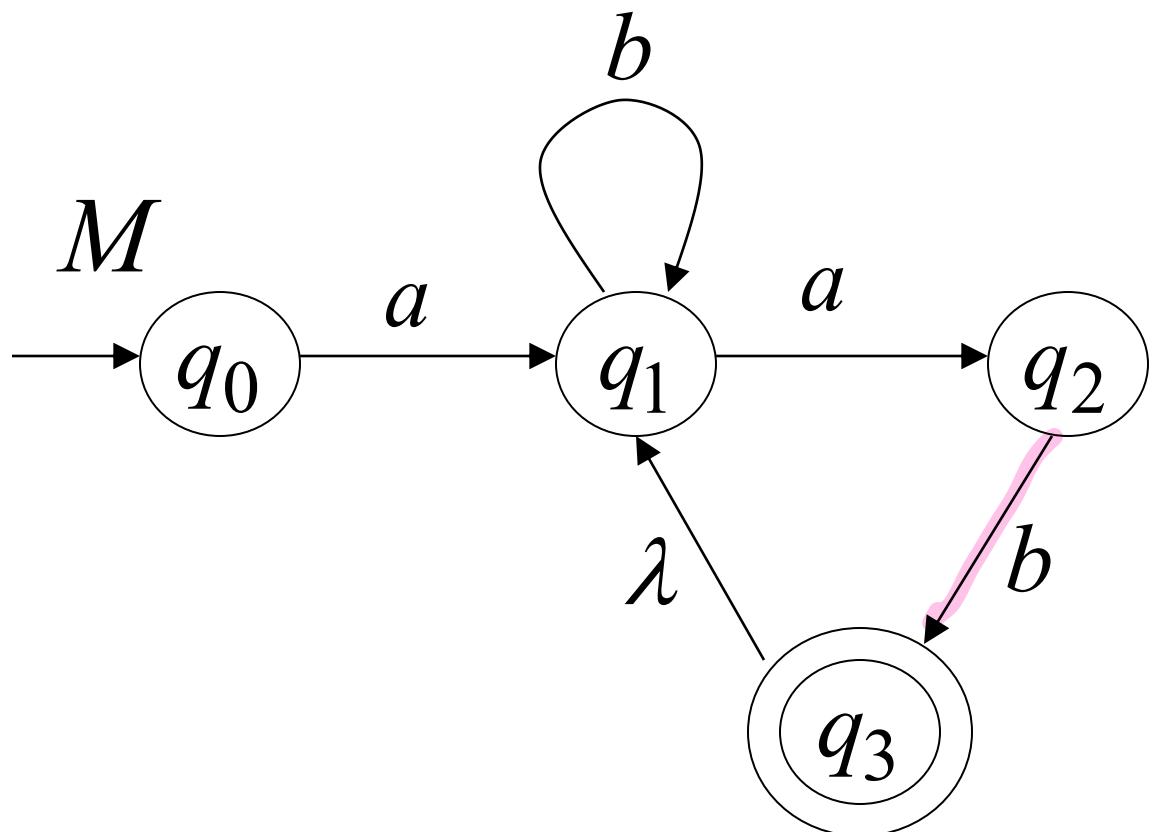


$$q_0 \rightarrow aq_1$$

$$q_1 \rightarrow bq_1$$

$$q_1 \rightarrow aq_2$$

$q_0 \rightarrow aq_1$   
 $q_1 \rightarrow bq_1$   
 $q_1 \rightarrow aq_2$   
 $q_2 \rightarrow bq_3$



$$\underline{L(G)} = L(M) = L$$

$G$

$$q_0 \rightarrow a q_1$$

$$q_1 \rightarrow b q_1$$

$$q_1 \rightarrow a q_2$$

$$q_2 \rightarrow b q_3$$

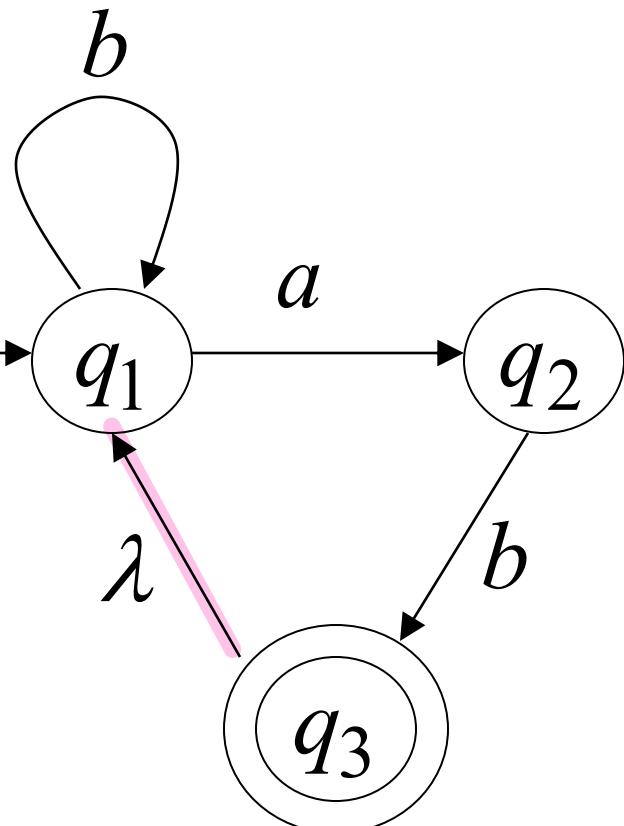
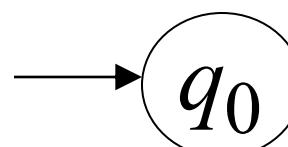
$$q_3 \rightarrow q_1$$

$$q_3 \rightarrow \lambda$$

หมายเหตุ:  $q_3$  ก็ Final state  
หมายความว่าห้ามอยู่ในสภาวะ

right linear Gamma

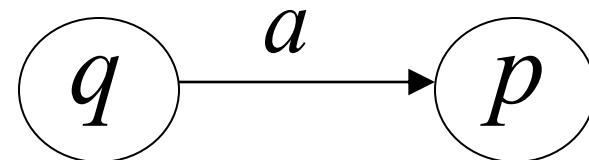
$M$



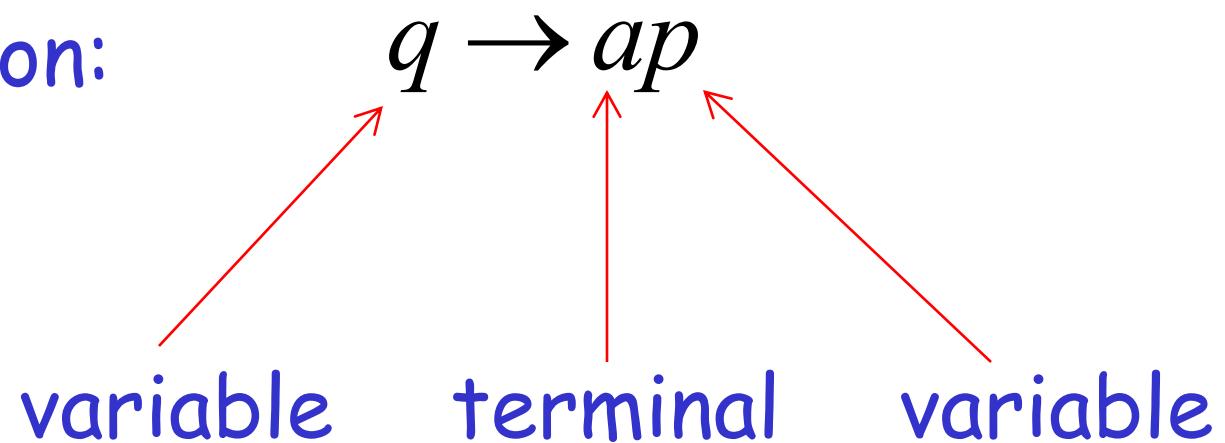
# In General

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For any transition:

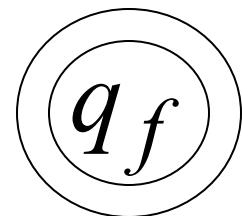


Add production:



το

For any final state:



Add production:

$$q_f \rightarrow \lambda$$

Since  $G$  is right-linear grammar

$G$  is also a regular grammar

with  $L(G) = L(M) = L$