补充材料:

1. 文法定义简介:

CNF: Chomsky normal form

In formal language theory, a context–free grammar G is said to be in Chomsky normal form (first described by Noam Chomsky)^[1] if all of its production rules are of the form: [2]-92-93,106

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A \rightarrow BC, or A \rightarrow a, or S \rightarrow \varepsilon,
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GNF: Greibach normal form; 每一个不产生空串的上下文无关语法都能转化为格雷巴赫范式

In formal language theory, a context-free grammar is in Greibach normal form (GNF) if the right-hand sides of all production rules start with a terminal symbol, optionally followed by some variables. A non-strict form allows one exception to this format restriction for allowing the empty word (epsilon, ϵ) to be a member of the described language. The normal form was established by Sheila Greibach and it bears her name.

More precisely, a context-free grammar is in Greibach normal form, if all production rules are of the form:

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A	o aA_1A_2\cdots A_n or S	o arepsilon
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GNF 构造步骤

- 1.把 2 型文法写成 CNF
- 2.对非终结符进行编号
- 3.如果存在生成式 Ai -> Aj ω 其中 Ai 的编号不小于 Aj 的编号,则把之前 Aj 的生成式代入,直到左侧非终结符 Ai 的编号不大于右侧第一个非终结符的编号
- 4.消除左递归, 对 An -> Anω 进行变换, 得到 An 的无左递归生成式
- 5.把 An 的无左递归生成式回代如编号小的非终结符的生成式

e.g.

A -> BC

B -> CA | b

C -> AB | a

对非终结符进行编号: A-1, B-2, C-3

在生成式 C -> AB 中左侧非终结符编号大于右侧第一个非终结符编号,把 A 的生成式代入得 $C -> BCB \mid a$,仍然不满足条件。把 B 的生成式代入得 $C -> CACB \mid bCB \mid a$

消除左递归:(见下面)

C -> bCBC' | aC' | bCB | a

C' -> ACBC' | ACB

得到了 C 的生成式, 回代入以 C 开头的生成式 B -> CA 即可获得其他字母的表示

2. 消除左递归方法

E→E +T |T

由于左递归时本身出现至少一次,则创建新符号为最左推导,该符号指向原有的产生式推导即可:

E→TE'

E'→+TE'|ε