Ruleset

ntatsu

April 09, 2024

1 Grammar conversion to CNF

Checking if the following words are in G involves the use of the CYK algorithm. However R is not in CNF, so we have to convert them first as follows. Steps involved:

- Remove ε
 - There's no epsilon, we simply add singular terms into E
- Remove all non-singular terminal symbols
 - $E_0 \rightarrow E$
 - $E \rightarrow PEE|MEE|NE|K|0|1|2|I|x|y$
 - **-** K → 0|1|2
 - $-I \rightarrow x|y$
 - $-P \rightarrow +$
 - $M \rightarrow *$
 - $-N \rightarrow -$
- Remove singleton rules where RHS is non-terminal
 - $E_0 \rightarrow PEE|MEE|NE|0|1|2|x|y$
 - $E \rightarrow PEE|MEE|NE|0|1|2|x|y$
 - $-P \rightarrow +$
 - $M \rightarrow *$
 - $N \rightarrow -$
 - Since *K* and *I* is not paired with any other non-terminal symbols, they can be removed altogether from the *R*.
- Reduce RHS to pairs of non-terminals
 - $E_1 \rightarrow EE$

-
$$E_0 \rightarrow PE_1|ME_1|NE|0|1|2|x|y$$

- $E \rightarrow PE_1|ME_1|NE|0|1|2|x|y$
- $P \rightarrow +$
- $M \rightarrow *$

• Hence the above ruleset is the CNF of the given grammar.

2 Derivation

 $-N \rightarrow -$

The given grammar illustrates the Polish notation for arithmetics. We could be higher-level about this, instead of using the CYK algorithm on a strict CFG sense. We have,

2.1 1)

The following can be derived by syntax tree deduction. Deduction constructs a viable deduction of the given word from the syntax.

2.2 2)

$$\frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{*x \quad N/A \quad \overline{x} \quad E}{**xx \quad MEE} \\ +1**xx \quad PEE$$

One branch of the above syntax tree cannot reach an endpoint. Hence the word is not part of this grammar.

2.3 3)

$$\frac{0}{0} \frac{2}{E} \frac{E}{10} \frac{N/A}{NE} = \frac{10}{10} \frac{N/A}{NE}$$

One branch of the above syntax tree cannot reach an endpoint. Hence the word is not part of this grammar.