

CS 150

HW5

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1. Convert the grammar

$$S \rightarrow AaAb$$

$$A \rightarrow as \mid bA \mid a$$

to a PDA that accepts the same language by empty stack,

First create the CFG:

$$\alpha = \{\{S, A\}, \{a, b\}, A', S, q\}$$

$$\text{let } A' = \{S \rightarrow AaAb, A \rightarrow as \mid bA \mid a\}$$

$$\text{So } P_a = (\delta, \{a, b\}, \{S, A, a, b\}, q, S)$$

we can find those 4 values as:

$$\begin{cases} \delta(q, \epsilon, S) = \{(q, Aa, Ab)\} \\ \delta(q, \epsilon, A) = \{(q, as), (q, bA), (q, a)\} \\ \delta(q, a, a) = \{(q, \epsilon)\} \\ \delta(q, b, b) = \{(q, \epsilon)\} \end{cases}$$

2. ① $\delta(q, 0, z_0) = \{(q, xz_0)\}$
 ② $\delta(q, 0, x) = \{(q, xx)\}$
 ③ $\delta(q, 1, x) = \{(q, x)\}$
 ④ $\delta(q, \epsilon, x) = \{(p, \epsilon)\}$
 ⑤ $\delta(p, \epsilon, x) = \{(p, \epsilon)\}$
 ⑥ $\delta(p, 1, x) = \{(p, xx)\}$
 ⑦ $\delta(p, 1, z_0) = \{(p, \epsilon)\}$

A: $(qz_0q) \rightarrow 0(qxq)(qz_0q)$

$A \rightarrow 0CA$

$(qz_0p) \rightarrow 0(qxq)(qz_0p)$

$B \rightarrow 0CB$

$(qz_0p) \rightarrow 0(qxp)(pz_0p)$

$B \rightarrow 0DF$

$(qxq) \rightarrow 0(qxq)(qz_0p)$

$C \rightarrow 0CC$

$(qxp) \rightarrow 0(qxq)(qxp)$

$D \rightarrow 0CD$

$(qxq) \rightarrow 0(qxp)(pxp)$

$D \rightarrow 0DF$

$(qxq) \rightarrow 1(qxq)$

$C \rightarrow 1C$

$(qxp) \rightarrow 1(qxp)$

$D \rightarrow 1C$

$(qxp) \rightarrow \epsilon$

$D \rightarrow \epsilon$

Assume the new CFG is a

According to the relations on the left, we can create a new α is $(V, \{0, 1\}, R, S)$,

V can be represent as

$\{(pxp)(pz_0p), (zxq), S$
 $(qxq)(qz_0q)(qz_0p)\}$

Define (qz_0q) is B

(qxq) is D

(pxp) is F

$(pxp) \rightarrow \epsilon$

$E \rightarrow \epsilon$

$(pxp) \rightarrow 1(pxq)(pxp)$

$E \rightarrow 1EE$

$(pz_0p) \rightarrow 1\epsilon$

$F \rightarrow \epsilon$

Therefore combine left rules
 CFG will be :

$S \rightarrow A | B$

$A \rightarrow 0CA$

$B \rightarrow 0CB | 0DF$

$C \rightarrow 0CC | 1C$

$D \rightarrow 0CD | 0DF | 1C | \epsilon$

$E \rightarrow 1EE | \epsilon$

$F \rightarrow \epsilon$

3. (a)

$$C \rightarrow S \Rightarrow C \rightarrow S$$

$$A \rightarrow C \Rightarrow A \rightarrow C$$

$$B \rightarrow S|A \Rightarrow B \rightarrow S|A$$

$$S \rightarrow 0A0|1B|BB \Rightarrow$$

$$S \in \{ 00 \mid 0A0 \mid 11 \mid 1B1 \mid BB \mid B \}$$

for the E-production:

$$S \rightarrow 00 \mid 0A0 \mid 11 \mid 1B1 \mid BB \mid B$$

$$A \rightarrow C$$

$$B \rightarrow S|A$$

$$C \rightarrow S$$

(b) By the question we know that the possible route for traverse is

$$A \rightarrow C \mid C \rightarrow S \mid B \rightarrow S \mid$$

$$A \rightarrow C \rightarrow S \rightarrow B.$$

Summarize to:

$$S \rightarrow 00 \mid 0A0 \mid 11 \mid 1B1 \mid BB$$

also the A, B, C, are the same to S:

$$A \rightarrow 00 \mid 0A0 \mid 11 \mid 1B1 \mid BB$$

$$B \rightarrow \vdots \mid \vdots \mid \vdots \mid \vdots \mid \vdots$$

$$C \rightarrow \vdots \mid \vdots \mid \vdots \mid \vdots \mid \vdots$$

(c)

$$S \rightarrow 00 \mid 0A0 \mid 11 \mid 1B1 \mid BB$$

(d) CNF noticed we have a new rule. that $A \rightarrow 0$

So change the previous rules that is. $C \rightarrow SA$, $D \rightarrow SB$

the new CNF is:

$$S \rightarrow AA \mid AC \mid BB \mid BD \mid SS$$

including - above new rules.

$$4. (b) \{a^n b^n c^i \mid i \leq n\}$$

$$\text{let } w = a^k b^k c^k \quad k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$w = uvxwxy \quad |vwx| \leq k$$

$$w' = uv^2 w y^2 x \quad |vx| > 0$$

① for vwx contain c but not b , $w' = uv^2 \underbrace{xy^2}_x$, the b 's inside w is less than c 's inside the w' , so we can conclude that $i > n$, so we can conclude that $w' \notin L$. \star

② vwx does not have c , but must have at least one b .

$w' = w |v|^2 w y^2 x$, we will get more a or b which is $w' \notin L$ \star
so for conclusion is not context-free.

$$(c) w = 0^k \in L \text{ and } w = uvwx y.$$

$$① |vwx| \leq k$$

$$② |vx| > 0$$

$$w' = uvwx$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$w' = 0^{k-a} \text{ (for every } a > 0, k \text{ is real number)}$$

But we can easily found out $k-a$ is not possible to be a unique prime number, therefore $w' \notin L$.

so the total language is not context-free.

$$5. (a) L_1 \rightarrow a_1: S \rightarrow AC | \epsilon \quad L_2 \rightarrow a_2: S \rightarrow AB | \epsilon$$

$$A \rightarrow aAbb | \epsilon \quad A \rightarrow Aa | \epsilon$$

$$C \rightarrow cC | \epsilon \quad B \rightarrow bBc | \epsilon$$

(b) $L_1 \cap L_2$ is not CFG.

Inside the L_2 language, the number of b's is equal the number of 2a's, the number of C's is equal the number of 2b's.

Inside the L_1 language, the number of b's is equal the number of a's, the number of C's is equal the number of 2b's.

We can conclude the property that $L_1 \cap L_2$:

$C = 2b = 4a$. \in all represent the numbers in language not actual value.

$$L = \{ a^n b^{2n} c^{4n} \mid \text{for } n \text{ is natural numbers} \}$$

Let's prove the CFG is not context free,

$$w = uvwxy.$$

$$w' = uwy$$

$$\textcircled{1} |vwx| \leq n.$$

\Downarrow
Only contains C
the total numbers
of $(b+c) \leq 3n-1$
So $w' \notin L$

$$\textcircled{2} |vx| > 0$$

\Downarrow
must contains at least
1a; the total numbers
 $(a+b) = 3n-1$
So $w' \notin L$.

Therefore the language is not context-free.

the $L_1 \cap L_2$ is not CFG.

6.(b) b a a a b

<u>S,C</u>				
S,A,C	<u>S,C</u>			
/	S,A,C	B		
A,S	B	B	<u>S,C</u>	
B	A,C	A,C	A,C	B

w = b a a a b

\Rightarrow S,C

(c) a a b a b.

<u>S,C</u>				
S,A	B			
B	B	<u>S,C</u>		
B	<u>S,C</u>	A,S	<u>S,C</u>	
A,C	A,C	B	A,C	B

w = a a b a b

\Rightarrow S,C.