${\rm COMP~170~HW~7}$

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Write a CFG for the following language over the alphabet $\Sigma = \{a,b\}$:

$$L_1 = \{ \mathbf{a}^n \mathbf{b}^n \mid n > 0 \text{ and } n \text{ is not a multiple of 5} \}$$

Prove that the following language is not context-free where $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$:

 $L_2 = \{w \mid w \text{ is a palindrome that contains an equal number of 1s and 0s}\}$

Proof by Contradiction: via the Pumping Lemma

Initial Assumption: L_2 is context-free and thus satisfies the Pumping Lemma let p be the pumping length given by the Pumping Lemma.

Test Input: $w = 1^p 0^{2p} 1^p$ This input is in L_2 .

By the Pumping Lemma, w can be broken down into five components uvxyz such that:

- $|vxy| \le p$
- |vy| > 0

Given that $|vxy| \le p$, vxy cannot span across both the boarder between 1s and 0s and the boarder between 0s and 1s. Thus, when we pump vxy, we either pump 0s, 1s, or a string of the form ... 0011... or a string of the form ... 1100...

Cases:

- 1. vxy contains only 0s. By pumping uvxyz up to uv^2xy^2z , we produce a string with more 0s than 1s, and thus is not in L_2 .
- 2. vxy contains only 1s. By pumping uvxyz up to uv^2xy^2z , we produce a string with more 1s than 0s, and thus is not in L_2 . (it's also not a palindrome but let's not get into it)
- 3. vxy spans a ...0011... or ...1100...transition. By pumping uvxyz up to uv^2xy^2z , we produce a string that is no longer a palindrome, since vxy cannot also contain the other transition.

In all of these cases, by pumping uvxyz to uv^2xy^2z , we produce a string that is no longer in L_2 . Thus L_2 does not satisfy the Pumping Lemma.

 $\Longrightarrow \longleftarrow$

Thus L_2 is not context-free. \square

Consider the following context-free grammar:

```
S
              NP VP
S
              NP VP PP
NP
              det n
NP
              \mathbf{n}
NP
       \longrightarrow NP PP
VP
       \longrightarrow aux VP
VP
       \longrightarrow v NP
PΡ
       \longrightarrow p NP
det
       \longrightarrow the | a | an

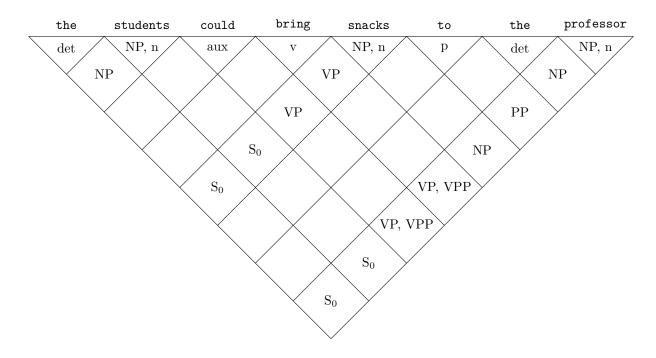
→ students | professor | snacks
n
              could | should | must
aux
              bring | feed
v
              to | for
р
```

List every derevation of the following input: the students could bring snacks to the professor. Your solution should be formatted according to the Sipser derevation on page 104.

In Chomsky Normal Form, the CFG becomes:

```
NP VP | NP VPP
S_0
VPP
              VP PP
              \det n \mid NP \mid PP \mid students \mid professors \mid snacks
NP
              aux VP | v NP
VP
PP
              рNР
det
              the | a | an
              students | professor | snacks
n
             could | should | must
aux
              bring | feed
\mathbf{v}
              to | for
р
```

Then we can apply the Ice Cream Cone algorithm...



```
S_0 \implies \langle NP \rangle \langle VP \rangle
                   \langle \det \rangle \langle n \rangle \langle VP \rangle
        \implies the \langle n \rangle \langle VP \rangle
         \implies the students \langle VP \rangle
         \implies the students \langle aux \rangle \langle VP \rangle
         \implies the students could \langle \mathrm{VP} \rangle
         \implies the students could \langle v \rangle \; \langle \mathrm{NP} \rangle
         \implies the students could bring \langle NP \rangle
                   the students could bring \langle \mathrm{NP} \rangle \langle \mathrm{PP} \rangle
                   the students could bring snacks \langle PP \rangle
         \implies the students could bring snacks \langle p \rangle \langle NP \rangle
         \implies the students could bring snacks to \langle NP \rangle
         \implies the students could bring snacks to \langle \det \rangle \langle n \rangle
                   the students could bring snacks to the \langle n \rangle
                   the students could bring snacks to the professor
S_0 \implies
                   \langle NP \rangle \langle VPP \rangle
                  \langle \det \rangle \langle n \rangle \langle VPP \rangle
        \Longrightarrow
         \implies the \langle n \rangle \langle VPP \rangle
         \implies the students \langle \mathrm{VPP} \rangle
         \implies the students \langle \mathrm{VP} \rangle \ \langle \mathrm{PP} \rangle
         \implies the students \langle aux \rangle \langle VP \rangle \langle PP \rangle
         \implies the students could \langle VP \rangle \langle PP \rangle
        \implies the students could \langle v \rangle \ \langle NP \rangle \ \langle PP \rangle
         \implies the students could bring \langle \mathrm{NP} \rangle \langle \mathrm{PP} \rangle
         \implies the students could bring snacks \langle \mathrm{PP} 
angle
         \implies the students could bring snacks \langle \mathrm{p} \rangle \; \langle \mathrm{NP} \rangle
         \implies the students could bring snacks to \langle NP \rangle
         \implies the students could bring snacks to \langle \det \rangle \langle n \rangle
         \implies the students could bring snacks to the \langle n \rangle
```

 \implies the students could bring snacks to the professor