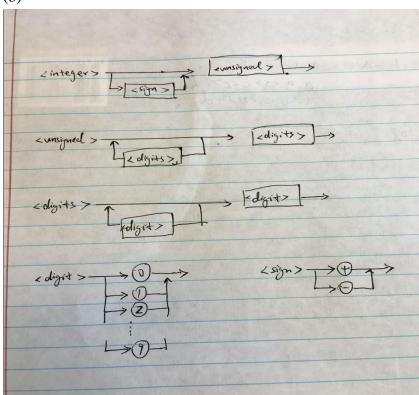
1. (a) We want to generate aabccd. Since the second letter is a and the third is a b, so we have:

<S>=> a<S>c=> aa<S>c=> aabc=> aabc<A>cd=> aabcccd. which is not aabccd, so we can't generate the string from the grammar..

- (b) Since the second letter is c, so $\langle S \rangle => a \langle A \rangle c \langle B \rangle => acc \langle B \rangle$. However there is no way to generate a b through the grammar. So we can't derive the string from the given grammar.
- (c) $\langle S \rangle => a \langle S \rangle c \langle B \rangle => a \langle A \rangle c \langle A \rangle => ac \langle A \rangle cc \langle A \rangle => accccc$ Yes, we can generate the form from the grammar.
- 2. (a)

<integer> ::=[<sign>]<unsigned>
<unsigned> ::={<digits>}<digits>
<digits> ::={<digit>}<digit>
<digit> ::= 0 | 1 | ... | 9
<sign> ::= + | -

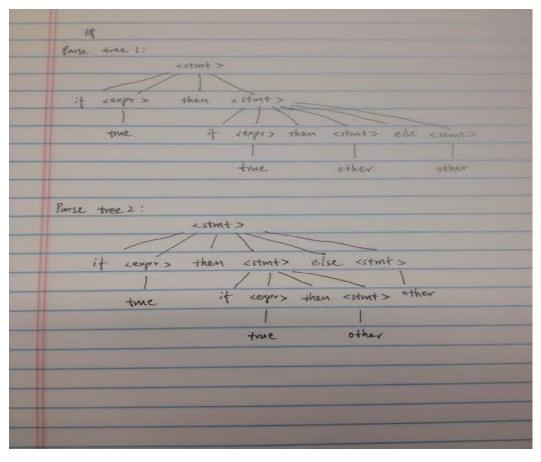
(b)



- 3. (a) Language= $\{a^nb^n \mid n>=1\}$
 - (b) Language= $\{a^nb^m c^k | n>=1, m>=1, k>=1\}$
 - (c) Language= $\{0^n1^m \mid n \ge m+1 \text{ or } 0^n1^m \mid m \ge 2n+1\}$

4.(a)

String: if true then if true then other else other.



(b)

<stmt>::=<matchingStmt> | <unmStmt>

< matchingStmt>::= if < expr> then < matchingStmt> else < matchingStmt> | other < unmStmt>::= if < expr> then < stmt> | if < expr> then < matchingStmt> else < unmStmt> < expr>::= true | false

5. (a) BNF:

(b) BNF:

$$<$$
exp $>::=<$ A $><$ exp $> | a$
 $<$ A $>::=$ a, $|\epsilon$

EBNF:

$$<$$
A $>::=$ a, $|\epsilon$