

## ASSIGNMENT-6

Q1) Convert the grammar into CNF.

$$S \rightarrow ABa$$

$$A \rightarrow aab$$

$$B \rightarrow Ac$$

Sol:-  $S_0 \rightarrow S$

$$S \rightarrow ABa$$

$$A \rightarrow aab$$

$$B \rightarrow Ac$$

Then,  $S_0 \rightarrow ABa$

$$S \rightarrow ABa$$

$$A \rightarrow aab$$

$$B \rightarrow Ac$$

Now, I would re-write it as below:-

$$R \rightarrow AB$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow a$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow b$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow c$$

On using the new notations:-

$$S_0 \rightarrow RR_1 \quad [\text{Since, } R \rightarrow AB]$$

$$S \rightarrow RR_1 \quad [\text{Since, } R \rightarrow AB \text{ and } R_1 \rightarrow a]$$

$$A \rightarrow R_1R_2 \quad [\text{Since, } R_1 \rightarrow a, R_2 \rightarrow b]$$

$$B \rightarrow AR_3 \quad [\text{Since, } R_3 \rightarrow c]$$



In the above steps,

We can rewrite(assign)  $R, R_1$  to  $R_4$  which changes the grammar to:

$RA \leftarrow P$   
 $RA \leftarrow A$

$\therefore S_0 \rightarrow RR_1$  [Final Grammar]  $RA \leftarrow B$

$$S \rightarrow RR_1$$

$$A \rightarrow R_4 R_2$$

$P \leftarrow P$   $RA \leftarrow B$

$$B \rightarrow AR_3$$

$RA \leftarrow P$

$$R \rightarrow AB$$

$RA \leftarrow A$

$$R_1 \rightarrow a$$

$RA \leftarrow B$

$$R_2 \rightarrow b$$

$RA \leftarrow P$   $RA \leftarrow B$

$$R_3 \rightarrow C$$

$RA \leftarrow P$

$$R_4 \rightarrow R_1 R_1$$

$RA \leftarrow A$

$RA \leftarrow B$

Now B would rewrite if it defines

$$R \rightarrow AB$$

$$R \rightarrow a$$

$$R \rightarrow b$$

$$R \rightarrow C$$

On using the new grammar

$$[RA \leftarrow A] \text{ write } [RA \leftarrow B]$$

$$[RA \leftarrow A] \text{ write } [RA \leftarrow B]$$

Q2) Convert the grammar into CNF

$$S \rightarrow ABC$$

$$C \rightarrow BAB/c$$

$$B \rightarrow b/bb$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

Sol:-

$$S_0 \rightarrow S$$

$$S \rightarrow ABC$$

$$C \rightarrow BAB/c$$

$$B \rightarrow b/bb$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

Then,  $S_0 \rightarrow ABC$

$$S \rightarrow ABC$$

$$C \rightarrow BAB/c$$

$$B \rightarrow b/bb$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

Now, on using new notations by re-writing:-

$$U \rightarrow AB$$

This gives :-  $S_0 \rightarrow UC$

$$S \rightarrow UC$$

$$C \rightarrow BAB/c \quad [As, \text{ given } A \rightarrow a]$$

$$B \rightarrow b/BB \quad [As, \text{ given } B \rightarrow b]$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$U \rightarrow AB$$



$\therefore$  The final grammar in CNF form is :-

$$S_0 \rightarrow UC$$

$$S \rightarrow UC$$

$$C \rightarrow BU/c$$

$$B \rightarrow b/BB$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$U \rightarrow AB$$

Q3)  $G = (V, T, S, P)$  is a CNF Grammar without any  $\epsilon$ -productions (or) unit productions.

UNIT PRODUCTION :-  $A \rightarrow B$  where  $A, B \in V$

$K$  :- Maximum number of symbols on the right of any production in  $P$

Prove that there is an equivalent CNF grammar with no more than  $(k-1)|P| + |T|$  productions.

Sol:-  $G = (V, T, S, P)$

Now:-  $|T|$  represents the total number of terminals.

$|P|$  represents the total number of productions.

Total number of rules with terminal :- Atmost  $|T|$

Given,  $K$  :- Maximum number of symbols on the right of productions

On using the terminal rules on any given production, the production is the STRING OF ALL NON-TERMINAL SYMBOLS.

$\therefore$  To convert into CNF, the string of length  $K$  is split into  $(k-1)$  ways.



∴ Total numbers of possible productions =  $(k-1)|P|$  for NON-TERMINALS.

The production can be NO MORE THAN  $(k-1)|P| + |T|$  for both terminals and non-terminals.