



Automata Formal Languages & Logic

Preet Kanwal

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

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Unit 3

Preet Kanwal

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Example 1:

Find out whether the given grammar is ambiguous or not?

1. $S \rightarrow aS | Sa | \lambda$
2. $S \rightarrow aSbS | bSaS | \lambda$
3. $R \rightarrow R+R | RR | R^* | a | b | c$
4. $S \rightarrow 1S | 11S | \lambda$
5. $S \rightarrow AB | aaB$
 $A \rightarrow a | Aa$
 $B \rightarrow b$

Solution :

1. aa
2. $abab$
3. $a+bc$
4. 111
5. aab

Example 2:

Show that union of $\{a^n b^n c^m \mid n \geq 0, m \geq 1\}$ $\{a^n b^m c^m \mid n \geq 1, m \geq 0\}$ is inherently ambiguous.

Solution :

$$L = \{a^n b^n c^m\} \cup \{a^n b^m c^m\}$$

$$S1 \rightarrow Ac \quad S2 \rightarrow aB$$

$$A \rightarrow aAb \mid \lambda \quad B \rightarrow bBc \mid \lambda$$

$$S \rightarrow S1 \mid S2$$

- Strings that belong to both the languages are $L1 \cap L2 = \{a^n b^n c^n\}$
- For every string in $a^n b^n c^n$ there exists two parse trees (either using LMD or RMD).
- No other grammar can generate L. Hence, the language L is ambiguous or we can say that the given language L is inherently ambiguous.

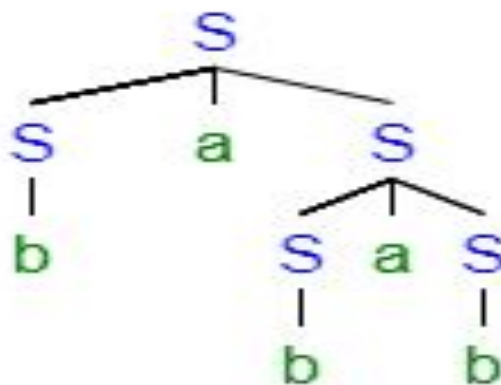
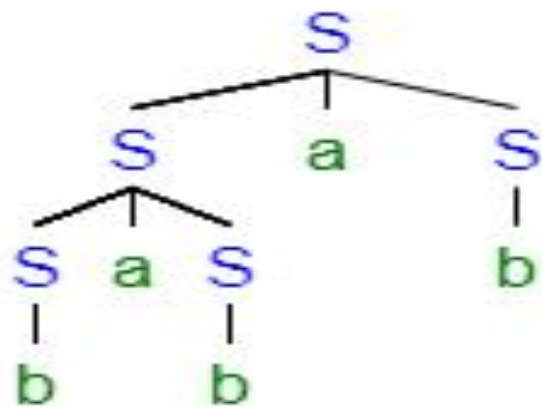
Example 3:

Find out whether the given grammar is inherently ambiguous or not. $S \rightarrow SaS | b$

Solution :

→ First we prove the grammar is ambiguous by showing that a string has more than one parse tree

Consider the string "babab", to prove the grammar is ambiguous.



Two parse trees for the string "babab" indicates the grammar is ambiguous.

Try constructing another grammar which is unambiguous.

The language is regular ,we can write the regular expression $b(ab)^+$

$S \rightarrow bA$

$A \rightarrow abA \mid ab$

Now,the grammar is unambiguous.

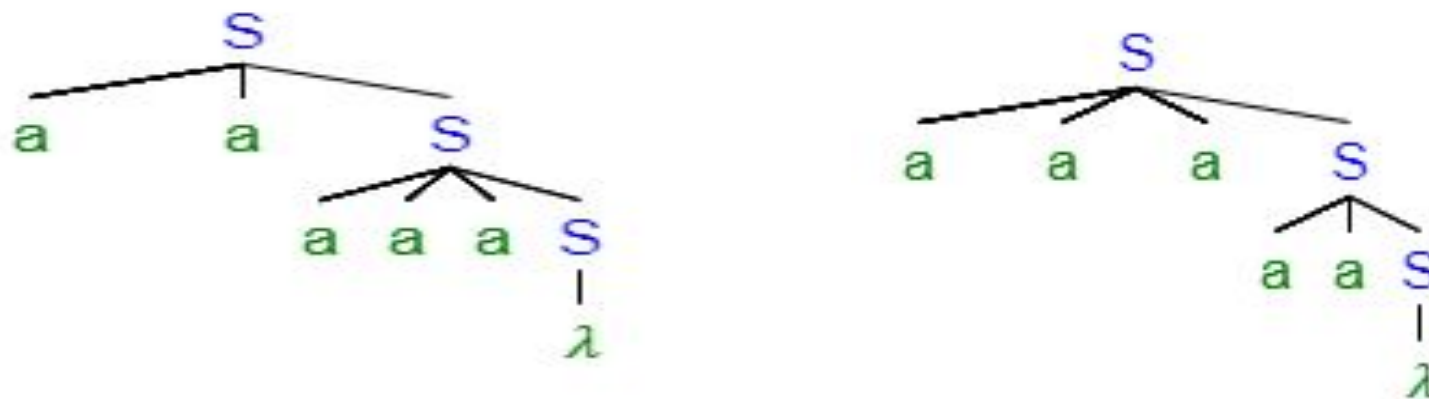
Example 4:

Find out whether the given grammar is inherently ambiguous or not. $S \rightarrow aaS | aaaS | \lambda$

Solution :

→ First we prove the grammar is ambiguous by showing that a string has more than one parse tree. .

Parse tree for the string “aaaaa”.



Two parse trees for the string “aaaaa” indicates the grammar is ambiguous.

→ Try constructing another grammar which is unambiguous.

$L = (aa + aaa)^*$

$S \rightarrow aaA \mid \lambda$

$A \rightarrow aA \mid \lambda$

This grammar is unambiguous.

Example 5:

Find out whether the given grammar is inherently ambiguous or not.

$S \rightarrow AB \mid aaB$

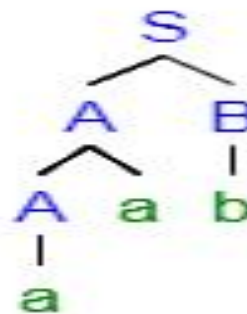
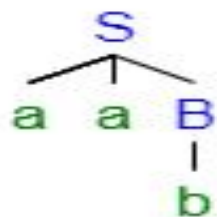
$A \rightarrow a \mid Aa$

$B \rightarrow b$

Solution :

First we prove the grammar is ambiguous by showing that a string has more than one parse tree.

Parse tree for the string “aab”



Two parse trees for the string “aab” indicates the grammar is ambiguous.

→ Try constructing another grammar which is unambiguous

$L = \{ab, aab, aaaaaaab, \dots\}$

$L = aa^*b$

$S \rightarrow aAb$

$A \rightarrow aA \mid \lambda$

This grammar is unambiguous.

Example 6:

Eliminate ambiguity in following grammar:

$B \rightarrow B \text{ or } B \mid B \text{ and } B \mid \text{not } B \mid \text{True} \mid \text{False}$

Solution :

Unambiguous grammar ,

$B \rightarrow B \text{ or } F \mid F$

$F \rightarrow F \text{ and } G \mid G$

$G \rightarrow \text{not } G \mid \text{True} \mid \text{False}$

Example 7:

Eliminate ambiguity in following grammar:

$$R \rightarrow R+R \mid RR \mid R^* \mid a \mid b \mid c$$

Solution :

Unambiguous grammar,

$$R \rightarrow R+S \mid S$$
$$S \rightarrow S.T \mid U$$
$$U \rightarrow U^* \mid a \mid b \mid c$$



THANK YOU

Preet Kanwal

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

preetkanwal@pes.edu

+91 80 6666 3333 Extn 724