

Problem 5.21: It is undecidable to check if a given CFG is ambiguous.

$$AMBIG_{CFG} = \{ \langle G \rangle \mid G \text{ is a CFG, and is ambiguous} \}$$

Theorem:  $AMBIG_{CFG}$  is undecidable.

Proof:  $PCP \leq_m AMBIG_{CFG}$ .

Given PCP instance, we will construct a CFG which is ambiguous if and only if the PCP has a match.

$$\text{let } P = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} t_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} t_k \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

We construct the CFG  $G$  as follows:

$$G : S \rightarrow T \mid B$$

$$T \rightarrow t_1 T a_1 \mid \dots \mid t_k T a_k \mid t_1 a_1 \mid \dots \mid t_k a_k$$

$$B \rightarrow b_1 B a_1 \mid \dots \mid b_k B a_k \mid b_1 a_1 \mid \dots \mid b_k a_k$$

Here  $t_i, b_i$  are the strings in the dominoes in  $P$ .  
 $a_i$  are new distinct symbols (not in  $t_i, b_i$ )

( $\Rightarrow$ ) Suppose  $P$  has a match. let the match be

$$t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \dots t_{i_m} = b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots b_{i_m}$$

We have two derivations of the same string.

$$\begin{aligned} S \rightarrow T \rightarrow t_{i_1} T a_{i_1} &\rightarrow t_{i_1} (t_{i_2} T a_{i_2}) a_{i_1} \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow t_{i_1} t_{i_2} \dots t_{i_m} a_{i_m} \dots a_{i_2} a_{i_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S \rightarrow B \rightarrow b_{i_1} B a_{i_1} &\rightarrow b_{i_1} (b_{i_2} B a_{i_2}) a_{i_1} \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots b_{i_m} a_{i_m} \dots a_{i_2} a_{i_1} \end{aligned}$$

So  $G$  is ambiguous

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( $\Leftarrow$ ) Suppose  $G$  is ambiguous. let the string  $w$  have two derivations.

Because of the structure of  $G$ , we can infer that  $w = w' a_{j_m} a_{j_{m-1}} \dots a_{j_1}$ , where  $w'$  does not consist of any  $a_j$ 's.

This means that the two derivations are necessarily the following:

$$S \rightarrow T \rightarrow t_{j_1} T a_{j_1} \rightarrow t_{j_1} (t_{j_2} T a_{j_2}) a_{j_1} \\ \rightarrow t_{j_1} \dots t_{j_m} a_{j_m} \dots a_{j_1}$$

$$S \rightarrow B \rightarrow b_{j_1} B a_{j_1} \rightarrow b_{j_1} (b_{j_2} B a_{j_2}) a_{j_1} \\ \rightarrow b_{j_1} \dots b_{j_m} a_{j_m} \dots a_{j_1}$$

This implies that  $t_{j_1} \dots t_{j_m} = b_{j_1} \dots b_{j_m}$ .

This is a match for P.

Thus the reduction is complete.

$$P \in PCP \iff G \in AMBIG\ CF_n.$$

Hence  $PCP \leq_m AMBIG\ CF_n$ .

Thus  $AMBIG\ CF_n$  is undecidable.

This also marks the end of computability theory.