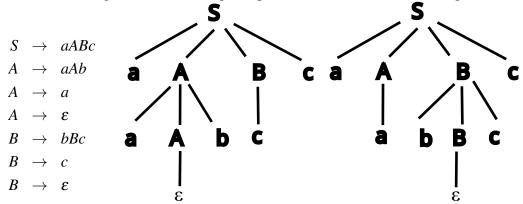
COMPSCI 3331 - Fall 2022 - Quiz 5

(1 mark) 1. Consider the CFG $G = (\{S,A,B\}, \{a,b,c\}, P,S)$ with P given below. A parse tree for the word aabcc is given below. Using this parse tree, show that G is ambiguous.



Solution: the parse tree on the right gives an alternate parse tree for aabcc. As this word has two parse trees, the grammar is ambiguous.

(1 mark) 2. Suppose that a CFG G over the alphabet $\Sigma = \{a,b,c\}$ has nullable nonterminals A,B,C,D. Suppose that G also has productions $A \to aEFc$, $A \to \varepsilon$ and $C \to CbbD$ (there may be others, but you are only asked about these). Based on these productions only, list the **new** productions that are **added** to G when removing ε productions.

Solution: the only production from the list that is affected is $C \to CbbD$, as none of the others have nullable nonterminals on the right-hand side. So the added productions are

$$C \rightarrow bbD$$

$$C \rightarrow Cbb$$

$$C \rightarrow bb$$

(1 mark) 3. Suppose that a CFG G over the alphabet $\Sigma = \{a,b\}$ has a unit pair (A,Z) and the productions $A \to Z$, $A \to ZZ$, $Z \to aBaa$ and $Z \to BaaAa$ (there may be others, but you are only asked about these). Based on these productions only, list the **new** productions that are **added** to G when removing unit productions.

Solution: The added productions are

 $A \rightarrow aBaa$ $A \rightarrow BaaAa$

This reflects adding the two productions for Z to now be derivable from A directly, instead of using the unit production $A \to Z$.

Note that you should **not** include, for example, $A \to aBaaaBaa$. That's because $A \to ZZ$ remains as a production, which allows us to obtain $A \Rightarrow^* aBaaaBaa$ through three steps of the remaining productions. Adding $A \to aBaaaBaa$ is not a part of removing unit productions.