

# Formal languages, grammars, and automata

Assignment 5, Wednesday, Dec. 17 2014

**Exercise teachers.** Recall the following split-up of students:

teacher	lecture room	email	students
Bastiaan Cijssouw	HG 00.310	bastiaancijssouw@gmail.com	A—K
Maaïke Zwart	HG 00.065	maaike.annebeth@gmail.com	L—Z

The delivery boxes are located in the Mercator 1 building on the ground floor (where the Computer Science department ICIS is located).

**Handing in your answers.** The exercises marked with **points** should be handed in:

1. Delivery box (default): Put your solutions in the appropriate delivery box (see above). Before putting your solutions in the box make sure:
  - your name and student number are written clearly on the document.
2. E-mail (in case your exercise class teacher approves): Send your solutions by e-mail to your exercise class teacher (see above) with subject ‘*assignment 5*’. This e-mail should only contain a single PDF document as attachment. Make sure:
  - the file is a PDF document that is well readable
  - your name is part of the filename (for example MyName\_assignment-5.pdf)
  - your name and student number are in the document (since they will be printed).

**Deadline:** Monday, January 5, 16:00 sharp!

**Goals:** After completing these exercises successfully you should be able to read context-free grammars, as well as write down grammars for context-free languages and regular languages. The total number of points is 20.

1. Let  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ . Consider the context-free grammars

$$G_1 = \begin{array}{lcl} S & \rightarrow & aABb \\ A & \rightarrow & aA \mid a \\ B & \rightarrow & bB \mid b \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad G_2 = \begin{array}{lcl} S & \rightarrow & AAB B \\ A & \rightarrow & AA \mid a \\ B & \rightarrow & BB \mid b \end{array}$$

- (a) Describe  $L_1 = \mathcal{L}(G_1)$  and  $L_2 = \mathcal{L}(G_2)$ .
  - (b) Show that  $L_1 = L_2$ .  
Hint: first show that  $A$  in  $G_1$  generates the same language as  $A$  in  $G_2$ , etc.
  - (c) Is  $G_1$  ambiguous? Is  $G_2$  ambiguous? If so, give a word and two different leftmost derivations.
  - (d) Give a derivation of  $aaaabbb$  in  $G_1$  and in  $G_2$ , and draw the corresponding derivation trees.
2. For each of the following languages construct a context-free grammar that generates the language, and explain why your answer is correct.

(5 points)  $L_3 = \{a^n b^{n+m} a^m \mid n, m \geq 0\}$

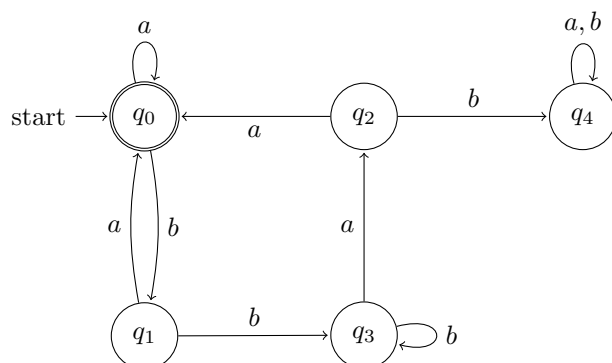
(5 points)  $L_4 = \{w \in \{a, b\}^* \mid |w|_a \text{ is even}\}$

(5 points)  $L_5 = \mathcal{L}((ab)^*(a + bb)^*)$

$$L_6 = \{w \in \{a, b\}^* \mid |w| = 2k + 1 \text{ and } w_1 = w_{k+1}\}$$

where  $w_i$  denotes the  $i$ -th symbol in a word  $w$ . That is,  $L_6$  consists of all words of odd length that have the same symbol in the first and middle positions.

3. (5 points) Consider the following DFA  $M$ ,



Construct a context-free grammar that generates  $\mathcal{L}(M)$ .

4.  $\Sigma = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, \times, +, (, )\}$ . Construct a context-free grammar that generates the language

$$L_7 = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid w \text{ is a well-formed arithmetical expressions}\}$$

NB.  $2 + 3 + 4 \times 5$  and  $((2 + 3) + 4) \times 5$  and  $((((2 + 3))) + 4 \times 5$  are well-formed.  $2 + (3 + 4 \times 5$  and  $(2 + 3) + 4) \times 5$  and  $) ($  are not.

5. Let  $G_8 = \langle V_8, S_8, P_8 \rangle$  be a context-free grammar with start symbol  $S_8$ . Construct a context-free grammar for the language  $\mathcal{L}(G_8)^*$ .