

# CONTEXT-FREE GRAMMARS

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E 14.1

## EXERCISE 1

Define context-free grammars for the following languages:

a)  $\{0^i 1^j \mid i \geq 0, i \leq j \leq 2i\}$ ;

b)  $\{0^m 1^n 1^m 0^m \mid m+n > 0\}$ ;

c)  $\{0^n 1^m 0^{m+n} \mid m+n > 0\}$ .

## EXERCISE 2

Define a context-free grammar that generates strings of balanced parentheses. Examples of strings of balanced parentheses are  $(( ))$ ,  $(())$ ,  $((()))$  and  $\epsilon$ , while  $)$  and  $(($  are not.

## EXERCISE 3

Is the following context-free grammar ambiguous?

$$S \rightarrow a \mid S; S \mid i S \mid i S e S$$

One may think of the grammar as a rudimentary programming language where  $i$  stands for "if-then" and  $e$  for "else". Motivate your answer.

## EXERCISE 4

Define a context-sensitive grammar for the language  $\{a^i b^j c^k \mid 0 < i < j < k\}$ . Provide derivations of the strings  $abbbecccc$  and  $aabbbecccc$ .

$$1)a) S \rightarrow \epsilon \mid 0S1 \mid 0S11$$

$$1)b) S \rightarrow 00 \mid 0S0 \mid A$$

$$A \rightarrow 11 \mid 1A1$$

$$1)c) S \rightarrow A \mid B$$

$$A \rightarrow 00 \mid 0A0 \mid B$$

$$B \rightarrow 10 \mid 1B0$$

$$2) \textcircled{1} B \rightarrow BB$$

$$\textcircled{2} B \rightarrow (B)$$

$$\textcircled{3} B \rightarrow \epsilon$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &\stackrel{2}{\Rightarrow} (\underline{B}) \stackrel{1}{\Rightarrow} (\underline{B}B) \stackrel{2}{\Rightarrow} ((\underline{B})B) \stackrel{2}{\Rightarrow} ((BB)\underline{B}) \stackrel{2}{\Rightarrow} (((\underline{B}B))(\underline{B})) \\ &\stackrel{2}{\Rightarrow} (((\underline{B})\underline{B})(\underline{B})) \stackrel{3}{\Rightarrow} (((\underline{B}))(\underline{B})) \stackrel{3}{\Rightarrow} (((\underline{B}))()) \stackrel{3}{\Rightarrow} (((\underline{B}))()) \end{aligned}$$

3) The context-free grammar is ambiguous. Indeed, the sentential form  $iiSeS$  has two derivations from  $S$ :

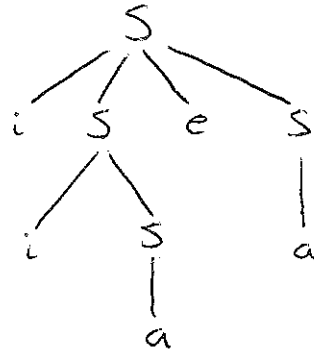
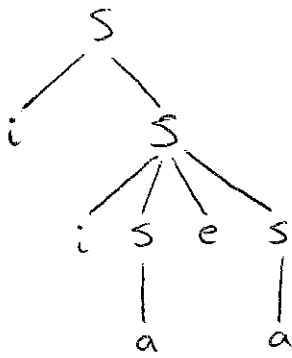
$$a) S \Rightarrow i\underline{S} \Rightarrow iiSeS;$$

$$b) S \Rightarrow i\underline{S}eS \Rightarrow iiSeS.$$

From this one can easily see that the string  $iiaca$  has two different parse trees.

3) can't

E 14.3



4) ①  $S \rightarrow aSBC$

②  $S \rightarrow abBCC$

③  $CB \rightarrow BC$

④  $bB \rightarrow bbBC$

⑤  $bB \rightarrow bb$

⑥  $bC \rightarrow bCc$

⑦  $bC \rightarrow bcc$

⑧  $cC \rightarrow cc$

Derivation of  $abbbcccc$ :

$$S \xrightarrow{2} ab\underline{B}CC \xrightarrow{4} abb\underline{B}CCC \xrightarrow{5} abbb\underline{C}CC$$

$$\xrightarrow{6} abbb\underline{C}cCC \xrightarrow{7} abbbcccc\underline{C}C$$

$$\xrightarrow{8} abbbcccc\underline{C} \xrightarrow{8} abbbcccc$$

Derivation of  $aabbbcccc$ :

$$S \xrightarrow{1} a\underline{S}BC \xrightarrow{2} aab\underline{B}CC\underline{B}C \xrightarrow{3} aab\underline{B}C\underline{B}CC$$

$$\xrightarrow{3} aab\underline{B}BCCC \xrightarrow{5} aabb\underline{B}CCC \xrightarrow{5} aabbb\underline{C}CC$$

$$\xrightarrow{7} aabbbccc\underline{C}C \xrightarrow{8} aabbbcccc\underline{C} \xrightarrow{8} aabbbcccc$$