

COL 352 Intro to Formal Languages and Theory of Comput, Tutorial Sheet 2

1. Give context-free grammars generating the following sets.
 - (a) The set of all strings of balanced parentheses, i.e, each left parenthesis has a matching right parentheses and pairs of matching parentheses are properly nested.
 - (b) The set of all strings over alphabet $\{a,b\}$ with exactly twice as many a's as b's.
 - (c) The set of all strings over alphabet $\{a,b,.,+,*,(,),\epsilon,\phi\}$ that are well-formed regular expression over alphabet $\{a,b\}$. Note that we must distinguish between ϵ as the empty string and as a symbol in the regular expression. We use \in in the latter case.
 - (d) The set of all strings over alphabet $\{a,b\}$ not of the form ww for some string w .
2. Suppose G is a CFG with m variables and no right side of production longer than l . Show that if $A \Rightarrow_G^* \epsilon$, then there is a derivation of no more than $\frac{l^m - 1}{l - 1}$ steps by which A derives ϵ . How close to this bound can you actually come?
3. Suppose G is a CFG and w , of length l , is in $L(G)$. How long is a derivation of w in G if
 - (a) G is in CNF
 - (b) G is in GNF
4. Show that every CFL without ϵ is generated by a CFG all of whose productions are of the form $A \rightarrow a$, $A \rightarrow aB$, and $A \rightarrow aBC$.
5. A language L is said to have the *prefix property* if no word in L is a proper prefix of another word in L . Show that L is $N(M)$ for DPDA M , then L has the prefix property. Is the foregoing necessarily true if L is $N(M)$ for a nondeterministic PDA M ?
6. Show that the following are not context free languages.
 - (a) $\{a^i b^j c^k \mid i < j < k\}$
 - (b) $\{a^i b^j \mid j = i^2\}$
 - (c) $\{a^i \mid i \text{ is a prime}\}$
 - (d) the set of strings of a's, b's and c's with an equal number of each
 - (e) $\{a^n b^n c^m \mid n \leq m \leq 2n\}$
7. Which of the following are CFL's?
 - (a) $\{a^i b^j \mid i \neq j \text{ and } i \neq 2j\}$
 - (b) $(\mathbf{a+b})^* - \{(a^n b^n)^n \mid n \geq 1\}$
 - (c) $\{ww^R w \mid w \text{ is in } (\mathbf{a+b})^*\}$
 - (d) $\{b_i \# b_{i+1} \mid b_i \text{ is } i \text{ in binary, } i \geq 1\}$
 - (e) $\{xw \mid x \text{ are in } (\mathbf{a+b})^*, w \text{ is in } (a+b)^+\}$
 - (f) $(\mathbf{a+b})^* - \{(a^n b)^n \mid n \geq 1\}$

8. Show that if L is a CFL over a one-symbol alphabet, then L is regular. [Hint: Let n be the pumping lemma constant for L and let $L \subseteq 0^*$. Show that for every word of length n or more, say 0^m , there are p and q no greater than n such that 0^{p+iq} is in L for all $i \geq 0$. Then show that L consists of perhaps some words of length less than n plus a finite number of linear sets, i.e., sets of the form $\{0^{p+iq} | i \geq 0\}$ for fixed p and q , $q \leq n$. You may want to bound the number of parse trees of a certain depth, call them the *base trees* so that every other larger parse tree can be obtained by pumping some portions of one of the base trees.]