

Formal Languages and Linguistics

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Exercises I

- ① Let g be the grammar
- $$S \rightarrow Sa$$
- $$S \rightarrow a$$

Describe informally the language of this grammar.

- ② Propose a grammar that generates words composed of any number of a s followed by exactly one b .
- ③ Remember that Dyck language is engendered by the grammar

$$S \rightarrow (S)$$

$$S \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

Give a grammar such that every word has exactly two ending parenthesis for every opening parenthesis, while remaining well balanced.

- ④ Give a grammar such that every word has as many opening parenthesis than closing parenthesis.

Exercises II

- 5 Modify the grammar $E \rightarrow E + E ; E \rightarrow 1 \mid 2 \mid 3$ in such a way that « $(2+3)+1$ » is part of its language.
- 6 Show that the grammar $E \rightarrow E + E ; E \rightarrow E \times E ; E \rightarrow 1 \mid 2 \mid 3$ is ambiguous.
- 7 Show that the grammar $E \rightarrow E + T \mid T, T \rightarrow T \times F \mid F, F \rightarrow (E) \mid a$ is **not** ambiguous.
- 8 Give a context-free grammar that generates each of the following languages (alphabet $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$).
- $L_0 = \{w \in X^* \mid w = a^n ; n \geq 0\}$
 - $L'_0 = \{w \in X^* \mid w = a^n b^n c a ; n \geq 0\}$
 - $L_1 = \{w \in X^* \mid w = a^n b^n c^p ; n > 0 \text{ et } p > 0\}$
 - $L_2 = \{w \in X^* \mid w = a^n b^n a^m b^m ; n, m \geq 1\}$

Exercises III

- $L'_3 = \{w \in X^* \mid |w|_a = |w|_b\}$
- $L_3 = \{w \in X^* \mid |w|_a = 2|w|_b\}$
- $L_4 = \{w \in X^* \mid \exists x \in X^* \text{ tq } w = x\bar{x}\}$
- $L_5 = \{w \in X^* \mid w = \bar{w}\}$

- 9 For each of the following grammars, give the generated language, and the type they have in Chomsky's hierarchy.

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow S_1 S_2 \\ S_1 &\rightarrow a S_1 b \mid ab \\ S_2 &\rightarrow c S_2 \mid c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow a S B C \\ S &\rightarrow a B C \\ C B &\rightarrow B C \\ a B &\rightarrow a b \\ b B &\rightarrow b b \\ b C &\rightarrow b c \\ c C &\rightarrow c c \end{aligned}$$