

Tutorial 2

Foundations of Computing Science

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Questions

1. Write Context Free Grammar for the following languages :
 - a) $\{w \mid w \text{ contains at least three 1s}\}$, $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$
 - b) $\{w \mid w \text{ starts and ends with the same symbol}\}$
 - c) $\{w \mid \text{the length of } w \text{ is odd}\}$
 - d) $\{w \mid \text{the length of } w \text{ is odd and its middle symbol is a 0}\}$
 - e) The set of strings over the alphabet $\{a,b\}$ with more a's than b's
 - f) $L = \{a^n b^{2n} c^k \mid n, k \geq 1\}$
 - g) $\{w \# x \mid w^R \text{ is a substring of } x \text{ for } w, x \in \{0,1\}^*\}$

2. Draw the PDA for the following languages:
 - a) $L1 = \{a^m w c w^r b^m \mid w \in \{0, 1\}^+ \text{ and } m \geq 1\}$
 - b) $L2 = \{a^n b^m \mid m \leq n\}$
 - c) The set of palindromes over $\{a, b\}$

3. For the language :

$$A = \{a^i b^j c^k \mid i=j \text{ or } j=k \text{ where } i, j, k \geq 0\}$$

- a) Give a context-free grammar that generates A
- b) Show that the language A is inherently ambiguous

4. Let CFG G be the following grammar.

$$S \rightarrow aSb \mid bY \mid Ya$$

$$Y \rightarrow bY \mid aY \mid \varepsilon$$

Give a simple description of $L(G)$ in English. Use that description to give a CFG for the complement of $L(G)$

5. Convert the following CFG into an equivalent CFG in Chomsky Normal Form

$$A \rightarrow BAB \mid B \mid \varepsilon$$

$$B \rightarrow 00 \mid \varepsilon$$

6. Using the pumping lemma for CFL, show that the following languages (A, B, C and D) are not context-free:

a) $A = \{ 0^n 1^n 0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 0 \}$

b) $B = \{ 0^n \# 0^{2n} \# 0^{3n} \mid n \geq 0 \}$

c) $C = \{ w \# t \mid w \text{ is a substring of } t, \text{ where } w, t \in \{a, b\}^* \}$

d) $D = \{ w t w^R \mid w, t \in \{0, 1\}^* \text{ and } |w| = |t| \}$

7. Prove the following:

(a) Let C be a context-free language and R be a regular Language. Prove that the language $C \cap R$ is context-free

(b) Let $A = \{ w \mid w \in \{a, b, c\}^* \text{ and } w \text{ contains equal number of } a\text{'s, } b\text{'s and } c\text{'s} \}$. Use (a) to show that A is not a CFL.