

C5: The Emptiness Problem for Context-Free Languages

Task: Using the marking algorithm, check whether the following grammars generate empty languages or not:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad & S \rightarrow \underline{X}U \mid UW \\
 & U \rightarrow \underline{S}aW \mid \underline{V}bU \mid \underline{S}b\underline{X} \\
 & \underline{V} \rightarrow U \mid \underline{a}b \mid \underline{X}W \\
 & \underline{W} \rightarrow b\underline{X}a\underline{U}b \mid \underline{V}b\underline{X} \mid \underline{S}\underline{X} \\
 & \underline{X} \rightarrow \underline{b}\underline{V} \mid \underline{W}\underline{X}
 \end{aligned}$$

Initialization
 1st iteration
 2nd iteration
 3rd iteration

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad & \underline{S} \rightarrow \underline{A}C \mid \underline{D}A \\
 & \underline{A} \rightarrow \underline{S}bC \mid \underline{B}aB \mid \underline{A}a\underline{D} \\
 & \underline{B} \rightarrow \underline{A} \mid \underline{b}a \mid \underline{D}C \\
 & \underline{C} \rightarrow \underline{a}D\underline{b}Aa \mid \underline{B}a\underline{D} \mid \underline{S}\underline{D} \\
 & \underline{D} \rightarrow \underline{a}B \mid \underline{C}\underline{D}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$G = (N, \Sigma, P, S)$$

$A \in N$ productive

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists w \in \Sigma^*: A \Rightarrow^* w$$

$$L(G) \neq \emptyset$$

$$\Leftrightarrow S \text{ productive}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad & S \Rightarrow DA \Rightarrow aBA \Rightarrow abaa \\
 & \Rightarrow abaaBab \Rightarrow^2 ababaaaba
 \end{aligned}$$

(a) S not prod.
 $\Rightarrow L(G) = \emptyset$

(b) S productive
 $\Rightarrow L(G) \neq \emptyset$

C8: From Context-Free Grammars to Pushdown Automata

Task: Construct a PDA that accepts the language generated by the grammar

$$S \rightarrow aSa \mid bSb \mid \varepsilon$$

(which is $L = \{ww^R \mid w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$, i.e., palindromes of even length).

$$L = \{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\} \subseteq a^* b^*$$

Solution: $M_G := (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \Delta, q_0, z_0, F)$

- $Q = \{q_0\}$, ~~$\Gamma = \{a, b\}$~~ , $\Gamma = N \cup \Sigma$,
 $z_0 = \$$
- for $A \rightarrow \alpha \in P$: "expansion"
 $((q_0, A, \Sigma), (q_0, \alpha)) \in \Delta$
- for each $a \in \Sigma$: "matching"
 $((q_0, a, a), (q_0, \Sigma)) \in \Delta$

Here:

$$- Q = \{q_0\}, \Sigma = \{a, b\}, \Gamma = \{\$, a, b\},$$

$$z_0 = \$$$

$$- \Delta: ((q_0, \$, \Sigma), (q_0, aSa))$$

$$((q_0, \$, \Sigma), (q_0, bSb))$$

$$((q_0, \$, \Sigma), (q_0, \Sigma))$$

$$((q_0, a, a), (q_0, \Sigma)) \quad ((q_0, b, b), (q_0, \Sigma))$$

For example: Successful run:

$(q_0, \epsilon, abba) \vdash (q_0, a\delta a, abba)$

$\vdash (q_0, \delta a, bba) \vdash (q_0, b\delta a, bba)$

$\vdash (q_0, \delta ba, ba) \vdash (q_0, \epsilon, ba)$

$\vdash (q_0, a, a) \vdash (q_0, \epsilon, \epsilon)$

Failing run:

$(q_0, \epsilon, cbbba) \vdash (q_0, a\delta c, abba)$

$\vdash (q_0, \delta a, bba) \vdash (q_0, \epsilon, bba) \hookrightarrow$