

Úlohy:

1. Prevedte nasledovné gramatiky do Chomského normálneho tvaru.

Gramatika G_1 :

$$\begin{aligned}S &\rightarrow aA \mid aS \mid A \mid abB \\A &\rightarrow \varepsilon \mid bA \\B &\rightarrow bB\end{aligned}$$

Riešenie:

$$\begin{aligned}S' &\rightarrow \varepsilon \mid V_1A \mid V_1S \mid a \mid V_2A \mid b \\S &\rightarrow V_1A \mid V_1S \mid a \mid V_2A \mid b \\A &\rightarrow V_2A \mid b \\V_1 &\rightarrow a \\V_2 &\rightarrow b\end{aligned}$$

Gramatika G_2 :

$$\begin{aligned}S &\rightarrow aAC \mid bB \mid BB \\A &\rightarrow aAb \\B &\rightarrow \varepsilon \mid aBb \mid SB \\C &\rightarrow CC \mid b \mid c\end{aligned}$$

Riešenie:

$$\begin{aligned}S' &\rightarrow \varepsilon \mid V_2B \mid BB \mid b \mid SB \mid V_1V_2 \mid V_1A_1 \\S &\rightarrow V_2B \mid BB \mid b \mid SB \mid V_1V_2 \mid V_1A_1 \\B &\rightarrow V_1A_1 \mid SB \mid V_1V_2 \mid V_2B \mid BB \mid b \\A_1 &\rightarrow BV_2 \\V_1 &\rightarrow a \\V_2 &\rightarrow b\end{aligned}$$

Gramatika G_3 :

$$S \rightarrow ABCA$$

$$A \rightarrow AB \mid a$$

$$B \rightarrow AC \mid \varepsilon$$

$$C \rightarrow BA \mid b \mid \varepsilon$$

Riešenie:

$$S \rightarrow AA_1 \mid AA_3 \mid AA_2 \mid AA$$

$$A \rightarrow AB \mid a$$

$$B \rightarrow AC \mid AB \mid a$$

$$C \rightarrow BA \mid b \mid AB \mid a$$

$$A_1 \rightarrow BA_2$$

$$A_2 \rightarrow CA$$

$$A_3 \rightarrow BA$$

Gramatika G_4 :

$$S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb$$

$$A \rightarrow C \mid DaD$$

$$B \rightarrow D \mid C$$

$$C \rightarrow S \mid a \mid \varepsilon$$

$$D \rightarrow S \mid b$$

$$E \rightarrow S \mid c \mid \varepsilon$$

Riešenie:

$$S \rightarrow AV_1 \mid BV_2 \mid a \mid b$$

$$A \rightarrow DA_1 \mid AV_1 \mid BV_2 \mid a \mid b$$

$$B \rightarrow AV_1 \mid BV_2 \mid a \mid b$$

$$D \rightarrow AV_1 \mid BV_2 \mid a \mid b$$

$$A_1 \rightarrow V_1D$$

$$V_1 \rightarrow a$$

$$V_2 \rightarrow b$$

Gramatika G_5 :

$$S \rightarrow A$$

$$A \rightarrow B \mid aAb \mid c$$

$$B \rightarrow cA \mid bSAb$$

Riešenie:

$$S' \rightarrow V_1A_1 \mid c \mid V_3A \mid V_2A_2$$

$$S \rightarrow V_1A_1 \mid c \mid V_3A \mid V_2A_2$$

$$A \rightarrow V_1A_1 \mid c \mid V_3A \mid V_2A_2$$

$$A_1 \rightarrow AV_2$$

$$A_2 \rightarrow SA_1$$

$$V_1 \rightarrow a$$

$$V_2 \rightarrow b$$

$$V_3 \rightarrow c$$

Gramatika G_6 :

$$S \rightarrow \varepsilon \mid A$$

$$A \rightarrow B \mid aAb$$

$$B \rightarrow cA \mid bSAb \mid AS$$

$$C \rightarrow SS \mid AB$$

Riešenie:

$$S' \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

Pri redukcii gramatiky dôjde k tomu, všetky ostatné symboly sú nadbytočné, gramatika teda generuje len prázdny jazyk.

2. Zistite, či sa v daných gramatikách dajú odvodiť dané slová w pomocou CYK algoritmu:

Gramatika G_1 :

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

$$w = abba, aba$$

Riešenie: CHNT pre uvedenú gramatiku:

$$S' \rightarrow \varepsilon \mid V_1A_1 \mid V_2A_2 \mid V_1V_1 \mid V_2V_2$$

$$S \rightarrow V_1A_1 \mid V_2A_2 \mid V_1V_1 \mid V_2V_2$$

$$A_1 \rightarrow SV_1$$

$$A_2 \rightarrow SV_2$$

$$V_1 \rightarrow a$$

$$V_2 \rightarrow b$$

Množiny $N_{i,j}$ pre slovo $w = abba$:

$$N_{1,1} = \{V_1\}, N_{2,2} = \{V_2\}, N_{3,3} = \{V_2\}, N_{4,4} = \{V_1\}$$

$$N_{1,2} = \emptyset, N_{2,3} = \{S', S\}, N_{3,4} = \emptyset$$

$$N_{1,3} = \emptyset, N_{2,4} = \{A_1\}$$

$N_{1,4} = \{S', S\}$. Keďže počiatočný neterminál $S' \in N_{1,4}$ gramatika slovo $w = abba$ generuje.

Množiny $N_{i,j}$ pre slovo $w = aba$:

$$N_{1,1} = \{V_1\}, N_{2,2} = \{V_2\}, N_{3,3} = \{V_1\}$$

$$N_{1,2} = \emptyset, N_{2,3} = \emptyset$$

$N_{1,3} = \emptyset$. Keďže počiatočný neterminál $S' \notin N_{1,3}$ gramatika slovo $w = aba$ negeneruje.

Gramatika G_2 :

$$S \rightarrow ABc$$

$$A \rightarrow a \mid \varepsilon$$

$$B \rightarrow b \mid \varepsilon$$

$$w = abc, acb$$

Riešenie: CHNT pre uvedenú gramatiku:

$$S \rightarrow AA_1 \mid AV_1 \mid BV_1 \mid c$$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

$$B \rightarrow b$$

$$A_1 \rightarrow BV_1$$

$$V_1 \rightarrow c$$

Množiny $N_{i,j}$ pre slovo $w = abc$:

$$N_{1,1} = \{A\}, N_{2,2} = \{B\}, N_{3,3} = \{V_1\}$$

$$N_{1,2} = \emptyset, N_{2,3} = \{S, A_1\}$$

$N_{1,3} = \{S\}$. Keďže počiatočný neterminál $S \in N_{1,3}$ gramatika slovo $w = abc$ generuje.

Množiny $N_{i,j}$ pre slovo $w = acb$:

$$N_{1,1} = \{A\}, N_{2,2} = \{V_1\}, N_{3,3} = \{B\}$$

$$N_{1,2} = \{S\}, N_{2,3} = \emptyset$$

$N_{1,3} = \emptyset$. Keďže počiatočný neterminál $S \notin N_{1,3}$ gramatika slovo $w = acb$ negeneruje.

Gramatika G_3 :

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow aSb \mid A \\ A &\rightarrow cAe \mid B \mid b \\ B &\rightarrow cBe \\ C &\rightarrow d \\ w &= acbeb, cbbee \end{aligned}$$

Riešenie: CHNT pre uvedenú gramatiku:

$$\begin{aligned} S' &\rightarrow V_1 A_1 \mid V_3 A_2 \mid b \\ S &\rightarrow V_1 A_1 \mid V_3 A_2 \mid b \\ A &\rightarrow V_3 A_2 \mid b \\ A_1 &\rightarrow SV_2 \\ A_2 &\rightarrow AV_4 \\ V_1 &\rightarrow a \\ V_2 &\rightarrow b \\ V_3 &\rightarrow c \\ V_4 &\rightarrow e \end{aligned}$$

Množiny $N_{i,j}$ pre slovo $w = acbeb$:

$$\begin{aligned} N_{1,1} &= \{V_1\}, N_{2,2} = \{V_3\}, N_{3,3} = \{S', S, A, V_2\}, N_{4,4} = \{V_4\}, N_{5,5} = \{S', S, A, V_2\} \\ N_{1,2} &= \emptyset, N_{2,3} = \emptyset, N_{3,4} = \{A_2\}, N_{4,5} = \emptyset \\ N_{1,3} &= \emptyset, N_{2,4} = \{A\}, N_{3,5} = \emptyset \\ N_{1,4} &= \emptyset, N_{2,5} = \{A_2\} \\ N_{1,5} &= \{S', S\}. \text{ Keďže počiatočný neterminál } S \in N_{1,5} \text{ gramatika slovo } w = acbeb \text{ generuje.} \end{aligned}$$

Množiny $N_{i,j}$ pre slovo $w = cbbee$:

$$\begin{aligned} N_{1,1} &= \{V_3\}, N_{2,2} = \{S', S, A, V_2\}, N_{3,3} = \{V_4\}, N_{4,4} = \{V_4\} \\ N_{1,2} &= \emptyset, N_{2,3} = \{A_2\}, N_{3,4} = \emptyset \\ N_{1,3} &= \{A\}, N_{2,4} = \emptyset \\ N_{1,4} &= \{A_4\}. \text{ Keďže počiatočný neterminál } S \notin N_{1,4} \text{ gramatika slovo } w = cbbee \text{ negeneruje.} \end{aligned}$$

Gramatika G_4 :

```
<program> → štart <príkazy> koniec
<príkazy> → <príkaz>; <príkazy>
<príkazy> → ε
<príkaz> → <výraz>
<príkaz> → ak <podmienka> potom <príkaz>
<príkaz> → pokial <podmienka> rob <príkaz>
<výraz> → príkaz1 | príkaz2
<podmienka> → p1 | p2
```

Zistite, či je program **štart ak p1 potom príkaz2 koniec** syntakticky korektný, t.j. či má v gramatike G_4 deriváciu, pomocou CYK algoritmu.

Riešenie:

CHNT pre uvedenú gramatiku (každý symbol v <> je neterminál):

```
<program> → <N_start> <A1> | <N_start> <N_koniec>
<príkazy> → <príkaz> <A2> | <príkaz> <N_;>
<príkaz> → príkaz1 | príkaz2
<príkaz> → <N_ak> <A3>
<príkaz> → <N_pokial> <A5>
<podmienka> → p1 | p2
<A1> → <príkazy> <N_koniec>
<A2> → <N_;> <príkazy>
<A3> → <podmienka> <A4>
<A4> → <N_potom> <príkaz>
<A5> → <podmienka> <A6>
<A6> → <N_rob> <príkaz>
<N_start> → štart
<N_pokial> → pokial
<N_potom> → potom
<N_rob> → rob
<N_koniec> → koniec
<N_;> → ;
<N_ak> → ak
```

Množiny $N_{i,j}$ pre slovo $w = \text{štart ak p1 potom príkaz2 koniec}$:

$$N_{1,1} = \{\langle N_start \rangle\}, N_{2,2} = \{\langle N_ak \rangle\}, N_{3,3} = \{\langle podmienka \rangle\}, N_{4,4} = \{\langle N_potom \rangle\}, N_{5,5} = \{\langle príkaz \rangle\}, N_{6,6} = \{\langle N_koniec \rangle\}$$

$$N_{1,2} = \emptyset, N_{2,3} = \emptyset, N_{3,4} = \emptyset, N_{4,5} = \{A_4\}, N_{5,6} = \emptyset$$

$$N_{1,3} = \emptyset, N_{2,4} = \emptyset, N_{3,5} = \{A_3\}, N_{4,6} = \emptyset$$

$$N_{1,4} = \emptyset, N_{2,5} = \{\langle príkaz \rangle\}, N_{3,6} = \emptyset$$

$$N_{1,5} = \emptyset, N_{2,6} = \emptyset$$

$N_{1,6} = \emptyset$. Keďže počiatočný neterminál $\langle program \rangle \notin N_{1,6}$, reťazec **štart ak p1 potom príkaz2 koniec** nemá v gramatike deriváciu a teda nie je syntakticky korektný vzhľadom na syntax danú gramatikou G_4 .

3. K daným gramatikám nájdite množiny $FIRST$, $FOLLOW$ pre neterminálne symboly a $FIRST$ pre reťazce α .

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) \quad & S \rightarrow AB \\
 & A \rightarrow BA \mid a \\
 & B \rightarrow bB \mid Aa \mid \varepsilon \\
 & \alpha = AA, \alpha = BA, \alpha = BB, \alpha = bAA, \alpha = BaB
 \end{aligned}$$

Riešenie:

	S	A	B
$FIRST$	$\{a, b\}$	$\{a, b\}$	$\{\varepsilon, a, b\}$
$FOLLOW$	$\{\varepsilon\}$	$\{\varepsilon, a, b\}$	$\{\varepsilon, a, b\}$

-
- $FIRST(AA) = \{a, b\}$
 - $FIRST(BA) = \{a, b\}$
 - $FIRST(BB) = \{\varepsilon, a, b\}$
 - $FIRST(bAA) = \{b\}$
 - $FIRST(BaB) = \{a, b\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad & S \rightarrow bAa \\
 & A \rightarrow BB \mid cB \\
 & B \rightarrow aBa \mid \varepsilon \\
 & \alpha = AB, \alpha = BA, \alpha = AA, \alpha = BB
 \end{aligned}$$

Riešenie:

	S	A	B
$FIRST$	$\{b\}$	$\{\varepsilon, a, c\}$	$\{\varepsilon, a\}$
$FOLLOW$	$\{\varepsilon\}$	$\{a\}$	$\{a\}$

-
- $FIRST(AB) = \{a, c, \varepsilon\}$
 - $FIRST(BA) = \{a, c, \varepsilon\}$
 - $FIRST(AA) = \{a, c, \varepsilon\}$
 - $FIRST(BB) = \{a, \varepsilon\}$

(c) $S \rightarrow AaB$
 $A \rightarrow BbS \mid a$
 $B \rightarrow SA \mid b$
 $\alpha = AB, \alpha = BA, \alpha = AA, \alpha = BB$

Riešenie:

	S	A	B
$FIRST$	$\{a, b\}$	$\{a, b\}$	$\{a, b\}$
$FOLLOW$	$\{\varepsilon, a, b\}$	$\{\varepsilon, a, b\}$	$\{\varepsilon, a, b\}$

- $FIRST(AB) = \{a, b\}$
- $FIRST(BA) = \{a, b\}$
- $FIRST(AA) = \{a, b\}$
- $FIRST(BB) = \{a, b\}$

(d) $S \rightarrow aSb \mid bAa \mid Aa$
 $A \rightarrow aS \mid SBa$
 $B \rightarrow Ab \mid b$
 $\alpha = AB, \alpha = BA, \alpha = AA, \alpha = BB$

Riešenie: Gramatika nie je redukovaná!!! Počas jej redukcie zistíme, že množina $N_T = \{B\}$, teda neobsahuje počiatoký neterminál a gramatika generuje iba prázdny jazyk. V takom prípade nemá určovanie $FIRST$ a $FOLLOW$ zmysel.

(e) $S \rightarrow ABCA$
 $A \rightarrow AB \mid \varepsilon$
 $B \rightarrow AC \mid a$
 $C \rightarrow BA \mid b \mid \varepsilon$
 $\alpha = AB, \alpha = BA, \alpha = AA, \alpha = BB$

Riešenie:

	S	A	B	C
$FIRST$	$\{a, b, \varepsilon\}$	$\{a, b, \varepsilon\}$	$\{a, b, \varepsilon\}$	$\{a, b, \varepsilon\}$
$FOLLOW$	$\{\varepsilon\}$	$\{a, b, \varepsilon\}$	$\{a, b, \varepsilon\}$	$\{a, b, \varepsilon\}$

- $FIRST(AB) = \{a, b, \varepsilon\}$
- $FIRST(BA) = \{a, b, \varepsilon\}$
- $FIRST(AA) = \{a, b, \varepsilon\}$
- $FIRST(BB) = \{a, b, \varepsilon\}$

(f) E je počiatočný neterminál

$$E \rightarrow E + T \mid T$$

$$T \rightarrow T * F \mid F$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) \mid \text{id}$$

$$\alpha = E + T, \alpha = T + E, \alpha = TT, \alpha = T * T$$

Riešenie:

	E	T	F
$FIRST$	$\{(, \text{id}\}$	$\{(, \text{id}\}$	$\{(, \text{id}\}$
$FOLLOW$	$\{\varepsilon, +,)\}$	$\{*, \varepsilon, +,)\}$	$\{*, \varepsilon, +,)\}$

- $FIRST(E + T) = \{(, \text{id}\}$

- $FIRST(T + E) = \{(, \text{id}\}$

- $FIRST(TT) = \{(, \text{id}\}$

- $FIRST(T * T) = \{(, \text{id}\}$

(g) E je počiatočný neterminál

$$E \rightarrow T \mid T\acute{E}$$

$$\acute{E} \rightarrow +T \mid +T\acute{E}$$

$$T \rightarrow F \mid FT\acute{T}$$

$$\acute{T} \rightarrow *F \mid *FT\acute{T}$$

$$F \rightarrow (E) \mid \text{id}$$

$$\alpha = E + T, \alpha = +ET, \alpha = TT, \alpha = *F * F$$

Riešenie:

	E	\acute{E}	T	\acute{T}	F
$FIRST$	$\{(, \text{id}\}$	$\{+\}$	$\{(, \text{id}\}$	$\{*\}$	$\{(, \text{id}\}$
$FOLLOW$	$\{\varepsilon,)\}$	$\{\varepsilon,)\}$	$\{\varepsilon, +,)\}$	$\{\varepsilon, +,)\}$	$\{\varepsilon, *, +,)\}$

- $FIRST(E + T) = \{(, \text{id}\}$

- $FIRST(+ET) = \{+\}$

- $FIRST(TT) = \{(, \text{id}\}$

- $FIRST(*F * F) = \{*\}$