

## Solution to Problem 10

**Task.** Transform the grammar from Homework 7 into Chomsky normal form. Assume that we are only using digit 1 and letter  $a$ .

**Solution.** The grammar from Homework 7 has the following rules:

- $D \rightarrow 1$
- $L \rightarrow a$
- $S \rightarrow D$
- $S \rightarrow SD$
- $S \rightarrow SL$

**Preliminary step.** First, we introduce a new starting variable  $S_0$  and a rule  $S_0 \rightarrow S$ , where  $S$  is the starting variable of the original grammar. In our grammar, the starting variable is  $S$ , so we end up with the following rules:

- $D \rightarrow 1$
- $L \rightarrow a$
- $S \rightarrow D$
- $S \rightarrow SD$
- $S \rightarrow SL$
- $S_0 \rightarrow S$

**Step 0.** On this step, we eliminate non-Chomsky rules with right-hand side of length 0, i.e., with right-hand side an empty string and the left-hand side is not a starting variable.

In the above grammar, there are no such rules, so we do not do anything on this step.

**Step 1.** On this step, we eliminate non-Chomsky rules in which the right-hand side has length 1, i.e., in which the right-hand side is a variable. In the above grammar, there are several such rules, we will eliminate them one by one.

The first such rule is  $S_0 \rightarrow S$ . To eliminate this rule, for each rule  $S \rightarrow w$  that has the variable  $S$  is the left-hand side (for any right-hand side  $w$ ), we add a rule  $S_0 \rightarrow w$ . In the current grammar, we have three such rules:

- $S \rightarrow D$
- $S \rightarrow SD$
- $S \rightarrow SL$

So, we add three rules:

- $S_0 \rightarrow D$
- $S_0 \rightarrow SD$
- $S_0 \rightarrow SL$

As a result, we get the following grammar:

- $D \rightarrow 1$
- $L \rightarrow a$
- $S \rightarrow D$
- $S \rightarrow SD$
- $S \rightarrow SL$
- $\underline{S_0 \rightarrow D}$
- $\underline{S_0 \rightarrow SD}$
- $\underline{S_0 \rightarrow SL}$

Another rule that needs to be eliminated on this stage is  $S \rightarrow D$ . To eliminate this rule, for each rule  $D \rightarrow w$  that has the variable  $D$  is the left-hand side (for any right-hand side  $w$ ), we add a rule  $S \rightarrow w$ . In the current grammar, we have one such rule:

- $D \rightarrow 1$

So, we add one new rule:

- $S \rightarrow 1$

As a result, we get the following grammar:

- $D \rightarrow 1$
- $L \rightarrow a$
- $S \rightarrow SD$
- $S \rightarrow SL$
- $S_0 \rightarrow D$

- $S_0 \rightarrow SD$
- $S_0 \rightarrow SL$
- $S \rightarrow 1$

One more rule needs to be eliminated on this stage:  $S_0 \rightarrow D$ . To eliminate this rule, for each rule  $D \rightarrow w$  that has the variable  $D$  is the left-hand side (for any right-hand side  $w$ ), we add a rule  $S_0 \rightarrow w$ . In the current grammar, we have one such rule:

- $D \rightarrow 1$

So, we add one new rule:

- $S_0 \rightarrow 1$

As a result, we get the following grammar:

- $D \rightarrow 1$
- $L \rightarrow a$
- $S \rightarrow SD$
- $S \rightarrow SL$
- $S_0 \rightarrow SD$
- $S_0 \rightarrow SL$
- $S \rightarrow 1$
- $S_0 \rightarrow 1$

**Step 2.** On this step:

- For each terminal symbol  $a$ , we introduce an auxiliary variable  $V_a$  and a rule  $V_a \rightarrow a$ .
- Then, in each rule in which the right-hand side has 2 or more symbols and at least one of them is a terminal symbol, we replace each terminal symbol with the corresponding variable.

In our grammar, we have two terminal symbols 1 and  $a$ . So, we introduce two new variables  $V_1$  and  $V_a$ , and two new rules

- $V_1 \rightarrow 1$
- $V_a \rightarrow a$

So we end up with the following grammar:

- $D \rightarrow 1$

- $L \rightarrow a$
- $S \rightarrow SD$
- $S \rightarrow SL$
- $S_0 \rightarrow SD$
- $S_0 \rightarrow SL$
- $S \rightarrow 1$
- $S_0 \rightarrow 1$
- $\underline{V_1 \rightarrow 1}$
- $\underline{V_a \rightarrow a}$

There are no rules that need to be eliminated on this stage.

**Step 3.** At this step, we deal with the rules in which the right-hand side has length 3 or larger. We do not have any such rules, so we do not need to do anything.

So, we get the following set of rules in Chomsky normal form:

- $D \rightarrow 1$
- $L \rightarrow a$
- $S \rightarrow SD$
- $S \rightarrow SL$
- $S_0 \rightarrow SD$
- $S_0 \rightarrow SL$
- $S \rightarrow 1$
- $S_0 \rightarrow 1$
- $V_1 \rightarrow 1$
- $V_a \rightarrow a$

*Reminder.* In Chomsky normal form, only the following three types of rules are allowed:

- rules of the type  $S_0 \rightarrow \varepsilon$ , where  $S_0$  is the starting variable;
- rules of the type  $V \rightarrow a$ , where  $V$  is a variable and  $a$  is a terminal symbol;  
and
- rules of the type  $V \rightarrow AB$ , where  $V$ ,  $A$ , and  $B$  are variables.

*Comment.* Since we do not have any rules with right-hand side of length 2 which are not in Chomsky normal form, we could skip Step 2 and not all the rules  $V_1 \rightarrow 1$  and  $V_a \rightarrow a$ .