COMS W3261 CS Theory: Homework 2. Assigned Oct 11, 2017. Answers in PDF due Oct 19, 2017 on Courseworks/COMSW3261/Assignments.

Each problem is worth 20 points. You can discuss problems with others but your answers must be in your own words. Late assignments cannot be accepted.

- 1. State whether each of the following languages is context free or not. If it is, give a CFG for it. If it is not, briefly justify why it is not.
  - (a)  $L_1 = \{x \mid x \text{ is a postfix arithmetic expression with the operators and / and the constant$ **num** $\}$ . E.g., 1 2 3 / is a postfix arithmetic expression.
  - (b)  $L_2 = \{xx^Rx \mid x \text{ is a string of } a \text{'s and } b \text{'s}\}$ .  $x^R$  is the reversal of the string x.
  - (c)  $L_3 = \{x \mid x \text{ is a string of } a$ 's and b's with more a's than b's $\}$ .
  - (d)  $L_4 = \{a^p \mid p \text{ is a prime number}\}.$
- 2. Consider the grammar G with the productions  $S \rightarrow SaSb | SbSa | \epsilon$ .
  - (a) Describe L(G) in English.
  - (b) Prove G generates this language.
  - (c) Prove that L(G) is not regular.
  - (d) Show that G is ambiguous.
- 3. Put the grammar G in question (2) into Chomsky Normal Form. Use the Cocke-Younger-Kasami algorithm to parse the sentence abab according to your CNF grammar. Show how all the parse trees for the sentence abab can be constructed from the CYK table.
- 4. Using the pumping lemma for context-free languages, show that a proof that the language  $\{ww | w \text{ is a string of } a$ 's and b's $\}$  is not context free can be framed as a five-step adverserial game: (1) we pick, (2) adversary picks, (3) we pick, (4) adversary picks, (5) we win by making a winning pick.
- 5. For two languages L and M, let  $insert(L, M) = \{ xyz | xz \text{ is in } L \text{ and } y \text{ is in } M \}$ . If L and M are context-free languages, is insert(L, M) always context free? Briefly justify your answer.
- 6. Consider the language L consisting of all strings of a's and b's that are even-length palindromes with the same number of a's as b's. If L is context free, construct a CFG for L and prove your grammar generates L. If L is not context free, prove that it is not.

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