

RGPV 2020

Find the grammar in Chomsky Normal form equivalent to  $S \rightarrow aAD; A \rightarrow aB/bAB; B \rightarrow b, D \rightarrow d$ .

Ans. A context free grammar (CFG) is said to be in chomsky normal form (CNF) if all its productions are of the form-

1.  $A \rightarrow BC$
2.  $A \rightarrow a$

where A, B, C are non-terminals and a is a terminal.

This CFG  $S \rightarrow aAD; A \rightarrow aB/bAB; B \rightarrow b, D \rightarrow d$ , can be written as

1.  $S \rightarrow aAD$ , Not in CNF
2.  $A \rightarrow aB$ , Not in CNF
3.  $A \rightarrow bAB$ , Not in CNF
4.  $B \rightarrow b$ , In CNF
5.  $D \rightarrow d$ , In CNF
6.  $E \rightarrow a$ , Generate new production, In CNF
7.  $F \rightarrow AD$ , Generate new production, In CNF
8.  $G \rightarrow AB$ , Generate new production, In CNF

Select 1 production:

$S \rightarrow aAD$

can be written as

$S \rightarrow EAD$ , ( $E \rightarrow a$ )

$S \rightarrow EF$ , ( $F \rightarrow AD$ )

Now its in CNF.

Select 2 production:

$A \rightarrow aB$

CNF from  $S \rightarrow aAD; A \rightarrow aB/bAB; B \rightarrow b, D \rightarrow d$ .

can be written as

$A \rightarrow EB, (E \rightarrow a)$

Now its in CNF.

Select 3 production:

$A \rightarrow bAB$

can be written as

$A \rightarrow BAB, (B \rightarrow b)$

$A \rightarrow BG, (G \rightarrow AB)$

Now its in CNF.

So, CNF of CFG given in question is:

$S \rightarrow EF$ , Not in CNF

$A \rightarrow EB$ , Not in CNF

$A \rightarrow BG$ , Not in CNF

$B \rightarrow b$ , In CNF

$D \rightarrow d$ , In CNF

$E \rightarrow a$ , Generate new production, In CNF

$F \rightarrow AD$ , Generate new production, In CNF

$G \rightarrow AB$ , Generate new production, In CNF

## Related Posts:

1. RGPV TOC What do you understand by DFA how to represent it
2. RGPV short note on automata
3. RGPV TOC properties of transition functions
4. RGPV TOC What is Trap state
5. CFL are not closed under intersection
6. NFA to DFA | RGPV TOC
7. Moore to Mealy | RGPV TOC PYQ

8. DFA accept even 0 and even 1 | RGPV TOC PYQ
9. Short note on automata | RGPV TOC PYQ
10. DFA ending with 00 start with 0 no epsilon | RGPV TOC PYQ
11. DFA ending with 101 | RGPV TOC PYQ
12. Construct DFA for a power  $n$ ,  $n \geq 0$  || RGPV TOC
13. Construct FA divisible by 3 | RGPV TOC PYQ
14. Construct DFA equivalent to NFA | RGPV TOC PYQ
15. RGPV Define Mealy and Moore Machine
16. RGPV TOC Short note on equivalent of DFA and NFA
17. RGPV notes Write short note on NDFA
18. NDFA accepting two consecutive a's or two consecutive b's.
19. Regular expression to CFG
20. Regular expression to Regular grammar
21. Grammar is ambiguous.  $S \rightarrow aSbS|bSaS|\epsilon$
22. leftmost and rightmost derivations
23. Construct Moore machine for Mealy machine
24. Design a NFA that accepts the language over the alphabet,  $\Sigma = \{0, 1, 2\}$  where the decimal equivalent of the language is divisible by 3.
25. Definition of Deterministic Finite Automata
26. Notations for DFA
27. How do a DFA Process Strings?
28. DFA solved examples
29. Definition Non Deterministic Finite Automata
30. Moore machine
31. Mealy Machine
32. Regular Expression Examples
33. Regular expression

34. Arden's Law
35. NFA with  $\epsilon$ -Moves
36. NFA with  $\epsilon$  to DFA Indirect Method
37. Define Mealy and Moore Machine
38. What is Trap state ?
39. Equivalent of DFA and NFA
40. Properties of transition functions
41. Mealy to Moore Machine
42. Moore to Mealy machine
43. Difference between Mealy and Moore machine
44. Pushdown Automata
45. Remove  $\epsilon$  transitions from NFA
46. TOC 1
47. Difference between Mealy and Moore machine
48. What is Regular Expression
49. What is Regular Set in TOC
50. DFA which accept 00 and 11 at the end of a string
51. DFA end with 1 contain 00 | RGPV TOC draw
52. RGPV TOC design finite automata problems
53. Minimization of DFA
54. Construct NFA without  $\epsilon$
55. RGPV TOC PYQs
56. Introduction to Automata Theory