On the Nonterminal Complexity of Left Random Context EOL Grammars

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Outline



Nonterminal Complexity

Left Random Context E0L Grammars

Main Result

Nonterminal Complexity



Natural question

Can we bound the number of nonterminals of a grammar?

Nonterminal Complexity



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Some other grammars:

- Semi-conditional grammars: 7 nonterminals
- Phrase-structure grammars: 4 nonterminals
- Programmed grammars: 3 nonterminals
- Scattered context grammars: 2 nonterminals

Reduction Techniques



(1) Simulation of a phrase-structure grammar in the so-called Geffert normal form

$$G = (N, T, P, S)$$

with
$$N = \{S, A, B, C\}$$
.

Reduction Techniques

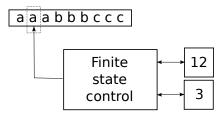


 Simulation of a phrase-structure grammar in the so-called Geffert normal form

$$G = (N, T, P, S)$$

with $N = \{S, A, B, C\}$.

(2) Simulation of a Counter machine (a variant of a Turing machine)



Left Random Context EOL Grammars



Idea:

- parallel grammars
- rules of the form $(A \rightarrow x, Permit, Forbid)$
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Theorem

For every recursively enumerable language K, there exists a left random context EOL grammar G such that

- G generates K, and
- G has only 9 nonterminals.

The thank you slide.