

Normal Forms of One-Sided Random Context Grammars

Petr Zemek

Brno University of Technology, Faculty of Information Technology
Božetěchova 1/2, 612 00 Brno, CZ
<http://www.fit.vutbr.cz/~izemek>





Area

- Theoretical computer science, formal language theory

Topic

- Normal forms of one-sided random context grammars



Area

- Theoretical computer science, formal language theory

Topic

- Normal forms of one-sided random context grammars

What are normal forms?

Motivation?

- theoretical: simplification of proofs
- practical: more efficient construction of parsers



Area

- Theoretical computer science, formal language theory

Topic

- Normal forms of one-sided random context grammars

What are one-sided random context grammars?

Motivation?

- vivid topic in today's formal language theory
- only one existing normal form



- variant of a random context grammar
- $P = P_L \cup P_R$
- $(A \rightarrow x, U, W) \in P$



- variant of a random context grammar
- $P = P_L \cup P_R$
- $(A \rightarrow x, U, W) \in P_L$

$\leftarrow \dots \boxed{A} \dots$



- variant of a random context grammar
- $P = P_L \cup P_R$
- $(A \rightarrow x, U, W) \in P_R$

..... \boxed{A}



- variant of a random context grammar
- $P = P_L \cup P_R$
- $(A \rightarrow x, U, W) \in P_R$

..... \boxed{A}

Example

$(A \rightarrow x, \{B, C\}, \{D\}) \in P_L$

$bBcECbAcD$



- variant of a random context grammar
- $P = P_L \cup P_R$
- $(A \rightarrow x, U, W) \in P_R$

..... \boxed{A}

Example

$(A \rightarrow x, \{B, C\}, \{D\}) \in P_L$

$\overleftarrow{bBcECb} \boxed{A} cD$



- variant of a random context grammar
- $P = P_L \cup P_R$
- $(A \rightarrow x, U, W) \in P_R$

..... \boxed{A}

Example

$(A \rightarrow x, \{B, C\}, \{D\}) \in P_L$

$\overleftarrow{bBcECb} \boxed{A} cD \Rightarrow bBcECb x cD$



Form of all results

For any one-sided random context grammar, there is an equivalent one-sided random context grammar satisfying

< normal form >

Normal Form I

$$P_L = P_R$$

Normal Form I

$$P_L = P_R$$

Normal Form II

$$P_L \cap P_R = \emptyset$$

Normal Form I

$$P_L = P_R$$

Normal Form II

$$P_L \cap P_R = \emptyset$$

Normal Form III

$(A \rightarrow x, U, W) \in P_L \cup P_R$ implies that

$$x \in NN \cup T \cup \{\varepsilon\}$$

Normal Form I

$$P_L = P_R$$

Normal Form II

$$P_L \cap P_R = \emptyset$$

Normal Form III

$(A \rightarrow x, U, W) \in P_L \cup P_R$ implies that

$$x \in NN \cup T \cup \{\varepsilon\}$$

Normal Form IV

$(A \rightarrow x, U, W) \in P_L \cup P_R$ implies that

$$U = \emptyset \text{ or } W = \emptyset$$

Discussion