# Workspace Theorems for Regular-Controlled Grammars

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Alexander Meduna and Petr Zemek.

Workspace Theorems for Regular-Controlled Grammars.

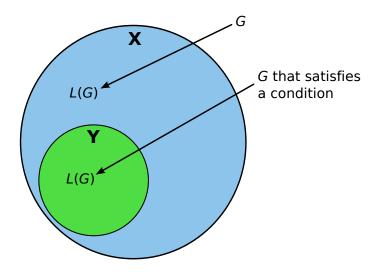
Theoretical Computer Science, 2011 (to appear)

### Outline



- Introduction
- Classical Workspace Theorem
- New Workspace Theorem
- Idea Behind the Proof
- Concluding Remarks and Discussion







#### Phrase-Structure Grammars

#### Definition

A phrase-structure grammar is a quadruple

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

#### where

- N is an alphabet of nonterminals,
- T is an alphabet of terminals  $(N \cap T = \emptyset)$ ,
- P is a finite set of rules of the form

$$X \rightarrow Y$$

where  $x \in (N \cup T)^* N(N \cup T)^*$  and  $y \in (N \cup T)^*$ ,

•  $S \in N$  is the starting nonterminal.



#### Phrase-Structure Grammars

#### Definition

The relation of a *direct derivation*, denoted by  $\Rightarrow$ , is defined as follows:

$$uxv \Rightarrow uyv \text{ in } G$$

if and only if

- $u, v \in (N \cup T)^*$ ,
- $x \rightarrow y \in P$ .

#### Definition

The language of G, denoted by L(G), is defined as

$$L(G) = \{ w \in T^* \mid S \Rightarrow^* w \}$$

where  $\Rightarrow^*$  is the reflexive-transitive closure of  $\Rightarrow$ .

**RE**: the family of recursively enumerable languages



### Context-Sensitive Grammars

#### Definition

A phrase-structure grammar G = (N, T, P, S) is a context-sensitive grammar if every  $x \to y \in P$  is of the form

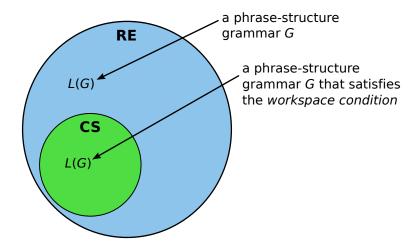
$$uAv \rightarrow uzv$$

where  $u, v \in (N \cup T)^*$ ,  $A \in N$ , and  $z \in (N \cup T)^+$ .

**CS**: the family of context-sensitive languages



### Basic Idea





#### **Theorem**

Let G = (N, T, P, S) be a phrase-structure grammar. If there exists some  $k \ge 1$  such that for every (nonempty)  $w \in L(G)$ , there exists a derivation

$$S \Rightarrow X_1 \Rightarrow X_2 \Rightarrow \cdots \Rightarrow X_n = W$$

where

$$|x_i| \leq k|w|$$

for all  $1 \le i \le n$ , then

$$L(G) \in \mathbf{CS}$$

$$|X_i| \leq |W W \cdots W|$$



#### Context-Free Grammars

#### **Definition**

A phrase-structure grammar G = (N, T, P, S) is a context-free grammar if every  $x \to y \in P$  satisfies

$$x \in N$$

If  $uAv \Rightarrow uyv$  by  $r = (A \rightarrow y) \in P$ , then we write

$$uAv \Rightarrow uyv [r]$$

If  $S \Rightarrow x_1 [r_1] \Rightarrow \cdots \Rightarrow x_n [r_n]$ , then we write

$$S \Rightarrow^* X_n [r_1 \cdots r_n]$$

CF: the family of context-free languages



### Regular-Controlled Grammars

#### Definition

A regular-controlled (context-free) grammar is a pair

$$H = (G, R)$$

#### where

- G = (N, T, P, S) is a context-free grammar,
- $R \subseteq P^*$  is a regular control language.

#### Definition

The language generated by H, denoted by L(H), is defined as

$$L(H) = \left\{ w \in T^* \mid S \Rightarrow^* w \ [\varrho] \text{ with } \varrho \in R \right\}$$



### Example of a Regular-Controlled Grammar

### Example

1: 
$$S \rightarrow ABC$$

$$3: B \rightarrow bB$$

$$4\colon C\to cC$$

$$R = \{1\}\{234\}^*\{567\}$$

5: 
$$A \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

6: 
$$B$$
 →  $\varepsilon$ 

$$7: C \rightarrow \varepsilon$$



### Example of a Regular-Controlled Grammar

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### Example of a Regular-Controlled Grammar

### Example

Consider the following regular-controlled grammar H:

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$$S \rightarrow ABC$$

$$3: B \rightarrow bB$$

4: 
$$C \rightarrow cC$$

$$R = \{1\}\{234\}^*\{567\}$$

S

5: 
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6: 
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### Example of a Regular-Controlled Grammar

### Example

1: 
$$S \rightarrow ABC$$

$$3: B \rightarrow bB$$

$$4\colon C\to cC$$

$$R = \{1\}\{234\}^*\{567\}$$

$$S \Rightarrow ABC$$

5: 
$$A \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

6: 
$$B$$
 →  $\varepsilon$ 

$$7\colon \textbf{\textit{C}}\to\varepsilon$$



### Example of a Regular-Controlled Grammar

### Example

1: 
$$S \rightarrow ABC$$

$$2: A \rightarrow \alpha A$$

$$3: B \rightarrow bB$$

$$4: C \rightarrow cC$$

$$R = \{1\}\{234\}^*\{567\}$$

$$S \Rightarrow ABC$$

5: 
$$A \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

6: 
$$B$$
 →  $\varepsilon$ 

7: 
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### Example of a Regular-Controlled Grammar

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$$S \Rightarrow ABC \Rightarrow \alpha ABC$$

5: 
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 →  $\varepsilon$ 

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### Example of a Regular-Controlled Grammar

### Example

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$$S \Rightarrow ABC \Rightarrow aABC \Rightarrow aAbBC$$



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$$R = \{1\}\{234\}^*\{567\}$$

$$S \Rightarrow ABC \Rightarrow aABC \Rightarrow aAbBC \Rightarrow aAbBcC$$



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$$S \Rightarrow ABC \Rightarrow aABC \Rightarrow aAbBC \Rightarrow aAbBcC \Rightarrow abBcC$$



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$$S \Rightarrow ABC \Rightarrow aABC \Rightarrow aAbBC \Rightarrow aAbBcC \Rightarrow abBcC \Rightarrow abcC$$



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$$S \Rightarrow ABC \Rightarrow aABC \Rightarrow aAbBC \Rightarrow aAbBcC \Rightarrow abBcC \Rightarrow abcC$$



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$$C \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$R = \{1\}\{234\}^*\{567\}$$

$$S \Rightarrow ABC \Rightarrow aABC \Rightarrow aAbBC \Rightarrow aAbBcC \Rightarrow abcC \Rightarrow abcC \Rightarrow abc$$



### Example of a Regular-Controlled Grammar

#### Example

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$$2: A \rightarrow \alpha A$$

$$3: B \rightarrow bB$$

5: 
$$A \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

6: 
$$B$$
 →  $\varepsilon$ 

7: 
$$C \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$R = \{1\}\{234\}^*\{567\}$$

$$S \Rightarrow ABC \Rightarrow aABC \Rightarrow aAbBC \Rightarrow aAbBcC \Rightarrow abBcC \Rightarrow abcC \Rightarrow abc$$

$$L(H) = \left\{ a^n b^n c^n \mid n \ge 0 \right\}$$



### **Denotation of Language Families**

**RC**: the family of languages generated by regular-controlled grammars

 $RC^{-\varepsilon}$ : the family of languages generated by regular-controlled grammars without *erasing rules* 

$$A \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

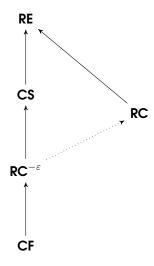
**RE**: the family of recursively enumerable languages

CS: the family of context-sensitive languages

**CF**: the family of context-free languages



### Relationships Between Language Families





#### Basic Idea

#### Definition

A regular-controlled grammar H works within a k-limited workspace provided that for all (nonempty)  $w \in L(H)$ , there exists a derivation  $S \Rightarrow^* w$  in which every sentential form x satisfies the following condition:

for every occurrence of a symbol in x which is not erased, x contains at most k occurrences of symbols which are erased.

are erased
$$x = u_0 a_1 u_1 a_2 u_2 \dots a_n u_n$$
are not erased

$$k|\mathbf{a}_1\mathbf{a}_2...\mathbf{a}_n| \geq |u_0u_1...u_n|$$



### Example

### Example

Consider the regular-controlled grammar H:

1: 
$$S \rightarrow ABC$$

5: 
$$A \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$2: A \rightarrow aA$$

6: 
$$B \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$3: B \rightarrow bB$$

7: 
$$C \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$4: C \rightarrow cC$$

$$R = \{1\}\{234\}^*\{567\}$$

For every  $a^nb^nc^n \in L(H)$ , where  $n \ge 1$ , there exists

$$S \Rightarrow^* a^n A b^n B c^n C \Rightarrow^* a^n b^n c^n [\varrho]$$
 with  $\varrho \in R$ 



### Example

### Example

Consider the regular-controlled grammar H:

1: 
$$S \rightarrow ABC$$

5: 
$$A \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

6: 
$$B \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$3: B \rightarrow bB$$

$$7 \cdot C \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$4: C \rightarrow cC$$

$$f: C \rightarrow$$

$$R = \{1\}\{234\}^*\{567\}$$

For every  $a^n b^n c^n \in L(H)$ , where  $n \ge 1$ , there exists

$$S \Rightarrow^* a^n A b^n B c^n C \Rightarrow^* a^n b^n c^n [\varrho]$$
 with  $\varrho \in R$ 

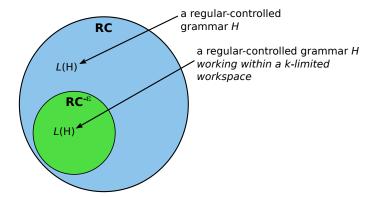
Hence, H works within a 1-limited workspace.



#### **Theorem**

Let H be a regular-controlled grammar working within a k-limited workspace, for some  $k \ge 0$ . Then,

$$L(H) \in \mathbf{RC}^{-\varepsilon}$$



### Idea Behind the Proof



We use compound nonterminals of the form

$$\langle X, y \rangle$$

#### where

- X is a symbol that is not erased throughout the rest of the derivation.
- y is a k-limited string of symbols that are erased throughout the rest of the derivation.

### Idea Behind the Proof



We use compound nonterminals of the form

$$\langle X, y \rangle$$

#### where

- X is a symbol that is not erased throughout the rest of the derivation,
- *y* is a *k*-limited string of symbols that are erased throughout the rest of the derivation.

#### Illustration

$$\langle A, DE \rangle \langle b, \varepsilon \rangle \langle b, A \rangle$$

### Idea Behind the Proof



1) For each  $A \to x_0 X_1 x_1 X_2 x_2 \cdots X_m x_m$  and  $\langle A, \mathbf{y} \rangle$ , we introduce

$$\langle A, y \rangle \to \langle X_1, y X_0 X_1 \cdots X_m \rangle \langle X_2, \varepsilon \rangle \cdots \langle X_m, \varepsilon \rangle$$



1) For each  $A \to x_0 X_1 x_1 X_2 x_2 \cdots X_m x_m$  and  $\langle A, \mathbf{y} \rangle$ , we introduce

$$\langle A, y \rangle \rightarrow \langle X_1, y X_0 X_1 \cdots X_m \rangle \langle X_2, \varepsilon \rangle \cdots \langle X_m, \varepsilon \rangle$$

#### Illustration

For  $A \rightarrow aA$  and  $\langle A, \varepsilon \rangle$ , we introduce

$$\langle A, \varepsilon \rangle \rightarrow \langle \alpha, \varepsilon \rangle \langle A, \varepsilon \rangle$$
  
 $\langle A, \varepsilon \rangle \rightarrow \langle \alpha, A \rangle$ 



2 For each  $A \rightarrow y$  and  $\langle X, uAv \rangle$ , we introduce

$$\langle X, uAv \rangle \rightarrow \langle X, uyv \rangle$$



2 For each  $A \rightarrow y$  and  $\langle X, uAv \rangle$ , we introduce

$$\langle X, uAv \rangle \rightarrow \langle X, uyv \rangle$$

#### Illustration

For  $A \to BC$  and  $\langle a, AD \rangle$ , we introduce

$$\langle a, AD \rangle \rightarrow \langle a, BCD \rangle$$



2 For each  $A \rightarrow y$  and  $\langle X, uAv \rangle$ , we introduce

$$\langle X, uAv \rangle \rightarrow \langle X, uyv \rangle$$

#### Illustration

For  $A \to BC$  and  $\langle a, AD \rangle$ , we introduce

$$\langle a, AD \rangle \rightarrow \langle a, BCD \rangle$$

#### Illustration

For  $A \to \varepsilon$  and  $\langle \alpha, AD \rangle$ , we introduce

$$\langle a, AD \rangle \rightarrow \langle a, D \rangle$$



3 For each  $\langle X, uAv \rangle$  and  $\langle Y, y \rangle$ , we introduce

$$\langle \mathbf{X}, uAv \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{X}, uv \rangle \langle \mathbf{Y}, y \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{Y}, yA \rangle$$

+ regulation!



3 For each  $\langle X, uAv \rangle$  and  $\langle Y, y \rangle$ , we introduce

$$\langle \mathbf{X}, \mathsf{U} \mathsf{A} \mathsf{V} \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{X}, \mathsf{U} \mathsf{V} \rangle \\ \langle \mathbf{Y}, \mathsf{y} \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{Y}, \mathsf{y} \mathsf{A} \rangle$$

+ regulation!

#### Illustration

For  $\langle C, AD \rangle$  and  $\langle a, B \rangle$ , we introduce

$$\langle C, AD \rangle \rightarrow \langle C, D \rangle$$
  
 $\langle a, B \rangle \rightarrow \langle a, BA \rangle$ 



4 For each terminal a, we introduce

$$\langle \mathbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \rightarrow \mathbf{a}$$



For each terminal a, we introduce

$$\langle \mathbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \rightarrow \mathbf{a}$$

#### Illustration

For a, b, c, we introduce

$$\begin{array}{l} \langle \mathbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \mathbf{a} \\ \langle \mathbf{b}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \mathbf{b} \\ \langle \mathbf{c}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \mathbf{c} \end{array}$$



### Example

- 1:  $S \rightarrow ABC$
- $2: A \rightarrow aA$
- $3: B \rightarrow bB$
- 4:  $C \rightarrow cC$
- $\langle S, \varepsilon \rangle$

- 5:  $A \rightarrow \varepsilon$
- 6: B →  $\varepsilon$
- 7:  $C \rightarrow \varepsilon$



### Example

1: 
$$S \rightarrow ABC$$

$$2: A \rightarrow aA$$

$$3: B \rightarrow bB$$

4: 
$$C \rightarrow cC$$

5: 
$$A \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

6: 
$$B$$
 →  $\varepsilon$ 

7: 
$$C \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$\langle S, \varepsilon \rangle \quad \Rightarrow \quad \langle A, \varepsilon \rangle \langle B, \varepsilon \rangle \langle C, \varepsilon \rangle \qquad [\langle S, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle A, \varepsilon \rangle \langle B, \varepsilon \rangle \langle C, \varepsilon \rangle]$$



#### Example

1: 
$$S \rightarrow ABC$$

$$3: B \rightarrow bB$$

4: 
$$C \rightarrow cC$$

5: 
$$A \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

6: 
$$B \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

7: 
$$C \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \langle \mathbf{S}, \varepsilon \rangle & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & \left[ \langle \mathbf{S}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle \right] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{\alpha}, \mathbf{A} \rangle \langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & \left[ \langle \mathbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{\alpha}, \mathbf{A} \rangle \right] \end{array}$$



### Example

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$$S \rightarrow ABC$$

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$$\begin{array}{lll}
\langle \mathbf{S}, \varepsilon \rangle & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{S}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle] \\
& \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{A} \rangle \langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{A} \rangle] \\
& \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{A} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{B} \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{B} \rangle]
\end{array}$$



### Example

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$$\begin{array}{lll}
\langle \mathbf{S}, \varepsilon \rangle & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{S}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle] \\
& \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, A \rangle \langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{a}, A \rangle] \\
& \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, A \rangle \langle \mathbf{b}, B \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{b}, B \rangle] \\
& \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, A \rangle \langle \mathbf{b}, B \rangle \langle \mathbf{c}, C \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{c}, C \rangle]
\end{array}$$



#### Example

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$$\begin{array}{lll} \langle \mathcal{S}, \varepsilon \rangle & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathcal{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathcal{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathcal{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathcal{S}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathcal{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathcal{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathcal{C}, \varepsilon \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathcal{a}, \mathcal{A} \rangle \langle \mathcal{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathcal{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathcal{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathcal{a}, \mathcal{A} \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathcal{a}, \mathcal{A} \rangle \langle \mathcal{b}, \mathcal{B} \rangle \langle \mathcal{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathcal{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathcal{b}, \mathcal{B} \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathcal{a}, \mathcal{A} \rangle \langle \mathcal{b}, \mathcal{B} \rangle \langle \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C} \rangle & [\langle \mathcal{C}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C} \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathcal{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathcal{b}, \mathcal{B} \rangle \langle \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C} \rangle & [\langle \mathcal{a}, \mathcal{A} \rangle \to \langle \mathcal{a}, \varepsilon \rangle] \end{array}$$



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7: 
$$C \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \langle \mathbf{S}, \varepsilon \rangle & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{S}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{A} \rangle \langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{A} \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{A} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{B} \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{B} \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{A} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{B} \rangle \langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{C} \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{C} \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{B} \rangle \langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{C} \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{A} \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{b}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{C} \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{B} \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{b}, \varepsilon \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{b}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{c}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{C} \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{c}, \varepsilon \rangle] \end{array}$$



#### Example

1: 
$$S \rightarrow ABC$$
  
2:  $A \rightarrow aA$   
3:  $B \rightarrow bB$ 

$$4: C \rightarrow cC$$

5: 
$$A \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

6: 
$$B$$
 →  $\varepsilon$ 

7: 
$$C \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \langle \textbf{S}, \varepsilon \rangle & \Rightarrow & \langle \textbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \textbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \textbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \textbf{S}, \varepsilon \rangle \rightarrow \langle \textbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \textbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \textbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \textbf{a}, \textbf{A} \rangle \langle \textbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \textbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \textbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \rightarrow \langle \textbf{a}, \textbf{A} \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \textbf{a}, \textbf{A} \rangle \langle \textbf{b}, \textbf{B} \rangle \langle \textbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \textbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \rightarrow \langle \textbf{b}, \textbf{B} \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \textbf{a}, \textbf{A} \rangle \langle \textbf{b}, \textbf{B} \rangle \langle \textbf{c}, \textbf{C} \rangle & [\langle \textbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle \rightarrow \langle \textbf{c}, \textbf{C} \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \textbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \textbf{b}, \textbf{B} \rangle \langle \textbf{c}, \textbf{C} \rangle & [\langle \textbf{a}, \textbf{A} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \textbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \textbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \textbf{b}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \textbf{c}, \textbf{C} \rangle & [\langle \textbf{c}, \textbf{B} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \textbf{b}, \varepsilon \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \textbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \textbf{b}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \textbf{c}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \textbf{c}, \textbf{C} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \textbf{c}, \varepsilon \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \textbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \textbf{c}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \textbf{c}, \textbf{c} \rangle \rightarrow \textbf{a}] \end{array}$$



#### Example

1: 
$$S \rightarrow ABC$$
  
2:  $A \rightarrow aA$   
3:  $B \rightarrow bB$ 

$$4: C \rightarrow cC$$

5: 
$$A \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

6: 
$$B$$
 →  $\varepsilon$ 

7: 
$$C \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \langle \mathcal{S}, \varepsilon \rangle & \Rightarrow & \langle A, \varepsilon \rangle \langle B, \varepsilon \rangle \langle C, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle S, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle A, \varepsilon \rangle \langle B, \varepsilon \rangle \langle C, \varepsilon \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \alpha, A \rangle \langle B, \varepsilon \rangle \langle C, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle A, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \alpha, A \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \alpha, A \rangle \langle b, B \rangle \langle C, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle B, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle b, B \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \alpha, A \rangle \langle b, B \rangle \langle c, C \rangle & [\langle C, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle c, C \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \alpha, \varepsilon \rangle \langle b, B \rangle \langle c, C \rangle & [\langle \alpha, A \rangle \to \langle \alpha, \varepsilon \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \alpha, \varepsilon \rangle \langle b, \varepsilon \rangle \langle c, C \rangle & [\langle b, B \rangle \to \langle b, \varepsilon \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \alpha, \varepsilon \rangle \langle b, \varepsilon \rangle \langle c, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle c, C \rangle \to \langle c, \varepsilon \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \alpha, \varepsilon \rangle \langle c, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \alpha, \varepsilon \rangle \to \alpha] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle ab \rangle \langle c, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle b, \varepsilon \rangle \to b] \end{array}$$



#### Example

Consider the regular-controlled grammar H:

1: 
$$S \rightarrow ABC$$
  
2:  $A \rightarrow aA$   
3:  $B \rightarrow bB$ 

$$4\colon C\to cC$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \langle \mathbf{S}, \varepsilon \rangle & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{S}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{A} \rangle \langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{A}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{A} \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{A} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{B} \rangle \langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{B}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{B} \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{A} \rangle \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{B} \rangle \langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{C} \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{C}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{C} \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{B} \rangle \langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{C} \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{A} \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{b}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{C} \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{B} \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{b}, \varepsilon \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{b}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{c}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{C} \rangle \to \langle \mathbf{c}, \varepsilon \rangle] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{c}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \mathbf{a}] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{c}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{b}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \mathbf{b}] \\ & \Rightarrow & \langle \mathbf{a}, \varepsilon \rangle \langle \mathbf{c}, \varepsilon \rangle & [\langle \mathbf{c}, \varepsilon \rangle \to \mathbf{c}] \end{array}$$

5:  $A \rightarrow \varepsilon$ 

6:  $B \rightarrow \varepsilon$ 

 $7 \cdot C \rightarrow \varepsilon$ 

# Concluding Remarks



- Regular-controlled grammars with appearance checking.
- Workspace theorems for other regulated grammars.
- Does the new workspace theorem hold for the classical condition as well?

### References





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Workspace Theorems for Regular-Controlled Grammars

