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# Formale Übersetzungsmodelle

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**Task 21 (BOT<sup>2</sup> and TOP<sup>2</sup>)**

Let  $\Sigma = \{\sigma^{(2)}, \gamma^{(1)}, \alpha^{(0)}, \beta^{(0)}\}$  be a ranked alphabet. Consider the bu-tt  $B = (Q_B, \Sigma, \Sigma, F, R_B)$  and the td-tt  $T = (Q_T, \Sigma, \Sigma, I, R_T)$  where  $Q_B = \{*, q, q_f\}$ ,  $F = \{q_f\}$ ,  $Q_T = \{*, q\}$ ,  $I = \{*\}$ , and

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_B = \{ & \sigma(* (x_1), *(x_2)) \rightarrow *(\sigma(x_1, x_2)), & R_T = \{ & q(\sigma(x_1, x_2)) \rightarrow \sigma(q(x_1), q(x_2)), \\
 & \sigma(* (x_1), q(x_2)) \rightarrow q_f(x_1), & & *(\sigma(x_1, x_2)) \rightarrow \sigma(q(x_1), *(x_1)), \\
 & \gamma(* (x_1)) \rightarrow *(\gamma(x_1)), & & *(\sigma(x_1, x_2)) \rightarrow \sigma(* (x_1), q(x_1)), \\
 & \gamma(q(x_1)) \rightarrow q(\gamma(x_1)), & & *(\gamma(x_1)) \rightarrow \gamma(* (x_1)), \\
 & \gamma(q_f(x_1)) \rightarrow q_f(\gamma(x_1)), & & q(\gamma(x_1)) \rightarrow \gamma(q(x_1)), \\
 & \alpha \rightarrow *(\alpha), \alpha \rightarrow q(\alpha), \beta \rightarrow q(\beta) \} & & *(\alpha) \rightarrow \alpha, q(\alpha) \rightarrow \alpha, *(\beta) \rightarrow \beta \}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Identify the bottom-up and top-down specific properties of the tree transformations induced by  $B$  and  $T$  respectively.
- Give td-tt  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  and bu-tt  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  such that  $\tau(B) = \tau(T_1) \circ \tau(T_2)$  and  $\tau(T) = \tau(B_1) \circ \tau(B_2)$ .

**Task 22 (Regular tree grammars)**

Consider the ranked alphabet  $\Sigma = \{\alpha^{(0)}, \sigma^{(2)}\}$ , the tree  $\xi = \sigma(\sigma(\alpha, \alpha), \sigma(\alpha, \alpha)) \in T_\Sigma$ , and the regular tree grammar  $G = (\{S, A\}, \Sigma, S, \{S \rightarrow A, S \rightarrow \sigma(S, S), A \rightarrow \alpha, A \rightarrow \sigma(\alpha, S)\})$ .

- Give a derivation and the corresponding derivation tree of  $\xi$  in  $G$ .  
How many derivation trees of  $\xi$  do exist in  $G$ ?
- Give an RTG  $H$  and a tree  $\zeta$  such that  $\zeta$  has infinitely many derivations in  $H$ .
- Give an RTG  $G'$  such that  $G'$  is in normal form and  $L(G') = L(G)$ .  
Give a derivation tree of  $\xi$  in  $G'$ .
- Prove by construction that for every RTG  $G$  there exists an RTG  $G'$  in normal form such that  $L(G') = L(G)$ .