

#-Rewriting Systems

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#-Rewriting Systems in Formal Language Theory

- Language-defining models
- Pure rewriting systems
- Between automata and grammars:
have states but generate languages

Concept

#-Rewriting System is based on the rules of the form

$$p_m \# \rightarrow q \ x_0 \# x_1 \dots \# x_n$$

by which the system makes a computational step \Rightarrow as

$$\begin{array}{c}
 m\text{th } \# \\
 \downarrow \\
 (p, \dots \# y_{m-1} \# y_m \# y_{m+1} \dots) \Rightarrow \\
 (q, \dots \# y_{m-1} \# x_0 \# x_1 \dots \# x_n \# y_m \# y_{m+1} \dots)
 \end{array}$$

Definition 1/2

#-Rewriting System (#RS) is a quadruple

$$H = (Q, \Sigma, s, R), \text{ where}$$

- Q —finite set of *states*,
- Σ —*alphabet*, $\# \in \Sigma$ is called a *bounder*,
- $s \in Q$ —*start state*,
- R —*finite set of rules* of the form

$$p_m \# \rightarrow qx$$

where $p, q \in Q$, m is a positive integer, $x \in \Sigma^*$.

Definition 2/2

Configuration: (q, x) , $q \in Q$, $x \in \Sigma^*$

Computational step:

$$(p, u\#v) \Rightarrow (q, uxv) [p_m\# \rightarrow qx \in R],$$

where the number of $\#$ s in u is $m - 1$,

$$p, q \in Q, u, x, v \in \Sigma^*.$$

Generated language:

$$L(H) = \{w \in (\Sigma - \#)^* : (s, \#) \Rightarrow^* (q, w) \text{ in } H, q \in Q\}.$$

Example: #RS

#RS H :

H generates *aabbcc*:

[1]. $s_1\# \rightarrow p\#\#$

[2]. $p_1\# \rightarrow q\#a\#b$

[3]. $q_2\# \rightarrow p\#c$

[4]. $p_1\# \rightarrow f\#ab$

[5]. $f_1\# \rightarrow f\#c$

Example: #RS

#RS H :

[1]. $s_1 \# \rightarrow p \#\#$

[2]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow q a \# b$

[3]. $q_2 \# \rightarrow p \# c$

[4]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow f ab$

[5]. $f_1 \# \rightarrow f c$

H generates $aabbcc$:

$(s, \#)$

\Rightarrow

Example: #RS

#RS H :

[1]. $s_1 \# \rightarrow p \#\#$

[2]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow q a \# b$

[3]. $q_2 \# \rightarrow p \# c$

[4]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow f ab$

[5]. $f_1 \# \rightarrow f c$

H generates $aabbcc$:

$(s, \underline{\#})$

\Rightarrow

[1]

Example: #RS

#RS H :

[1]. $s_1 \# \rightarrow p \#\#$

[2]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow q a \# b$

[3]. $q_2 \# \rightarrow p \# c$

[4]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow f ab$

[5]. $f_1 \# \rightarrow f c$

H generates $aabbcc$:

$(s, \#)$
 $\Rightarrow (p, \#\#)$ [1]
 \Rightarrow

Example: #RS

#RS H :

[1]. $s_1 \# \rightarrow p \#\#$

[2]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow q a \# b$

[3]. $q_2 \# \rightarrow p \# c$

[4]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow f a b$

[5]. $f_1 \# \rightarrow f c$

H generates $aabbcc$:

$(s, \#)$
 $\Rightarrow (p, \underline{\#}\#)$ [1]
 \Rightarrow [2]

Example: #RS

#RS H :

- [1]. $s_1 \# \rightarrow p \#\#$
- [2]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow q a \# b$
- [3]. $q_2 \# \rightarrow p \# c$
- [4]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow f ab$
- [5]. $f_1 \# \rightarrow f c$

H generates $aabbcc$:

- $(s, \#)$
- $\Rightarrow (p, \#\#)$ [1]
- $\Rightarrow (q, a \# b \#)$ [2]
- \Rightarrow

Example: #RS

#RS H :

[1]. $s_1\# \rightarrow p\#\#$

[2]. $p_1\# \rightarrow q\ a\#b$

[3]. $q_2\# \rightarrow p\ \#c$

[4]. $p_1\# \rightarrow f\ ab$

[5]. $f_1\# \rightarrow f\ c$

H generates $aabbcc$:

$(s, \#)$

$\Rightarrow (p, \#\#)$ [1]

$\Rightarrow (q, a\#b\#)$ [2]

\Rightarrow [3]

Example: #RS

#RS H :

- [1]. $s_1 \# \rightarrow p \#\#$
- [2]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow q a \# b$
- [3]. $q_2 \# \rightarrow p \# c$
- [4]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow f ab$
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H generates $aabbcc$:

- $(s, \#)$
- $\Rightarrow (p, \#\#)$ [1]
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- $\Rightarrow (p, a \# b \# c)$ [3]
- \Rightarrow

Example: #RS

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[4]. $p_1\# \rightarrow f\ ab$

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H generates $aabbcc$:

$(s, \#)$
 $\Rightarrow (p, \#\#)$ [1]
 $\Rightarrow (q, a\#b\#)$ [2]
 $\Rightarrow (p, a\#b\#c)$ [3]
 \Rightarrow [4]

Example: #RS

#RS H :

- [1]. $s_1 \# \rightarrow p \#\#$
- [2]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow q a \# b$
- [3]. $q_2 \# \rightarrow p \# c$
- [4]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow f ab$
- [5]. $f_1 \# \rightarrow f c$

H generates $aabbcc$:

- $(s, \#)$
- $\Rightarrow (p, \#\#)$ [1]
- $\Rightarrow (q, a \# b \#)$ [2]
- $\Rightarrow (p, a \# b \# c)$ [3]
- $\Rightarrow (f, aabb \# c)$ [4]
- \Rightarrow

Example: #RS

#RS H :

- [1]. $s_1 \# \rightarrow p \#\#$
- [2]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow q a \# b$
- [3]. $q_2 \# \rightarrow p \# c$
- [4]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow f a b$
- [5]. $f_1 \# \rightarrow f c$

H generates $aabbcc$:

- $(s, \#)$
- $\Rightarrow (p, \#\#)$ [1]
- $\Rightarrow (q, a \# b \#)$ [2]
- $\Rightarrow (p, a \# b \# c)$ [3]
- $\Rightarrow (f, a a b b \# c)$ [4]
- \Rightarrow [5]

Example: #RS

#RS H :

- [1]. $s_1 \# \rightarrow p \#\#$
- [2]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow q a \# b$
- [3]. $q_2 \# \rightarrow p \# c$
- [4]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow f ab$
- [5]. $f_1 \# \rightarrow f c$

H generates $aabbcc$:

- $(s, \#)$
- $\Rightarrow (p, \#\#)$ [1]
- $\Rightarrow (q, a \# b \#)$ [2]
- $\Rightarrow (p, a \# b \# c)$ [3]
- $\Rightarrow (f, aabb \# c)$ [4]
- $\Rightarrow (f, aabbcc)$ [5]

Example: #RS

#RS H :

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- [4]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow f ab$
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H generates $aabbcc$:

- $(s, \#)$
- $\Rightarrow (p, \#\#)$ [1]
- $\Rightarrow (q, a \# b \#)$ [2]
- $\Rightarrow (p, a \# b \# c)$ [3]
- $\Rightarrow (f, aabb \# c)$ [4]
- $\Rightarrow (f, aabbcc)$ [5]

$$L(H) = \{a^n b^n c^n : n \geq 1\}$$

Finite index of #RS

#-Rewriting systems of *index k*:

⇒ over configurations with *k* or fewer #s

$\#RS_k$ – the language family generated by
#RSs of index *k*

Example: Index $k = 2$:

$$1. (p, a\#a\#b) \Rightarrow (q, aa\#aa\#b) [p_1\# \rightarrow qa\#a \in R]$$

OK

$$2. (p, a\#a\#b) \not\Rightarrow (q, a\#aa\#\#bb) [p_2\# \rightarrow qa\#\#b \in R]$$

INCORRECT

Example: #RS of finite index

#RS H :

- [1]. $s_1 \# \rightarrow p \#\#$
- [2]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow q a \# b$
- [3]. $q_2 \# \rightarrow p \# c$
- [4]. $p_1 \# \rightarrow f ab$
- [5]. $f_1 \# \rightarrow f c$

H generates $aabbcc$:

- $(s, \#)$
- $\Rightarrow (p, \#\#)$ [1]
- $\Rightarrow (q, a \# b \#)$ [2]
- $\Rightarrow (p, a \# b \# c)$ [3]
- $\Rightarrow (f, aabb \# c)$ [4]
- $\Rightarrow (f, aabbcc)$ [5]

H is of index 2.

$$L(H) = \{a^n b^n c^n : n \geq 1\} \in \#RS_2$$

Main Result: An Infinite Hierarchy

Theorem: $\#RS_k \subset \#RS_{k+1}$, for all $k \geq 1$.

Proof:

makes use of programmed grammars (PG) of index k

Proof: Programmed Grammars

Programmed Grammar (PG) is a modification of context-free grammar based on the rules of the form:

$$r: A \rightarrow x, W_r$$

- $r: A \rightarrow x$ is a context-free rule labeled by r ,
- W_r —finite set of rule labels

Derivation step (\Rightarrow):

after the application of rule r ,
a rule from W_r has to be applied

Proof: Finite index of PG

Programmed grammars of *index* k :

- \Rightarrow over sentential forms with k or fewer occurrences of nonterminals.

P_k – the language family defined by programmed grammars of index k

Example: PG

PG G :

1: $S \rightarrow ABC, \{2, 5\}$

2: $A \rightarrow aA, \{3\}$

3: $B \rightarrow bB, \{4\}$

4: $C \rightarrow cC, \{2, 5\}$

5: $A \rightarrow a, \{6\}$

6: $B \rightarrow b, \{7\}$

7: $C \rightarrow c, \emptyset$

G generates $aabbcc$:

Example: PG

PG G :

1: $S \rightarrow ABC, \{2, 5\}$

2: $A \rightarrow aA, \{3\}$

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4: $C \rightarrow cC, \{2, 5\}$

5: $A \rightarrow a, \{6\}$

6: $B \rightarrow b, \{7\}$

7: $C \rightarrow c, \emptyset$

G generates $aabbcc$:

S

\Rightarrow

Example: PG

PG G :

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G generates $aabbcc$:

S

\Rightarrow

[1]

Example: PG

PG G :

1: $S \rightarrow ABC, \{2, 5\}$

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G generates $aabbcc$:

S

$\Rightarrow ABC$ [1]

\Rightarrow

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7: $C \rightarrow c, \emptyset$

G generates $aabbcc$:

S

$\Rightarrow ABC$ [1]

\Rightarrow [2]

\Rightarrow

Example: PG

PG G :

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G generates $aabbcc$:

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$\Rightarrow ABC$ [1]

$\Rightarrow aABC$ [2]

\Rightarrow

Example: PG

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$\Rightarrow ABC$ [1]

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G generates $aabbcc$:

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$\Rightarrow ABC$ [1]

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\Rightarrow

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G generates $aabbcc$:

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$\Rightarrow aABC$ [2]

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$\Rightarrow aAbBcC$ [4]

\Rightarrow

Example: PG

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Example: PG

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\Rightarrow

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G generates $aabbcc$:

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$\Rightarrow ABC$ [1]

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$\Rightarrow aAbBcC$ [4]

$\Rightarrow aabBcC$ [5]

\Rightarrow [6]

Example: PG

PG G :

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$\Rightarrow ABC$ [1]

$\Rightarrow aABC$ [2]

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\Rightarrow

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G generates $aabbcc$:

S

$\Rightarrow ABC$ [1]

$\Rightarrow aABC$ [2]

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Example: PG

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6: $B \rightarrow b, \{7\}$

7: $C \rightarrow c, \emptyset$

G generates $aabbcc$:

S

$\Rightarrow ABC$ [1]

$\Rightarrow aABC$ [2]

$\Rightarrow aAbBC$ [3]

$\Rightarrow aAbBcC$ [4]

$\Rightarrow aabBcC$ [5]

$\Rightarrow aabbcC$ [6]

$\Rightarrow aabbcc$ [7]

$$L(G) = \{a^n b^n c^n : n \geq 1\} \in P_3$$

Proof: $P_k = \#RS_k, k \geq 1$

$P_k \subseteq \#RS_k:$

Let G be a PG of index k . Construct a $\#RS$ H of index k , so H simulates derivation step

$a\underline{A}bBc \Rightarrow_G adXYbBc [p: A \rightarrow dXY, \{q, o\}] \Rightarrow_G \dots [q]$

as

$(\langle \underline{A}B, p \rangle, a\underline{b}\#c) \Rightarrow_H (\langle XYB, q \rangle, ad\#\#b\#c)$
 $[\langle \underline{A}B, p \rangle \# \rightarrow \langle XYB, q \rangle d\#\#]$

Proof: $\#RS_k = P_k, k \geq 1$

$\#RS_k \subseteq P_k$:

Let H be a $\#RS$ of index k . Construct a PG G of index k , so G simulates a computational step

$$(p, a\underline{\#}b\#c) \Rightarrow_H (q, aa\#b\#b\#c) [p_1\# \rightarrow q a\#b\#]$$

as

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a\langle p, 1, 2 \rangle b\langle p, 2, 2 \rangle c \\
 1) \text{ Renumbering: } & \Rightarrow_G a\langle q'', 1, 3 \rangle b\langle p, 2, 2 \rangle c \\
 & \Rightarrow_G a\langle q'', 1, 3 \rangle b\langle q', 3, 3 \rangle c \\
 2) \text{ Rewriting: } & \Rightarrow_G aa\langle q', 1, 3 \rangle b\langle q', 2, 3 \rangle b\langle q', 3, 3 \rangle c \\
 3) \text{ Finalization: } & \Rightarrow_G aa\langle q, 1, 3 \rangle b\langle q', 2, 3 \rangle b\langle q', 3, 3 \rangle c \\
 & \Rightarrow_G aa\langle q, 1, 3 \rangle b\langle q, 2, 3 \rangle b\langle q', 3, 3 \rangle c \\
 & \Rightarrow_G aa\langle q, 1, 3 \rangle b\langle q, 2, 3 \rangle b\langle q, 3, 3 \rangle c
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof: $\#RS_k \subset \#RS_{k+1}$, $k \geq 1$

Recall that:

- $P_k \subset P_{k+1}$, for all $k \geq 1$
-

As $P_k = \#RS_k$, for all $k \geq 1$, we have

Theorem: $\#RS_k \subset \#RS_{k+1}$, for all $k \geq 1$.

Future Investigation

- Determinism
- Unlimited index
- Other variants:
 - Right-linear
 - Context-sensitive
 - Parallel

Reference:

- **Křivka, Z., Meduna, A., Schönecker, R.:** Generation of Languages by Rewriting Systems that Resemble Automata, In: *IJFCS* Vol. 17, No. 5, 2006