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GENERALIZED PARENTHESIS LANGUAGES AND MINIMALIZATION OF THEIR PARENTHESIS PARTS

(extended abstract)

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1. INTRODUCTION

The parenthesis grammar defined by McNaughton [2] is a context-free grammar G = (N,K,P,S) such that the terminal alphabet K contains a pair of parentheses, say < and >, and the production rules are of form

A -> <u>

where A is a nonterminal symbol, and u is a word not containing the parentheses < and >. Then for parenthesis grammars the equivalence problem was proved to be decidable [2].

The generalized parenthesis language is defined [3] by extending the spirit of parenthesis languages so that it reflects the block structure prevalent in modern programming languages, while preserving the mathematical wealth.

Let K be an alphabet that includes a set

$\hat{I} = \{ a, \bar{a} \mid a \text{ is in } I \}$

of parentheses, and G = (N,K,P,S) be a context-free grammar (cfg, for short) such that the production rules in P are of form

A -> $au\bar{a}B$, A -> bB, or A -> e

where A and B are in the nonterminal alphabet N, a is in

I, u is a word over $N \cup K$ not containing symbols in I, and b is in $J = K - \hat{I}$. (The e stands for the empty word.) Then we call G a generalized parenthesis grammar (gpg, for short), and the language generated thereby a generalized parenthesis language (gpl, for short) over K with the parenthesis part $\hat{I}$ (or simply, over K[I]).

The class of gpl's so defined has been proved to have nice mathematical features; for example, the equivalence problem for gpg's over K[I] are decidable, and they enjoy various closure properties (under language-theoretic operations in relativized forms, with respect to the 'universal' gpl specified below) [3], [4]. On the other hand, the expressive power of gpl is sufficiently large; for example, it can descrive the syntax of ALGOL 60 with five pairs of parentheses, (,), [,], if, then, begin, end, and ‘, ’ [5].

In this paper, after a short preliminary in the rest of this section, in section 2 we study relations between regular sets and gpl's, and solve some decision problems affirmatively. In particular, we show that the regularity problem for gpl's is decidable, and that for a given regular set L over K and a set $\hat{I}$ of parentheses in K, one can decide whether L is a gpl over K[I] or not. In section 3 we apply these results to the study of parenthesis parts of gpl's, resulting in affirmative answers to more general problems. Among others we prove that for a given gpg G over K[I] and a subset I' of I it is decidable whether L(G) is a gpl over K[I'] or not. Thus we can minimalize the parenthesis part of a given gpl. (If the minimalized parenthesis part is empty then the gpl is regular.) In section 4, relations between gpl's and context-free languages (cfl's, for short) are studied. We give a characterization of cfl's and that of gpl's, both in terms of universal gpl's, regular sets, and projections. We also give a negative answer to the decision problem to ask whether a given cfg generates a gpl or not.

Let $\hat{I} = \{ a, \bar{a} \mid a \text{ is in } I \} \subseteq K$, and $J = K - \hat{I}$ as above. Consider the gpg $G = (\{S\},K,P,S)$ such that

$$P = \{ S \to aS\bar{a}S,\ S \to bS,\ S \to e \mid a \text{ is in } I \text{ and } b \text{ in } J \}.$$

Any gpl over $K[I]$ is included in the gpl generated by G. We call the language $L(G)$ the universal gpl over $K[I]$, and denote it by $D_{I,J}$. In case of $J = \phi$, the language equals the Dyck set D_I over $\hat{I}$. If $I = \phi$ then $D_{I,J} = J^*$. In general, $D_{I,J}$ is equal to $\mathrm{Shuffle}(D_I,J^*)$, the shuffle product of D_I and J^*.

For each element w of $D_{I,J}$, the nonnegative integer $\mathrm{depth}_I(w)$ is defined as follows:

$$\mathrm{depth}_I(e) = 0,$$

$$\mathrm{depth}_I(au\bar{a}v) = \max\{ 1 + \mathrm{depth}_I(u),\ \mathrm{depth}_I(v) \},$$

$$\mathrm{depth}_I(bu) = \mathrm{depth}_I(u).$$

where a is in I, b is in J, and u and v are in $D_{I,J}$. For a language L in $D_{I,J}$, we define

$$\mathrm{depth}_I(L) = \sup\{ \mathrm{depth}_I(w) \mid w \text{ is in } L \},$$

which may or may not be finite.

If uvw is a word in $D_{I,J}$ then we can write

$$v = v_0\bar{a}_1v_1\bar{a}_2v_2\cdots\bar{a}_nv_na_{n+1}v_{n+1}\cdots a_{n+m}v_{n+m}$$

for some $a_1,a_2,\ldots,a_{n+m}$ in I, $v_0,v_1,\ldots,v_{n+m}$ in $D_{I,J}$ and $n,m \geq 0$. In this case we will write

$$|v|_I = \bar{a}_1\bar{a}_2\cdots\bar{a}_na_{n+1}a_{n+2}\cdots a_{n+m}.$$

For a language L in $D_{I,J}$, we define

$$\text{subword}_I(L) = \{ v \text{ in } D_{I,J} \mid uvw \text{ is in } L \text{ for some } u,w \}.$$

For any word w in $D_{I,J}$, we define the word $\text{surface}_I(w)$ in J^* as follows: If

$$w = u_0(a_1v_1\bar{a}_1)u_1(a_2v_2\bar{a}_2)u_2\ldots(a_nv_n\bar{a}_n)u_n$$

for some $n \geq 0$, $u_0,\ldots,u_n$ in J^*, $a_1,\ldots,a_n$ in I, and $v_1,\ldots,v_n$ in $D_{I,J}$, then

$$\text{surface}_I(w) = u_0u_1\ldots u_n.$$

For a language L in $D_{I,J}$, we define

$$\text{surface}_I(L) = \{ \text{surface}_I(w) \mid w \text{ is in } L \}.$$

We may suppress the suffix I in these notations when it is clear from the context.

This paper is an extended abstract of [5], and we will omit the proofs of theorems.

2. REGULAR SETS AND GENERALIZED PARENTHESIS LANGUAGES

It has been proved [4] that the class of gpl's over $K[I]$ is closed under intersection with regular sets, and therefore any regular set included in $D_{I,J}$ is a gpl over $K[I]$. In this section we study properties of these regular sets, and give positive answers to some decision problems for gpl's.

Theorem 2.1 If L is a regular set included in $D_{I,J}$, then depth(L) is finite.

Theorem 2.2 If L is a gpl over $K[I]$ and depth(L) is finite, then L is regular.

Corollary 2.3 For a language L in $D_{I,J}$ the following three conditions are equivalent.

(1) L is a regular set.

(2) L is a gpl over K[I], and depth(L) is finite.

(3) L is obtained from subsets of J by a finite number of applications of regular operations $\cup$, $\cdot$, *, and bracketting by symbols in I (i.e., $aX\bar{a}$ for X, where a is in I).

Theorem 2.4 For a given regular expression E over K and a set of parentheses $\hat{I}$ in K, one can decide whether the regular set L denoted by E is a gpl over K[I]. If this is the case, one can effectively obtain a gpg over K[I] to generate the set L.

Note that any regular set in K* is a gpl over K[ϕ]. Therefore to specify the parenthesis part $\hat{I}$ in theorem 2.4 is important. From the theorem, for a given regular set L in K*, we can effectively list up all the paired subalphabets $\hat{I}$ of K such that L is a gpl with parenthesis part $\hat{I}$.

Theorem 2.5 Whether a given gpg generates a regular set or not is decidable.

3. ON MINIMALIZATION OF THE PARENTHESIS PART

The regularity problem for gpg's (theorem 2.5) is nothing but to ask whether the parenthesis part of a given gpg can be reduced to the empty set. In this section we consider a more general problem to minimalize the parenthesis part of a given gpg. First we note a property of the mapping surface $:D_{I,J} \to J^*$.

Theorem 3.1 If L is a gpl over K[I], then surface(L) is a regular set over $K-\hat{I}$.

As a consequence we know that if a gpl L over K[I] is also a gpl over K[I'] where $I' \subseteq I$ then $\text{surface}_{I'}(L)$ is a regular subset of $D_{I-I',J}$. The converse of this statement is not true. However we can prove the following.

Theorem 3.2 Let G = (N,K,P,S) be a gpg over K[I], $L_A = \{ w \text{ in } K^* \mid A \overset{*}{\Rightarrow} w \text{ in } G \}$ for each A in N, and $I' \subseteq I$. If $\text{surface}_{I'}(L_A)$ is regular for each A, then each L_A is a gpl over K[I'].

Theorem 3.3 Let L be a gpl over K[I], and $I' \subseteq I$. Then L is a gpl over K[I'] if and only if $\text{surface}_{I'}(\text{subword}_I(L))$ is regular (i.e., $\text{depth}_{I-I'}(\text{surface}_{I'}(\text{subword}_I(L)))$ is finite).

Corollary 3.4 Let G be a gpg over K[I], and $I' \subseteq I$. Then it is decidable whether L(G) is a gpl over K[I'] or not. If the answer is affirmative, one can effectively obtain a gpg G' over K[I'] to generate the language L(G).

As for the expansion of the parenthesis parts of gpl's, we can extend theorem 2.4 as follows.

Theorem 3.5 Let L be a gpl over K[I], $I \subseteq I'$, and $\hat{I'} \subseteq K$.

Then L is a gpl over K[I'] if and only if $L \subseteq D_{I',J'}$ where $J' = K - \hat{I}'$. For a given gpg G over K[I] and an expansion I' of I, one can decide whether the condition is satisfied or not. If this is the case one can effectively obtain a gpg G' over K[I'] to generate the language L(G).

By corollary 3.4 and theorem 3.5, for a given gpg G over K[I] we can list up all restrictions and expansions I' of I such that L(G) is a gpl over K[I']. In particular, we can obtain all minimal parenthesis parts for a given gpg G over K[I], i.e., all minimal subsets I' of I such that L(G) is a gpl over K[I'].

It is interesting to note that a gpl may have no 'minimum' nor 'maximum' parenthesis part. For instance, consider

$$L = \{ (ab)^i (cd)^i \mid i=0,1,2,\dots \}.$$

The language L is a gpl in various ways; it is a gpl with $\hat{I}_1 \sim \hat{I}_5$ below as the parenthesis part.

$\hat{I}_1 = \{ a, d \}$,

$\hat{I}_2 = \{ a, c \}$,

$\hat{I}_3 = \{ b, c \}$,

$\hat{I}_4 = \{ b, d \}$,

$\hat{I}_5 = \{ a, d; b, c \}$.

Among these, $\hat{I}_1 \sim \hat{I}_4$ are minimal, while $\hat{I}_2$, $\hat{I}_4$ and $\hat{I}_5$ are maximal. But none of them is the minimum, nor the maximum. At present we do not know any algorithm to get all possible parenthesis parts of a given gpl, or whether one can expect it at all or not.

4. CONTEXT-FREE LANGUAGES AND GENERALIZED PARENTHESIS LANGUAGES

First we note that any gpl is a deterministic cfl, indeed Greibach and Friedman [1] have shown a stronger result that any gpl is a superdeterministic language.

We prove that a language L is a cfl (or gpl, respectively) if and only if $L = h(D_{I,J} \cap R)$ for a regular set R and a projection (or pair preserving projection) h. Finally we prove the undecidability of whether a given cfl is a gpl or not.

Let K and K' be alphabets. A homomorphism $h : K^* \to K'^*$ is said to be a projection if $h(K) \subseteq K'$. A projection h : $(\hat{I} \cup J)^* \to (\hat{I}' \cup J')^*$ is said to be pair preserving if $h(I) \subseteq I'$, $h(J) \subseteq J'$ and $h(\bar{a}) = \overline{h(a)}$ for any a in I.

Theorem 4.1 A language L is a gpl over $K[I]$ if and only if $L = h(D_{I',J'} \cap R)$ for some alphabets I' and J', a pair preserving projection h, and a regular set R over $\hat{I}' \cup J'$.

Theorem 4.2 A language L is a cfl if and only if $L = h(L')$ for a gpl L' over some alphabet $K[I]$, and a projection h.

Corollary 4.3 A language L is a cfl if and only if $L = h(D_{I,J} \cap R)$ for a projection h and a regular set R over some alphabet $K = \hat{I} \cup J$.

Theorem 4.4 For a given cfg whether it generates a gpl or not is undecidable.

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