

CS310

Pushdown Automata

Sections: 2.2

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Quick Review

- (CFG) 4-tuple (V, Σ, R, S)
 - V finite set of variables
 - Σ finite set of terminals

Example

$A \rightarrow 0A1$

$A \rightarrow B$

$B \rightarrow \#$

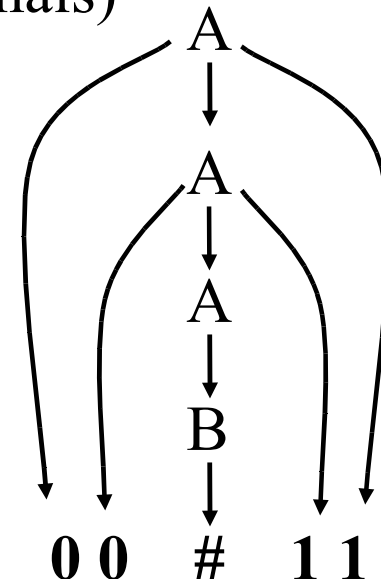
- R set of rules of form:

- variable \rightarrow (string of variables and terminals)

- $S \in V$, start variable

- $L(G) = \{ w \in \Sigma^* \mid S \xrightarrow{*} w \}$

- w is in Σ^* and can be derived from S



Chomsky Normal Form

- CNF presents a grammar in a standard, simplified form:

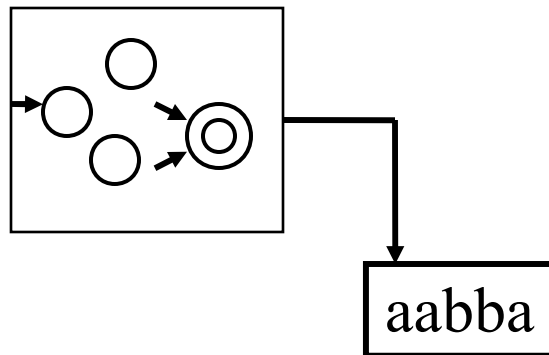
$$A \rightarrow BC$$
$$A \rightarrow a$$
$$S \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

- Where A,B,C are variables
 - B and C are not the start variable
- a is a terminal
- The rule $S \rightarrow \varepsilon$ is allowed so the language can generate the empty string (optional)

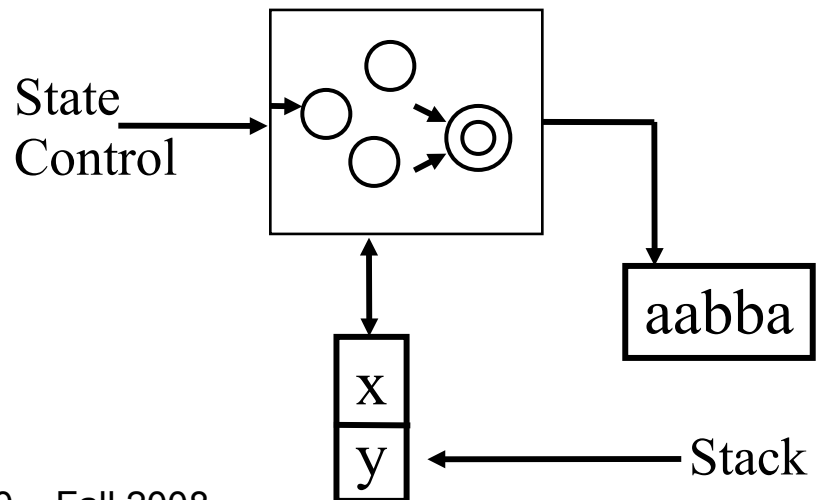
Pushdown Automata

- Machine to recognize Context Free Language
- Similar to an NFA, but contains a *stack*
 - An FA with memory added (LIFO!)

FA



Pushdown Automata



Pushdown Automata

- PDA may be deterministic or nondeterministic
 - Not equivalent! (unlike DFA & NFA)
- Define certain (state, input) to push data onto the stack
- Combine input string with stack data for δ

Pushdown Automata (Informally)

$S \rightarrow X$

$X \rightarrow (X) \mid XX \mid \varepsilon$

What language? Regular?

How would you solve this problem using a stack (forget the Pushdown Automata)?

Formal Definition

- 6-tuple!
 - Q : set of states
 - Σ : input alphabet
 - Γ : stack alphabet
 - $\delta: Q \times \Sigma_\varepsilon \times \Gamma_\varepsilon \rightarrow P(Q \times \Gamma_\varepsilon)$
 - input and top of stack to transition
 - Do not read or write from stack: $\Gamma_\varepsilon = \varepsilon$
 - $q_0 \in Q$: start state
 - $F \subseteq Q$: set of accept states

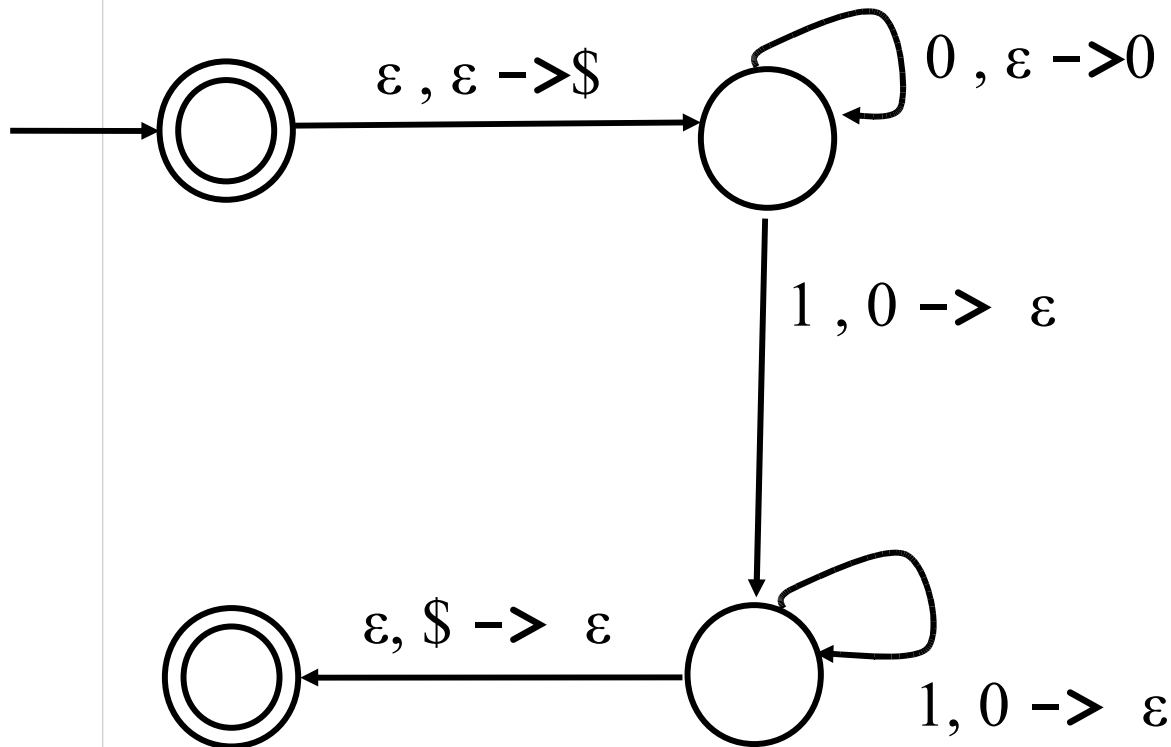
Example (Non-deterministic)

- $\{ 0 \ 1 \mid n \geq 0 \}$
 - q1 start state
 - \$ special symbol

Input	0			1			ϵ		
Stack	0	\$	ϵ	0	\$	ϵ	0	\$	ϵ
q1	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{(q2, \$)\}$
q2	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{(q2, 0)\}$	$\{(q3, \epsilon)\}$	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset
q3	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{(q3, \epsilon)\}$	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	$\{(q3, \epsilon)\}$	\emptyset
q4	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset

Example

- Alternate notation:



$a, b \rightarrow c$



Read a from input,
read b from stack,
push c onto stack to
take this transition

$a = \epsilon$, read no input
 $b = \epsilon$, don't pop
data from stack
 $c = \epsilon$, don't push
data onto stack

Practice

- $\{ ww^R \mid w \in \{0, 1\}^* \}$

hint: push symbols onto the stack, at each point guess that the middle of the string

has been reached and begin popping from stack

