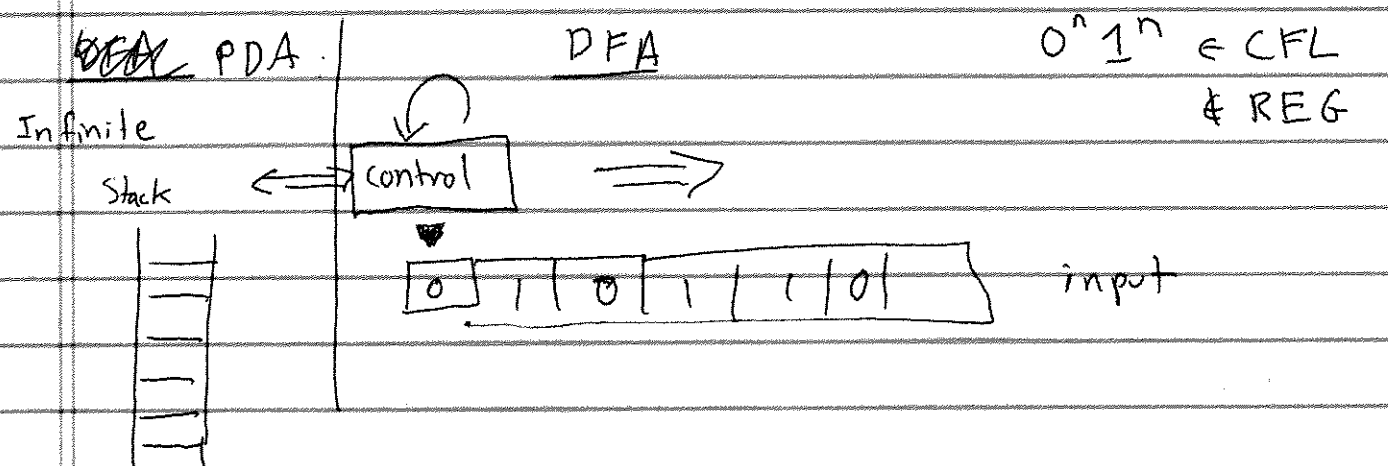
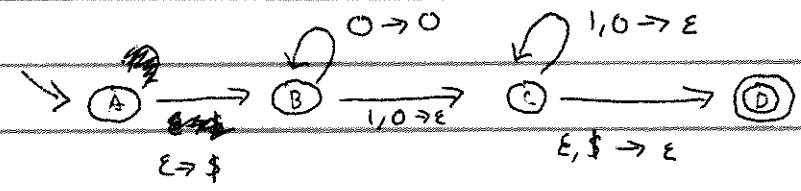


REG	DFA	REG	(NFA)
CFL	<del>PDA</del>	CFG	(CNF)



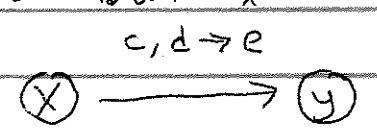
Push-down Automata (PDA)

PDA for  $0^n 1^n$



finite state  
unique start  
many accepting  
 $\Gamma$  is stack alphabet

transition from x to y



$c \in \Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\}$   
 $e, d \in \Gamma \cup \{\epsilon\}$   
 $c \Rightarrow e$  ( $d = \epsilon$ )  
 $c$  ( $e = d = \epsilon$ )

- ignore  $c, \epsilon \Rightarrow \epsilon$
- push  $c, \epsilon \Rightarrow e$
- pop  $c, d \Rightarrow \epsilon$
- replace  $c, d \Rightarrow e$

like NFAs, use  $\epsilon$   
and be non-det

PDA config =  $\underbrace{\Gamma^*}_{\text{stack}} \times \underbrace{Q}_{\text{current state}} \times \underbrace{\Sigma^*}_{\text{input}}$

$q[B]w$

$\epsilon[A]0011 \Rightarrow \$[B]0011 \Rightarrow \$0[B]011 \Rightarrow \$00[B]11 \Rightarrow$   
 $\$0[C]1 \Rightarrow \$[C] \Rightarrow [D] \checkmark$

$\epsilon[A]011 \Rightarrow \$[B]011 \Rightarrow \$0[B]11 \Rightarrow \$[C]1 \Rightarrow [D]1 \cdot X$   
 $\epsilon[A]001 \Rightarrow \$[B]001 \Rightarrow \$0[B]01 \Rightarrow \$00[B]1 \Rightarrow \$0[C] X$

11-2/ PDA semantics

$$P = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, q_0, \delta, F)$$

$Q$  is a finite set of states

$\Sigma$  is an alphabet for input

$\Gamma$  is an alphabet for stack

$$\delta: Q \times \Sigma \times \Gamma \rightarrow P(Q \times \Gamma)$$

$$q_0 \in Q$$

$$F \subseteq Q$$

current state    input    pre    next    post  
state                          -stack    state    stack

$$\Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\} \quad \Gamma \cup \{\epsilon\}$$

$$w \in \Sigma^*$$

$$g \in \Gamma^*$$

$$w \in L(P) \text{ iff } \epsilon [q_0] w \Rightarrow^* g [q_f] \epsilon \text{ where } q_f \in F$$

$$(q_i, e) \in \delta(q_i, c, d)$$

$$g \in \Gamma^*$$

$$w \in \Sigma^*$$

$$g [q_i] \epsilon \Rightarrow^* g [q_j] \epsilon$$

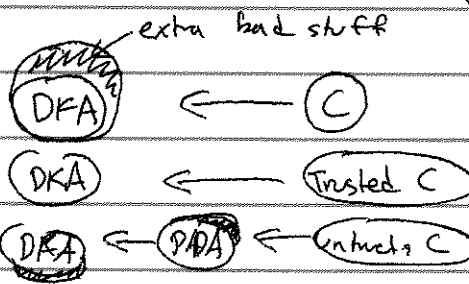
$$g d [q_i] c w \Rightarrow^* g e [q_j] w$$

$$q_i, q_j \in Q$$

$$c \in \Sigma$$

$$d, e \in \Gamma$$

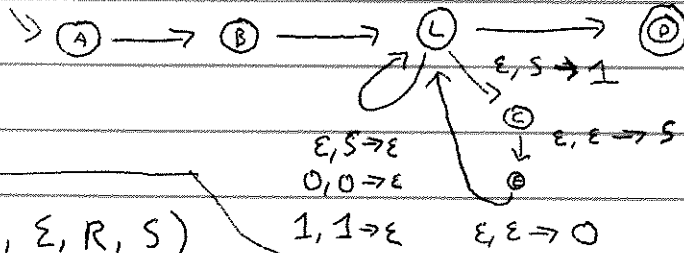
PDA's don't exist  
but can specify  
families of DFA  
by restricting stack



$$\forall g \in CFG, \exists p \in PDA, L(g) = L(p)$$

$$S \rightarrow \epsilon \mid 0S1$$

$$\epsilon \rightarrow \$ \quad \epsilon \rightarrow S \quad \epsilon, \$ \rightarrow \epsilon$$



$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon [A] 0011 &\Rightarrow \$ [B] 0011 \\ &\Rightarrow \$ S [L] 0011 \Rightarrow \$ 1 [C] 0011 \\ &\Rightarrow \$ 1 S [E] 0011 \Rightarrow \$ 1 S 0 [L] 0011 \\ &\Rightarrow \$ 1 S [L] 011 \Rightarrow \$ 1 1 [C] 011 \\ &\Rightarrow \$ 1 1 S [E] 011 \Rightarrow \$ 1 1 S 0 [L] 011 \\ &\Rightarrow \$ 1 1 S [L] 11 \Rightarrow \$ 1 1 [L] 11 \\ &\Rightarrow \$ 1 [L] 1 \Rightarrow \$ [L] \Rightarrow [0] \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$g = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$$

$$P = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, q_0, \delta, F)$$

$$\Gamma = \{\$\} \cup \Sigma \cup V \quad \Sigma = \Sigma$$

$$F = \{q_f\}$$

$$\delta(q_0, \epsilon, \epsilon) = \{(q_1, \$)\}$$

$$\delta(q_1, \epsilon, \epsilon) = \{(q_L, S)\}$$

if  $S \rightarrow \epsilon \in R$  then

$$\delta(q_L, \epsilon, S) \ni (q_L, \epsilon)$$

$$\forall c \in \Sigma, \delta(q_L, c, c) = \{(q_L, \epsilon)\}$$

if  $A \rightarrow a \in R$  then

$$\delta(q_L, \epsilon, A) \ni (q_L, a)$$

$$\delta(q_L, \epsilon, \$) = \{(q_f, \epsilon)\}$$

$$Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_L, q_f\}$$

$$\text{if } A \rightarrow BC \in R \text{ then } \delta(q_L, \epsilon, A) \ni (q_B, C)$$

$$\cup V (q_v)$$

$$\forall v \in V, \delta(q_v, \epsilon, \epsilon) \ni (q_L, v)$$