

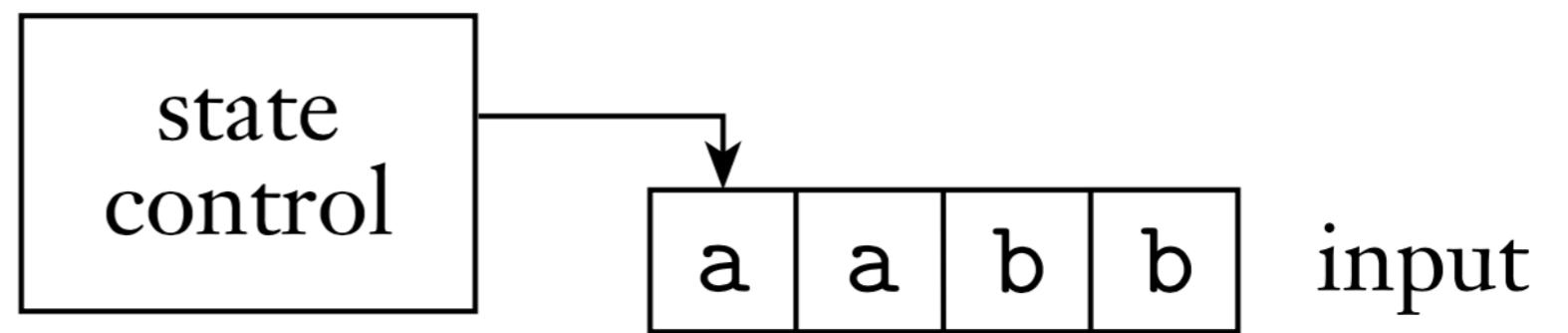
# COMP-330

# Theory of Computation

Fall 2019 -- Prof. Claude Crépeau

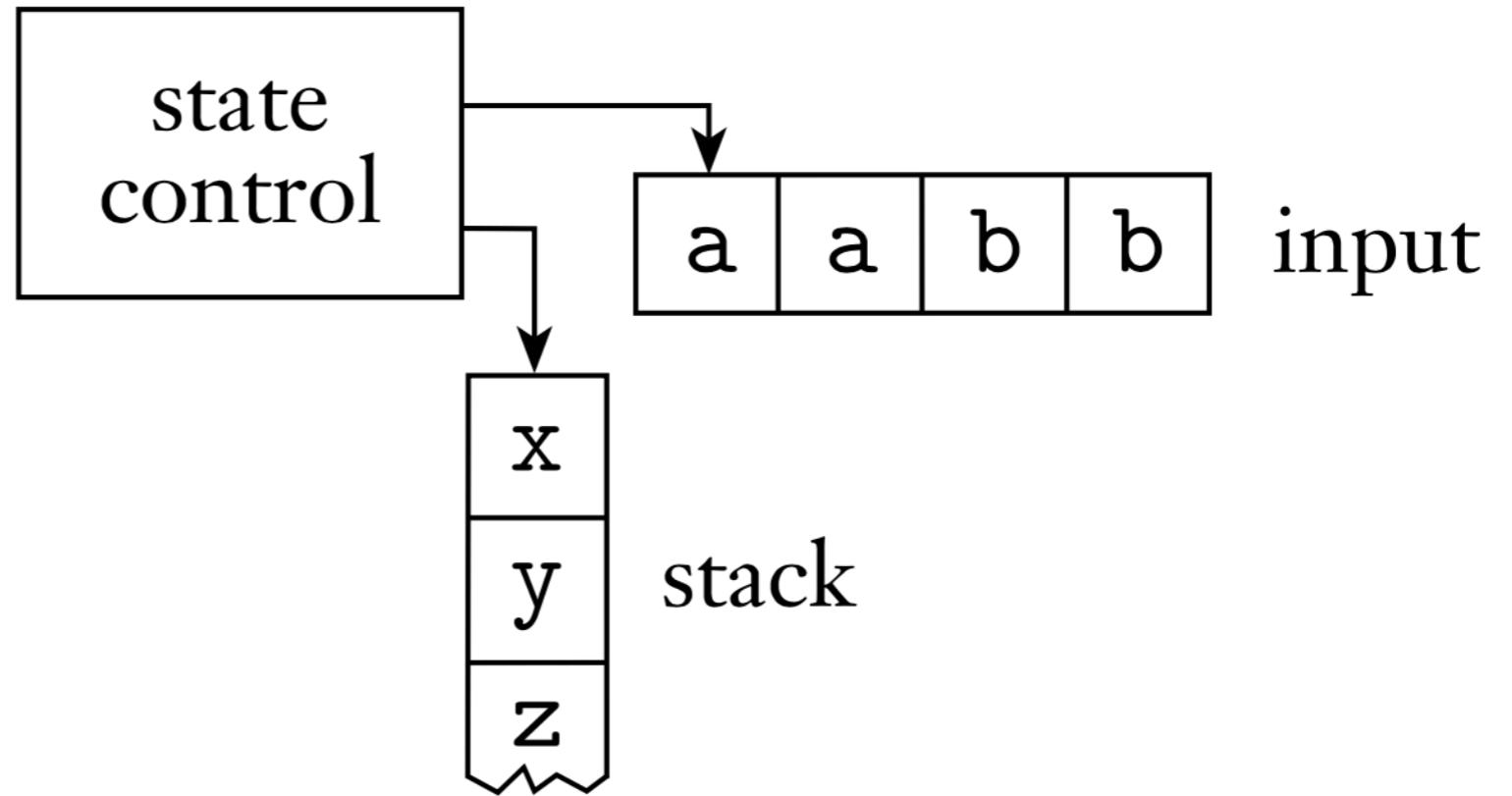
Lec. 11 :  
Pushdown Automata

# DFA



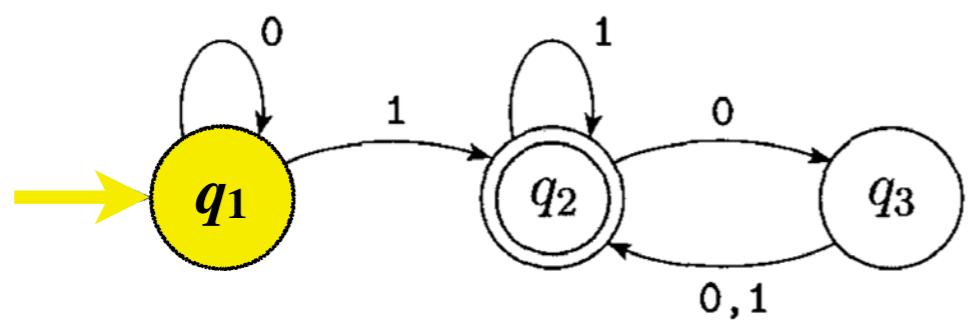
**FIGURE 2.11**  
Schematic of a finite automaton

# PDA



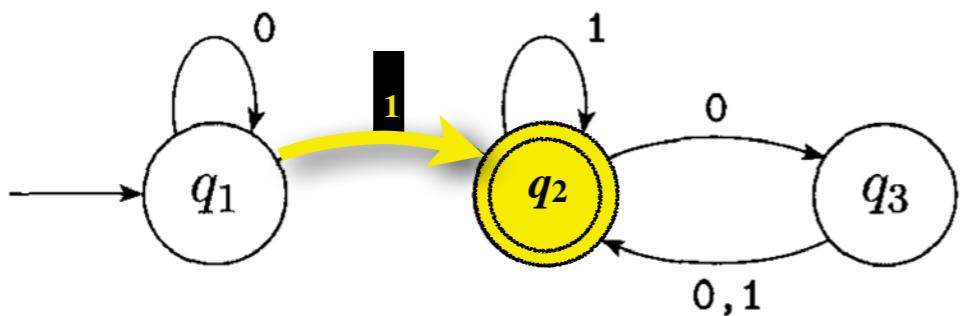
**FIGURE 2.12**  
Schematic of a pushdown automaton

$M_1$



PDA =  
NFA+stack

$M_1$

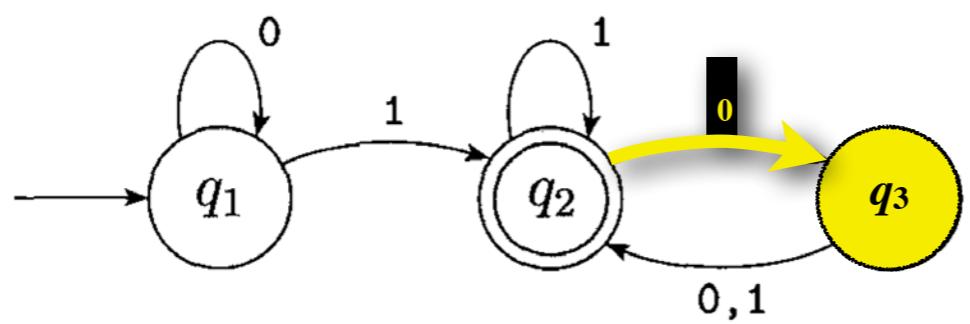


10010101

PDA =

NFA+stack

$M_1$

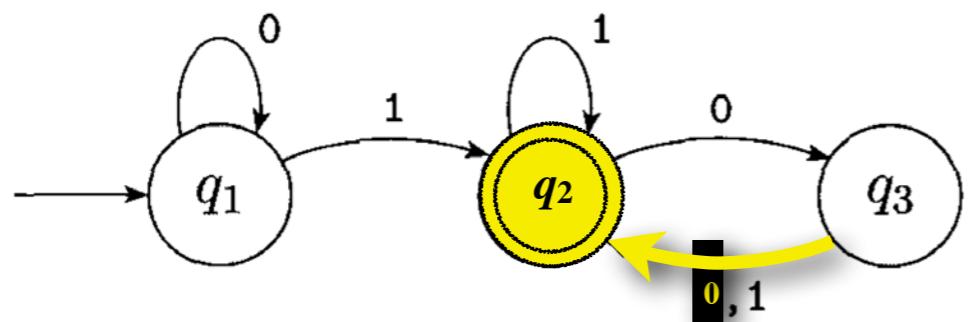


PDA =  
NFA+stack

10010101



$M_1$

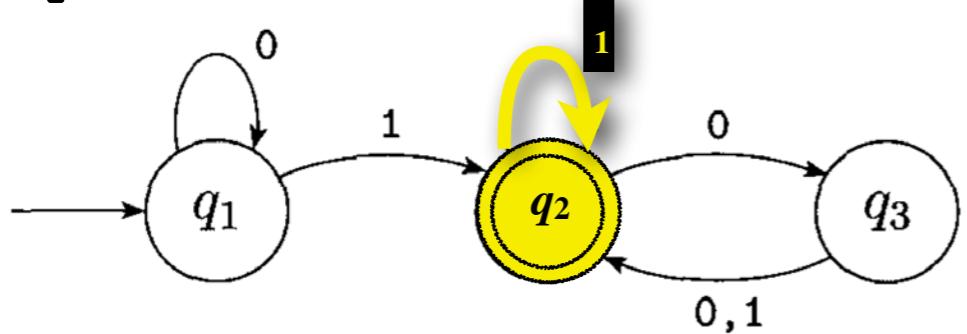


PDA =  
NFA+stack

10010101

↓  
 $S\overline{T}$

$M_1$

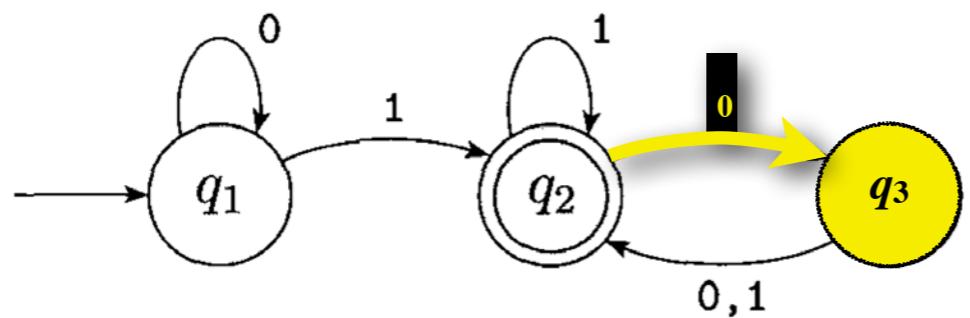


PDA =  
NFA+stack

10010101

↓  
E  
S  
T

$M_1$

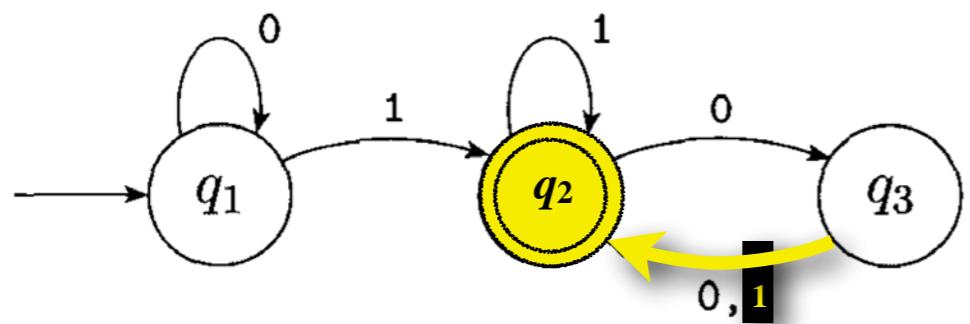


PDA =  
NFA+stack

10010101

↓  
**S T**

$M_1$

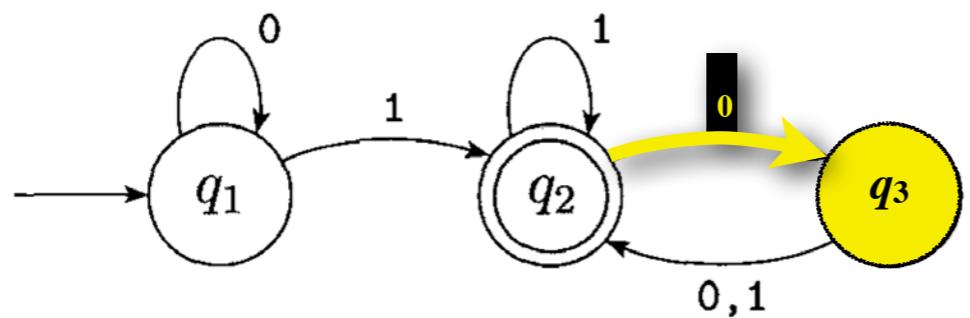


PDA =  
NFA+stack

100101101

↓  
**S T**

$M_1$

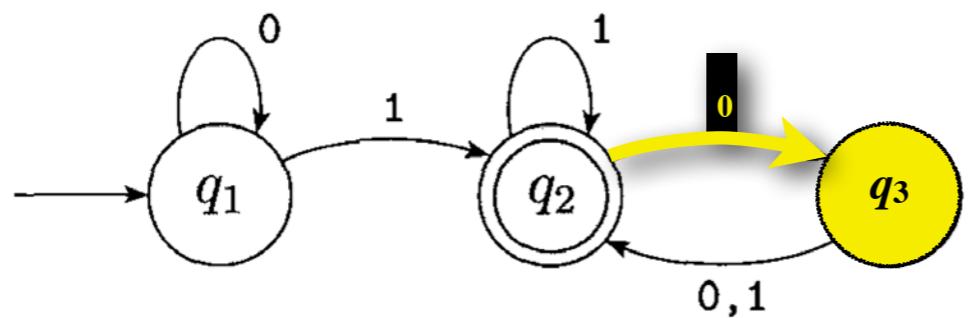


PDA =  
NFA+stack

10010101



$M_1$

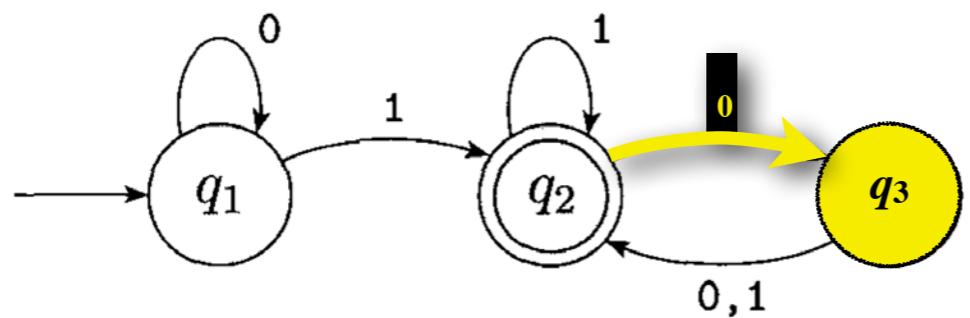


PDA =  
NFA+stack

10010101

A  
T

$M_1$

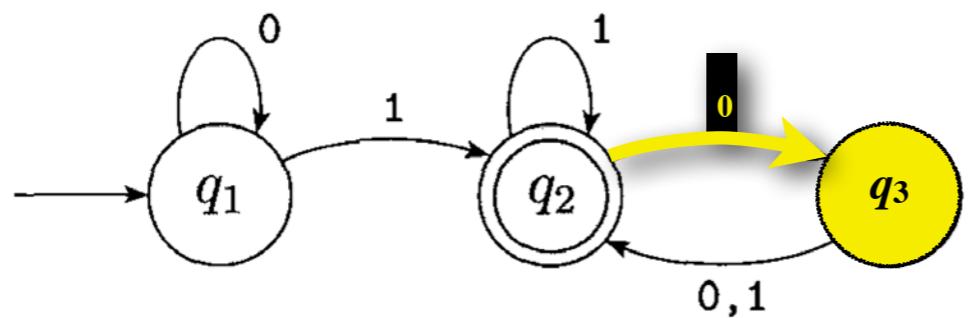


PDA =  
NFA+stack

10010101



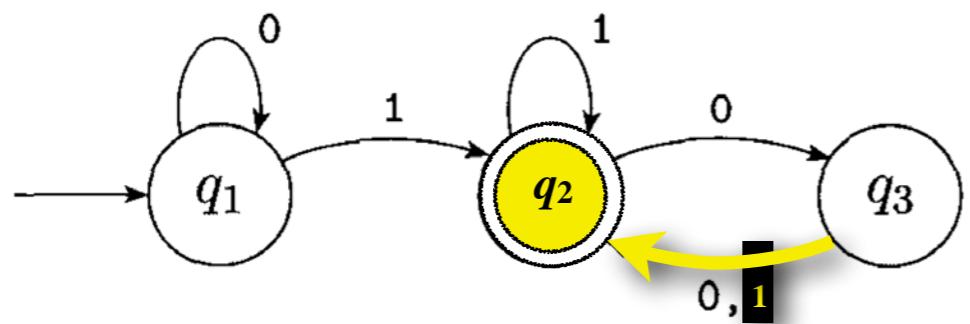
$M_1$



PDA =  
NFA+stack

10010101

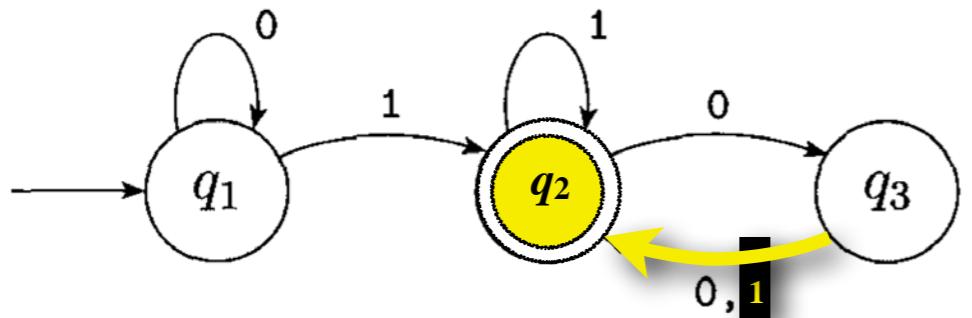
$M_1$



PDA =  
NFA+stack

10010101

$M_1$



PDA =  
NFA+stack

10010101

We must formalize  
the stack operations !!

# Definition of PDA

- ⦿ States
- ⦿ Alphabets
- ⦿ Transition function
- ⦿ Start state
- ⦿ Accept states

# Definition of PDA

- States



- Alphabets

- Transition function

- Start state

- Accept states

# Definition of PDA

- States



- Alphabets    input: a,b,c,d

- Transition function

- Start state

- Accept states

# Definition of PDA

- ⦿ States



- ⦿ Alphabets    input: a,b,c,d  
                  STACK: A,B,C,D

- ⦿ Transition function

- ⦿ Start state

- ⦿ Accept states

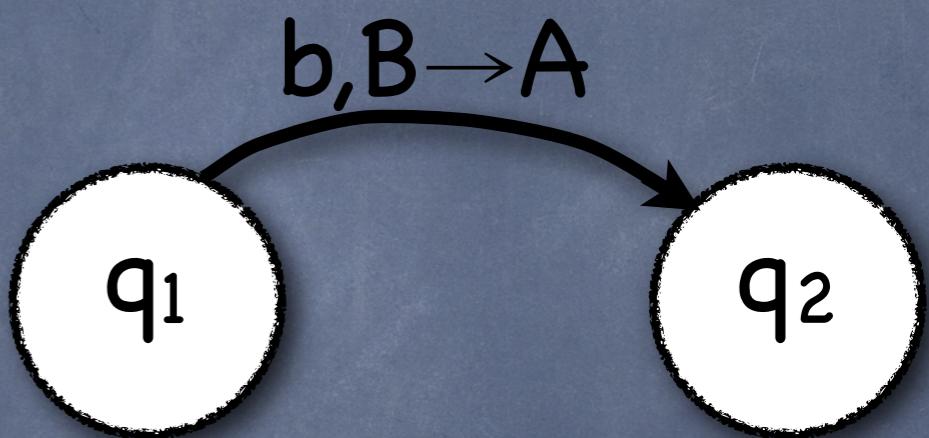
# Definition of PDA

- States



- Alphabets      input: a,b,c,d  
                      STACK: A,B,C,D

- Transition function

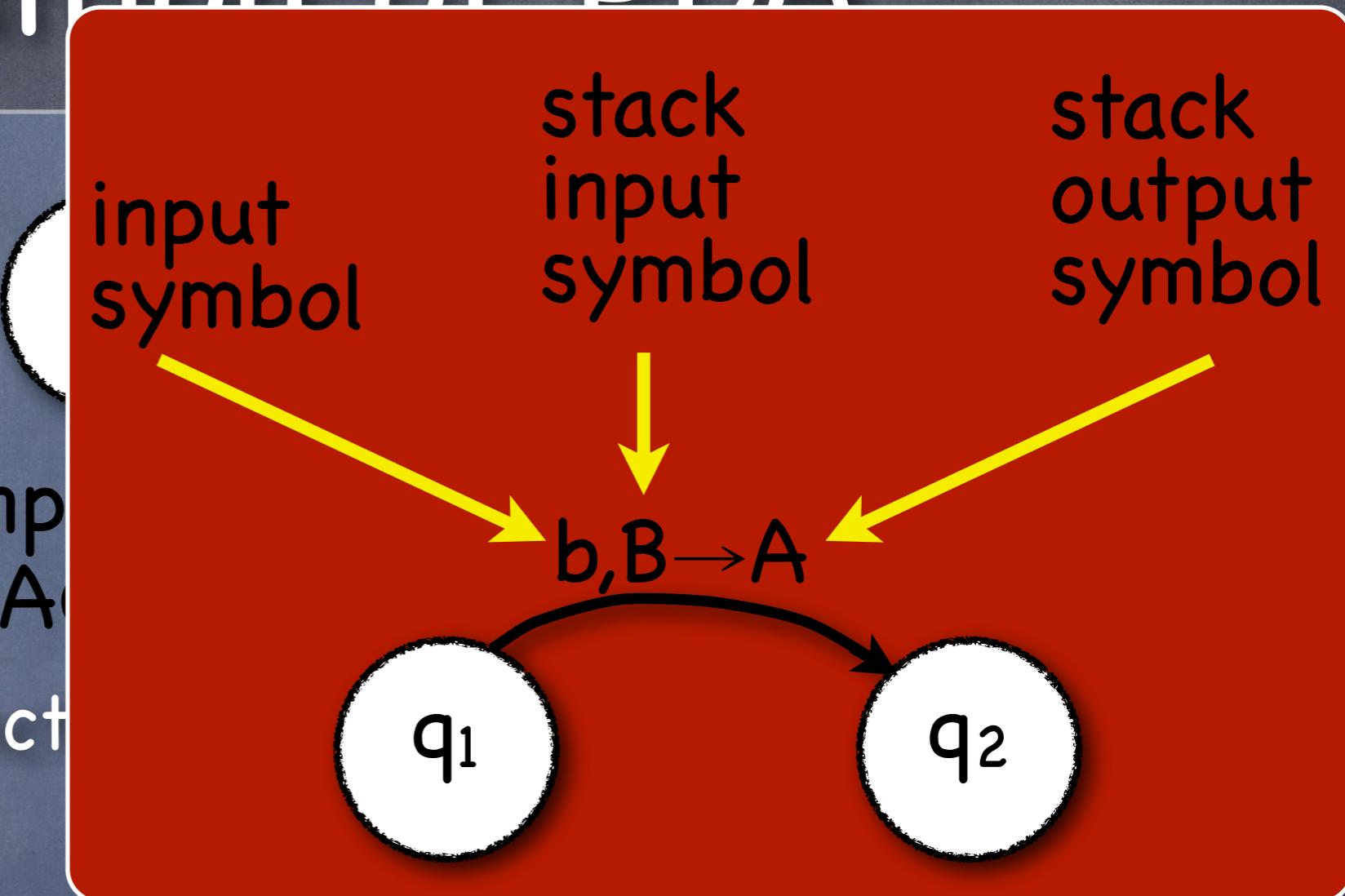


- Start state

- Accept states

# Definition of DDA

- ⦿ States
- ⦿ Alphabets
- ⦿ Transition function
- ⦿ Start state
- ⦿ Accept states



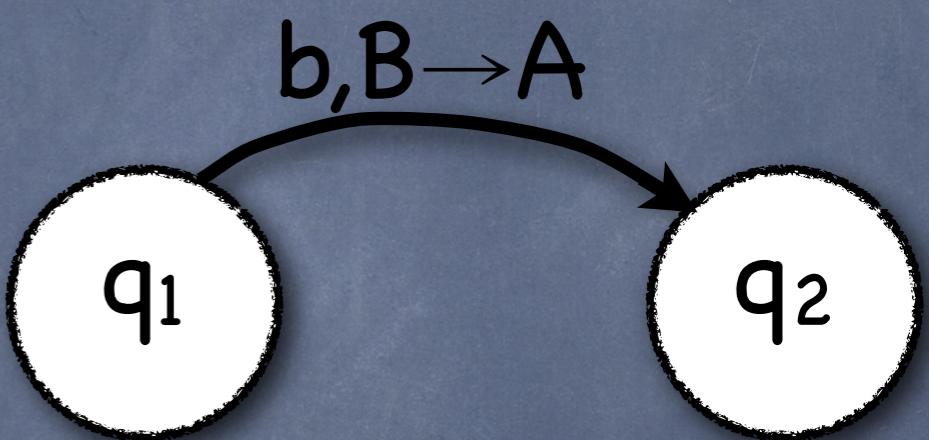
# Definition of PDA

- States



- Alphabets      input: a,b,c,d  
                      STACK: A,B,C,D

- Transition function



- Start state

- Accept states

# Definition of PDA

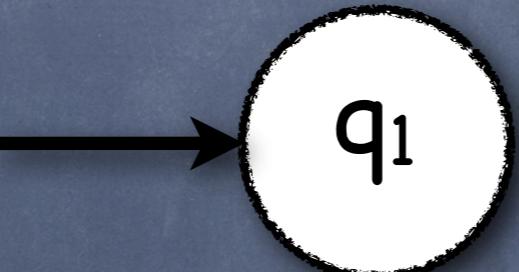
- States



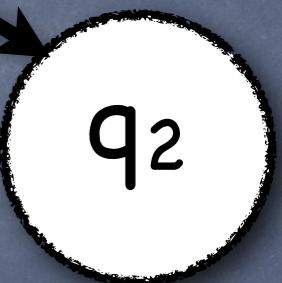
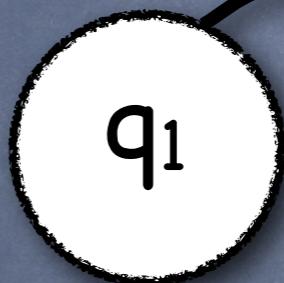
- Alphabets    input: a,b,c,d  
STACK: A,B,C,D

- Transition function

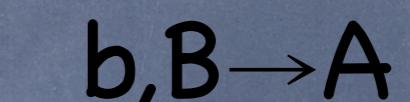
- Start state



- Accept states

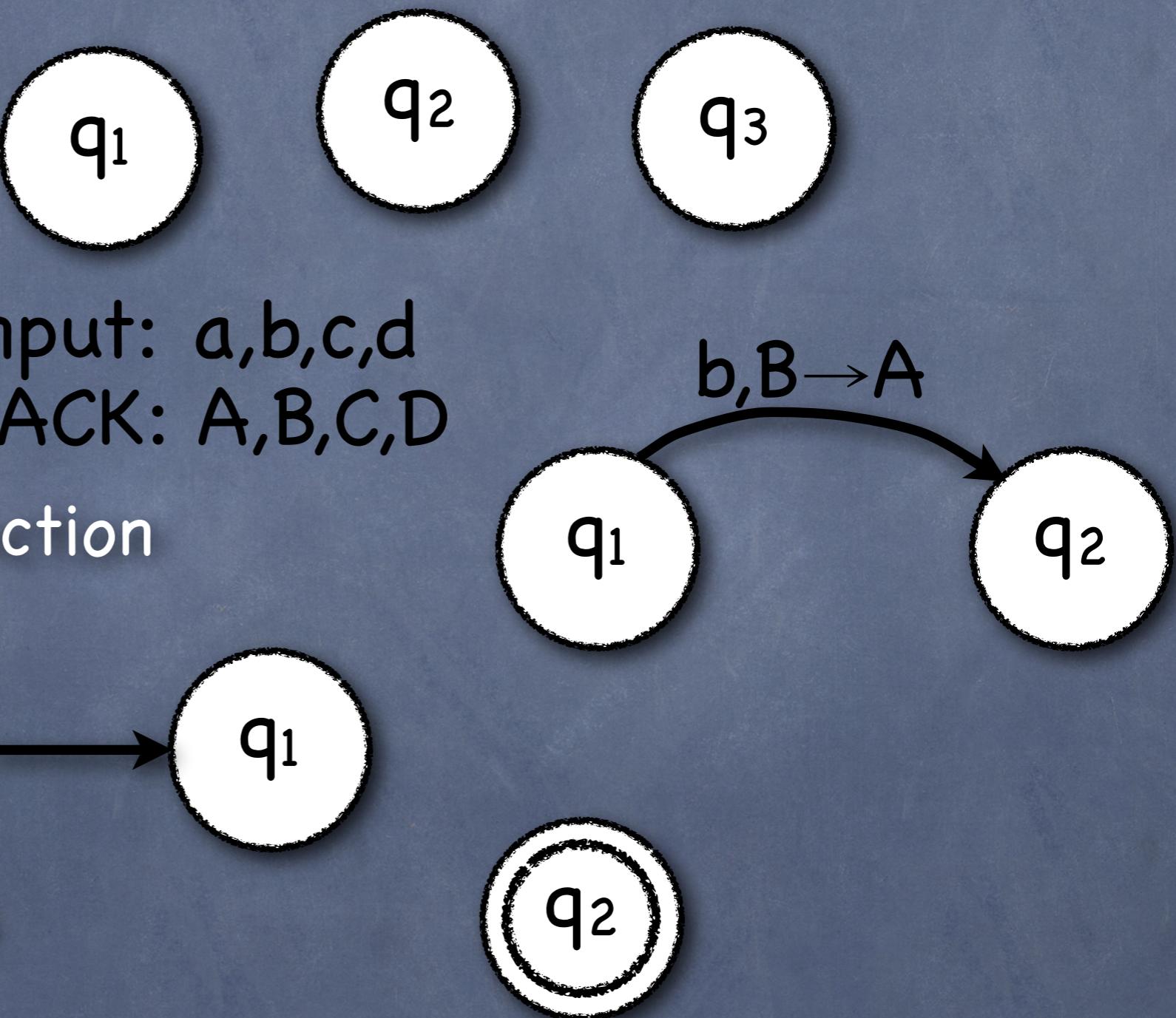


$b, B \rightarrow A$



# Definition of PDA

- States



input:  $a, b, c, d$   
STACK:  $A, B, C, D$

- Transition function

- Start state

- Accept states

# Definition of PDA

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**DEFINITION 2.13**

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A ***pushdown automaton*** is a 6-tuple  $(Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, F)$ , where  $Q, \Sigma, \Gamma$ , and  $F$  are all finite sets, and

1.  $Q$  is the set of states,
2.  $\Sigma$  is the input alphabet,
3.  $\Gamma$  is the stack alphabet,
4.  $\delta: Q \times \Sigma_\epsilon \times \Gamma_\epsilon \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q \times \Gamma_\epsilon)$  is the transition function,
5.  $q_0 \in Q$  is the start state, and
6.  $F \subseteq Q$  is the set of accept states.

# Definition of PDA

- Let  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, F)$  be a pushdown automaton and let  $w=w_1w_2\dots w_n$  ( $n \geq 0$ ) be a string where each symbol  $w_i \in \Sigma$ .
- $M$  accepts  $w$  if  $\exists m \geq n$ ,  $\exists r_0, r_1, \dots, r_m \in Q$ ,  $\exists s_0, s_1, \dots, s_m \in \Gamma^*$  and  $\exists y_1y_2\dots y_m = w$ , with  $y_i \in \Sigma_\epsilon$  s.t.
  - $r_0 = q_0$ ,  $s_0 = \epsilon$
  - $r_{i+1}, b \in \delta(r_i, y_{i+1}, a)$  for  $i = 0 \dots m-1$ ,  $s_i = at$ ,  $s_{i+1} = bt$  for some  $t \in \Gamma^*$ ,  $a, b \in \Gamma_\epsilon$
  - $r_m \in F$

**EXAMPLE 2.14**

The following is the formal description of the PDA (next slide) that recognizes the language  $\{0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 0\}$ . Let  $M_1$  be  $(Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_1, F)$ , where

$$Q = \{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\},$$

$$\Sigma = \{0,1\},$$

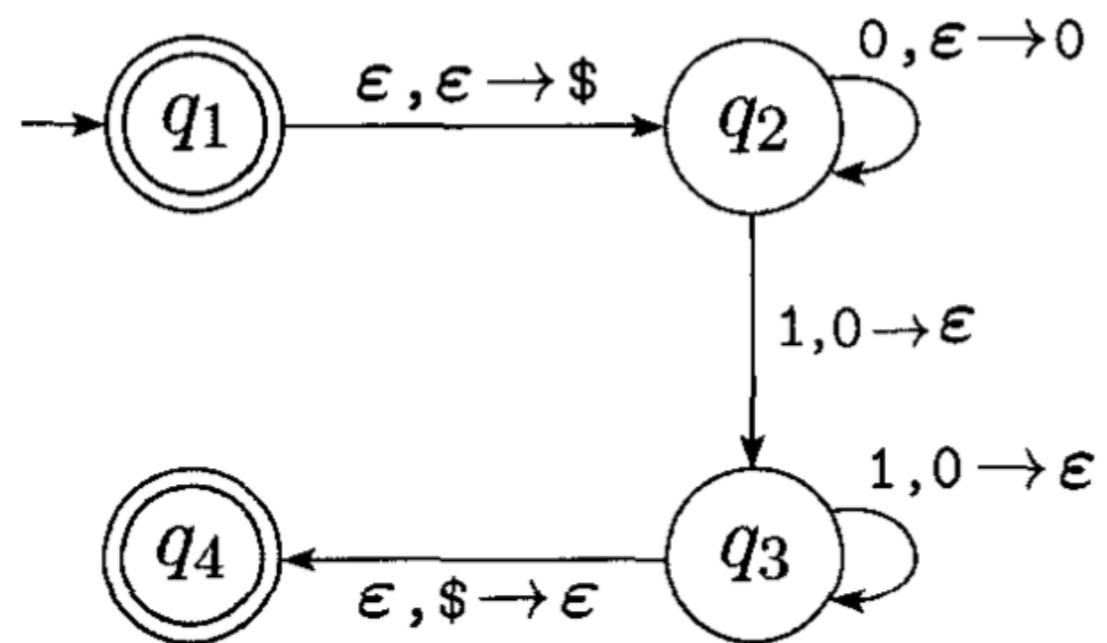
$$\Gamma = \{0, \$\},$$

$F = \{q_1, q_4\}$ , and

$\delta$  is given by the following table, wherein blank entries signify  $\emptyset$ .

Input:	0	1	$\epsilon$
Stack:	0   \$   $\epsilon$	0   \$   $\epsilon$	0   \$   $\epsilon$
$q_1$			$\{(q_2, \$)\}$
$q_2$	$\{(q_2, 0)\}$	$\{(q_3, \epsilon)\}$	
$q_3$		$\{(q_3, \epsilon)\}$	$\{(q_4, \epsilon)\}$
$q_4$			

# Examples of PDA

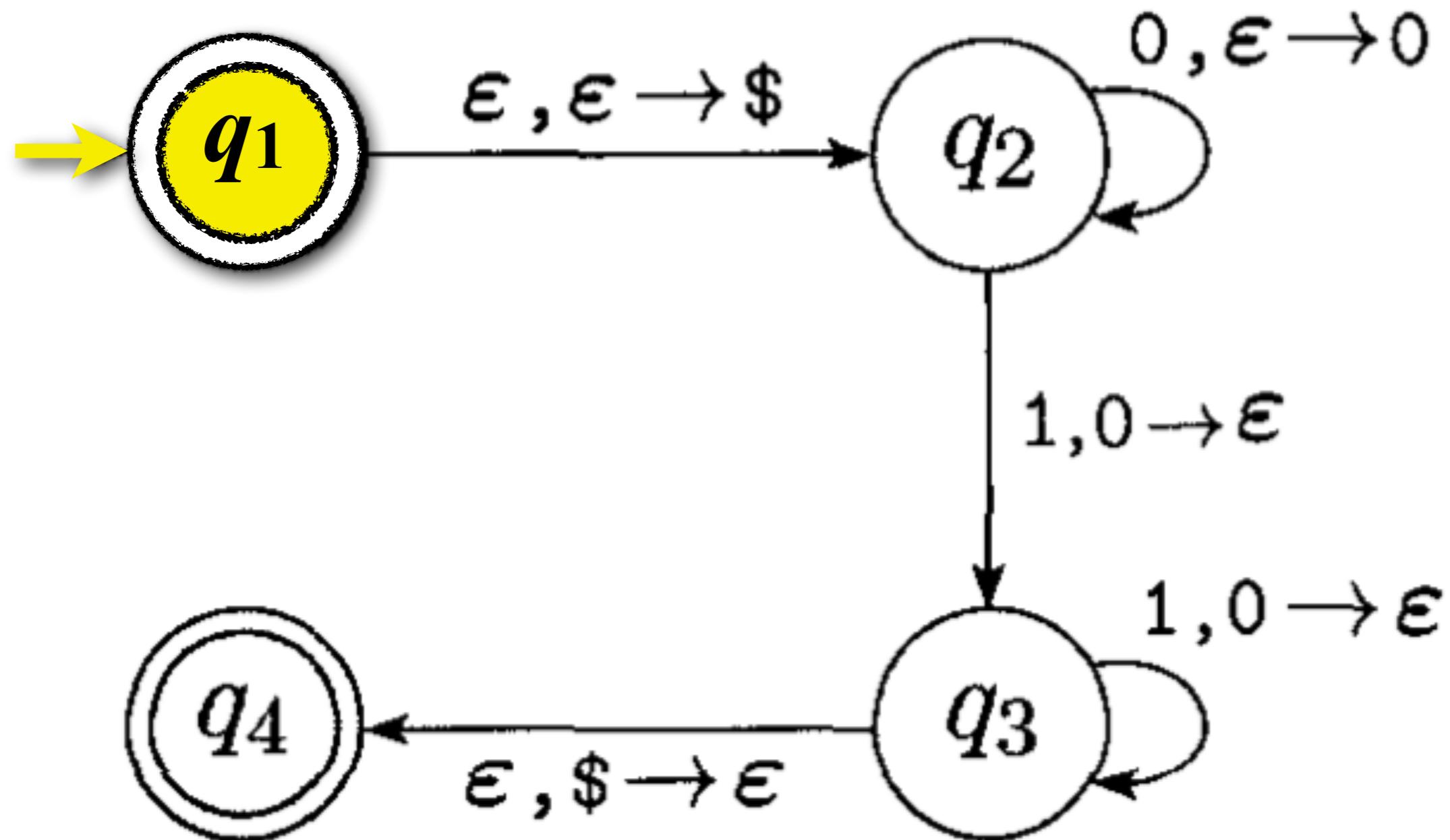


**FIGURE 2.15**

State diagram for the PDA  $M_1$  that recognizes  $\{0^n 1^n \mid n \geq 0\}$

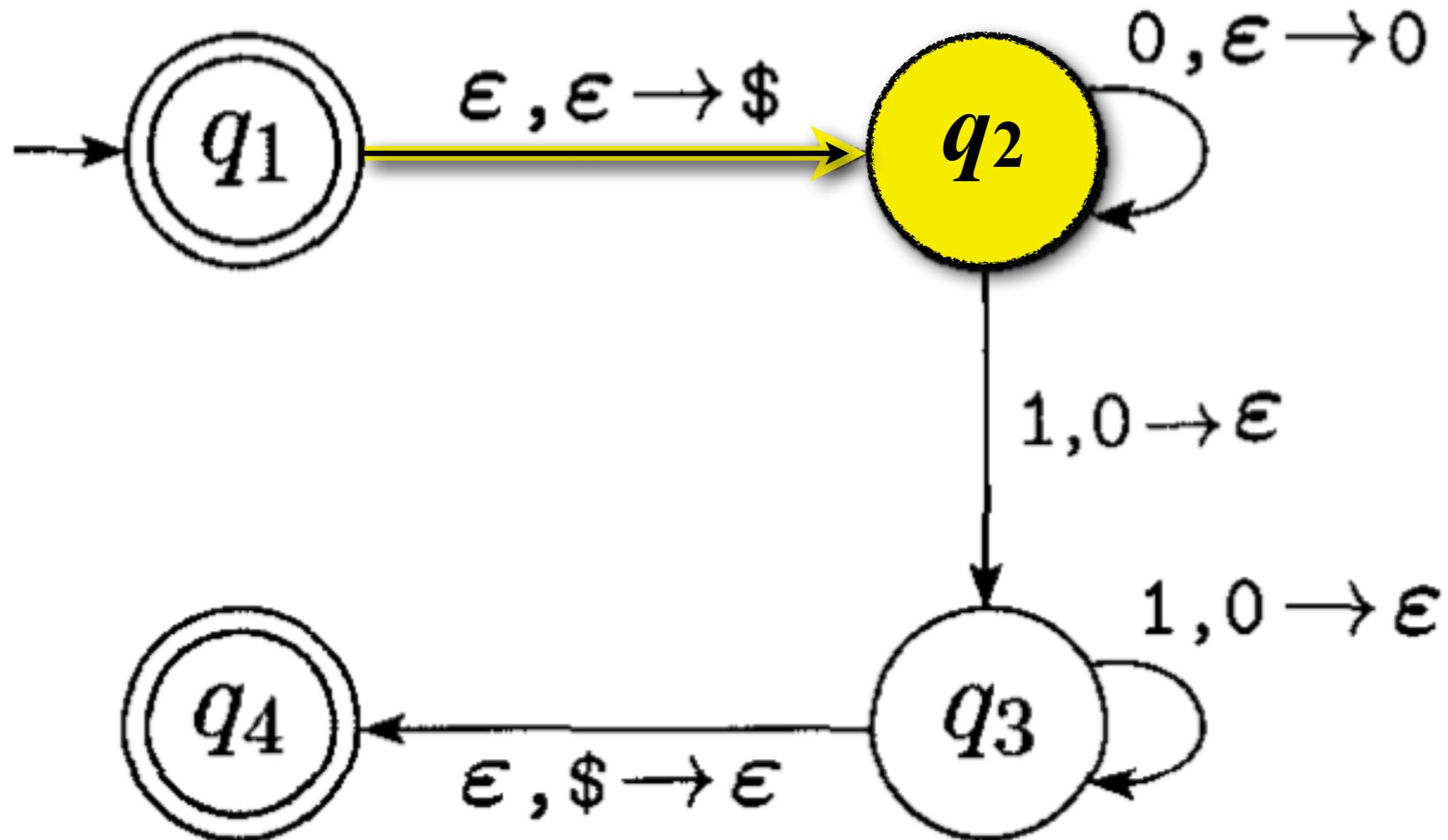
00001111

Stack:



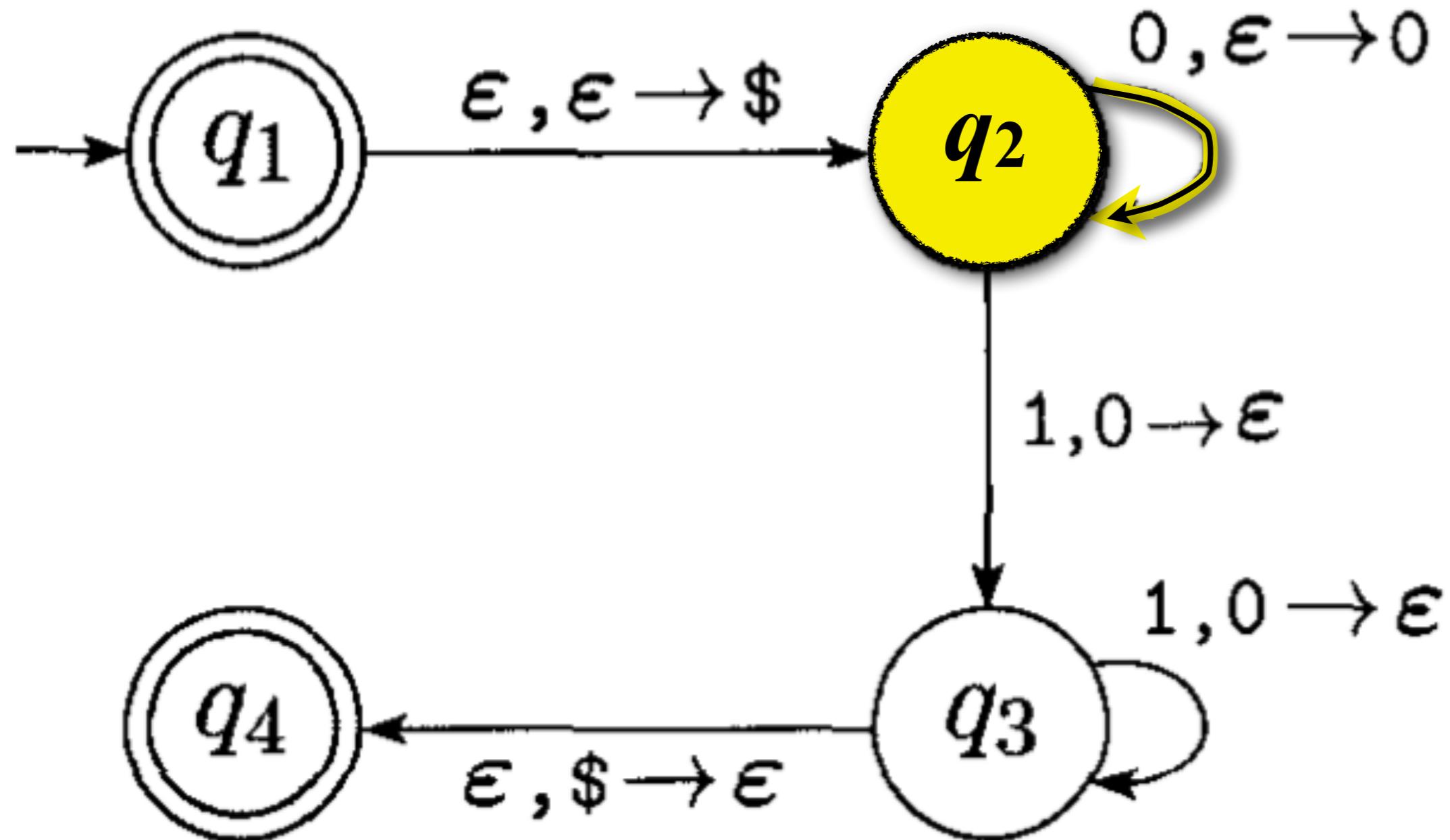
00001111

Stack: \$



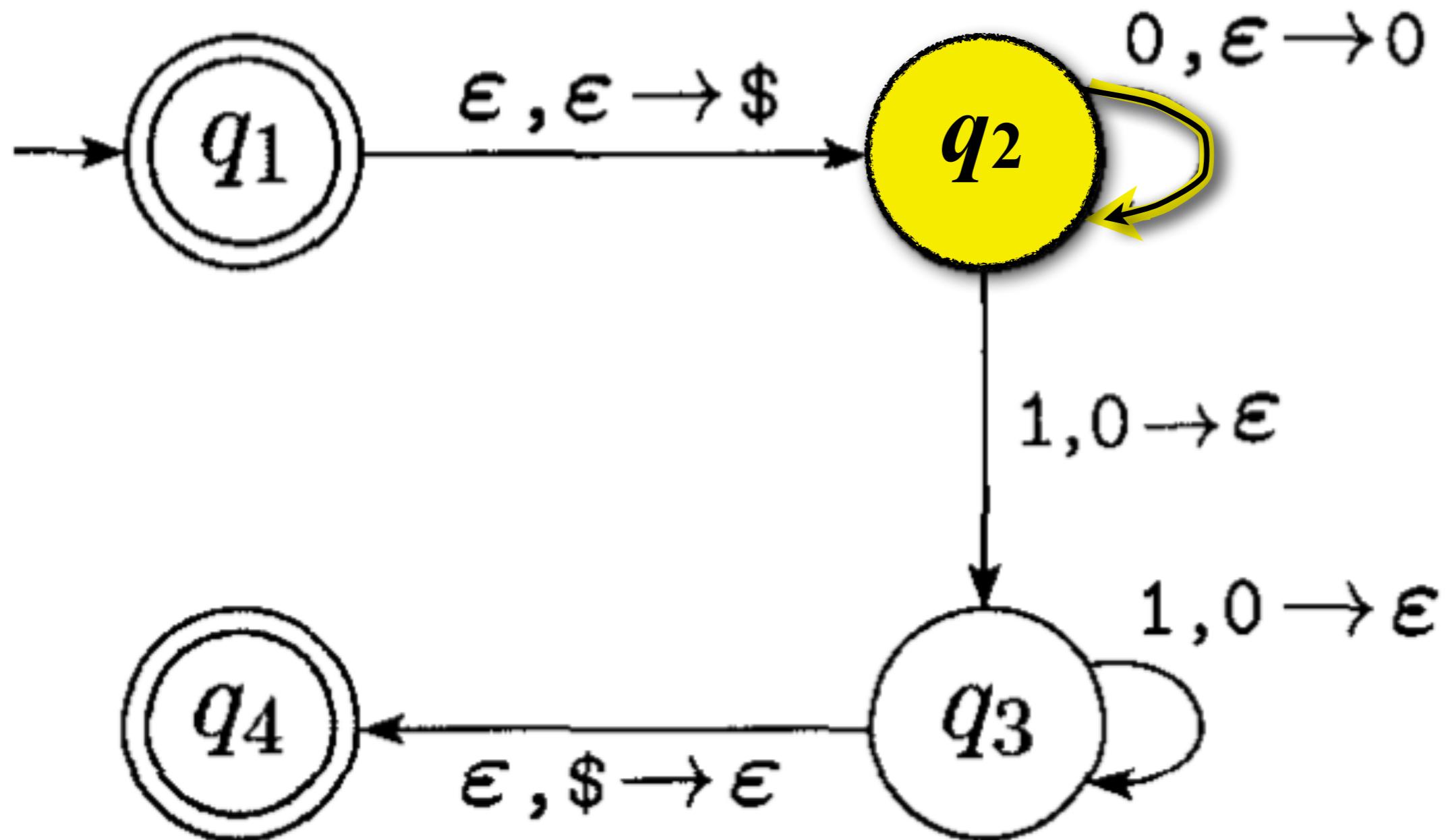
00001111

Stack: 0\$



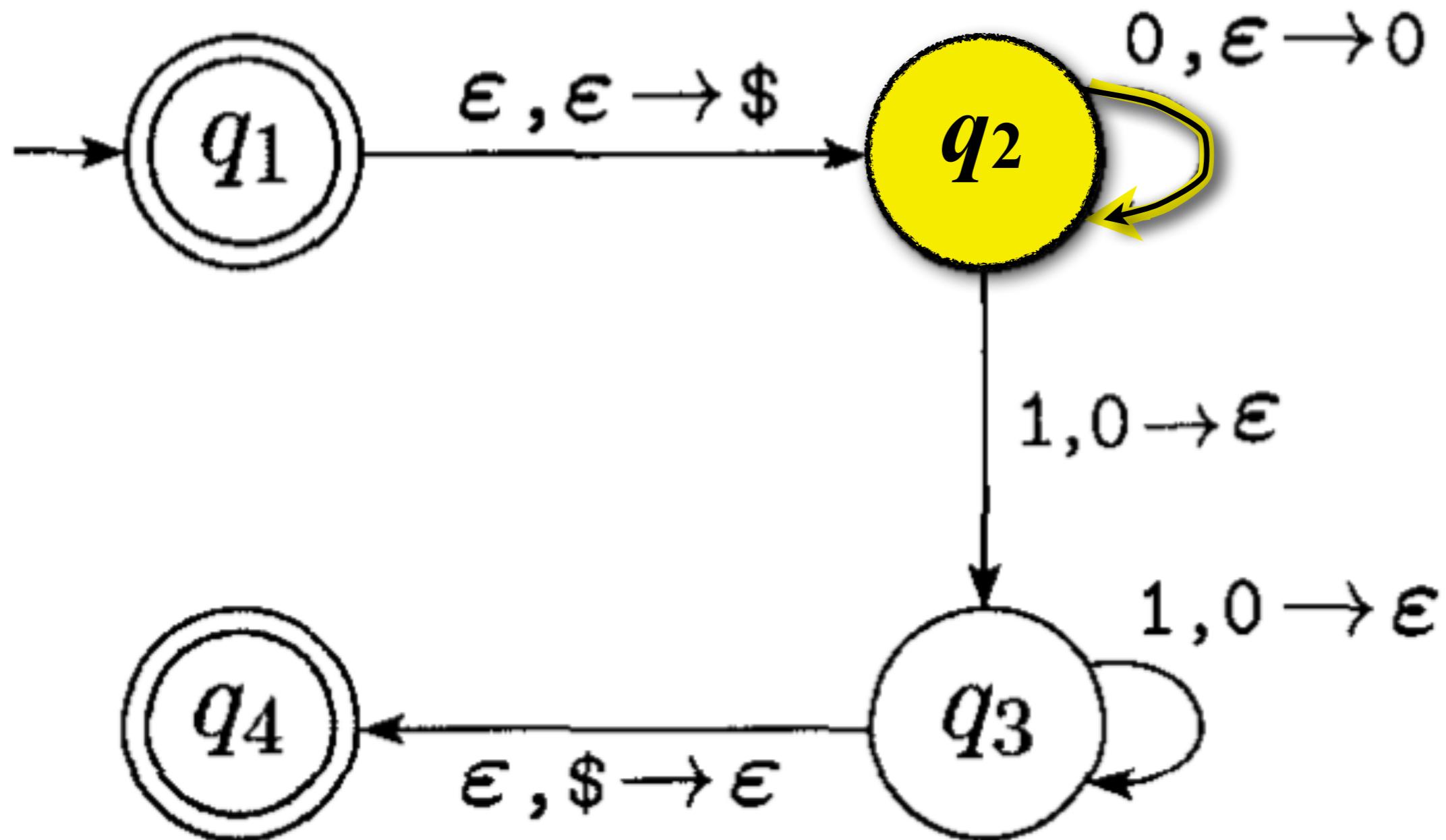
00001111

Stack: 00\$



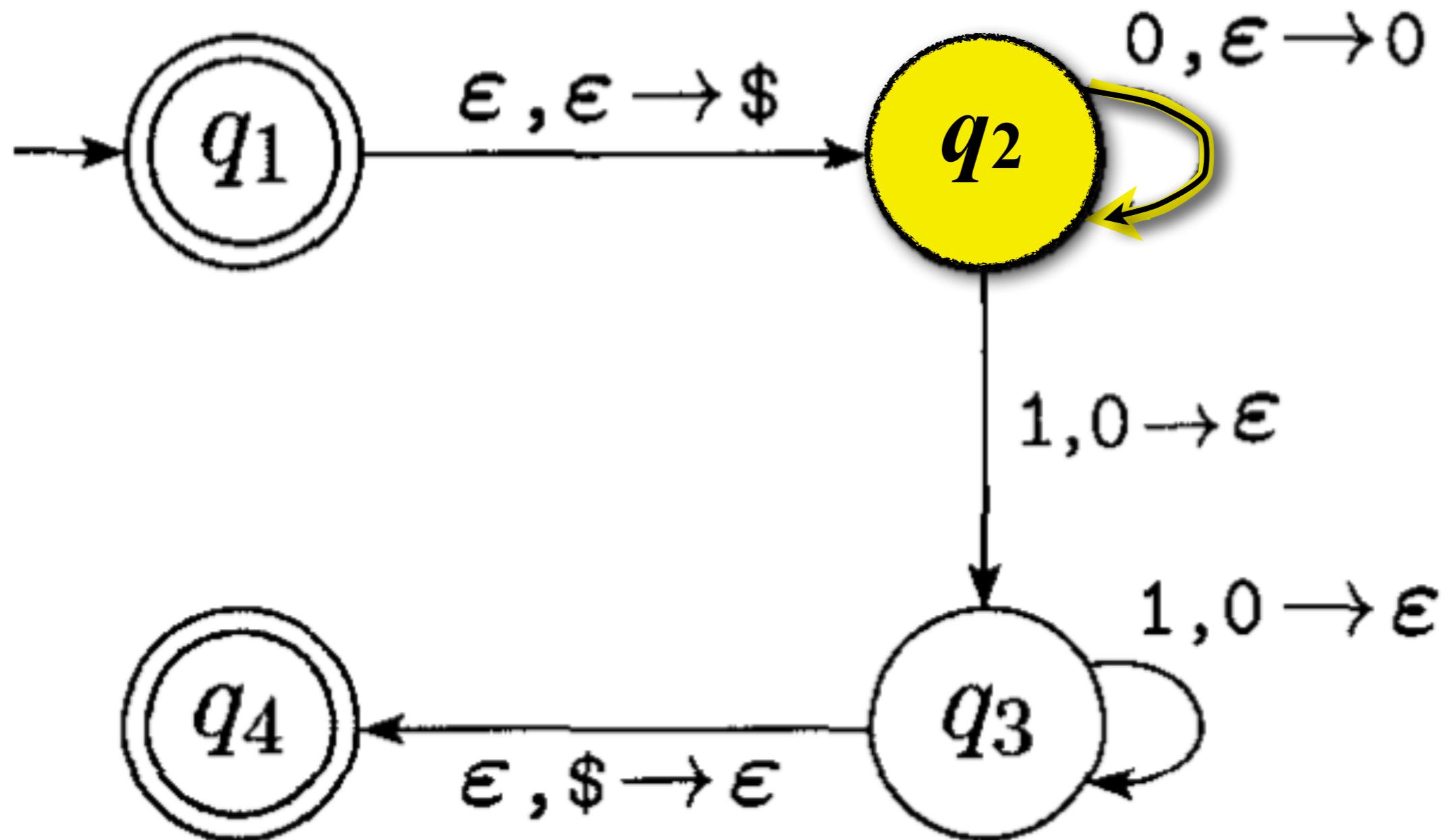
00001111

Stack: 000\$



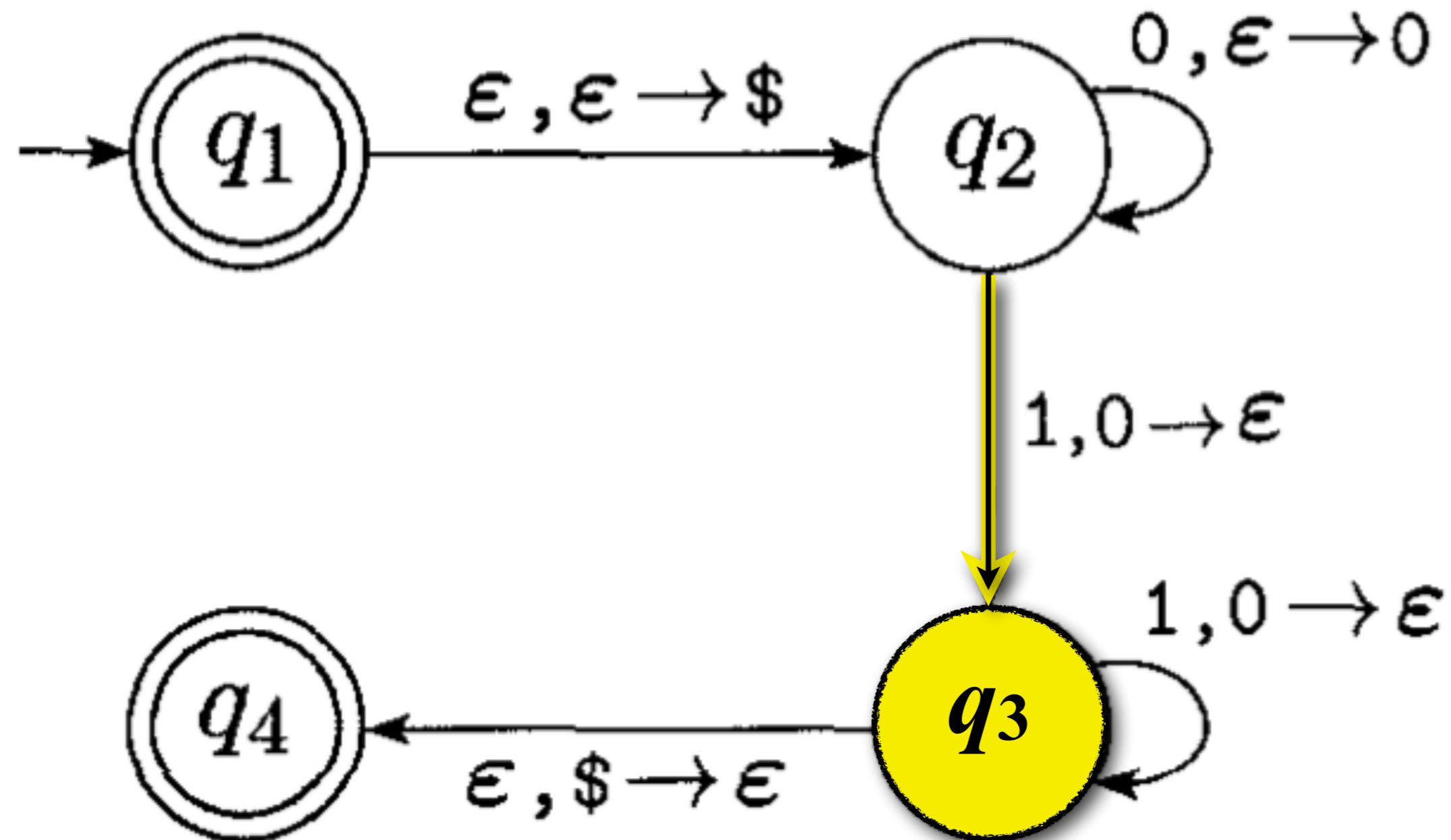
0000**0**1111

Stack: 0000\$



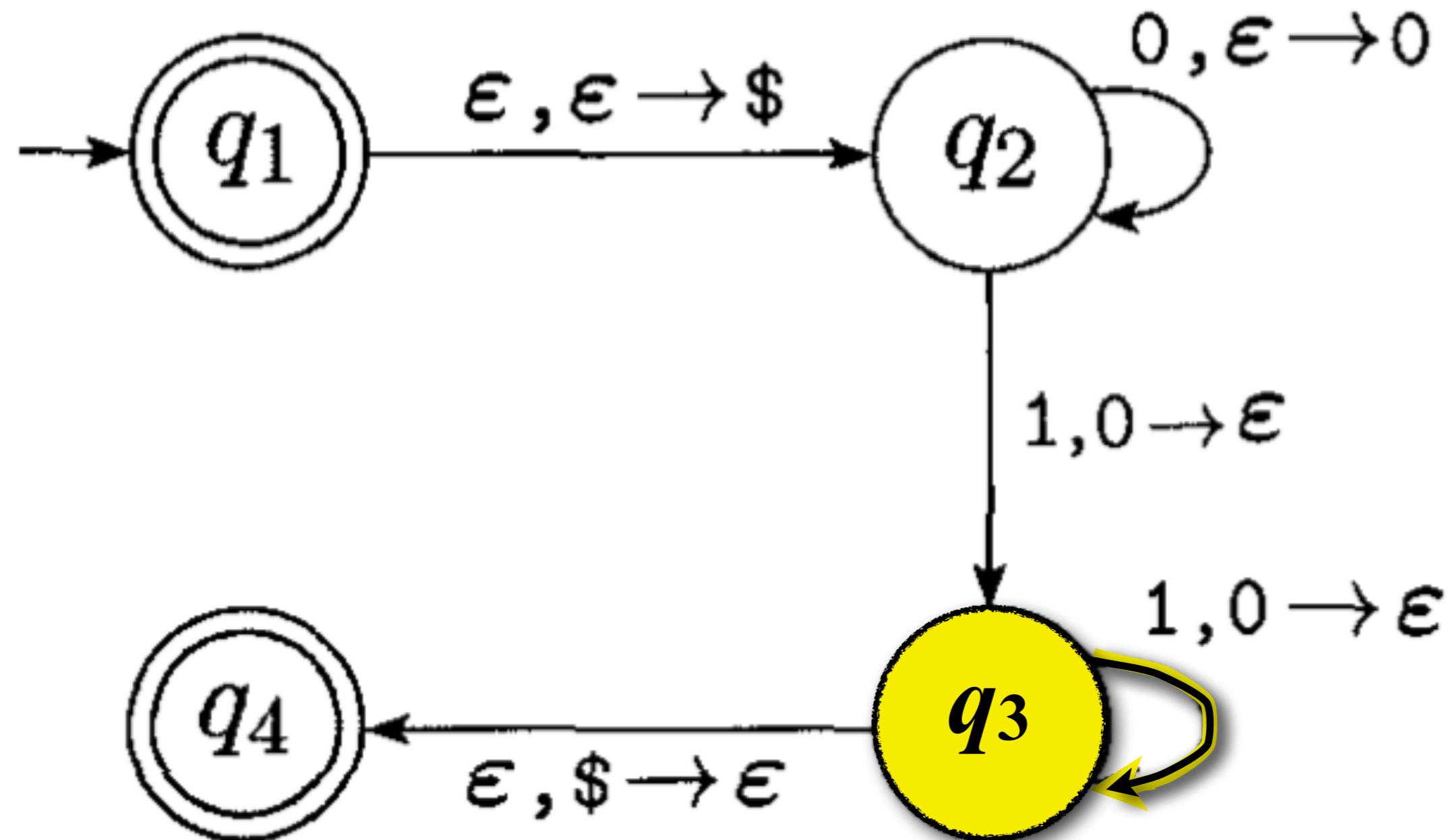
000001111

Stack: 000\$



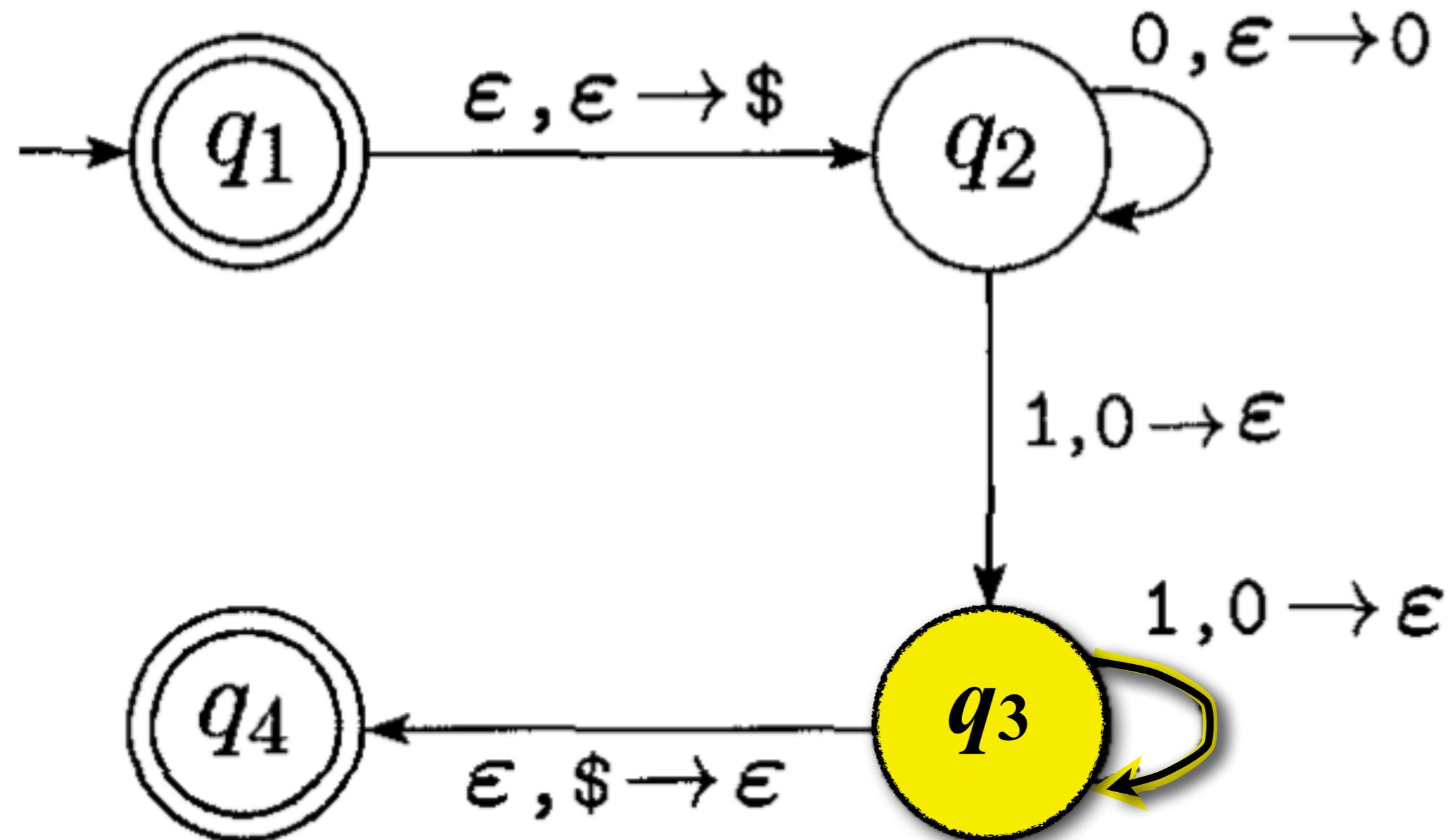
00001111

Stack: 00\$



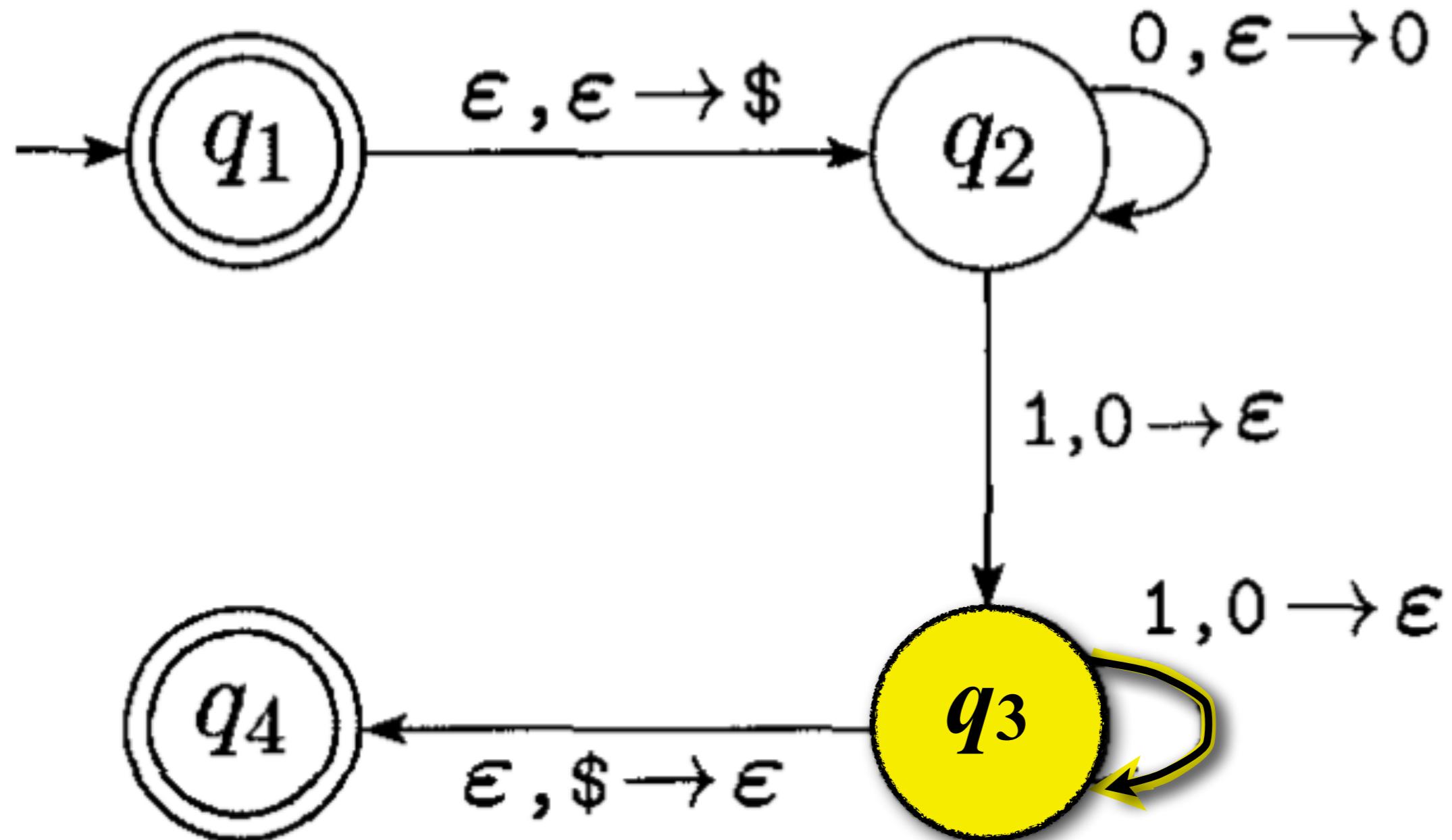
00001111

Stack: 0\$



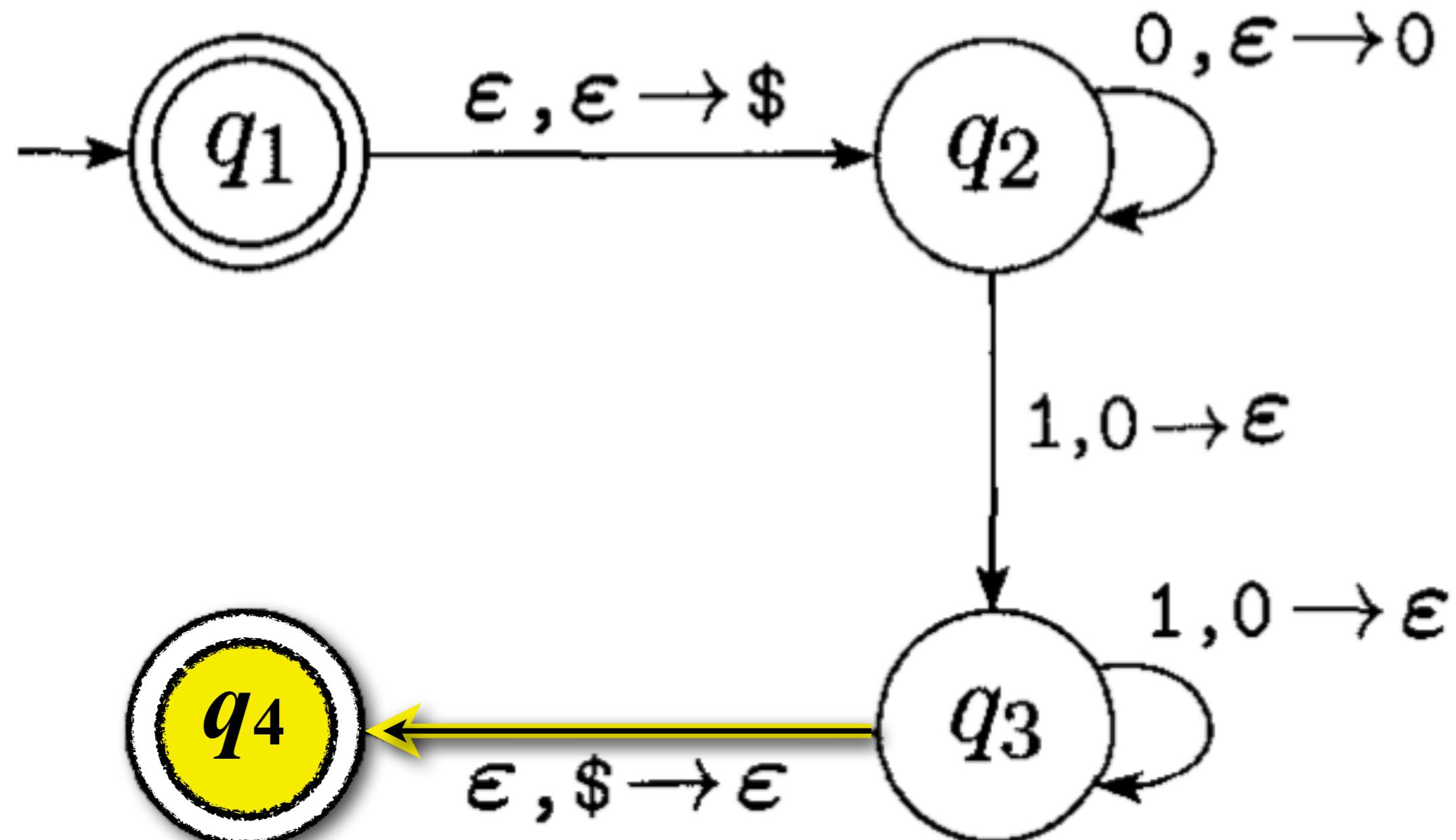
00001111

Stack: \$

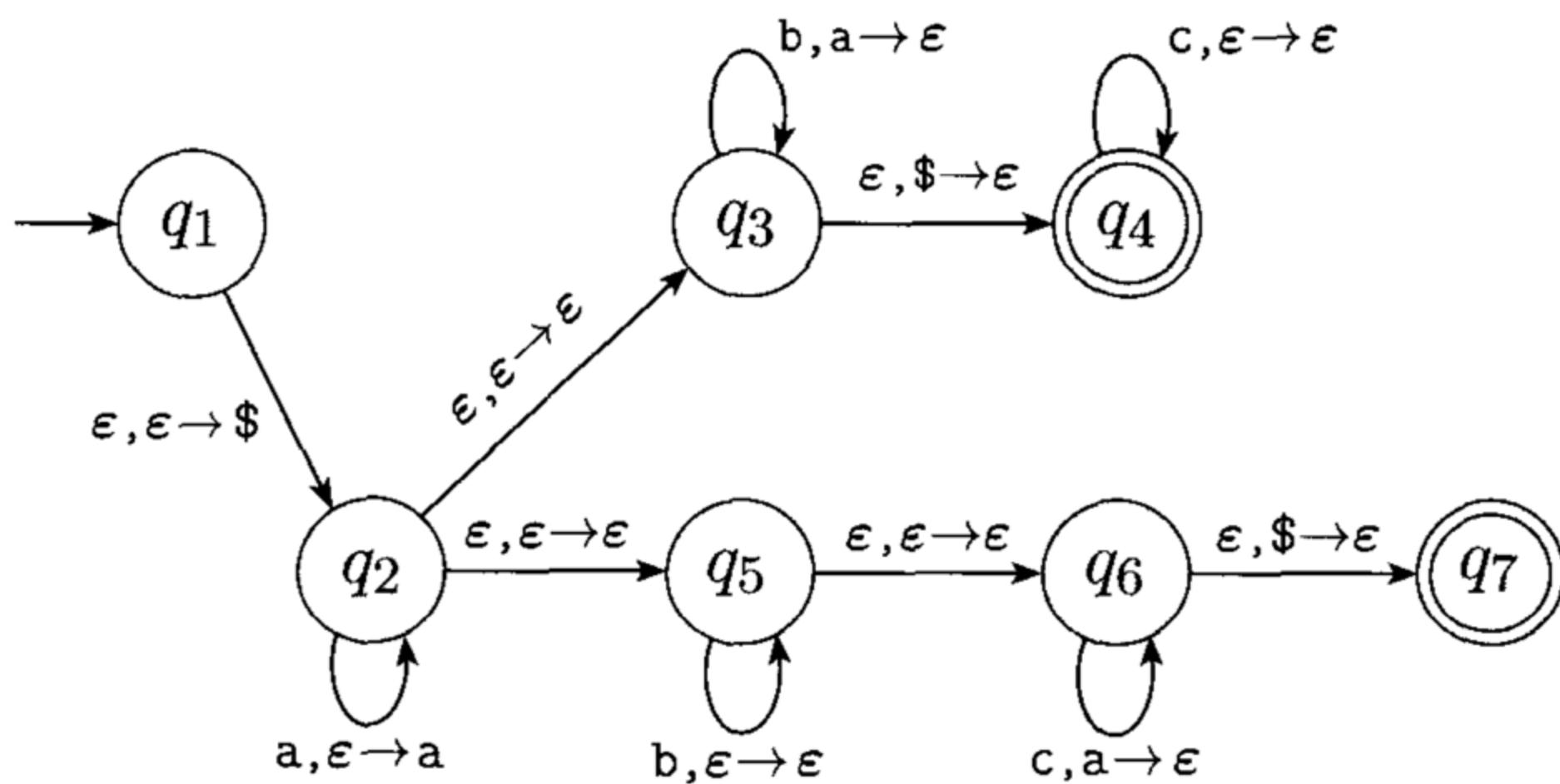


00001111

Stack:



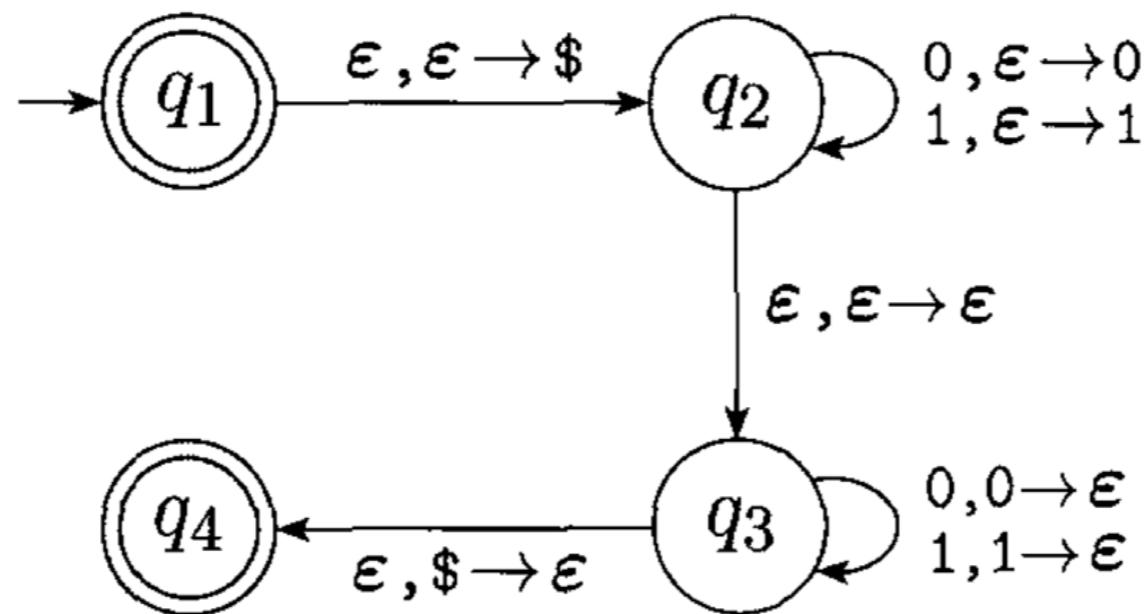
# Examples of PDA



**FIGURE 2.17**

State diagram for PDA  $M_2$  that recognizes  
 $\{a^i b^j c^k \mid i, j, k \geq 0 \text{ and } i = j \text{ or } i = k\}$

# Examples of PDA



**FIGURE 2.19**

State diagram for the PDA  $M_3$  that recognizes  $\{ww^R \mid w \in \{0, 1\}^*\}$

# COMP-330

# Theory of Computation

Fall 2019 -- Prof. Claude Crépeau

Lec. 11 :  
Pushdown Automata