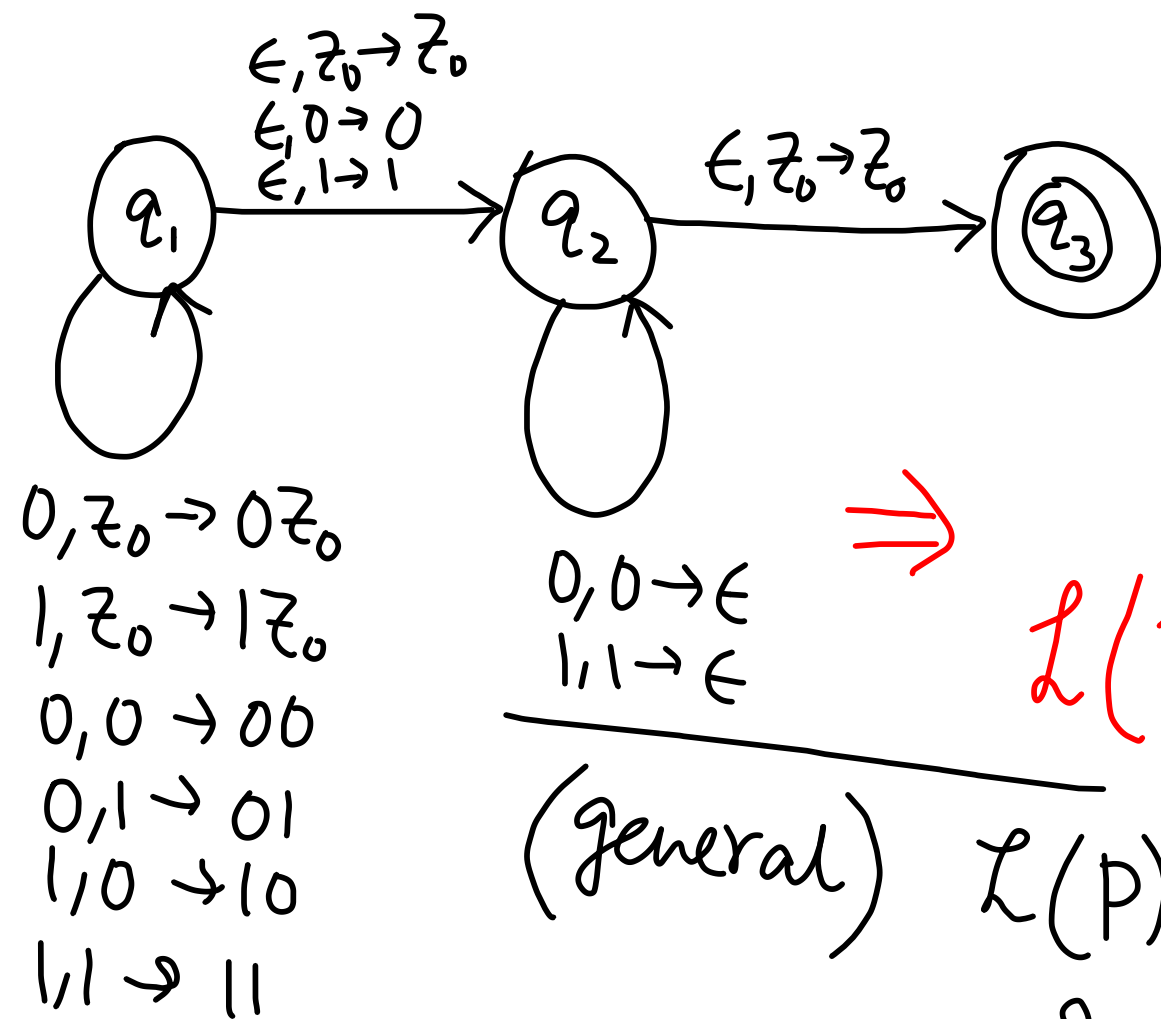


Pushdown Automata (PDA)

PDA for $L = \{ w w^r \mid w \in \{0,1\}^* \}$

(P)



Show that the PDA P accepts a string x if and only if $x = w.w^r$ for some $w \in \{0,1\}^*$

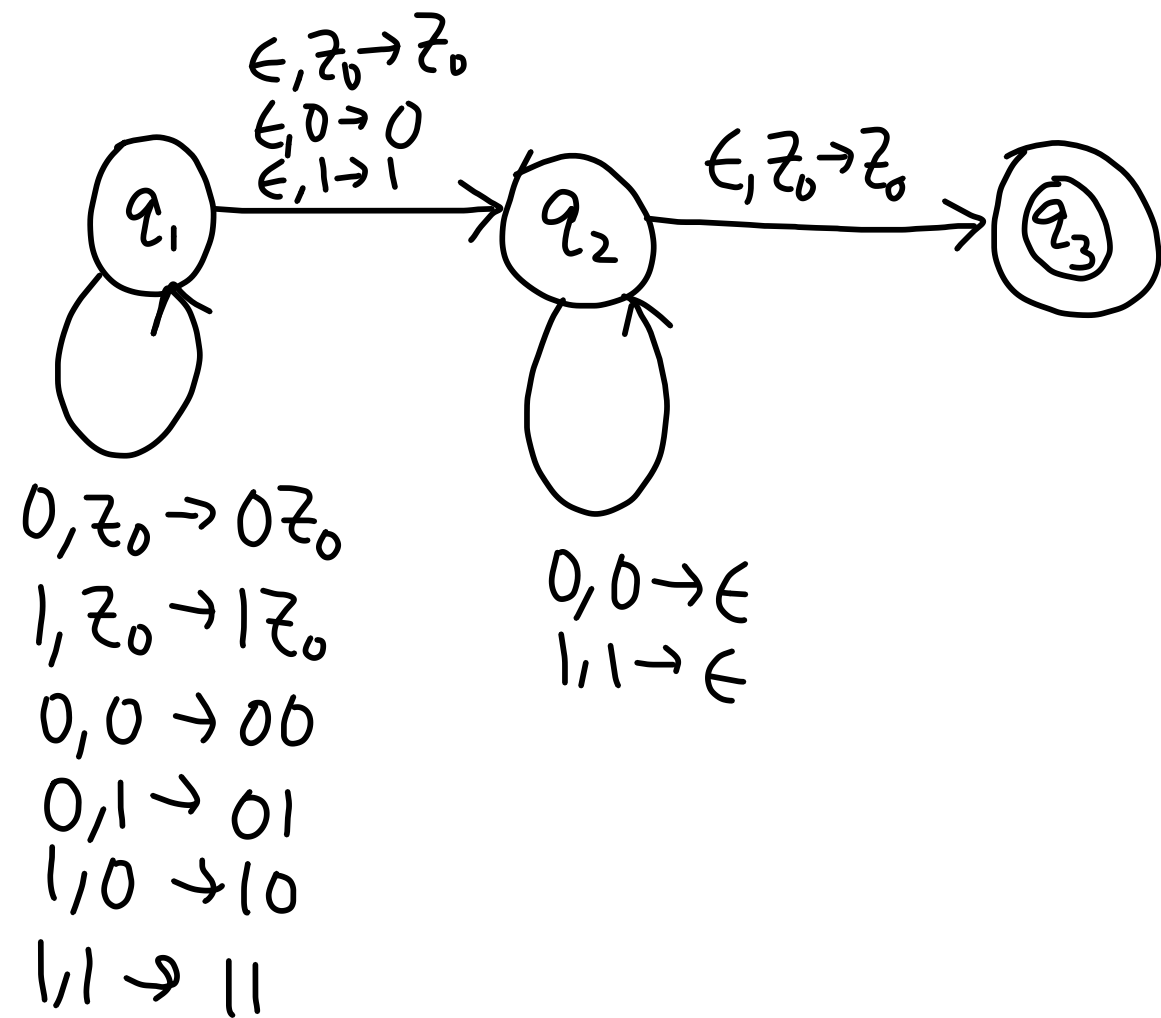
$$L(P) = \{ w \mid (q_1, w, z_0) \vdash^* (q_3, \epsilon, z_0) \}$$

(general) $L(P) = \{ w \mid (q_0, w, z_0) \vdash^* (q_f, \epsilon, *) \}$
 $q_0 \leftarrow \text{init state}, q_f \in F$

Pushdown Automata (PDA)

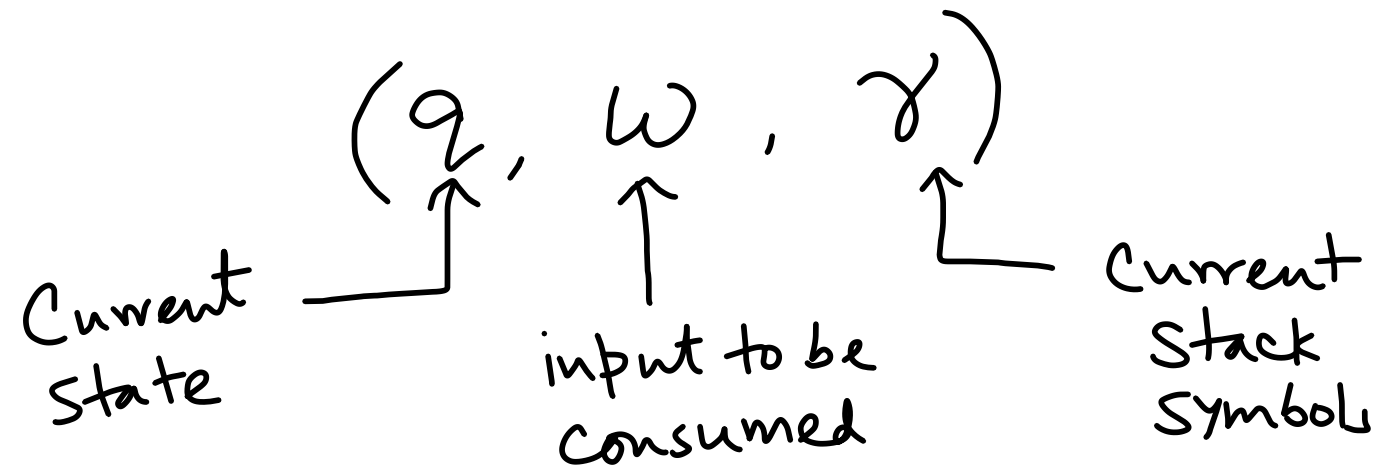
PDA for $L = \{ w w^r \mid w \in \{0,1\}^* \}$

(P)



Show that the PDA P accepts a string x if and only if $x = w.w^r$ for some $w \in \{0,1\}^*$

Instantaneous Description (ID) of a PDA



Define a binary relation " \vdash " (turnstile) on the set of IDs of a PDA P :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (q, a\omega, X\gamma) \vdash (p, \omega, Y\gamma) \\ \text{if } \delta(q, a, X) = \{ (p, Y), \dots \} \end{array} \right.$$

Example:

$(q_1, 0110, z_0)$

$(q_1, 110, 0z_0)$

$(q_2, 0110, z_0)$

$(q_1, 10, 10z_0)$

$(q_2, 110, 0z_0)$

$(q_3, 0110, z_0)$

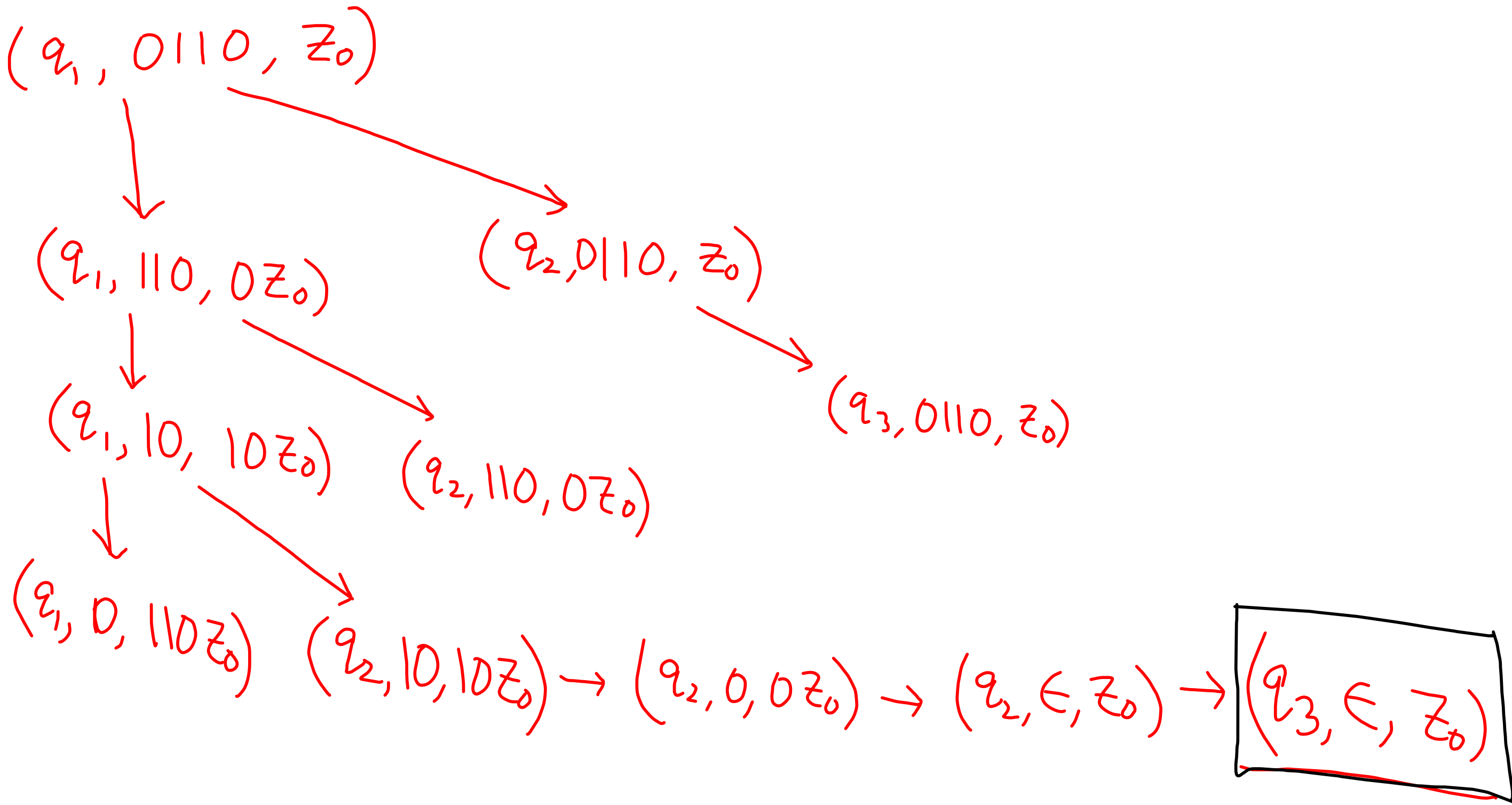
$(q_1, 0, 110z_0)$

$(q_2, 10, 10z_0)$

$(q_2, 0, 0z_0)$

(q_2, ϵ, z_0)

(q_3, ϵ, z_0)



Example:

$(q_1, 0110, z_0)$

$(q_1, 110, 0z_0)$

$(q_2, 0110, z_0)$

$(q_1, 10, 10z_0)$

$(q_2, 110, 0z_0)$

$(q_3, 0110, z_0)$

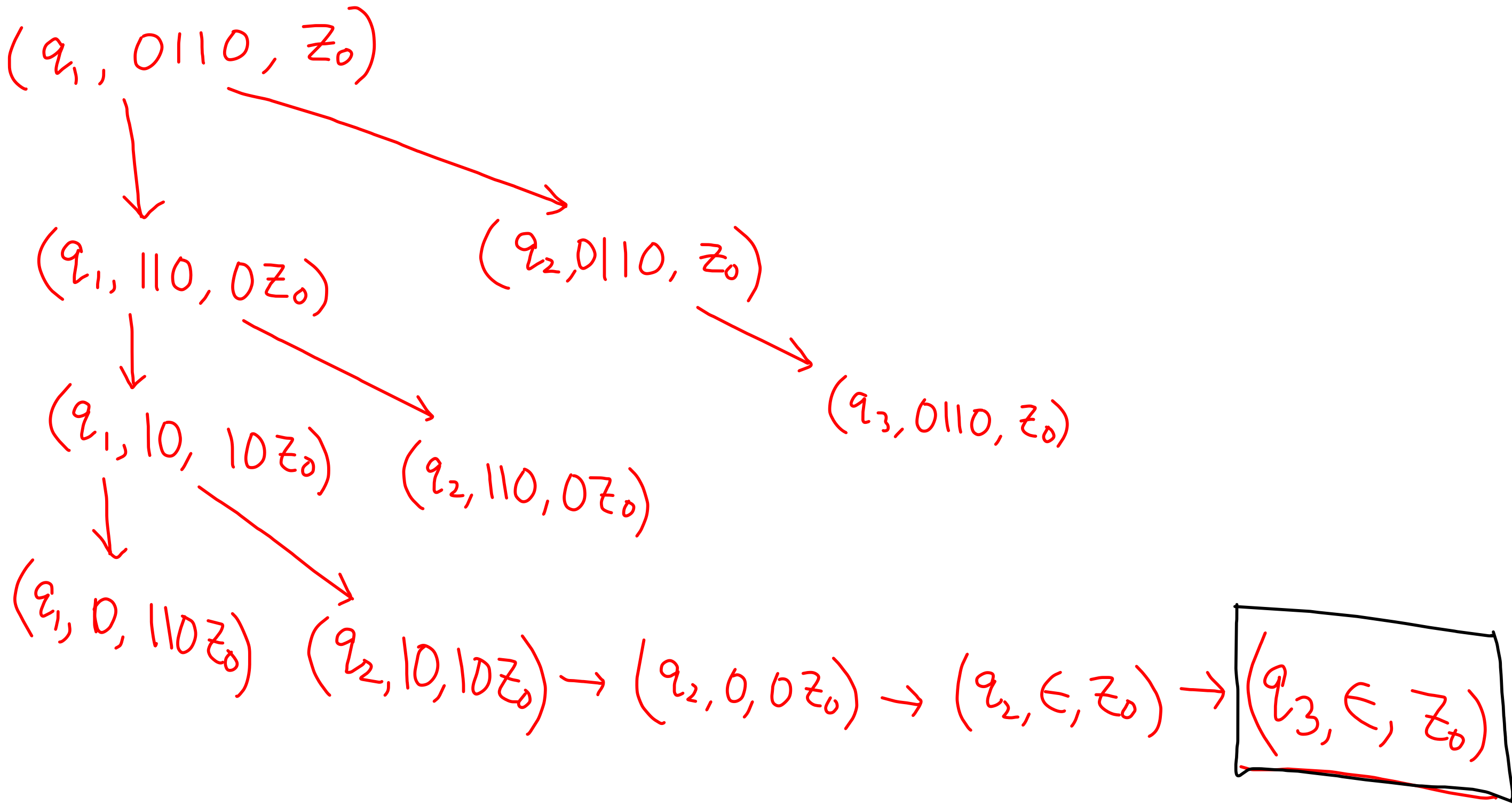
$(q_1, 0, 110z_0)$

$(q_2, 10, 10z_0)$

$(q_2, 0, 0z_0)$

(q_2, ϵ, z_0)

(q_3, ϵ, z_0)



Properties of ID

(P1) If P is a PDA & $(q, x, X) \vdash_P^* (p, y, Y)$, then
for any $w \in \Sigma^*$, $z \in \Gamma^*$,

$$(q, xw, Xz) \vdash_P^* (p, yw, Yz).$$

(NO)

(P2) $(q, xw, X) \vdash_P^* (p, yw, Y)$ then,

$$(q, x, X) \vdash_P^* (p, y, Y).$$

Ques

$$(q, xw, Xz) \vdash_P^* (p, yw, Yz)$$

then

$$(q, x, X) \vdash_P^* (p, y, Y)?$$

Correctness

(9f) if $x = \omega \cdot \omega^r$ then

$$(q_1, \omega \cdot \omega^r, z_0) \vdash^* (q_3, \epsilon, z_0)$$

Pf:

$$(q_1, \omega \cdot \omega^r, z_0) \vdash^* (q_1, \omega^r, \omega^r z_0)$$

$$\vdash (q_2, \omega^r, \omega^r z_0)$$

$$\vdash^* (q_2, \epsilon, z_0)$$

$$\vdash (q_3, \epsilon, z_0)$$

(Only 96)

$$(q_1, x, \alpha) \xrightarrow{*} (q_3, \epsilon, \alpha)$$

$x = w \cdot w^r$

then

[We prove for general α . Here $\alpha = z_0$]

$x = a_1 a_2 \dots a_n$

Induction on $|x|$

Base Case: $x = \epsilon \Rightarrow$ trivial

Induction: Case 1: $(q_1, x, \alpha) \vdash (q_2, x, \alpha)$ is the first transition.

Case 2:

— $(q_2, x, \alpha) \xrightarrow{*} (q_3, \epsilon, \alpha)$

$$\begin{aligned} (q_1, a_1 \dots a_n, \alpha) &\vdash (q_1, a_2 \dots a_n, a_1, \alpha) \\ &\xrightarrow{*} (q_2, a_n, a_1, \alpha) \\ &\vdash (q_2, \epsilon, \alpha) \\ &\vdash (q_3, \epsilon, \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

[Not Possible]
as in q_2 each transition is only pop

$a_1 = a_n$

 \leftarrow

only valid sequence

$$\Rightarrow (q_1, a_2 a_3 \dots \underline{a_n}, \underline{a_1} \alpha) \vdash^* (q_2, \underline{a_n}, \underline{a_1} \alpha)$$

$$(P2) \Rightarrow (q_1, \underbrace{a_2 \dots a_{n-1}}_{y \cdot y^r}, a_1 \alpha) \vdash^* (q_2, \epsilon, a_1 \alpha)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathcal{K} &= a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1} a_n \\ &= a_1 y \cdot y^r \cdot a_1 \\ &= w \cdot w^r, \quad w = a_1 \cdot y \end{aligned} \right\}$$

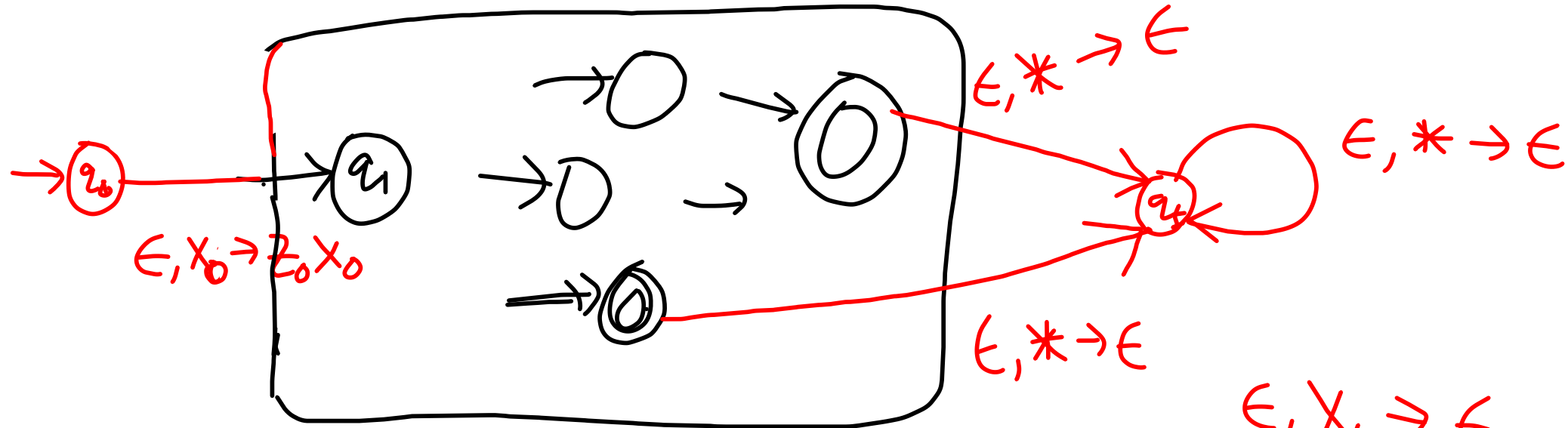
- Acceptance through Final State

Acceptance through Empty Stack

$P \rightarrow$ PDA

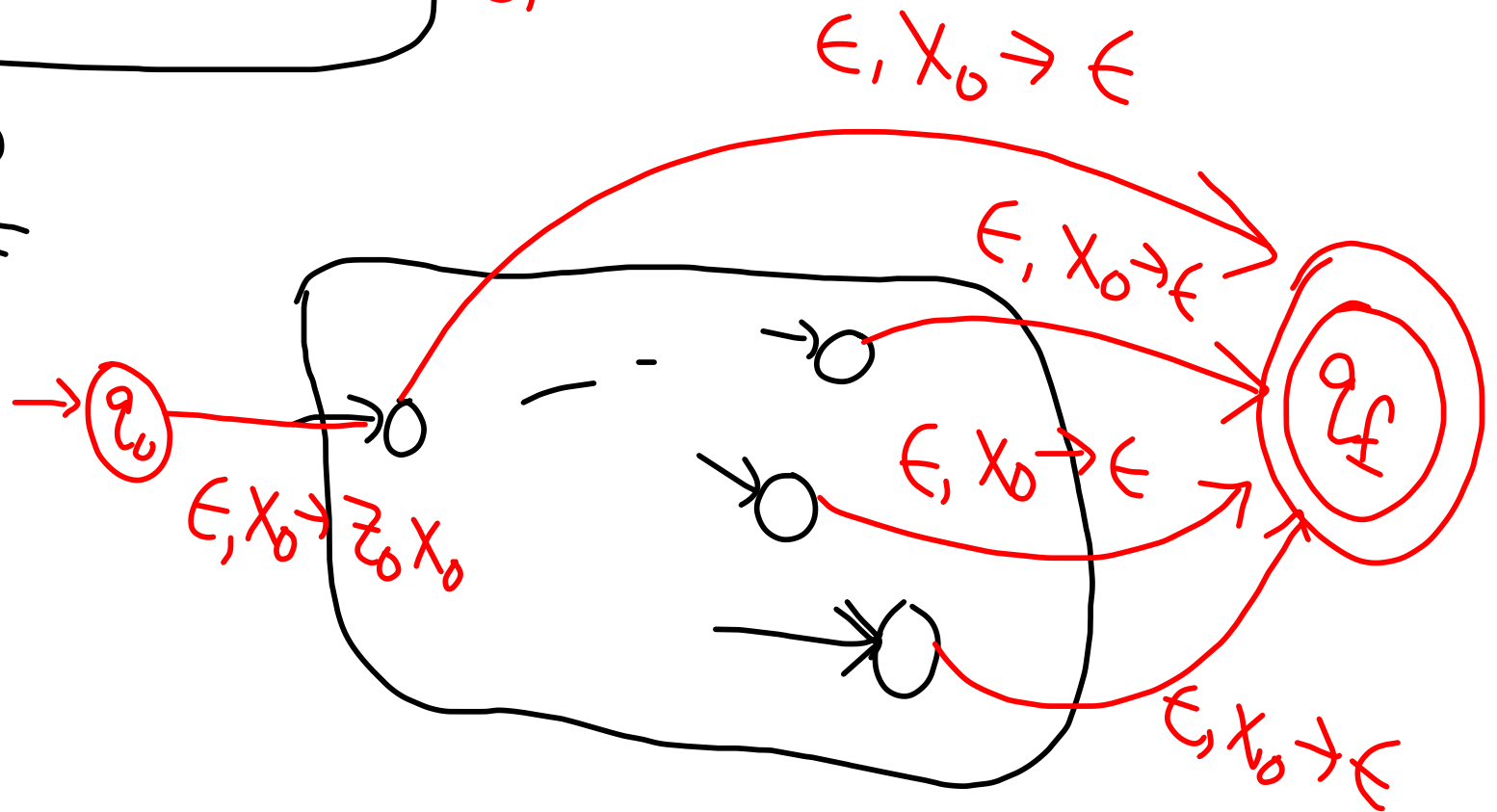
$$N(P) = \left\{ w \mid \begin{array}{c} (q_1, w, z_0) \\ \downarrow \\ \text{init} \\ \text{State} \end{array} \xrightarrow{*} \begin{array}{c} (q, \epsilon, \epsilon) \\ \uparrow \\ \text{any} \\ \text{State} \end{array} \right\}$$

Final State \Rightarrow Empty Stack



Empty Stack \Rightarrow Final State

P
F



Pallindrome

↳ Single state PDA
with empty Stack

CFG \iff PDA with
empty stack

$w \in \{0,1\}^*$

- ww^r
- wow^r
- $w1w^r$

Pallindrome

↳ Single state PDA
with empty Stack

CFG \iff PDA with
empty stack

$w \in \{0,1\}^*$

- ww^r
- $w0w^r$
- $w1w^r$

