Pushdown Automata-PDA

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Introduction to Pushdown Automata (PDA)

Definition

A PDA consists: a infinite tape, a read head, set of states, and a start state. The additional components from FA are: Pushdown stack, initial symbol on stack, and stack alphabets (Γ). PDA $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, \Gamma, Z_0)$, where,

Q is finite set of states,

Σ is finite set of terminal symbols (language alphabets),

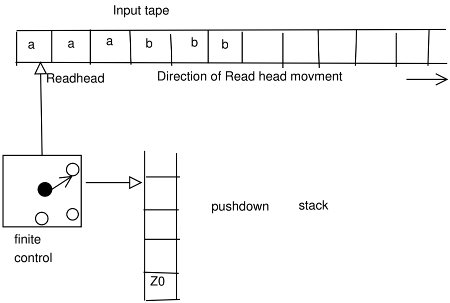
s start state (q_0),

δ is transition function: $\delta : Q \times (\Sigma \cup \{\varepsilon\}) \times \Gamma \rightarrow$ *finite subset of* $Q \times \Gamma$.

The transition function of a PDA is so defined, because a PDA may have transitions without any input read.

Introduction to PDA

The PDA has two types of storage; 1) infinite tape, just like the FA, 2) pushdown stack, is read-write memory of arbitrary size, with the restriction that it can be read or written at one end only.



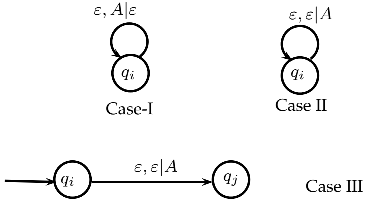
Definition

ID (Instantaneous Description) of a PDA is: $ID : Q \times \Sigma^* \times \Gamma^*$, start-id $\in \{q_0\} \times \Sigma^* \times \{Z_0\}$, e.g., start ID may be $(q_0, ax, Z\alpha)$.

PDA Transitions

$\delta(q, a, Z) =$ finite subset of $\{(p_1, \beta_1), (p_2, \beta_2), \ldots, (p_m, \beta_m)\}$. Therefore, $(p_i, \beta_i) \in \delta(q, a, z))$, for $1 \leq i \leq m$.
By default, a *PDA* is non-derministic machine. Due to this fact, a PDA can manipulate the stack without any input from tape. Following are some of the transitions in PDA:

- Case - I: A PDA currently in state q_i, stack symbol A, with input ε, moves to state q_i and write ε on the stack: $\delta(q_i, \varepsilon, A) = (q_i, \varepsilon)$.
- Case - II: A PDA currently in state q_i, with ε input, and stack symbol ε, moves to state q_i, and writes A on stack: $\delta(q_i, \varepsilon, \varepsilon) = (q_i, A)$.
- Case - III: A PDA in state q_i, reads input ε, with stack symbol ε, moves to state q_j and write A on stack: $\delta(q_i, \varepsilon, \varepsilon) = (q_j, A)$.



A move of a PDA is defined as $(q, ax, Z\alpha) \vdash_M (q', x, \beta\alpha)$, if $(q', \beta) \in (q, a, Z)$. (In $Z\alpha$, Z is top symbol on stack)

Example

Construct a PDA to recognize $L = \{a^n b^n | n \geq 0\}$.

Solution: The transition function, moves, and PDA are shown below.

$$M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F, \Gamma, Z_0)$$

$$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$$

$$Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\},\ F = \{q_2\}$$

$$\delta(q_0, \varepsilon, \varepsilon) = (q_2, \varepsilon)$$

$$\delta(q_0, a, \varepsilon) = (q_0, A)$$

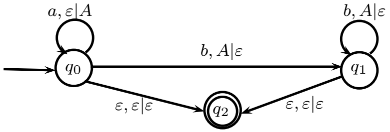
$$\delta(q_0, b, A) = (q_1, \varepsilon)$$

$$\delta(q_1, b, A) = (q_1, \varepsilon)$$

$$\delta(q_1, \varepsilon, \varepsilon) = (q_2, \varepsilon) \text{ ;accept}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(q_0, aabb, Z_0) &\vdash (q_0, abb, AZ_0)\\ &\vdash (q_0, bb, AAZ_0)\\ &\vdash (q_1, b, AZ_0)\\ &\vdash (q_2, \varepsilon, Z_0),\end{aligned}$$

the PDA halts and accepts.



Example

Construct a PDA to recognize $L = \{wcw^R | w \in \{a, b\}^*\}$.

Solution: Transition function, moves, and PDA:

$M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s, F, \Gamma, Z_0)$

$\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$, $d \in \{a, b\}$, $\alpha \in \Gamma^*$

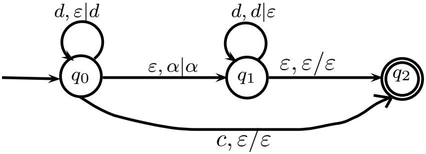
$Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$, $F = \{q_2\}$, $\Gamma = \{a, b, Z_0\}$

1. $\delta(q_0, c, Z_0) = (q_2, Z_0)$; accept with $w = w^R = \varepsilon$
2. $\delta(q_0, d, Z_0) = (q_0, dZ_0)$
   $\delta(q_0, d, \alpha) = (q_0, d\alpha)$
   $\delta(q_1, d, d) = (q_1, \varepsilon)$

$\delta(q_0, c, \alpha) = (q_1, \alpha)$

$\delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z_0) = (q_2, Z_0)$;accept

$\therefore (q_0, aabcbaa, Z_0) \vdash^* (q_2, \varepsilon, Z_0)$



- **PDA moves**

1. $(q,x,\alpha) \vdash^* (q',\varepsilon,\beta) \Rightarrow (q,xy,\alpha) \vdash^* (q',y,\beta)$
2. $(q,xy,\alpha) \vdash^* (q',y,\beta) \Rightarrow (q,xy,\alpha\gamma) \vdash^* (q',y,\beta\gamma)$

   The case 1., above is obvious, however, the case 2., is not guaranteed due to the trace of computation shown below.