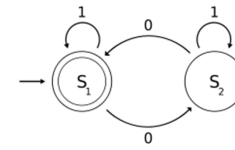


## Context-Free $\Leftrightarrow$ Pushdown Recognition

Sipser: Section 2.2 pages 117 - 125

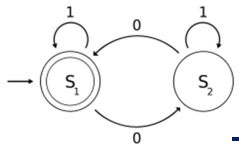
K - 1



## PDA Example

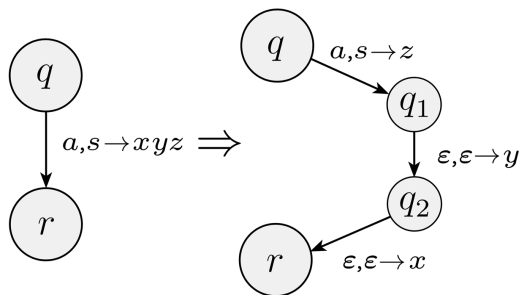
Show the state diagram for a PDA that recognizes  $\{0^n1^n \mid n \geq 0\}$ .

K - 2

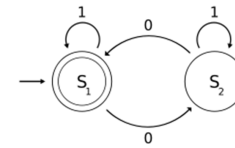


## Writing Strings to Stack

Suppose we want to write strings (multiple characters) to a PDA stack...



K - 3

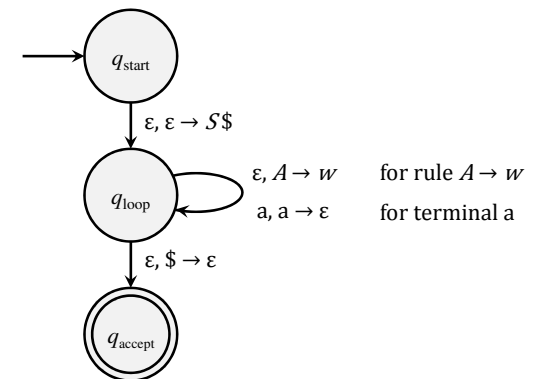


## Recognizing Context-Free Languages

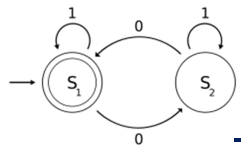
**Lemma.**

If a language is context-free, then some pushdown automaton recognizes it.

**Proof.**



K - 4



## For Example

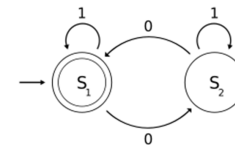
We apply this construction to  $G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$ , where

$$V = \{S\},$$

$$\Sigma = \{[, ]\},$$

$$R = \{S \rightarrow \varepsilon \mid SS \mid [S]\}.$$

K-5

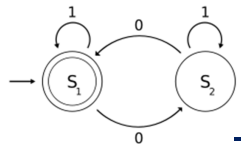


## Generating Pushdown Languages

**Lemma.**

If a pushdown automaton recognizes some language, then it is context-free.

K-6

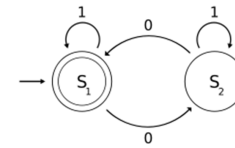


## Let $P = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta_0, F)$ be given...

**Assume WLOG:**

1.  $P$  has a single accept state,  $q_{accept}$ .
2.  $P$  empties its stack before accepting.
3. Each transition does either a *push* or a *pop*, but not both.

K-7



## The Variables of $G$

**Proof.**

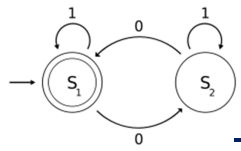
Given  $P = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, \{q_{accept}\})$  construct

$G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$ , where

$V = \{A_{pq} \mid p, q \in Q\}$  ( $A_{pq}$  generates all strings that take  $P$  from  $p$  with empty stack to  $q$  with empty stack.)

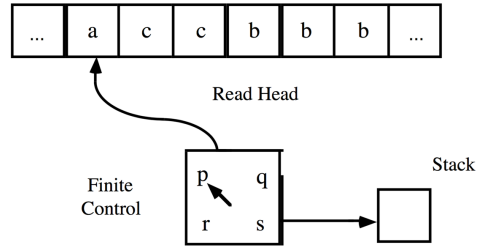
$$S = A_{q_0, q_{accept}}$$

K-8

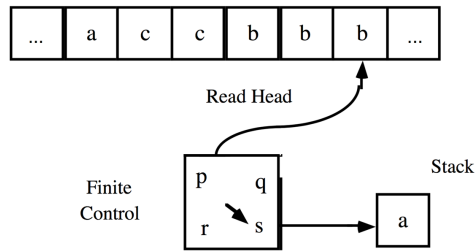


## $P$ 's Operation on Strings of $A_{pq}$

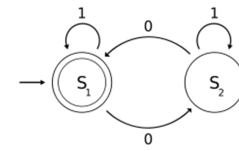
$P$ 's first move had better be a *push*.



$P$ 's last move had better be a *pop*.

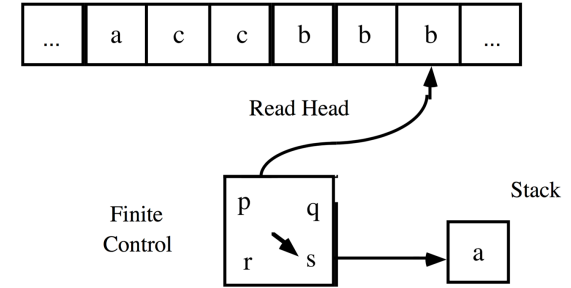


K - 9



## For Strings of $A_{pq}$ , Either ...

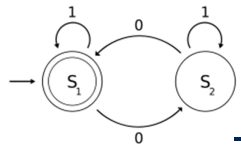
The symbol pushed at the beginning is the symbol popped at the end.



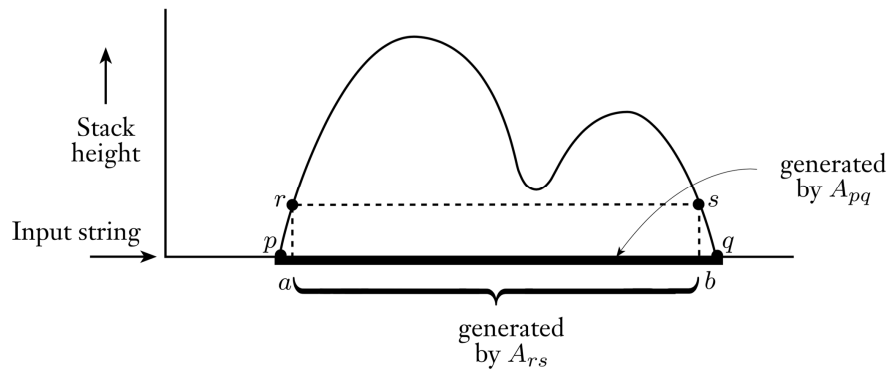
We model this with a grammar rule

$$A_{pq} \rightarrow aA_{rs}b$$

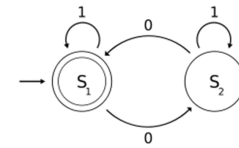
K - 10



## Intuitively, $A_{pq} \rightarrow aA_{rs}b \dots$

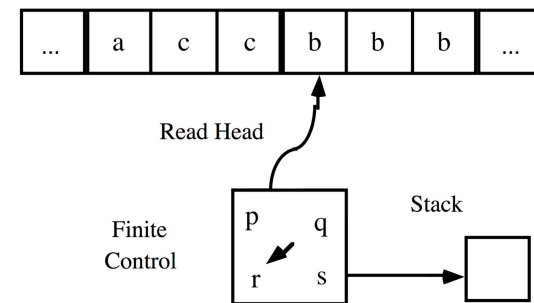


K - 11



## Or ...

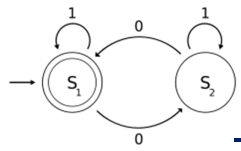
The symbol initially pushed onto the stack is popped somewhere before the end of the string.



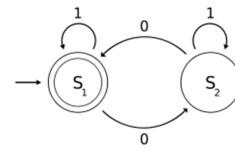
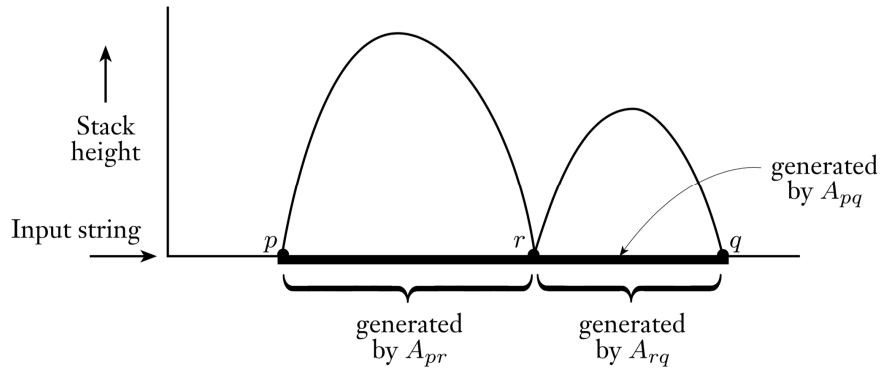
We model this with a grammar rule

$$A_{pq} \rightarrow A_{pr} A_{rq}$$

K - 12



Intuitively,  $A_{pq} \rightarrow A_{pr} A_{rs} \dots$



Formally

If  $(r, t) \in \delta(p, a, \varepsilon)$  and  $(q, \varepsilon) \in \delta(s, b, t)$  then add the rule

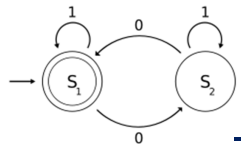
$$A_{pq} \rightarrow aA_{rs}b$$

For each  $p, q, r \in Q$ , add the rule

$$A_{pq} \rightarrow A_{pr} A_{rq}$$

For each  $p \in Q$ , add the rule

$$A_{pp} \rightarrow \varepsilon$$



## Chomsky Hierarchy of Languages (Partial)

**Corollary.** Every regular language is context-free.

