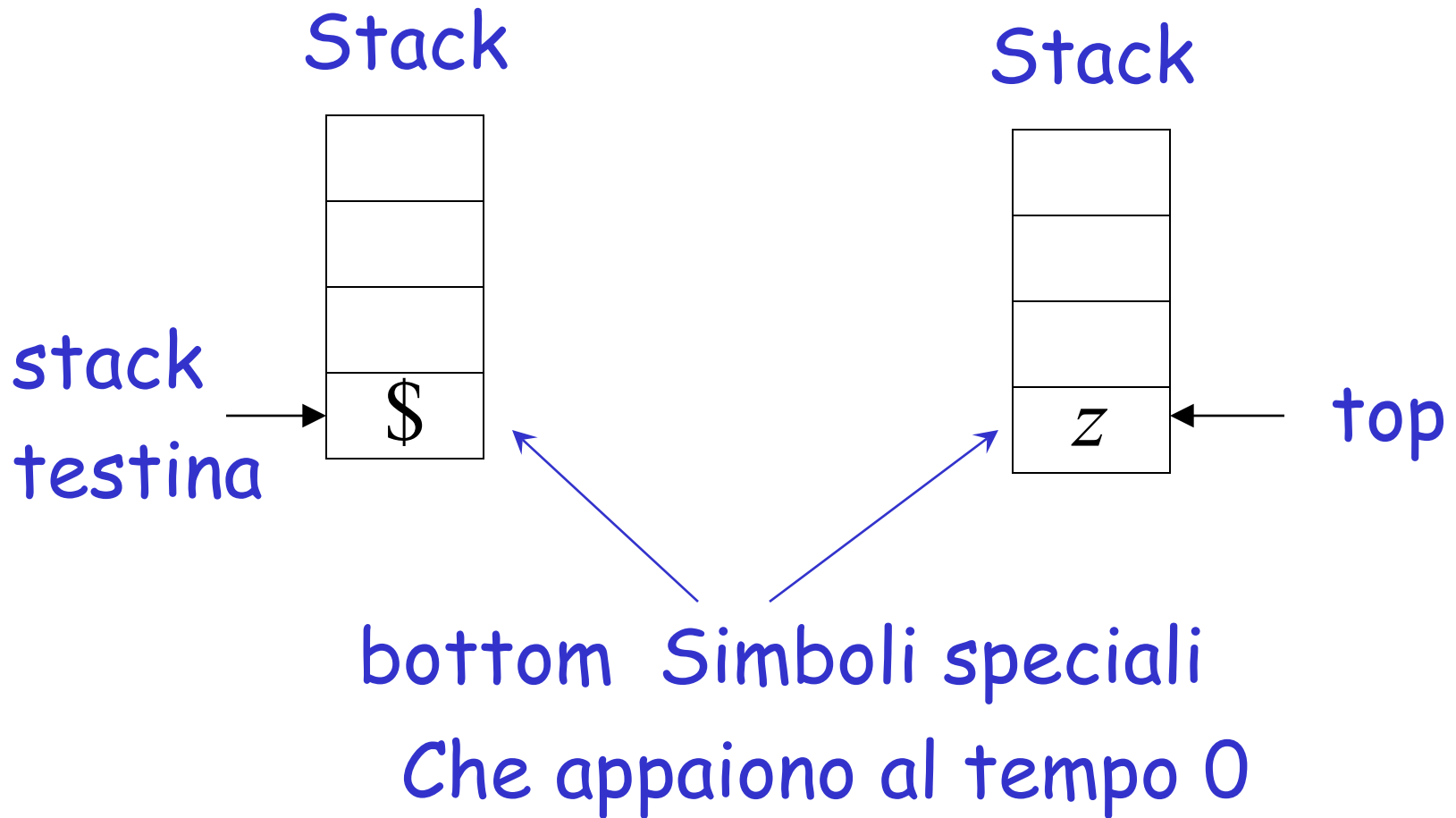


Pushdown Automata

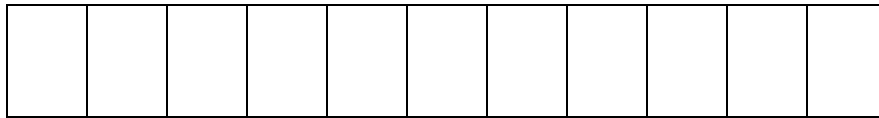
PDA

Initial Stack Symbol

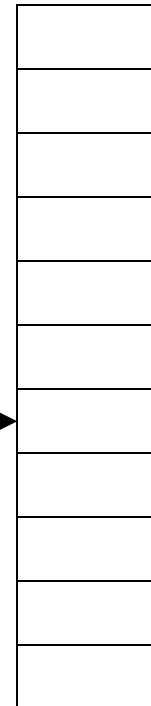


Pushdown Automaton -- PDA

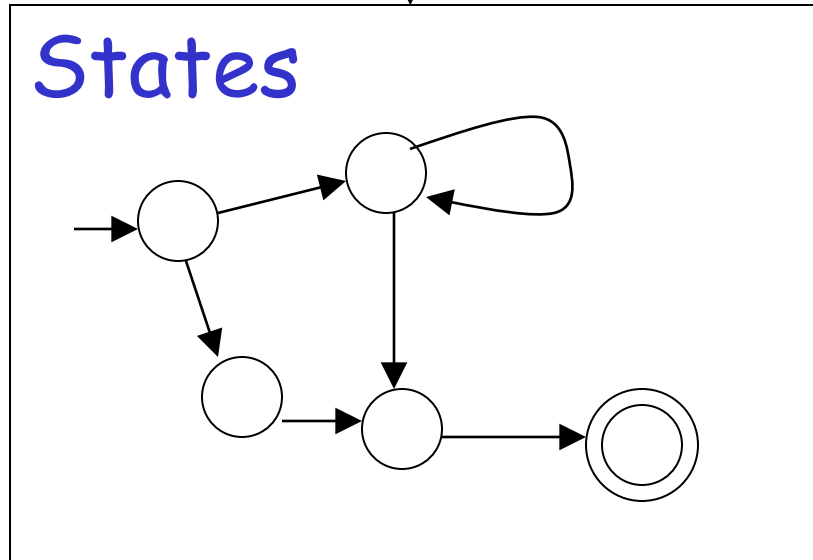
Input String



Stack



States

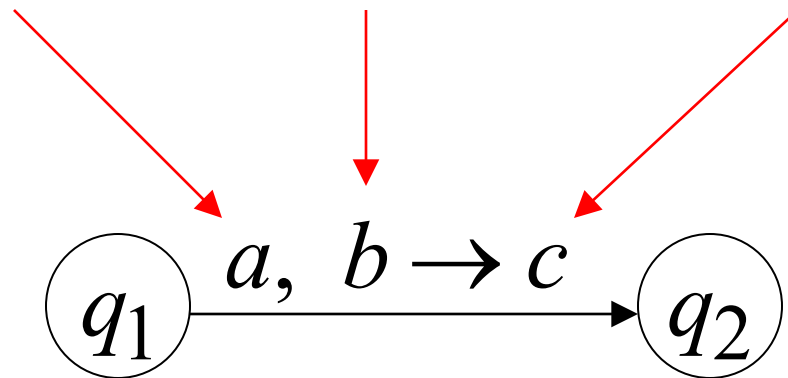


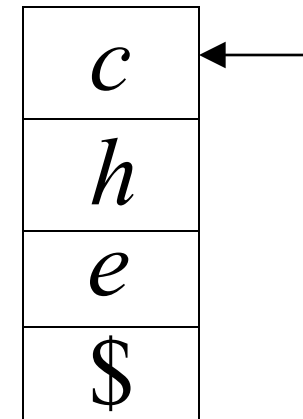
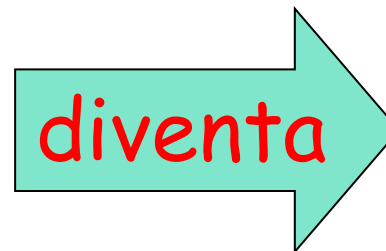
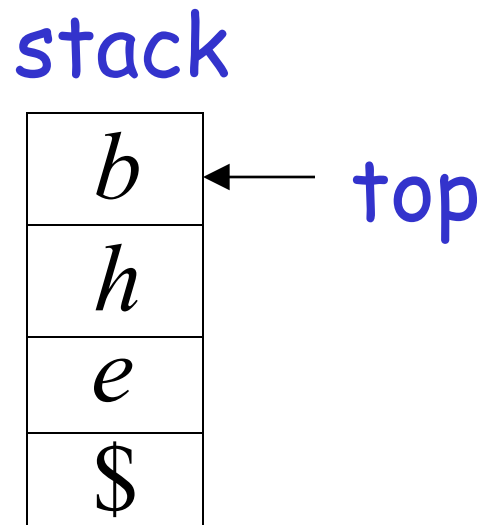
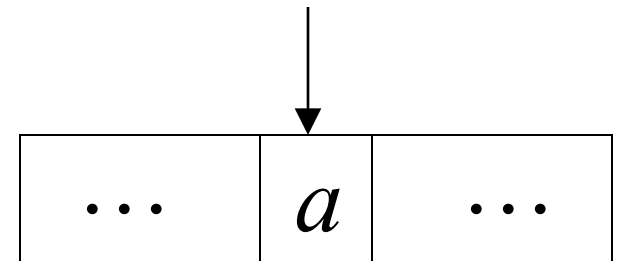
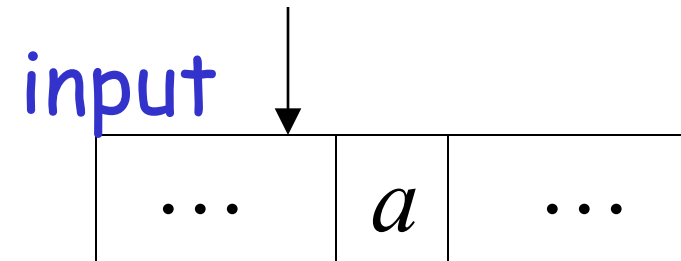
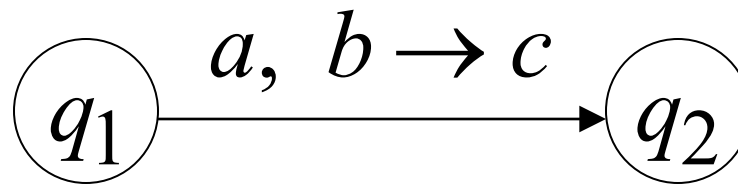
Gli stati

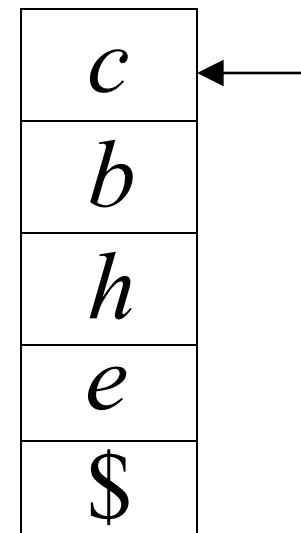
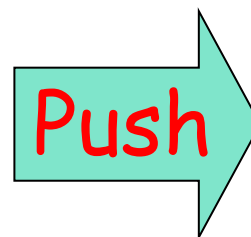
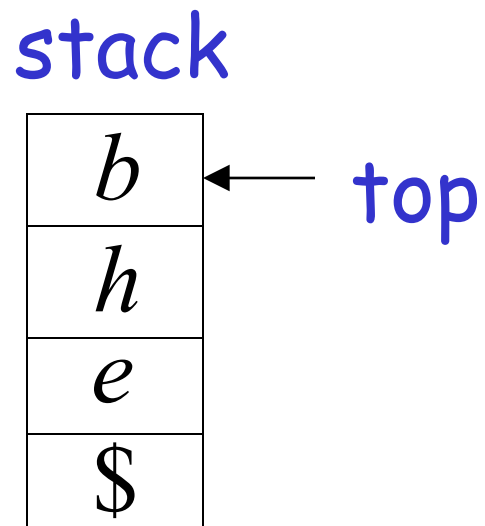
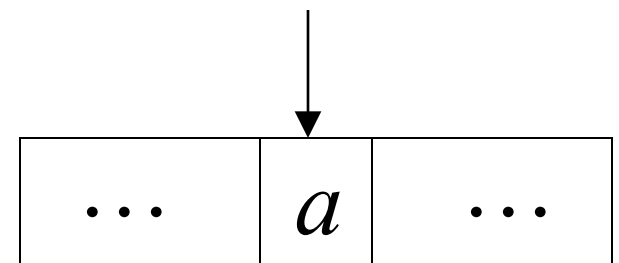
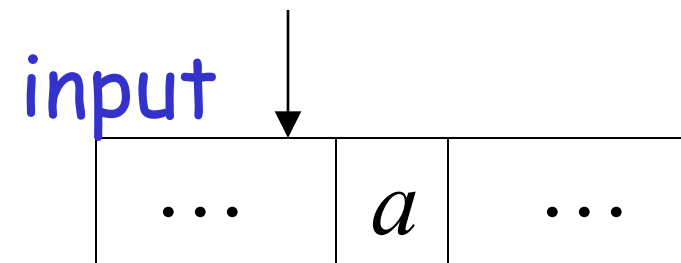
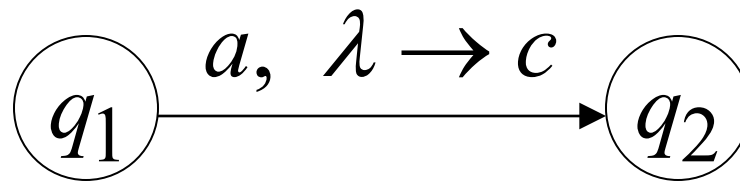
Input
simbolo

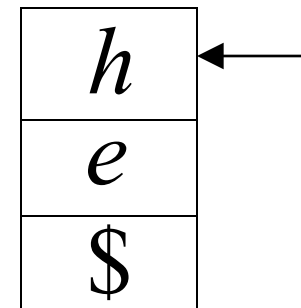
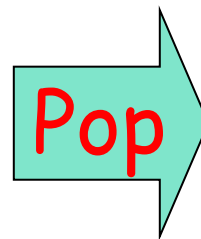
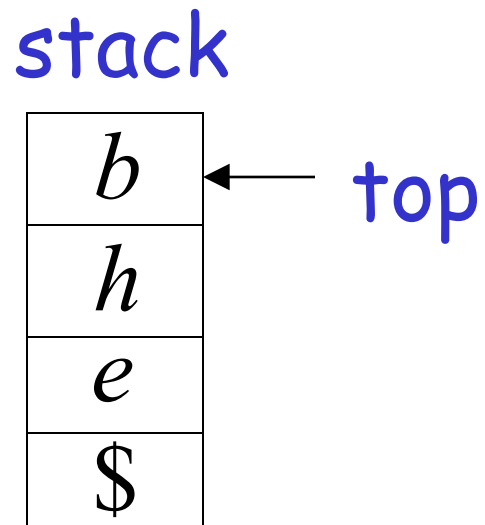
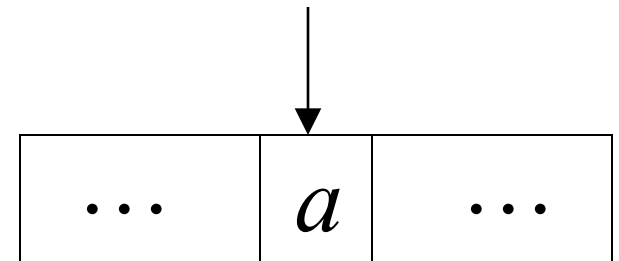
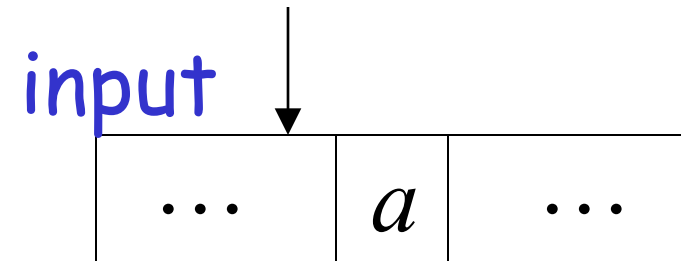
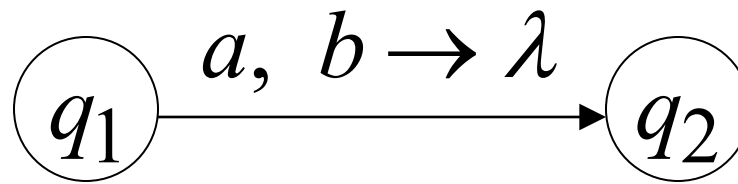
Pop
simbolo

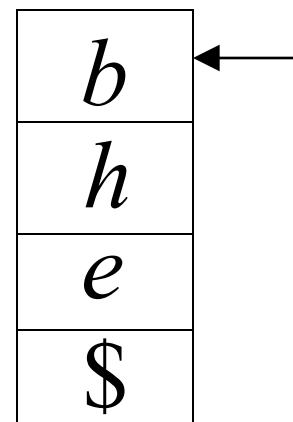
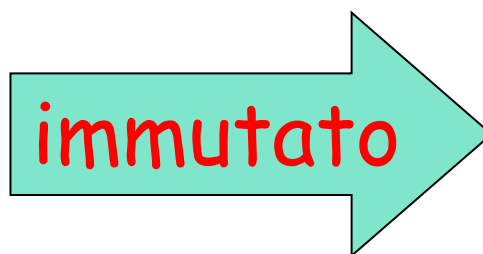
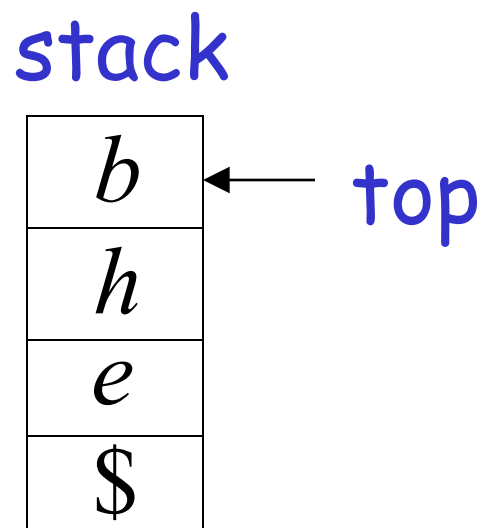
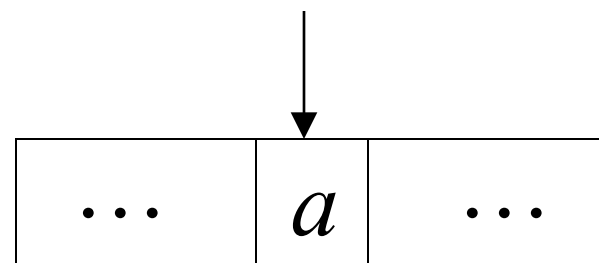
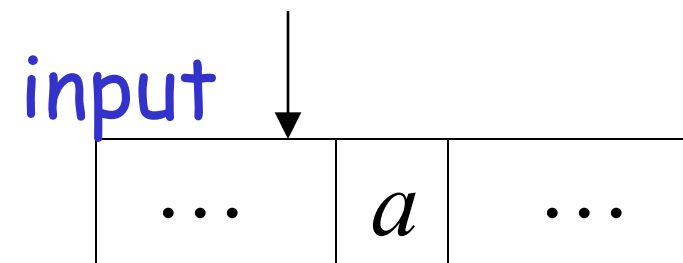
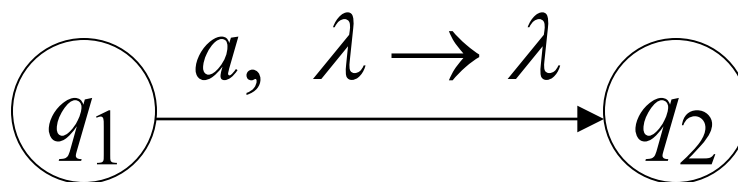
Push
simbolo



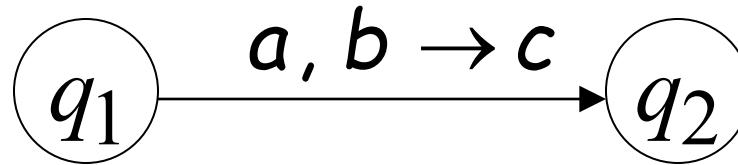




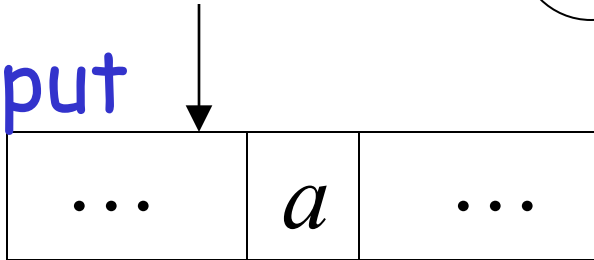




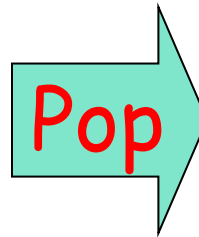
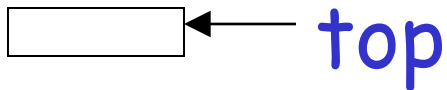
Pop da uno stack vuoto



input



stack



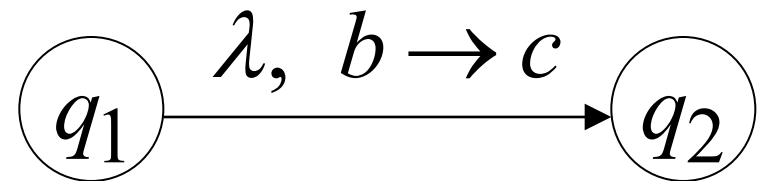
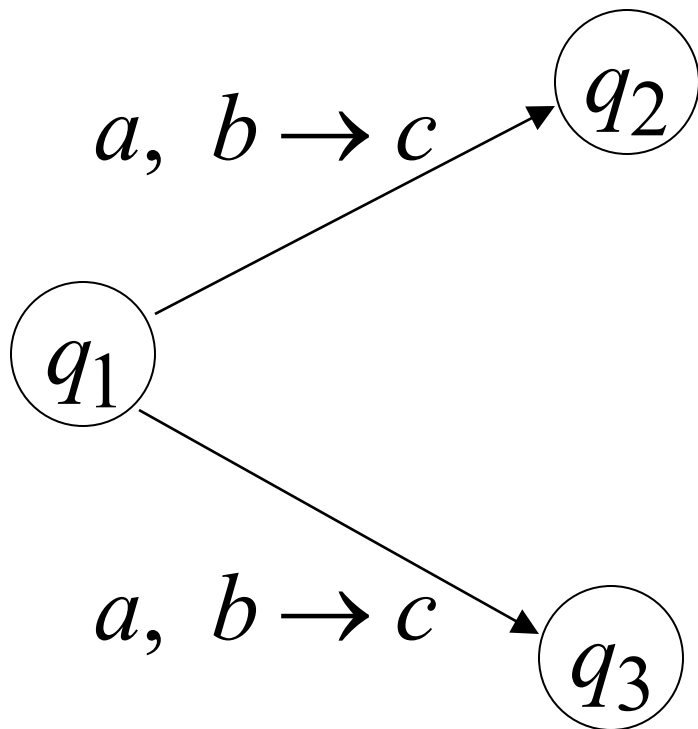
Automa si ferma!

Se l'automata tenta di fare un pop da uno stack vuoto allora si ferma la computazione e rigetta l'input

Non-Determinismo

PDAs sono non-deterministici

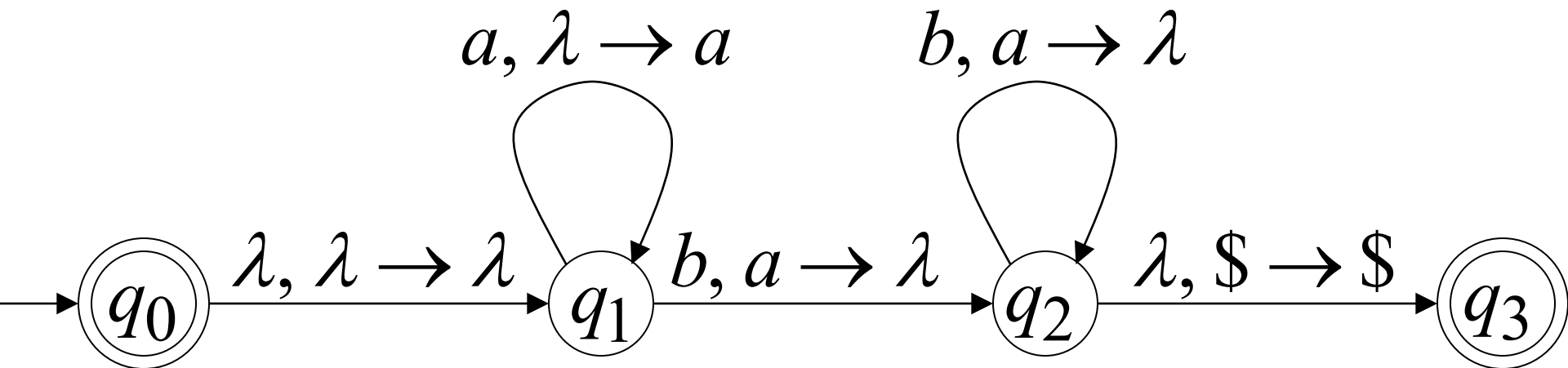
Permettono transizioni non deterministiche



λ – transition

Esempio di PDA

PDA M : $L(M) = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$



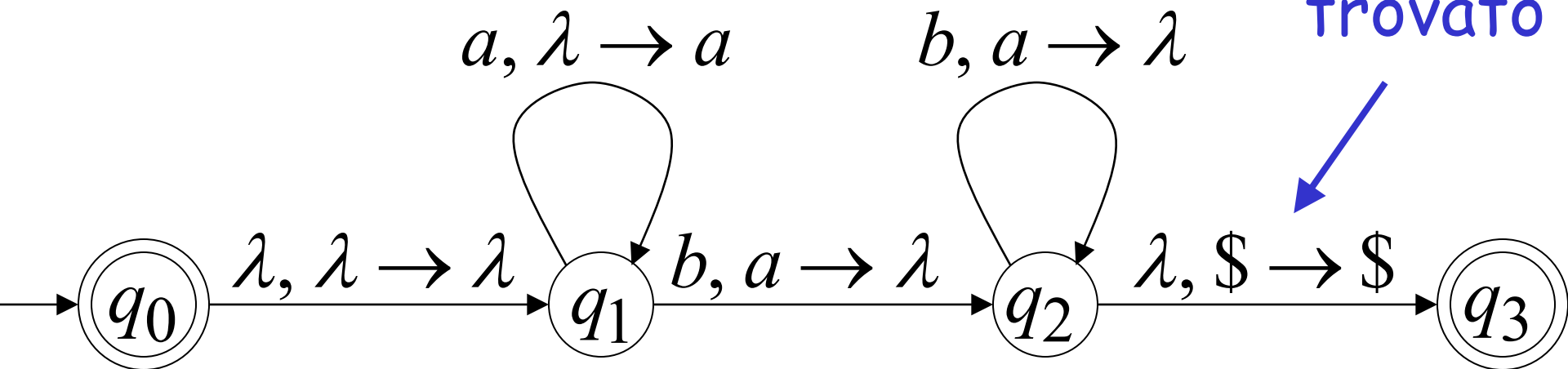
$$L(M) = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

Idea di base:

1. Push le a's
nello stack

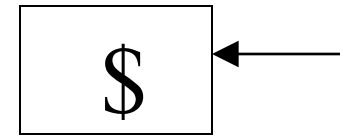
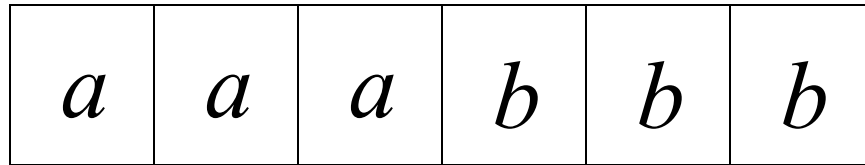
2. Verifica le b's in input
con le a's nello stack

3. Match
trovato



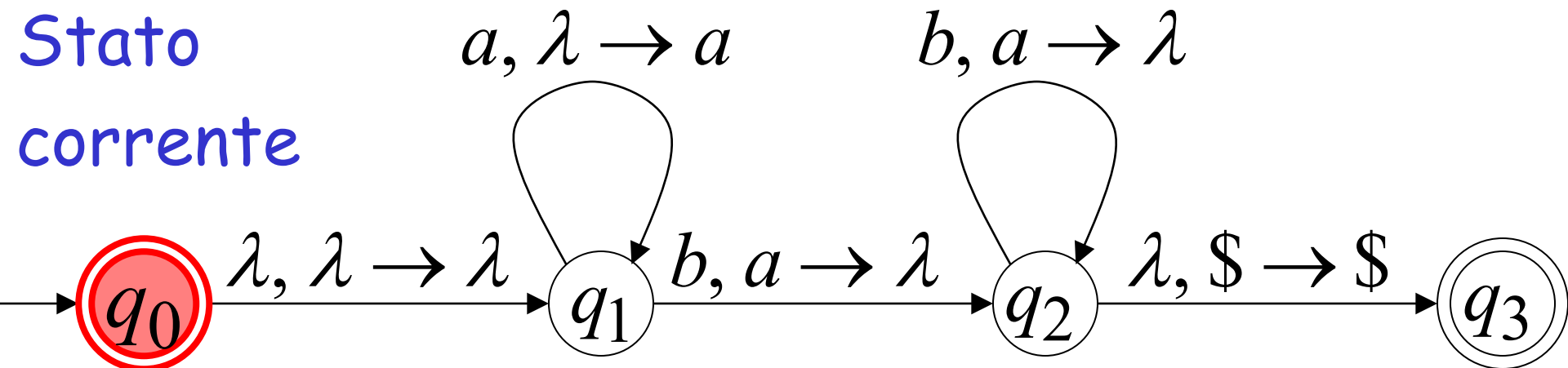
Esempio di esecuzione: Time 0

Input



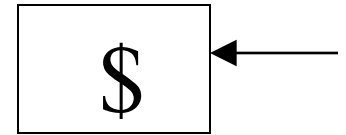
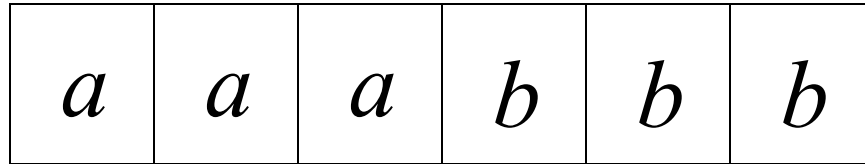
Stack

Stato
corrente

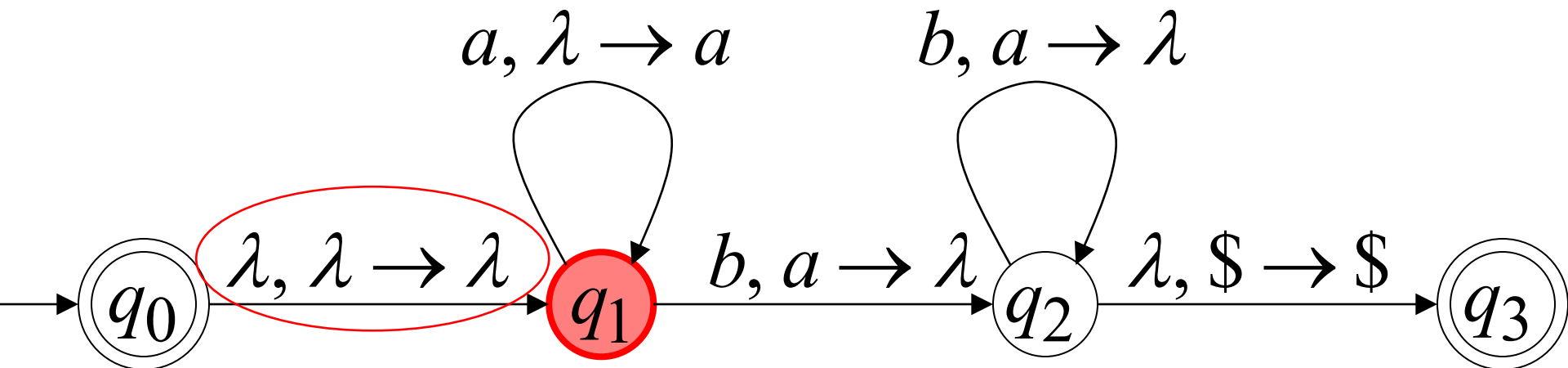


Time 1

Input

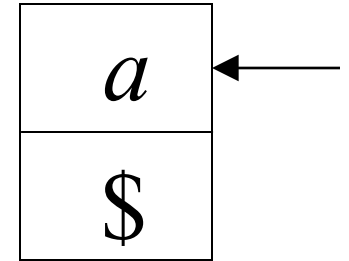
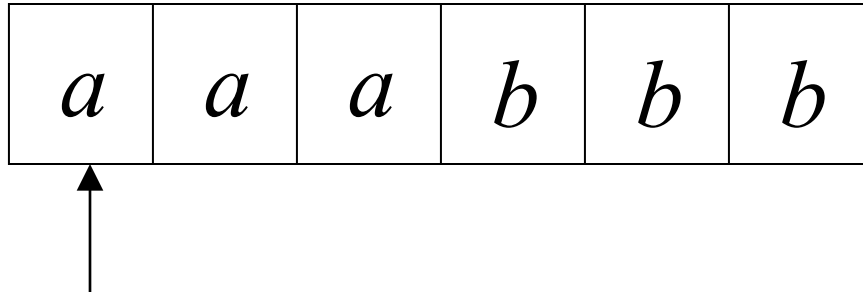


Stack

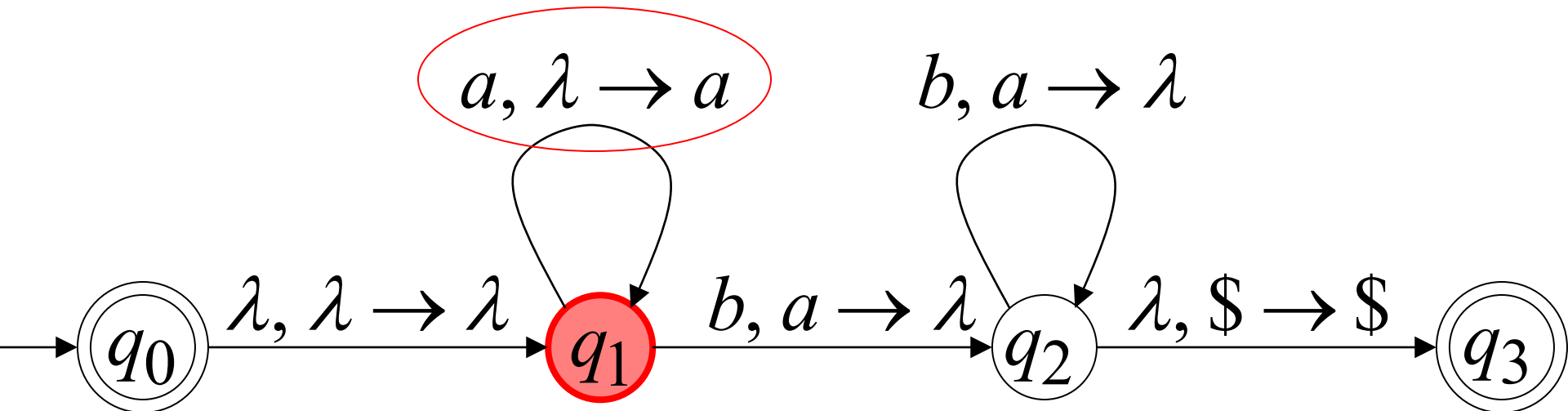


Time 2

Input

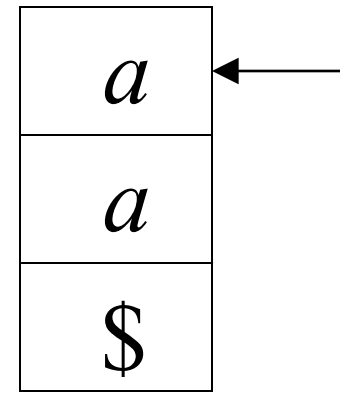
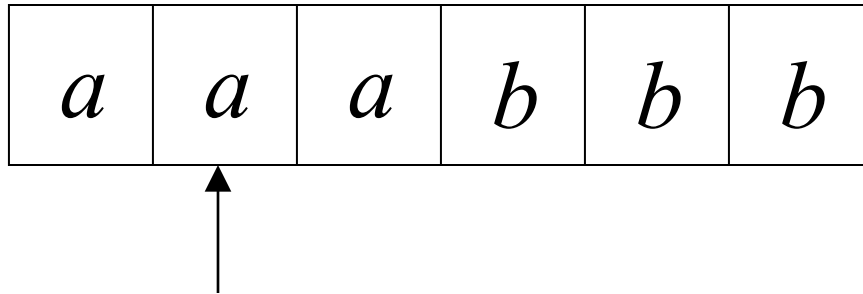


Stack

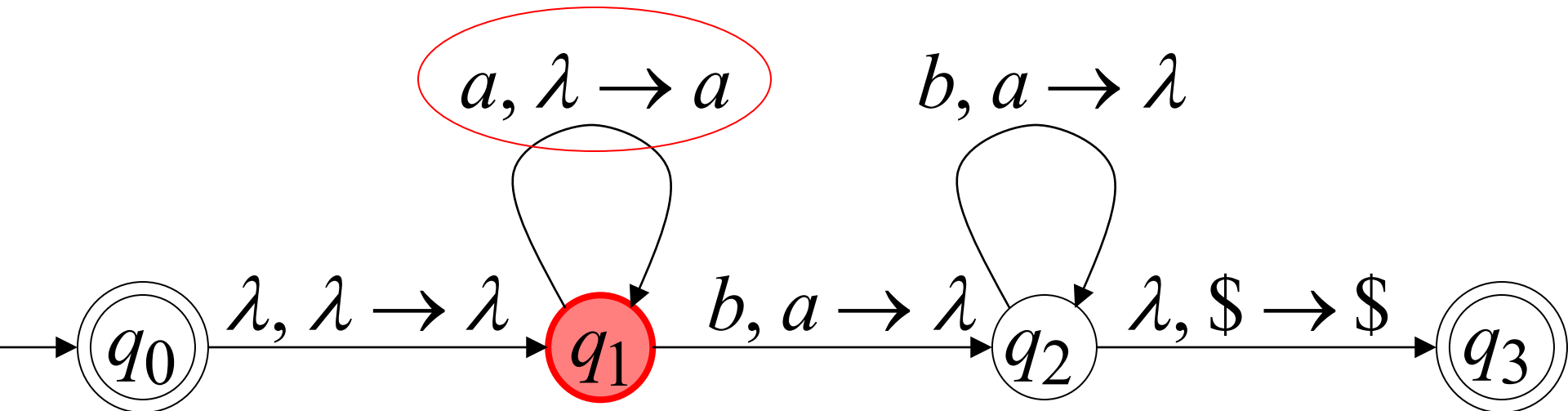


Time 3

Input

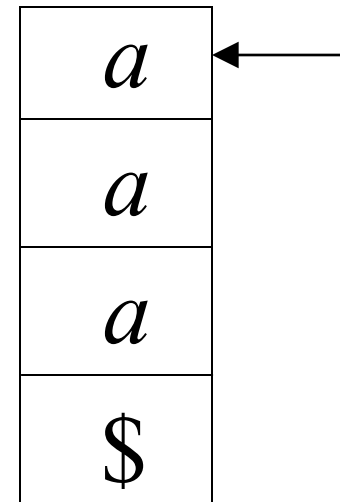
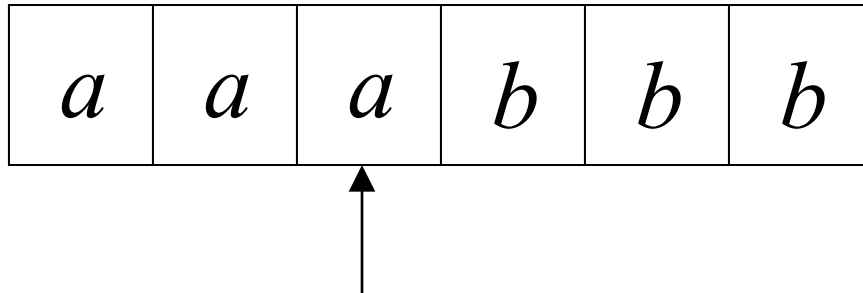


Stack

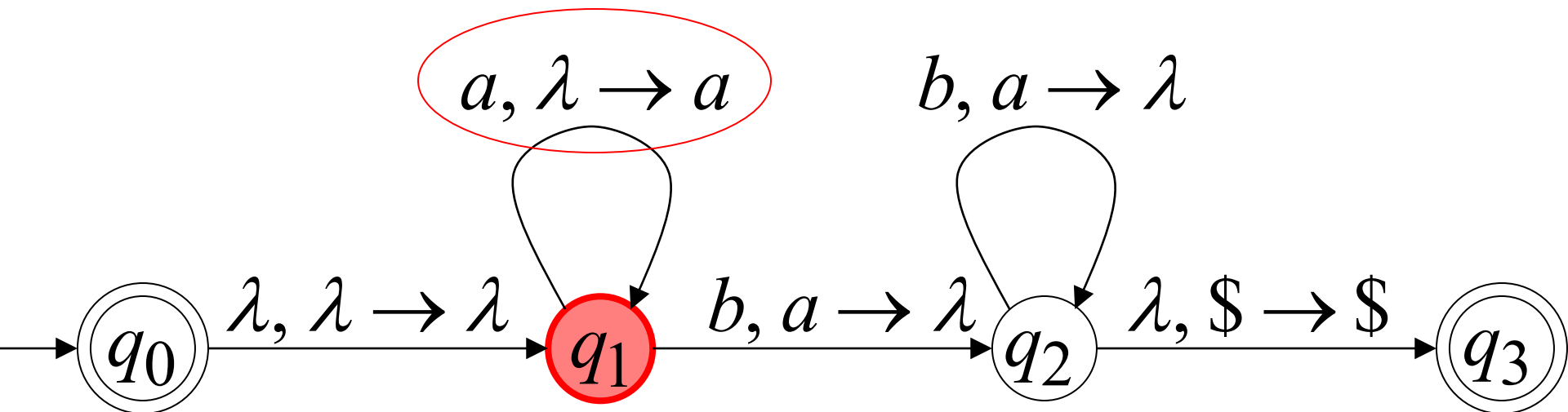


Time 4

Input

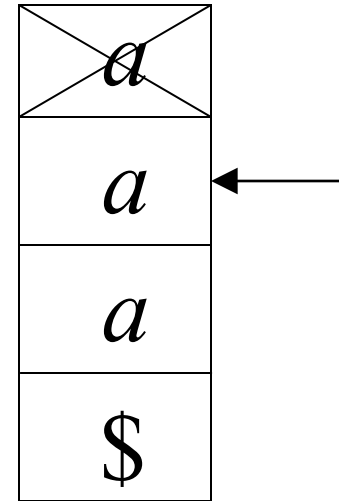
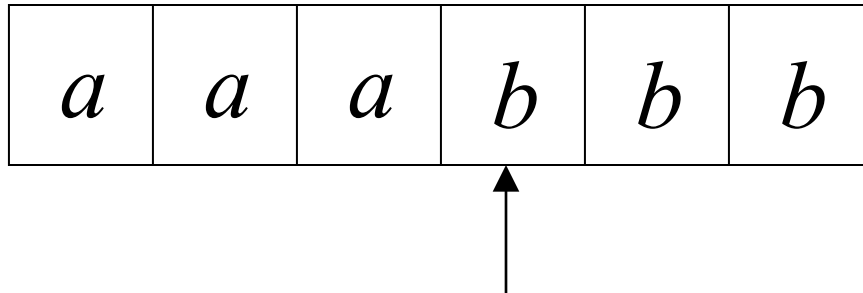


Stack

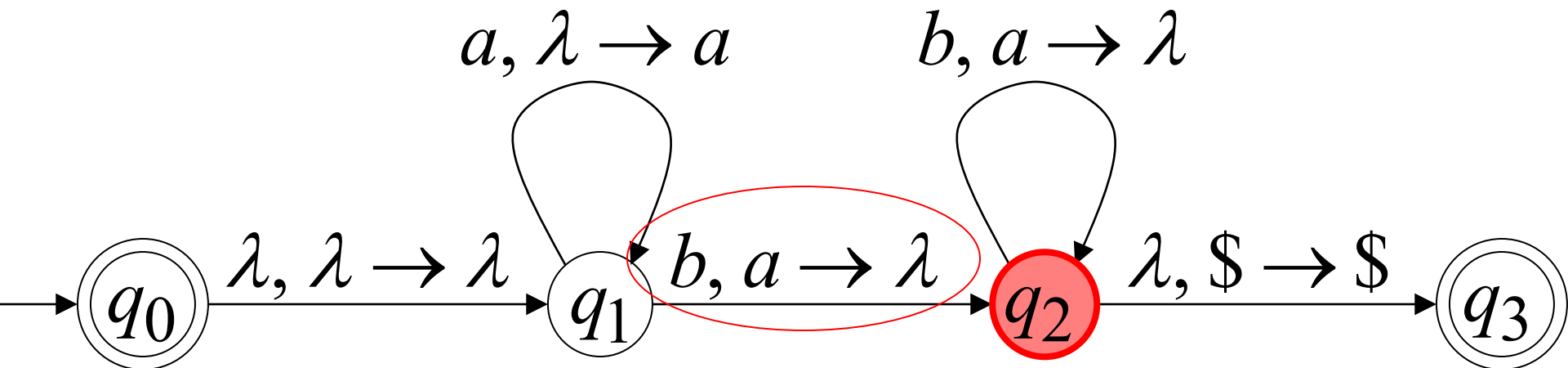


Time 5

Input

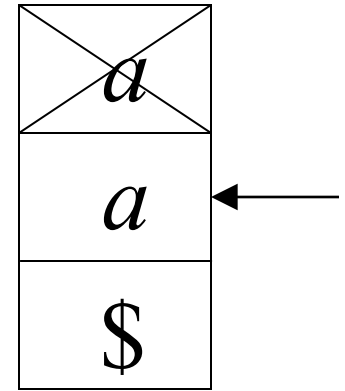
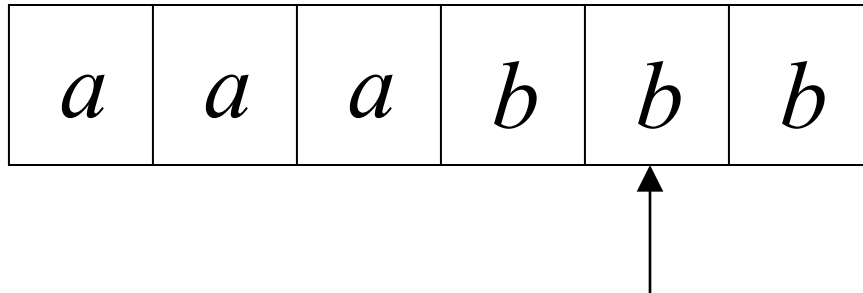


Stack

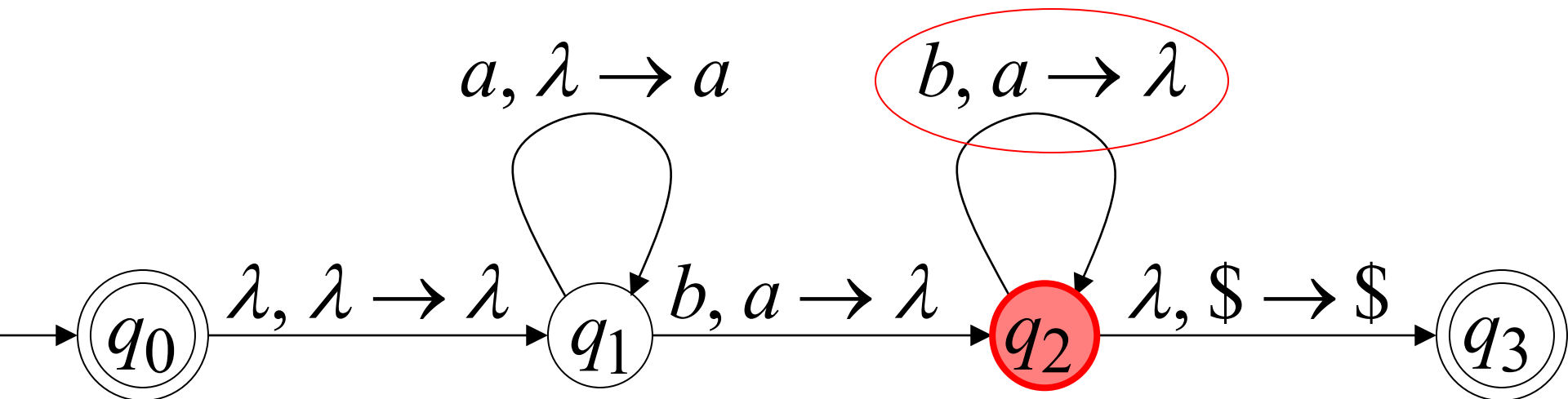


Time 6

Input

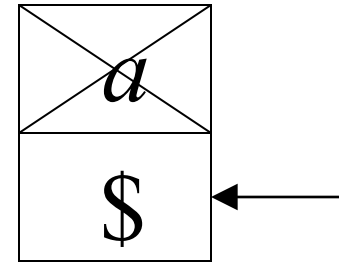
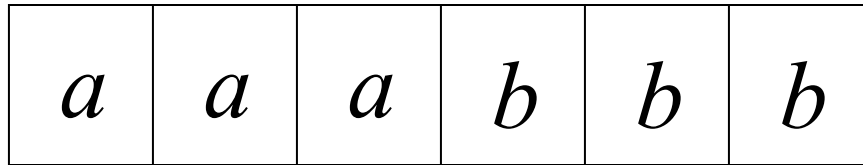


Stack

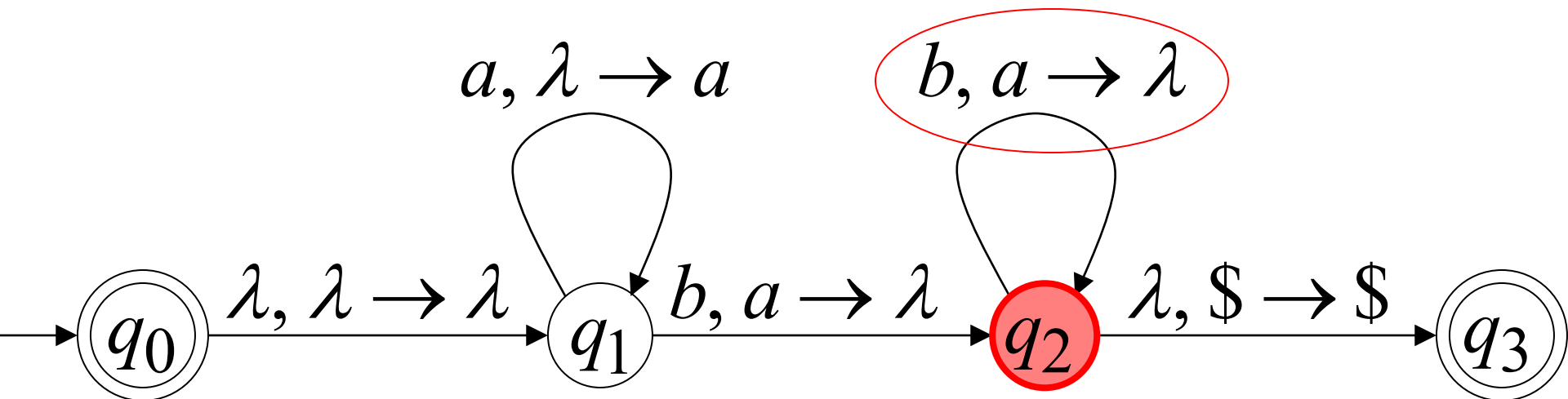


Time 7

Input

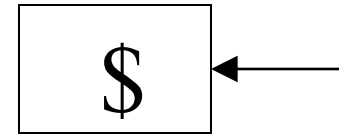
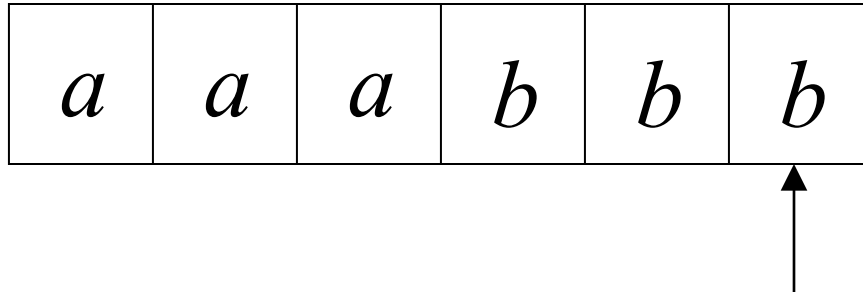


Stack

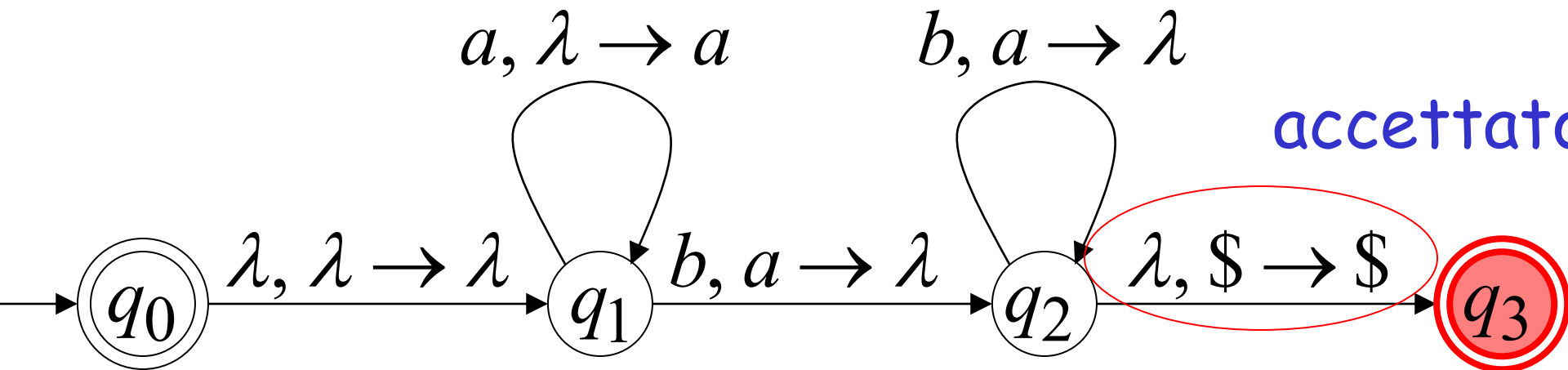


Time 8

Input



Stack



accettato

Una stringa è accettata se
vi è una computazione tale che:

tutti gli input sono "consumati"

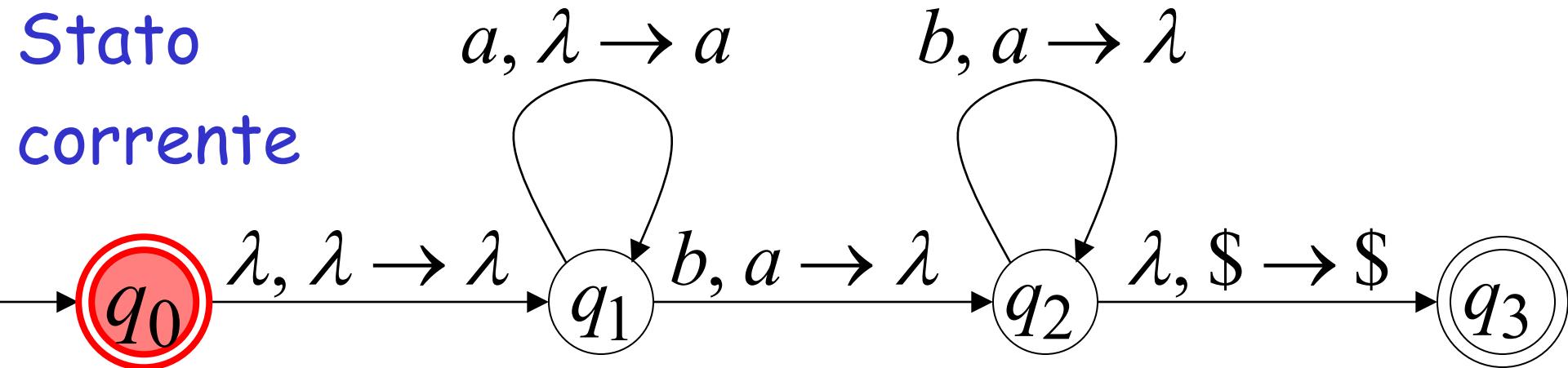
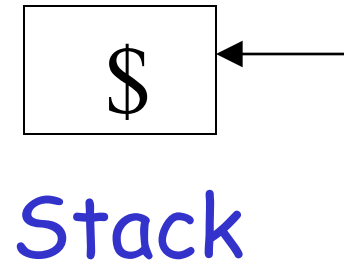
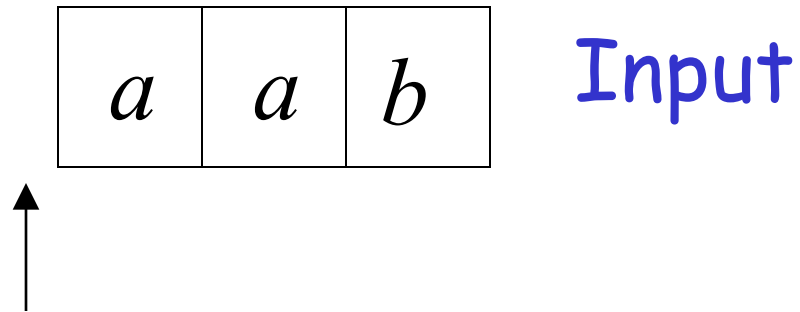
E

lo stato raggiunto è uno stato di accettazione

Non teniamo conto di quello che c'è nello
Stack alla fine dello stato di accettazione

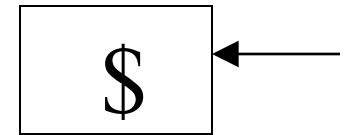
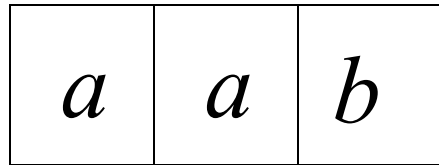
Esempio di
non accettazione:

Time 0



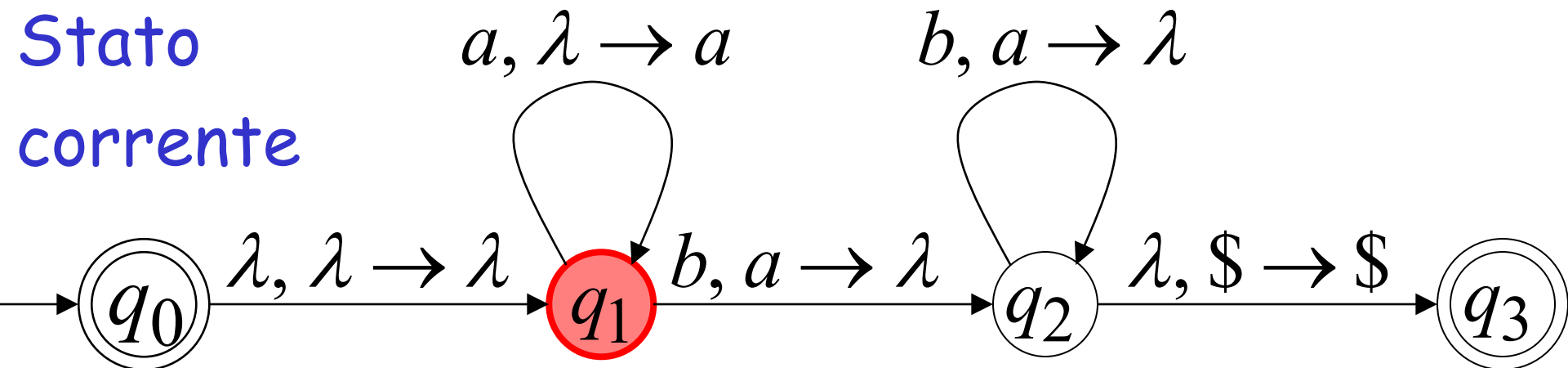
non accettazione : Time 1

Input



Stack

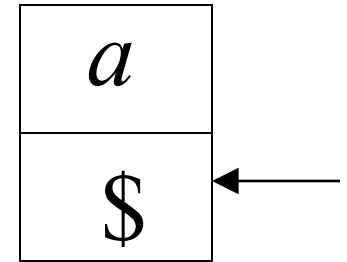
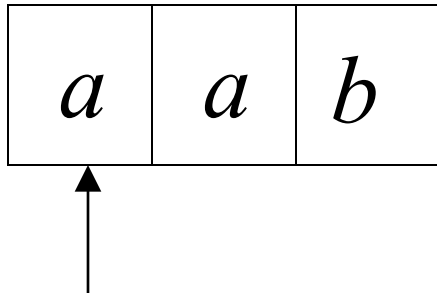
Stato
corrente



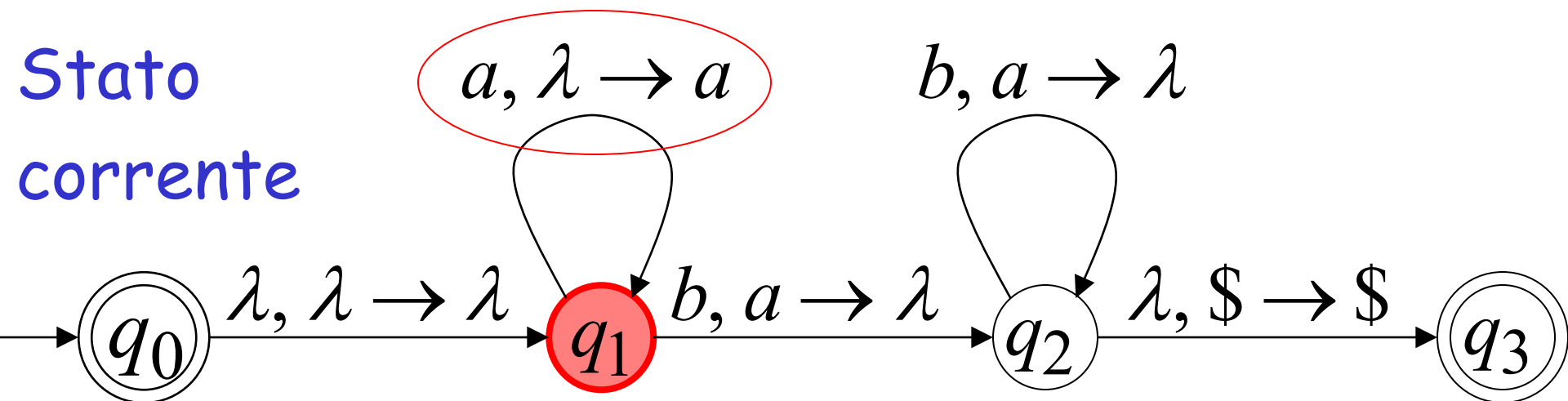
non accettazione :

Time 2

Input



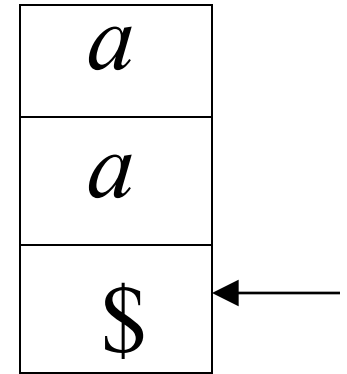
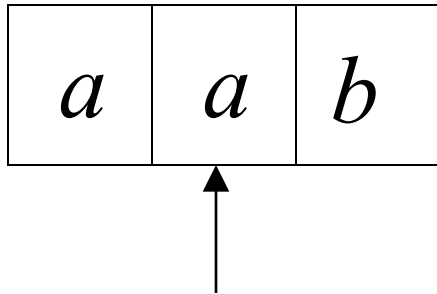
Stack



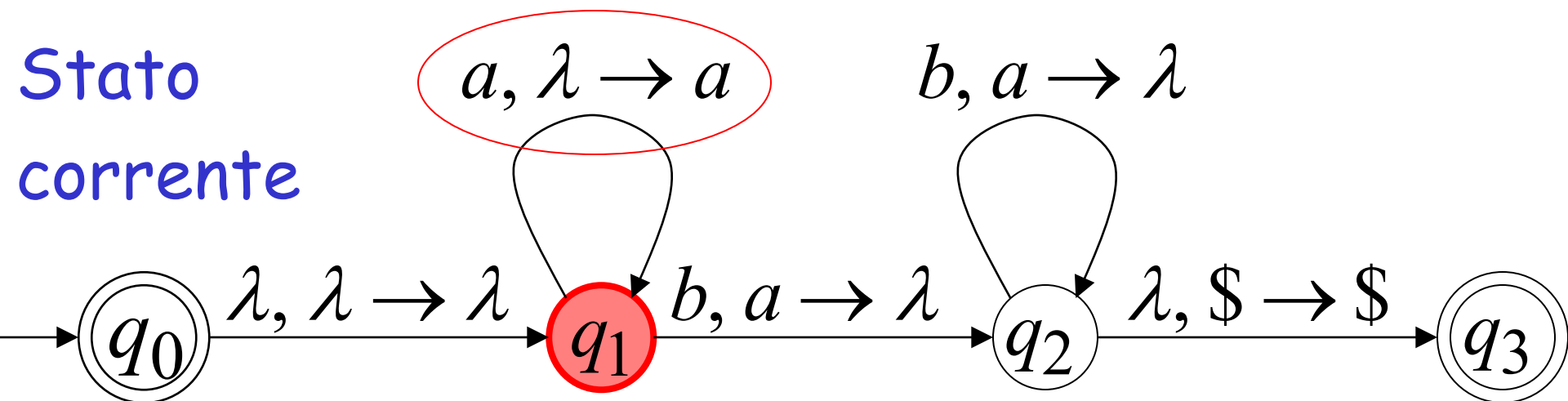
non accettazione :

Time 3

Input

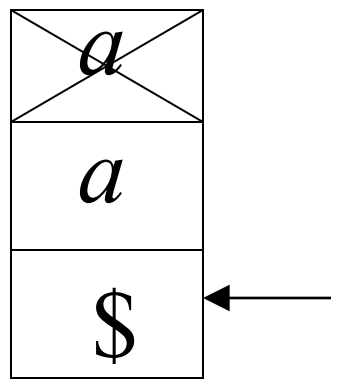
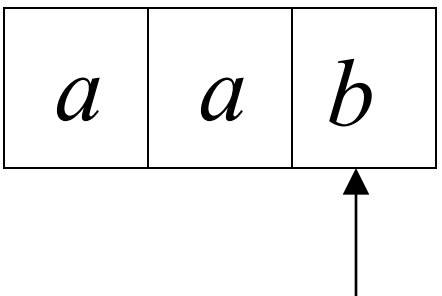


Stack



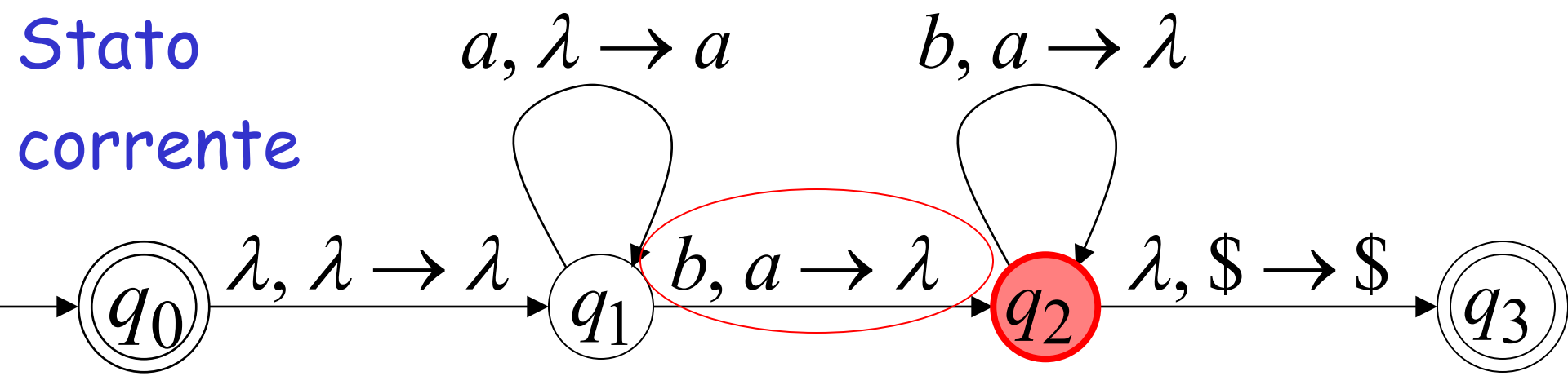
non accettazione : Time 4

Input



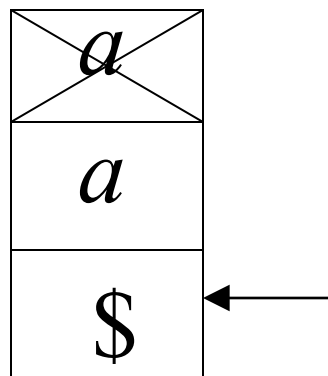
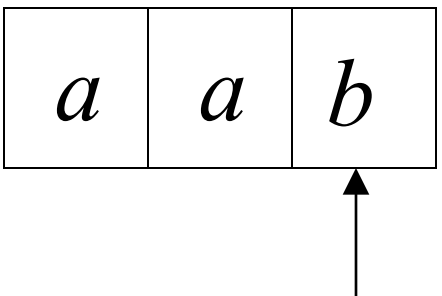
Stack

Stato
corrente



non accettazione : Time 4

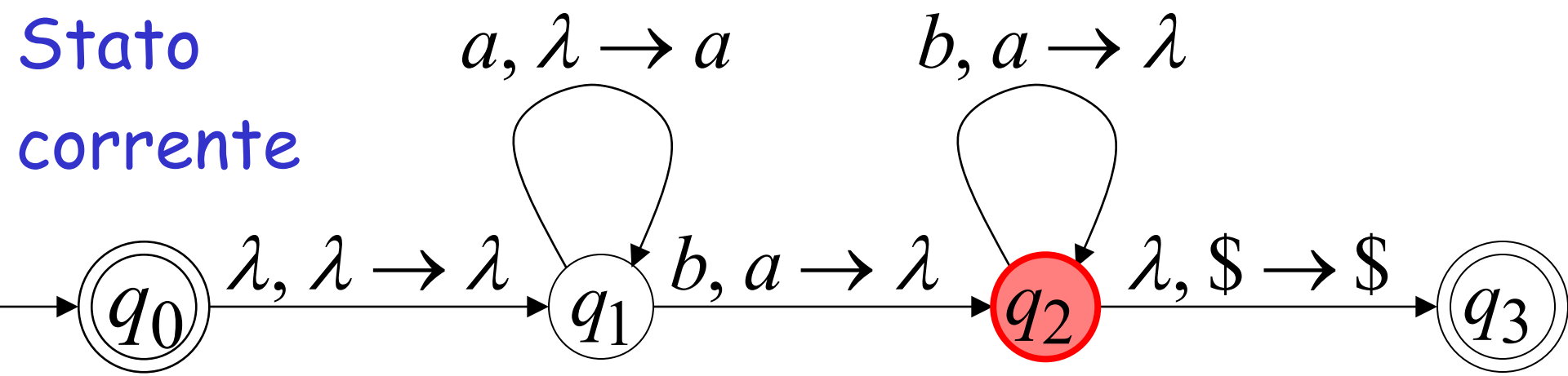
Input



Stack

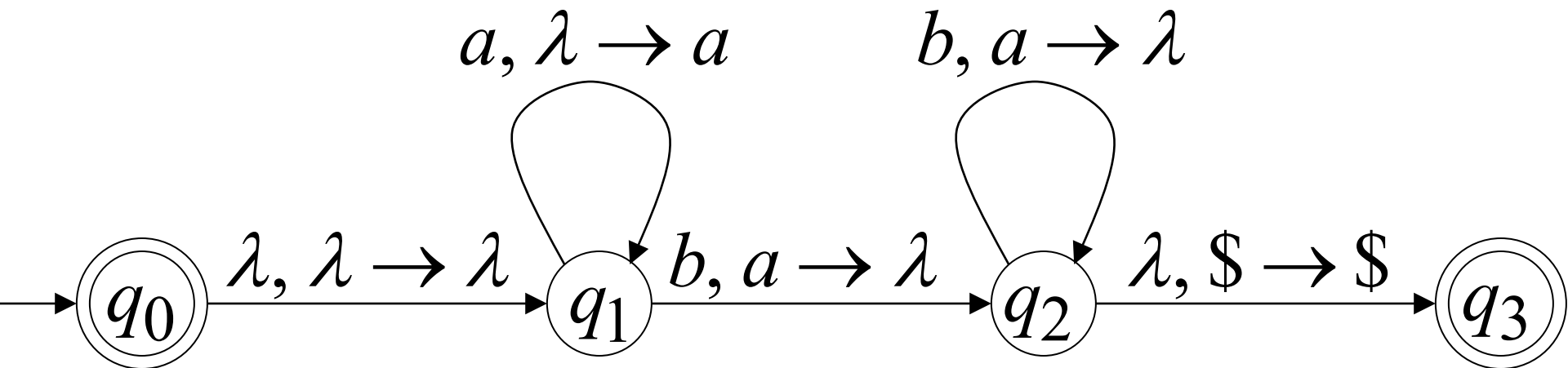
reject

Stato
corrente



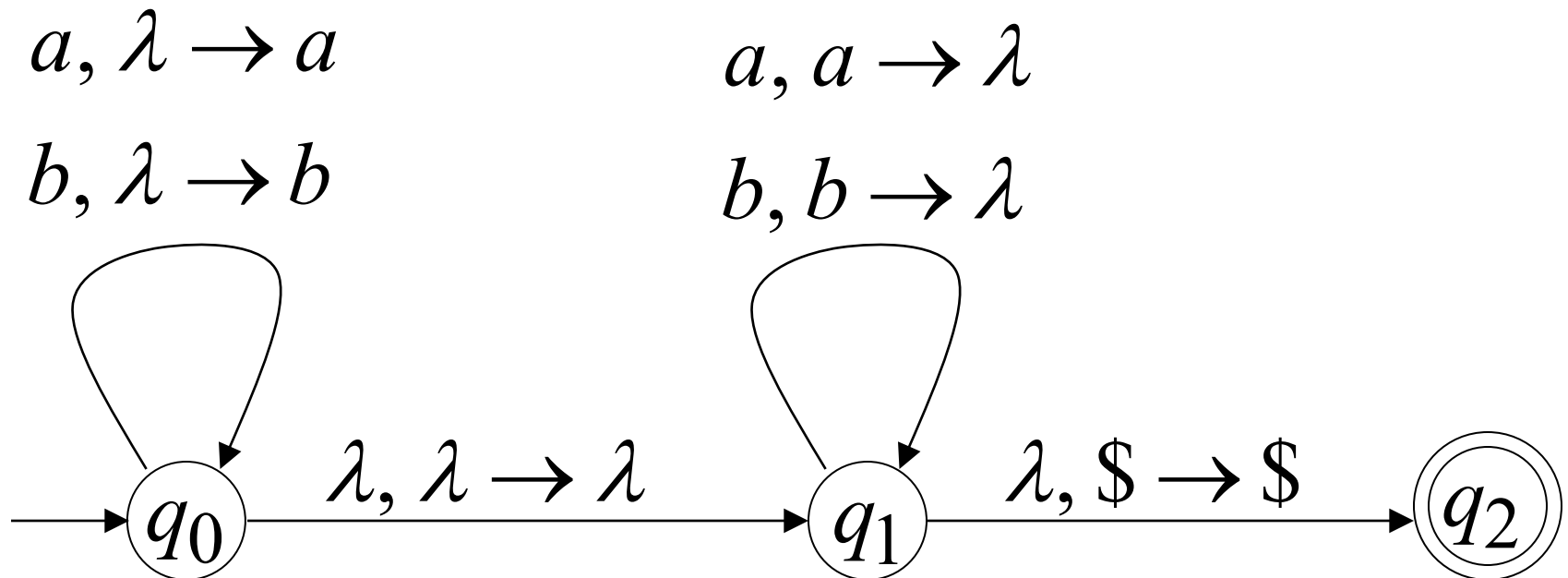
Non esiste una computazione accettante
Per aab .

La stringa aab è rigettata dal PDA.



Un altro esempio di PDA

PDA M : $L(M) = \{vv^R : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$

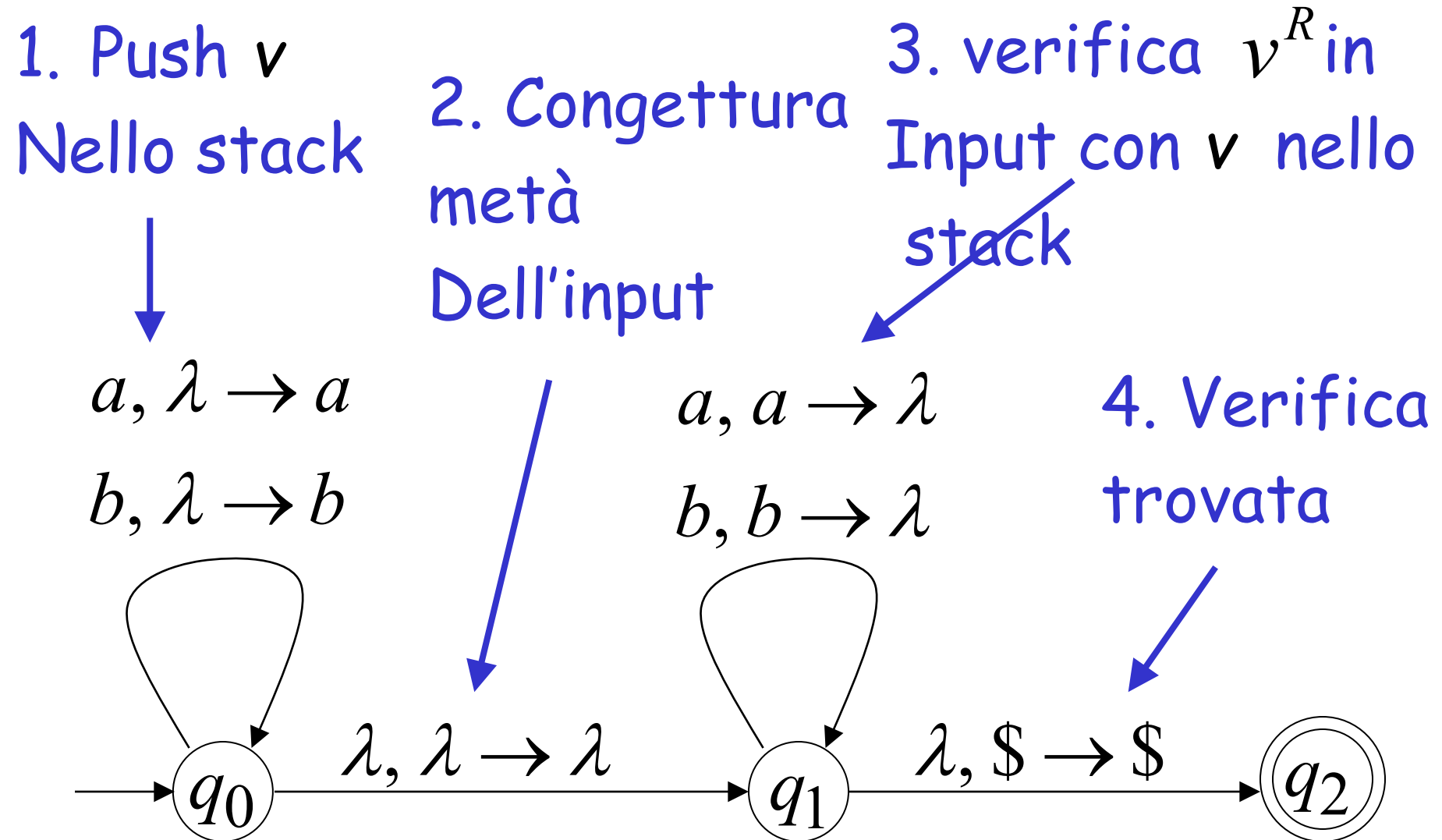


aby aa y a y aba=xyz

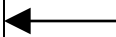
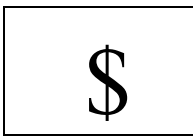
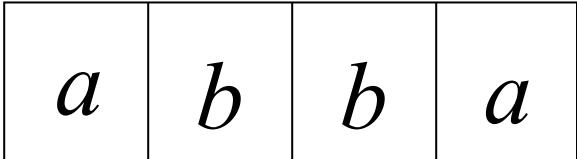
abcy cba

Basic Idea:

$$L(M) = \{vv^R : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$



Input



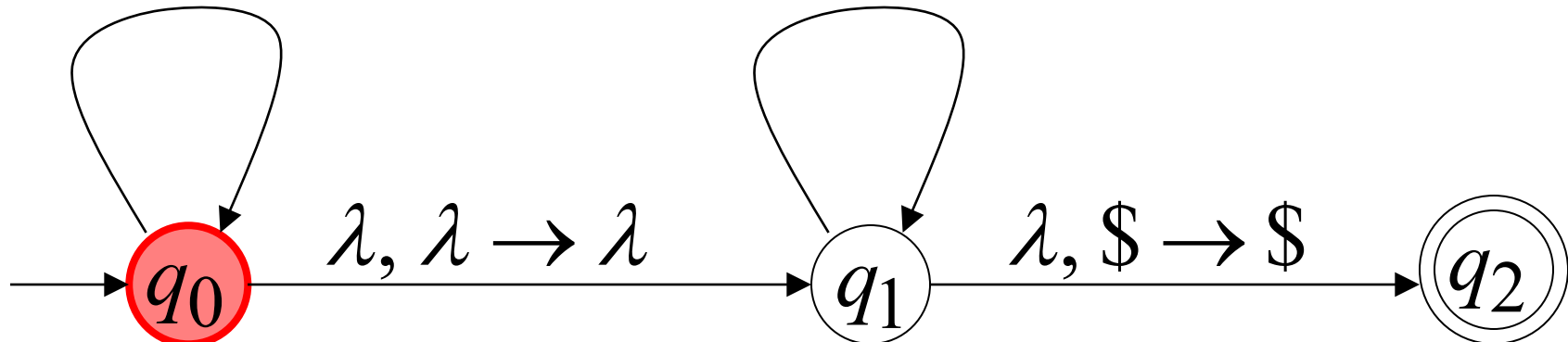
Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

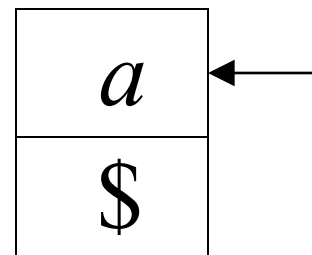
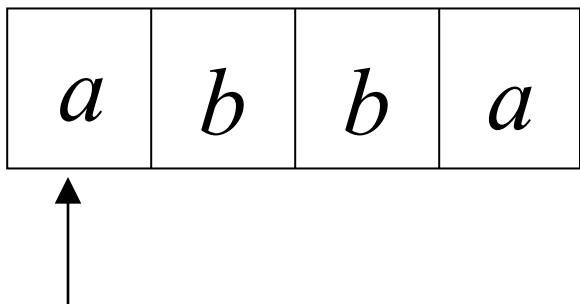
$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 1

Input



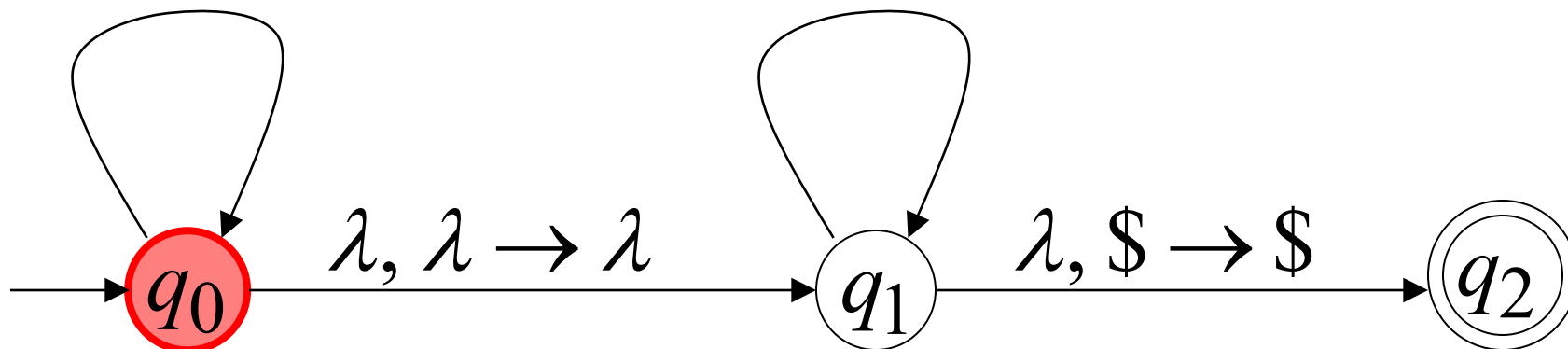
Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

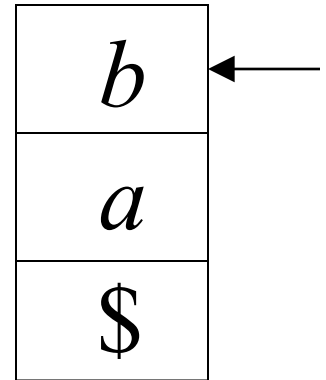
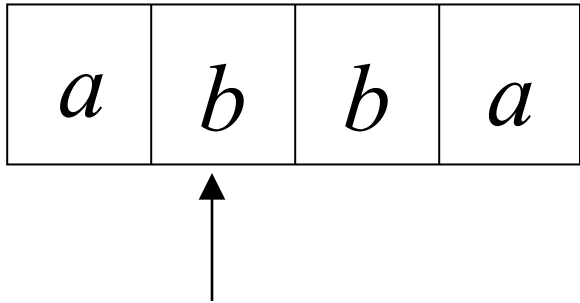
$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 2

Input



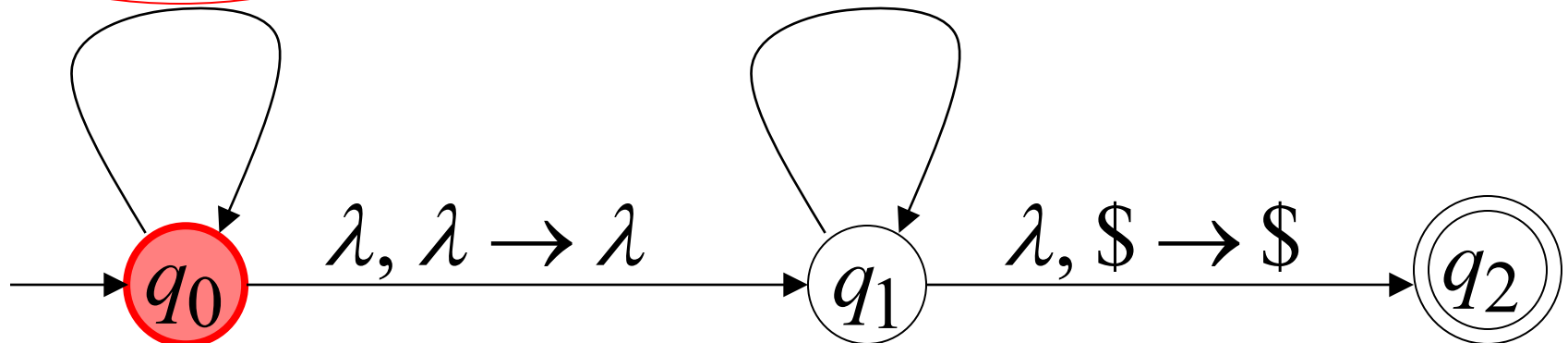
Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

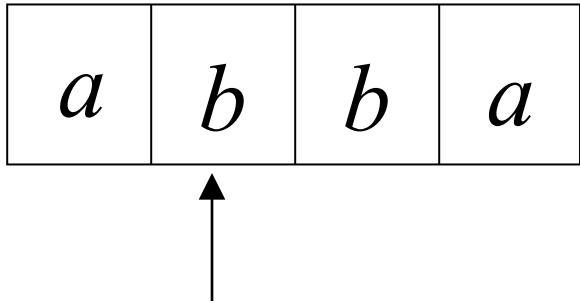
$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$

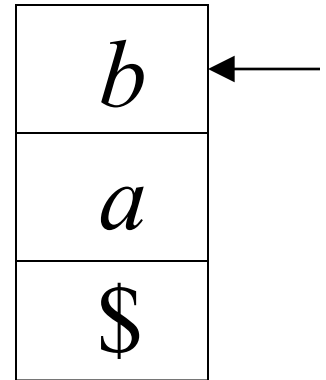


Time 3

Input



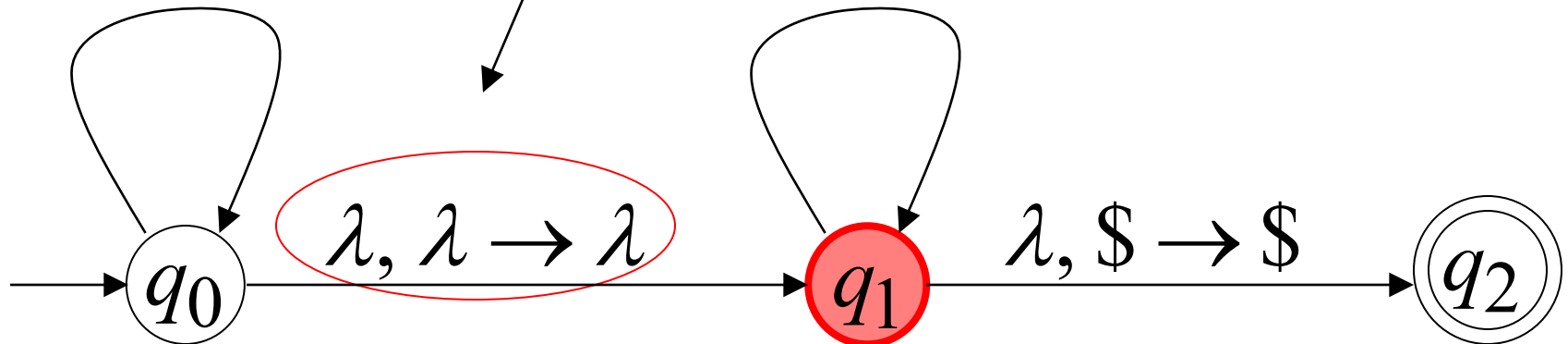
Congettura sei
Metà input



Stack

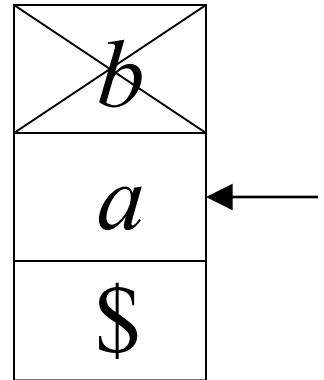
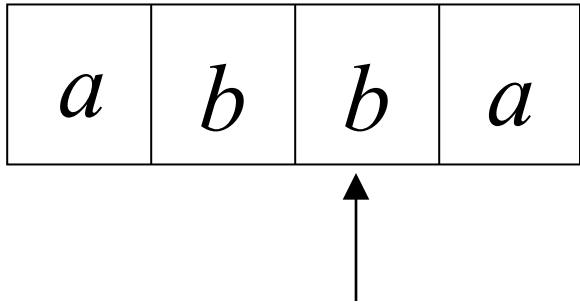
$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$
 $b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$
 $b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 4

Input



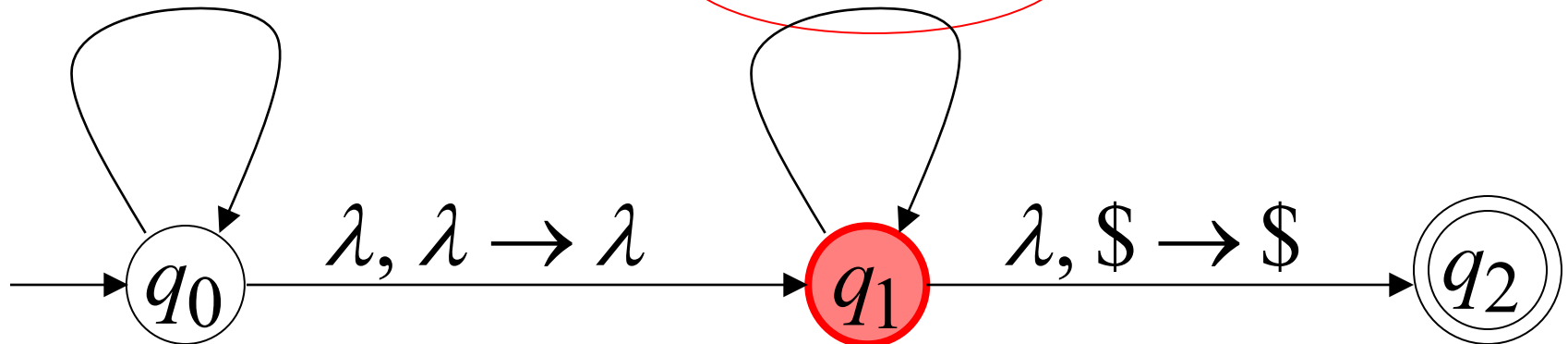
Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

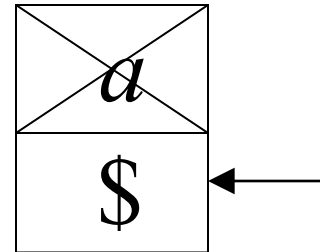
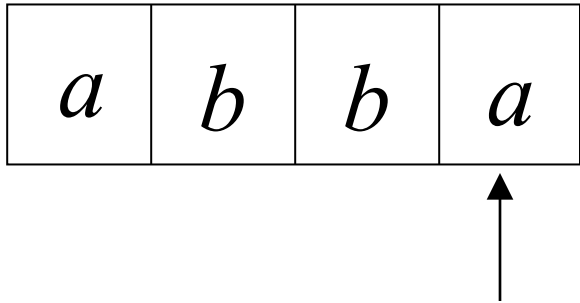
$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 5

Input



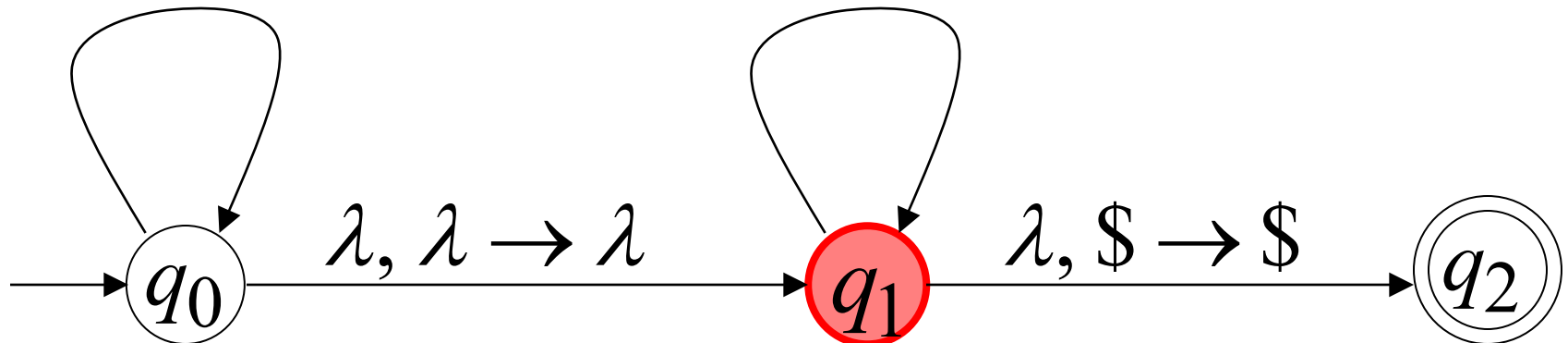
Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

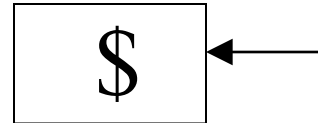
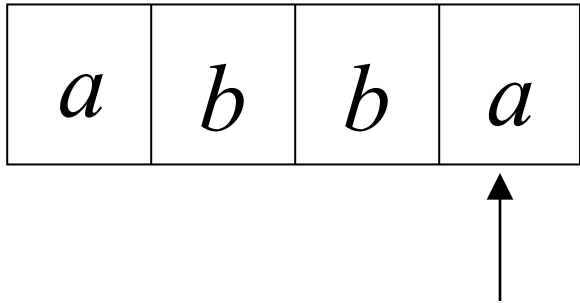
$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 6

Input



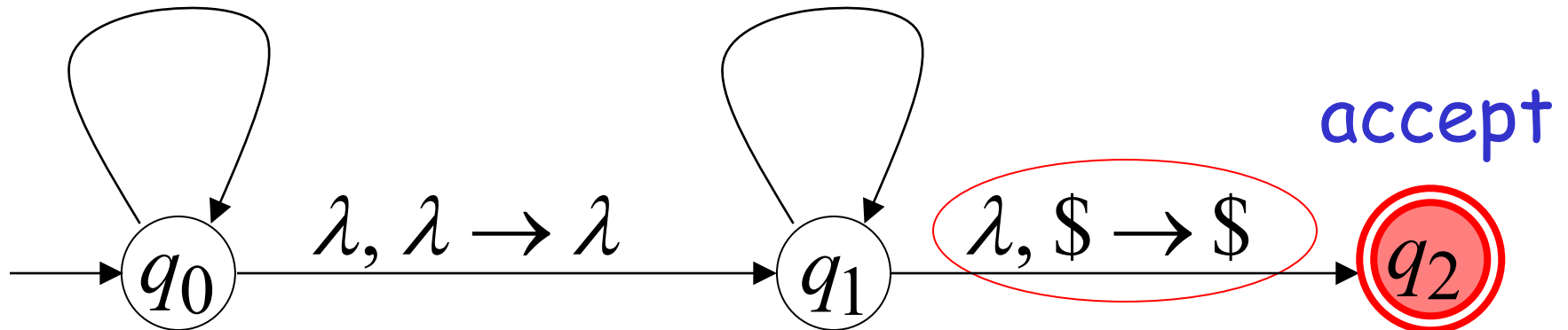
Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

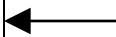
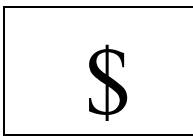
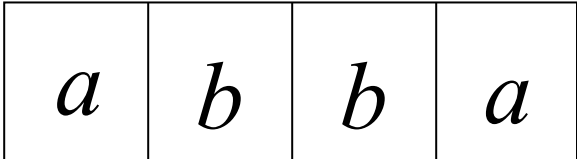
$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



Input



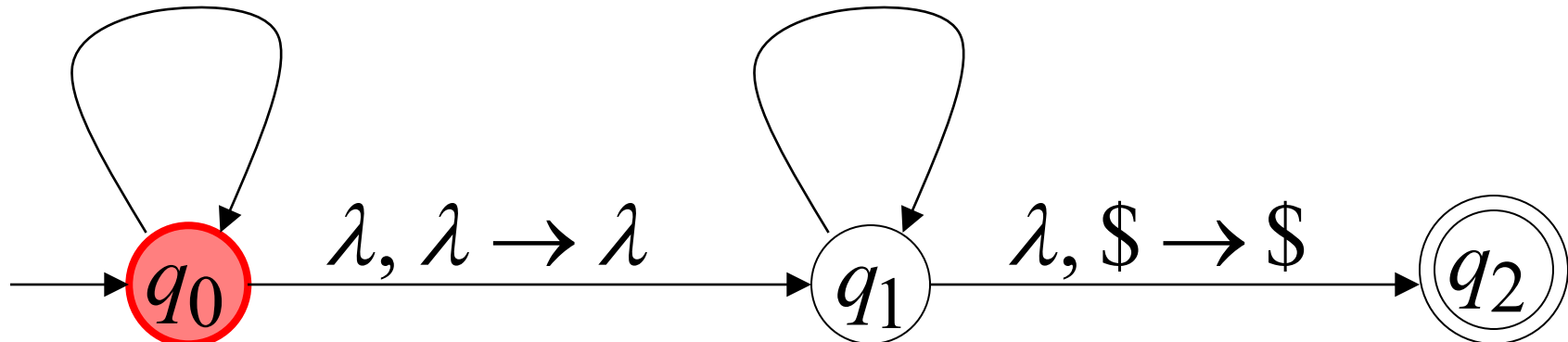
Stack

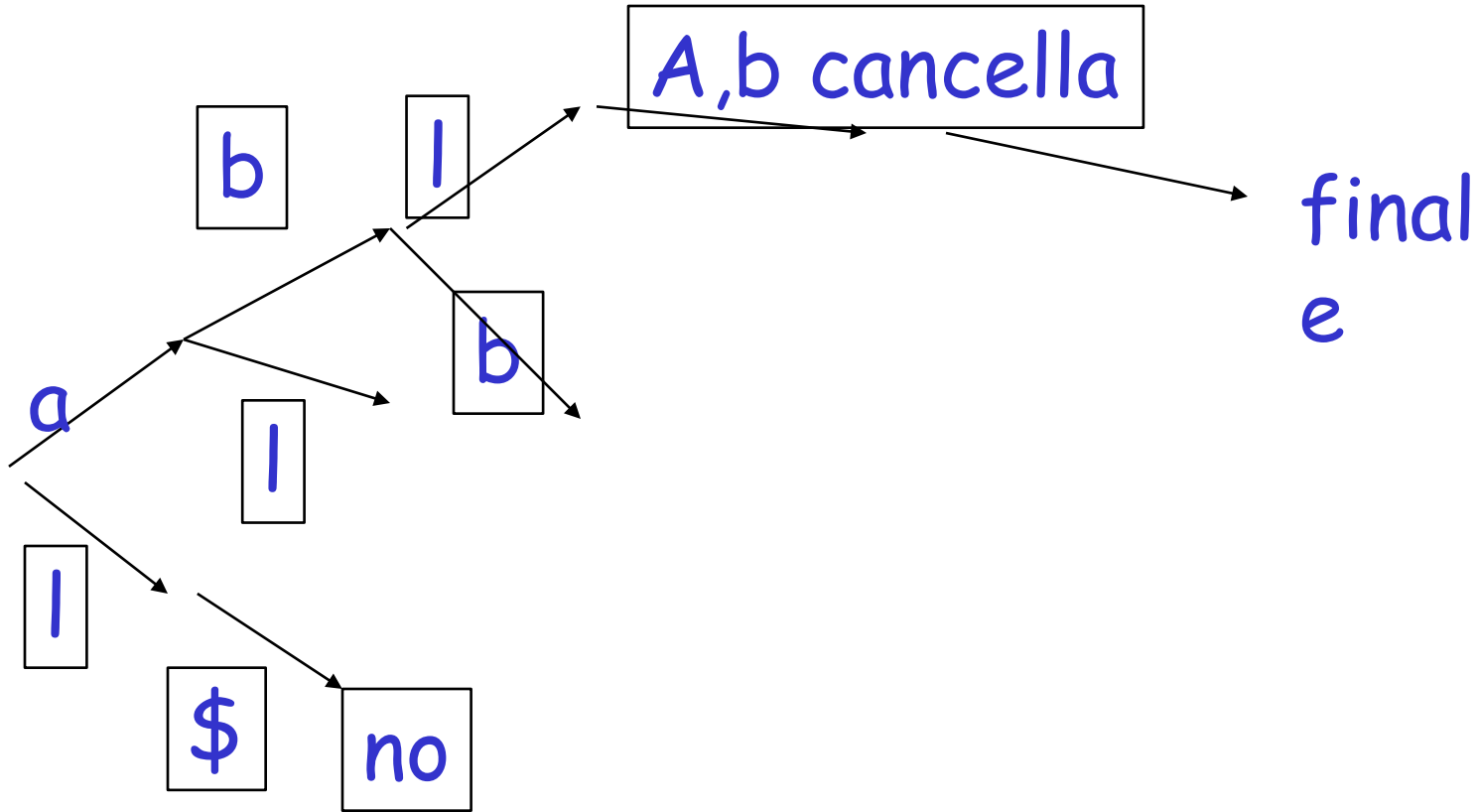
$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$

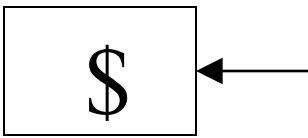
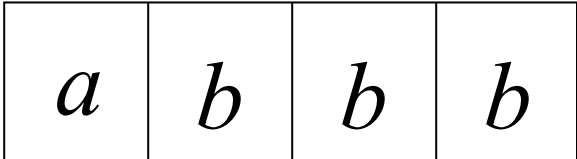




Altro esempio:

Time 0

Input



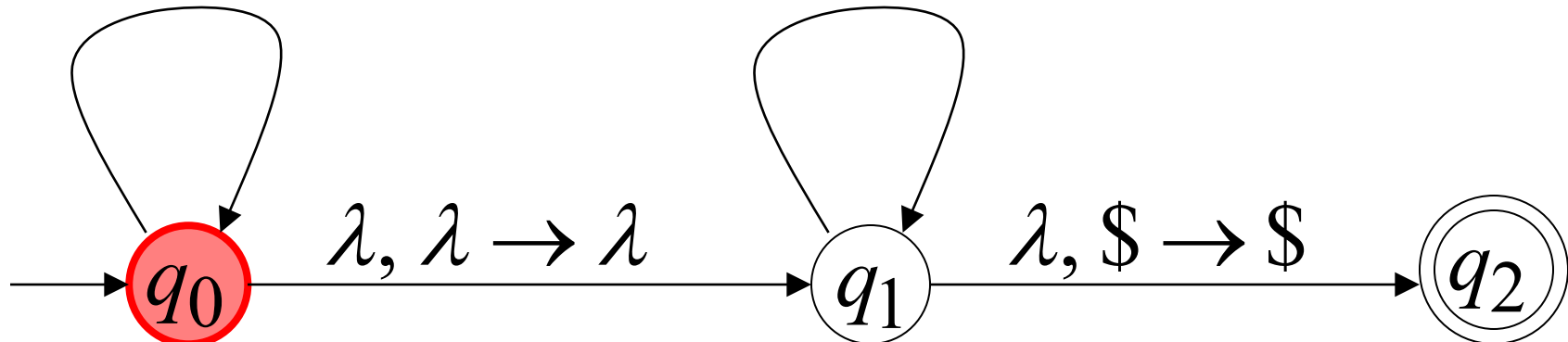
Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

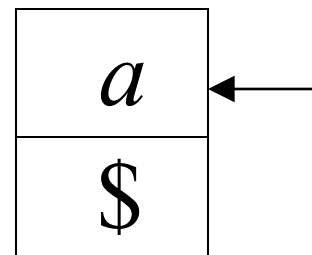
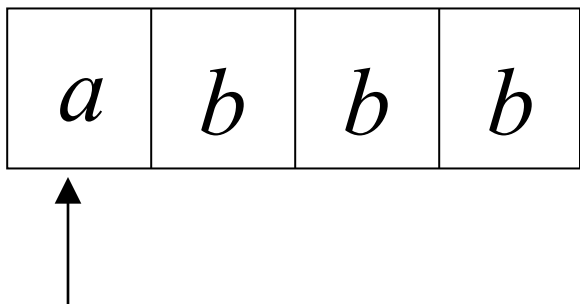
$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 1

Input



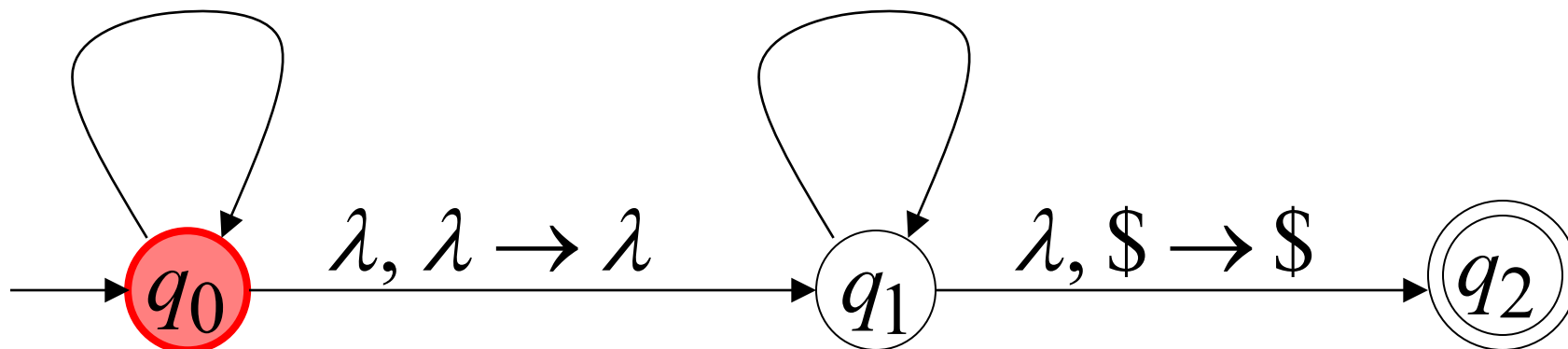
Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

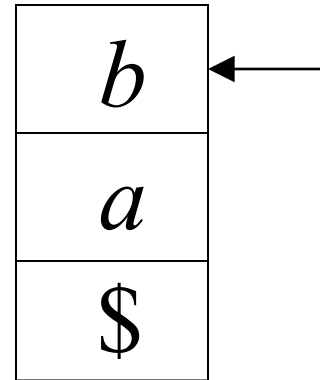
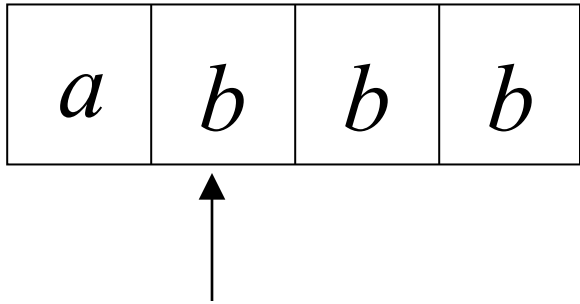
$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 2

Input



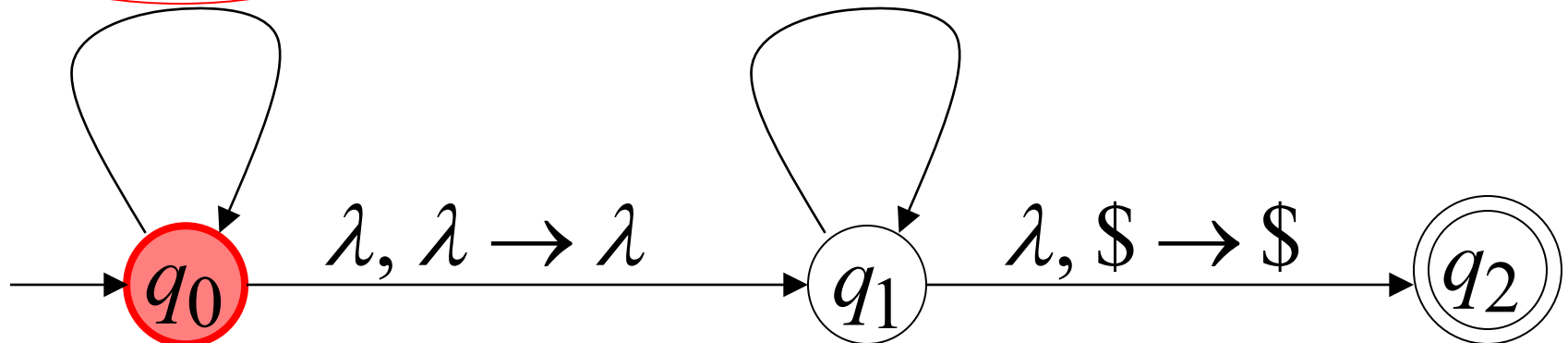
Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

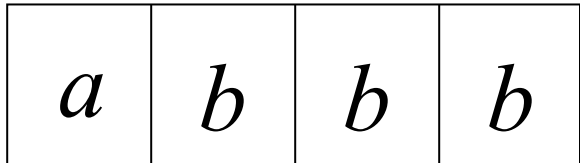
$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$

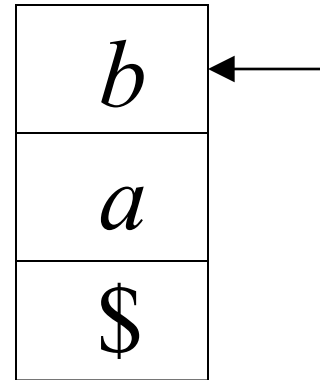


Time 3

Input



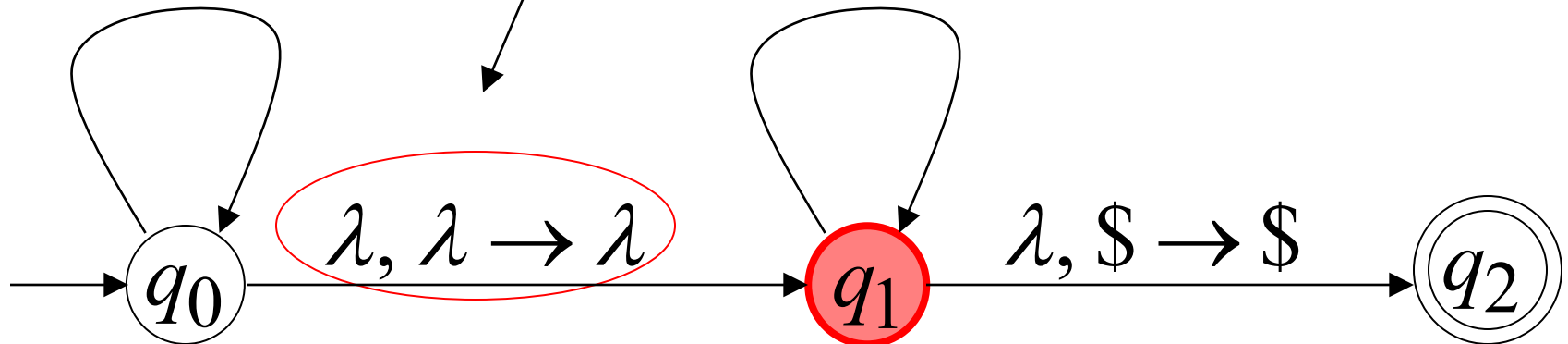
Congettura sei
A metà dell'input



Stack

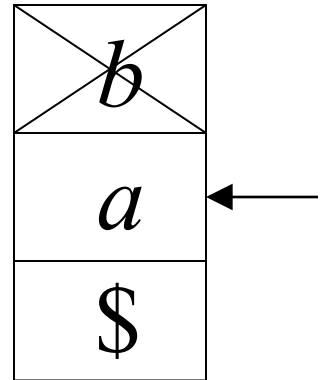
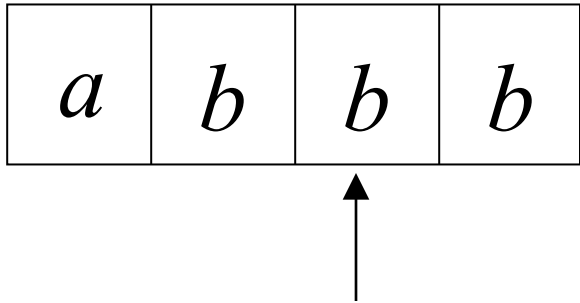
$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$
 $b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$
 $b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 4

Input



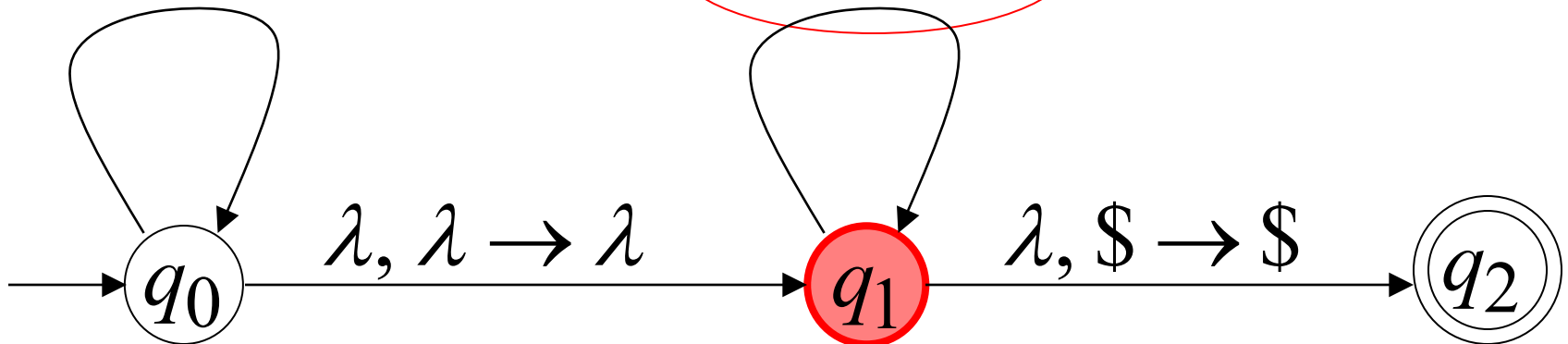
Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

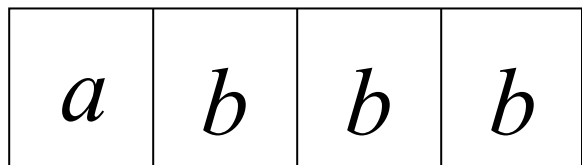
$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



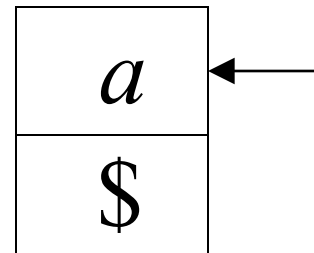
Time 5

Input

Non ci sono possibili transizioni.



Input non è
stato consumato



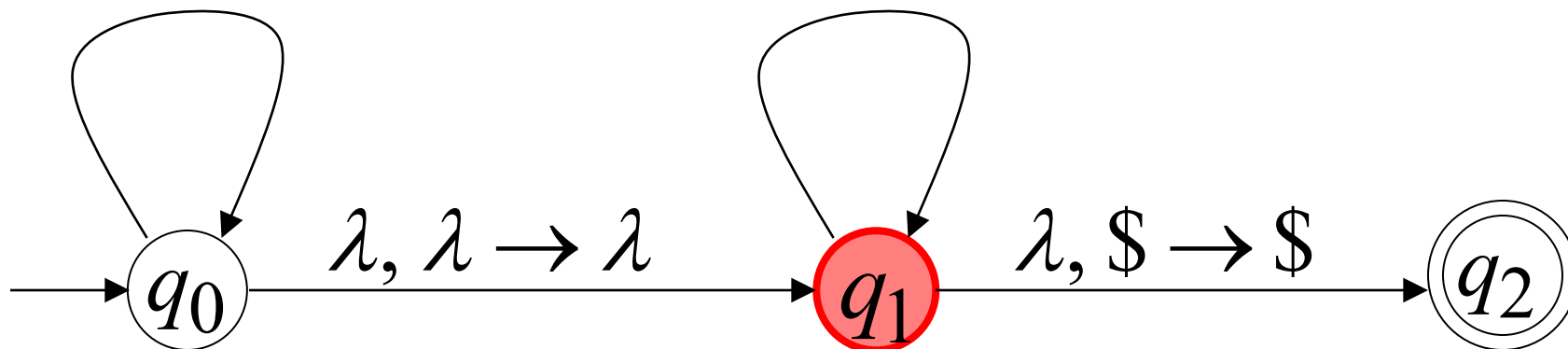
Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

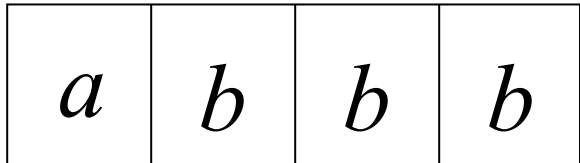
$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$

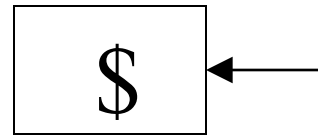


Un'altra computazione sulla stessa stringa:

Input



Time 0



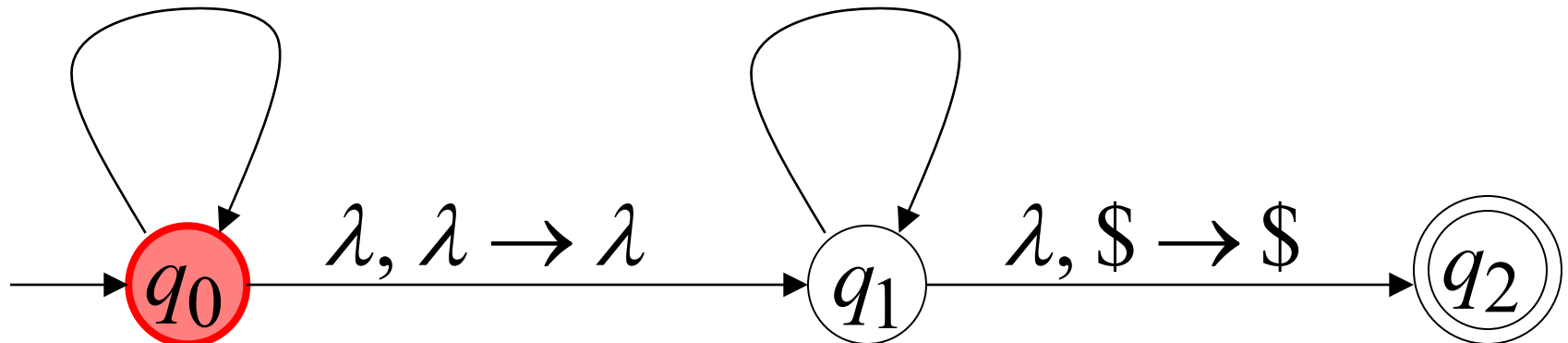
Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

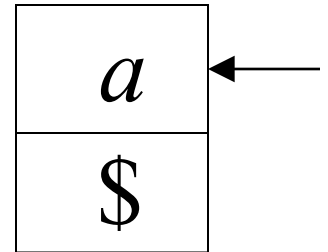
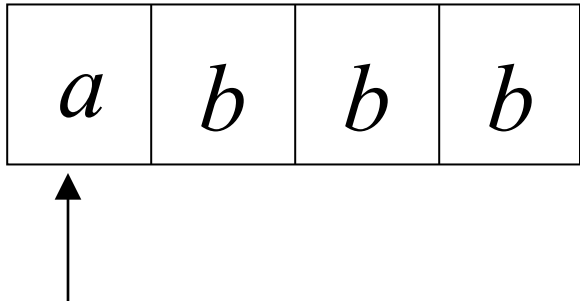
$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 1

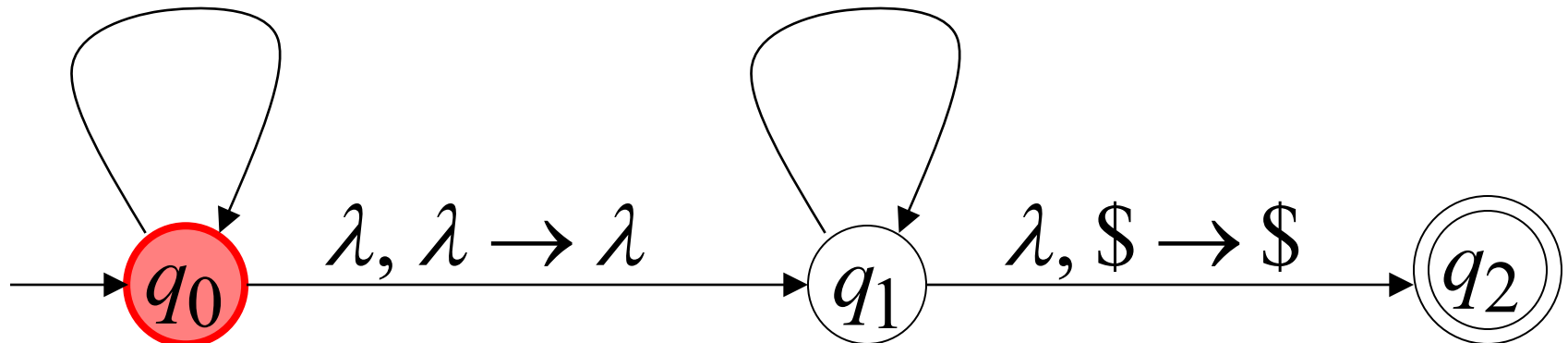
Input



Stack

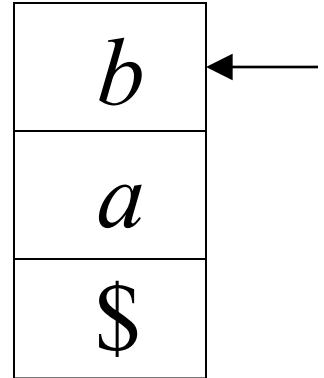
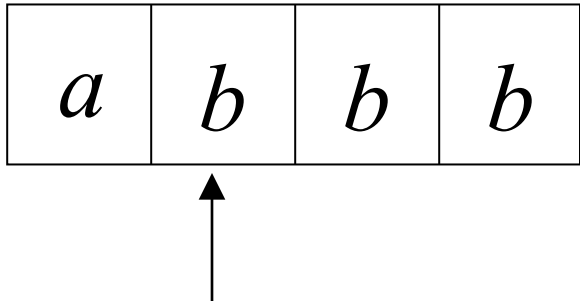
$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$
 $b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$
 $b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 2

Input



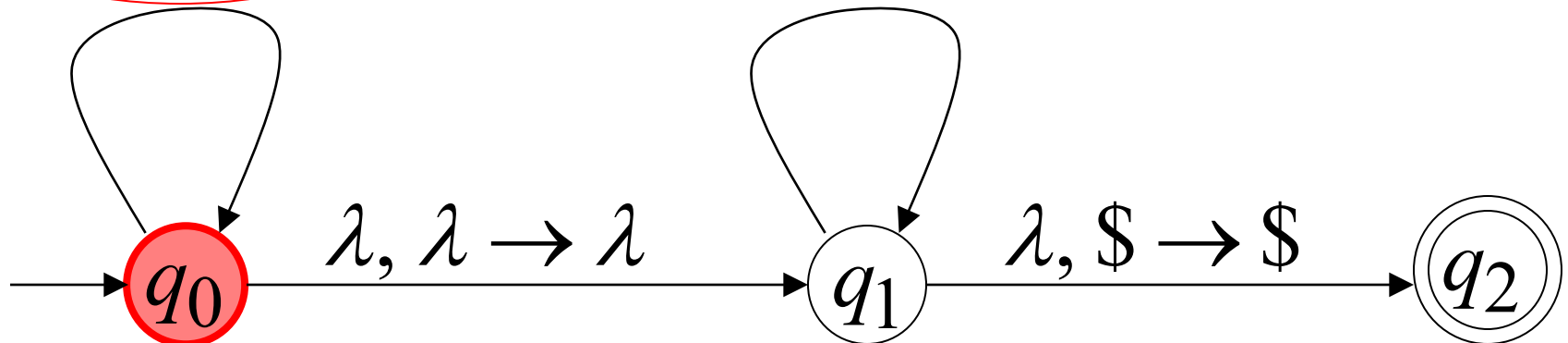
Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

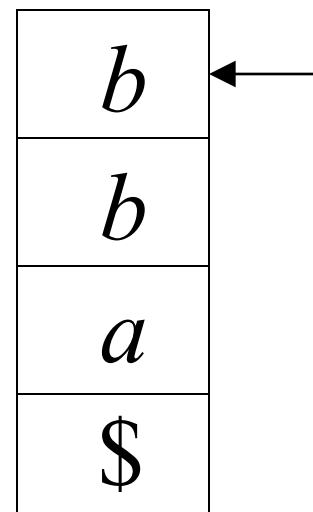
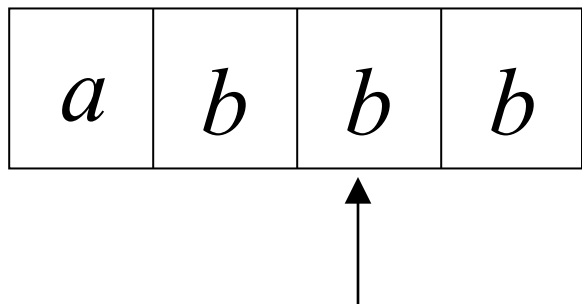
$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 3

Input



Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

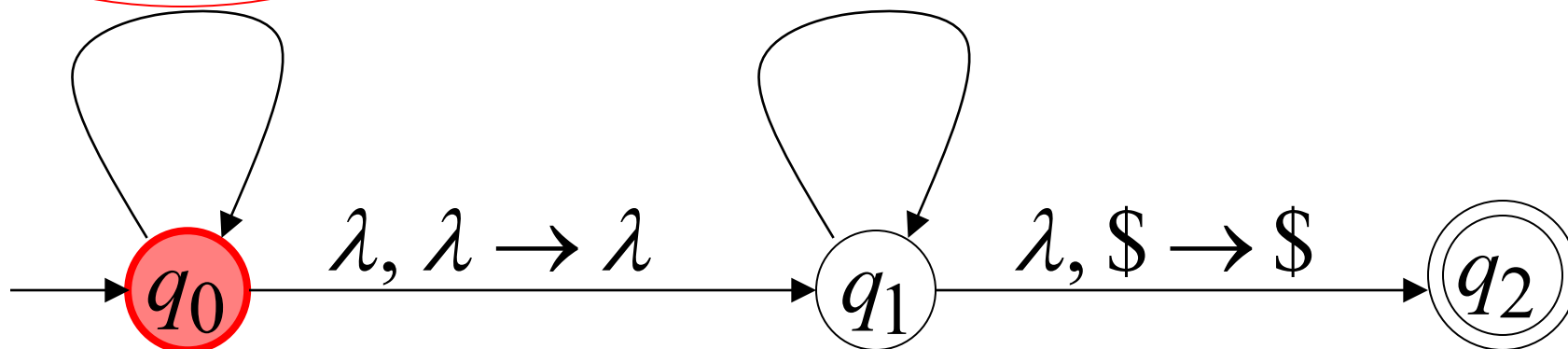
$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$

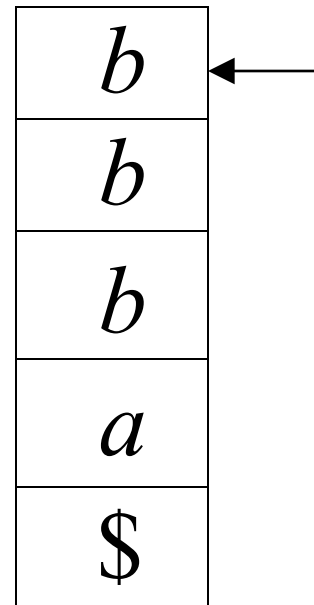
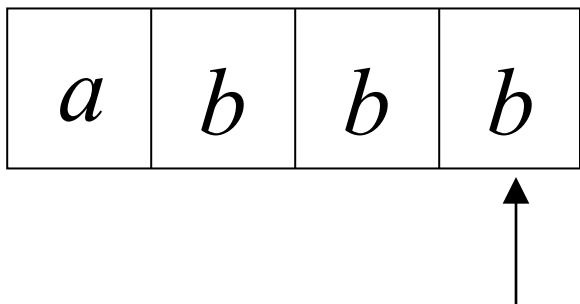
$\lambda, \lambda \rightarrow \lambda$

$\lambda, \$ \rightarrow \$$



Time 4

Input



Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

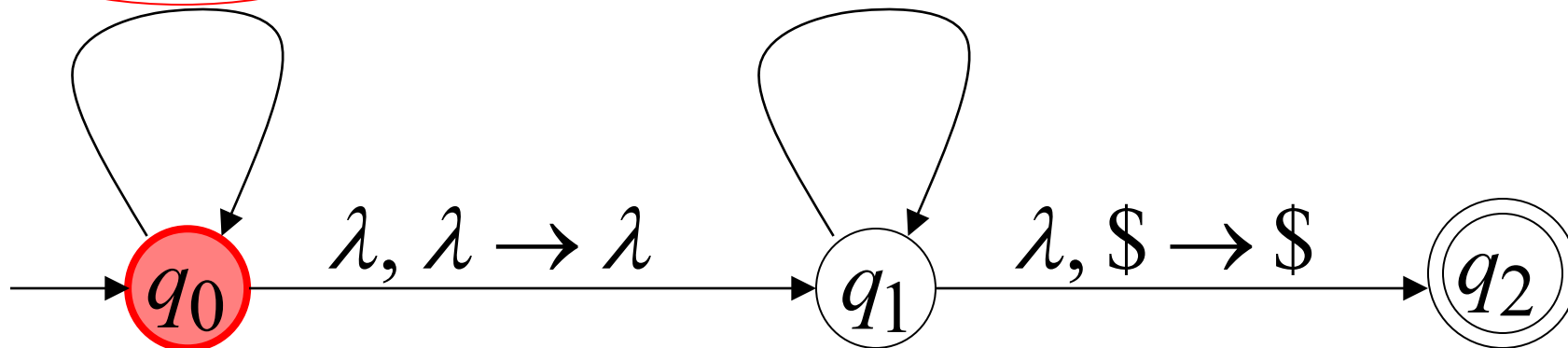
$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$

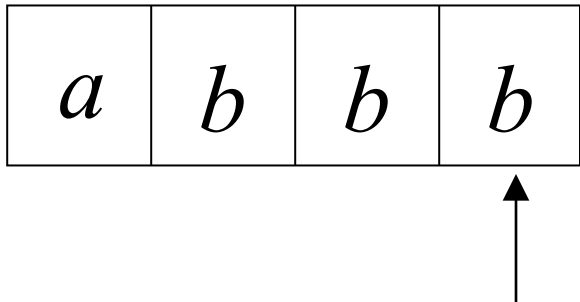
$\lambda, \lambda \rightarrow \lambda$

$\lambda, \$ \rightarrow \$$

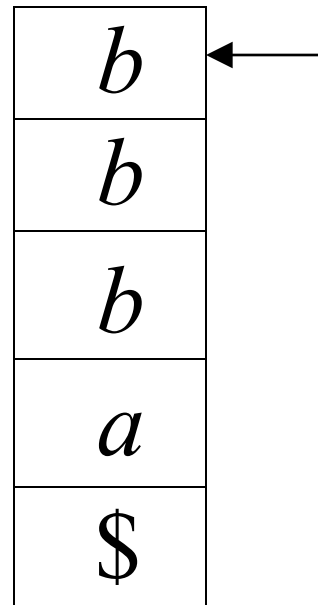


Time 5

Input



No stato di
accettazione



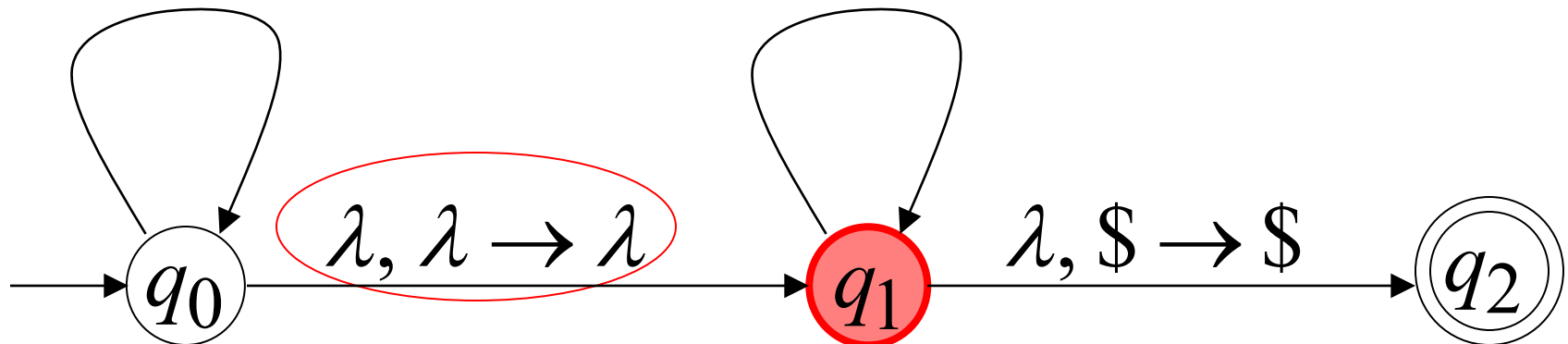
Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

$b, \lambda \rightarrow b$

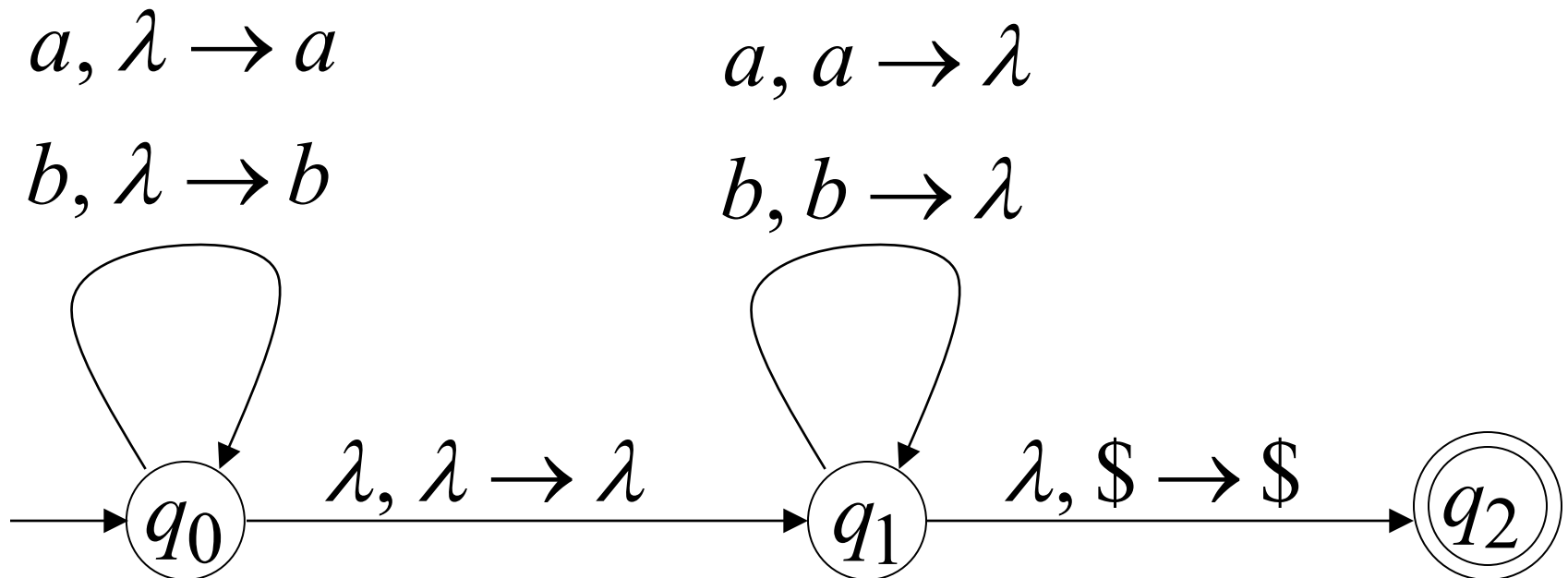
$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



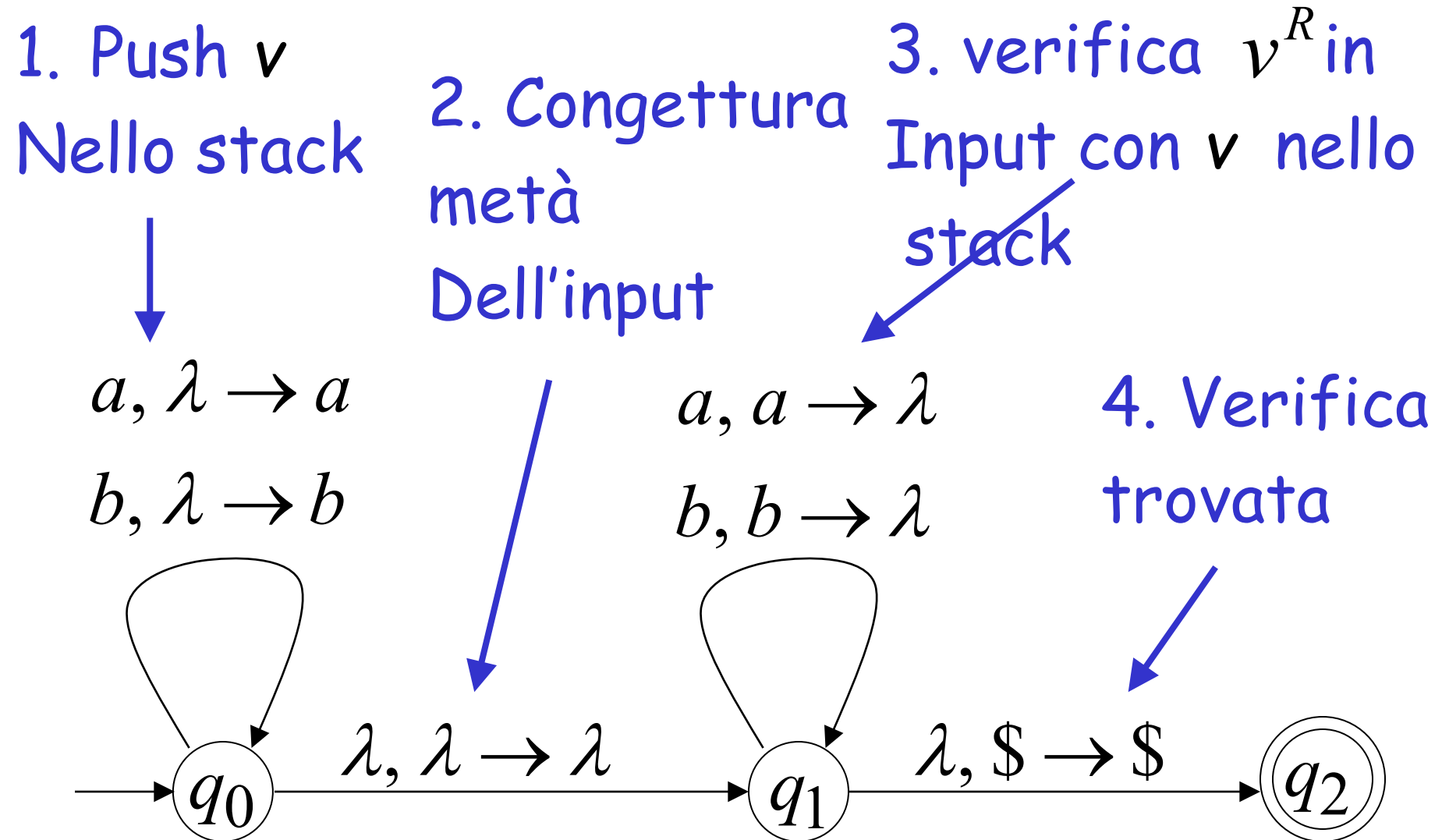
Non esiste nessuna computazione
che accetta $abbb$

$$abbb \notin L(M)$$



Basic Idea:

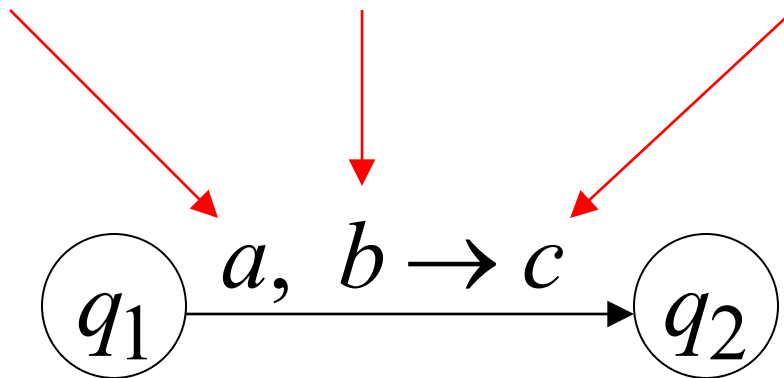
$$L(M) = \{vv^R : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$



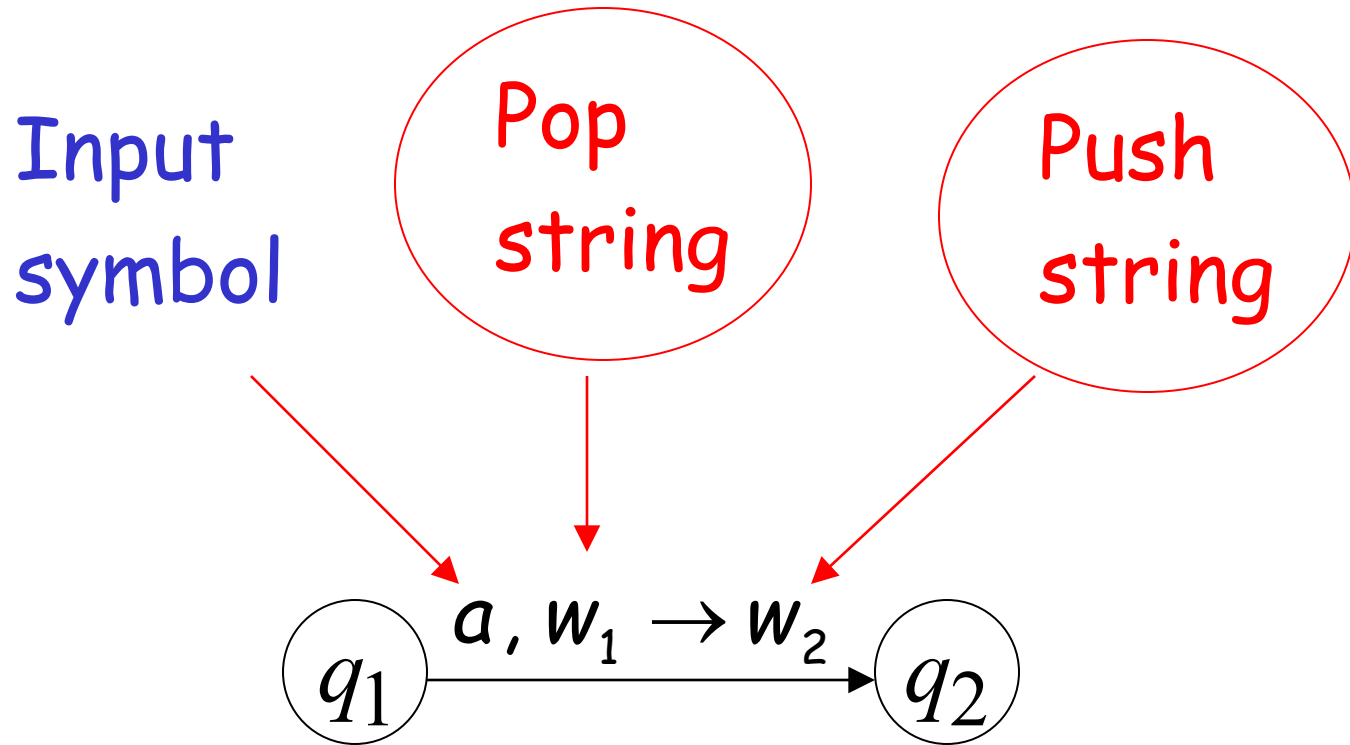
Input
simbolo

Pop
simbolo

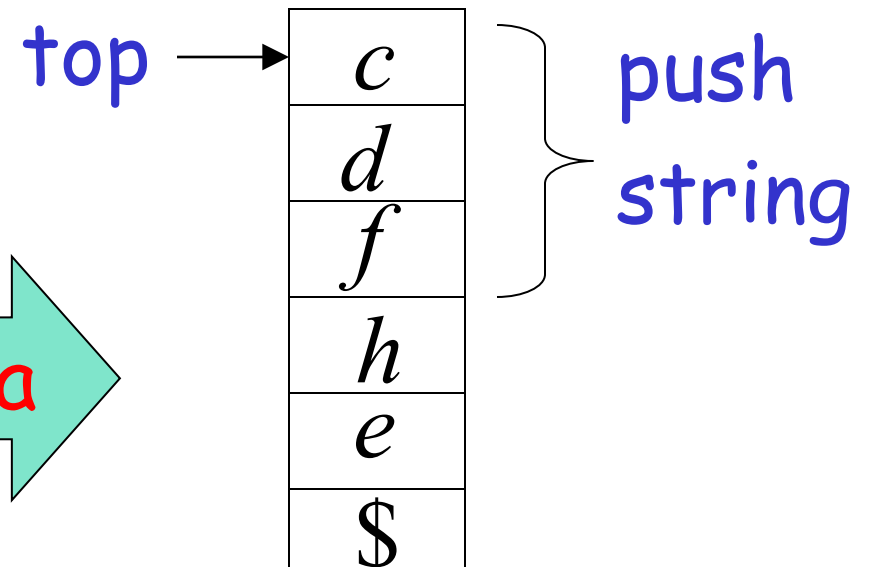
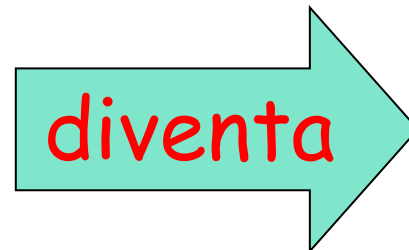
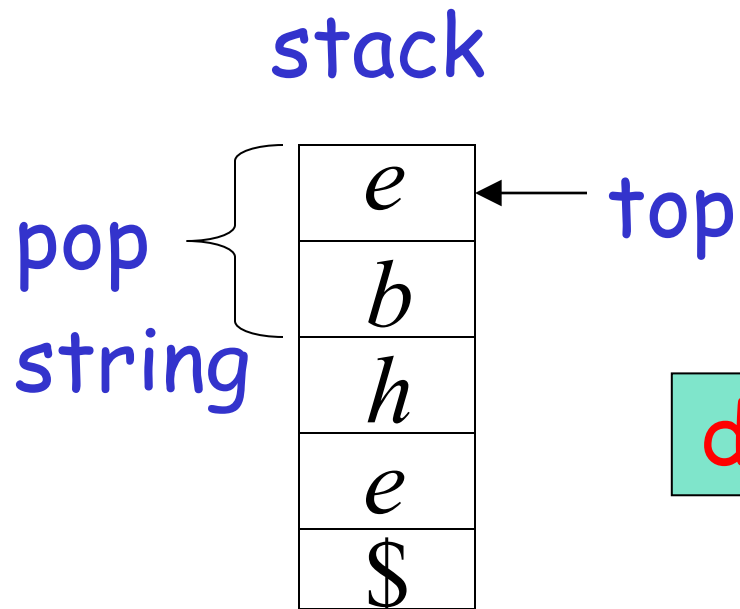
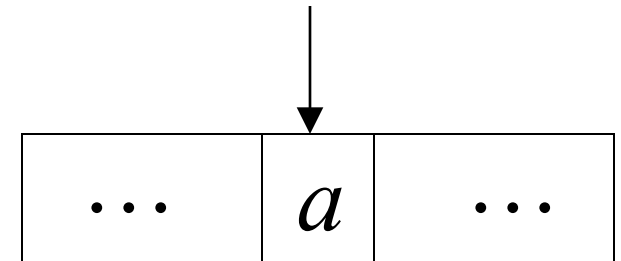
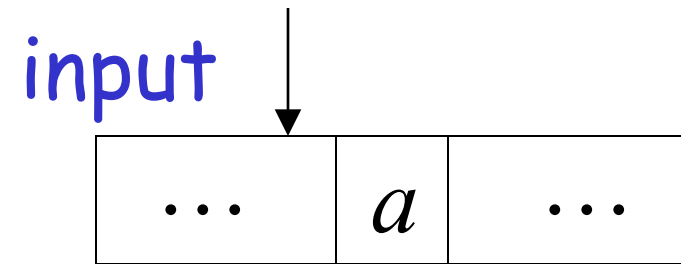
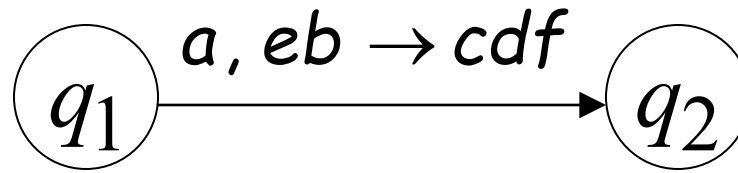
Push
simbolo

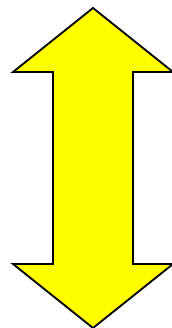
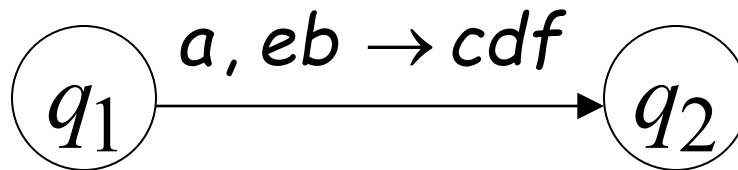


Pushing & Popping Strings



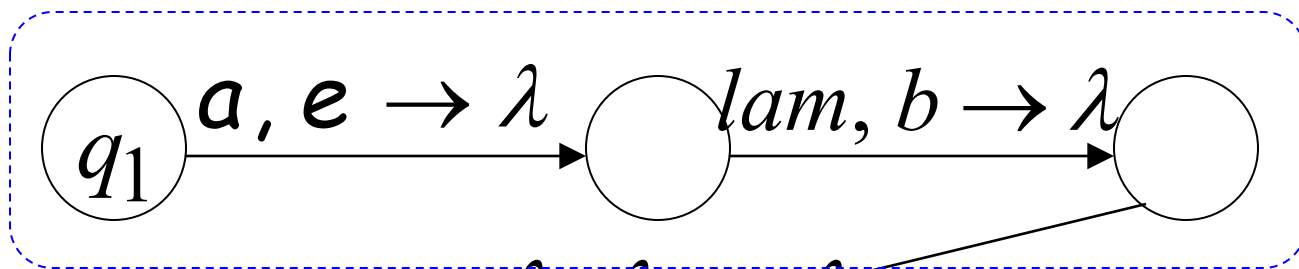
Esempio:





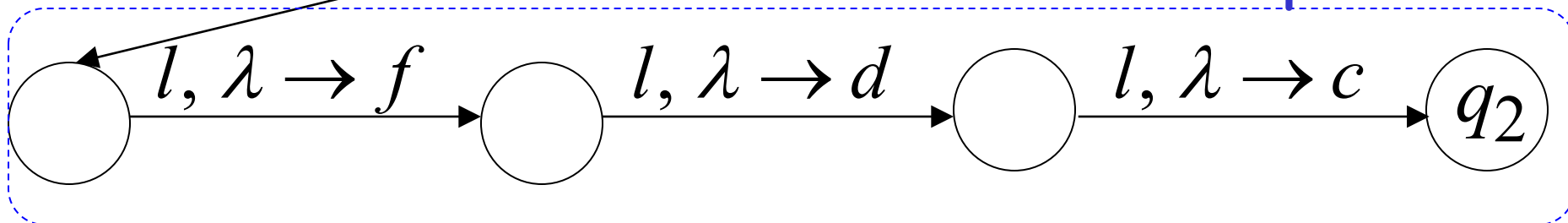
Transizioni
equivalenti

pop



$\lambda, \lambda \rightarrow \lambda$

push



altro PDA esempio

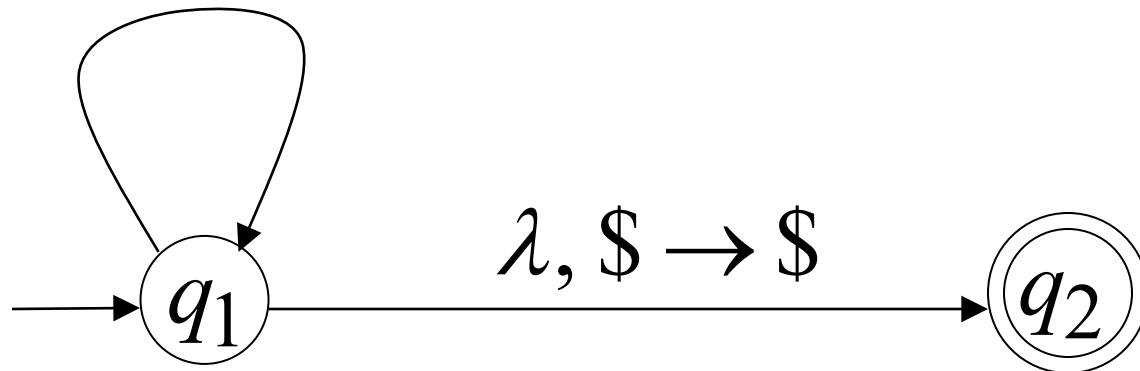
$$L(M) = \{w \in \{a,b\}^* : n_a(w) = n_b(w)\}$$

PDA M

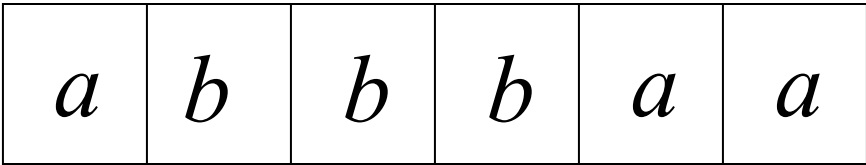
$$a, \$ \rightarrow 0\$ \quad b, \$ \rightarrow 1\$$$

$$a, 0 \rightarrow 00 \quad b, 1 \rightarrow 11$$

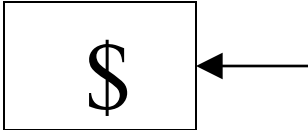
$$a, 1 \rightarrow \lambda \quad b, 0 \rightarrow \lambda$$



Input

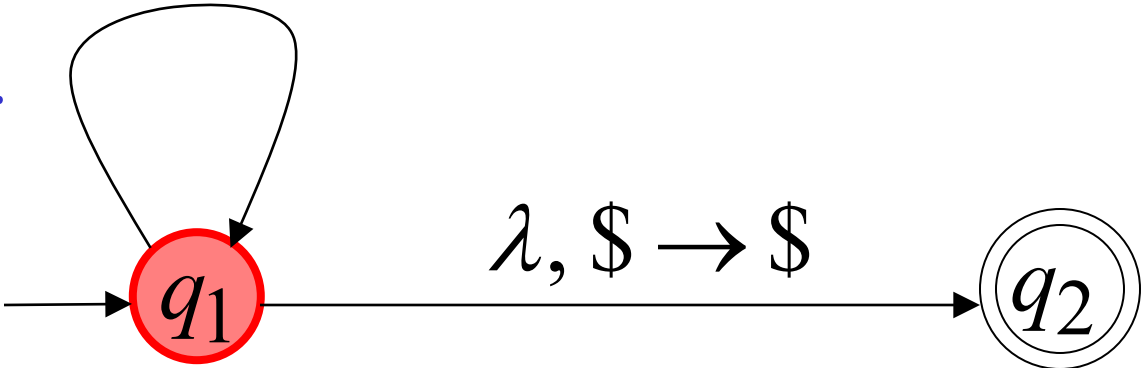


- $a, \$ \rightarrow 0\$$
- $b, \$ \rightarrow 1\$$
- $a, 0 \rightarrow 00$
- $b, 1 \rightarrow 11$
- $a, 1 \rightarrow \lambda$
- $b, 0 \rightarrow \lambda$



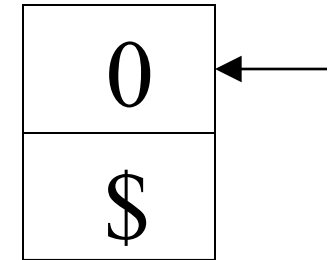
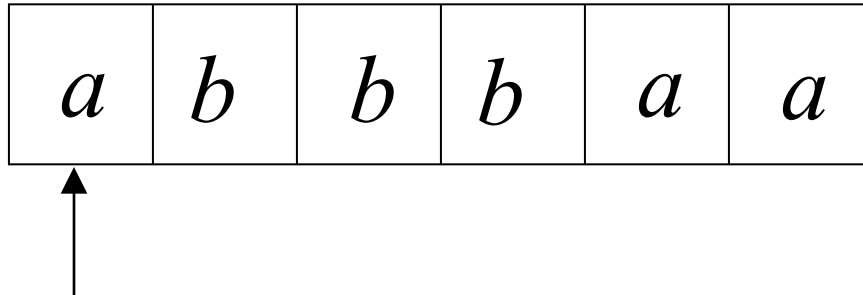
Stack

current
state



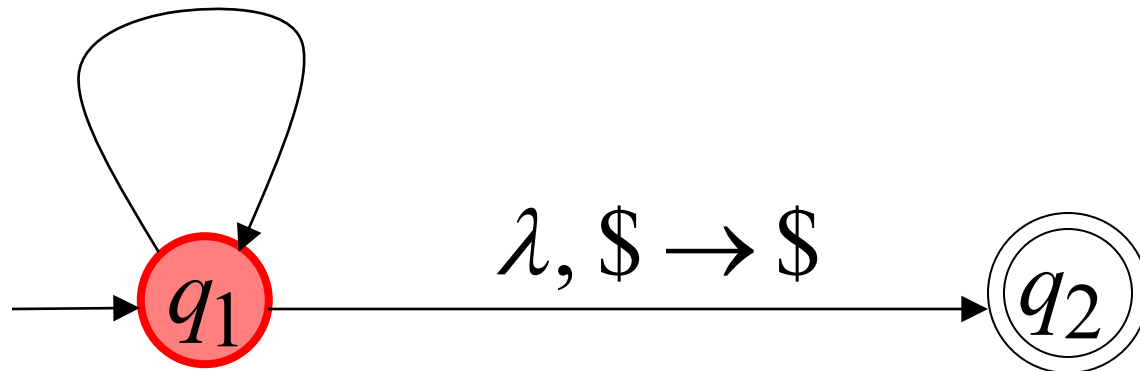
Time 1

Input



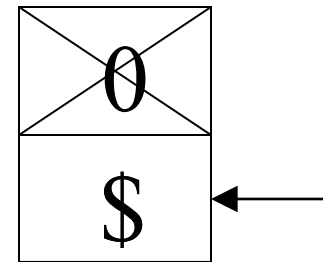
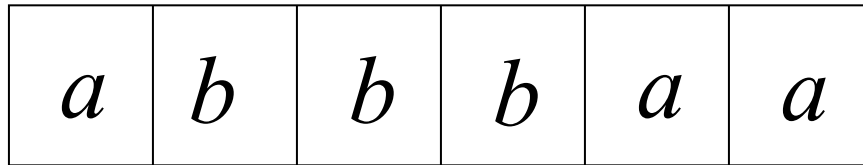
Stack

$a, \$ \rightarrow 0\$$ $b, \$ \rightarrow 1\$$
 $a, 0 \rightarrow 00$ $b, 1 \rightarrow 11$
 $a, 1 \rightarrow \lambda$ $b, 0 \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 3

Input

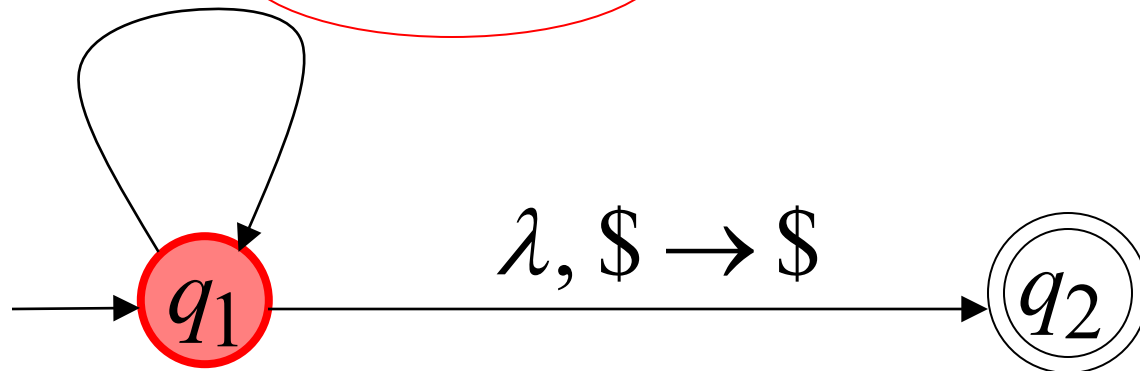


Stack

$a, \$ \rightarrow 0\$$ $b, \$ \rightarrow 1\$$

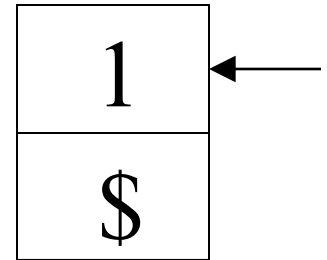
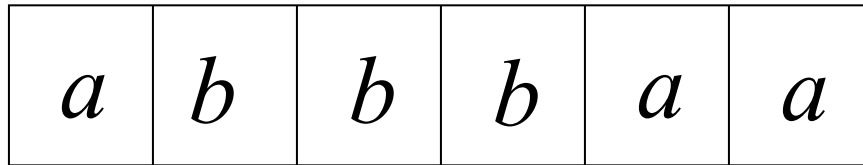
$a, 0 \rightarrow 00$ $b, 1 \rightarrow 11$

$a, 1 \rightarrow \lambda$ $b, 0 \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 4

Input

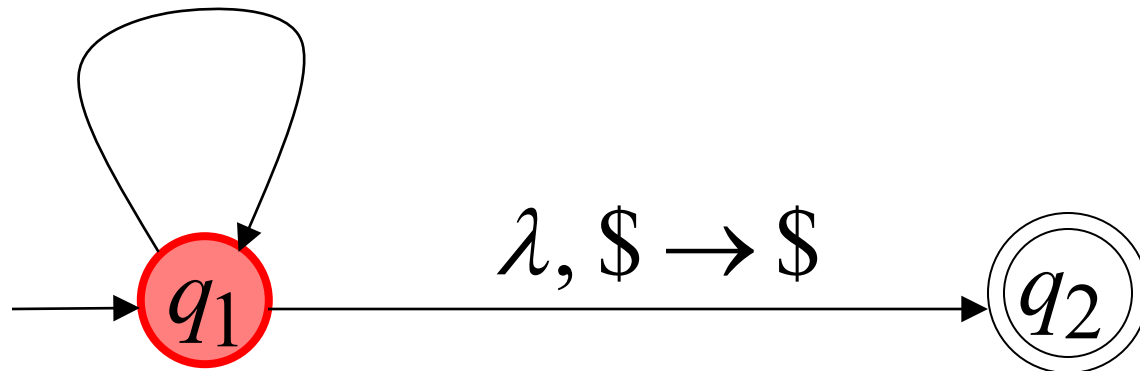


Stack

$a, \$ \rightarrow 0\$$ $b, \$ \rightarrow 1\$$

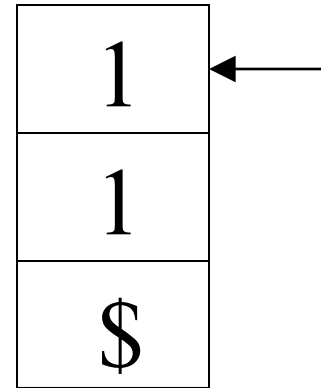
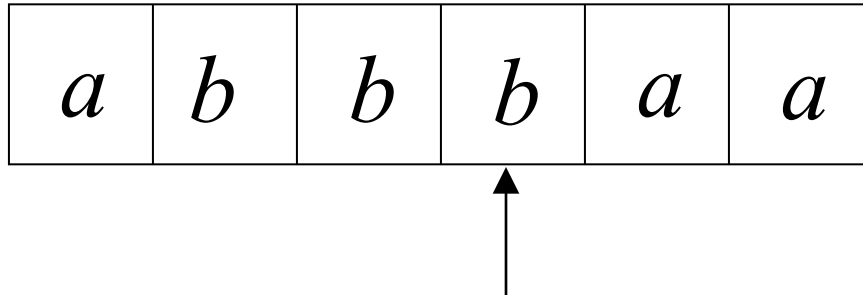
$a, 0 \rightarrow 00$ $b, 1 \rightarrow 11$

$a, 1 \rightarrow \lambda$ $b, 0 \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 5

Input

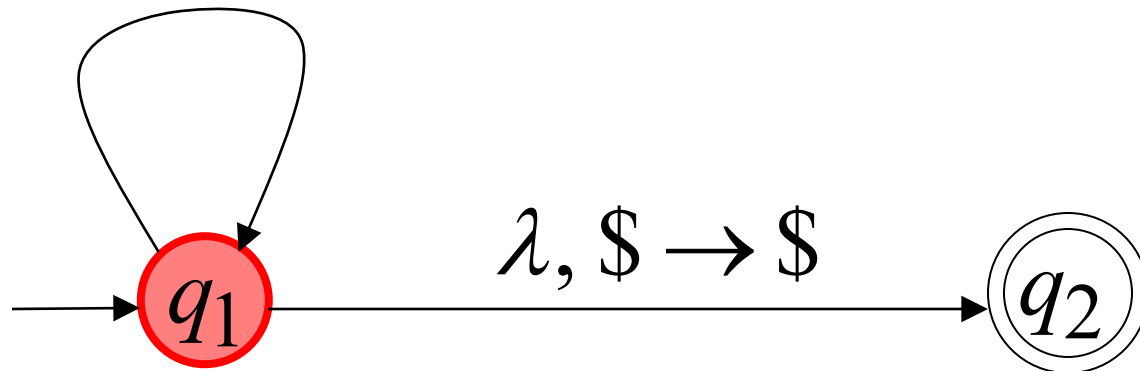


Stack

$a, \$ \rightarrow 0\$$ $b, \$ \rightarrow 1\$$

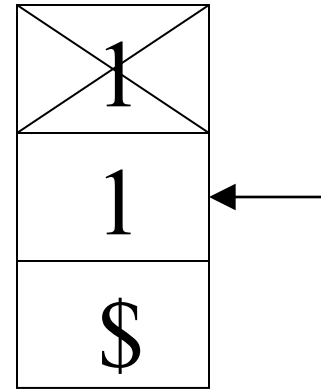
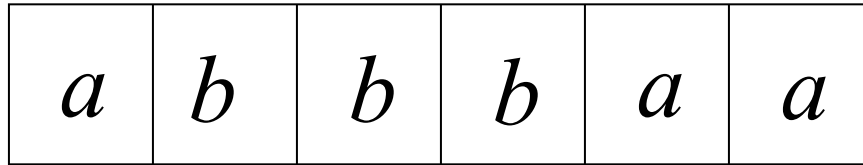
$a, 0 \rightarrow 00$ $b, 1 \rightarrow 11$

$a, 1 \rightarrow \lambda$ $b, 0 \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 6

Input

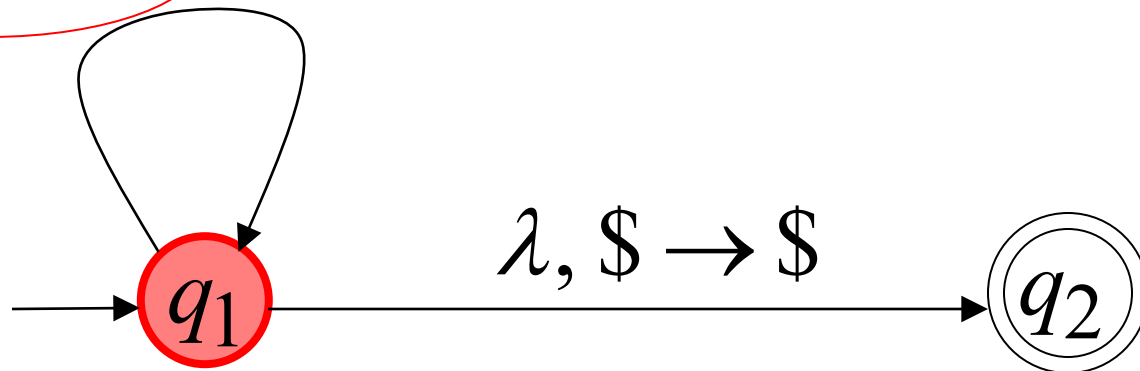


Stack

$a, \$ \rightarrow 0\$$ $b, \$ \rightarrow 1\$$

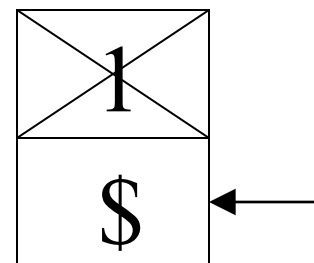
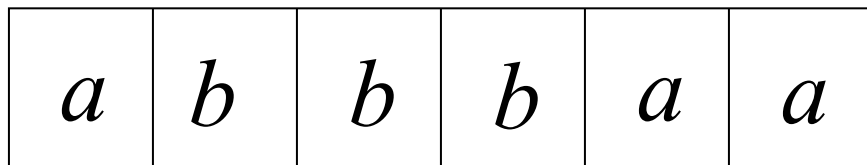
$a, 0 \rightarrow 00$ $b, 1 \rightarrow 11$

$a, 1 \rightarrow \lambda$ $b, 0 \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 7

Input

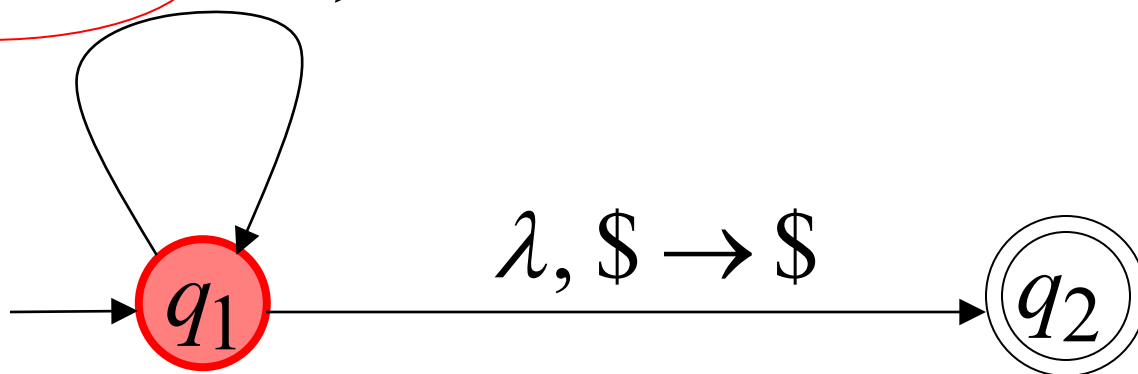


Stack

$a, \$ \rightarrow 0\$$ $b, \$ \rightarrow 1\$$

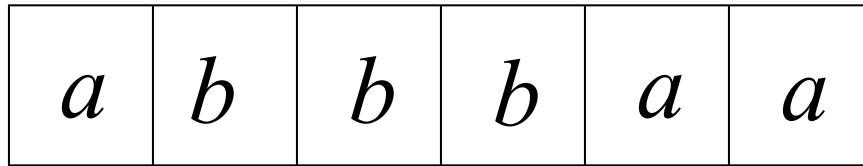
$a, 0 \rightarrow 00$ $b, 1 \rightarrow 11$

$a, 1 \rightarrow \lambda$ $b, 0 \rightarrow \lambda$



Time 8

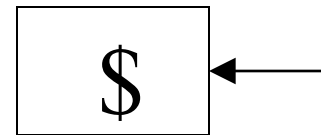
Input



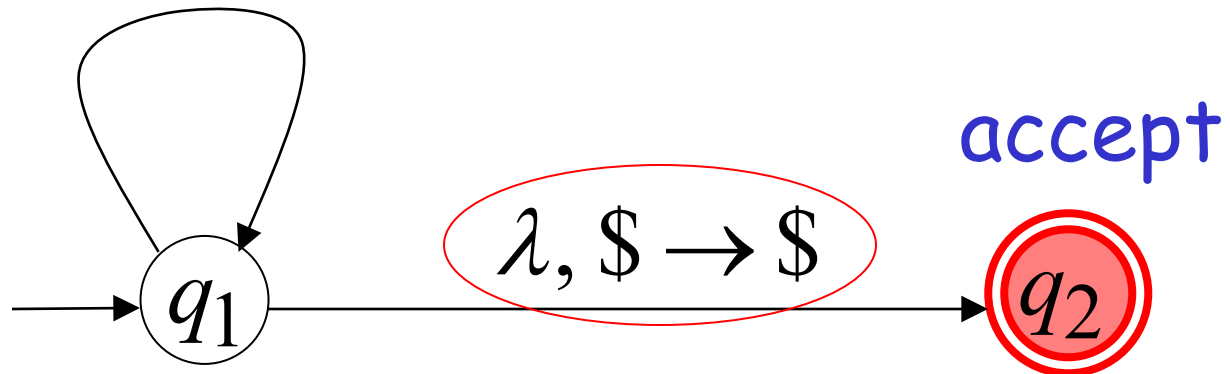
$a, \$ \rightarrow 0\$$ $b, \$ \rightarrow 1\$$

$a, 0 \rightarrow 00$ $b, 1 \rightarrow 11$

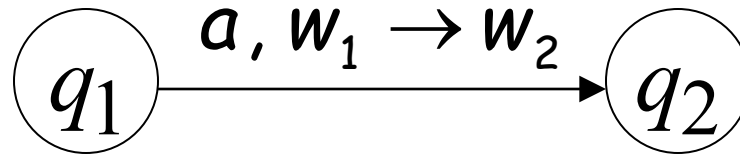
$a, 1 \rightarrow \lambda$ $b, 0 \rightarrow \lambda$



Stack

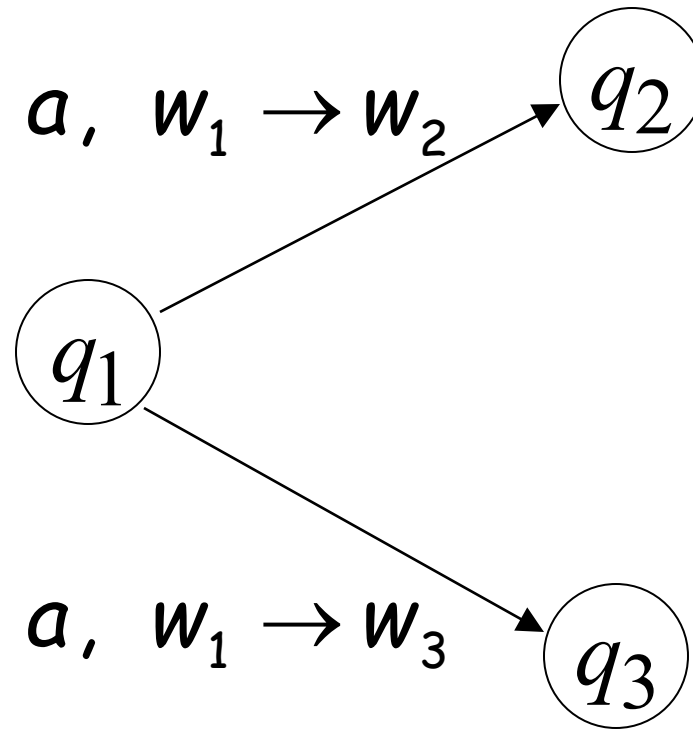


Formalismo per I PDA



Funzione di transizione:

$$\delta(q_1, a, w_1) = \{(q_2, w_2)\}$$

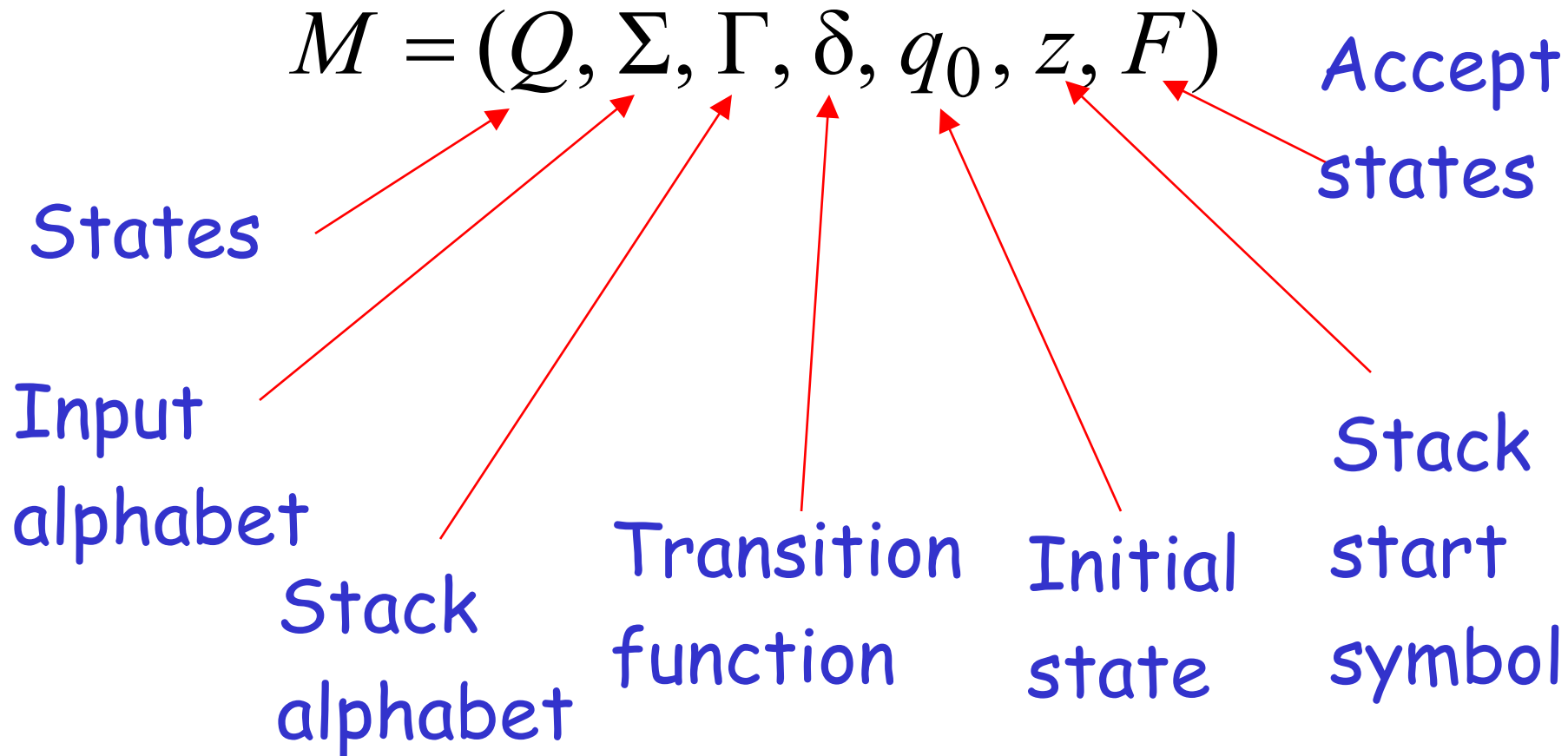


Funzione di transizione :

$$\delta(q_1, a, w_1) = \{(q_2, w_2), (q_3, w_3)\}$$

Formal Definition

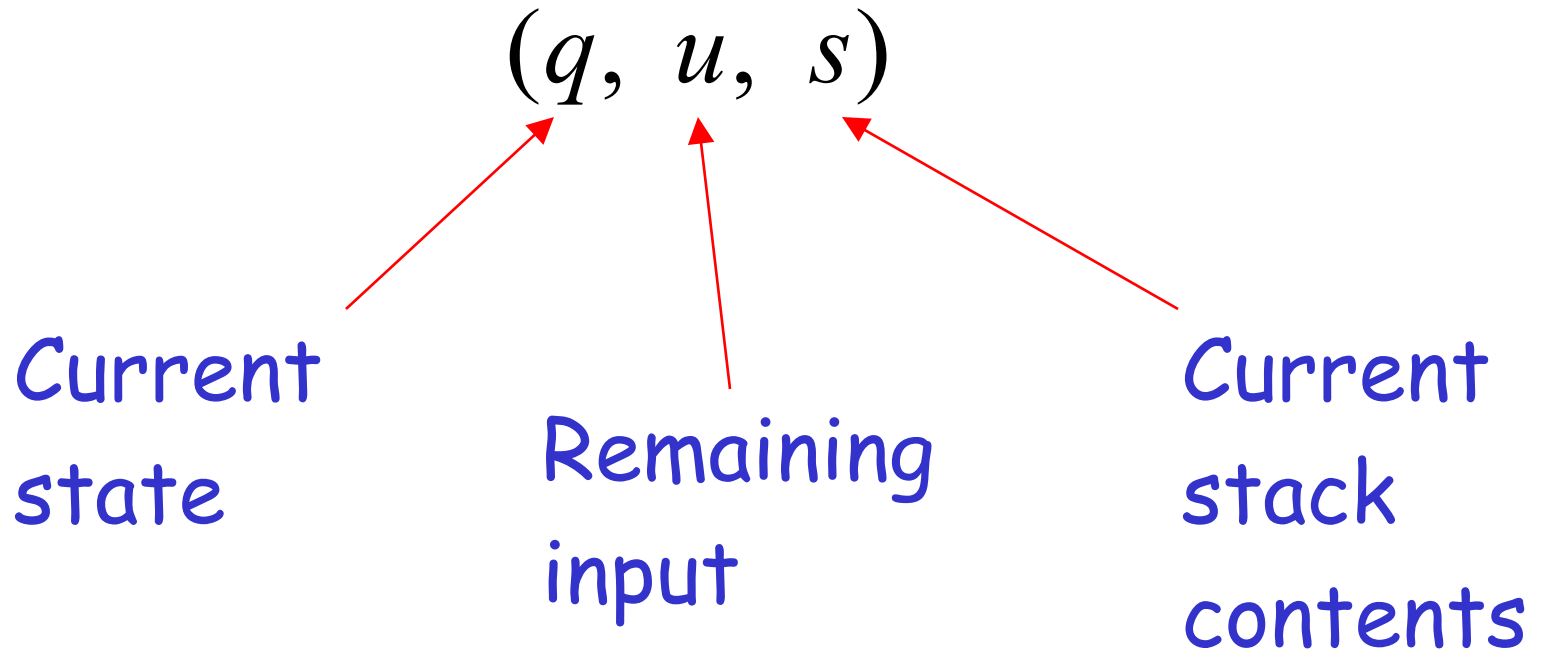
Pushdown Automaton (PDA)



Delta

: $\text{Stato} \times \text{Input} \times \text{Stack} \rightarrow P \{(\text{Stato}, \text{Stack})\}$

Instantaneous Description



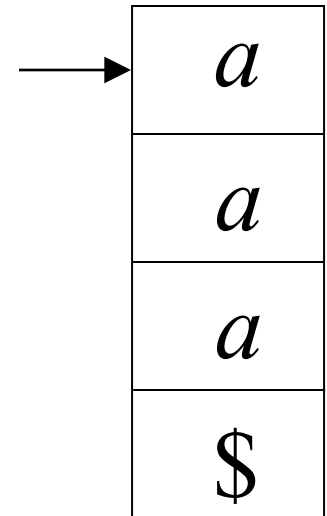
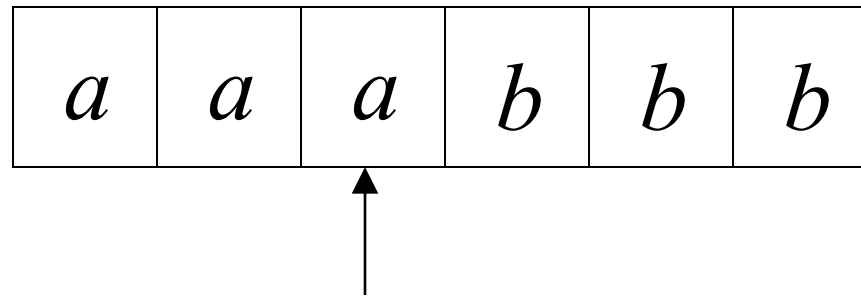
Example:

Instantaneous Description

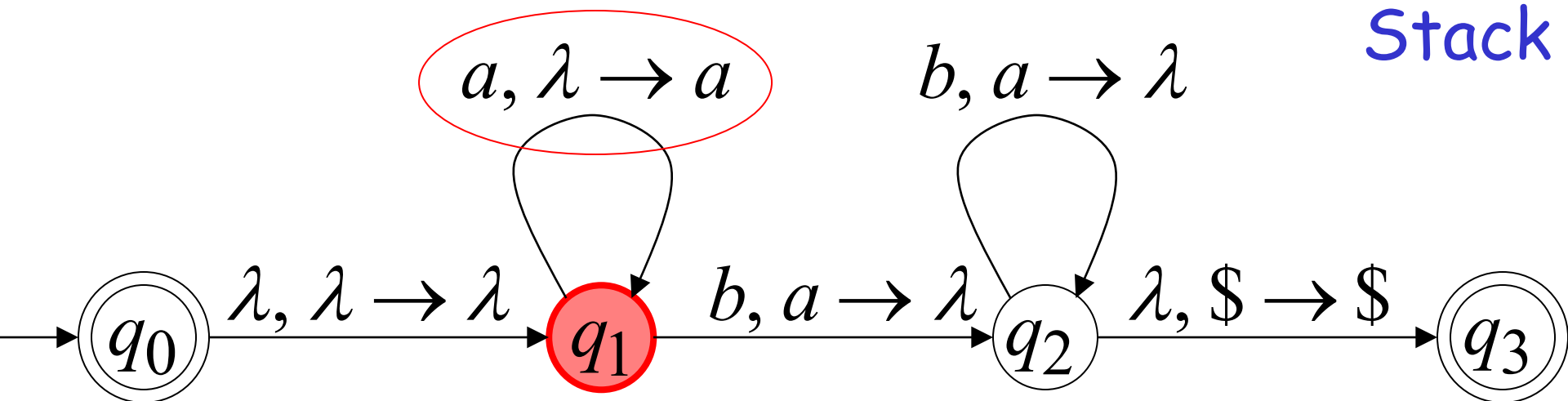
$(q_1, bbb, aaa\$)$

Time 4:

Input



Stack



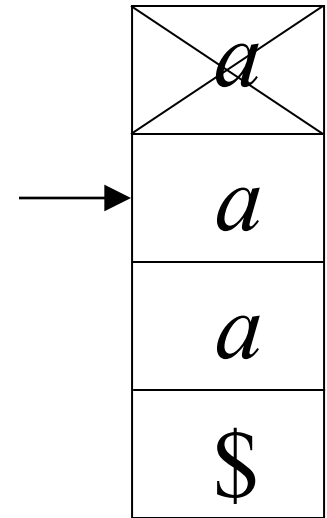
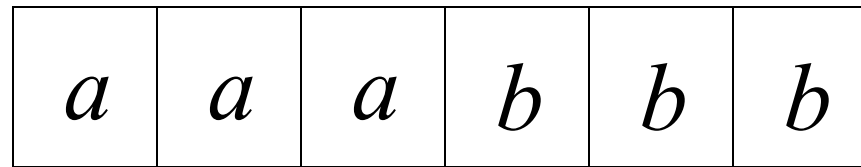
Example:

Instantaneous Description

$(q_2, bb, aa\$)$

Time 5:

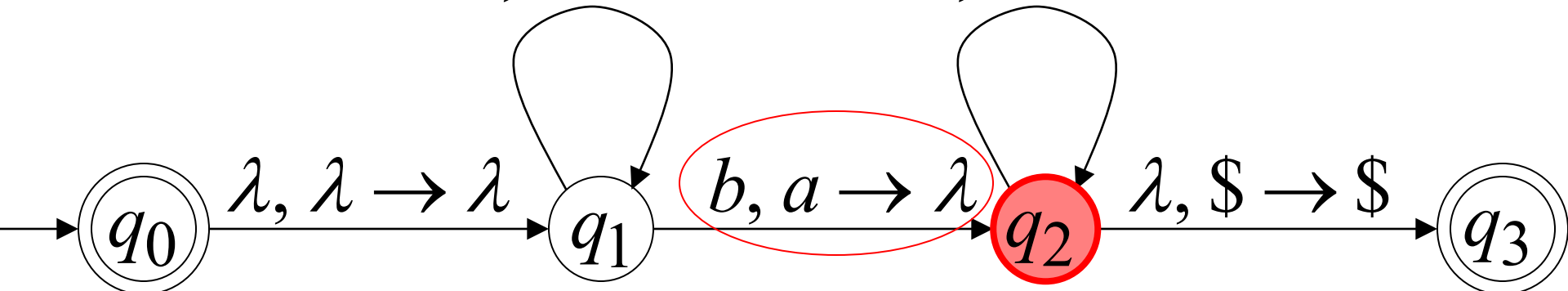
Input



Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

$b, a \rightarrow \lambda$



scriviamo:

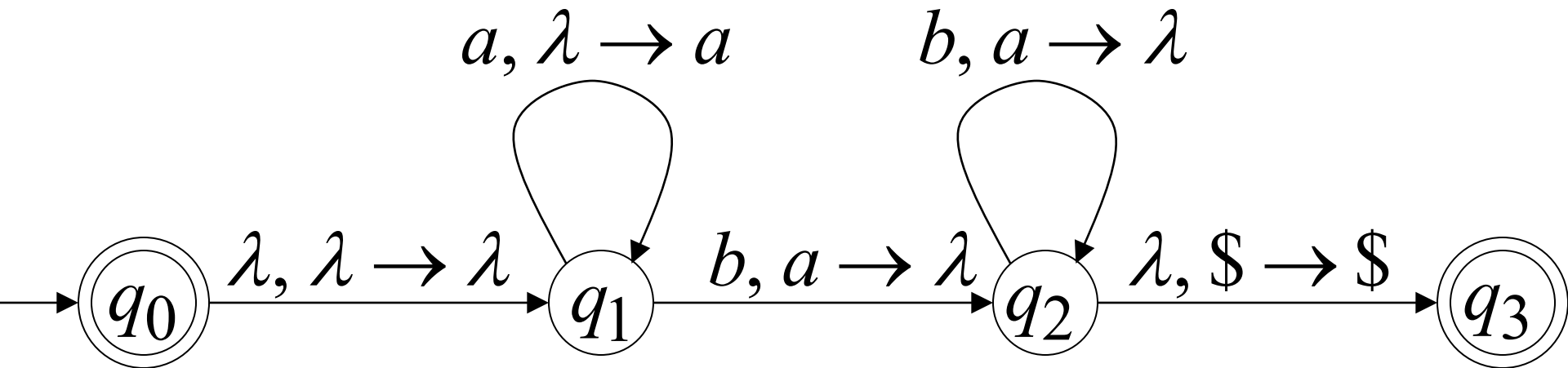
$$(q_1, bbb, aaa\$) \succ (q_2, bb, aa\$)$$

Time 4

Time 5

Una computazione:

$(q_0, aaabbbb, \$) \succ (q_1, aaabbbb, \$) \succ$
 $(q_1, aabbbb, a\$) \succ (q_1, abbbb, aa\$) \succ (q_1, bbbb, aaa\$) \succ$
 $(q_2, bb, aa\$) \succ (q_2, b, a\$) \succ (q_2, \lambda, \$) \succ (q_3, \lambda, \$)$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & (q_0, aaabbbb, \$) \succ (q_1, aaabbbb, \$) \succ \\
 & (q_1, aabbbb, a\$) \succ (q_1, abbbb, aa\$) \succ (q_1, bbb, aaa\$) \succ \\
 & (q_2, bb, aa\$) \succ (q_2, b, a\$) \succ (q_2, \lambda, \$) \succ (q_3, \lambda, \$)
 \end{aligned}$$

Per convenienza scriviamo:

$$(q_0, aaabbbb, \$) \overset{*}{\succ} (q_3, \lambda, \$)$$

Language of PDA

Linguaggio $L(M)$ accettato da PDA M :

$$L(M) = \{w : (q_0, w, z) \xrightarrow{*} (q_f, \lambda, s)\}$$

Initial state

Accept state

Stack può essere anche non vuoto, quindi s qualsiasi.

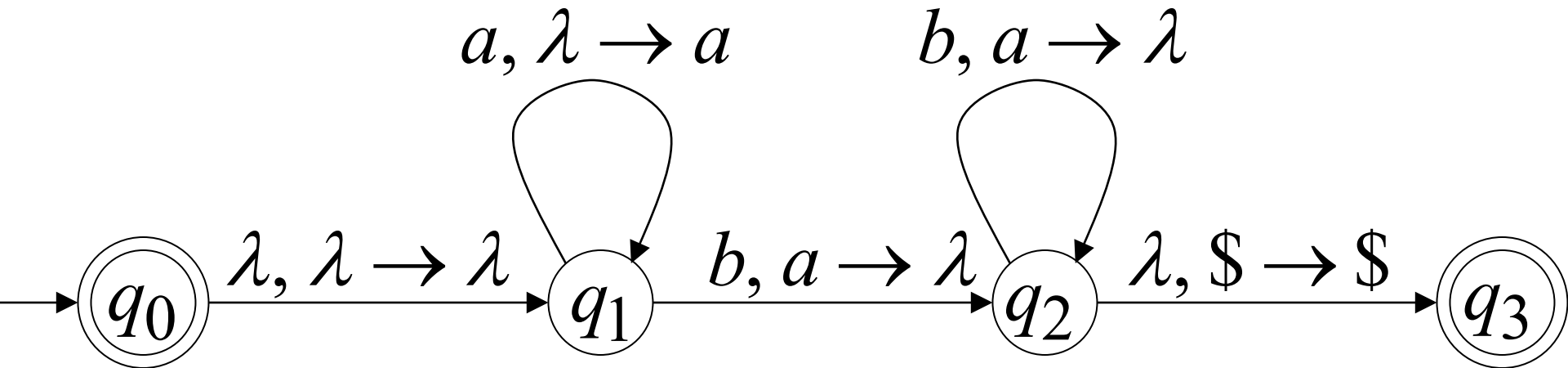
Esempio:

$$(q_0, aaabbbb, \$) \stackrel{*}{\succ} (q_3, \lambda, \$)$$



$$aaabbbb \in L(M)$$

PDA M :

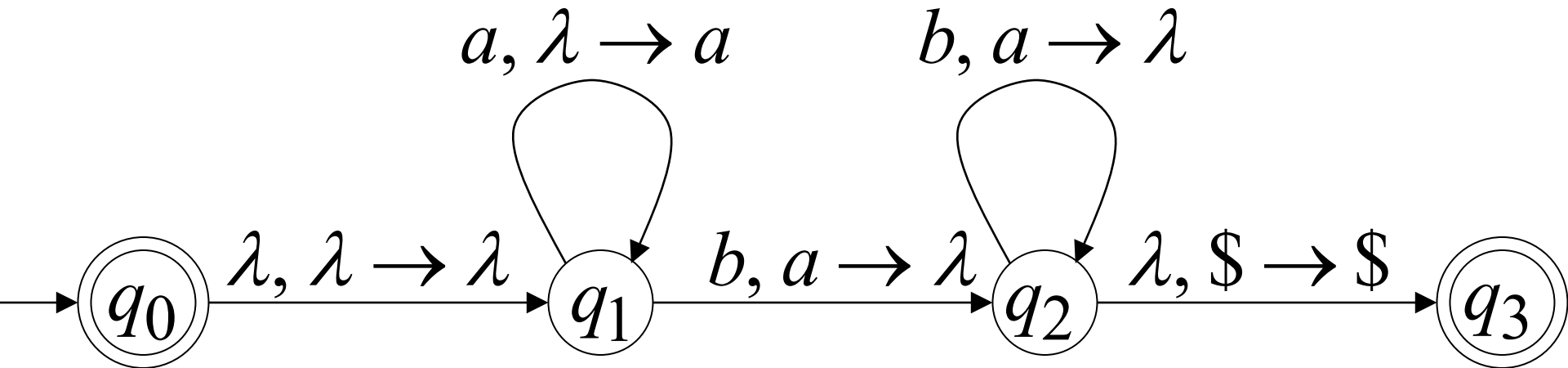


$$(q_0, a^n b^n, \$) \stackrel{*}{\succ} (q_3, \lambda, \$)$$



$$a^n b^n \in L(M)$$

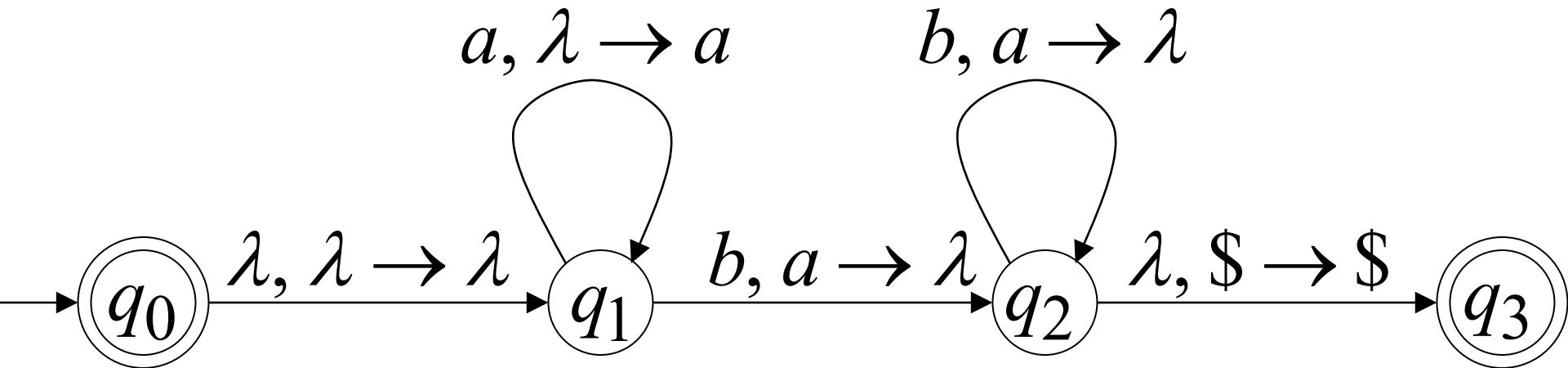
PDA M :



quindi:

$$L(M) = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

PDA M :



Normal Forms per grammatiche Context-free

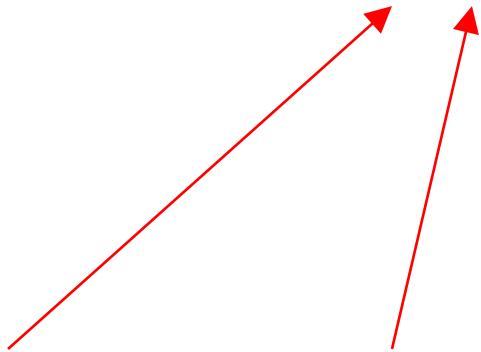
Context free

Ogni produzioni ha la forma:

$$A \rightarrow \textit{stringa}$$

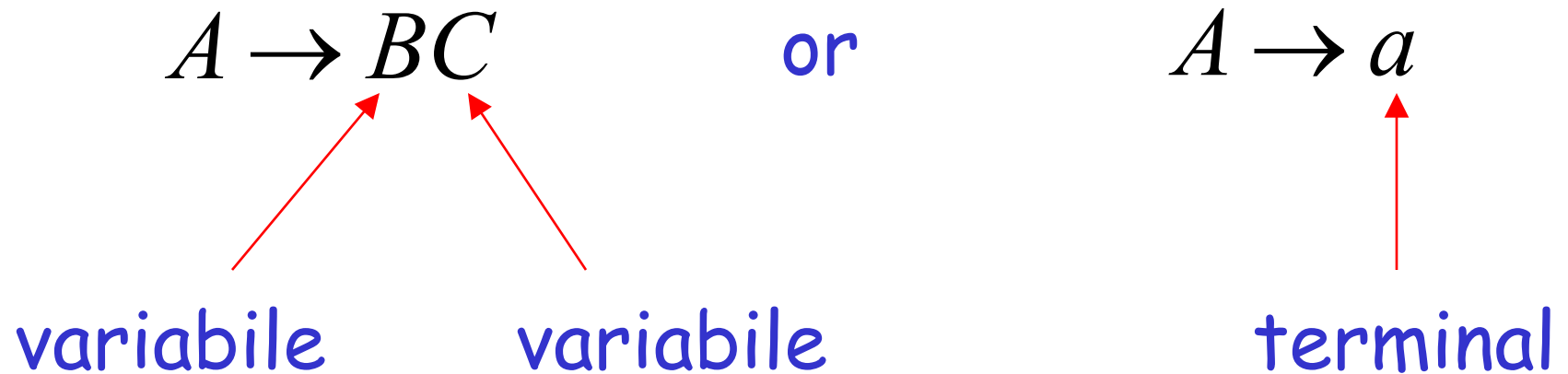
variabile

Terminali o costanti



Chomsky Normal Form

Ogni produzioni ha la forma:



esempi:

$$S \rightarrow AS$$

$$S \rightarrow a$$

$$A \rightarrow SA$$

$$A \rightarrow b$$

Chomsky
Normal Form

$$S \rightarrow AS$$

$$S \rightarrow AAS$$

$$A \rightarrow SA$$

$$A \rightarrow aa$$

Not Chomsky
Normal Form

Conversione nella Chomsky Normal Form

esempio:

$$S \rightarrow ABa$$

$$A \rightarrow aab$$

$$B \rightarrow Ac$$

Not Chomsky
Normal Form

Convertiamo questa grammatica nella
Chomsky Normal Form

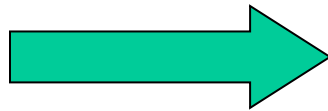
Introduciamo nuove variabili per i terminali:

$$T_a, T_b, T_c$$

$$S \rightarrow ABa$$

$$A \rightarrow aab$$

$$B \rightarrow Ac$$



$$S \rightarrow ABT_a$$

$$A \rightarrow T_aT_aT_b$$

$$B \rightarrow AT_c$$

$$T_a \rightarrow a$$

$$T_b \rightarrow b$$

$$T_c \rightarrow c$$

Introduciamo una nuova variabile intermedia
Per rompere la prima produzione: V_1

$$S \rightarrow ABT_a$$

$$A \rightarrow T_a T_a T_b$$

$$B \rightarrow AT_c$$

$$T_a \rightarrow a$$

$$T_b \rightarrow b$$

$$T_c \rightarrow c$$



$$S \rightarrow AV_1$$

$$V_1 \rightarrow BT_a$$

$$A \rightarrow T_a T_a T_b$$

$$B \rightarrow AT_c$$

$$T_a \rightarrow a$$

$$T_b \rightarrow b$$

$$T_c \rightarrow c$$

Introduciamo la variabile intermedia : V_2

$$S \rightarrow AV_1$$

$$V_1 \rightarrow BT_a$$

$$A \rightarrow T_a T_a T_b$$

$$B \rightarrow AT_c$$

$$T_a \rightarrow a$$

$$T_b \rightarrow b$$

$$T_c \rightarrow c$$



$$S \rightarrow AV_1$$

$$V_1 \rightarrow BT_a$$

$$A \rightarrow T_a V_2$$

$$V_2 \rightarrow T_a T_b$$

$$B \rightarrow AT_c$$

$$T_a \rightarrow a$$

$$T_b \rightarrow b$$

$$T_c \rightarrow c$$

grammatica in Chomsky Normal Form:

$$S \rightarrow AV_1$$

$$V_1 \rightarrow BT_a$$

$$A \rightarrow T_a V_2$$

$$V_2 \rightarrow T_a T_b$$

$$B \rightarrow AT_c$$

$$T_a \rightarrow a$$

$$T_b \rightarrow b$$

$$T_c \rightarrow c$$

Iniziale grammatica

$$S \rightarrow ABa$$

$$A \rightarrow aab$$

$$B \rightarrow Ac$$

In generale:

Per ogni grammatica context-free
(che non produce λ)
non in Chomsky Normal Form

Possiamo ottenere:
una grammatica equivalente
in Chomsky Normal Form

La procedura

First remove:

variabili che si possono
annulare

(variabili inutili, optional)

Poi, per ogni simbolo a

Nuova variabile: T_a

Nuova produzione $T_a \rightarrow a$

Nelle produzioni con lunghezza maggiore o uguale a due

a

T_a

produzioni della forma $A \rightarrow a$ non terminale

Non necessitano di cambio!

Rimpiazza

ogni produzione

$$A \rightarrow C_1 C_2 \cdots C_n$$

con

$$A \rightarrow C_1 V_1$$

$$V_1 \rightarrow C_2 V_2$$

...

$$V_{n-2} \rightarrow C_{n-1} C_n$$

Nuove variabili intermedie : V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{n-2}

Observations

- Chomsky normal forms are good for parsing and proving theorems
- It is easy to find the Chomsky normal form for any context-free grammatica

The Pumping Lemma for CFL's

Statement

Intuition

- ◆ Recall the pumping lemma for regular languages.
- ◆ It told us that if there was a string long enough to cause a cycle in the DFA for the language, then we could “pump” the cycle and discover an infinite sequence of strings that had to be in the language.

Intuition – (2)

- ◆ For CFL's the situation is a little more complicated.
- ◆ We can always find **two** pieces of any sufficiently long string to “pump” in tandem.
 - ◆ **That is:** if we repeat each of the two pieces the same number of times, we get another string in the language.

Statement of the CFL Pumping Lemma

For every context-free language L

There is an integer n , such that

For every string z in L of length $\geq n$

There exists $z = uvwxy$ such that:

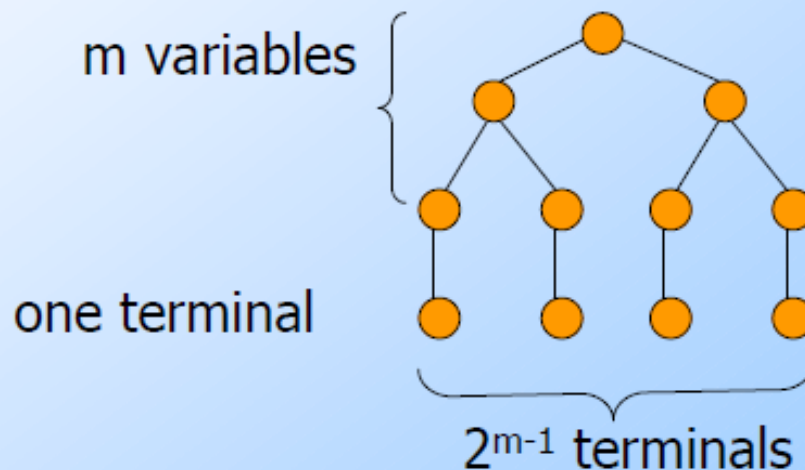
1. $|vwx| \leq n$.
2. $|vx| > 0$.
3. For all $i \geq 0$, uv^iwx^iy is in L .

Proof of the Pumping Lemma

- ◆ Start with a CNF grammar for $L - \{\epsilon\}$.
- ◆ Let the grammar have m variables.
- ◆ Pick $n = 2^m$.
- ◆ Let $|z| \geq n$.
- ◆ We claim ("*Lemma 1*") that a parse tree with yield z must have a path of length $m+2$ or more.

Proof of Lemma 1

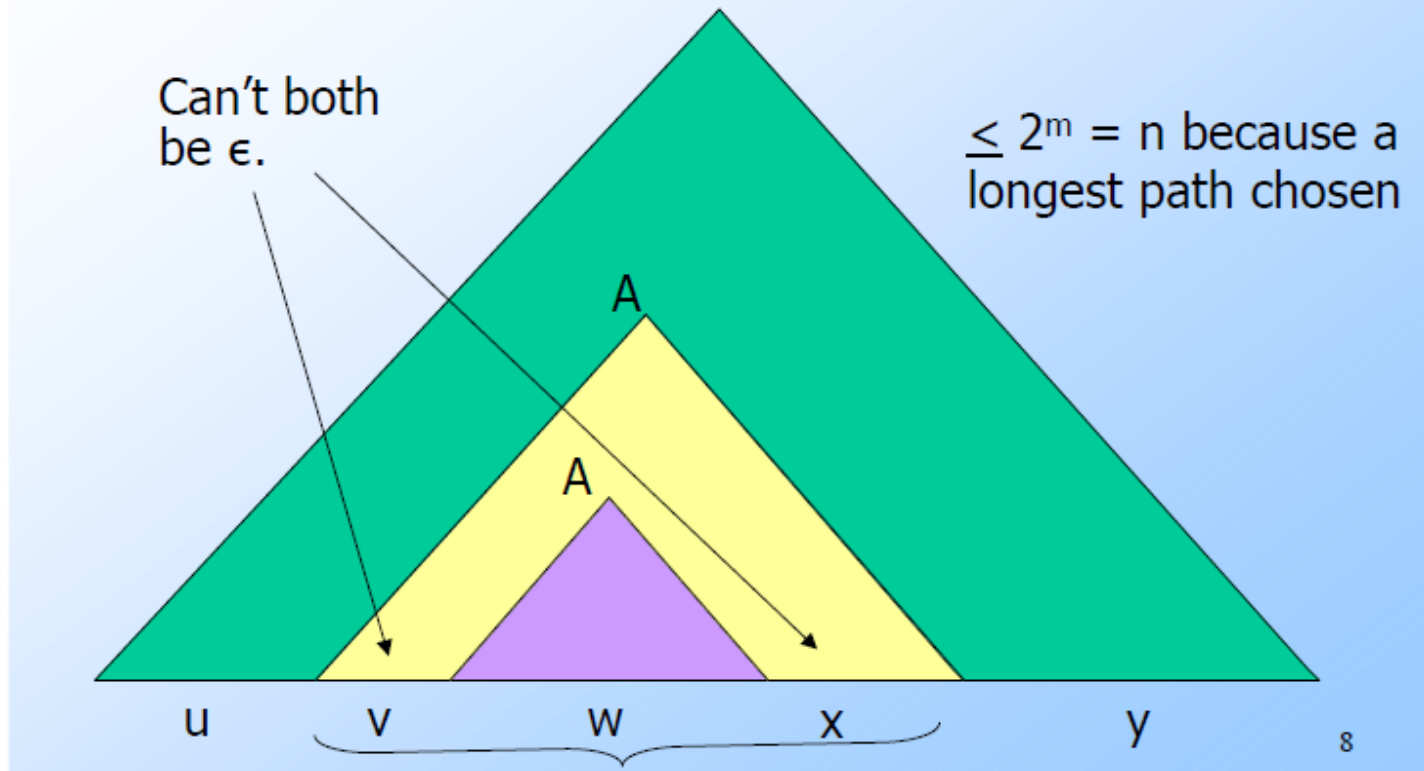
- ◆ If all paths in the parse tree of a CNF grammar are of length $\leq m+1$, then the longest yield has length 2^{m-1} , as in:



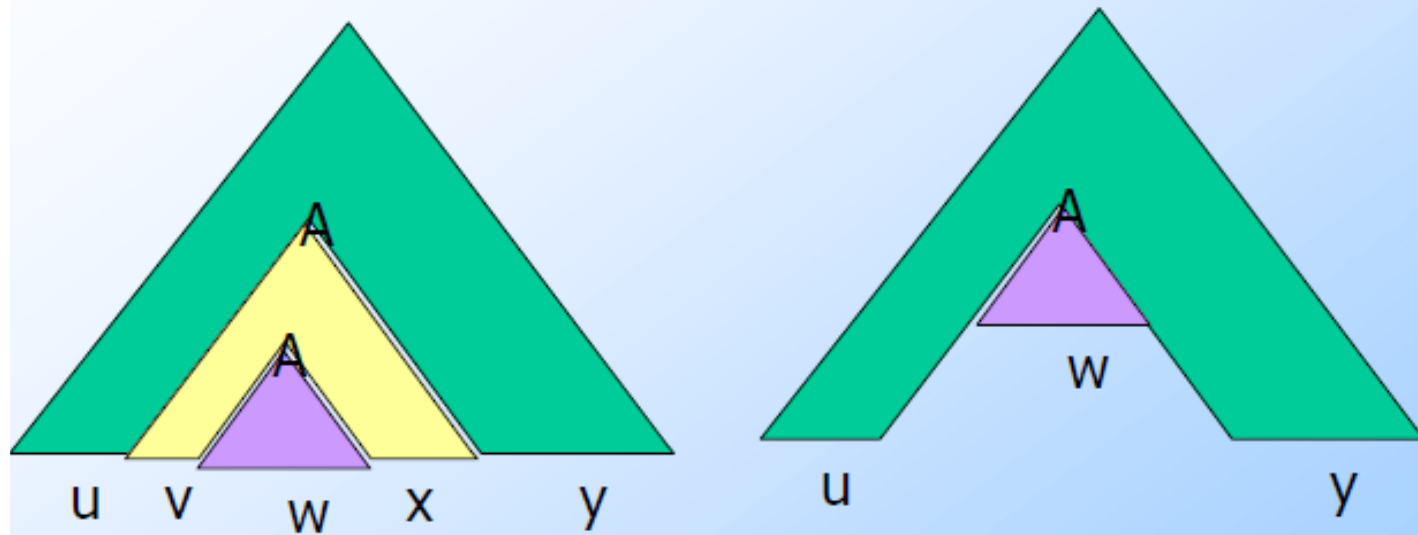
Back to the Proof of the Pumping Lemma

- ◆ Now we know that the parse tree for z has a path with at least $m+1$ variables.
- ◆ Consider some longest path.
- ◆ There are only m different variables, so among the **lowest** $m+1$ we can find two nodes with the same label, say A .
- ◆ The parse tree thus looks like:

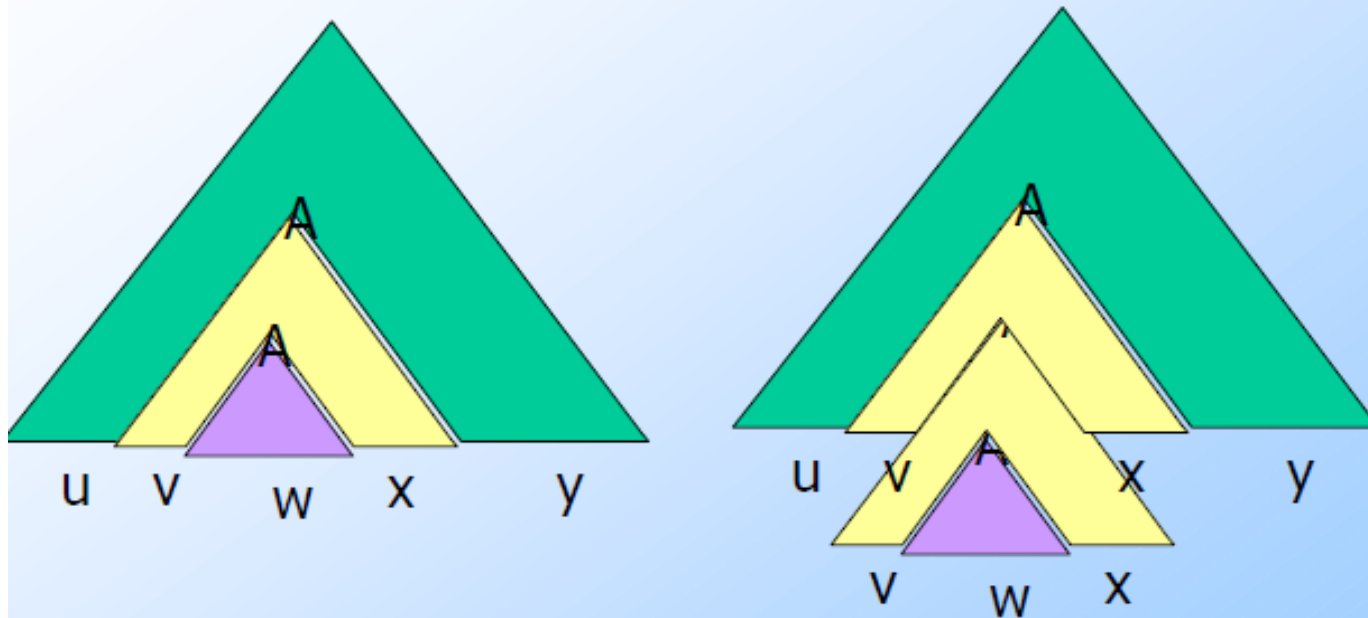
Parse Tree in the Pumping- Lemma **Proof**



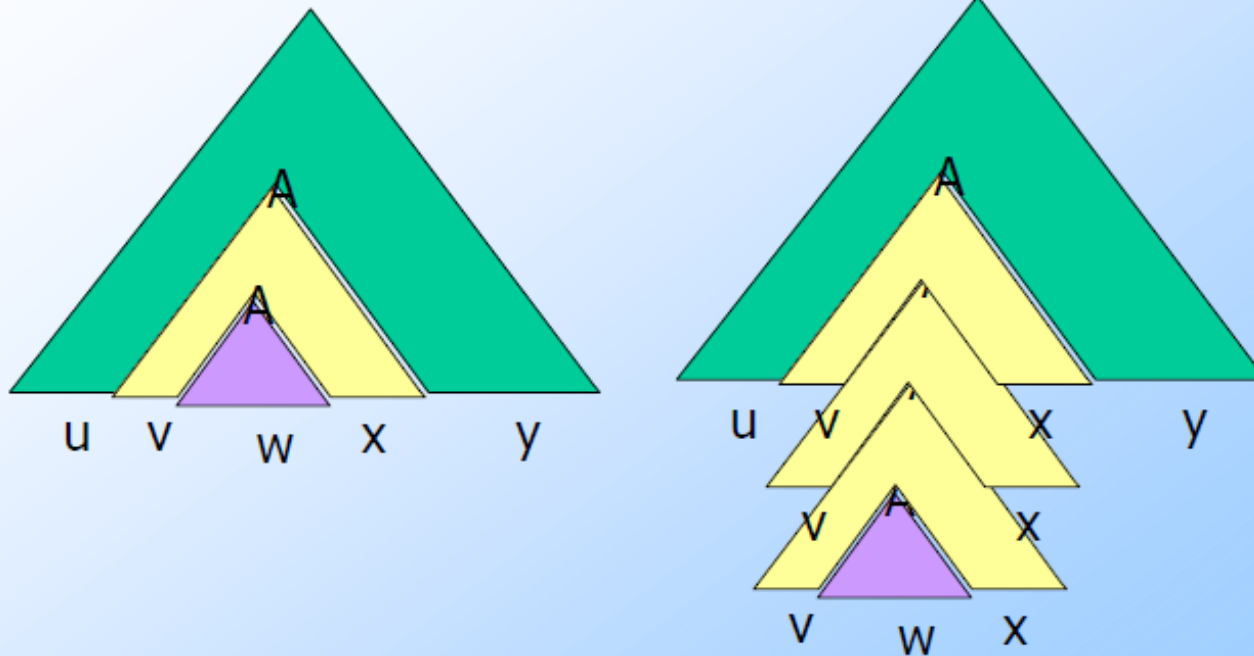
Pump Zero Times



Pump Twice



Pump Thrice Etc., Etc.



applicazioni del Pumping Lemma

Gli stati dell'automa , Variabili della grammatica e vale l'opposto.

Le variabili context free sono gli stati del PDA?

W **y** Z **x** K, W **yy** Z **xx** K, W **yyy** Z **xxx** K

Qualcosa di più complicato dobbiamo considerare sia la variabile che genera la y (Y) e sia la variabile che genera la x (X)

Stato **YX** ?

Quando ho un linguaggio se «provo» che le parole possono essere scritte

$X y_i Y$

A^* a, aa, aaa,

A^*B^* due pezzi le A e le B indipendenti

$W y_i Z x_i K$

$A_n B_n$ no regolare

AA BB non indipendenti

Il Pumping Lemma:

- dato un linguaggio regolare infinito L
- esiste un intero m (lunghezza critica)
- Per ogni stringa $w \in L$ con lunghezza $|w| \geq m$
- possiamo scrivere $w = x y z$
- con $|x y| \leq m$ e $|y| \geq 1$
- tale che: $x y^i z \in L \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Teorema: Il linguaggio

$$L = \{vv^R : v \in \Sigma^*\} \quad \Sigma = \{a,b\}$$

non è regolare

Proof: Usiamo il Pumping Lemma

$$L = \{vv^R : v \in \Sigma^*\}$$

assumiamo per **contraddizione**
che L sia un linguaggio regolare

poichè L è **infinito**

Possiamo applicare il **Pumping Lemma**

$$L = \{vv^R : v \in \Sigma^*\}$$

sia m la lunghezza critica per L

Prendiamo una stringa w tale che: $w \in L$
con lunghezza
 $|w| \geq m$

prendiamo $w = a^m b^m b^m a^m$

Dal Pumping Lemma:

Possiamo scrivere: $w = a^m b^m b^m a^m = x y z$

con lunghezza: $|x y| \leq m, \quad |y| \geq 1$

$$w = xyz = \underbrace{a \dots a}_{x} \underbrace{a \dots a}_{y} \underbrace{a \dots a \dots a b \dots b b \dots b a \dots a}_{z}$$

$\begin{matrix} m & m & m & m \\ \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} \\ & & & \end{matrix}$

allora: $y = a^k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$

$$x y z = a^m b^m b^m a^m \quad y = a^k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

dal Pumping Lemma:

$$x y^i z \in L$$

$$i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

allora: $x y^2 z \in L$

$$x y z = a^m b^m b^m a^m \quad y = a^k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

Dal Pumping Lemma: $x y^2 z \in L$

$$xy^2z = \overbrace{a \dots a a \dots a a \dots a}^{m+k} \overbrace{ab \dots b}^m \overbrace{b \dots b}^m \overbrace{ba \dots a}^m \square L$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_x \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_y \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_y \quad \underbrace{\hspace{4cm}}_z$

allora: $a^{m+k} b^m b^m a^m \in L$

$$a^{m+k}b^mb^ma^m \in L \quad k \geq 1$$

ma: $L = \{vv^R : v \in \Sigma^*\}$



$$a^{m+k}b^mb^ma^m \notin L$$

CONTRADIZIONE!!!

Considerare i casi
con y tra le b , tra le
 a e tra ab .

$$xy^2z = \overbrace{a \dots a a \dots a a \dots a}^{m+k} \overbrace{ab}^m \overbrace{bb}^m \overbrace{ba \dots a}^m \square L$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_x \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_y \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_y \underbrace{\hspace{4.5cm}}_z$

quindi: L'assunzione che L è
un linguaggio regolare non
è vera

Conclusione: L Non è un linguaggio regolare

END OF PROOF

Teorema: il linguaggio

$$L = \{a^n b^l c^{n+l} : n, l \geq 0\}$$

non è regolare

Proof: Usiamo il Pumping Lemma

$$L = \{a^n b^l c^{n+l} : n, l \geq 0\}$$

assumiamo per **contradizione**
che L sia un linguaggio regolare

poichè L è **infinito** allora
possiamo applicare il **Pumping Lemma**

$$L = \{a^n b^l c^{n+l} : n, l \geq 0\}$$

sia m la lunghezza critica di L

Prendiamo una stringa w tale che: $w \in L$
e lunghezza $|w| \geq m$

prendiamo $w = a^m b^m c^{2m}$

Dal Pumping Lemma:

possiamo scrivere $w = a^m b^m c^{2m} = x y z$

con lunghezze $|x y| \leq m, |y| \geq 1$

$$w = xyz = \overbrace{a \dots a}^m \overbrace{a \dots a}^m \overbrace{ab \dots bc \dots cc \dots c}^{2m}$$
$$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_x \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_y \underbrace{\hspace{4cm}}_z$$

allora: $y = a^k, 1 \leq k \leq m$

$$x y z = a^m b^m c^{2m}$$

$$y = a^k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

Dal Pumping Lemma:

$$x y^i z \in L$$

$$i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

allora: $x y^0 z = xz \notin L$

$$x y z = a^m b^m c^{2m}$$

$$y = a^k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

Dal Pumping Lemma:

$$xz \in L$$

$$xz = \overbrace{a \dots a}^{m-k} \overbrace{a \dots a}^m \overbrace{b \dots b}^m \overbrace{c \dots c}^{2m} \in L$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_x \underbrace{\hspace{4.5cm}}_z$$

allora: $a^{m-k} b^m c^{2m} \in L$

$$a^{m-k} b^m c^{2m} \in L \quad k \geq 1$$

ma: $L = \{a^n b^l c^{n+l} : n, l \geq 0\}$



$$a^{m-k} b^m c^{2m} \notin L$$

Contradizione.

Vedere gli altri casi. La y tra le b , tra le c , tra ab , tra bc .

La nostra assunzione che L sia un linguaggio regolare non è vera

Conclusione: L non è un linguaggio regolare

END OF PROOF

Teorema: il linguaggio $L = \{a^{n!} : n \geq 0\}$

Non è regolare

$$n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdots (n-1) \cdot n$$

dimostrazione: Usiamo il Pumping Lemma

$$L = \{a^{n!} : n \geq 0\}$$

assumiamo che L
sia un linguaggio regolare

poichè L è infinito

Possiamo applicare il Pumping Lemma

$$L = \{a^{n!} : n \geq 0\}$$

sia m la lunghezza critica of L

prendiamo una stringa w tale che: $w \in L$
lunghezza $|w| \geq m$

prendiamo $w = a^{m!}$

Dal Pumping Lemma:

Possiamo scrivere

$$w = a^{m!} = x y z$$

con lunghezza

$$|x y| \leq m, \quad |y| \geq 1$$

$$w = xyz = a^{m!} = \overbrace{a \dots a}^m \overbrace{a \dots a}^{m!-m}$$
$$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_x \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_y \underbrace{\hspace{4cm}}_z$$

allora: $y = a^k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$

$$x y z = a^{m!}$$

$$y = a^k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

Dal Pumping Lemma:

$$x y^i z \in L$$

$$i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

allora: $x y^2 z \in L$

$$x y z = a^{m!}$$

$$y = a^k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

Dal Pumping Lemma: $x y^2 z \in L$

$$xy^2z = \overbrace{a \dots a a \dots a a \dots a a \dots a a \dots a a \dots a}^{m+k} \in L$$

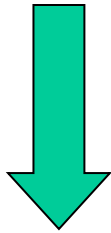
$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{x} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{y} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{y} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{4cm}}_{z}$

$\overbrace{a \dots a a \dots a a \dots a a \dots a a \dots a a \dots a}^{m!-m}$

allora: $a^{m!+k} \in L$

$$a^{m!+k} \in L \qquad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

poichè: $L = \{a^{n!} : n \geq 0\}$



Deve esistere p tale che:

$$m!+k = p!$$

ovvero: $m!+k \leq m!+m$ per $m > 1$

$$\leq m!+m!$$

$$< m!m + m!$$

$$= m!(m + 1)$$

$$= (m + 1)!$$



$$m!+k < (m + 1)!$$



$$m!+k \neq p! \quad \text{Per ogni } p$$

$$a^{m!+k} \in L \qquad 1 \leq k \leq m$$

ma: $L = \{a^{n!} : n \geq 0\}$



$$a^{m!+k} \notin L$$

contradizione

quindi:

La nostra assunzione che L
È un linguaggio regolare
Non è vera

Conclusione: L Non è un linguaggio regolare

END OF PROOF

Applicazioni del Pumping Lemma context free

The Pumping Lemma:

Per un linguaggio infinito context-free L

Esiste un intero m tale che

per ogni stringa $w \in L$, $|w| \geq m$

possiamo scrivere $w = uvxyz$

Con lunghezze $|vxy| \leq m$ and $|vy| \geq 1$

E deve essere:

$$uv^i xy^i z \in L, \quad \text{for all } i \geq 0$$

$m \geq$
(2_numero delle variabili
della grammatica)-1

Perché?

linguaggi Non-context free

$$\{a^n b^n c^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$\{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

linguaggi Context-free

$$\{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$\{ww^R : w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

Perché?

Teorema: il linguaggio

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

non è context free

Dim.: Usiamo il Pumping Lemma
Per i linguaggi context-free

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

Assumiamo per assurdo che L
è context-free

poichè L è context-free e infinito
Possiamo applicare il pumping lemma

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

Pumping Lemma ci dà un magico numero m tale che da li in poi due pezzi della stringa si ripetono.

Prendiamo

una stringa di L con lunghezza almeno m

sia: $a^m b^m a^m b^m \in L$

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

possiamo scrivere: $a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz$

con lunghezze $|vxy| \leq m$ e $|vy| \geq 1$

Pumping Lemma dice:

$$uv^i xy^i z \in L \text{ per tutti } i \geq 0$$

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Esaminiamo tutti i possibili "posti"

Dove la stringa vxy può essere

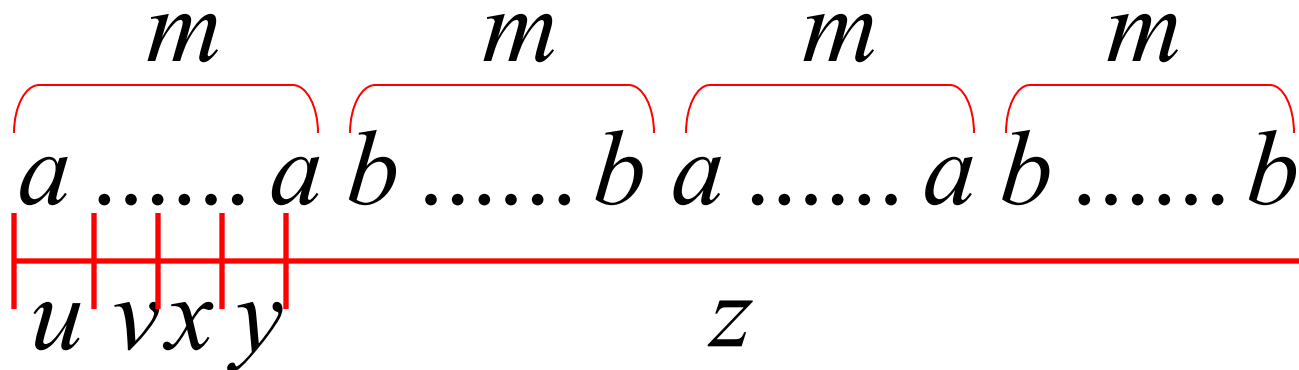
in $a^m b^m a^m b^m$

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 1: vxy È nel primo a^m

$$v = a^{k_1} \quad y = a^{k_2} \quad k_1 + k_2 \geq 1$$

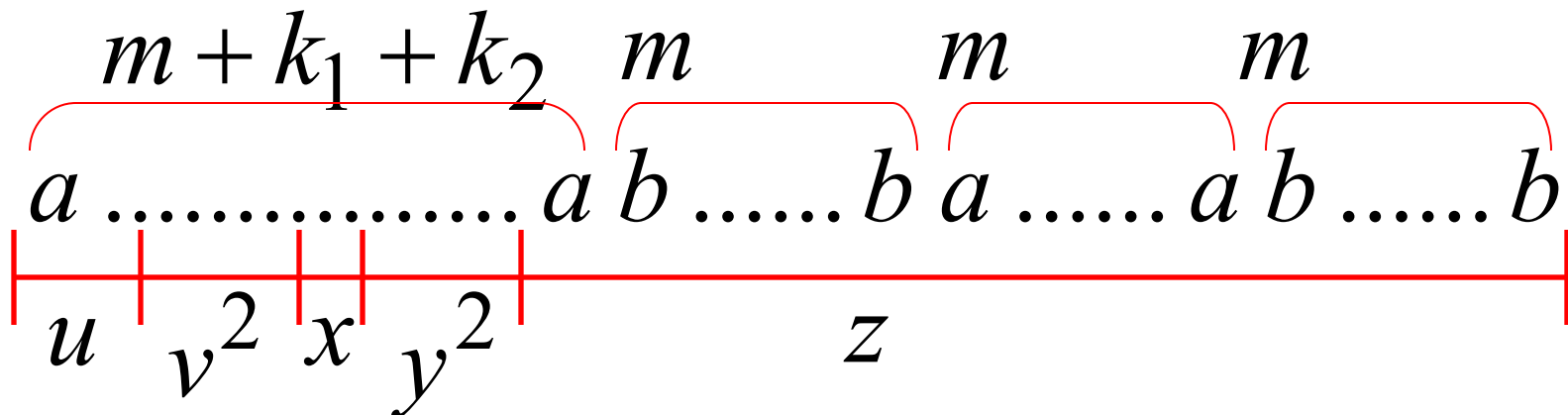


$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 1: vxy è nel primo a^m

$$v = a^{k_1} \quad y = a^{k_2} \quad k_1 + k_2 \geq 1$$



$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 1: vxy è nel primo a^m

$$a^{m+k_1+k_2} b^m a^m b^m = uv^2 xy^2 z \notin L$$

$$k_1 + k_2 \geq 1$$

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 1: vxy è nel primo a^m

$$a^{m+k_1+k_2} b^m a^m b^m = uv^2 xy^2 z \notin L$$

Ma dal pumping lemma abbiamo: $uv^2 xy^2 z \in L$

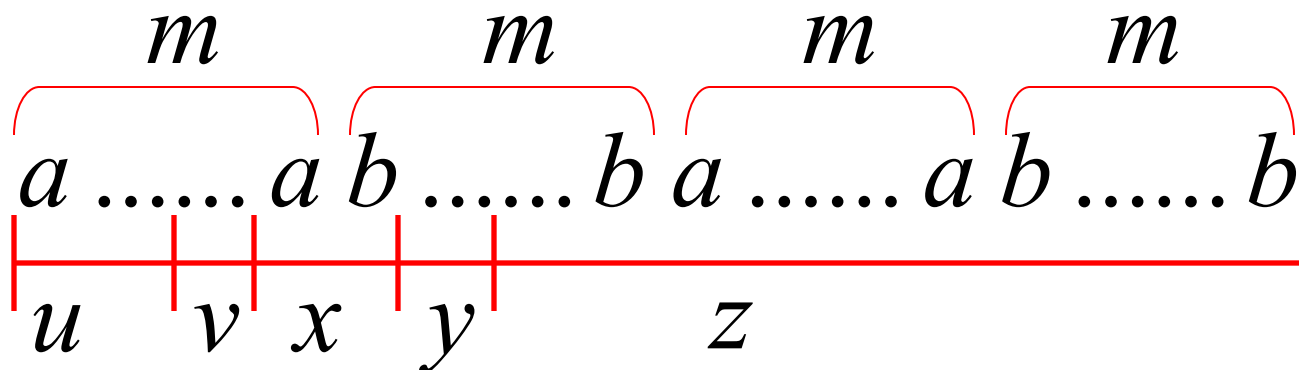
Contradizione!!!

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 2: v È nel primo a^m
 y È nel primo b^m

$$v = a^{k_1} \quad y = b^{k_2} \quad k_1 + k_2 \geq 1$$

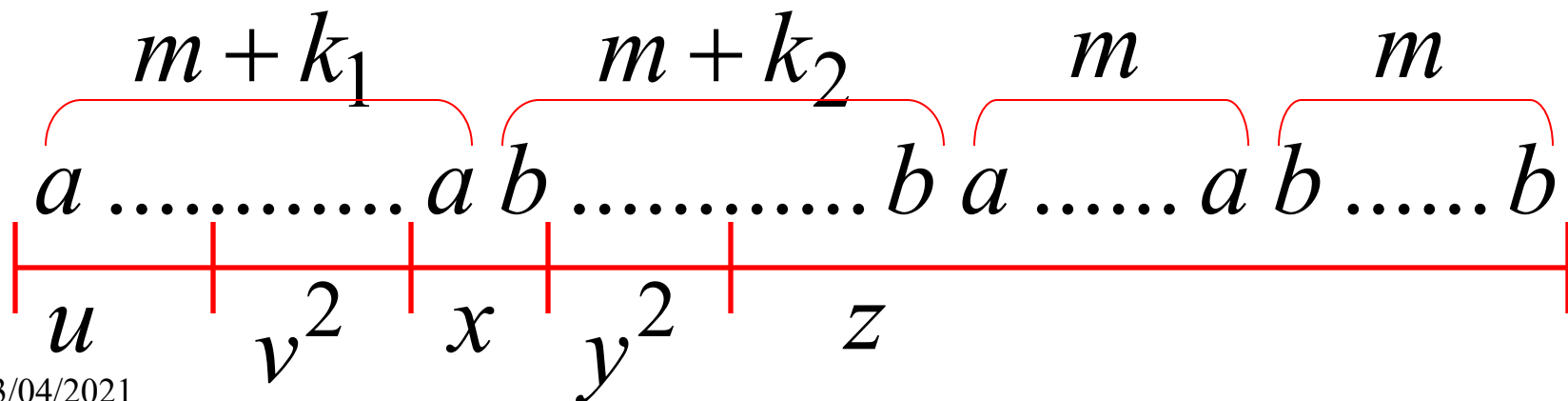


$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 2: v è nel primo a^m
 y è nel primo b^m

$$v = a^{k_1} \quad y = b^{k_2} \quad k_1 + k_2 \geq 1$$



$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 2: v è nel primo a^m
 y è nel primo b^m

$$a^{m+k_1} b^{m+k_2} a^m b^m = uv^2 xy^2 z \notin L$$

$$k_1 + k_2 \geq 1$$

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 2: v È nel primo a^m
 y È nel primo b^m

$$a^{m+k_1} b^{m+k_2} a^m b^m = uv^2 xy^2 z \notin L$$

Dal Pumping Lemma: $uv^2 xy^2 z \in L$

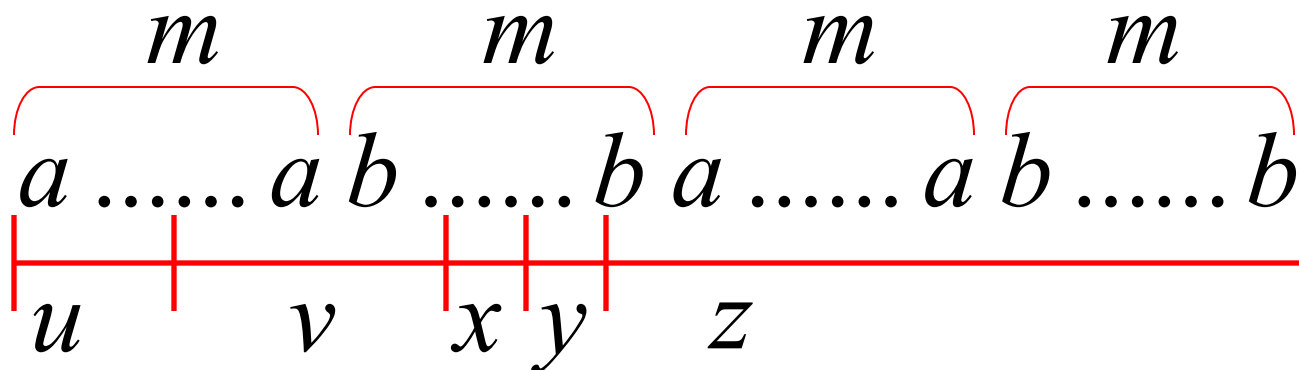
Contradizione!!!

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 3: v Sovrappone sul primo $a^m b^m$
 y È nel primo b^m

$$v = a^{k_1} b^{k_2} \quad y = b^{k_3} \quad k_1, k_2 \geq 1$$

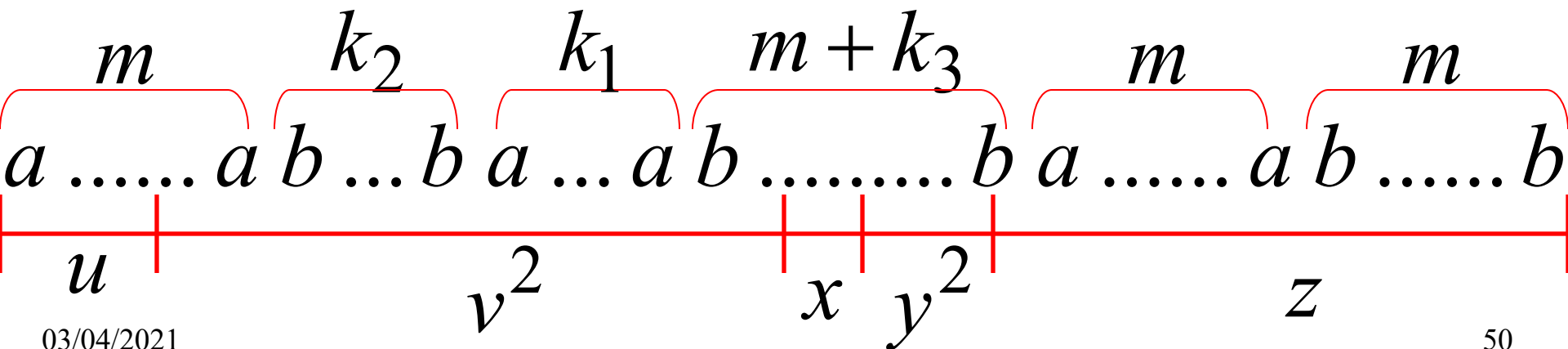


$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 3: v Sovrappone sul primo $a^m b^m$
 y è nel primo b^m

$$v = a^{k_1} b^{k_2} \quad y = b^{k_3} \quad k_1, k_2 \geq 1$$



$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 3: v Sovrappone sul primo $a^m b^m$
 y È nel primo b^m

$$a^m b^{k_2} a^{k_1} b^{m+k_3} a^m b^m = uv^2 xy^2 z \notin L$$

$$k_1, k_2 \geq 1$$

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 3: v Sovrappone sul primo $a^m b^m$
 y È nel primo b^m

$$a^m b^{k_2} a^{k_1} b^{k_3} a^m b^m = uv^2 xy^2 z \notin L$$

dal Pumping Lemma: $uv^2 xy^2 z \in L$

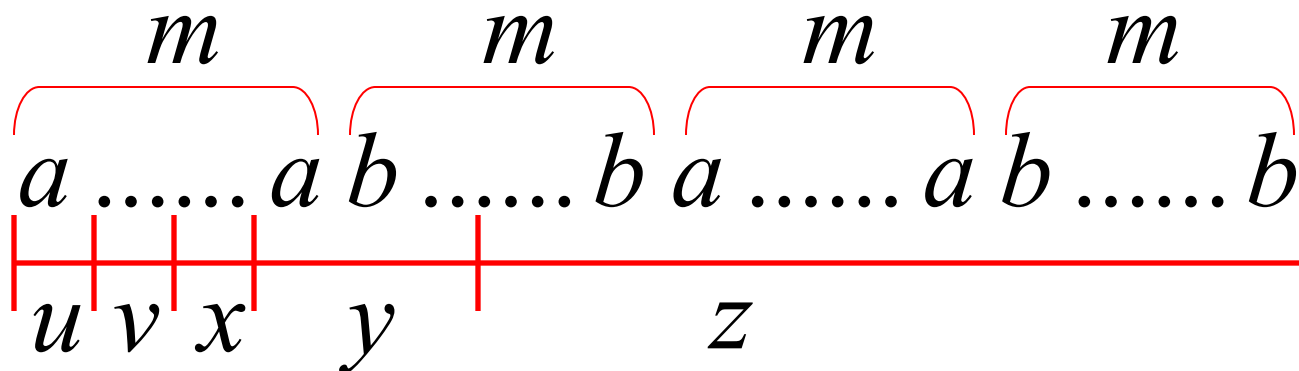
assurdo!!!

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Case 4: v È nel primo a^m
 y Sovrappone $a^m b^m$

Analisi simile al caso 3



Altri casi:

vxy È dentro $a^m \boxed{b^m} a^m b^m$

or

$a^m b^m \boxed{a^m} b^m$

or

$a^m b^m a^m \boxed{b^m}$

Analisi simile al caso 1:

$\boxed{a^m} b^m a^m b^m$

Altri casi:

vxy sovrappone $a^m b^m a^m b^m$

or

$a^m b^m a^m b^m$

Analisi simile ai casi 2,3,4:

$a^m b^m a^m b^m$

Vi sono altri casi da considerare

Poichè $|vxy| \leq m$, è impossibile vxy

Sovrapporre a

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m$$

O, esclusivo

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m$$

O, esclusivo

$$a^m b^m a^m b^m$$

In tutti i casi raggiungiamo un assurdo

quindi:

Il punto di partenza che

$$L = \{vv : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

è context-free è sbagliato

Conclusione: L Non è context-free

Linguaggi Non-context free

$$\{a^n b^n c^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$\{ww : w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$\{a^{n!} : n \geq 0\}$$

linguaggi Context-free

$$\{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$\{ww^R : w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

linguaggi Non-context free

$$\{a^n b^n c^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$\{ww : w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

$$\{a^{n^2} b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$\{a^{n!} : n \geq 0\}$$

linguaggi Context-free

$$\{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$\{ww^R : w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$

Teorema: il linguaggio

$$L = \{a^{n^2} b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

non è context free

Dim: Usiamo il Pumping Lemma
per linguaggi context-free

$$L = \{a^{n^2} b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

assumiamo per assurdo che L
è context-free

poichè L è context-free ed è infinito
possiamo applicare il pumping lemma

$$L = \{a^{n^2} b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

Pumping Lemma ci da m

Prendiamo una stringa di L

Con lunghezza almeno m

sia: $a^{m^2} b^m \in L$

$$L = \{a^{n^2} b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

Prendiamo m : $a^{m^2} b^m = uvxyz$

con lunghezze $|vxy| \leq m$ e $|vy| \geq 1$

Pumping Lemma dice:

$$uv^i xy^i z \in L \quad \text{Per tutte le} \quad i \geq 0$$

$$L = \{a^{n^2} b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$a^{m^2} b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Esaminiamo tutte le possibili posizioni

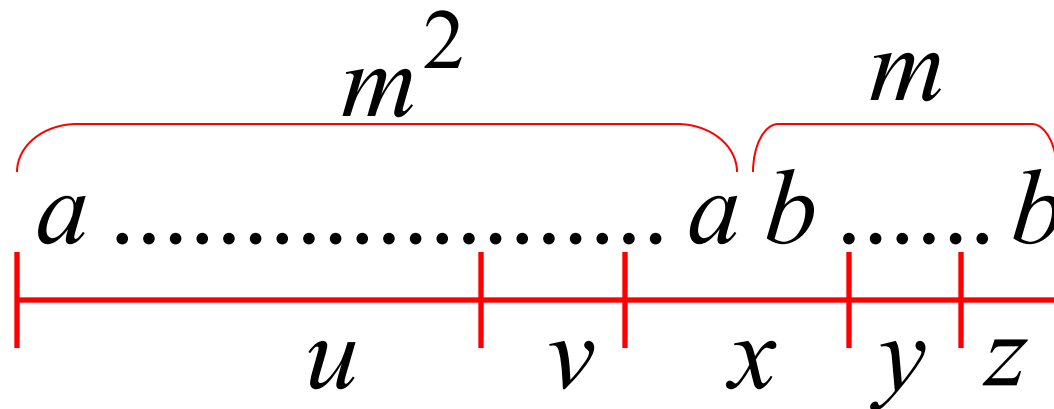
Della stringa vxy in $a^{m^2} b^m$

$$L = \{a^{n^2} b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$a^{m^2} b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Caso interessante: v è in a^{m^2}
 y è in b^m

sia $v = a^{k_1}$ $y = b^{k_2}$ con $1 \leq k_1 + k_2 \leq m$



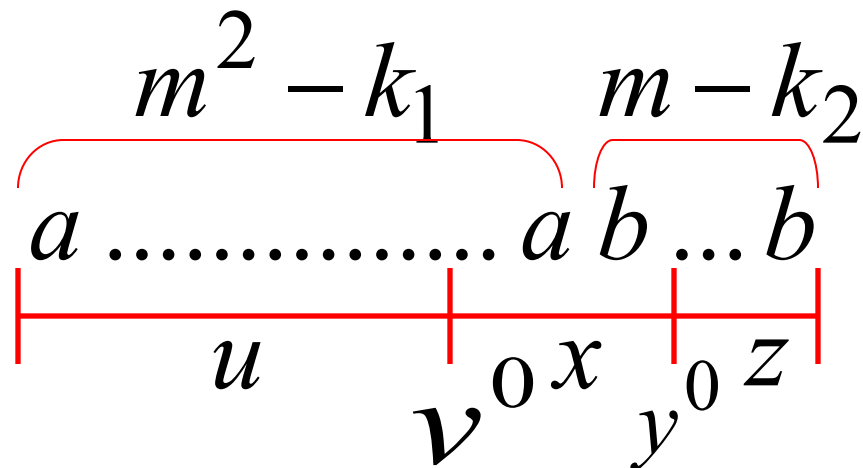
$$L = \{a^{n^2} b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$a^{m^2} b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1$$

Sotto caso in cui: $v = a^{k_1} \quad y = b^{k_2}$

Con $1 \leq k_1 + k_2 \leq m$

Sia $i=0$
abbiamo:



$$L = \{a^{n^2} b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$\overbrace{a^{m^2} b^m = uvxyz \quad |vxy| \leq m \quad |vy| \geq 1}^{\leftarrow \hspace{10em} \rightarrow}$$

Sia $i=0$:

$$v = a^{k_1} \quad y = b^{k_2} \quad 1 \leq k_1 + k_2 \leq m$$

$$a^{m^2 - k_1} b^{m - k_2} = uv^0 xy^0 z$$

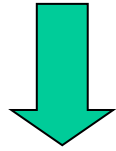
Vediamo il rapporto tra il
numero di a e di b quando $i=0$

$$\begin{aligned}(m - k_2)^2 &\leq (m - 1)^2 \\ &= m^2 - 2m + 1 \\ &< m^2 - k_1\end{aligned}$$



$$m^2 - k_1 \neq (m - k_2)^2$$

$$m^2 - k_1 \neq (m - k_2)^2$$



$$a^{m^2 - k_1} b^{m - k_2} = uv^0 xy^0 z \notin L$$

Ma via PL:

$$uv^0 xy^0 z \in L$$

assurdo!!!

Casi

Caso 1. v e y sono una serie di a , quindi pumping v e y aumentano le a ma non le b

Caso 2. v e y sono una serie di b , quindi pumping v e y aumentano le b ma non le a .

Caso 3 (interessante) visto prima

v è una serie di a e y è una serie di b .

Si potrebbe pensare che crescono secondo le regole del linguaggio. Ma le a dovrebbero crescere rispetto alle b rispettando il fatto che le tutte le a sono di lunghezza quadratico rispetto al numero delle b . Questo non è possibile. Perché le v , quindi le a , crescono linearmente (allo stesso modo) delle y , ovvero delle b .

dal Pumping Lemma: $uv^0xy^0z \in L$

$$uv^0xy^0z \in L$$

$$a^{m^2-k_1}b^{m-k_2} = uv^0xy^0z \notin L$$

In tutti i casi otteniamo un assurdo

quindi:

L'assunzione che

$$L = \{a^{n^2} b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

è context-free è sbagliata

Conclusion: L Non è context-free

PDA sono equivalenti
ai
linguaggi Context-Free

Teorema:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Context-Free} \\ \text{linguaggi} \\ \text{(grammatiche)} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{linguaggi} \\ \text{accettati da} \\ \text{PDA} \end{array} \right\}$$

dimostrazione - Step 1:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Context-Free} \\ \text{linguaggi} \\ \text{(grammatiche)} \end{array} \right\} \subseteq \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{linguaggi} \\ \text{accettati by} \\ \text{PDAs} \end{array} \right\}$$

Traduci ogni grammatica context-free G
In un PDA M con: $L(G) = L(M)$

dimostrazione - step 1

trasforma le

grammatiche Context-Free
in
PDAs

Prendiamo una grammatica context-free G



Tradurremo G in un PDA M tale che:

$$L(G) = L(M)$$

Def. : Una derivazione $S \Rightarrow \alpha_1 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \alpha_{n-1} \Rightarrow \alpha_n$ si dice **leftmost** (sinistra) se:
 $\forall i=1, \dots, n-1$ si ha $\alpha_i = uX\beta_i$ e $\alpha_{i+1} = u\gamma\beta_i$, con $u \in \Sigma^*$, $X \in N$, $(X \rightarrow \gamma)$ in P



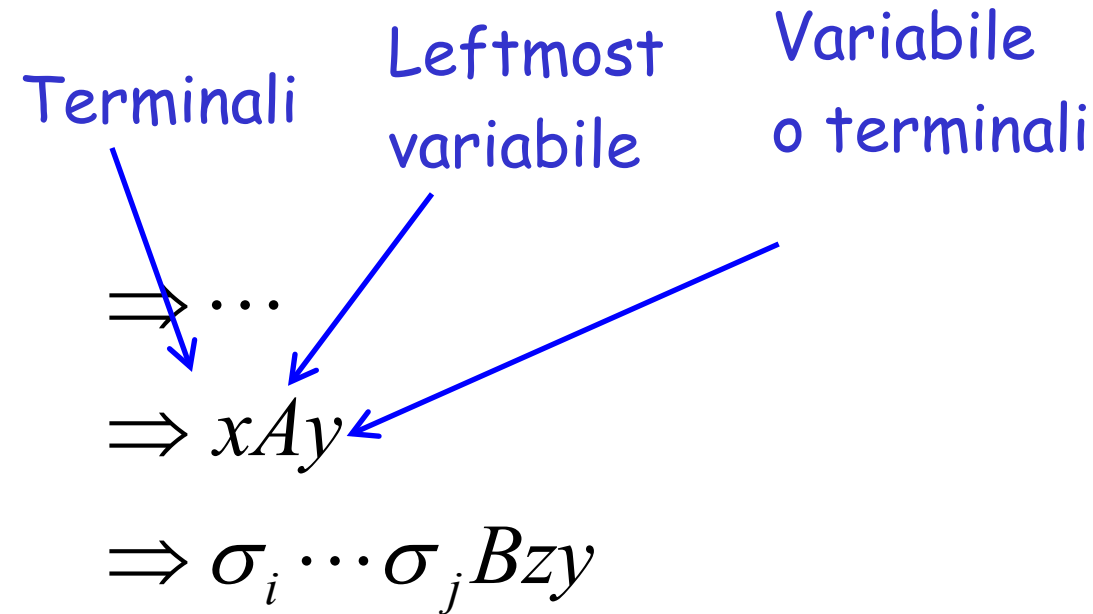
Nel primo caso si scrive : $\alpha_i \xRightarrow[L]{} \alpha_j \quad (i < j)$.



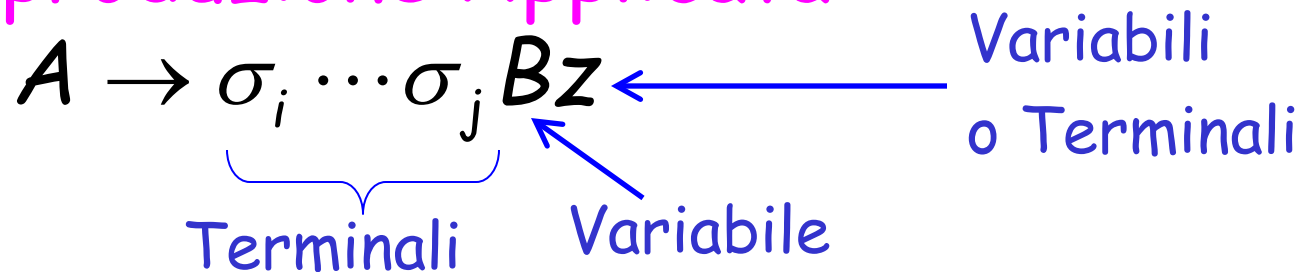
Useremo solo leftmost

Grammatica consideriamo le

Derivazioni Leftmost



produzione Applicata



Procedura di conversione:

per ogni
produzione in G

per ogni
terminale in G

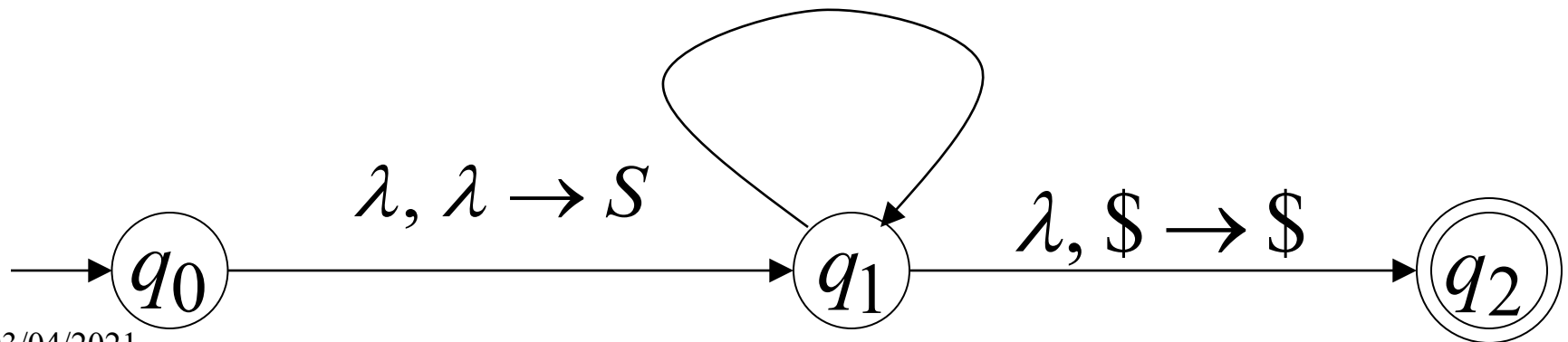
$A \rightarrow w$

a

Addiziona
le transizioni

$\lambda, A \rightarrow w$

$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$



esempio

grammatica

$$S \rightarrow aSTb$$

$$S \rightarrow b$$

$$T \rightarrow Ta$$

$$T \rightarrow \lambda$$

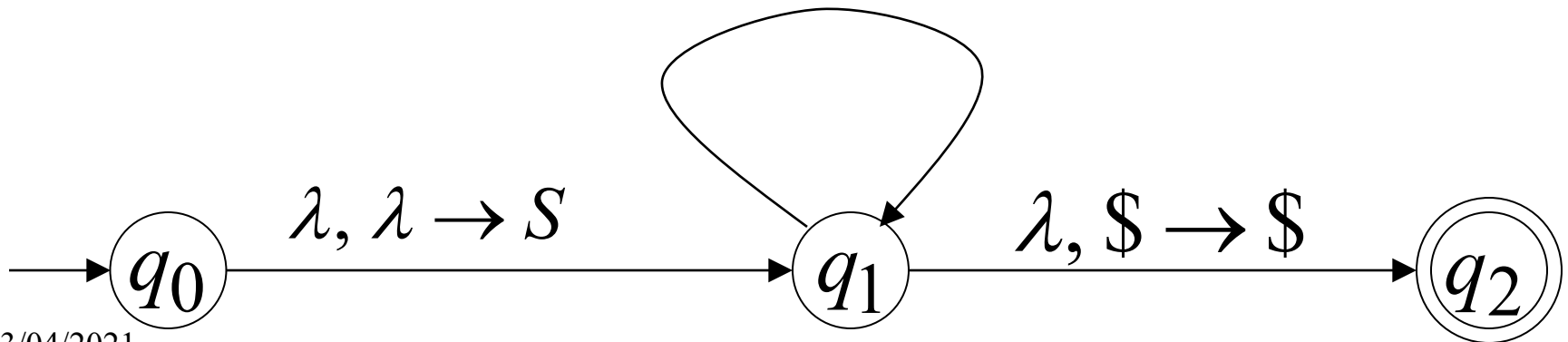
PDA

$$\lambda, S \rightarrow aSTb$$

$$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$$

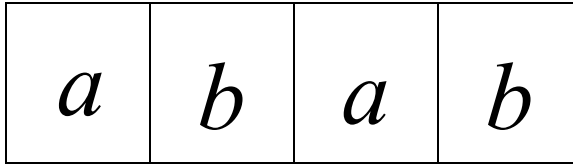
$$\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta \quad a, a \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda \quad b, b \rightarrow \lambda$$



Esempio:

Input



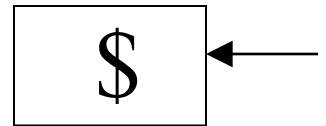
Time 0

$$\lambda, S \rightarrow aSTb$$

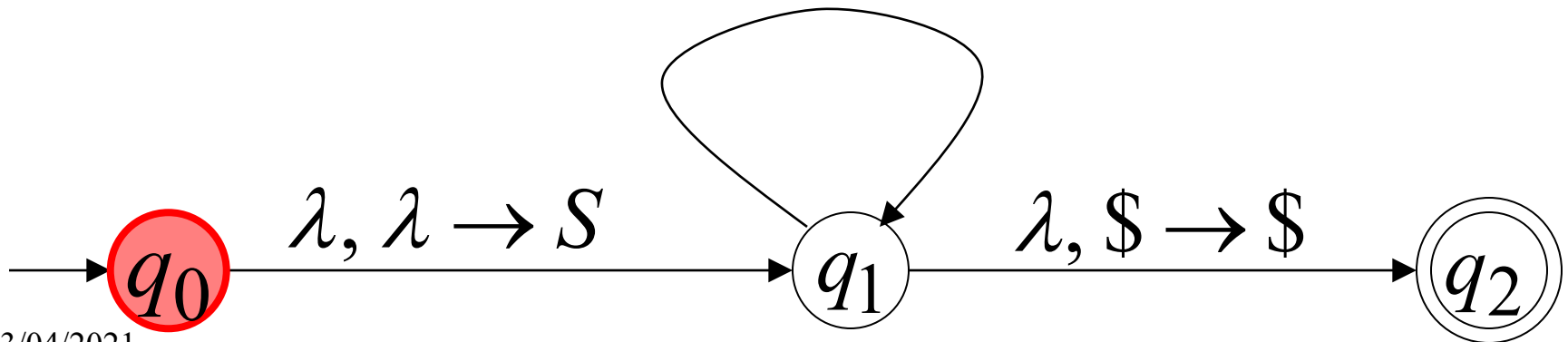
$$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$$

$$\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta \quad a, a \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda \quad b, b \rightarrow \lambda$$

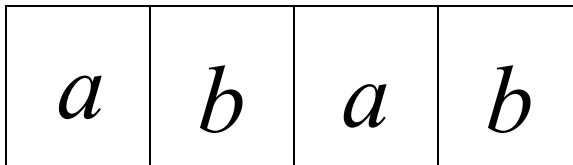


Stack



derivazione: S

Input



Time 1

$$\lambda, S \rightarrow aSTb$$

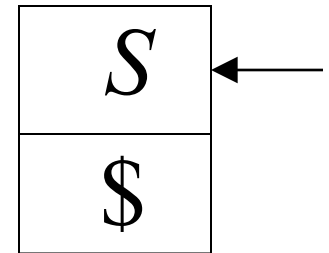
$$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$$

$$\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta$$

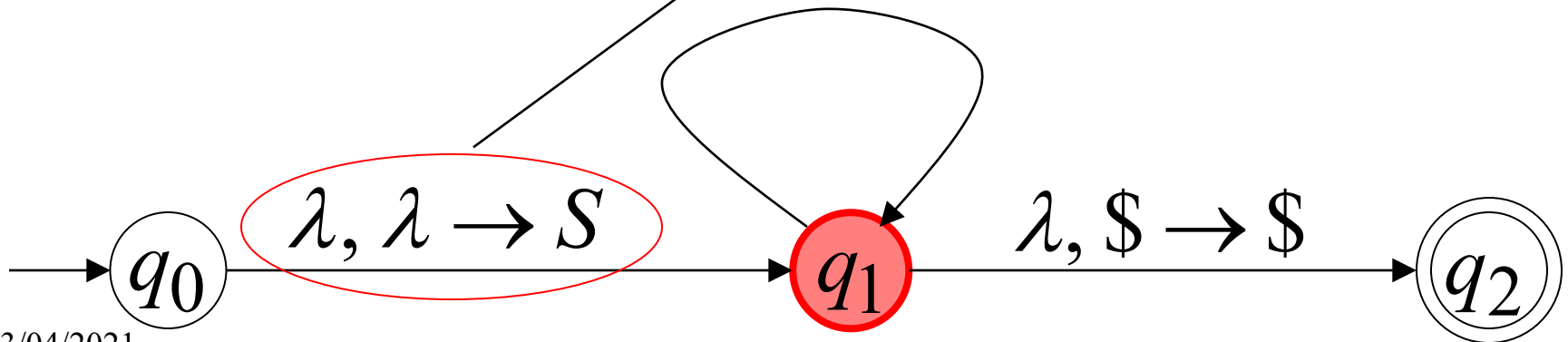
$$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$$

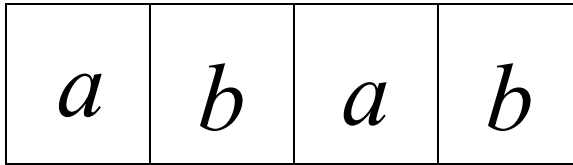


Stack



derivazione: $S \Rightarrow aSTb$

Input



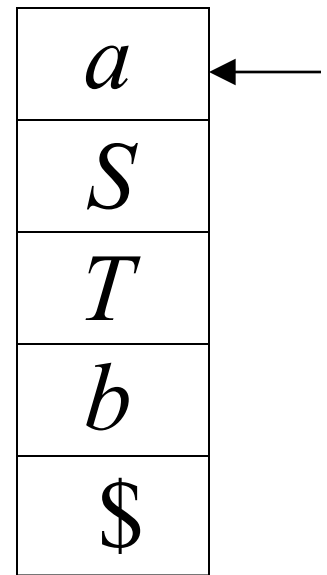
Time 2

$\lambda, S \rightarrow aSTb$

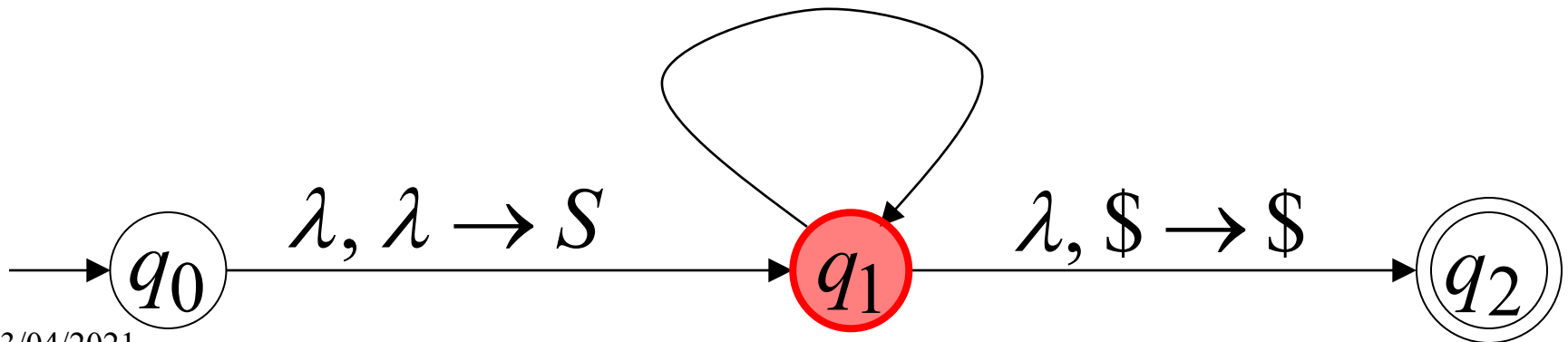
$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$

$\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta$ $a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda$ $b, b \rightarrow \lambda$

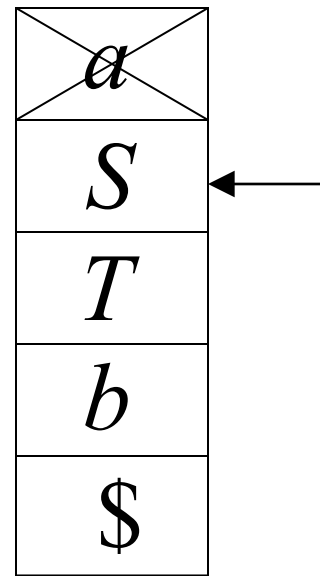
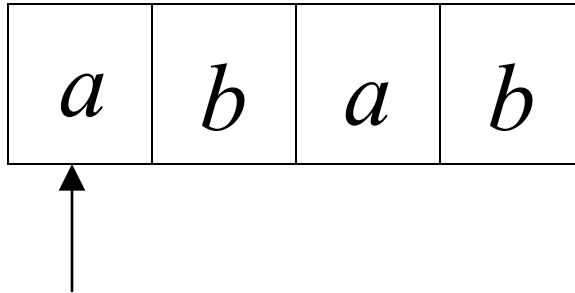


Stack



derivazione: $S \Rightarrow aSTb$

Input



Stack

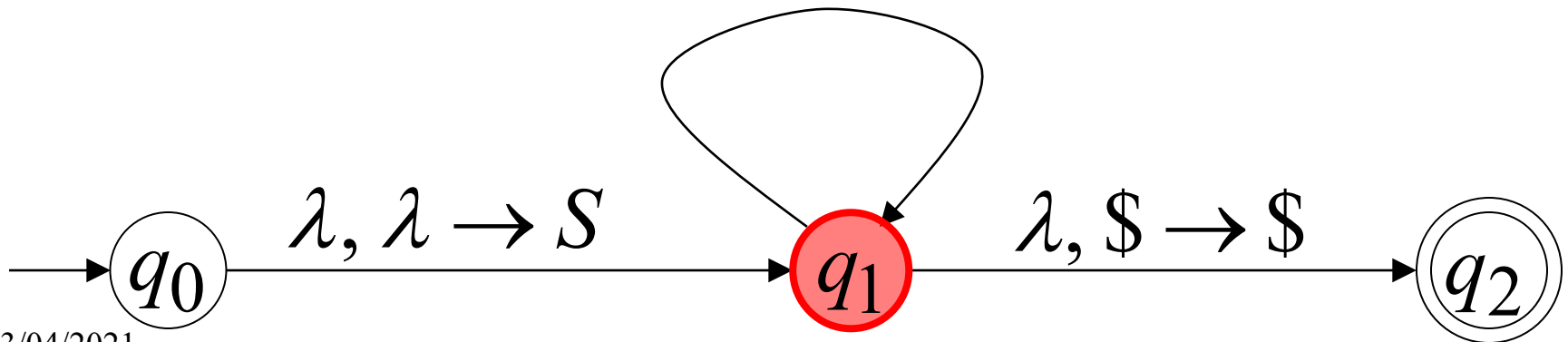
Time 3

$\lambda, S \rightarrow aSTb$

$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$

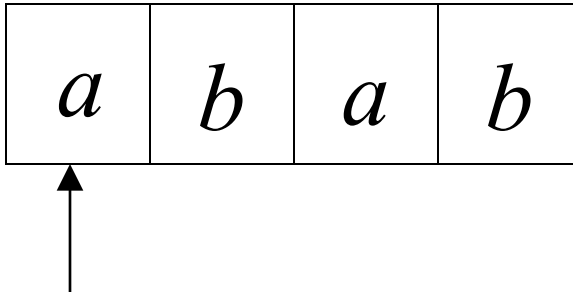
$\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta$ $a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda$ $b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



derivazione: $S \Rightarrow aSTb \Rightarrow abTb$

Input



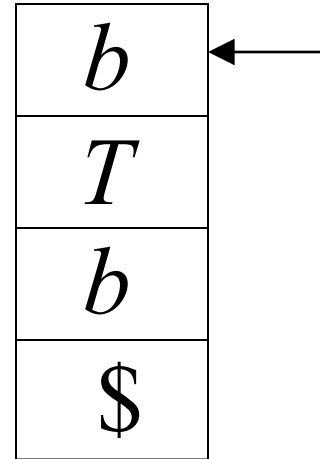
Time 4

$\lambda, S \rightarrow aSTb$

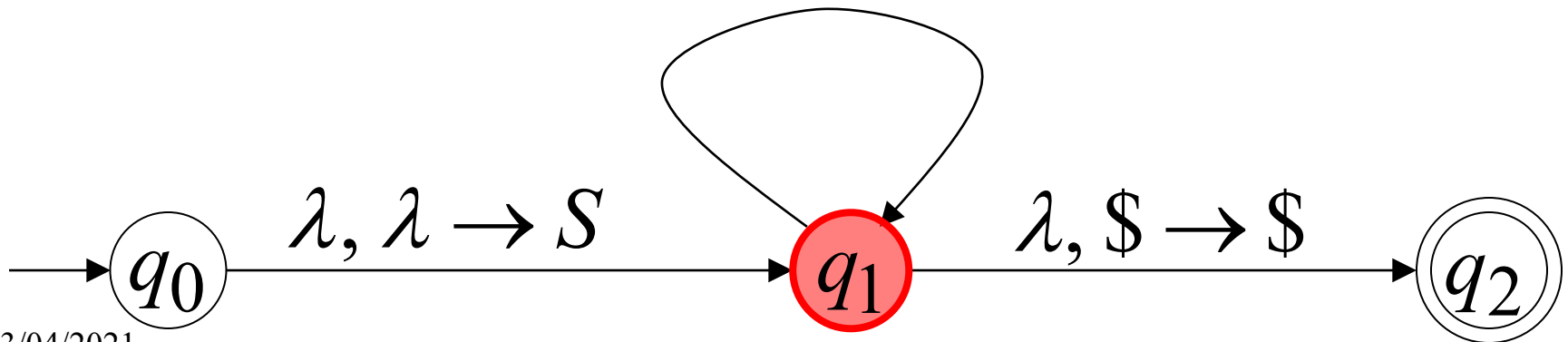
$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$

$\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta$ $a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda$ $b, b \rightarrow \lambda$

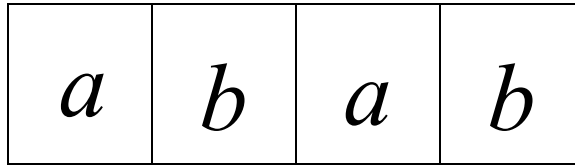


Stack



derivazione: $S \Rightarrow aSTb \Rightarrow abTb$

Input



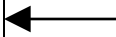
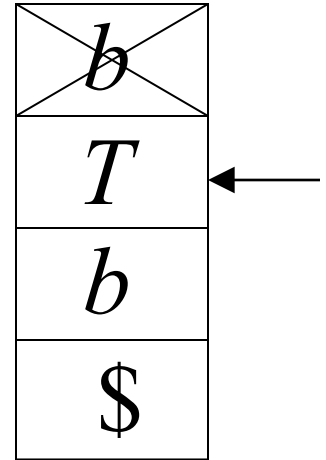
Time 5

$\lambda, S \rightarrow aSTb$

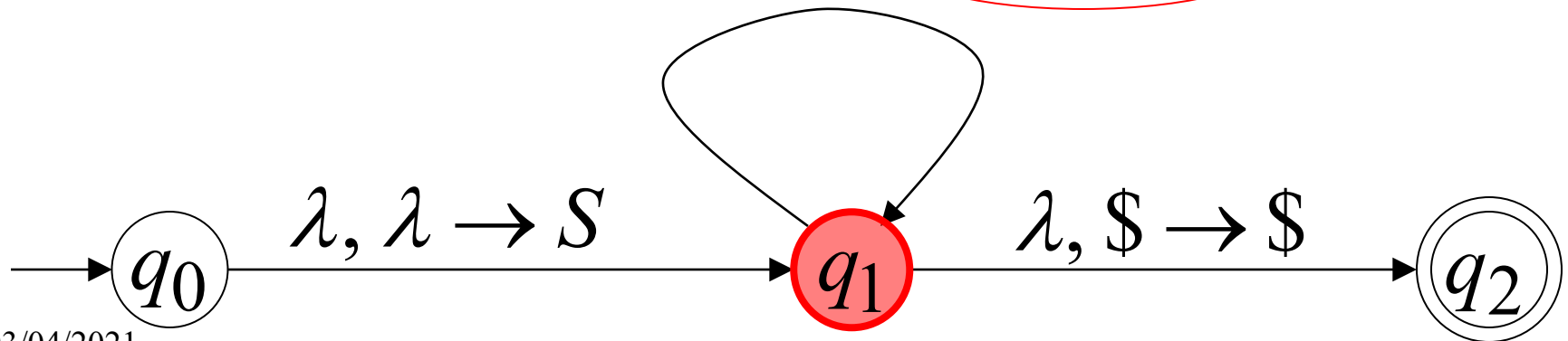
$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$

$\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta$ $a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda$ $b, b \rightarrow \lambda$

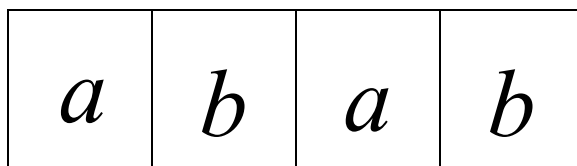


Stack



derivazione: $S \Rightarrow aSTb \Rightarrow abTb \Rightarrow abTab$

Input

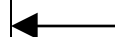
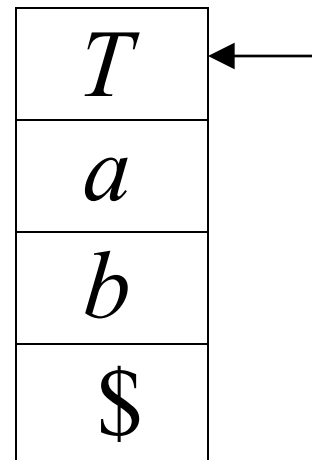


$\lambda, S \rightarrow aSTb$

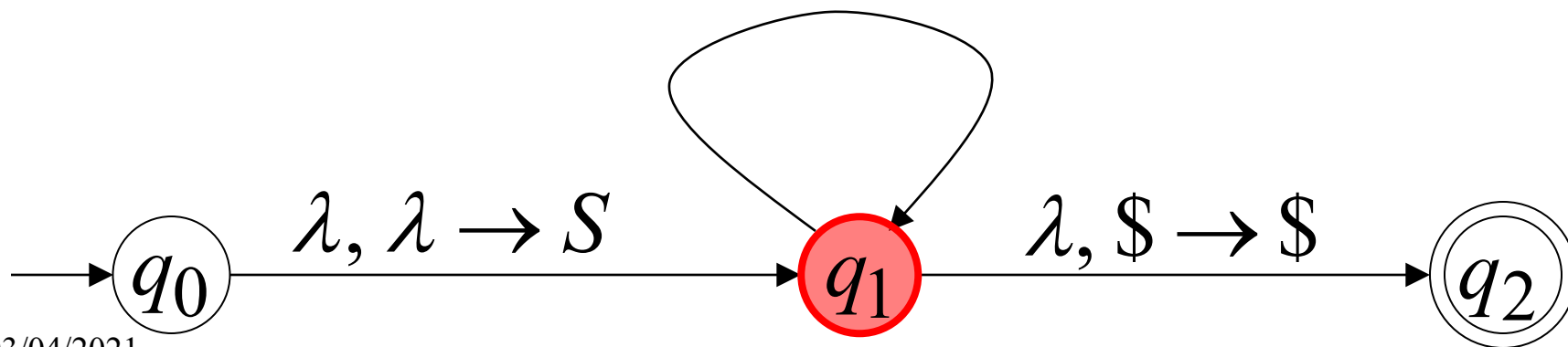
$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$

$\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta$ $a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda$ $b, b \rightarrow \lambda$

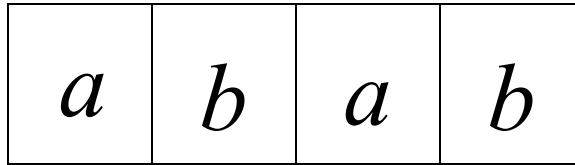


Stack



derivazione: $S \Rightarrow aSTb \Rightarrow abTb \Rightarrow abTab \Rightarrow abab$

Input

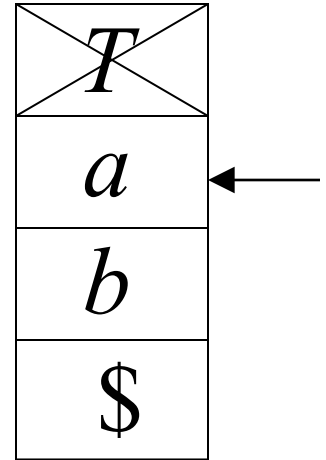


$\lambda, S \rightarrow aSTb$

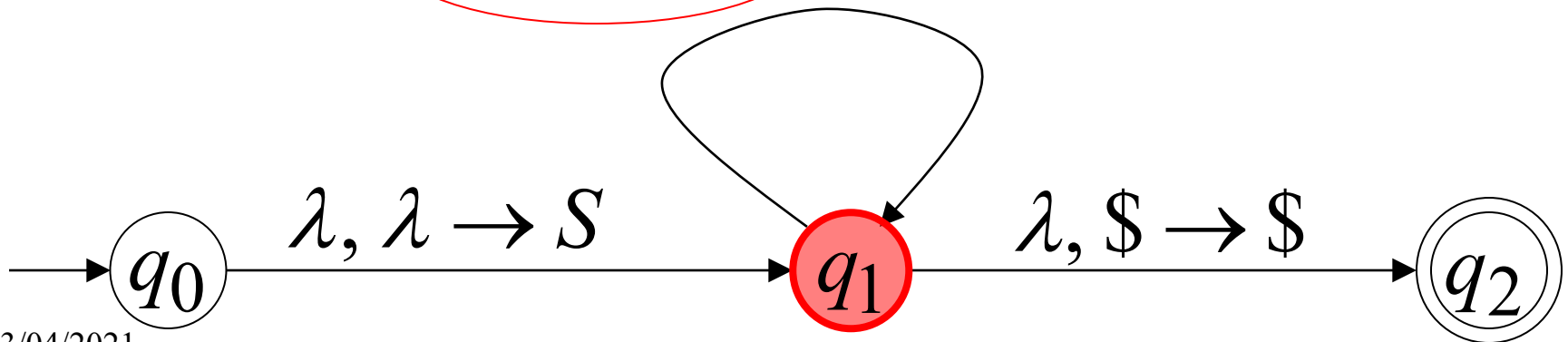
$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$

$\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta \quad a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda \quad b, b \rightarrow \lambda$

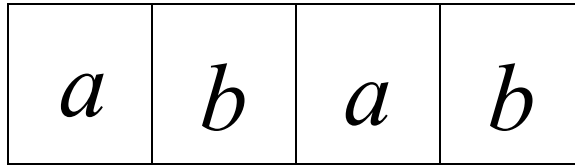


Stack



derivazione: $S \Rightarrow aSTb \Rightarrow abTb \Rightarrow abTab \Rightarrow abab$

Input



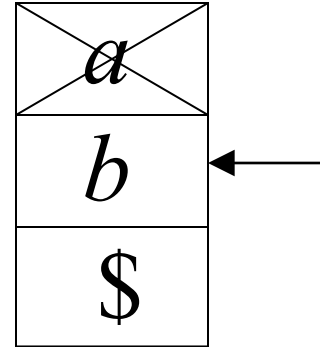
Time 8

$\lambda, S \rightarrow aSTb$

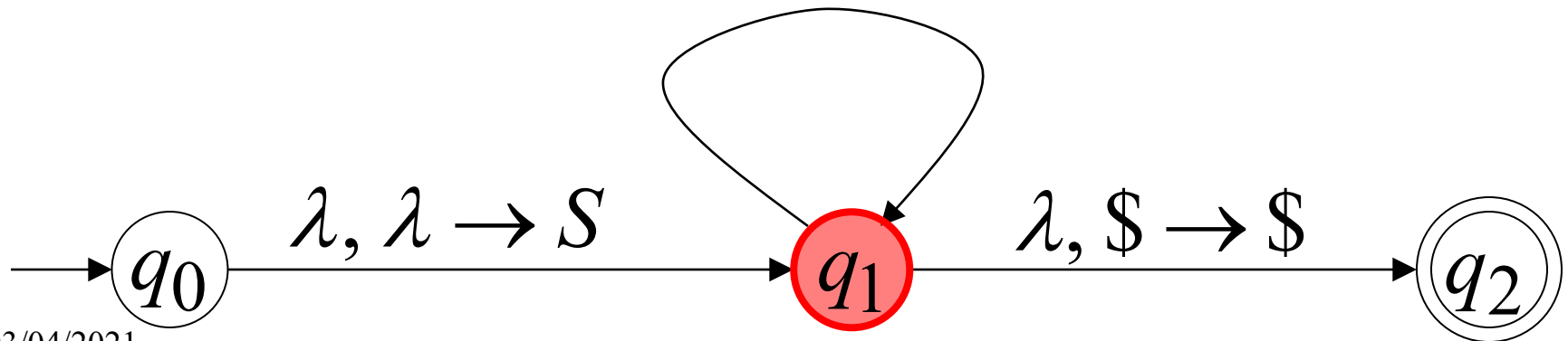
$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$

$\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta$ $a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda$ $b, b \rightarrow \lambda$

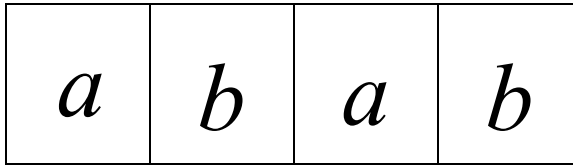


Stack



derivazione: $S \Rightarrow aSTb \Rightarrow abTb \Rightarrow abTab \Rightarrow abab$

Input



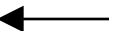
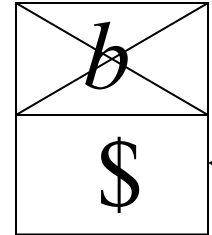
Time 9

$\lambda, S \rightarrow aSTb$

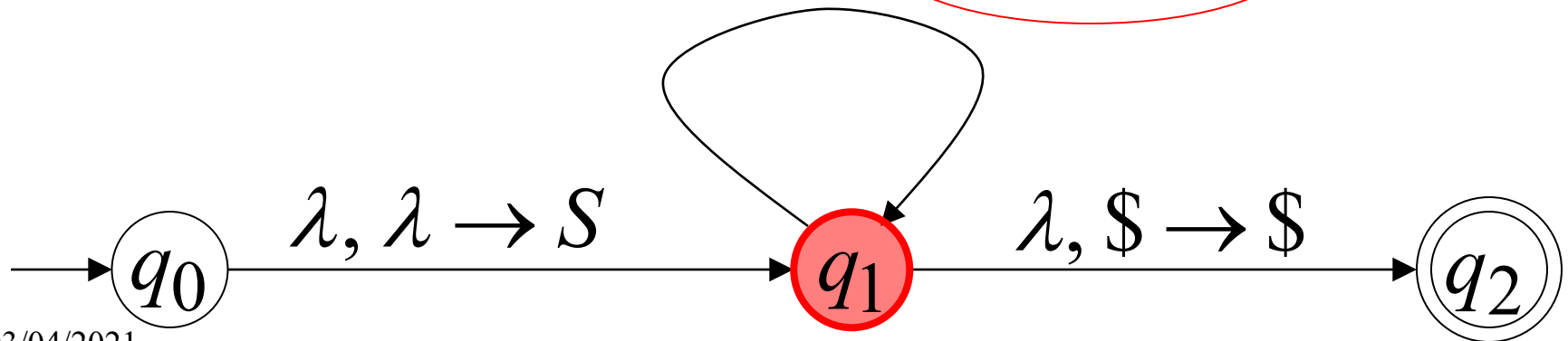
$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$

$\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta$ $a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda$ $b, b \rightarrow \lambda$

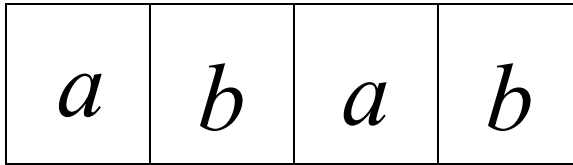


Stack



derivazione: $S \Rightarrow aSTb \Rightarrow abTb \Rightarrow abTab \Rightarrow abab$

Input

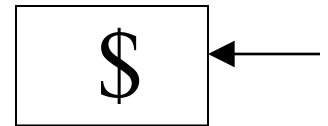


$\lambda, S \rightarrow aSTb$

$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$

$\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta \quad a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

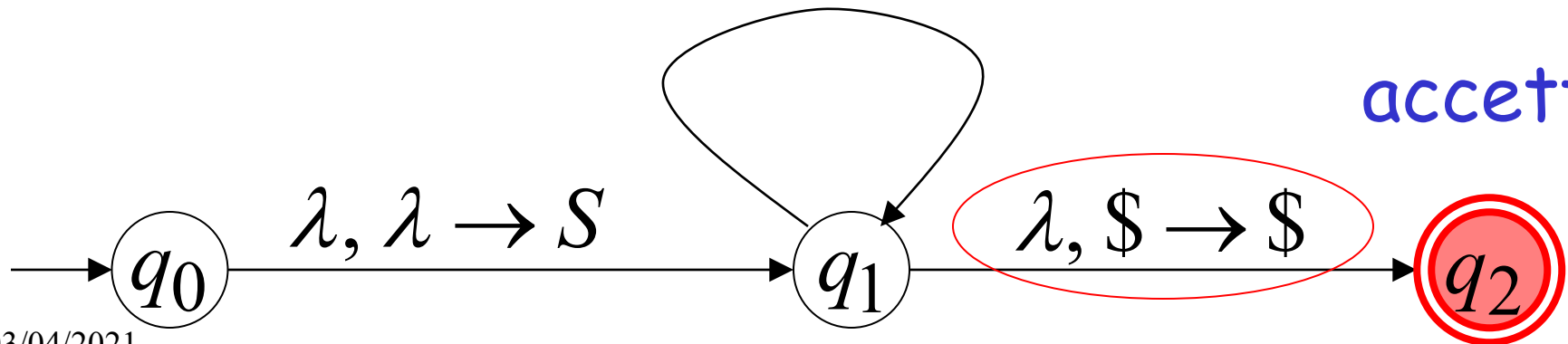
$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda \quad b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



Stack

Time 10

accettaz



Procedura di conversione:

per ogni
produzione in G

per ogni
terminale in G

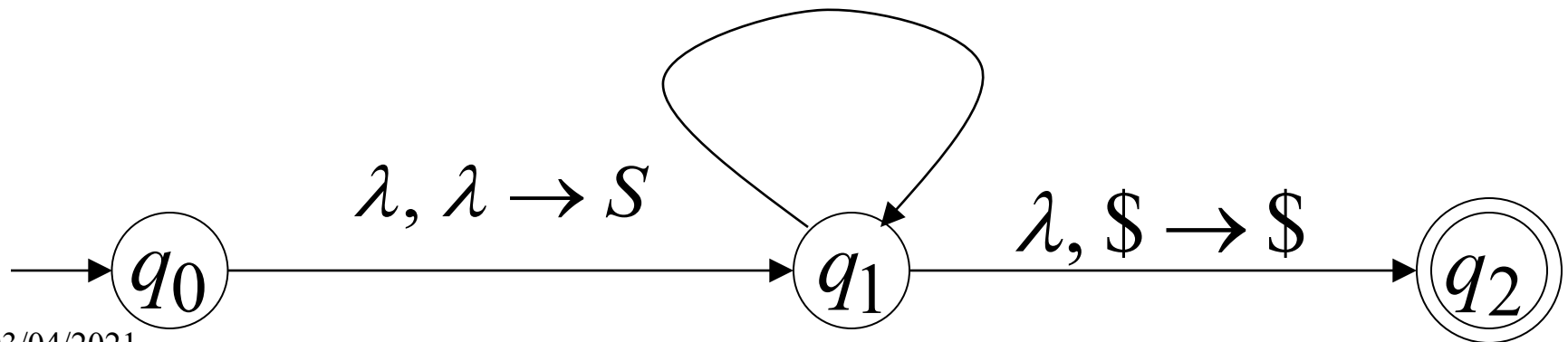
$A \rightarrow w$

a

Addiziona
le transizioni

$\lambda, A \rightarrow w$

$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$



esempio

grammatica

$$S \rightarrow aSTb$$

$$S \rightarrow b$$

$$T \rightarrow Ta$$

$$T \rightarrow \lambda$$

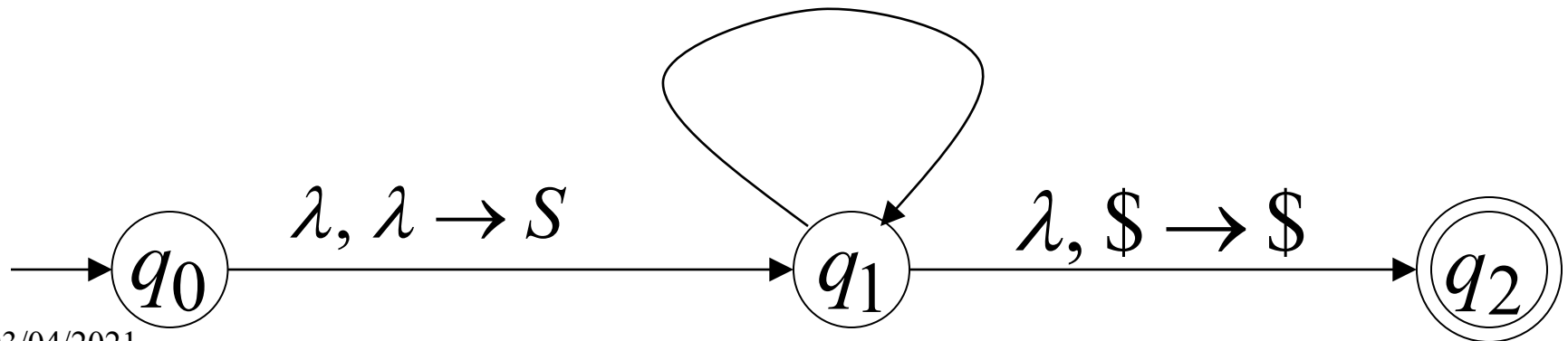
PDA

$$\lambda, S \rightarrow aSTb$$

$$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$$

$$\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta \quad a, a \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda \quad b, b \rightarrow \lambda$$



Proviamo a dimostrare il
teorema

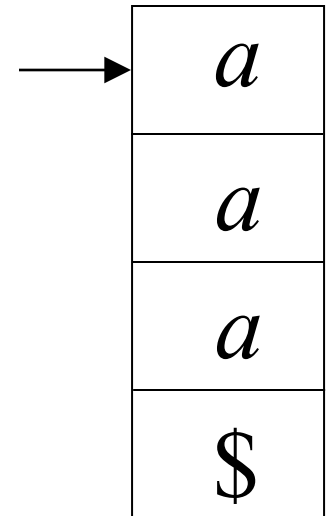
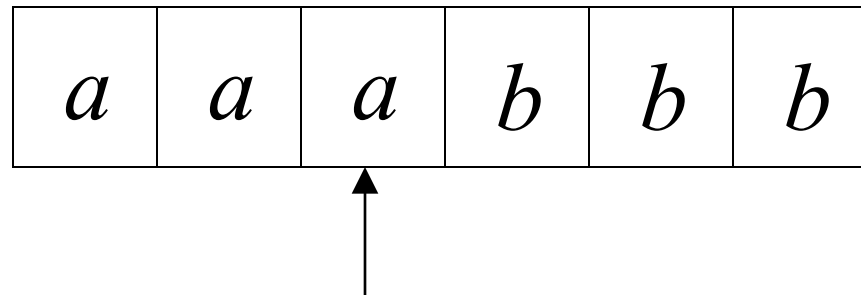
Ricordiamo la notazione
di configurazione
istantanea e di passo di
computazione.

configurazione istantanea definizione:

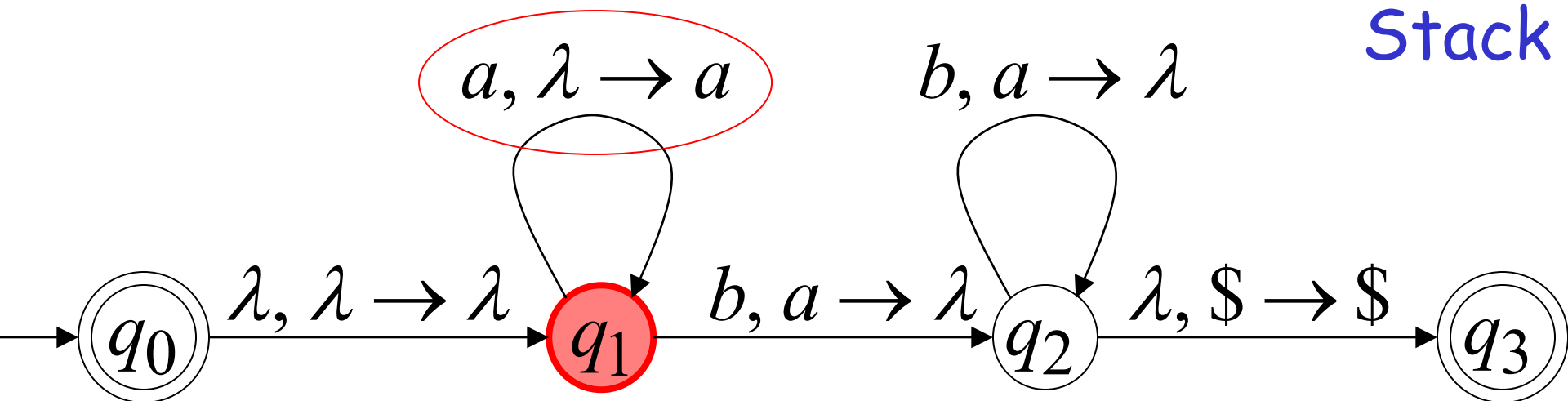
$(q_1, bbb, aaa\$)$

Time n:

Input



Stack

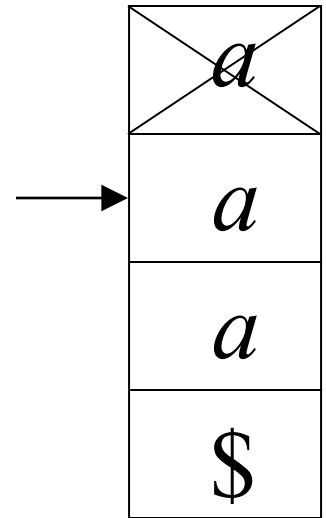
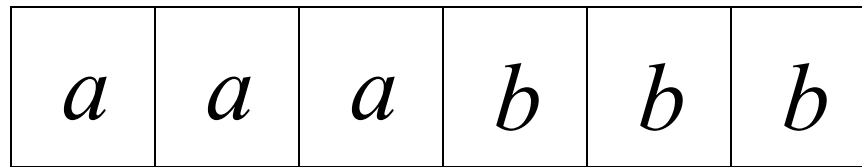


configurazione istantanea

$(q_2, bb, aa\$)$

Time n+1:

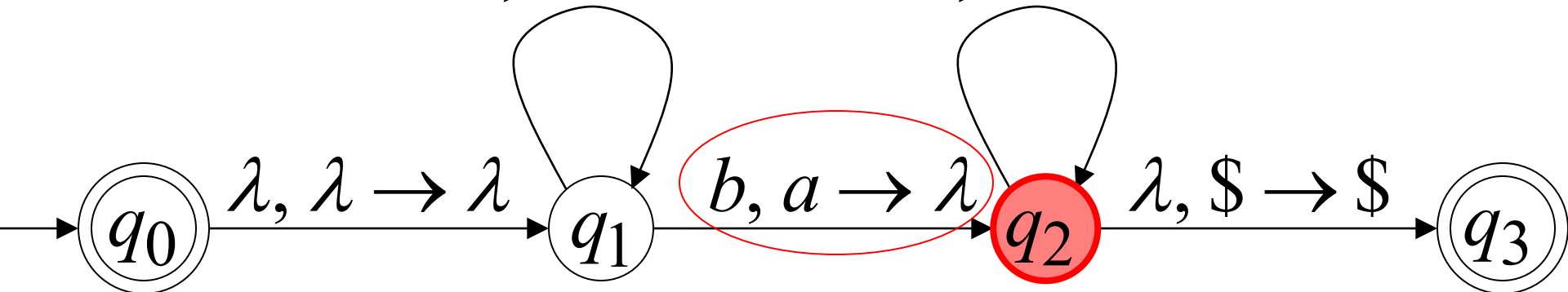
Input



Stack

$a, \lambda \rightarrow a$

$b, a \rightarrow \lambda$



passo di computazione.

$$(q_1, bbb, aaa\$) \succ (q_2, bb, aa\$)$$

Time n

Time n+1

PDA simula le derivazioni leftmost

grammatica
Leftmost derivazione

S
 $\Rightarrow \dots$
 $\Rightarrow \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_k X_1 \cdots X_m$
 $\Rightarrow \dots$
 $\Rightarrow \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_k \sigma_{k+1} \cdots \sigma_n$

PDA calcolo

$(q_0, \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_k \sigma_{k+1} \cdots \sigma_n, \$)$
 $\succ (q_1, \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_k \sigma_{k+1} \cdots \sigma_n, S\$)$
 $\succ \dots$
 $\succ (q_1, \sigma_{k+1} \cdots \sigma_n, X_1 \cdots X_m \$)$
 $\succ \dots$
 $\succ (q_2, \lambda, \$)$

simboli
esaminati

Contenuti
Dello Stack

Procedura di conversione:

per ogni
produzione in G

per ogni
terminale in G

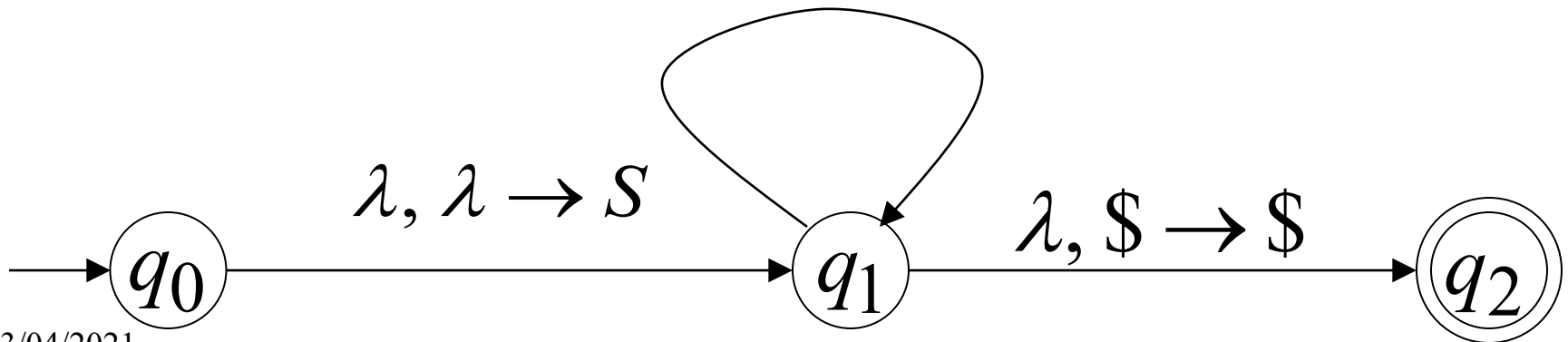
$A \rightarrow w$

a

Addiziona
le transizioni

$\lambda, A \rightarrow w$

$a, a \rightarrow \lambda$



esempio

grammatica

$$S \rightarrow aSTb$$

$$S \rightarrow b$$

$$T \rightarrow Ta$$

$$T \rightarrow \lambda$$

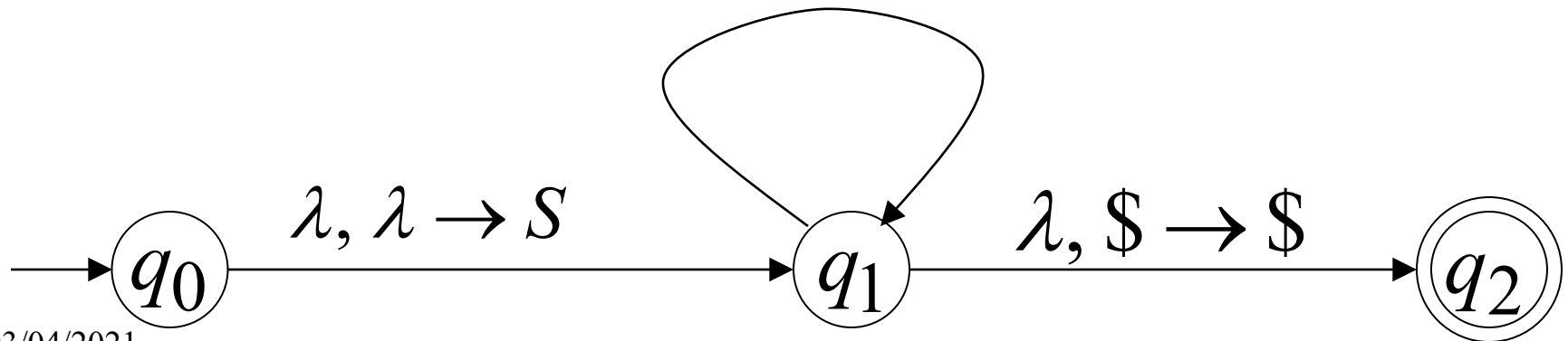
PDA

$$\lambda, S \rightarrow aSTb$$

$$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$$

$$\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta \quad a, a \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda \quad b, b \rightarrow \lambda$$



grammatica

Derivazione Leftmost

Calcolo PDA



grammatica

Leftmost derivazione

$\Rightarrow \dots$

$\Rightarrow xAy$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_i \cdots \sigma_j Bzy$

calcolo del PDA

$\succ \dots$

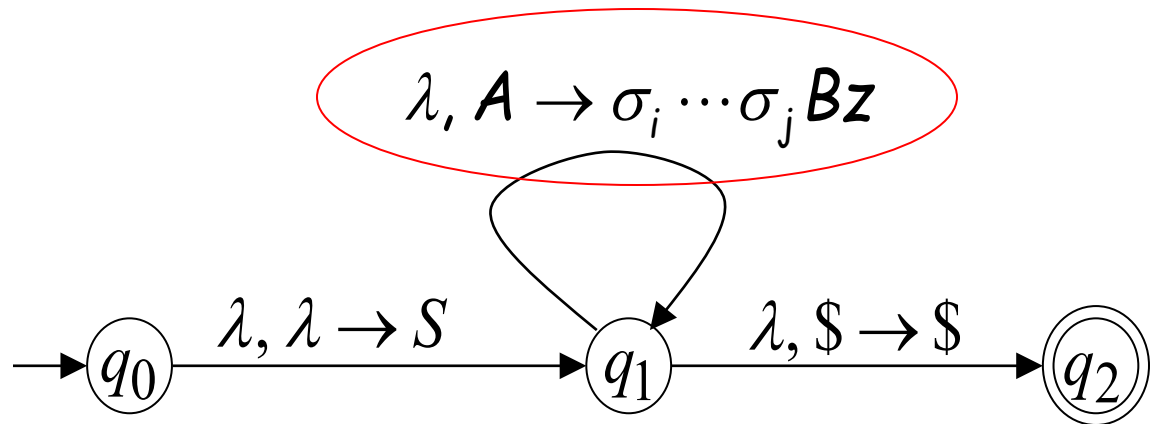
$\succ (q_1, \sigma_i \cdots \sigma_n, Ay\$)$

$\succ (q_1, \sigma_i \cdots \sigma_n, \sigma_i \cdots \sigma_j Bzy\$)$

Produzione Applicata

$A \rightarrow \sigma_i \cdots \sigma_j Bz$

Transizione applicata



grammatica

Leftmost derivazione

$\Rightarrow \dots$

$\Rightarrow xAy$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_i \cdots \sigma_j Bzy$

calcolo del PDA

$\succ \dots$

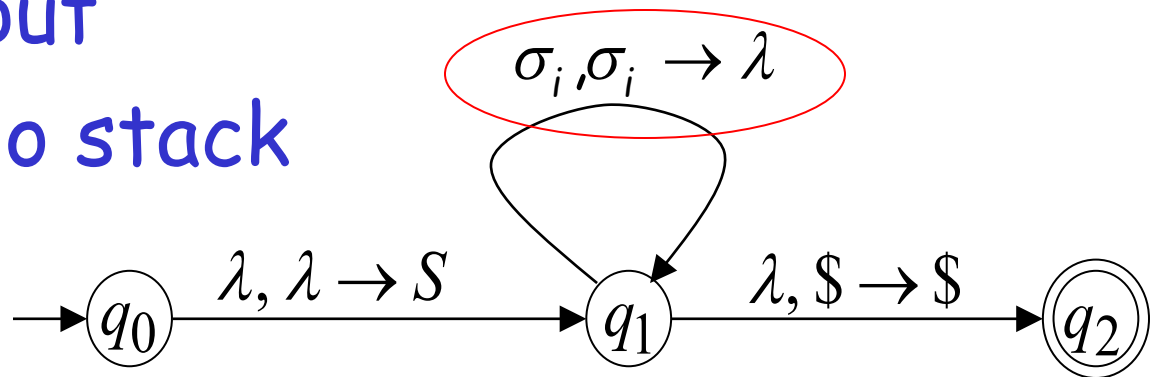
$\succ (q_1, \sigma_i \cdots \sigma_n, Ay\$)$

$\succ (q_1, \sigma_i \cdots \sigma_n, \sigma_i \cdots \sigma_j Bzy\$)$

$\succ (q_1, \sigma_{i+1} \cdots \sigma_n, \sigma_{i+1} \cdots \sigma_j Bzy\$)$

leggi σ_i dall'input
E rimuovilo dallo stack

Transizione applicata



grammatica

Leftmost derivazione

$\Rightarrow \dots$

$\Rightarrow xAy$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_i \cdots \sigma_j Bzy$

PDA calcolo

$\succ \dots$

$\succ (q_1, \sigma_i \cdots \sigma_n, Ay\$)$

$\succ (q_1, \sigma_i \cdots \sigma_n, \sigma_i \cdots \sigma_j Bzy\$)$

$\succ (q_1, \sigma_{i+1} \cdots \sigma_n, \sigma_{i+1} \cdots \sigma_j Bzy\$)$

$\succ \dots$

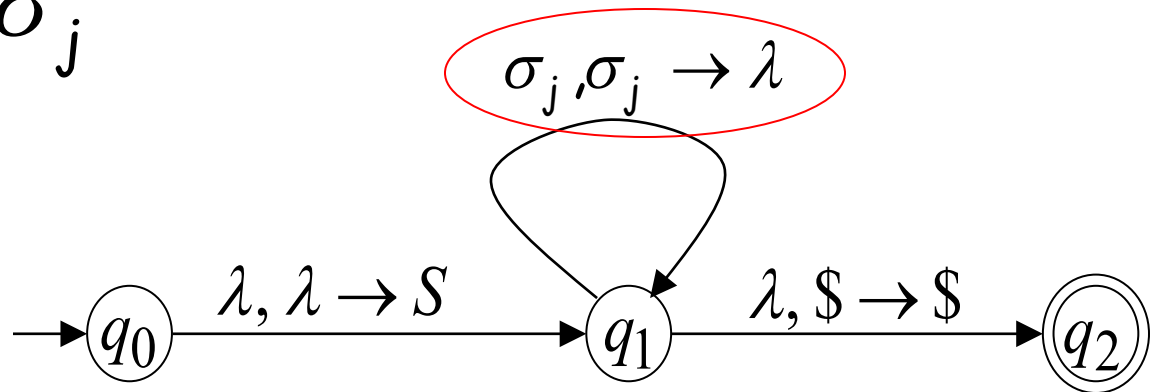
$\succ (q_1, \sigma_{j+1} \cdots \sigma_n, Bzy\$)$

ultima Transizione applicata

tutti simboli $\sigma_i \cdots \sigma_j$

Sono stati rimossi

Dal top dello stack



Il processo viene ripetuto con successiva
variabile leftmost

$\Rightarrow \dots$

$\Rightarrow xAy$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_i \cdots \sigma_j Bzy$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_i \cdots \sigma_j \sigma_{j+1} \cdots \sigma_k Cpzy$

$\succ \dots$

$\succ (q_1, \sigma_{j+1} \cdots \sigma_n, Bzy \$)$

$\succ (q_1, \sigma_{j+1} \cdots \sigma_n, \sigma_{j+1} \cdots \sigma_k Cpzy \$)$

$\succ \dots$

$\succ (q_1, \sigma_{k+1} \cdots \sigma_n, Cpzy \$)$

Produzione applicata

$B \rightarrow \sigma_{j+1} \cdots \sigma_k Cp$

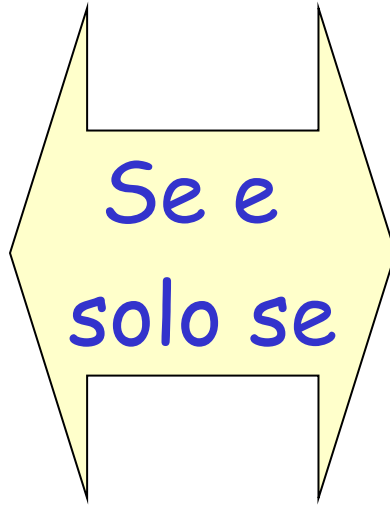
E così via

dimostrato che:

grammatica G

Genera la
stringa w

$S \xRightarrow{*} w$



PDA M

accetta w

$(q_0, w, \$) \succ (q_2, \lambda, \$)$

quindi

$$L(G) = L(M)$$

Proof - step 2

Tradurre
i PDA
in
grammatiche Context-Free

Prendi un qualsiasi PDA M

Traduremmo M

In una grammatica G context-free

tale che: $L(M) = L(G)$

Prima di tutto modifica PDA M tale che:

1. PDA ha un solo stato di accettazione
2. Svuota tutta la pila prima di accettare
3. Per ogni transizione o
push un simbolo
oppure
pop un simbolo
ma non entrambe le cose

Inoltre abbiamo:

- - nuovo simbolo iniziale @
- - stato di accettazione nello stack solo @

1. il PDA deve avere un solo stato di accettazione

PDA M_1

vecchi
Stati di
accettazione

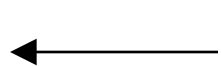
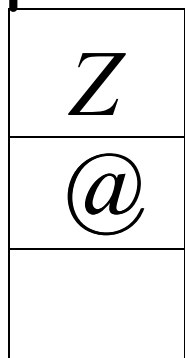
nuovo
Stato di
accettazione

PDA M

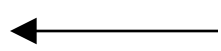
q_f

2. Nuovo simbolo iniziale dello stack

Top of stack



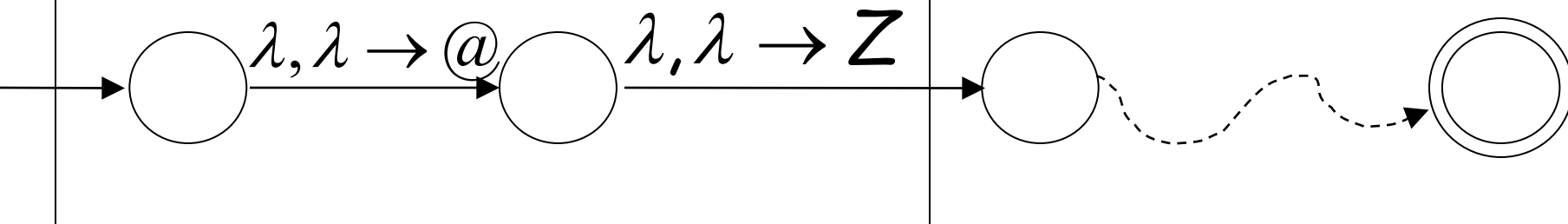
Vecchio simbolo iniziale



Simbolo ausiliario stack

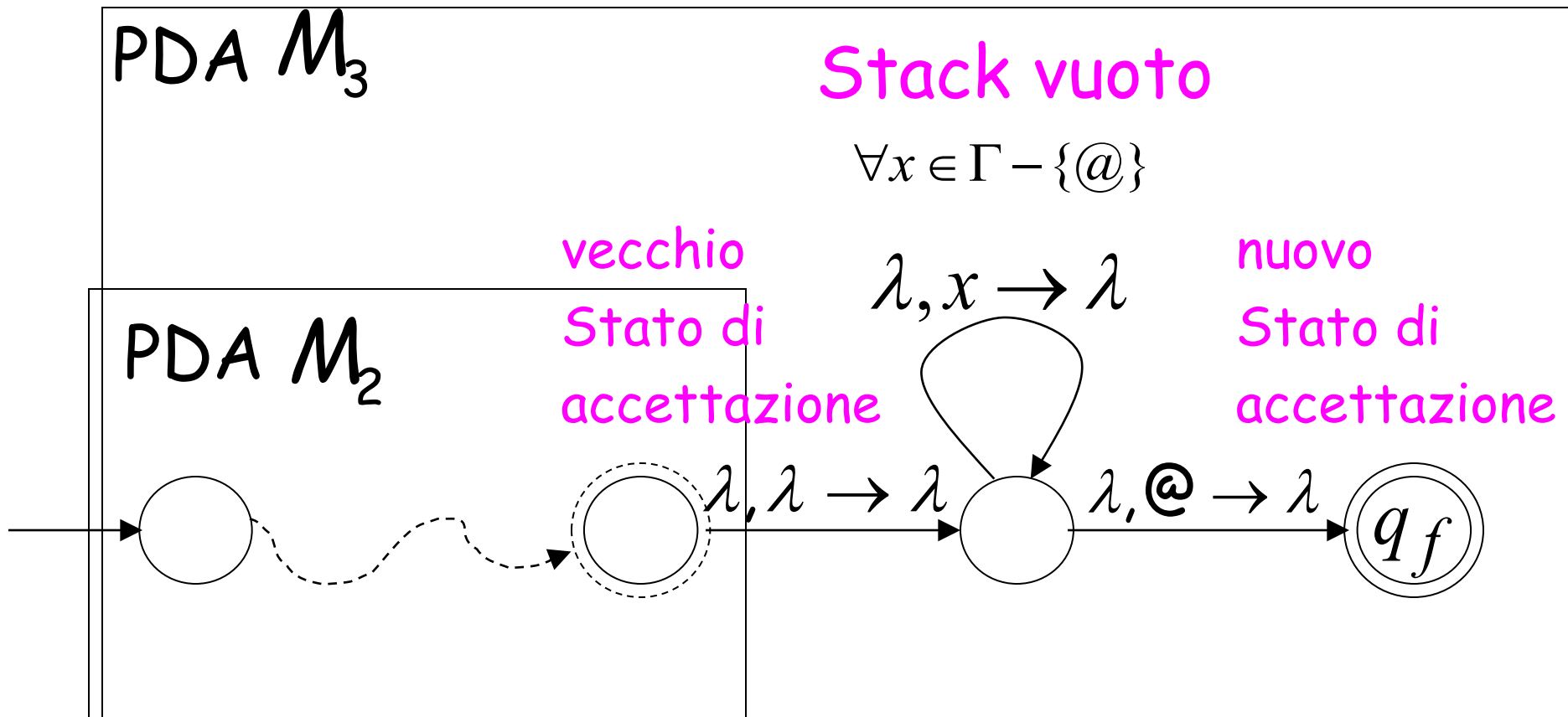
PDA M_2

PDA M_1

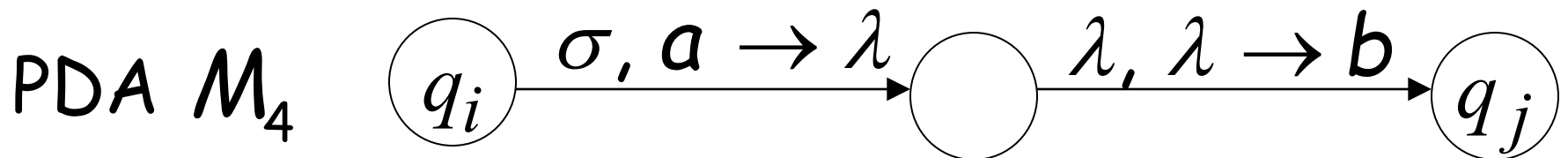
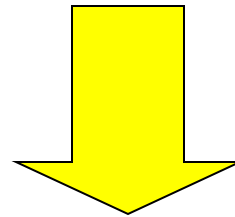
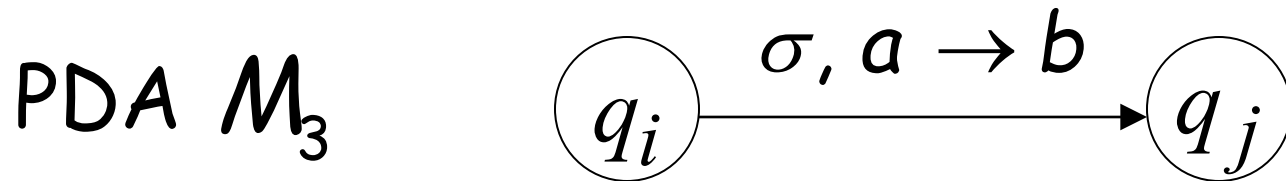


M_1 pensa ancora che Z è il simbolo iniziale

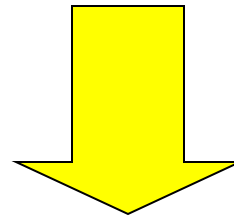
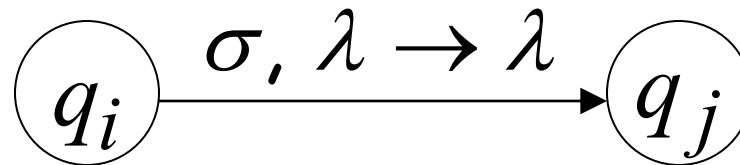
3. Nello stato di accettazione
lo stack contiene
solo il simbolo @



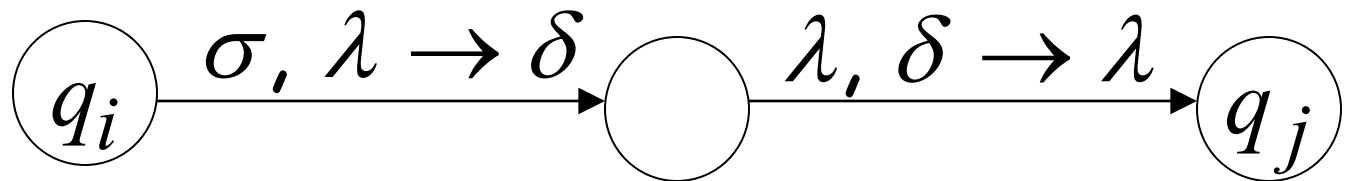
4. Ogni transizione ha un push oppure un pop
Mai le due cose insieme.



PDA M_3



PDA M_4

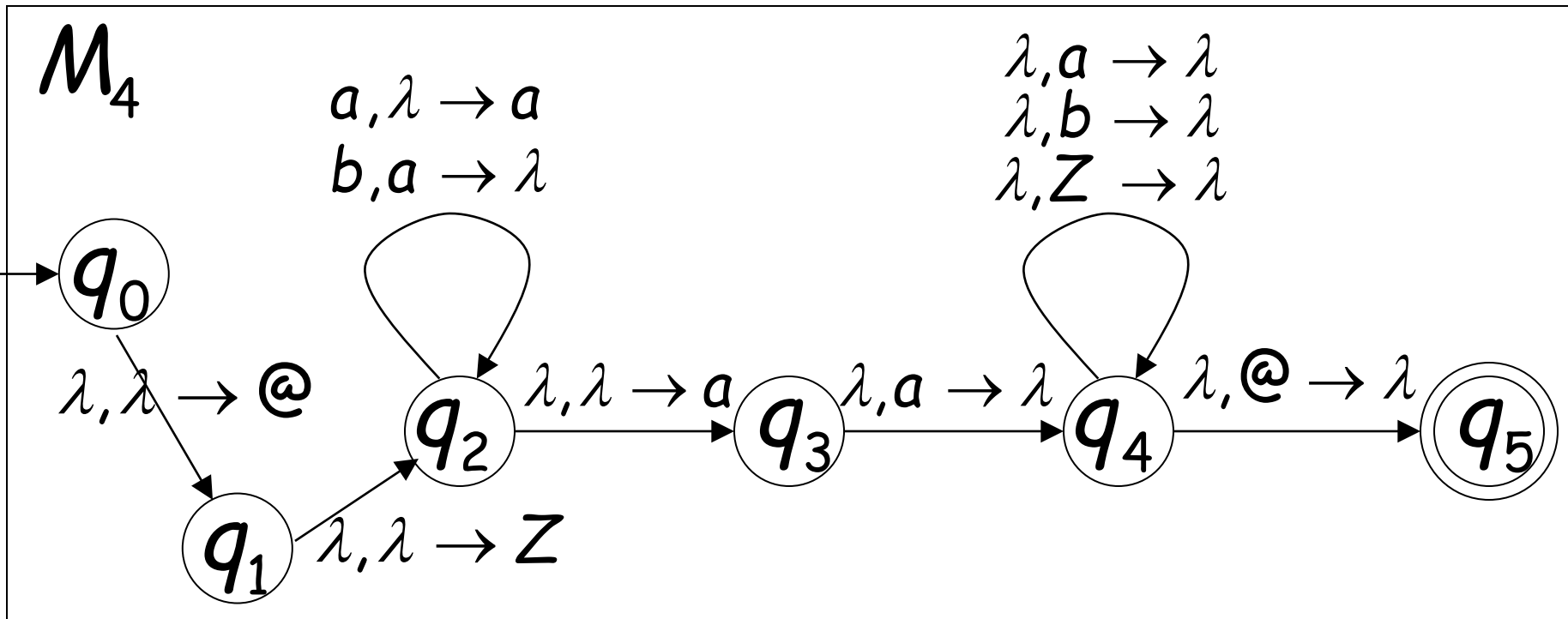
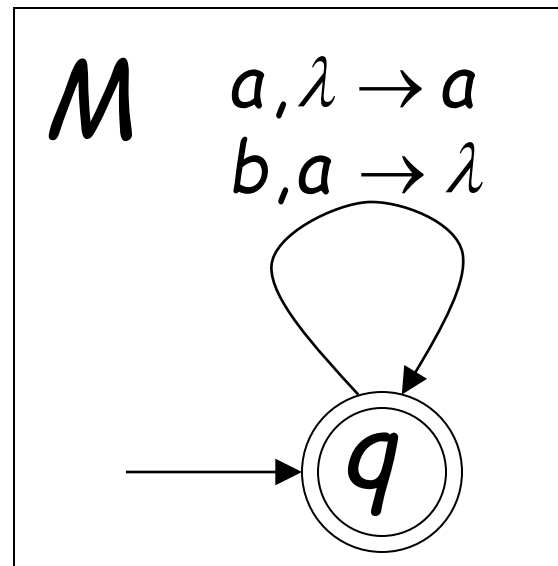


dove δ è un qualsiasi simbolo
dell'alfabeto di input

PDA M_4 è il PDA completamente
modificato secondo le regole precedenti

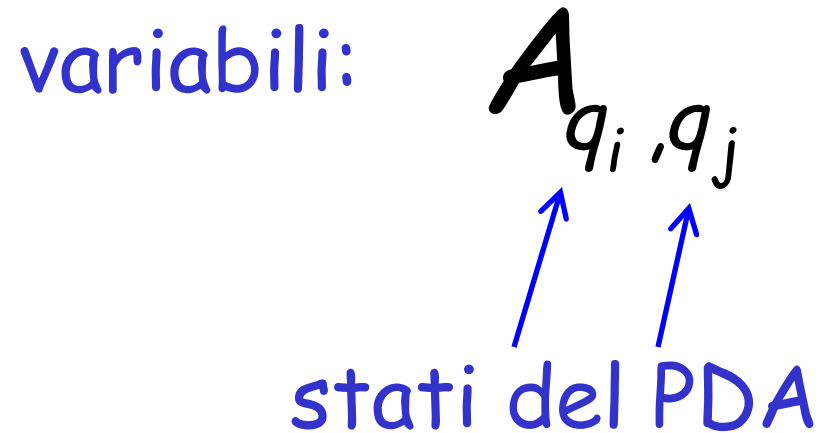
Notiamo che il nuovo simbolo iniziale @ non
è mai usato in nessuna transizione

Esempio:



Costruzione della grammatica

variabili: A_{q_i, q_j}



stati del PDA

PDA

caso 1: per ogni stato

q

grammatica

$$A_{qq} \rightarrow \lambda$$

PDA

caso 2: per ogni tre stati

p

q

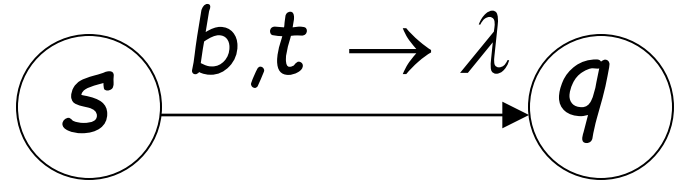
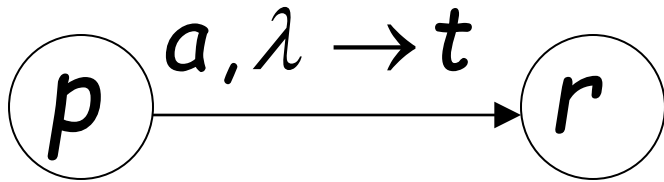
r

grammatica

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

PDA

caso 3: per ogni coppia di transizioni

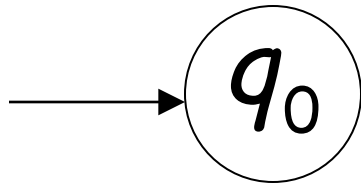


grammatica

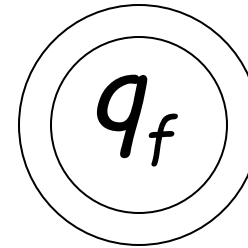
$$A_{pq} \rightarrow aA_{rs}b$$

PDA

Stato Iniziale



Stato accettazione



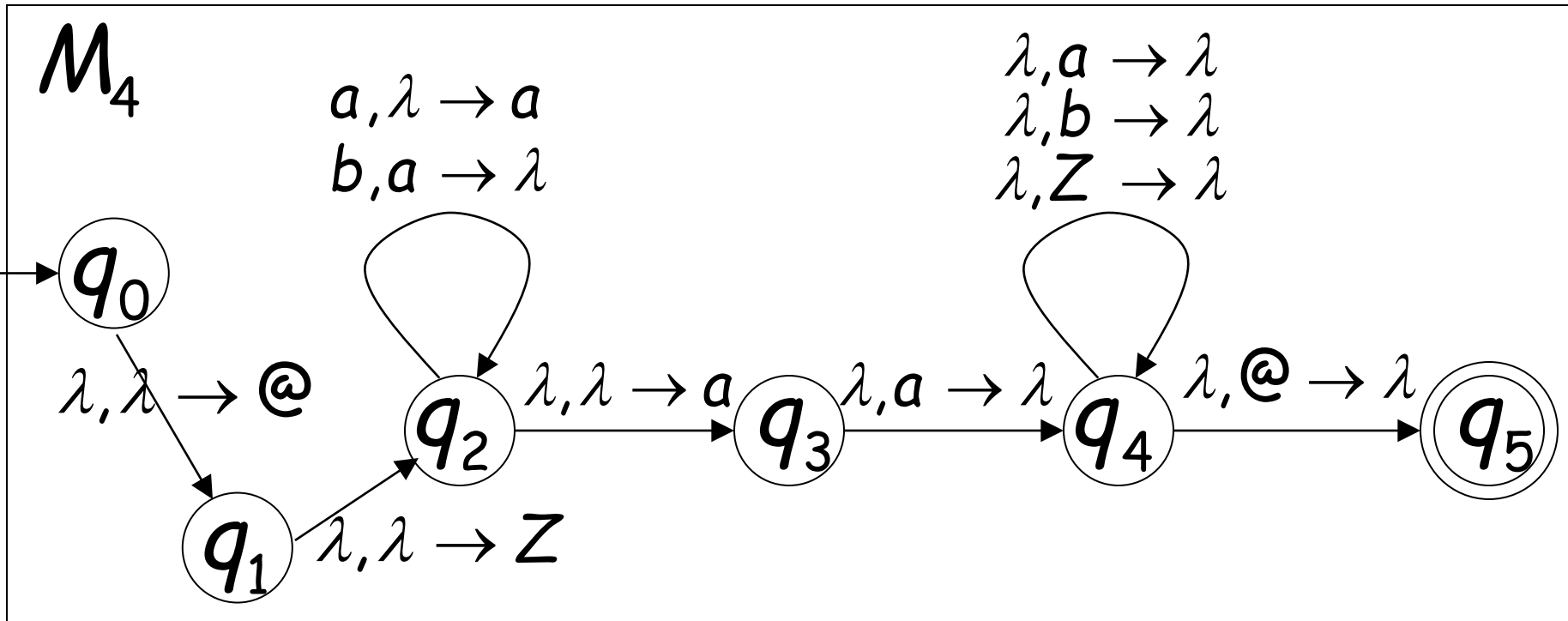
grammatica

Variabile Start

$A_{q_0 q_f}$

Esempio:

PDA



grammatica

caso 1: da stati singoli

$$A_{q_0q_0} \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$A_{q_1q_1} \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$A_{q_2q_2} \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$A_{q_3q_3} \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$A_{q_4q_4} \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$A_{q_5q_5} \rightarrow \lambda$$

caso 2: da triple di stati

$$A_{q_0q_0} \rightarrow A_{q_0q_0} A_{q_0q_0} \mid A_{q_0q_1} A_{q_1q_0} \mid A_{q_0q_2} A_{q_2q_0} \mid A_{q_0q_3} A_{q_3q_0} \mid A_{q_0q_4} A_{q_4q_0} \mid A_{q_0q_5} A_{q_5q_0}$$

$$A_{q_0q_1} \rightarrow A_{q_0q_0} A_{q_0q_1} \mid A_{q_0q_1} A_{q_1q_1} \mid A_{q_0q_2} A_{q_2q_1} \mid A_{q_0q_3} A_{q_3q_1} \mid A_{q_0q_4} A_{q_4q_1} \mid A_{q_0q_5} A_{q_5q_1}$$

⋮

$$A_{q_0q_5} \rightarrow A_{q_0q_0} A_{q_0q_5} \mid A_{q_0q_1} A_{q_1q_5} \mid A_{q_0q_2} A_{q_2q_5} \mid A_{q_0q_3} A_{q_3q_5} \mid A_{q_0q_4} A_{q_4q_5} \mid A_{q_0q_5} A_{q_5q_5}$$

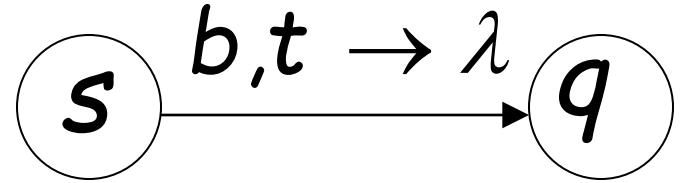
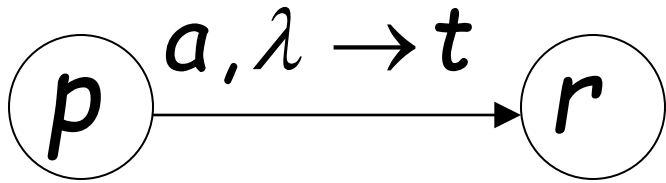
⋮

$$A_{q_5q_5} \rightarrow A_{q_5q_0} A_{q_0q_5} \mid A_{q_5q_1} A_{q_1q_5} \mid A_{q_5q_2} A_{q_2q_5} \mid A_{q_5q_3} A_{q_3q_5} \mid A_{q_5q_4} A_{q_4q_5} \mid A_{q_5q_5} A_{q_5q_5}$$

Variabile Start $A_{q_0q_5}$

PDA

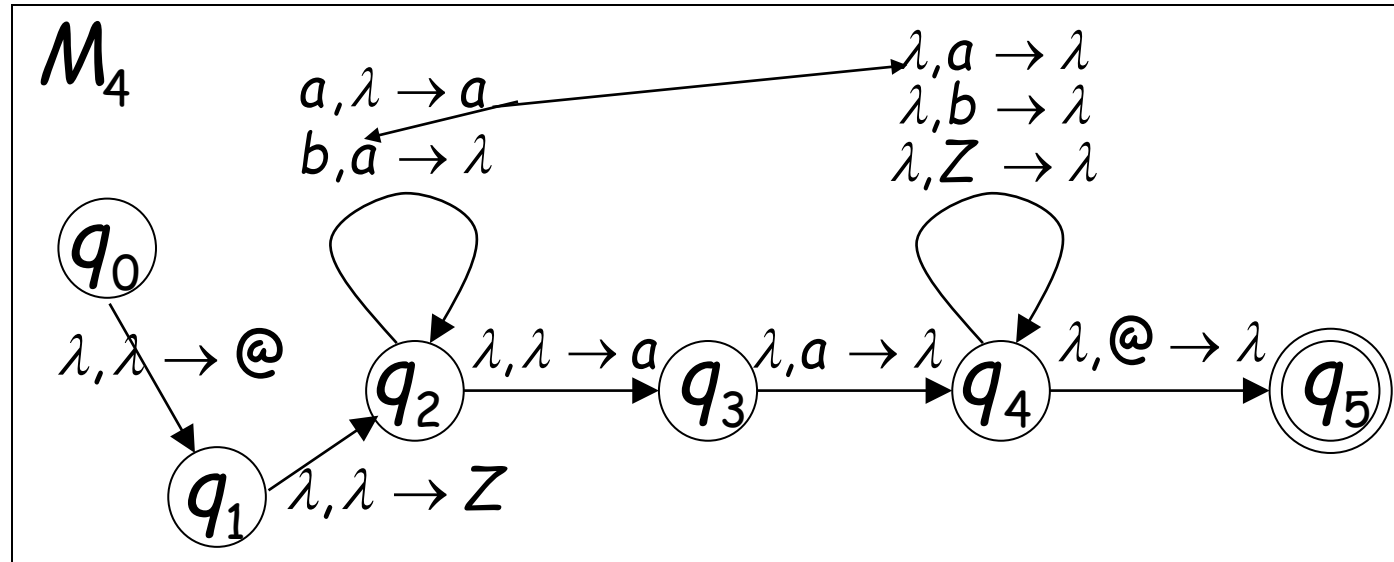
caso 3: per ogni coppia di transizioni



grammatica

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

caso 3: da coppie di transizioni



$$A_{q_0 q_5} \rightarrow A_{q_1 q_4}$$

$$A_{q_2 q_4} \rightarrow a A_{q_2 q_4}$$

$$A_{q_2 q_2} \rightarrow A_{q_3 q_2} b$$

$$A_{q_1 q_4} \rightarrow A_{q_2 q_4}$$

$$A_{q_2 q_2} \rightarrow a A_{q_2 q_2} b$$

$$A_{q_2 q_4} \rightarrow A_{q_3 q_3}$$

$$A_{q_2 q_4} \rightarrow a A_{q_2 q_3}$$

$$A_{q_2 q_4} \rightarrow A_{q_3 q_4}$$

Supponiamo che il PDA M è stato tradotto
In una grammatica context-free G

Dobbiamo provare $L(G) = L(M)$

O in modo equivalente

$$L(G) \subseteq L(M)$$

$$L(G) \supseteq L(M)$$

$$L(G) \subseteq L(M)$$

Dobbiamo mostrare che se G ha una derivazione:

$$A_{q_0 q_f} \xRightarrow{*} w \quad (\text{stringa di terminali})$$

Allora vi è un calcolo in M che accetta w :

$$(q_0, w, @) \xrightarrow{*} (q_f, \lambda, @)$$

partiamo con una p e una q qualsiasi.

Se in G vi è una derivazione:

$$A_{pq} \xRightarrow{*} w$$

Allora vi è un calcolo in M :

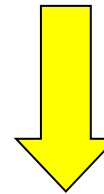
$$(p, w, \lambda) \xrightarrow{*} (q, \lambda, \lambda)$$

Dopo aver provato
il passo precedente
abbiamo:

$$A_{q_0 q_f} \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} w$$



$$(q_0, w, \lambda) \stackrel{*}{\succ} (q_f, \lambda, \lambda)$$



Poichè non c'è nessuna
transizione
Con il simbolo @

$$(q_0, w, @) \stackrel{*}{\succ} (q_f, \lambda, @)$$

Lemma:

se $A_{pq} \xRightarrow{*} w$ (stringa di terminali)

Allora vi è un calcolo
dallo stato p allo stato q
sulla stringa w
Che lascia lo stack vuoto:

$$(p, w, \lambda) \xRightarrow{*} (q, \lambda, \lambda)$$

Dim intuitiva:

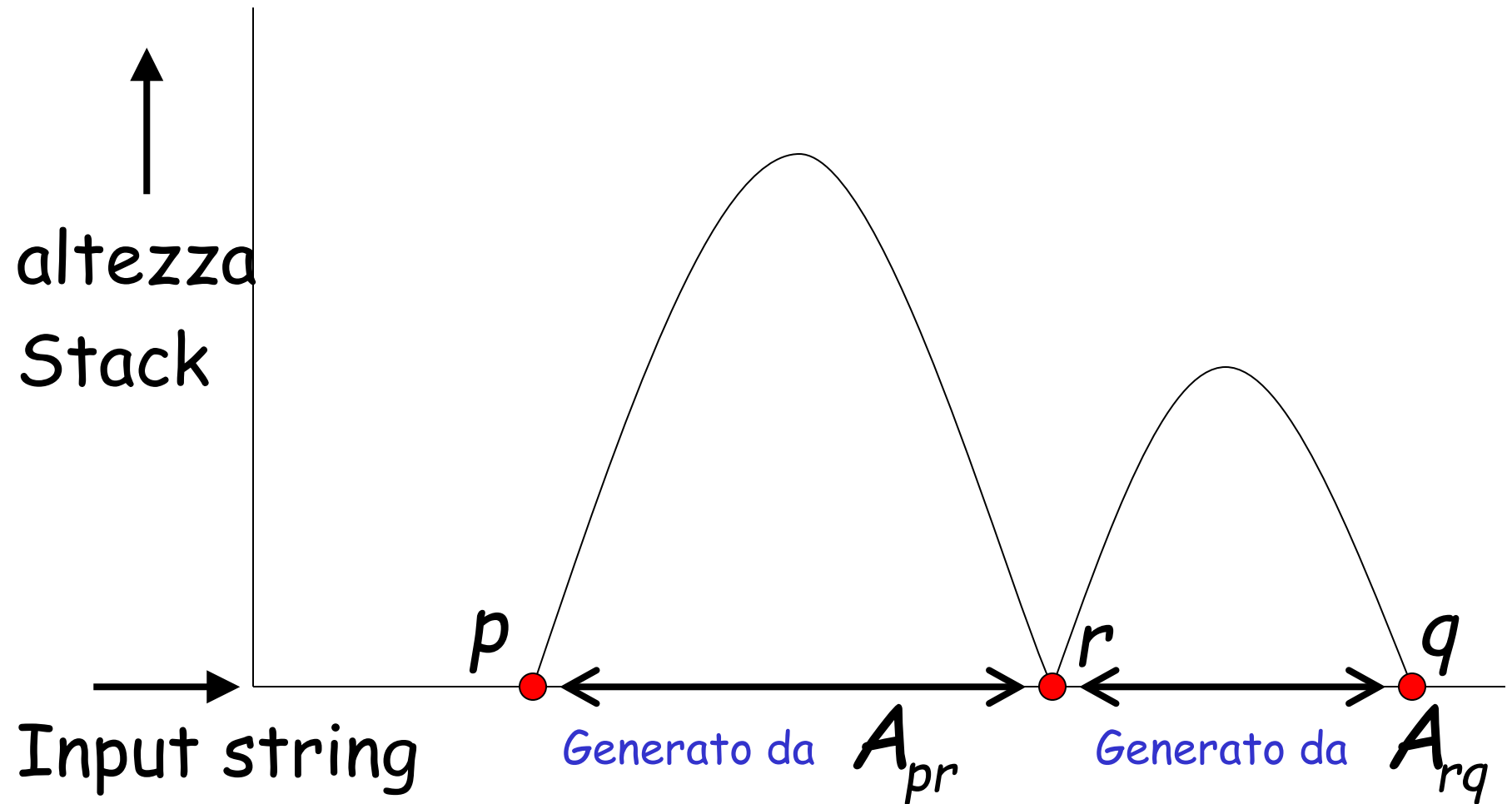
$$A_{pq} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow w$$

Case 1: $A_{pq} \Rightarrow A_{pr} A_{rq} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow w$

Case 2: $A_{pq} \Rightarrow a A_{rs} b \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow w$

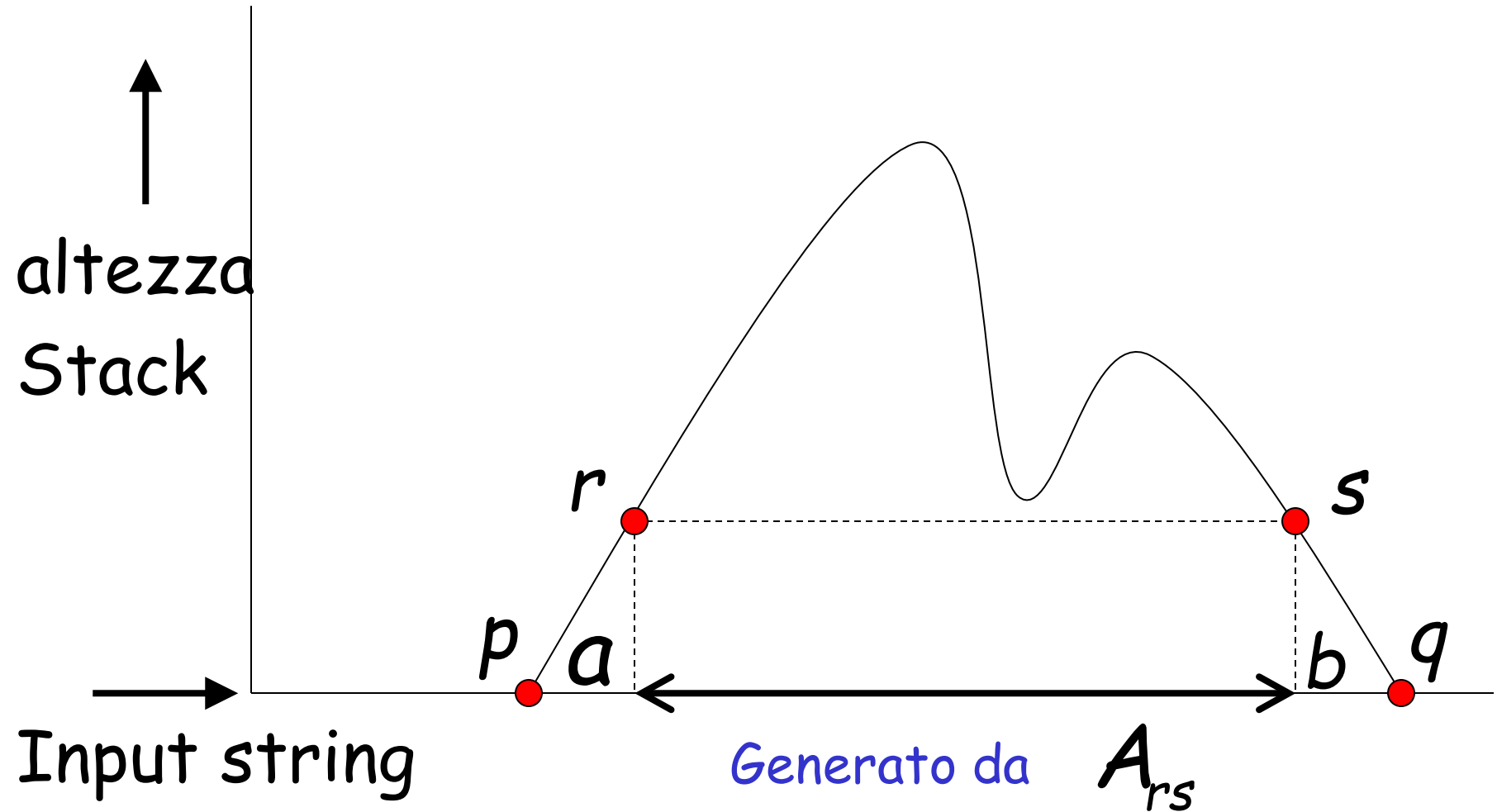
Type 2

Case 1: $A_{pq} \Rightarrow A_{pr} A_{rq} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow w$



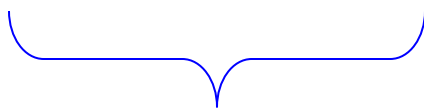
Type 3

Case 2: $A_{pq} \Rightarrow aA_{rs}b \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow w$



Formale :

Proviamo l'asserto per induzione
Sul numero di step della derivazione:

$$A_{pq} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow W$$


Numero di step

base:

$$A_{pq} \Rightarrow w$$

(Uno step di derivazione)

caso 1 produzione che deve essere usata è:

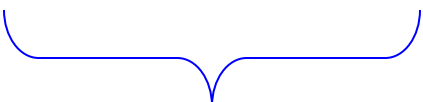
$$A_{pp} \rightarrow \lambda$$

Quindi $p = q$ e $w = \lambda$

Questo calcolo nel PDA esiste (banale):

$$(p, \lambda, \lambda) \xrightarrow{*} (p, \lambda, \lambda)$$

Ipotesi induttiva:

$$A_{pq} \Rightarrow \cdots \Rightarrow w$$


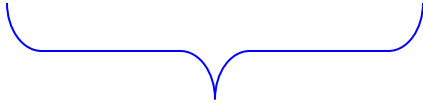
con k Step di derivazione

Quindi abbiamo, per ipotesi induttiva:

$$(p, w, \lambda) \stackrel{*}{\succ} (q, \lambda, \lambda)$$

Step induttivo

Data:

$$A_{pq} \Rightarrow \cdots \Rightarrow w$$


con

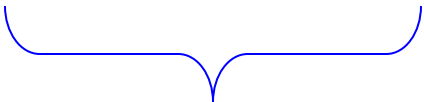
$$k + 1$$

step
di derivazione

Dobbiamo provare:

$$(p, w, \lambda) \stackrel{*}{\succ} (q, \lambda, \lambda)$$

$$A_{pq} \Rightarrow \cdots \Rightarrow w$$



 $k + 1$ derivazione steps

Case 1: $A_{pq} \Rightarrow A_{pr} A_{rq} \Rightarrow \cdots \Rightarrow w$

Case 2: $A_{pq} \Rightarrow a A_{rs} b \Rightarrow \cdots \Rightarrow w$

Case 1: $A_{pq} \Rightarrow A_{pr} A_{rq} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow w$

$k + 1$ steps

Sia: $w = yz$

$A_{pr} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow y$

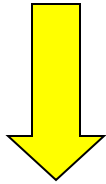
Massimo k steps

$A_{rq} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow z$

Massimo k steps

$$A_{pr} \Rightarrow \cdots \Rightarrow y$$

massimo k steps

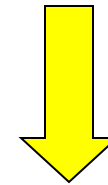


Per ipotesi induttiva
in PDA:

$$(p, y, \lambda) \stackrel{*}{\succ} (r, \lambda, \lambda)$$

$$A_{rq} \Rightarrow \cdots \Rightarrow z$$

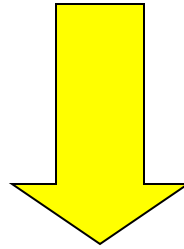
massimo k steps



Per ipotesi induttiva,
in PDA:

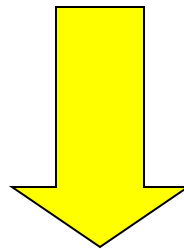
$$(r, z, \lambda) \stackrel{*}{\succ} (q, \lambda, \lambda)$$

$$(p, y, \lambda) \stackrel{*}{\succ} (r, \lambda, \lambda) \quad (r, z, \lambda) \stackrel{*}{\succ} (q, \lambda, \lambda)$$



$$(p, yz, \lambda) \stackrel{*}{\succ} (r, z, \lambda) \stackrel{*}{\succ} (q, \lambda, \lambda)$$

poichè $w = yz$



$$(p, w, \lambda) \stackrel{*}{\succ} (q, \lambda, \lambda)$$

Case 2: $A_{pq} \Rightarrow aA_{rs}b \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow w$

$k + 1$ steps

Possiamo scrivere

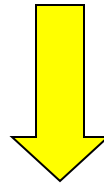
$$w = ayb$$

$$A_{rs} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow y$$

Massimo k steps

$$A_{rs} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow y$$

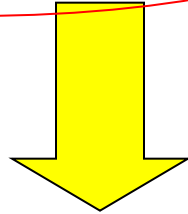
Massimo k steps



Per ipotesi induttiva ,
il PDA calcola:

$$(r, y, \lambda) \stackrel{*}{\succ} (s, \lambda, \lambda)$$

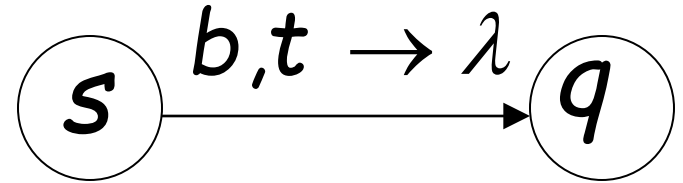
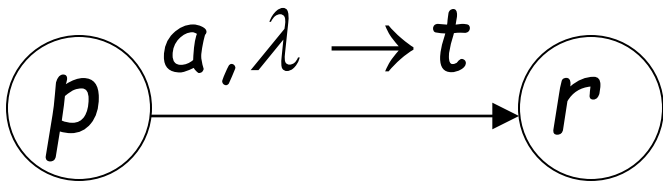
$$A_{pq} \Rightarrow aA_{rs}b \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow w$$

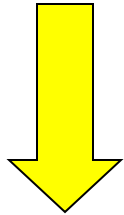
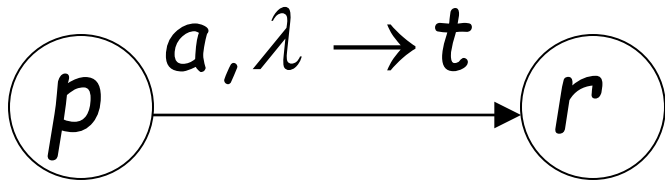


La grammatica contiene la produzione

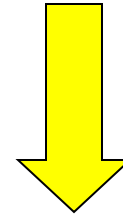
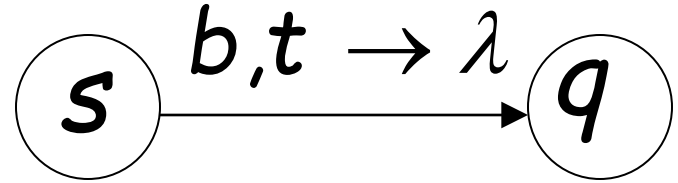
$$A_{pq} \rightarrow aA_{rs}b$$

e il PDA contiene la transizione





$$(p, ayb, \lambda) \succ (r, yb, t)$$



$$(s, b, t) \succ (q, \lambda, \lambda)$$

sappiamo

$$(r, y, \lambda)^* \succ (s, \lambda, \lambda) \quad \Rightarrow \quad (r, yb, t)^* \succ (s, b, t)$$

Inoltre sappiamo

$$(p, ayb, \lambda) \succ (r, yb, t)$$

$$(s, b, t) \succ (q, \lambda, \lambda)$$

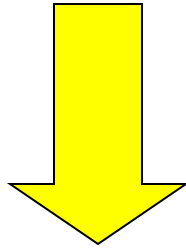
quindi:

$$(p, ayb, \lambda) \succ (r, yb, t)^* \succ (s, b, t) \succ (q, \lambda, \lambda)$$

$$(p, ayb, \lambda) \succ (r, yb, t) \overset{*}{\succ} (s, b, t) \succ (q, \lambda, \lambda)$$

poichè

$$w = ayb$$



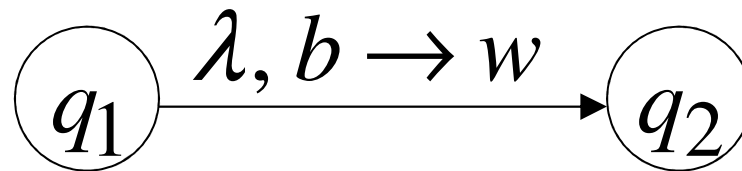
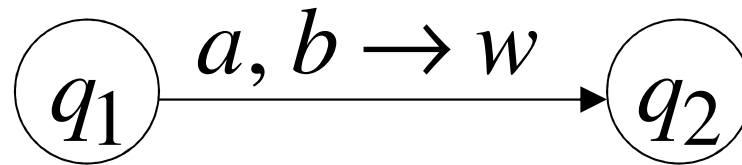
$$(p, w, \lambda) \overset{*}{\succ} (q, \lambda, \lambda)$$

Fine

*Determinismo vs
non Determinismo
nei push down.*

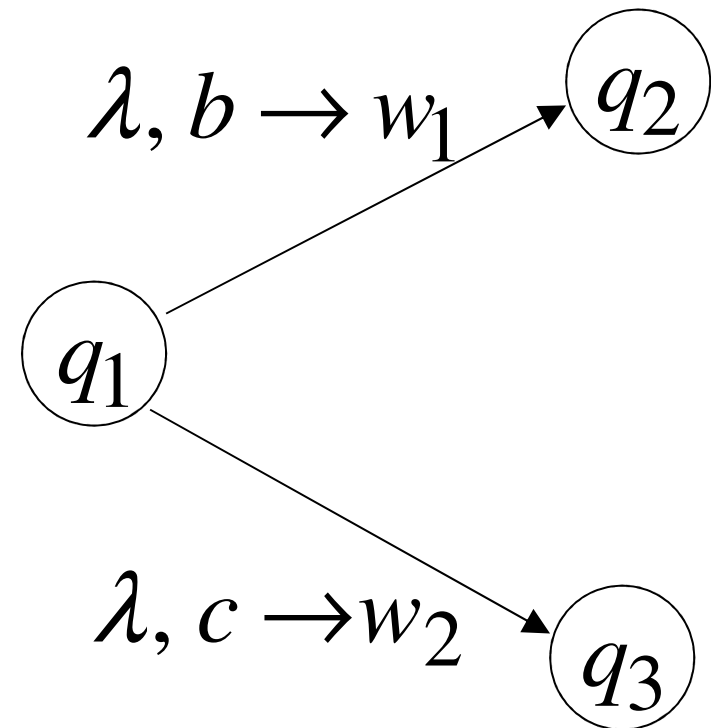
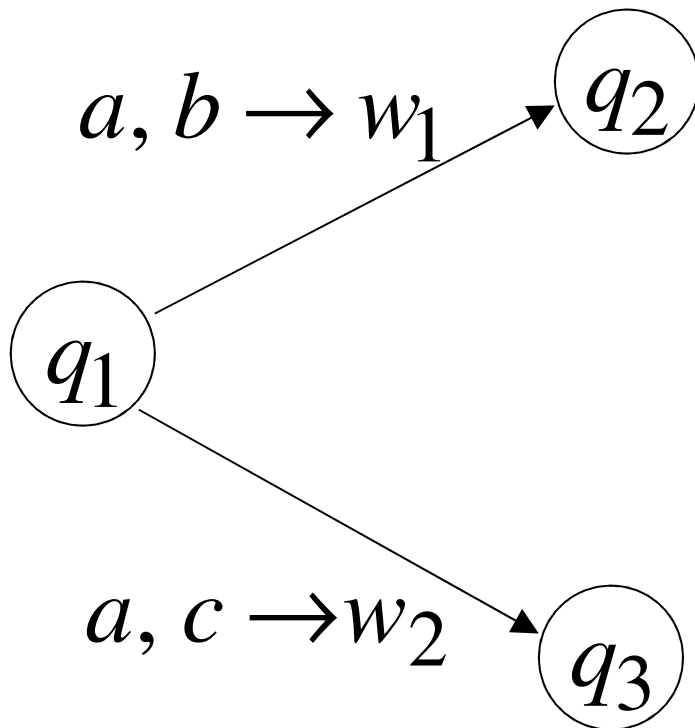
deterministico PDA: DPDA

Transizioni permesse:



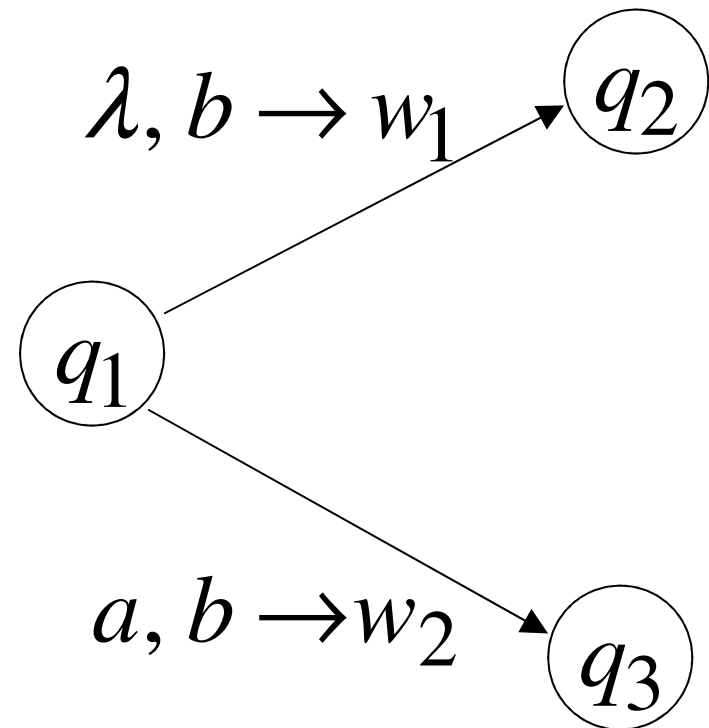
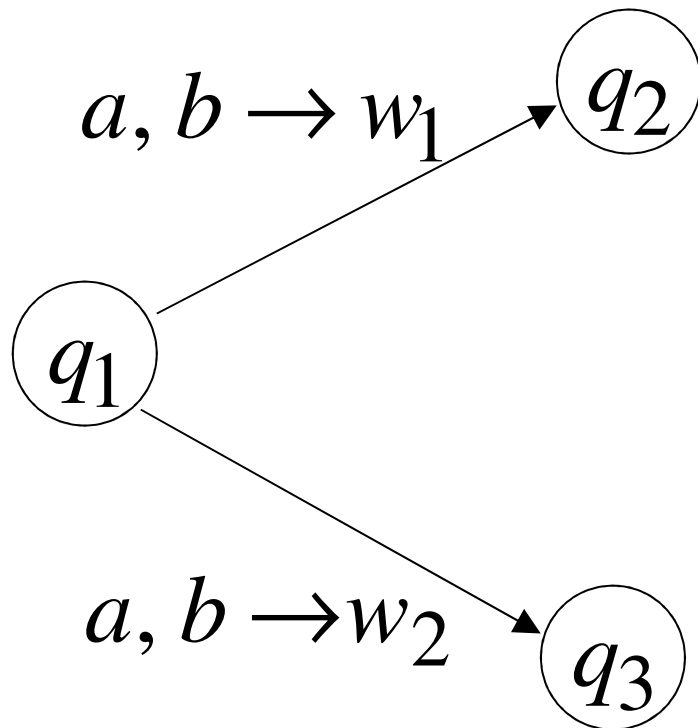
(scelte deterministiche)

Transizioni permesse:



scelte deterministiche

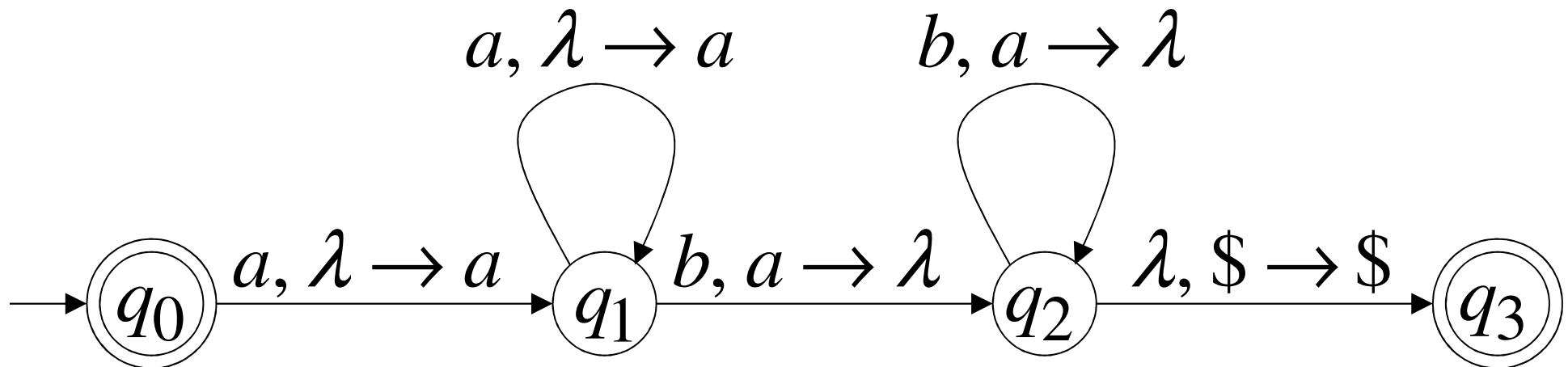
Non permesse:



(scelte non deterministiche)

Deterministico PDA esempio

$$L(M) = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$



Definition:

Un linguaggio L è **deterministico context-free**

Se esiste un DPDA che lo accetta

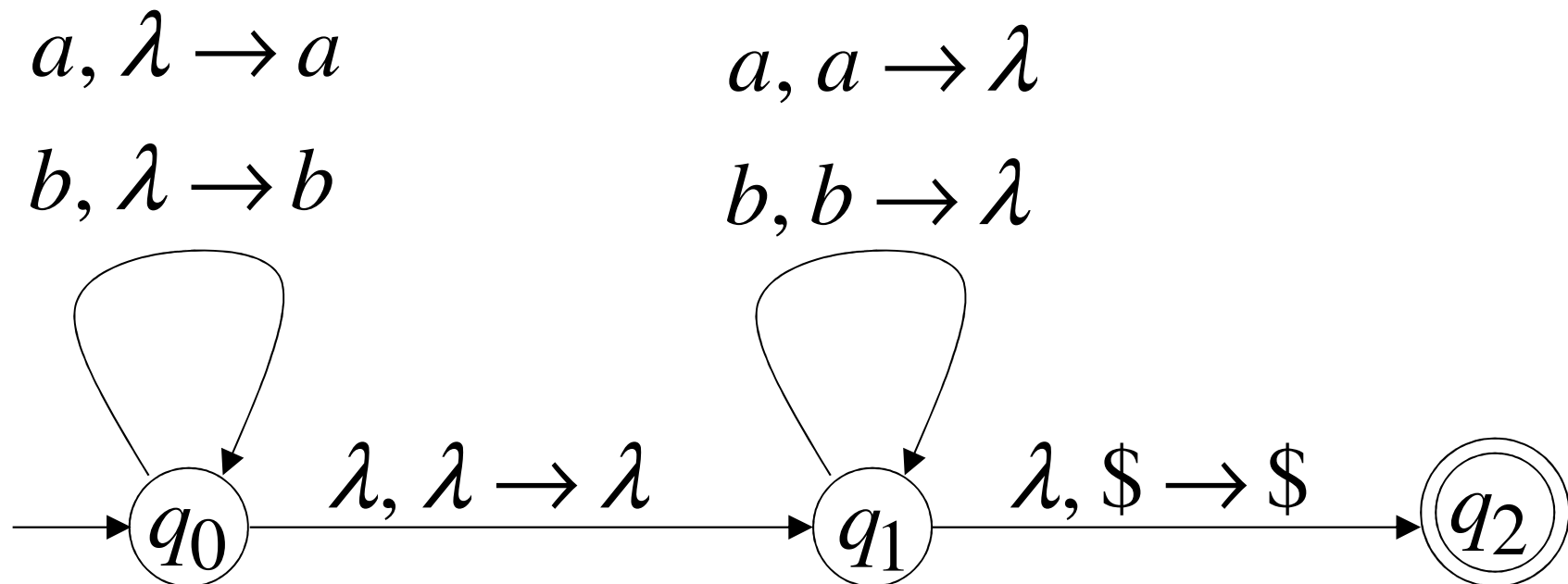
Esempio:

Il linguaggio $L(M) = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$

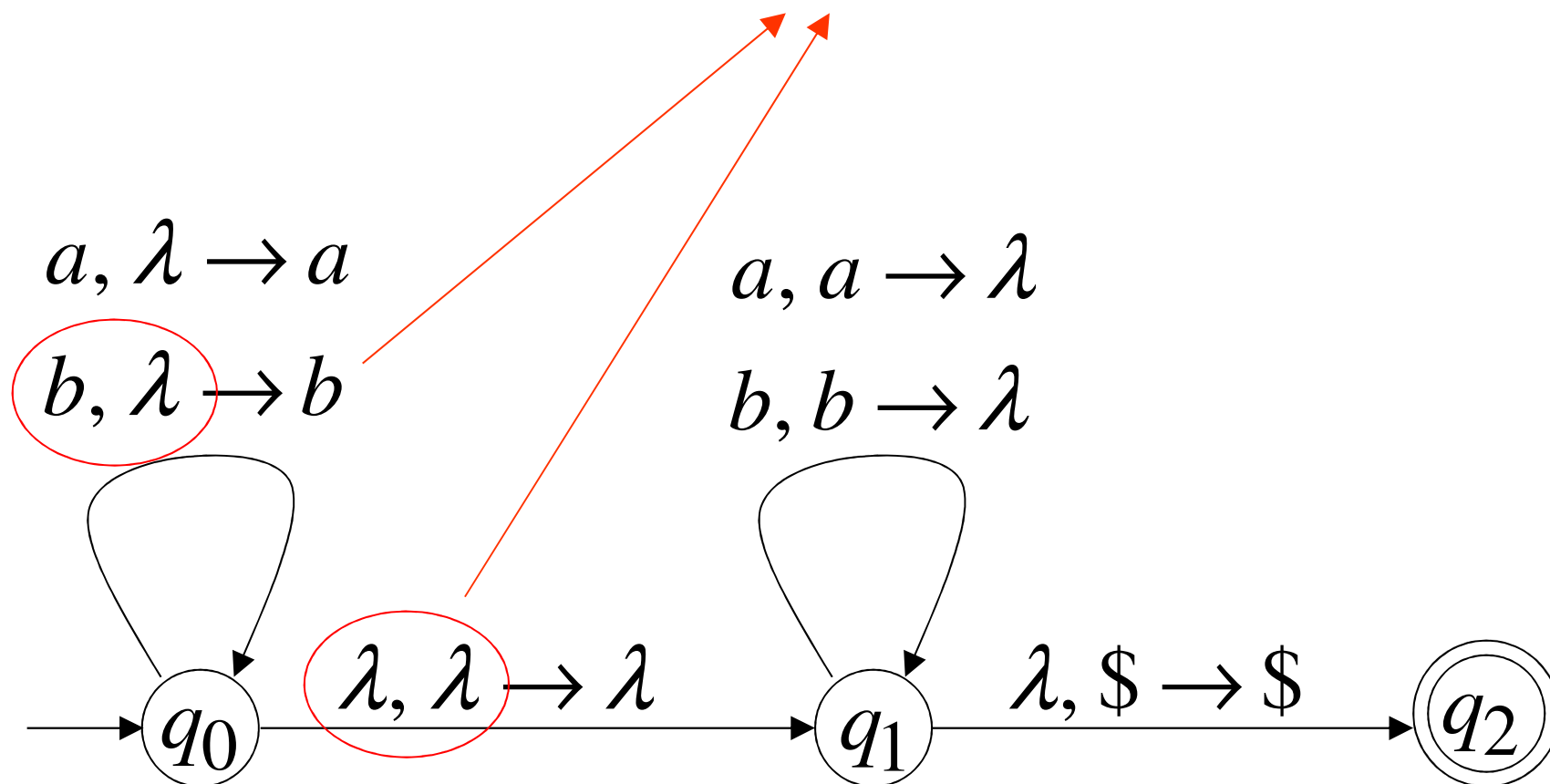
è deterministico context-free

Esempio di Non-DPDA (PDA)

$$L(M) = \{vv^R : v \in \{a,b\}^*\}$$



Non è permesso in DPDA



I PDA

hanno più potere dei

DPDA

Vale la relazione:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{deterministico} \\ \text{Context-Free} \\ \text{linguaggi} \\ \text{(DPDA)} \end{array} \right\} \subseteq \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Context-Free} \\ \text{linguaggi} \\ \text{PDA} \end{array} \right\}$$

Poichè ogni DPDA è anche un PDA

Dimostriamo che :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{deterministico} \\ \text{Context-Free} \\ \text{Languages} \\ \text{(DPDA)} \\ L \notin \end{array} \right\} \subset \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Context-Free} \\ \text{Languages} \\ \text{(PDA)} \\ L \in \end{array} \right\}$$

Definiremo un linguaggio
context-free L che non è
Accettato da un DPDA

Il linguaggio è :

$$L = \{a^n b^n\} \cup \{a^n b^{2n}\} \quad n \geq 0$$

Dobbiamo dimostrare che :

- L è context free
- L **non** è deterministico context-free

$$L = \{a^n b^n\} \cup \{a^n b^{2n}\}$$

Il linguaggio L è context-free

Grammatica Context-free per : L

$$S \rightarrow S_1 \mid S_2 \qquad \{a^n b^n\} \cup \{a^n b^{2n}\}$$

$$S_1 \rightarrow aS_1b \mid \lambda \qquad \{a^n b^n\}$$

$$S_2 \rightarrow aS_2bb \mid \lambda \qquad \{a^n b^{2n}\}$$

Teorema:

Il linguaggio $L = \{a^n b^n\} \cup \{a^n b^{2n}\}$

non è deterministico context-free

(**nessun** DPDA accetta L)

Dim : Assumiamo per assurdo che

$$L = \{a^n b^n\} \cup \{a^n b^{2n}\}$$

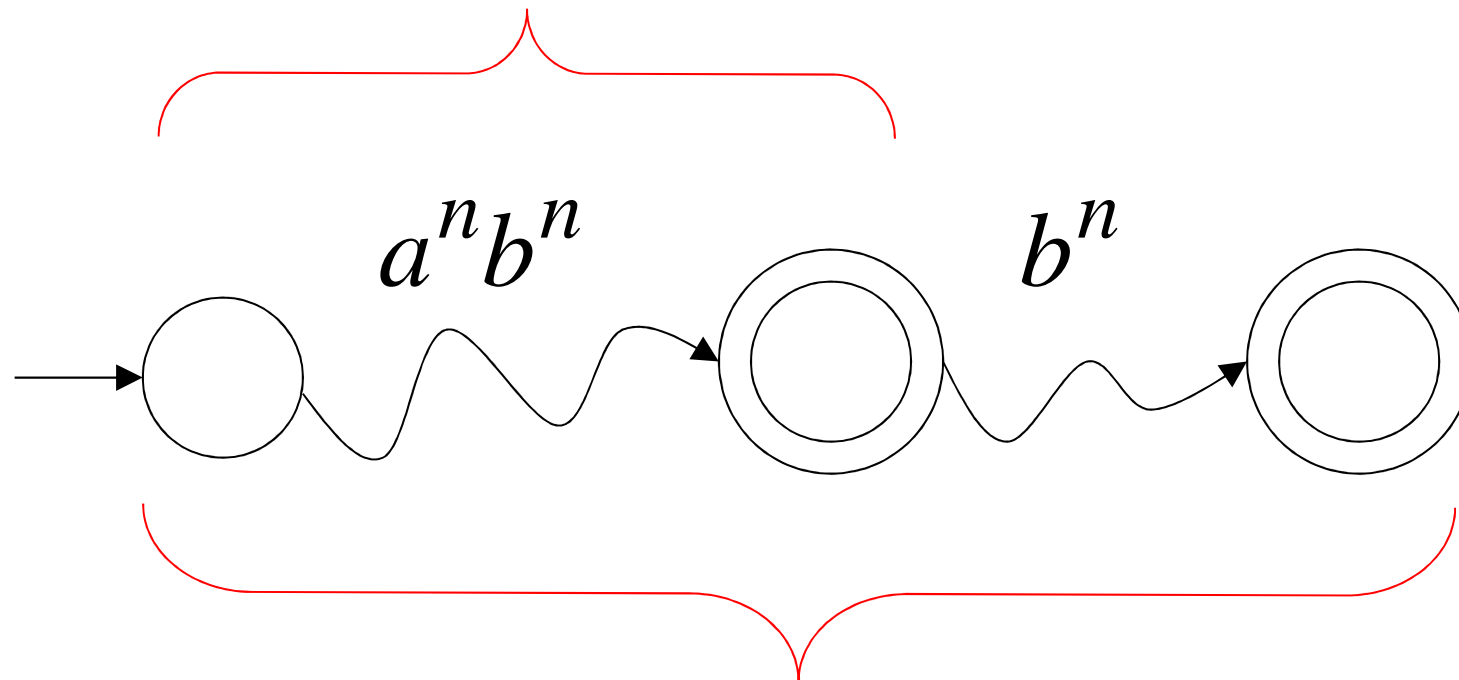
è deterministico context free

quindi:

Esiste un DPDA M che accetta L

DPDA M con $L(M) = \{a^n b^n\} \cup \{a^n b^{2n}\}$

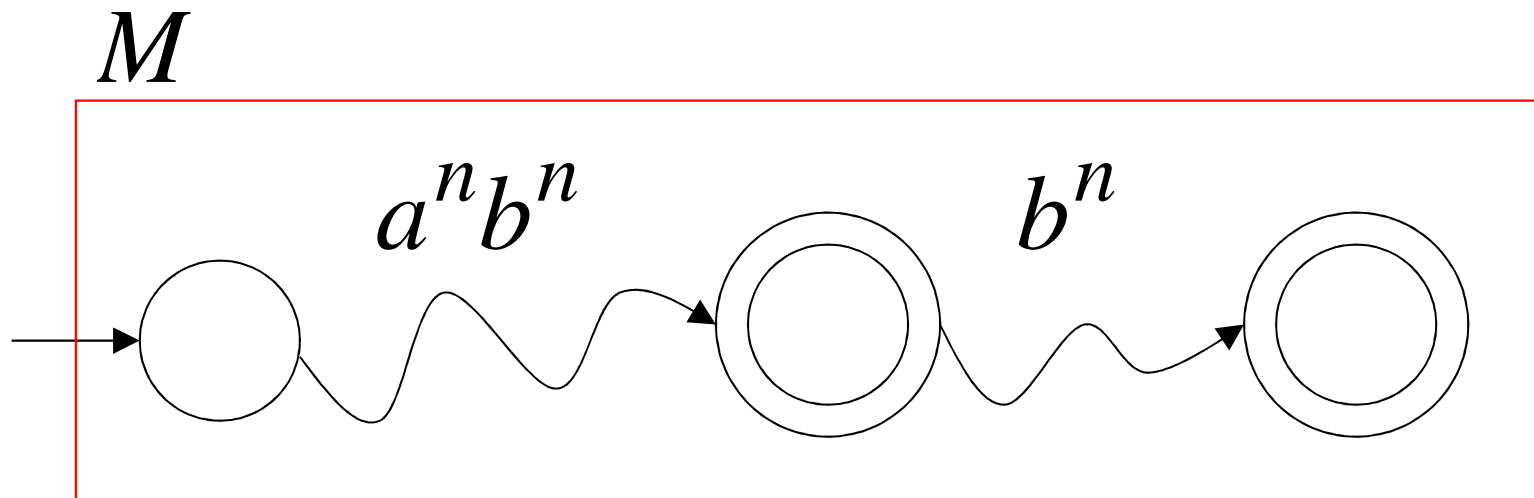
accetta $a^n b^n$



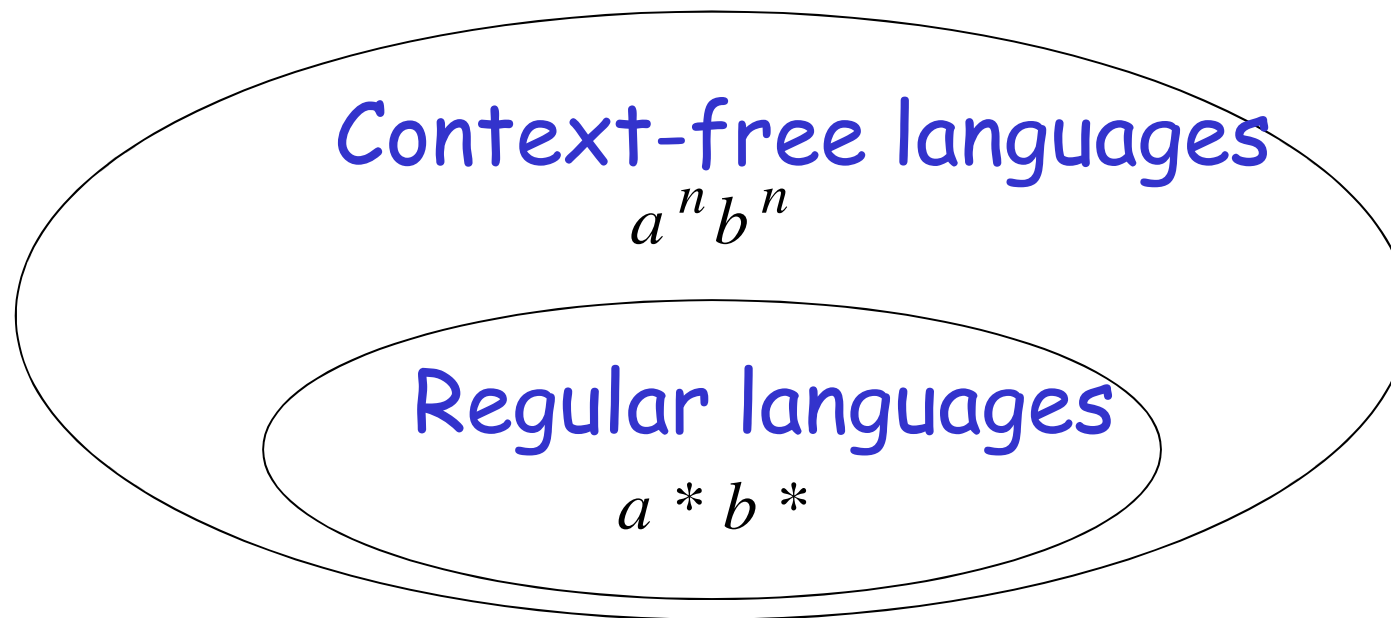
accepts $a^n b^{2n}$

DPDA M con $L(M) = \{a^n b^n\} \cup \{a^n b^{2n}\}$

Un tale cammino
deve esistere a causa del determinismo



Fatto 1: Il linguaggio $\{a^n b^n c^n\}$
not è context-free



(si prova per pumping lemma "per i" context free)

Fatto 2: Il linguaggio $L \cup \{a^n b^n c^n\}$
non è context-free

$$(L = \{a^n b^n\} \cup \{a^n b^{2n}\})$$

(usando pumping lemma per linguaggi context-free)

Ora costruiamo un PDA che accetta:

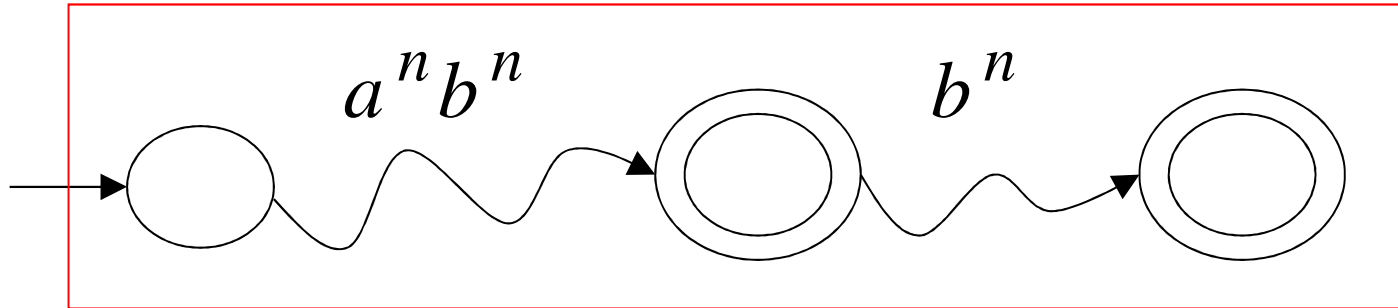
$$L \cup \{a^n b^n c^n\}$$

$$(L = \{a^n b^n\} \cup \{a^n b^{2n}\})$$

Che è una contraddizione !

DPDA M

$$L(M) = \{a^n b^n\} \cup \{a^n b^{2n}\}$$



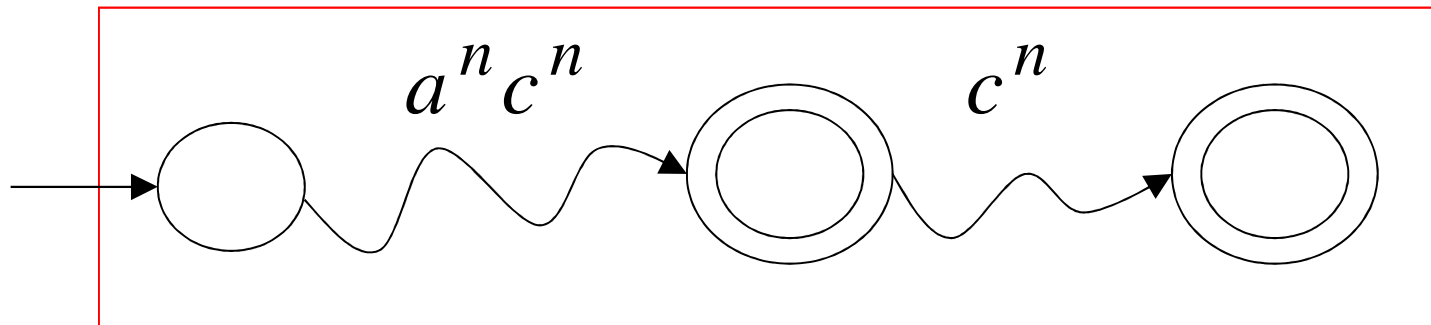
modifichiamo

M

Al posto
di b
poniamo c

DPDA M'

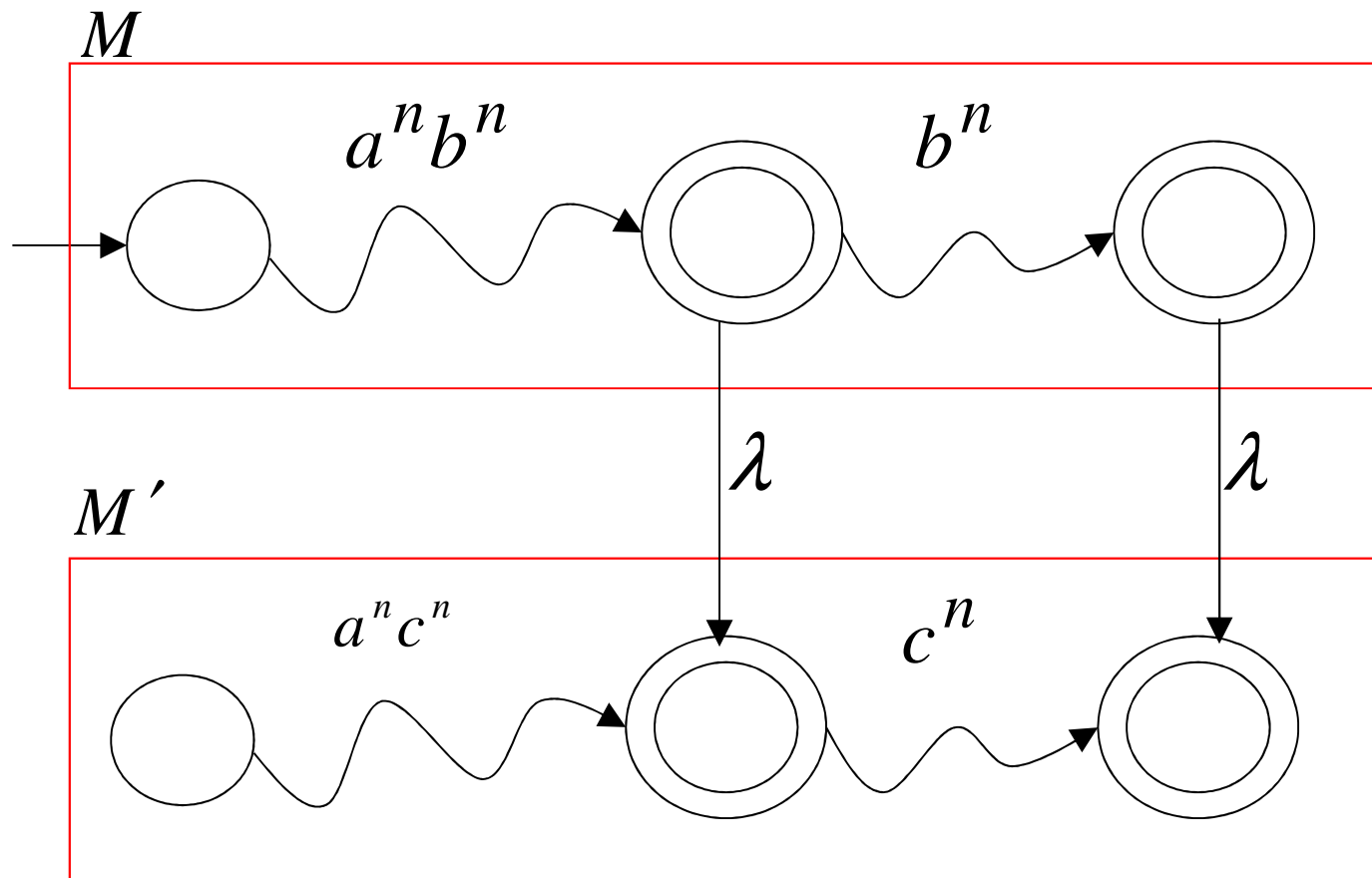
$$L(M') = \{a^n c^n\} \cup \{a^n c^{2n}\}$$



un PDA che accetta $L \cup \{a^n b^n c^n\}$

Connettiamo lo stato finale M

Con lo stato finale di M'



poichè $L \cup \{a^n b^n c^n\}$ è accettato da PDA

È context-free

Contradizione!

(poichè $L \cup \{a^n b^n c^n\}$ non è context-free)

quindi:

$$L = \{a^n b^n\} \cup \{a^n b^{2n}\}$$

Non è deterministico context free

non esiste DPDA che lo accetta

Fine context free

The CYK Algorithm

- J. Cocke
- D. Younger,
- T. Kasami

The CYK Algorithm

- *Il problema dell'appartenenza:*
 - Problema:
 - Data una grammatica grammar **G** e una stringa **w**
 - **G** = (V, Σ, P, S) dove
 - » V insieme finito di variabili
 - » Σ (alfabeto) insieme finito di simboli terminali-
 - » P insieme finito di produzioni
 - » S simbolo iniziale (elemento distintivo di V)
 - » V e Σ sono insiemi disgiunti
 - **G** genera un linguaggio, **L(G)**,
 - Domanda :
 - **w** appartiene al **L(G)**?

The CYK Algorithm

- La grammatica è scritta in Chomsky Normal Form
- Viene usata una tecnica chiamata “dynamic programming” o “table-filling algorithm”

Chomsky Normal Form

- *Normal Form è descritta da un insieme di condizioni che ogni regola della grammatica deve soddisfare.*
- Context-free grammar è in CNF, ogni regola ha la seguente forma:
 - $A \rightarrow BC$ al massimo due simboli sul lato destro
 - $A \rightarrow a$ a simbolo terminale
 - $S \rightarrow \lambda$ stringa vuotaDove $B, C \in V - \{S\}$

Costruire una Triangular Table

$X_{5,1}$				
$X_{4,1}$	$X_{4,2}$			
$X_{3,1}$	$X_{3,2}$	$X_{3,3}$		
$X_{2,1}$	$X_{2,2}$	$X_{2,3}$	$X_{2,4}$	
$X_{1,1}$	$X_{1,2}$	$X_{1,3}$	$X_{1,4}$	$X_{1,5}$
w_1	w_2	w_3	w_4	w_5

Tavola per una stringa ' w ' che ha lunghezza 5

Esempio CYK Algorithm

- Prendiamo la seguente grammatica:
 - CNF grammatica **G**
 - $S \rightarrow AB \mid BC$
 - $A \rightarrow BA \mid a$
 - $B \rightarrow CC \mid b$
 - $C \rightarrow AB \mid a$
 - **w** sia baaba
 - **E' baaba** in $L(G)$?

Constructing The Triangular Table

{B}	{A, C}	{A, C}	{B}	{A, C}
b	a	a	b	a

$S \rightarrow AB \mid BC$

$A \rightarrow BA \mid a$

$B \rightarrow CC \mid b$

$C \rightarrow AB \mid a$

Calcolare la riga più bassa

Costruire la Triangular Table

- $X_{2,1} = (X_{1,1}, X_{1,2})$
- $\rightarrow \{B\}\{A,C\} = \{BA, BC\}$
- Step:
 - Trovare, se esistono, le regole che producono BA or BC
 - Sono due : S e A
 - $X_{2,1} = \{S, A\}$

$S \rightarrow AB \mid BC$
 $A \rightarrow BA \mid a$
 $B \rightarrow CC \mid b$
 $C \rightarrow AB \mid a$

{S, A}				
{B}	{A, C}	{A, C}	{B}	{A, C}
b	a	a	b	a

Constructing The Triangular Table

- $X_{2,2} = (X_{1,2}, X_{1,3})$
- $\rightarrow \{A, C\}\{A, C\} = \{AA, AC, CA, CC\} = Y$
- Step:
 - Trovare, se esistono, le regole che producono Y
 - Esiste una : B
 - $X_{2,2} = \{B\}$

$S \rightarrow AB \mid BC$
 $A \rightarrow BA \mid a$
 $B \rightarrow CC \mid b$
 $C \rightarrow AB \mid a$

{S, A}	{B}			
{B}	{A, C}	{A, C}	{B}	{A, C}
b	a	a	b	a

- $X_{2,3} = (X_{1,3}, X_{1,4})$
- $\rightarrow \{A, C\}\{B\} = \{AB, CB\} = Y$
- Steps:
 - Trovare, se esistono, le regole che producono Y
 - sono: S e C
 - $X_{2,3} = \{S, C\}$

$S \rightarrow AB \mid BC$
 $A \rightarrow BA \mid a$
 $B \rightarrow CC \mid b$
 $C \rightarrow AB \mid a$

{S, A}	{B}	{S, C}		
{B}	{A, C}	{A, C}	{B}	{A, C}
b	a	a	b	a

- $X_{2,4} = (X_{1,4}, X_{1,5})$
- $\rightarrow \{B\}\{A, C\} = \{BA, BC\} = Y$
- Steps:
 - Trovare, se esistono, le regole che producono Y
 - Cono: S and A
 - $X_{2,4} = \{S, A\}$

$S \rightarrow AB \mid BC$
 $A \rightarrow BA \mid a$
 $B \rightarrow CC \mid b$
 $C \rightarrow AB \mid a$

Constructing The Triangular Table

{S, A}	{B}	{S, C}	{S, A}	
{B}	{A, C}	{A, C}	{B}	{A, C}
b	a	a	b	a

- $X_{3,1} = (X_{1,1}, X_{2,2}), (X_{2,1}, X_{1,3})$
- $\rightarrow \{B\}\{B\} \cup \{S, A\}\{A, C\} = \{BB, SA, SC, AA, AC\} = Y$
- Steps:
 - Trovare, se esistono, le regole che producono Y
 - Nessuna
 - $X_{3,1} = \emptyset$
 - **Nessun elemento in questo insieme**

$S \rightarrow AB \mid BC$
 $A \rightarrow BA \mid a$
 $B \rightarrow CC \mid b$
 $C \rightarrow AB \mid a$

\emptyset				
$\{S, A\}$	$\{B\}$	$\{S, C\}$	$\{S, A\}$	
$\{B\}$	$\{A, C\}$	$\{A, C\}$	$\{B\}$	$\{A, C\}$
b	a	a	b	a

- $X_{3,2} = (X_{1,2}, X_{2,3}), (X_{2,2}, X_{1,3})$
- $\rightarrow \{A, C\}\{S, C\} \cup \{B\}\{B\} = \{AS, AC, CS, CC, BB\} = Y$
- Step:
 - Trovare, se esistono, le regole che producono Y
 - una: B
 - $X_{2,4} = \{B\}$

$S \rightarrow AB \mid BC$
 $A \rightarrow BA \mid a$
 $B \rightarrow CC \mid b$
 $C \rightarrow AB \mid a$

\emptyset	$\{B\}$			
$\{S, A\}$	$\{B\}$	$\{S, C\}$	$\{S, A\}$	
$\{B\}$	$\{A, C\}$	$\{A, C\}$	$\{B\}$	$\{A, C\}$
b	a	a	b	a

- $X_{3,3} = (X_{1,3}, X_{2,4}), (X_{2,3}, X_{1,5})$
- $\rightarrow \{A,C\}\{S,A\} \cup \{S,C\}\{A,C\}$
 $= \{AS, AA, CS, CA, SA, SC, CA, CC\} = Y$
- Step:
 - Trovare, se esistono, le regole che producono Y
 - una: B
 - $X_{3,5} = \{B\}$

$S \rightarrow AB \mid BC$
 $A \rightarrow BA \mid a$
 $B \rightarrow CC \mid b$
 $C \rightarrow AB \mid a$

\emptyset	$\{B\}$	$\{B\}$		
$\{S, A\}$	$\{B\}$	$\{S, C\}$	$\{S, A\}$	
$\{B\}$	$\{A, C\}$	$\{A, C\}$	$\{B\}$	$\{A, C\}$
b	a	a	b	a

- $X_{4,1} = (X_{1,1}, X_{3,2}), (X_{2,1}, X_{2,3})$
- $(X_{3,1}, X_{1,4})$
- Step:
 - Trovare, se esistono, le regole che producono Y
 - una: B
 - $X_{4,1} = \{?\}$

$S \rightarrow AB \mid BC$
 $A \rightarrow BA \mid a$
 $B \rightarrow CC \mid b$
 $C \rightarrow AB \mid a$

- $X_{4,2} = (X_{1,2}, X_{3,3}), (X_{2,2}, X_{2,4})$
- $(X_{3,2}, X_{1,5})$
- Step:
 - Trovare, se esistono, le regole che producono Y
 - una: B
 - $X_{4,1} = \{?\}$

$S \rightarrow AB \mid BC$
 $A \rightarrow BA \mid a$
 $B \rightarrow CC \mid b$
 $C \rightarrow AB \mid a$

Finale Triangular Table

$\{S, A, C\}$	$\leftarrow X_{5,1}$			
\emptyset	$\{S, A, C\}$			
\emptyset	$\{B\}$	$\{B\}$		
$\{S, A\}$	$\{B\}$	$\{S, C\}$	$\{S, A\}$	
$\{B\}$	$\{A, C\}$	$\{A, C\}$	$\{B\}$	$\{A, C\}$
b	a	a	b	a

- Tavola per la stringa 'w' ha lunghezza 5
- The algorithm popola la triangular table

domanda

– sia **G** la grammatical CNF

- $S \rightarrow AB \mid BC$
- $A \rightarrow BA \mid a$
- $B \rightarrow CC \mid b$
- $C \rightarrow AB \mid a$

– **w** is ababa

– Domanda: **ababa** è in $L(G)$?

- E' baaba in $L(G)$?

Si

Possiamo vedere che S è nell'insieme X_{1n} dove
'n' = 5

la cella $X_{51} = (S, A, C)$ allora

$S \in X_{15}$ allora baaba $\in L(G)$

Construire una Triangular Table

- Ogni riga corrisponde a una lunghezza delle sottostringhe.
 - La riga più in basso – Stringhe di lng 1
 - Seconda riga – Stringhe di lng 2
 - .
 - .
 - Riga più in alto – la stringa 'w'

Costruire una Triangular Table

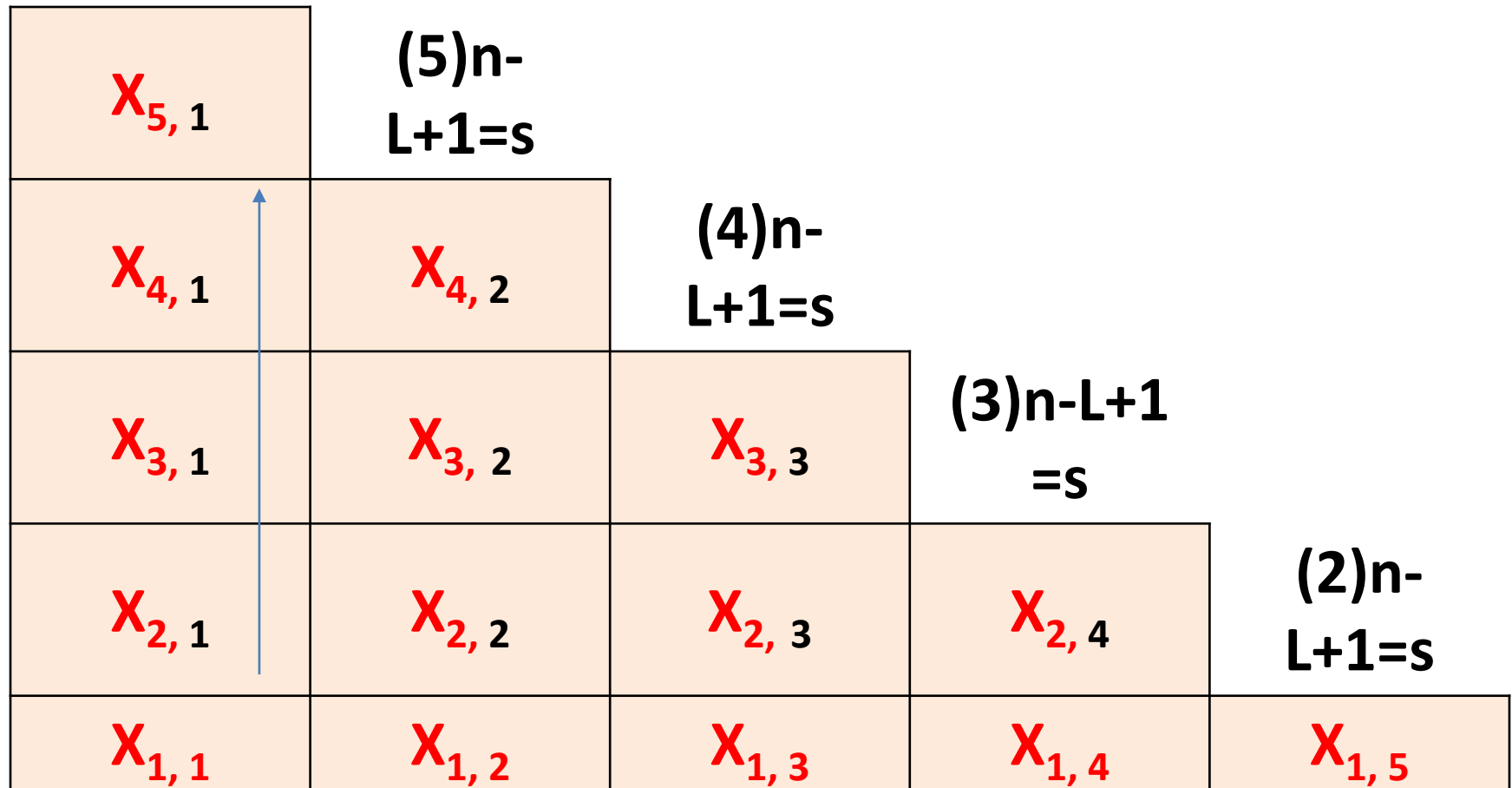
- $X_{i,i}$ è l'insieme delle variabili tale che A è $A \rightarrow w_i$ una produzione di G
- Comparare al massimo n coppie di insieme calcolati in precedenza
 $(X_{i,i}, X_{i+1,j}), (X_{i,i+1}, X_{i+2,j}) \dots (X_{i,j-1}, X_{j,j})$

teorema

- The CYK Algorithm calcola correttamente X_{ij} per tutti i e j ; allora w è in $L(G)$ iff S è in X_{1n} .
- Perché? Spiegazione, esercizio scrivere la dimostrazione.
- Complessità $O(n^3)$.

- **let** the input be a string L consisting of n characters: $a_1 \dots a_n$.
- **let** the grammar contain r nonterminal symbols $R_1 \dots R_r$, with start symbol R_1 .
- **let** $P[n,n,r]$ be an array of booleans. Initialize all elements of P to false.
- **for each** $s = 1$ to n
- **for each** unit production $R_v \rightarrow a_s$
- **set** $P[1,s,v] = \text{true}$; Generata la prima riga-
- **for each** $L = 2$ to n
- **for each** $s = 1$ to $n-L+1$
- **for each** $p = 1$ to $L-1$
- **for each** production $R_a \rightarrow R_b R_c$
- **if** $P[p,s,b]$ and $P[L-p,s+p,c]$ **then** set $P[L,s,a] = \text{true}$
- **if** $P[n,1,1]$ is true **then** L is member of language
- **else** L is not member of language

$\{S, A, C\}$	$\leftarrow X_{5,1}$			
\emptyset	$\{S, A, C\}$			
\emptyset	$\{B\}$	$\{B\}$		
$\{S, A\}$	$\{B\}$	$\{S, C\}$	$\{S, A\}$	
$\{B\}$	$\{A, C\}$	$\{A, C\}$	$\{B\}$	$\{A, C\}$
b	a	a	b	a



```

for each  $L = 2$  to  $n$ 
  for each  $s = 1$  to  $n-L+1$ 
    for each  $p = 1$  to  $L-1$ 
      for each production  $R_a \rightarrow R_b R_c$ 
        if  $P[p,s,b]$  and  $P[L-p,s+p,c]$  then set  $P[L,s,a] = \text{true}$ 

```






$X_{5,1}$				
$X_{4,1}$	$X_{4,2}$			
$X_{3,1}$ 	$X_{3,2}$	$X_{3,3}$	$L=3, s=1$	
$X_{2,1}$ 	$X_{2,2}$ 	$X_{2,3}$	$X_{2,4}$	
$X_{1,1}$ 	$X_{1,2}$	$X_{1,3}$ 	$X_{1,4}$	$X_{1,5}$
w_1	w_2	w_3	w_4	w_5

Tavola per una stringa 'w' che ha lunghezza 5

```

for each  $L = 2$  to  $n$ 
  for each  $s = 1$  to  $n-L+1$ 
    for each  $p = 1$  to  $L-1$ 
      for each production  $R_a \rightarrow R_b R_c$ 
        if  $P[p,s,b]$  and  $P[L-p,s+p,c]$  then set  $P[L,s,a] = \text{true}$ 

```

$X_{5,1}$				
$X_{4,1}$	$X_{4,2}$ ▲	$L=4, s=2$		
$X_{3,1}$	$X_{3,2}$ ▲	$X_{3,3}$ ▬		
$X_{2,1}$	$X_{2,2}$ ●	$X_{2,3}$	$X_{2,4}$ ●	
$X_{1,1}$	$X_{1,2}$ ▬	$X_{1,3}$	$X_{1,4}$	$X_{1,5}$ ▲
w_1	w_2	w_3	w_4	w_5

Tavola per una stringa 'w' che ha lunghezza 5

```

for each  $L = 2$  to  $n$ 
  for each  $s = 1$  to  $n-L+1$ 
    for each  $p = 1$  to  $L-1$ 
      for each production  $R_a \rightarrow R_b R_c$ 
        if  $P[p,s,b]$  and  $P[L-p,s+p,c]$  then set  $P[L,s,a] = \text{true}$ 

```

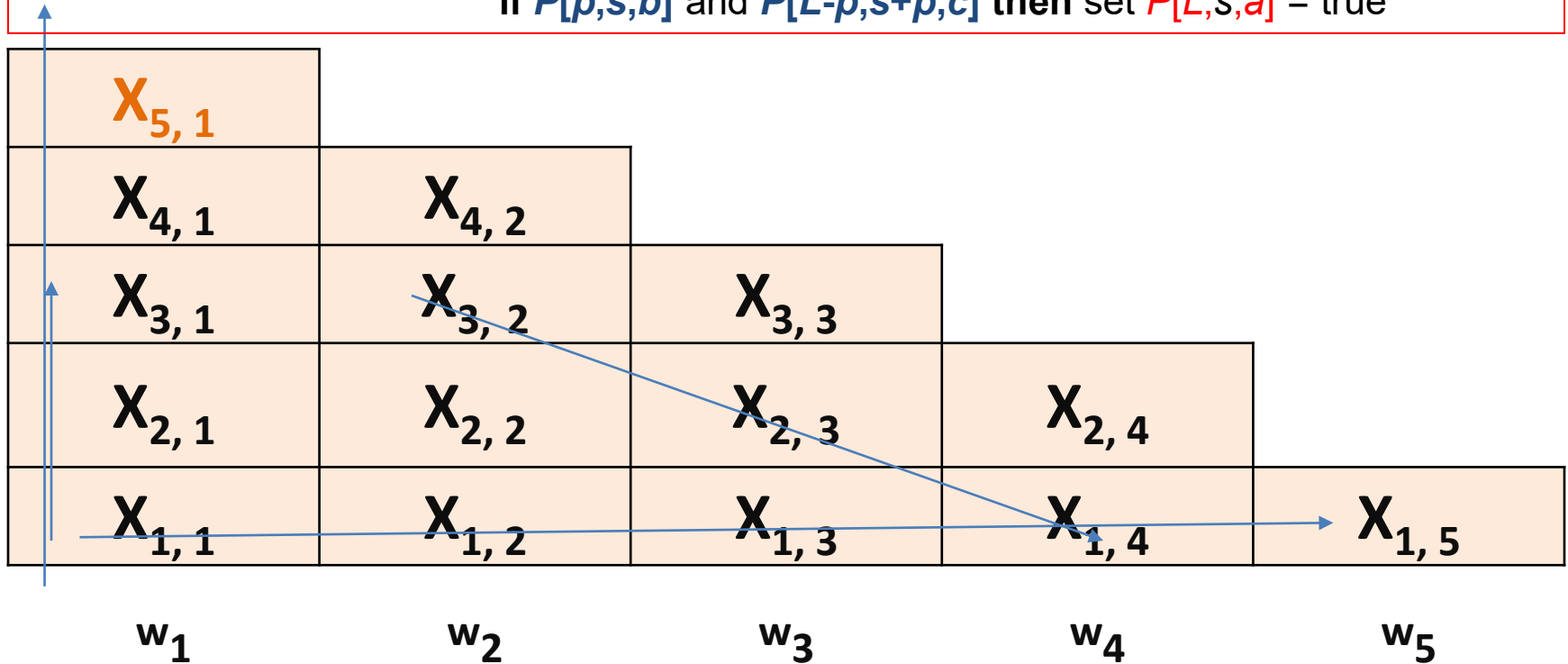


Tavola per una stringa 'w' che ha lunghezza 5