

CMSC 141 AUTOMATA AND LANGUAGE THEORY

CONTEXT-FREE LANGUAGES

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NON-REGULAR LANGUAGES

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- There are many other non-regular languages that can be very useful
- We need something more powerful than finite automata that can express non-regular languages

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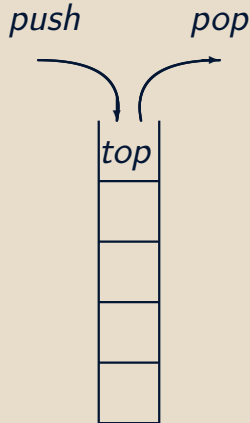
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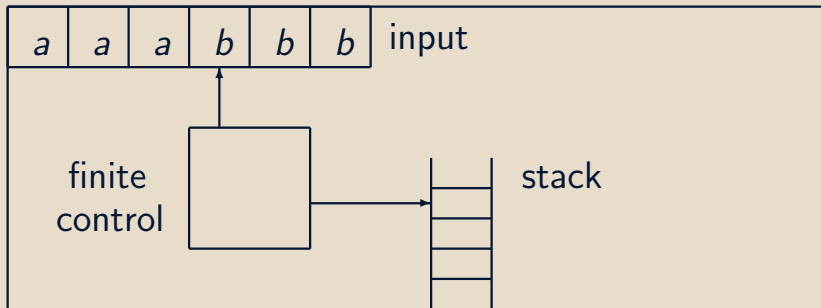
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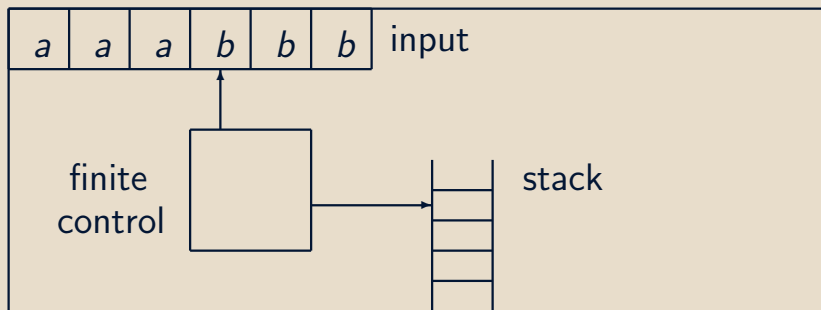


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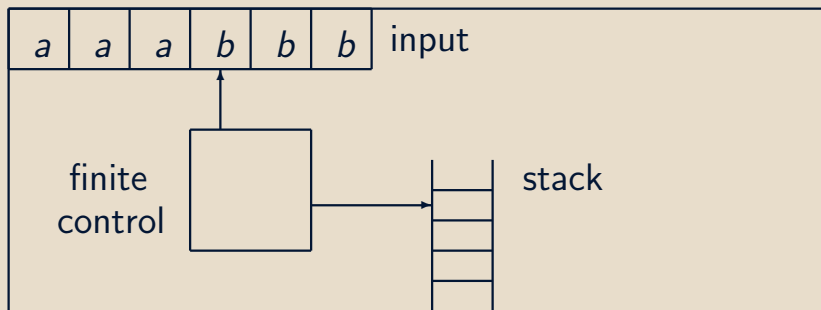


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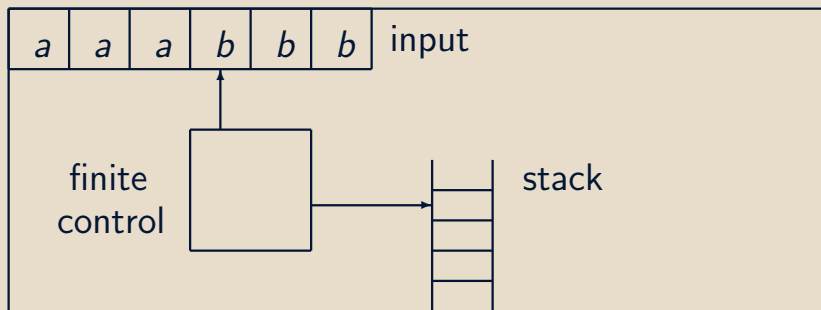
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The class of languages PDAs recognize are called Context-Free Languages (CFL)

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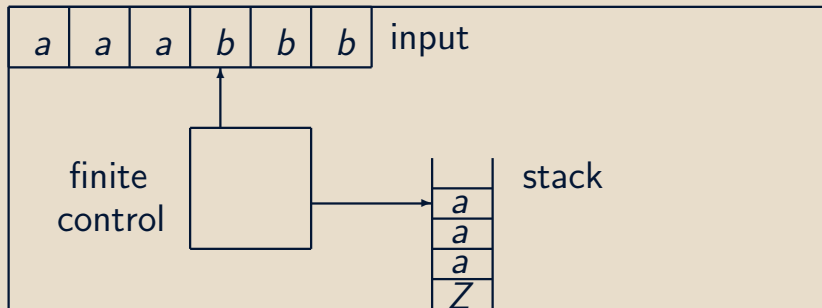
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BOTTOM OF THE STACK

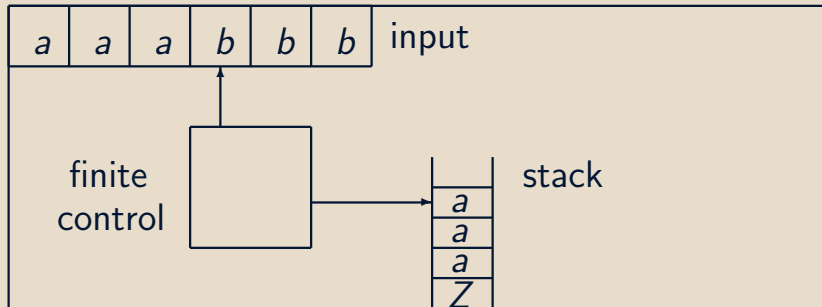
Often times, a special marker Z is placed at the bottom of the stack

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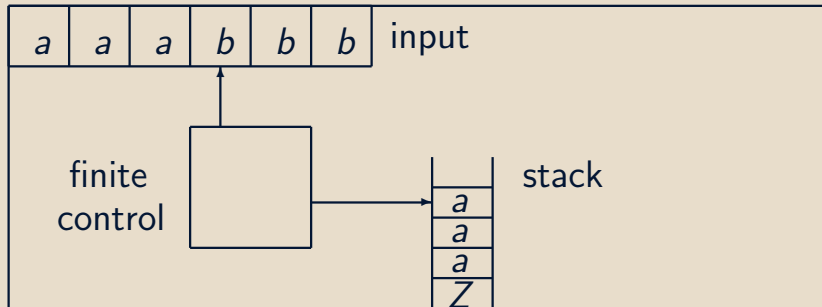


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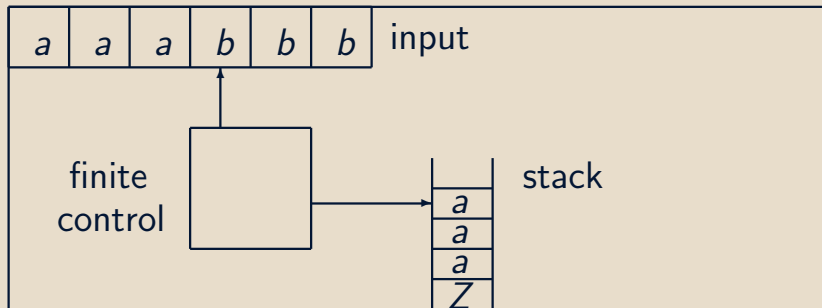
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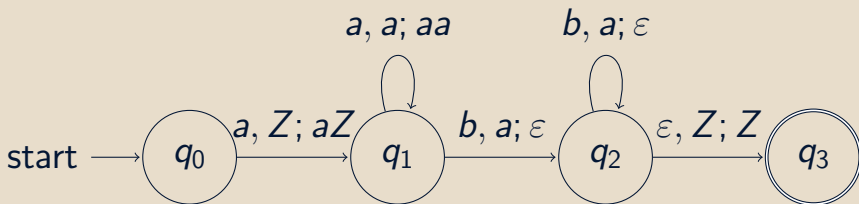
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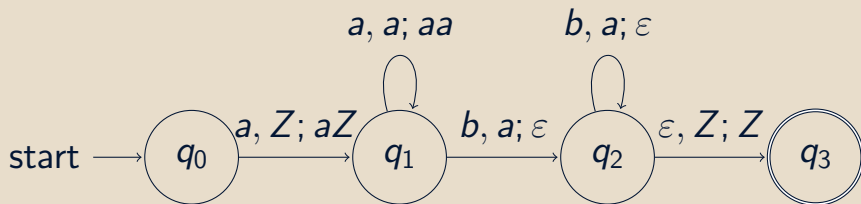
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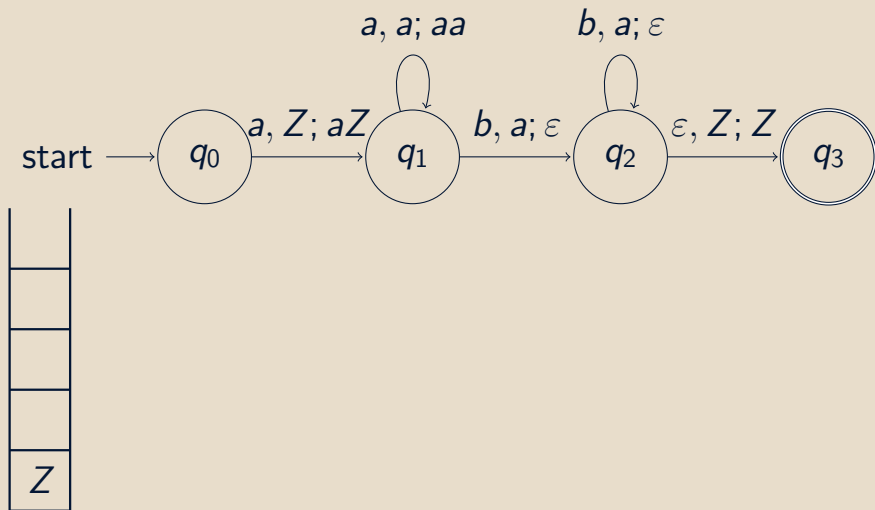


SYNTAX

(current symbol on tape,
symbol on top of the stack;
replacement symbols for the top)

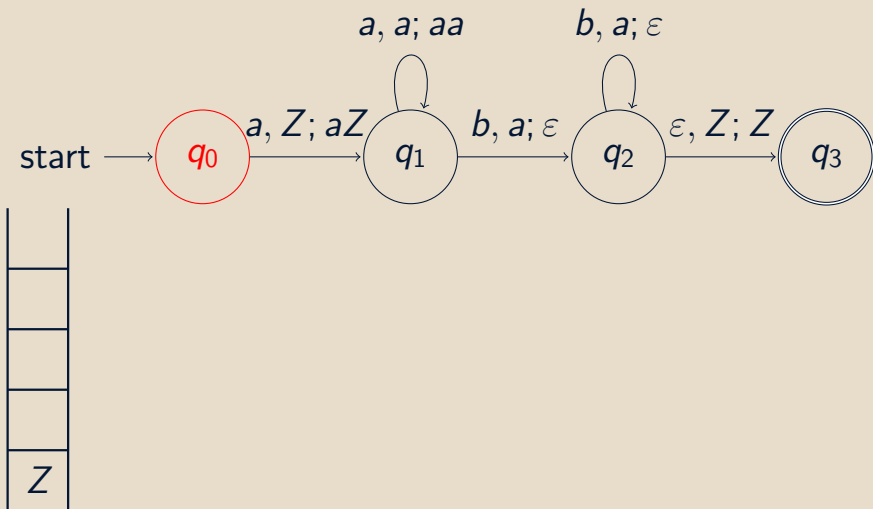
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aaabbbb



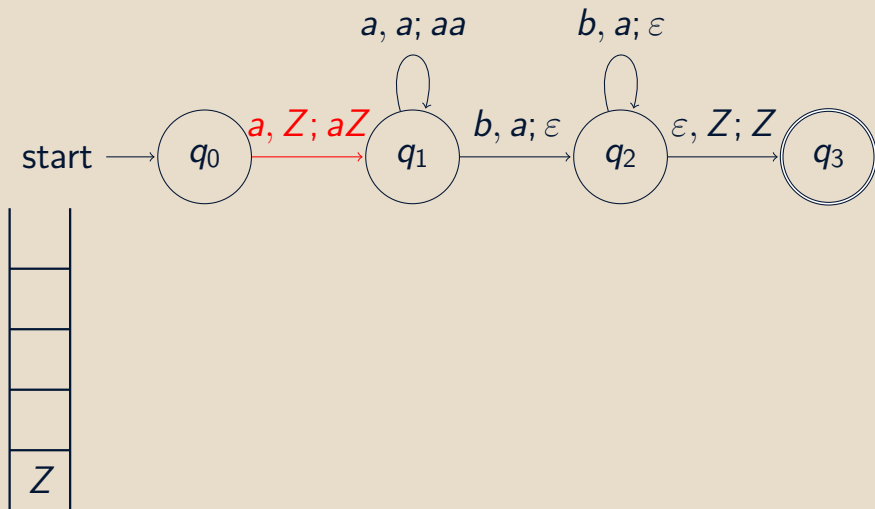
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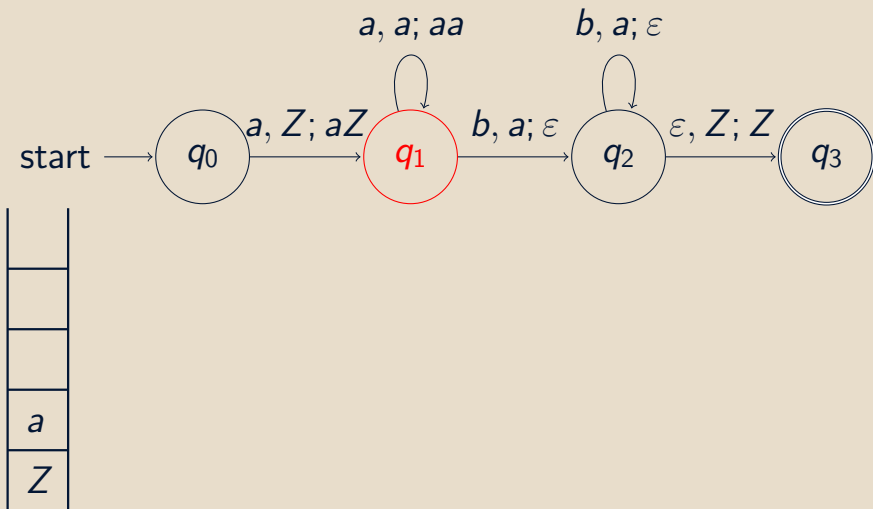
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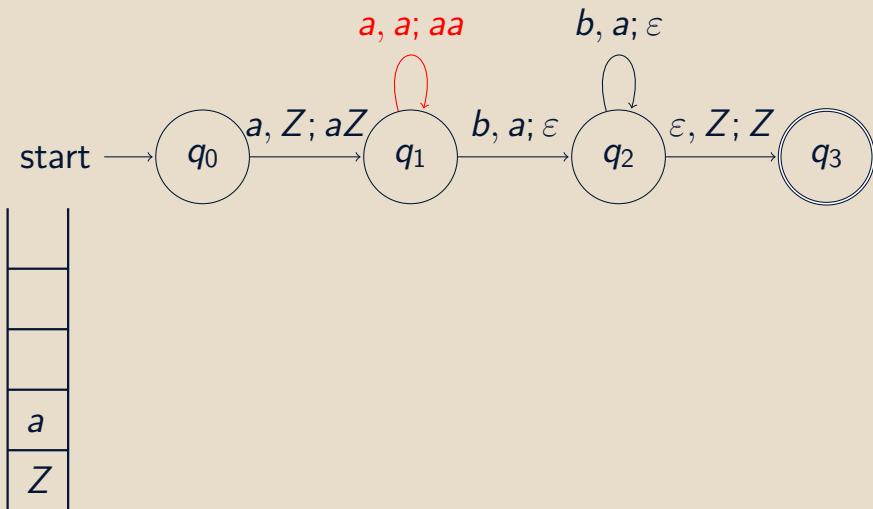
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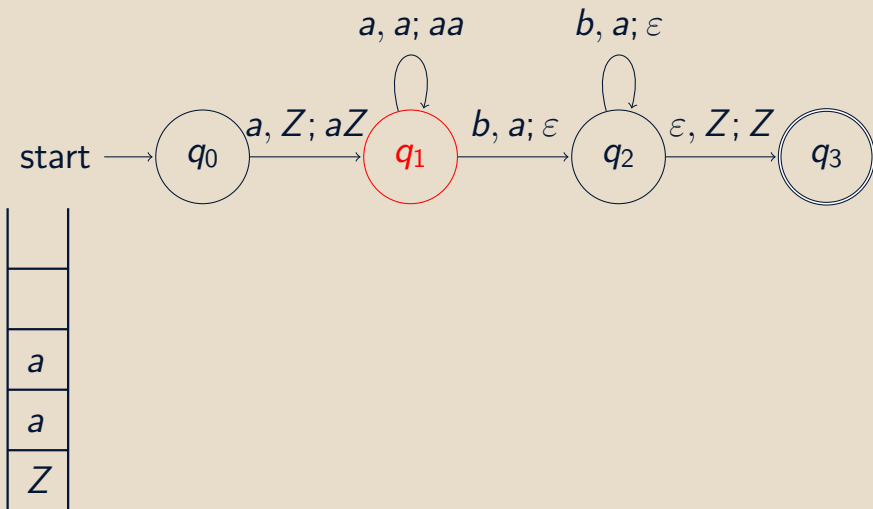
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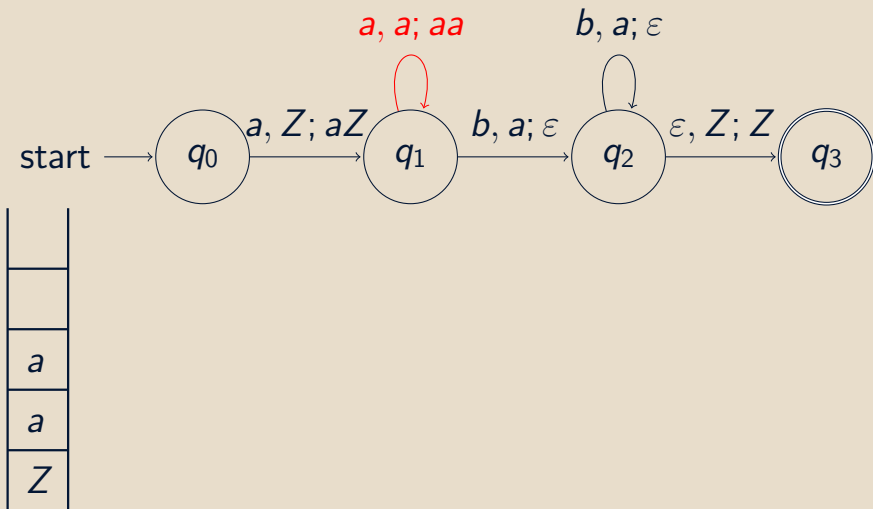
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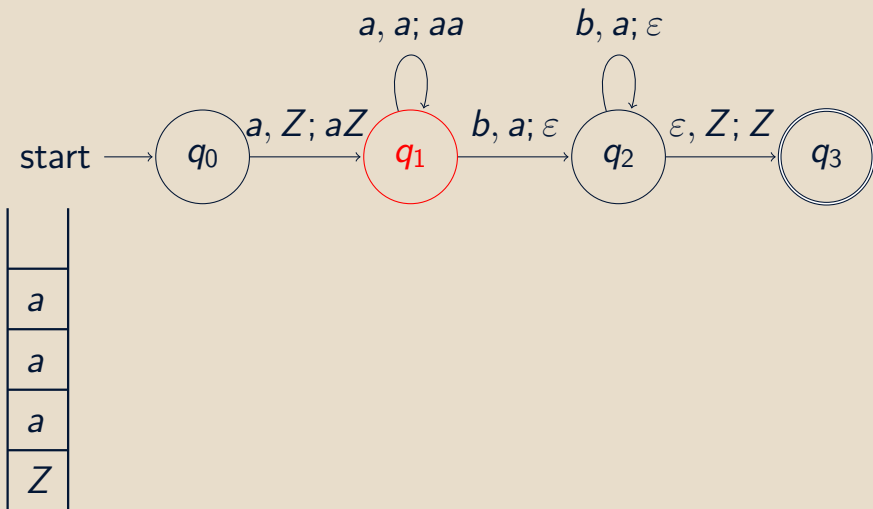
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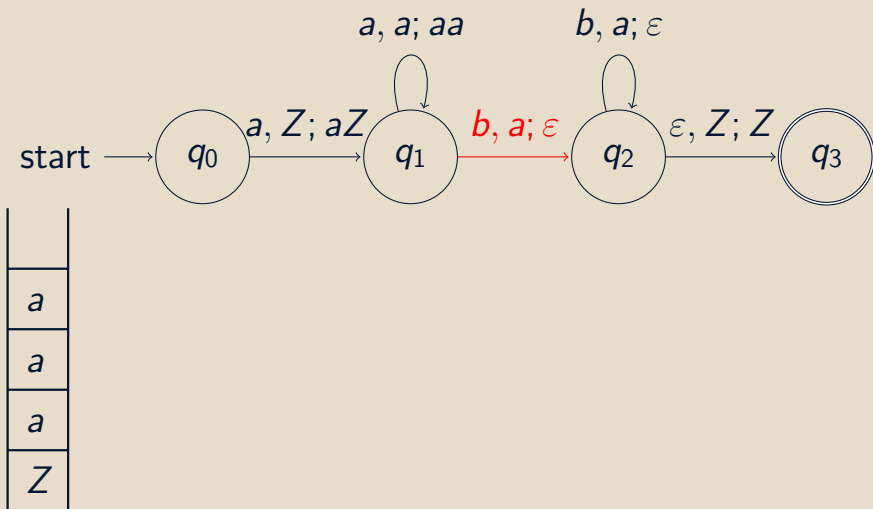
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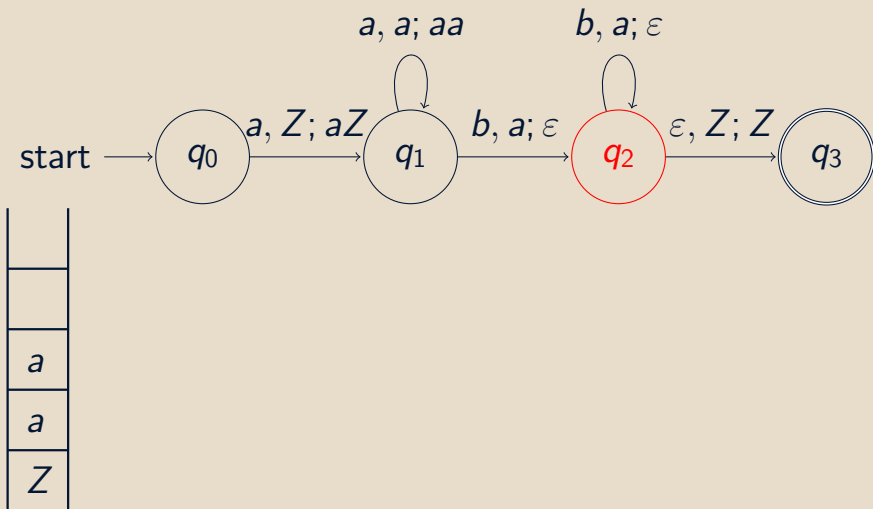
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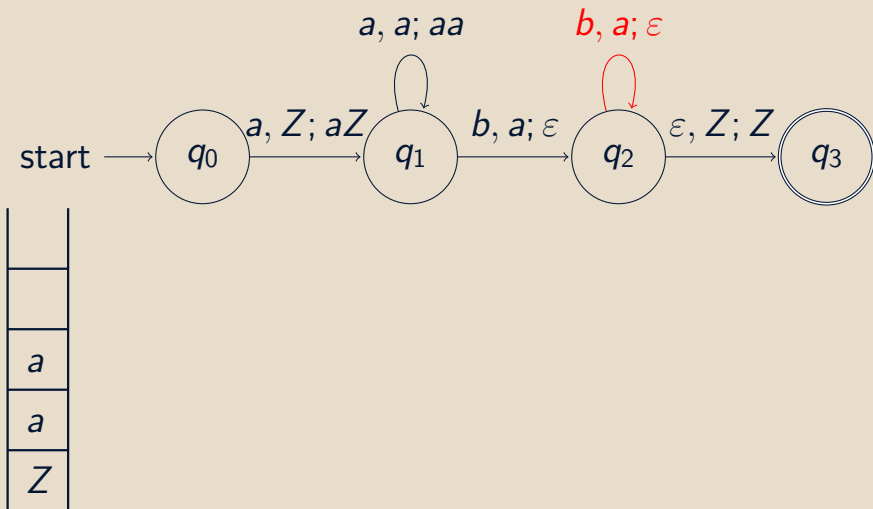
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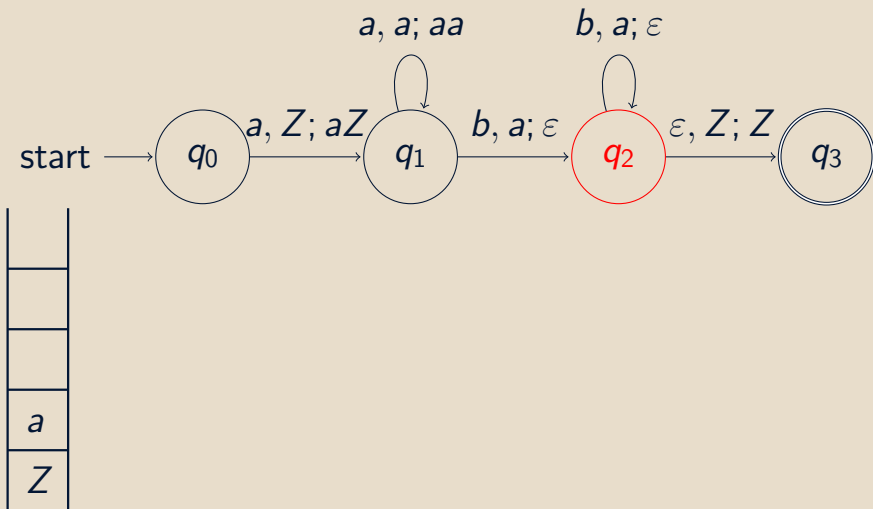
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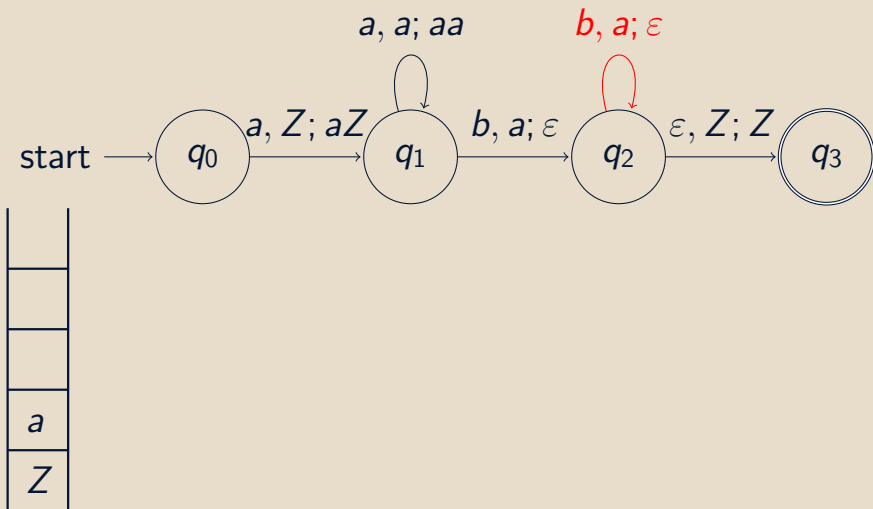
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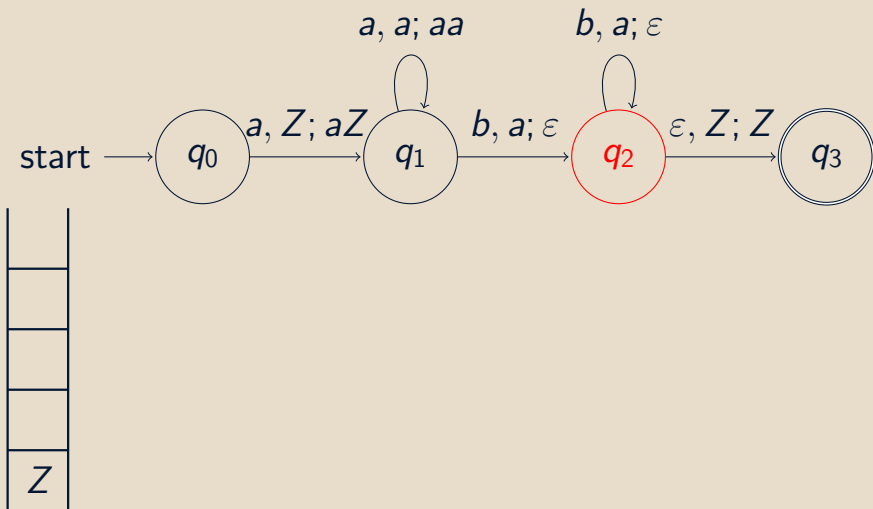
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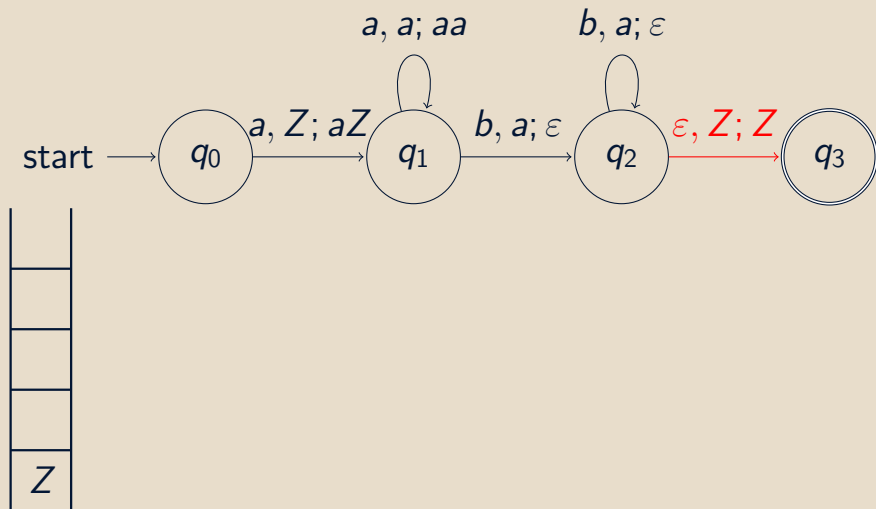
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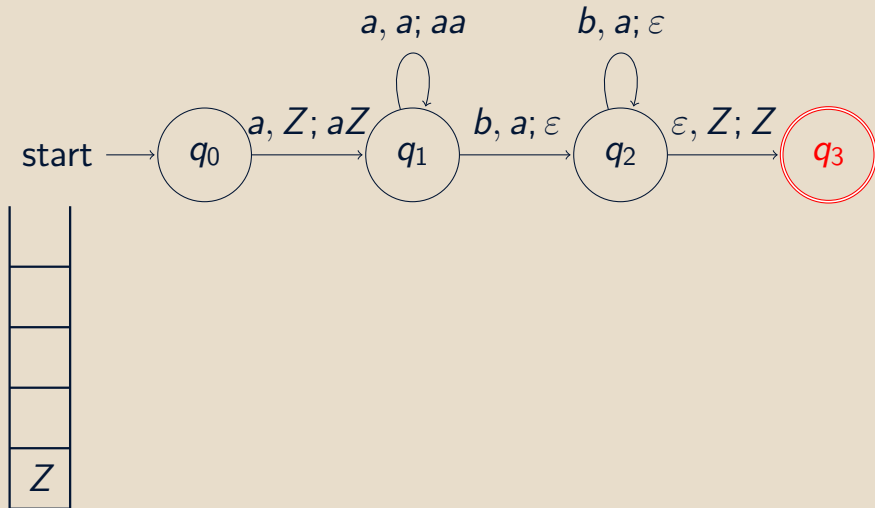
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- $F \rightarrow$ set of final/accepting states

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The output is a finite set of pairs (p, γ) , where p is the new state, and γ is the string of stack symbols to replace X

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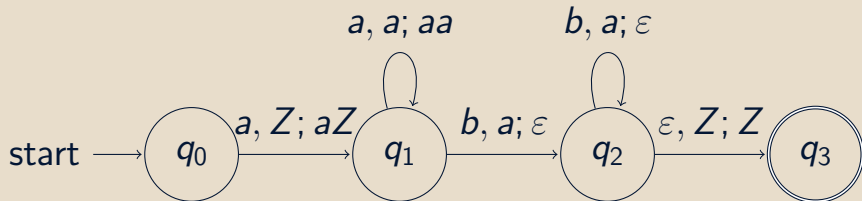
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(current state, remaining input, stack contents)

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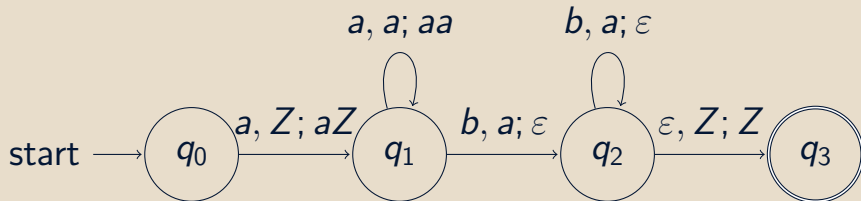
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EXECUTION OF AABB

$(q_0, aabb, Z) \vdash (q_1, abb, aZ) \vdash (q_1, bb, aaZ) \vdash$
 $(q_2, b, aZ) \vdash (q_2, \epsilon, Z) \vdash (q_3, \epsilon, Z)$

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- The two forms of acceptance in PDAs are shown to be equivalent. That is one can be converted to the other

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- equal number of a's and b's (in any order) =
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- balance pair of parentheses =
 $\{(), (()), ()(), ((())), (())(), \dots\}$

REFERENCES

- Previous slides on CMSC 141
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- JFLAP, www.jflap.org
- Various online \LaTeX and Beamer tutorials