## 下推自动机

- 下推自动机
- 下推自动机接受的语言
  - 从终态方式到空栈方式
  - 从空栈方式到终态方式
- 下推自动机与文法的等价性
- 确定型下推自动机

# 下推自动机接受的语言

### 定义

 $PDA P = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, Z_0, F)$ , 以两种方式接受语言:

• P 以终态方式接受的语言, 记为 $\mathbf{L}(P)$ , 定义为

$$\mathbf{L}(P) = \{ w \mid (q_0, w, Z_0) \vdash^* (p, \varepsilon, \gamma), \ p \in F \}.$$

ullet P 以空栈方式接受的语言, 记为 ${f N}(P)$  定义为

$$\mathbf{N}(P) = \{ w \mid (q_0, w, Z_0) \vdash^* (p, \varepsilon, \underline{\varepsilon}) \}.$$

续例 2. 识别  $L_{wwr}$  的 PDA P, 从终态方式接受, 改为空栈方式接受. 用  $\delta(q_1,\varepsilon,Z_0)=\{(q_1,\varepsilon)\}$  代替  $\delta(q_1,\varepsilon,Z_0)=\{(q_2,Z_0)\}$  即可.

$$0,0/00 \qquad 0,1/01 \qquad \varepsilon, Z_0/\varepsilon$$

$$1,0/10 \qquad 1,1/11 \qquad 0,0/\varepsilon$$

$$0,Z_0/0Z_0 \qquad 1,Z_0/1Z_0 \qquad 1,1/\varepsilon$$

$$\text{start} \longrightarrow Q \qquad \varepsilon, Z_0/Z_0 \qquad Q_1$$

$$\varepsilon, 0/0 \qquad \varepsilon, 1/1$$

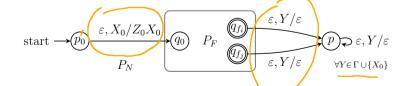
# 从终态方式到空栈方式

#### 定理 25

如果 PDA  $P_F$  以终态方式接受语言 L, 那么一定存在 PDA  $P_N$  以空栈方式接受 L.

证明: 设 
$$P_F = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta_F, q_0, Z_0, F)$$
, 构造 PDA  $P_N$ ,

$$P_N = (Q \cup \{p_0, p\}, \ \Sigma, \ \Gamma \cup \{X_0\}, \ \delta_N, \ p_0, \ X_0, \varnothing).$$



start 
$$\longrightarrow p_0$$
  $\varepsilon, X_0/Z_0X_0$   $q_0$   $P_F$   $q_f$   $\varepsilon, Y/\varepsilon$   $\varepsilon, Y/\varepsilon$   $\forall Y \in \Gamma \cup \{X_0\}$ 

其中  $\delta_N$  定义如下:

$$\bullet$$
  $P_N$  首先将  $P_F$  的栈底符号压栈, 开始模拟  $P_F$ :

$$\delta_N(p_0,\varepsilon,X_0) = \{(q_0,Z_0X_0)\};$$

②  $P_N$  模拟  $P_F$  的动作:  $\forall q \in Q$ ,  $\forall a \in \Sigma \cup \{\varepsilon\}$ ,  $\forall Y \in \Gamma$ :  $\delta_N(q,a,Y)$  包含  $\delta_F(q,a,Y)$  的全部元素;

$$A q_f \in F$$
 开始弹出栈中符号, 即  $\forall q_f \in F, \forall Y \in \Gamma \cup \{X_0\}$ :  $\delta_N(q_f, \varepsilon, Y)$  包含  $(p, \varepsilon)$ :

**④** 在状态 p 时, 弹出全部栈中符号, 即  $\forall Y \in \Gamma \cup \{X_0\}$ :  $\delta_N(p, \varepsilon, Y) = \{(p, \varepsilon)\}.$ 

$$v \in \Sigma$$

$$w \in \mathbf{L}(P_F) \Rightarrow (q_0, w, Z_0) \vdash_{P_F}^* (q_f, \varepsilon, \gamma)$$

$$(P_n)$$
 -

即  $\mathbf{L}(P_F) \subset \mathbf{N}(P_N)$ .

 $\Rightarrow (q_0, w, Z_0 X_0) \vdash_{P_n}^* (q_f, \varepsilon, \gamma X_0)$ 

 $\Rightarrow (q_0, w, Z_0 X_0) \stackrel{*}{\vdash}_{R_{-\epsilon}} (q_f, \varepsilon, \gamma X_0)$ 

 $\Rightarrow w \in \mathbf{N}(P_N)$ 

 $\Rightarrow (p_0, w, X_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (q_f, \varepsilon, \gamma X_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (p, \varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ 

 $\Rightarrow (p_0, w, X_0) \vdash_{P_N} (q_0, w, Z_0 X_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (q_f, \varepsilon, \gamma X_0) \overline{\delta_N$ 构造  $p_0$  部分

定理23

 $P_N$ 模拟 $P_F$ 

 $\delta_N$ 构造  $q_f$ 和p部分

### $yt \forall w \in \Sigma^*$ 有

$$\underline{w \in \mathbf{N}(P_N)} \Rightarrow (p_0, w, X_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (p, \varepsilon, \varepsilon) 
\Rightarrow (p_0, w, X_0) \vdash_{P_N} (q_0, w, Z_0 X_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (p, \varepsilon, \varepsilon) 
\Rightarrow (q_0, w, Z_0 X_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (q_f, \varepsilon, \gamma X_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (p, \varepsilon, \varepsilon) 
\Rightarrow (q_0, w, Z_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (q_f, \varepsilon, \gamma) 
\Rightarrow (q_0, w, Z_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (q_f, \varepsilon, \gamma) 
\Rightarrow (q_0, w, Z_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (q_f, \varepsilon, \gamma) 
\Rightarrow w \in \mathbf{L}(P_F)$$

$$\Rightarrow (p_0, w, X_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (q_f, \varepsilon, \gamma) 
\Rightarrow (q_0, w, Z_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (q_f, \varepsilon, \gamma) 
\Rightarrow w \in \mathbf{L}(P_F)$$

$$\Rightarrow (p_0, w, X_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (q_f, \varepsilon, \gamma) 
\Rightarrow (p_0, w, Z_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (q_f, \varepsilon, \gamma) 
\Rightarrow (p_0, w, Z_0)$$

 $\mathbb{P} \mathbf{N}(P_N) \subseteq \mathbf{L}(P_F).$ 

所以 
$$\mathbf{N}(P_N) = \mathbf{L}(P_F)$$
.

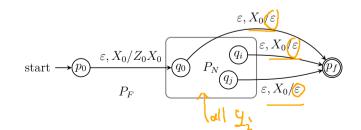
# 从空栈方式到终态方式

#### 定理 26

如果  $PDA P_N$  以空栈方式接受语言 L, 那么一定存在  $PDA P_F$  以终态方式接受 L.

证明: 设  $P_N = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta_N, q_0, Z_0, \varnothing)$ . 构造 PDA  $P_F$ ,

$$P_F = (Q \cup \{p_0, p_f\}, \ \Sigma, \ \Gamma \cup \{X_0\}, \ \delta_F, \ p_0, \ X_0, \ \{p_f\})$$



$$\operatorname{start} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}_0} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \varepsilon, X_0/\varepsilon \\ \varepsilon, X_0/Z_0X_0 \end{array}}_{P_F} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \varphi_0 \\ \varphi_0 \end{array}}_{P_N} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \varphi_i \\ \varepsilon, X_0/\varepsilon \end{array}}_{\rho_0} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \varphi_f \\ \varphi_j \end{array}}_{\varepsilon, X_0/\varepsilon}$$

其中  $\delta_F$  定义如下:

$$\mathbf{P}_F$$
 开始时, 将  $P_N$  栈底符号压入栈, 并开始模拟  $P_N$ ,  $\delta_F(p_0, \varepsilon, X_0) = \{(q_0, Z_0 X_0)\};$ 

**2**  $P_F$  模拟  $P_N$ ,  $\forall q \in Q$ ,  $\forall a \in \Sigma \cup \{\varepsilon\}$ ,  $\forall Y \in \Gamma$ :

$$\delta_F$$
 疾机  $P_N, \ orall q \in Q, \ orall a \in \Sigma \cup \{arepsilon\}, \ orall Y \in \Gamma$  :  $\delta_F(q,a,Y) = \delta_N(q,a,Y)$  :

**3** 在  $\forall q \in Q$  时, 看到  $P_F$  的栈底  $X_0$ , 则转移到新终态  $p_F$ :

十, 看到 
$$P_F$$
 的栈底  $X_0$ , 则转移到新终态  $p_f$ :
$$\delta_F(q,\varepsilon,X_0) = \{(p_f,\varepsilon)\}.$$

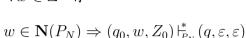
$$v \in \Sigma$$

$$v \in \Sigma$$









 $\mathbb{P} \mathbf{N}(P_N) \subset \mathbf{L}(P_F)$ .

 $\Rightarrow (q_0, w, Z_0 X_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (q, \varepsilon, X_0)$ 

 $\Rightarrow (q_0, w, Z_0 X_0) \vdash_{P_{\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{P}}}}}^* (q, \varepsilon, X_0)$ 

 $\Rightarrow (p_0, w, X_0) \vdash_{P_r}^* (p_f, \varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ 

 $\Rightarrow w \in \mathbf{L}(P_F)$ 

 $\Rightarrow (p_0, w, X_0) \vdash_{P_n} (q_0, w, Z_0 X_0) \vdash_{P_n}^* (q, \varepsilon, X_0)$ 

 $\Rightarrow (p_0, w, X_0) \vdash_{P_{-}}^* (q, \varepsilon, X_0) \vdash_{P_{-}} (p_f, \varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ 

定理23

 $P_{F}$ 模拟 $P_{N}$ 

 $\delta_F$ 构造,  $p_0$ 部分

 $\delta_F$ 构造,  $p_f$ 部分

### $yt \forall w \in \Sigma^*$ 有

$$w \in \mathbf{L}(P_F) \Rightarrow (p_0, w, X_0) \vdash_{P_F}^* (p_f, \varepsilon, \varepsilon)$$

$$\Rightarrow (p_0, w, X_0) \vdash_{P_F}^* (q, \varepsilon, X_0) \vdash_{P_F} (p_f, \varepsilon, \varepsilon) \qquad \qquad \text{经 } q \text{ 才 可达 } p_f$$

$$\Rightarrow (p_0, w, X_0) \vdash_{P_F} (q_0, w, Z_0 X_0) \vdash_{P_F}^* (q, \varepsilon, X_0) \qquad \qquad P_F \ \text{第一个动作}$$

$$\Rightarrow (q_0, w, Z_0 X_0) \vdash_{P_F}^* (q, \varepsilon, X_0) \qquad \qquad \text{即上式}$$

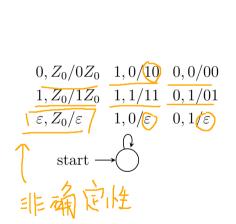
$$\Rightarrow (q_0, w, Z_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (q, \varepsilon, \varepsilon) \qquad \qquad P_N \ \text{与} X_0 \ \text{无} \ \text{关}$$

$$\Rightarrow w \in \mathbf{N}(P_N)$$

 $\mathbb{P} \mathbf{N}(P_F) \subseteq \mathbf{L}(P_N).$ 

所以 
$$\mathbf{L}(P_F) = \mathbf{N}(P_N)$$
.

例 3. 接受  $L = \{w \in \{0,1\}^* \mid w \text{ 中字符 } 0 \text{ 和 } 1 \text{ 的数量相同} \}$  的 PDA.





例 4. 接受  $L = \{0^n 1^m \mid 0 \le n \le m \le 2n\}$  的 PDA. (0  $1,0/\varepsilon$  $\varepsilon, Z_0/Z_0$  $\varepsilon, Z_0/\varepsilon$ start  $\varepsilon$ , 0/0  $1,0/\varepsilon$ (1,0/0) $0, Z_0/0Z_0$ 0,0/00