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## Non-Deterministic CFLs

The important point then is that:

**not every context-free language is deterministic**

To see this, consider the language  $\{x^n y^n \mid n > 0\} \cup \{x^n y^{2n} \mid n > 0\}$ . We can easily show that this is context-free by giving its CFG. However, we will show that it is not *deterministic* context-free.

**Proof:** (by contradiction)

Suppose that this language is deterministic context-free; then it has a corresponding deterministic PDA.

Let us create two copies of this PDA called  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ . Call any two states “cousins” if they are copies of the same state in the original PDA. Now we construct a new PDA as follows:

- The states of the new PDA is the union of the states in  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ , where
  - the start state of  $M_1$  is the new start state
  - the final states of  $M_2$  are the new final states
- The transition relation is that of  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  with the following alterations:
  - Change any transition originating from a final state in  $M_1$  so that it now goes to its “cousin” state in  $M_2$
  - Change all those ‘y’ transitions which cause a move into some state from  $M_2$  into ‘z’ transitions

This is a PDA over the alphabet  $\{x, y, z\}$ . To see what language it recognises, consider its actions on an input of  $x^k y^k z^k$  for some fixed  $k \geq 0$ .

Initially it will move from the start state to a final state of  $M_1$  while consuming the input  $x^k y^k$ . Because it is deterministic, there is no other state which it could reach while consuming this input. But we know that by its construction  $M_1$  can now also go on to accept  $k$  more copies of ‘y’; therefore if we run the new PDA on the rest of the input, it will consume  $k$  more copies of ‘z’ as it moves through  $M_2$ .

Thus the constructed PDA accepts the language  $\{x^n y^n z^n \mid n \geq 0\}$  - but this is impossible, as this language is not context free. Thus our assumption that the PDA for the original language could be deterministic is contradicted.

QED

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