#### PUSH DOWN AUTOMATA

#### Definition 5.1 A Pushdown Automaton

A pushdown automaton (PDA) is a 7-tuple  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, q_0, Z_0, A, \delta)$ , where

Q is a finite set of states.

 $\Sigma$  and  $\Gamma$  are finite sets, the *input* and *stack* alphabets.

 $q_0$ , the initial state, is an element of Q.

 $Z_0$ , the initial stack symbol, is an element of  $\Gamma$ .

A, the set of accepting states, is a subset of Q.

 $\delta$ , the transition function, is a function from  $Q \times (\Sigma \cup \{\Lambda\}) \times \Gamma$  to the set of finite subsets of  $Q \times \Gamma^*$ .

#### PUSH DOWN AUTOMATA

#### Definition 5.2 Acceptance by a PDA

If  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, q_0, Z_0, A, \delta)$  and  $x \in \Sigma^*$ , the string x is accepted by M if

$$(q_0, x, Z_0) \vdash_M^* (q, \Lambda, \alpha)$$

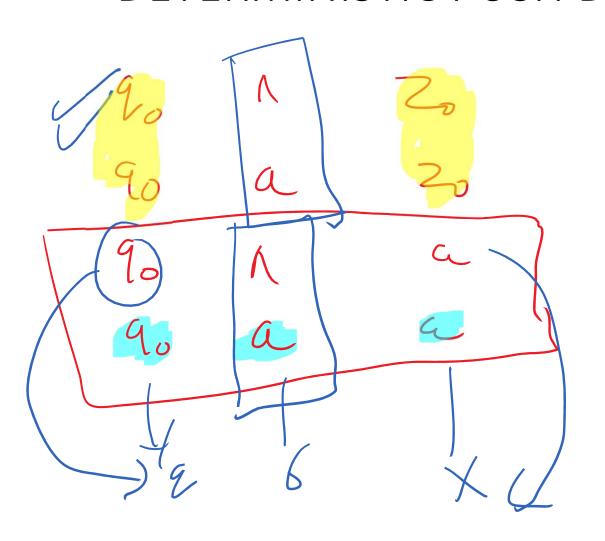
for some  $\alpha \in \Gamma^*$  and some  $q \in A$ . A language  $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$  is said to be accepted by M if L is precisely the set of strings accepted by M; in this case, we write L = L(M). Sometimes a string accepted by M, or a language accepted by M, is said to be accepted by final state.

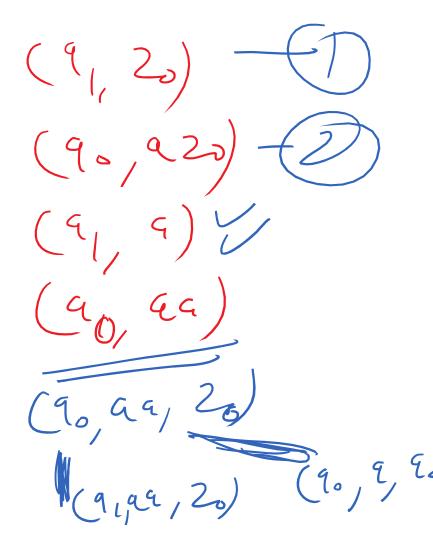
#### Definition 5.10 A Deterministic Pushdown Automaton

A pushdown automaton  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, q_0, Z_0, A, \delta)$  is deterministic if it satisfies both of the following conditions.

- 1. For every  $q \in Q$ , every  $\sigma \in \Sigma \cup \{\Lambda\}$ , and every  $X \in \Gamma$ , the set  $\delta(q, \sigma, X)$  has at most one element.
- 2. For every  $q \in Q$ , every  $\sigma \in \Sigma$ , and every  $X \in \Gamma$ , the two sets  $\delta(q, \sigma, X)$  and  $\delta(q, \Lambda, X)$  cannot both be nonempty.

A language L is a deterministic context-free language (DCFL) if there is a deterministic PDA (DPDA) accepting L.





S-> [S] | SS | ^

Move Number	State	Input	Stack Symbol	Move
1	$q_0$	1	$Z_0$	$(q_1, [Z_0)$
2	$q_1$	E		$(q_1, [[])$
3	$q_1$	]		$(q_1,\Lambda)$
4	$q_1$	Λ	$Z_0$	$(q_0, Z_0)$
	none			

S-> [S] | SS | ^

$$(90, EJL)_{20}$$
 — (D)  $(91, JEJ, E20)_{-(3)}$   $(91, EJ, E3)_{-(4)}$   $(90, EJ, E3)_{20}$ 

$$(90, [3, 20)$$
 $(91, 3, [20)$ 
 $(91, 1, 20)$ 
 $(91, 1, 20)$ 
 $(91, 1, 20)$ 
 $(91, 1, 20)$ 
 $(91, 1, 20)$ 

S-> [S] | SS | ^

aabb

Accepted

babb

L Réjected

L= {x belongs to  $\Sigma^* \mid n_a(x) = n_b(x)$ }

1 90 a Zo 
$$(91, 920)$$
  
2 90 b Zo  $(91, b20)$  - Pysh  
3 91 a a  $(91, a9)$   
4 91 b b  $(91, bb)$   
5 91 a b  $(91, h)$   
6 91 b a  $(91, h)$   
7 91 h 20  $(99, 20)$ 

L= {x belongs to  $\Sigma^* \mid n_a(x) = n_b(x)$ }

Move Number	State	Input	Stack Symbol	Move
Ĭ	$q_0$	а	$Z_0$	$(q_1, aZ_0)$
2	$q_0$	b	$Z_0$	$(q_1, bZ_0)$
3	$q_1$	а	a	$(q_1, aa)$
4	$q_1$	b	b	$(q_1,bb)$
5	$q_1$	а	b	$(q_1,\Lambda)$
6	$q_1$	b	a	$(q_1,\Lambda)$
7	$q_1$	Λ	$Z_0$	$(q_0, Z_0)$
	none			

L= {x belongs to  $\Sigma^* \mid n_a(x) = n_b(x)$ }

(91,9b, 20)

L= {x belongs to  $\Sigma^* \mid n_a(x) = n_b(x)$ }

Move Number	State	Input	Stack Symbol	Move
1	$q_0$	a	$Z_0$	$(q_1, AZ_0)$
2	$q_0$	b	$Z_0$	$(q_1, BZ_0)$
3	$q_1$	$a \geq$	A	$(q_1, aA)$
4	$q_1$	b	B	$(q_1, bB)$
5	$q_1$	a	a	$(q_1, aa)$
6	$q_1$	b	b	$(q_1, bb)$
7	$q_1$	a	b	$(q_1,\Lambda)$
8	$q_1$	b	a	$(q_1,\Lambda)$
9	$q_1$	a	B	$(q_0,\Lambda)$
10	$q_1$	b	A	$(q_0,\Lambda)$
	none			

- Language of Palindrome cannot be accepted by Deterministic Push Down Automata
- Every Context- Free Languages are accepted by Push- Down Automata
- Every Context-Free Languages cannot be accepted by Deterministic Push Down Automata
- PDA is more powerful as compared to DPDA. i.e. PDA accepts more CFLs

Try This