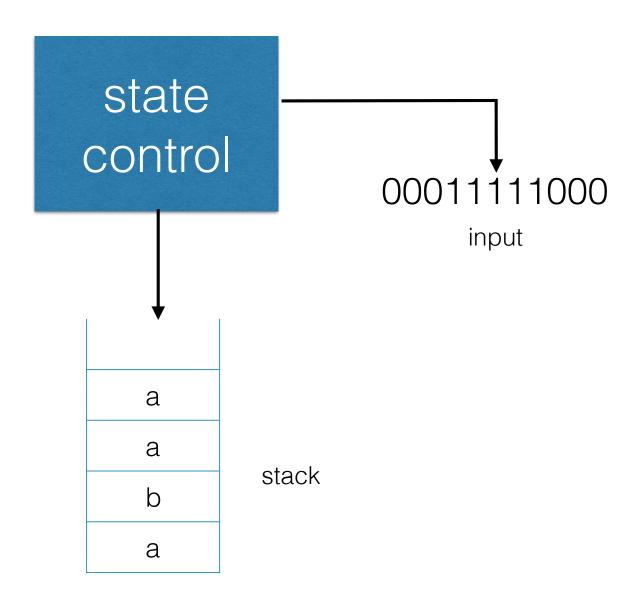
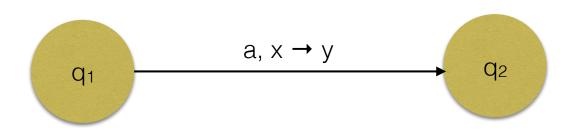
### Pushdown Automata (PDA)



### Pushdown Automata (PDA)

If the input symbol is a and the top stack symbol is x then

q1 to q2, pop x, push y, advance read head



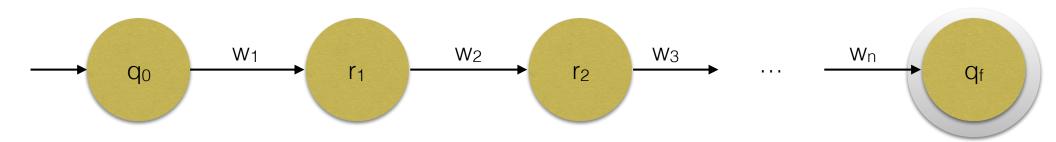
If a = E do not advance read head

If  $x = \mathcal{E}$  do not read from stack

If  $y = \mathcal{E}$  do not write to stack

#### When does a PDA accept a string?

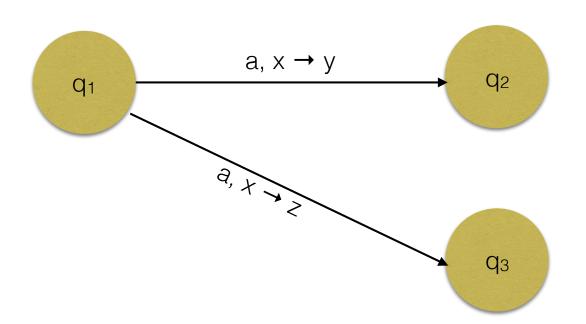
input: W<sub>1</sub>W<sub>2</sub>...W<sub>n</sub>



accept if any branch accepts

#### Pushdown Automata (PDA)

$$(Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, F)$$
  
δ:  $Q \times \Sigma_{\varepsilon} \times \Gamma_{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \mathscr{P}(Q \times \Gamma_{\varepsilon})$ 



#### Theorems

Not every nondeterministic PDA has an equivalent deterministic PDA

A language is context-free iff some PDA recognizes it

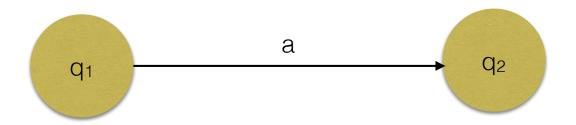
### CFL vs. Regular Languages

#### CFL vs. Regular Languages

PDA to NFA

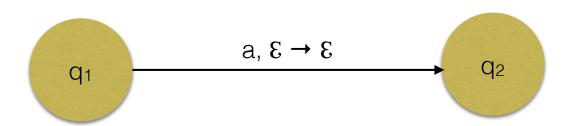
#### CFL vs. Regular Languages

#### NFA to PDA



#### CFL vs. Regular Languages

#### NFA to PDA



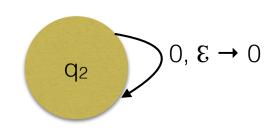
## PDA Design Examples

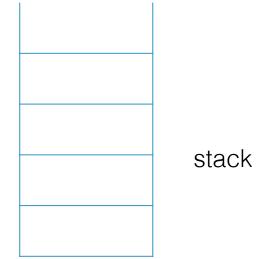
# PDA Design $\{0^n1^n \mid n \ge 0\}$

$$\{0^n1^n \mid n \ge 0\}$$

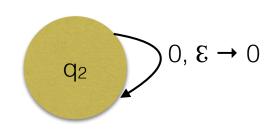


$$\{0^n1^n\mid n\geq 0\}$$



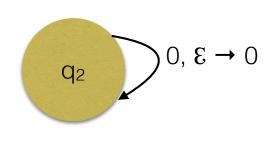


$$\{0^n1^n \mid n \ge 0\}$$



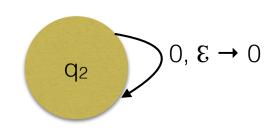


$$\{0^n1^n \mid n \ge 0\}$$



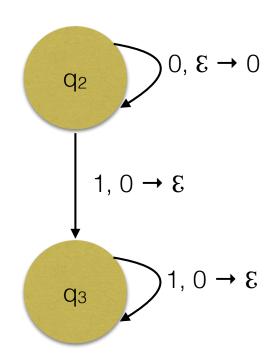
0

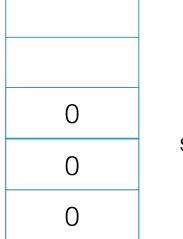
$$\{0^n1^n \mid n \ge 0\}$$



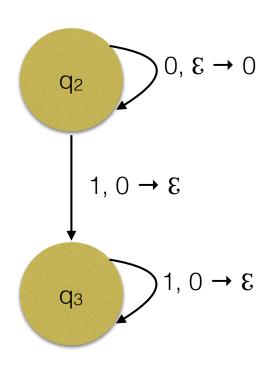
0 0 0

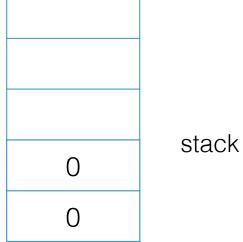
$$\{0^n1^n \mid n \ge 0\}$$



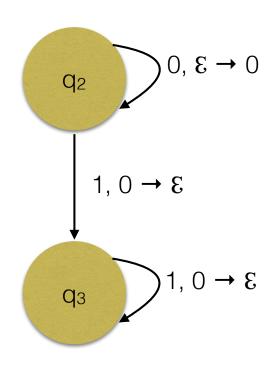


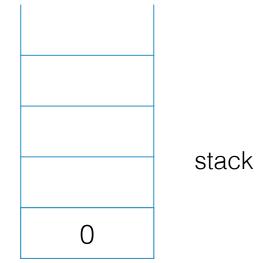
$$\{0^n1^n \mid n \ge 0\}$$



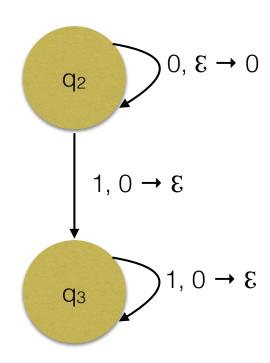


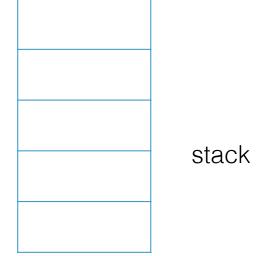
$$\{0^n1^n \mid n \ge 0\}$$





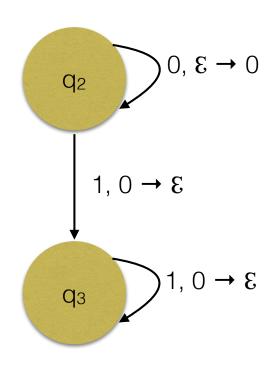
$$\{0^n1^n \mid n \ge 0\}$$

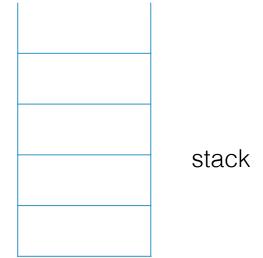




input: 000111\_

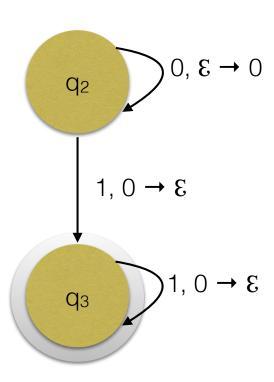
$$\{0^n1^n \mid n \ge 0\}$$



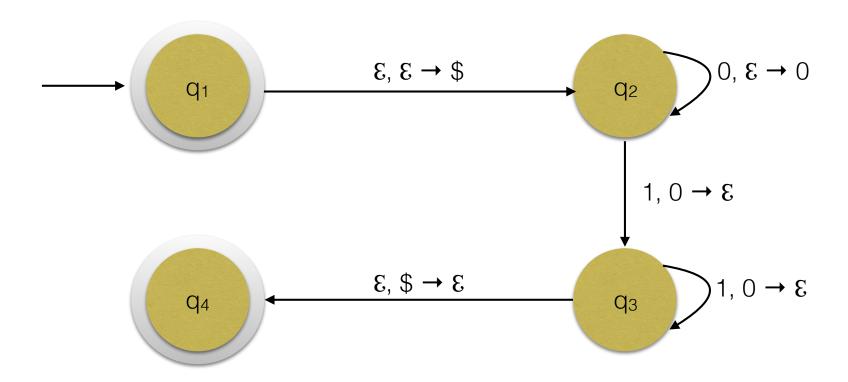


#### Does this work?

 $\{0^n1^n \mid n \ge 0\}$ 

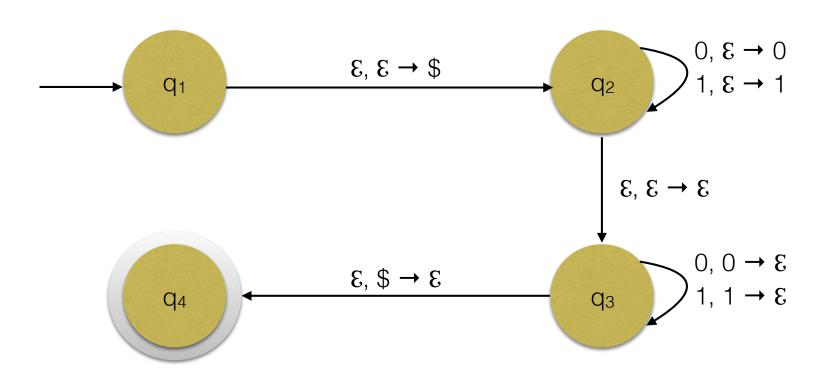


## $\{0^n1^n\mid n\geq 0\}$



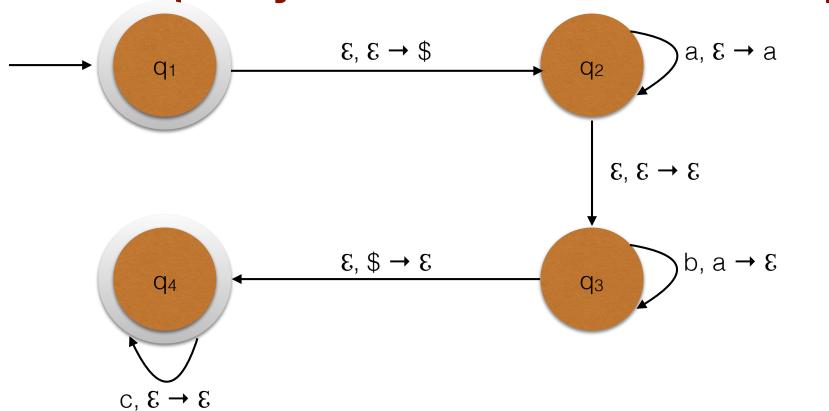
# PDA Design $\{ww^{R} \mid w \in \{0, 1\}^*\}$

## $\{ww^{R} \mid w \in \{0, 1\}^{*}\}$

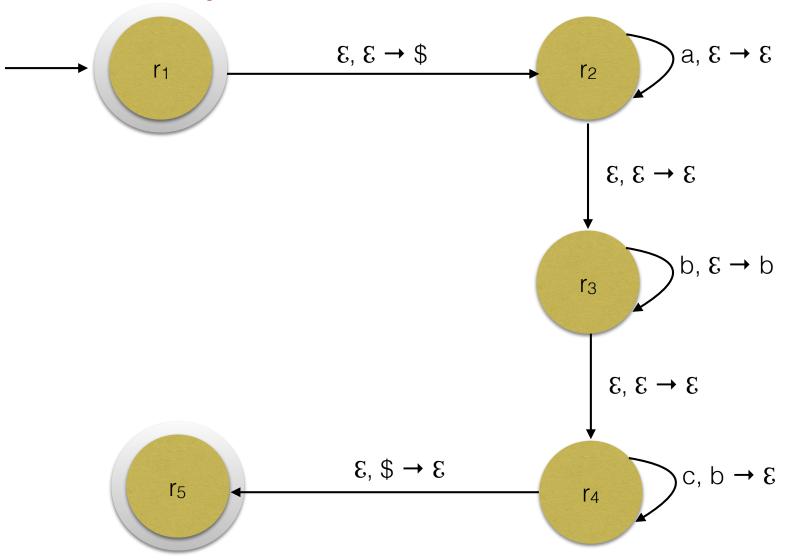


## PDA Design $\{a^ib^jc^k \mid i, j, k \ge 0 \text{ and } i = j \text{ or } j = k\}$

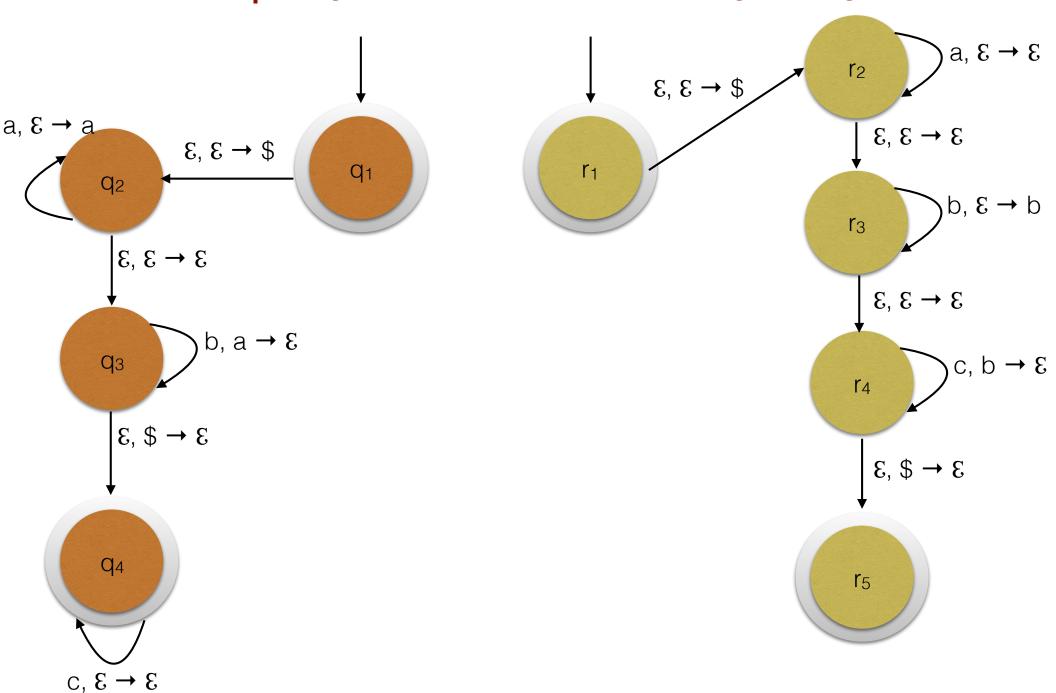
## $\{a^ib^jc^k \mid i, j, k \ge 0 \text{ and } i = j\}$



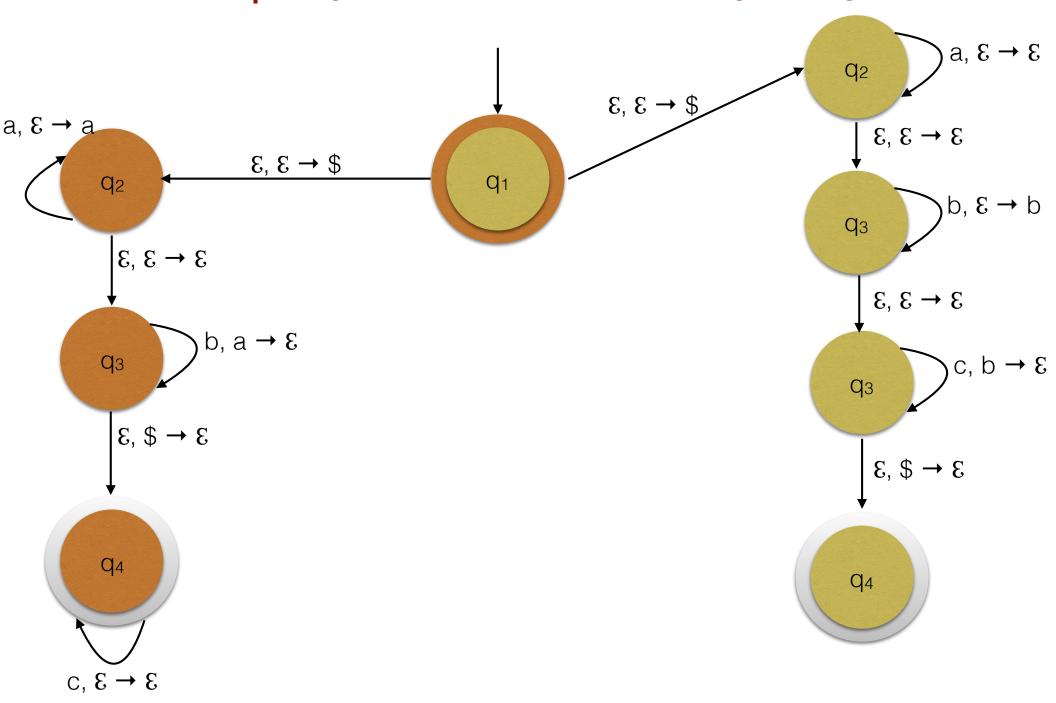
#### $\{a^ib^jc^k \mid i, j, k \ge 0 \text{ and } j = k\}$



#### $\{a^ib^jc^k \mid i, j, k \ge 0 \text{ and } i=j \text{ or } j=k\}$



#### $\{a^ib^jc^k \mid i, j, k \ge 0 \text{ and } i=j \text{ or } j=k\}$



#### Pumping Lemma: Regular Languages

If A is a regular language, then there is a pumping length p st if  $s \in A$  with  $|s| \ge p$  then we can write s = xyzso that

- $\forall i \geq 0 \ xy^i z \in A$
- |y| > 0
- |xy| ≤ p

## To prove $\{0^n 1^n | n \ge 0\}$ is *not* regular using the Pumping Lemma

- 1. Suppose  $\{0^n1^n \mid n \ge 0\}$  is regular
- 2. Call its pumping length p
- 3. Find string  $s \in A$  with  $|s| \ge p$ . Let  $s = 0^{p_1p_2}$
- 4. The pumping lemma says that for *some* split  $0^p1^p = xyz$  all the following conditions hold
  - $\forall i \geq 0 \ xy^i z \in A$
  - |y| > 0  $\Rightarrow$  y is a non-empty string of 0s
  - |xy| ≤ p

## To prove A is *not* regular using the Pumping Lemma

- 1. Suppose A is regular
- 2. Call its pumping length p
- 3. Find string  $s \in A$  with  $|s| \ge p$
- 4. The pumping lemma says that for *some* split s = xyz *all* the following conditions hold
  - $\forall i \geq 0 \ xy^i z \in A$
  - |y| > 0
  - |xy| ≤ p