下推自动机

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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L(P), 定义为

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

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

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

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.

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
0,0/00 & 0,1/01 & \varepsilon, Z_0/\varepsilon \\
1,0/10 & 1,1/11 & 0,0/\varepsilon \\
0,Z_0/0Z_0 & 1,Z_0/1Z_0 & 1,1/\varepsilon \\
& & \text{start} \xrightarrow{Q_0} & \varepsilon, Z_0/Z_0 & Q_1 \\
& & \varepsilon,0/0 & \varepsilon,1/1 & Q_1
\end{array}$$

0,0/00 0,1/01

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 $\varepsilon, Y/\varepsilon$ $\varepsilon, Y/\varepsilon$ $\varepsilon, Y/\varepsilon$ $\varepsilon, Y/\varepsilon$ $\varepsilon, Y/\varepsilon$

start
$$\longrightarrow p_0$$
 $\varepsilon, X_0/Z_0X_0$ q_0 P_F q_0 $\varepsilon, Y/\varepsilon$ $\varepsilon, Y/\varepsilon$ $\varepsilon, Y/\varepsilon$ $\varepsilon, Y/\varepsilon$ $\varepsilon, Y/\varepsilon$

其中 δ_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 :

$$\delta_N(p_0, \varepsilon, X_0) = \{(q_0, Z_0 X_0)\};$$

- 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;
- ① 在状态 p 时, 弹出全部栈中符号, 即 $\forall Y \in \Gamma \cup \{X_0\}$: $\delta_N(p,\varepsilon,Y) = \{(p,\varepsilon)\}.$

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

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

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

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

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

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

定理23

 P_N 模拟 P_F

 δ_N 构造 p_0 部分

 δ_N 构造 q_f 和p部分

$$v \in \Sigma$$

$$w \in \mathbf{L}(P_{\Sigma})$$
 =

$$w \in \mathbf{L}(P_E)$$
 =

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

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

$yt \forall w \in \Sigma^*$ 有

$$w \in \mathbf{N}(P_N) \Rightarrow (p_0, w, X_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (p, \varepsilon, \varepsilon)$$

 $\Rightarrow (p_0, w, X_0) \vdash_{P_N} (q_0, w, Z_0 X_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (p, \varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ 第一个动作必然到 q_0
 $\Rightarrow (q_0, w, Z_0 X_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (q_f, \varepsilon, \gamma X_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (p, \varepsilon, \varepsilon)$ 必经 $q_f \in F$ 消耗完 w
 $\Rightarrow (q_0, w, Z_0) \vdash_{P_N}^* (q_f, \varepsilon, \gamma)$ P_N 中未用过栈底的 X_0
 $\Rightarrow (q_0, w, Z_0) \vdash_{P_F}^* (q_f, \varepsilon, \gamma)$ 均为模拟 P_F
 $\Rightarrow w \in \mathbf{L}(P_F)$

 $\operatorname{PP} \mathbf{N}(P_N) \subseteq \mathbf{L}(P_F).$

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

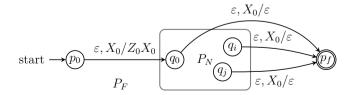
从空栈方式到终态方式

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 $P_N = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta_N, q_0, Z_0, \emptyset)$. 构造 PDA P_F ,

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



$$\operatorname{start} \longrightarrow P_0 \xrightarrow{\varepsilon, X_0/Z_0X_0} P_N \xrightarrow{q_0} P_N \xrightarrow{\varepsilon, X_0/\varepsilon} P_f$$

其中δε定义如下:

- \bullet P_F 开始时,将 P_N 栈底符号压入栈,并开始模拟 P_N , $\delta_F(p_0,\varepsilon,X_0)=\{(q_0,Z_0X_0)\};$
- **2** $P_F \notin \mathcal{N}, \forall q \in Q, \forall a \in \Sigma \cup \{\varepsilon\}, \forall Y \in \Gamma$:
- **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 : $\delta_F(q, \varepsilon, X_0) = \{(p_f, \varepsilon)\}.$

 $\delta_F(q, a, Y) = \delta_N(q, a, Y)$:

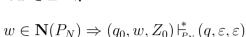
$$w \in \Sigma$$

$$v \in \Sigma$$

$$v \in \Sigma$$

$$\in \Sigma^{\circ}$$





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



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

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

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

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

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

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

定理23

 P_{F} 模拟 P_{N}

 δ_F 构造, p_0 部分

 δ_F 构造, p_f 部分

$yt \forall w \in \Sigma^*$ 有

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

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

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

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

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

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

 $\operatorname{PP} \mathbf{N}(P_F) \subseteq \mathbf{L}(P_N).$

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

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

$$0, Z_0/0Z_0 \quad 1, 0/10 \quad 0, 0/00$$

$$1, Z_0/1Z_0 \quad 1, 1/11 \quad 0, 1/01$$

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

$$\text{start} \longrightarrow \bigcap$$

 $1,0/\varepsilon$

 $0, Z_0/0Z_0$ 0, 0/00 0, 0/00

start

 $\varepsilon, Z_0/\varepsilon$



PDA.

PDA.		

例 4. 接受 $L = \{0^n 1^m \mid 0 \le n \le m \le 2n\}$ 的

J	PDA.	
J	PDA.	

j	PDA.	