Inter-conversion (CFG & PDA)

CFG to PDA Conversion

⇒ CFG → POA;

Let L = L(Gr) where Gr = (V, Z, P, S) is a CFGr, we Combruct a PDA(A) with empty stock as $A = (4, Z, \{VUZ\}, S, 4, S, \Phi)$

Rule1: $f(9, E, A) = f(9, x) \mid A \rightarrow x$ is an Pf Rule2: f(9, p, p) = f(9, E) for every $p \in \Sigma$

Example:

R11 8 (9,
$$\epsilon$$
, 8) = (9, 088)
R21 8 (9, ϵ , 8) = (9, 08)
R31 8 (9, ϵ , 8) = (9, 18)
R41 8 (9, ϵ , 8) = (9, 0)
R51 8 (9, 0, 0) = (9, ϵ)
R61 8 (9, 1, 1) = (9, ϵ)

8. (9, 03,0BB) (by R5)

9. (9,0°, 8B) [68Ra]

- The psioductions (P) one psioduced by following the moves of PDA as follows
 - 1) S productions one given by S > [to Zo 4]
 for every & EB
 - 2) Each escasing move, i.e. g(4,a,z) = (4,1), induces pseuduction $[4,z,4] \longrightarrow a$

$$S(9,a,z) = (9,\epsilon)$$

$$[9,z,9] \rightarrow a$$

(3) Non-escaling moves;

$$\begin{cases} (9, \alpha, z) = (9_1, z_1 z_2 z_m) \\ [9, 2, 4] \Rightarrow \alpha [9, z_1 q_2] [9_2 z_2 q_3] [9_3 z_3 q_2] \\ [9, 2, 4] \Rightarrow \alpha [9, z_1 q_2] [9_2 z_2 q_3] [9_3 z_3 q_2] \end{cases}$$

con be any state is of

2 m Combinations

PDA to CFG

Example!
$$A = (\{40, 91\}, \{20, 2\}, \{20, 2\}, \{40, 20, 20, 20\})$$

 $\delta(\{90, 6, 20\}) = (\{90, 2, 20\})$
 $\delta(\{90, 6, 20\}) = (\{90, 2, 20\})$
 $\delta(\{90, 6, 20\}) = (\{90, 20\})$
 $\delta(\{90, 6, 20\}) = (\{90, 20\})$
 $\delta(\{90, 6, 20\}) = (\{90, 20\})$

PDA ->CFC7 8(40, 5, 20) = (40, 220) $2^{2} = 4 \text{ Combination}$ $[40, 30] \rightarrow 5[402] [20]$ [40,20]->6[902][Z0] [90,20]->6[90Z][30] [90 20]->>[90 Z]][Z0] (1=dq0,q1)

[q0 20 q0] -> 6[q02q0] [q020q0] -- Pa [90 20 91] -> b [90 2 90] [90 20 9] -P5 [40 20 9, 7 -> 6 [90 29,] [9, 20 9,] - PC $= \begin{cases} 8(90, \xi, 20) = (90, \xi) \\ \boxed{1902090} = (90, \xi) \\ \boxed{190200} = (90, \xi) \\ \boxed{190200000} = (90, \xi) \\ \boxed{190200000} = (90, \xi) \\ \boxed{1902000000} = (90, \xi) \\ \boxed{19020000000} = (9$

$$\Rightarrow f(4_0, 6, 2) = (4_0, 22)$$
 $2 = 4 \text{ combinations}$

$$7. \qquad P_8 \rightarrow P_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta(9_0, \alpha, z) = (9_1, z) \qquad 2^1 = 2 \operatorname{combination}$$

$$[9_0 z 9_0] \Rightarrow \alpha [9_0 z 9_0] - P_{12}$$

$$[9_0 z 9_1] \Rightarrow \alpha [9_0 z 9_1] - P_{13}$$

$$= S(a_1,b,z) = (a_1,\epsilon)$$

$$[a_1,za_1] \rightarrow b - P_{14}$$

=>
$$\{(q_1, a, 20)\} = (q_0, 20)$$
 2.
 $[q_1, 20, q_0] \rightarrow \alpha [q_0, 20, q_0] - P_{15}$
 $[q_1, 20, q_1] \rightarrow \alpha [q_0, 20, q_1] - P_{16}$

 $\frac{PDA \rightarrow CFG}{8(90, 6, 2) = (90, 22)}$ $\frac{PDA \rightarrow CFG}{8(90, 6, 2)}$ $\frac{PDA \rightarrow CFG}{8($

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 q_0 & 2 & q_0 \end{bmatrix} = A \\
 \begin{bmatrix}
 q_0 & 2 & q_0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 q_0 & 2 & q_0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 q_0 & 2 & q_0 \end{bmatrix} = B$$

(Pg) ->6 A ->6 A A