Let INFINITEPDA

$= \{ \langle M \rangle | \ M \text{ is a PDA and } L(M) \text{ is an infinite language} \}._{\text{\tiny Show that}}$

 $\emph{INFINITE}_{PDA}$ is decidable.

Step-by-step solution

Step 1 of 1

Given that

 $Infinite_{PDA} = \{ \langle M \rangle \mid M \text{ is a PDA and } L(M) \text{ is an infinite language } \}$

The decidability of *Infinite* PDA is as follows:

- To decide the Infinite_{PDA} convert the given PDA *M* into a CFG *G*.
- Now convert into an equivalent grammar G' in Chomsky Normal Form (CNF).
- Generate a graph A1: Each Variable is a vertex, and for a rule or production
- $T \rightarrow UV$ add edges (T, U) from T to U. and (T, V) from T to V.
- · Apply DFS or BFS from the start state to see if A1 has a directed cycle. If it does, accept. Otherwise reject.
- . If $\left< M \right> \in {\rm INFINITE_{PDA}}$, then it has a string of length greater than pumping length of L (M).
- Following the proof of pumping lemma, it means there is a Variable V which can derive sVt for some strings s, t. (Since it is in CNF it must be non-empty).
- \bullet This implies that the graph A1 has a cycle involving the variable V.
- Assume there is a cycle in A1. Then it is clear that for some variable V, a derivation $V \to *_S V t$ must exist and s or t must be a non-empty, since G' is in CNF.
- Since there is a scope for finding a cycle from S. there is rule $S \to *aVb$.
- Thus, $S \rightarrow *au^i V v^i b$. for all i>=0 and so L(M) is infinite.

Hence, basing on the above discussion it is proved that $Infinite_{PDA}$ is decidable.

Comment