Formal Languages PDAs accept context-free languages

Theorem:

Context-Free
Languages
(Grammars)

Languages
Accepted by
PDAs

Proof - Step 1:

Convert any context-free grammar G to a PDA $\,M\,$ with: $\,L(G)=L(M)\,$

Proof - Step 2:

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Context-Free
Languages
Accepted by
PDAs
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Convert any PDA M to a context-free grammar G with: L(G) = L(M)

Proof - step 1
Converting

Context-Free Grammars
to
PDAs

Context-Free
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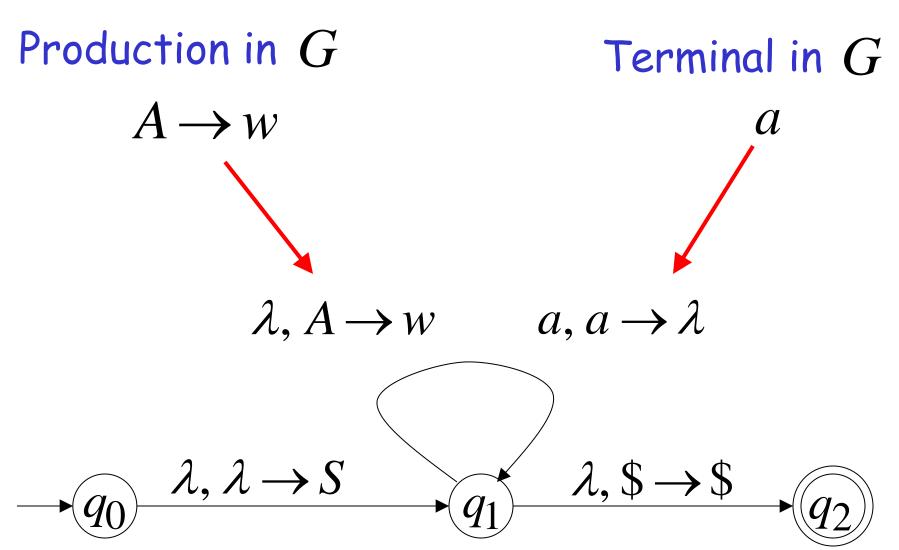
Convert any context-free grammar G to a PDA M with: L(G) = L(M)

We will convert grammar G

to a PDA M such that:

M simulates leftmost derivations of G

Convert grammar G to PDA M



Grammar leftmost derivation

 $\Longrightarrow \cdots$

PDA computation Simulates grammar leftmost derivations

$$(q_0,\sigma_1\cdots\sigma_k\sigma_{k+1}\cdots\sigma_n,\$)$$

$$\succ (q_1, \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_k \sigma_{k+1} \cdots \sigma_n, S\$)$$

$$\succ \cdots$$

$$\succ (q_1, \sigma_{k+1} \cdots \sigma_n, X_1 \cdots X_m \$)$$

$$\succ \cdots$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_k \sigma_{k+1} \cdots \sigma_n \longrightarrow (q_2, \lambda, \$)$$

Leftmost variable

 $\Rightarrow \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_k X_1 \cdots X_m$ —

Grammar

$$S \rightarrow aSTb$$

$$S \rightarrow b$$

$$T \rightarrow Ta$$

$$T \rightarrow \lambda$$

Example

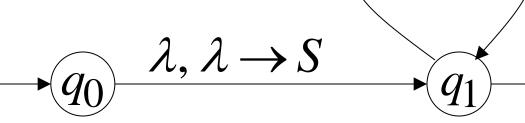
<u>PDA</u>

$$\lambda$$
, $S \rightarrow aSTb$

$$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$$

$$\lambda, T \to Ta$$
 $a, a \to \lambda$

$$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda$$
 $b, b \rightarrow \lambda$



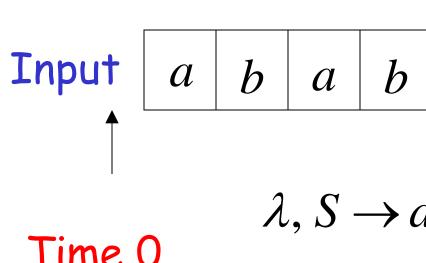


Grammar derivation

PDA computation

```
(q_0, abab,\$)
                                                  \succ (q_1, abab, S\$)
                                               \succ (q_1, bab, STb\$)
\Rightarrow aSTb
                                                 \succ (q_1, bab, bTb\$)
\Rightarrow abTb
                                                  \succ (q_1, ab, Tb\$)
\Rightarrow abTab
                                                   \succ (q_1, ab, Tab\$)
\Rightarrow abab
                                                   \succ (q_1, ab, ab\$)
                                                  \succ (q_1, b, b\$)
                                                   \succ (q_1, \lambda, \$)
```

Derivation:



Time 0

$$\lambda, S \rightarrow aSTb$$

$$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$$

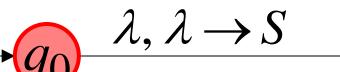
$$\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta$$

$$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$T \rightarrow Ta$$
 $a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

$$a, a \rightarrow A$$

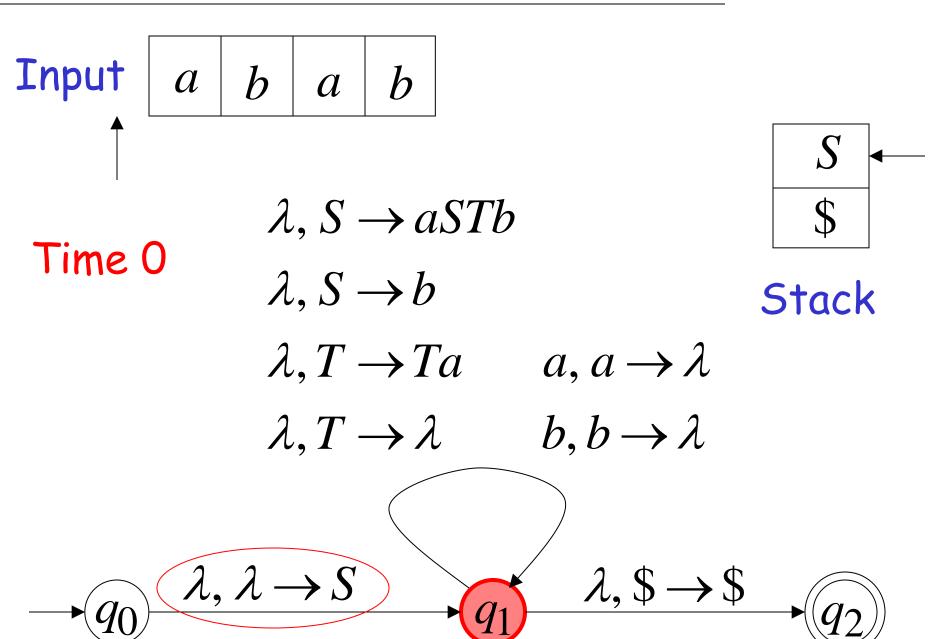
$$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$$

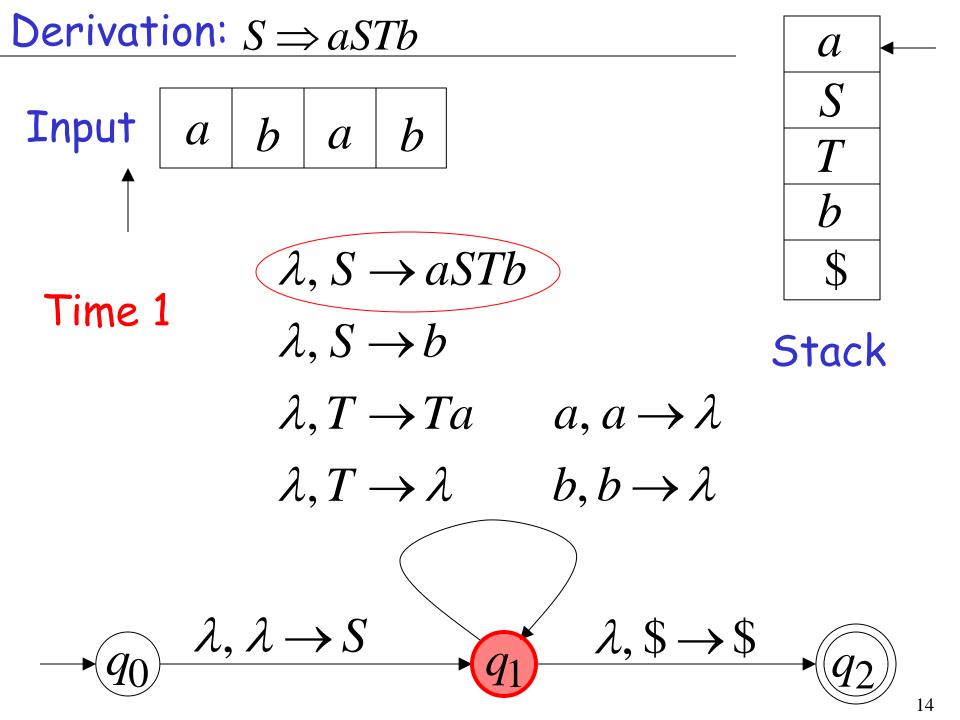




Stack

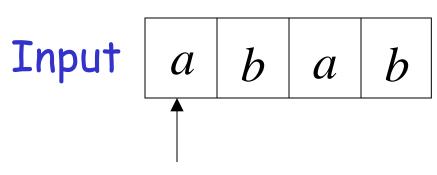
Derivation: S





Derivation: $S \Rightarrow aSTb$ Input a $\lambda, S \rightarrow aSTb$ Time 2 $\lambda, S \rightarrow b$ Stack $\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta$ $(a, a \rightarrow \lambda)$ $\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda$ $b, b \rightarrow \lambda$ $\lambda, \$ \rightarrow \$$ $\lambda, \lambda \to S$

Derivation: $S \Rightarrow aSTb \Rightarrow abTb$



$$\lambda$$
, $S \rightarrow aSTb$

$$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$$

$$\lambda, T \rightarrow Ta$$

$$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda$$

$$L, T \rightarrow Tc$$

$$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$$

 $a, a \rightarrow \lambda$





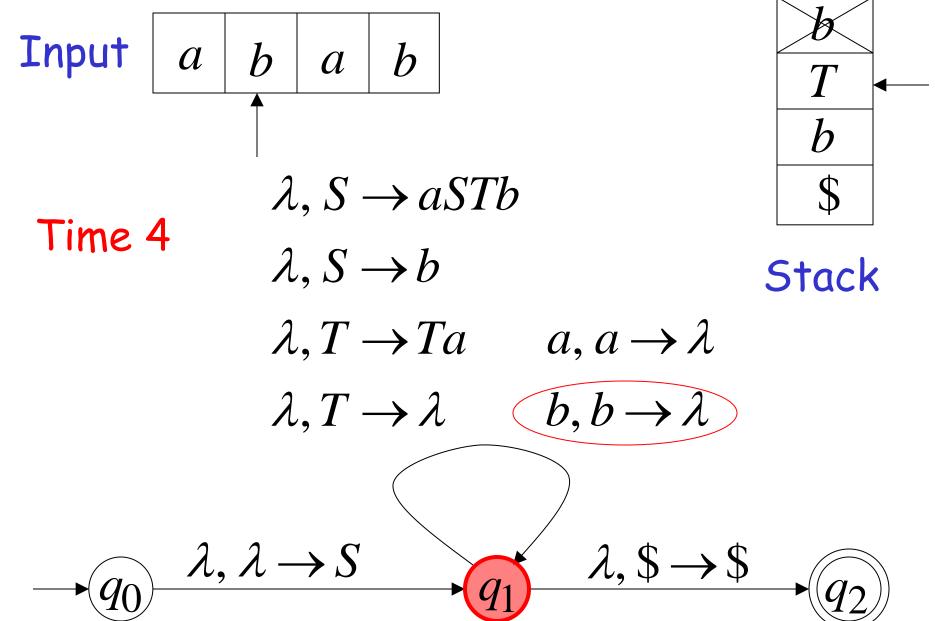


Stack

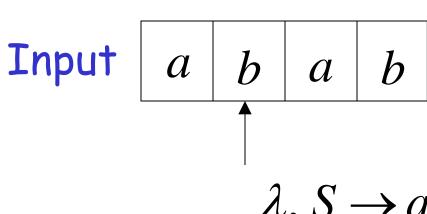


$$\lambda$$
, \$ \rightarrow \$

Derivation: $S \Rightarrow aSTb \Rightarrow abTb$



Derivation: $S \Rightarrow aSTb \Rightarrow abTb \Rightarrow abTab$



$$\lambda$$
, $S \rightarrow aSTb$

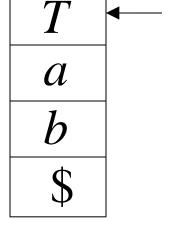
$$\lambda, S \rightarrow b$$

$$(\lambda, T \to Ta)$$

$$\lambda, T \rightarrow \lambda$$

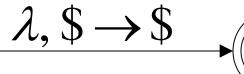
$$b, b \rightarrow \lambda$$

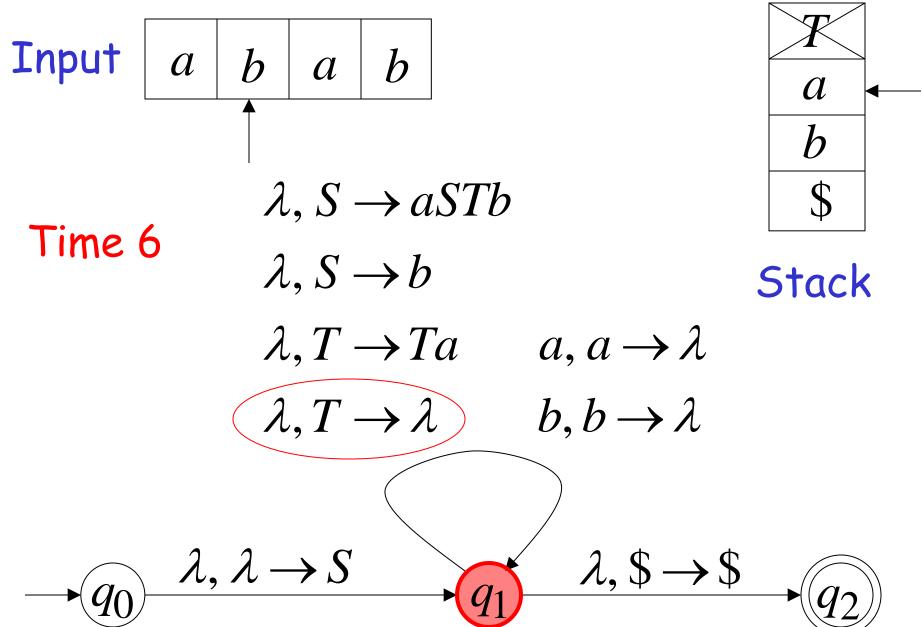
 $a, a \rightarrow \lambda$

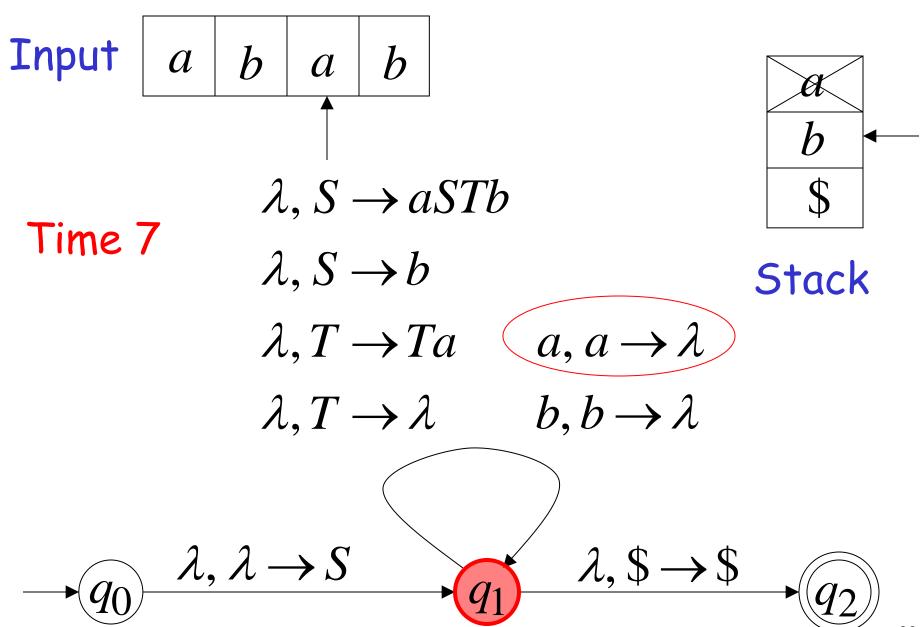


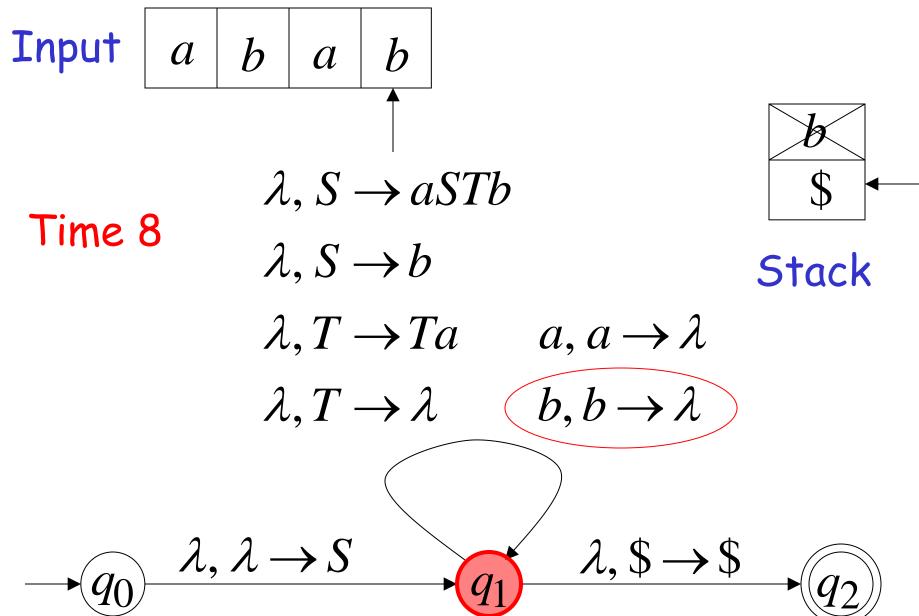
Stack

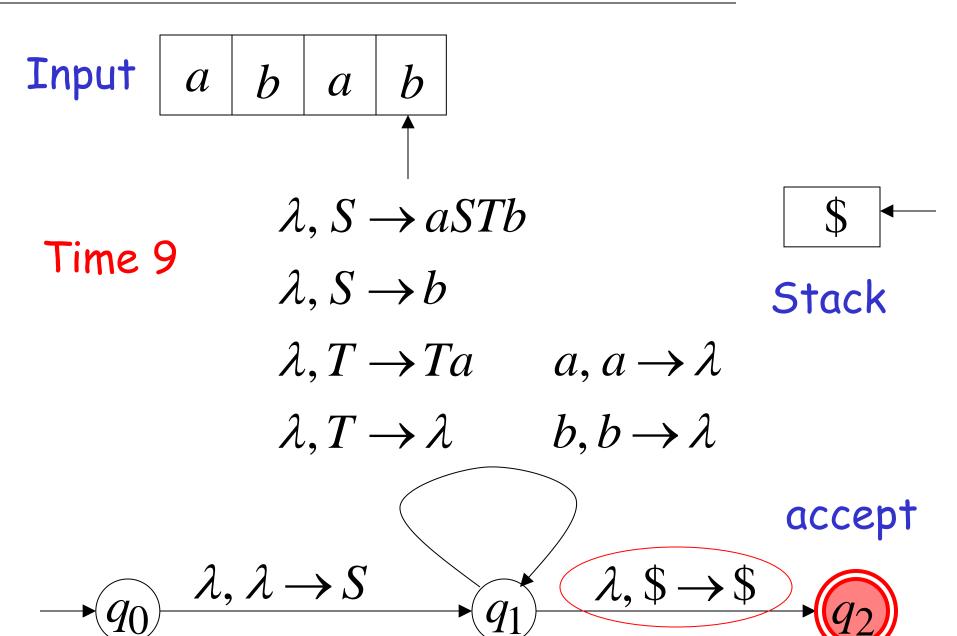
$$\lambda, \lambda \to S$$







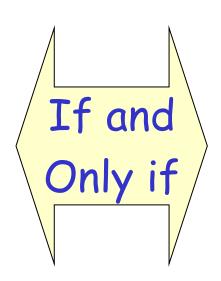




In general, it can be shown that:

Grammar Ggenerates
string w

 $S \stackrel{*}{\Longrightarrow} w$



PDA M
accepts w

$$(q_0, w,\$) \succ (q_2, \lambda,\$)$$

Therefore
$$L(G) = L(M)$$

Therefore:

For any context-free language L there is a PDA that accepts L

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