◇ 下推自动机

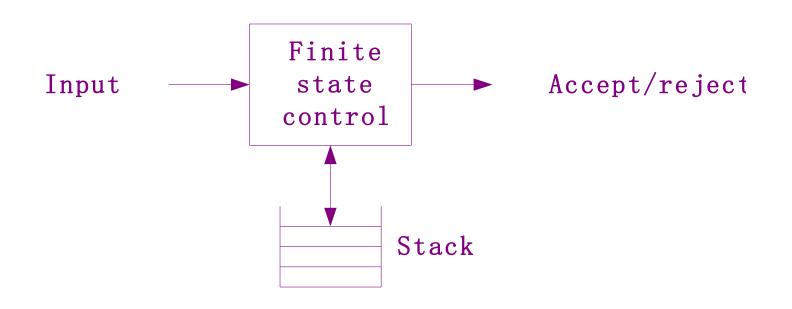
下推自劲机



- ◇下推自动机的基本概念
- ◇下推自动机的语言: 两种定义
- ◇两种定义的等价性



◆下推自动机(pushdown automaton) 是带有一个堆栈的有限状态自动机。



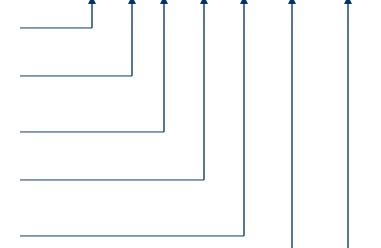


◆形式定义一个下推自动机 PDA 是一个七元组

$$P = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, Z_0, F).$$

- ◆有限状态集
- ◆有限输入符号集
- ◆有限堆栈符号集
- ♦转移函数
- ◇一个开始状态
- ◇一个开始堆栈符号
- ♦终态集合

$$\delta: \mathbf{Q} \times (\Sigma \cup \{\mathcal{E}\}) \times \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{2}^{\mathbf{Q} \times \Gamma^*}$$



$$q_0 \in \mathbf{Q}$$

$$Z_0 \in \Gamma$$

$$F \subseteq Q$$

FL&A

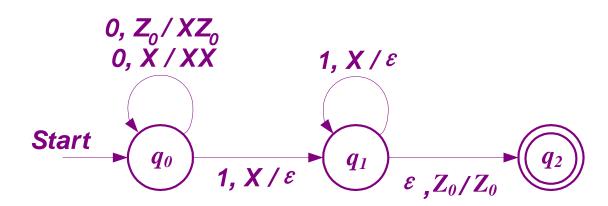
下推自动机的基本概念



其中, 转移函数定义如下

 $\delta(q_0, 0, Z_0) = \{(q_0, XZ_0)\}, \delta(q_0, 0, X) = \{(q_0, XX)\}, \delta(q_0, 1, X) = \{(q_1, \varepsilon)\}, \delta(q_1, 1, X) = \{(q_1, \varepsilon)\}, \delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z_0) = \{(q_2, Z_0)\}$

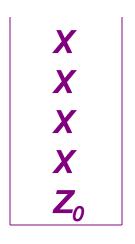
对其余的参数值, $\delta(q, a, Y) = \Phi$



FL&A

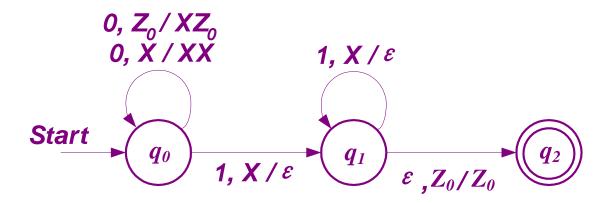


◆ 举例 上述 PDA 如何接受输入字符串?例如,00001111.



当前状态: q₀ q₀ q₀ q₀ q₀

stack

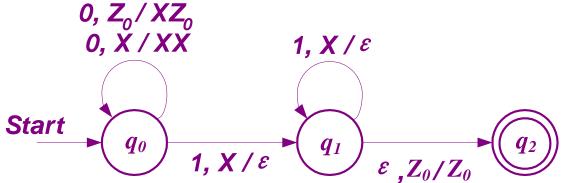




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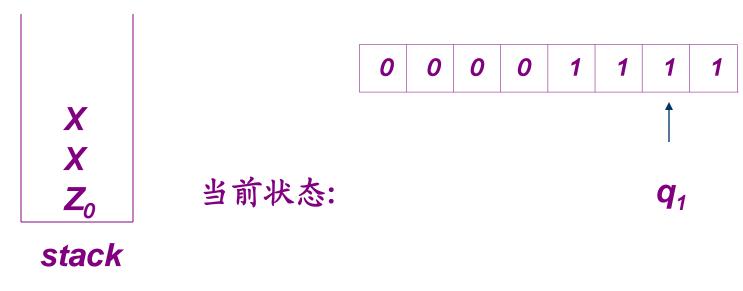


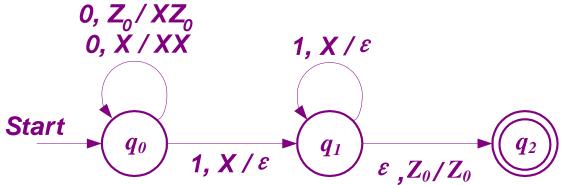




FL&A



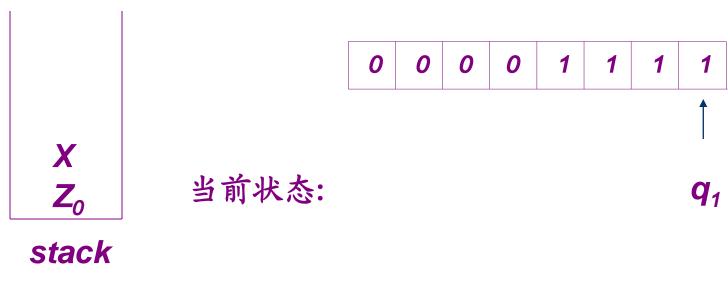


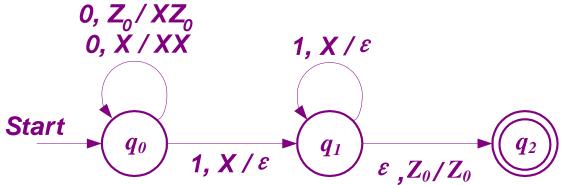




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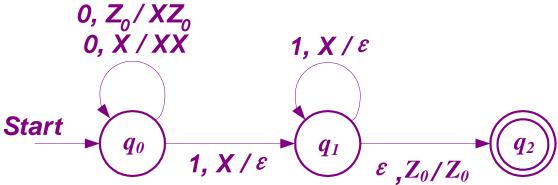




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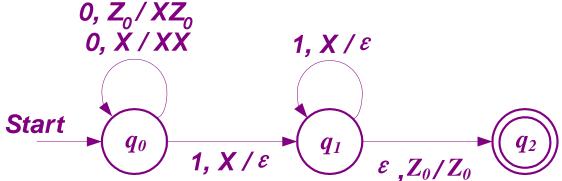




FL&A









下推自动机的语言: 两种定义

T LOA

♦ 用 ID (instantaneous descriptions) 表达当前格局

PDA的当前格局用三元组(q,w,γ)表示,称为ID,其中 q为当前状态,w为剩余的输入串, γ 为当前栈中的内容.

- ◆上述 ID 推导关系的自反传递闭包 | *, P(或 | *)定义为基础 对任意 ID I, I | *I.
 归纳 对任意 ID I,J,K,如果 I | K,K | *J,则 I | *J.

下推自动机的语言:两种定义

FL&A

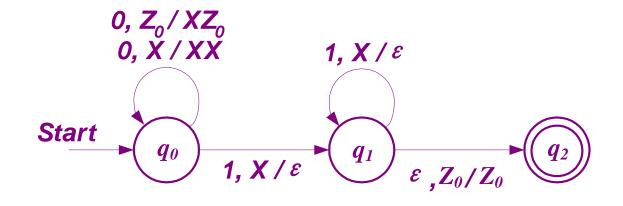
🍘 消華大学

◆ 结论 设 PDA $P = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, Z_0, F)$, 如果 $(q, x, \alpha) \mid * (p, y, \beta)$, 则对任何 $w \in \Sigma^*$ 和 $\gamma \in \Gamma^*$, $(q, xw, \alpha\gamma) \mid * (p, yw, \beta\gamma)$.

证明思路:归纳于 (q,x,α) +* (p,y,β) 的步数.

◆ 举例 下图 PDA 接受输入串 000111 的 ID 推导过程.

 $(q_0,000111,Z_0) \mid * (q_0,111,XXXZ_0) \mid * (q_1,\varepsilon,Z_0) \mid * (q_2,\varepsilon,Z_0)$



下推自动机的语言:两种定义 [1]

FLOA

- \diamondsuit 终态接受的定义方法 设 PDA $P = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, Z_0, F)$, 定义 $L(P) = \{w \mid (q_0, w, Z_0) \mid * (q, \varepsilon, \alpha) \}$, 其中 $q \in F$, $\alpha \in \Gamma^*$.
- ◆ 空栈接受的定义方法 设 PDA $P = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, Z_0)$, 定义 $N(P) = \{w \mid (q_0, w, Z_0) \mid * (q, \varepsilon, \varepsilon) \}$, 其中 $q \in Q$.
- ◆ 举例 所接受语言为 $N(P) = \{ O^n 1^n \mid n \ge 1 \}$ 的一个 PDA $P = (\{q_0, q_1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{X, Z_0\}, \delta, q_0, Z_0 \}$

其中, 转移函数定义如下

$$\delta(q_0, 0, Z_0) = \{(q_0, XZ_0)\}, \delta(q_0, 0, X) = \{(q_0, XX)\}, \delta(q_0, 1, X) = \{(q_1, \varepsilon)\}, \delta(q_1, 1, X) = \{(q_1, \varepsilon)\}, \delta(q_1, \varepsilon, Z_0) = \{(q_1, \varepsilon)\}, 对其余的参数值, $\delta(q, a, Y) = \Phi$$$

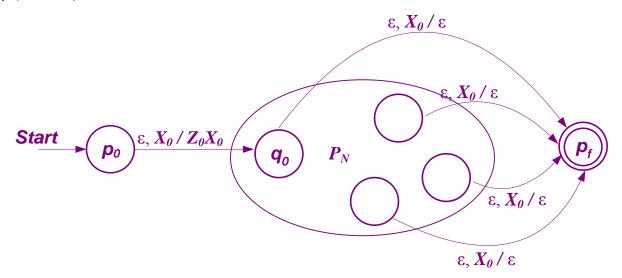
两种定义的等价性



◇从空栈接受到终态接受

设 PDA $P_N = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta_N, q_o, Z_o), L=L(P_N),$ 则存在 PDA P_F , 满足 $L=L(P_F)$.

证明思路:



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

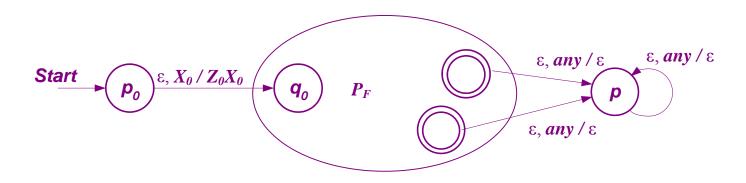
两种定义的等价性



◇从终态接受到空栈接受

设 PDA $P_F=(Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta_F, q_0, Z_0, F)$, $L=L(P_F)$, 则存在PDA P_N , 满足 $L=N(P_N)$.

证明思路:



 $P_{N} = (Q \cup \{p_{0}, p\}, \Sigma, \Gamma \cup \{X_{0}\}, \delta_{N}, p_{0}, X_{0})$

课后练习



- ◇ 必做题:
 - Ex.6.2.1 (b), (c)
 - Ex.6.2.6
- ◆ 思考题:
 - !Ex.6.2.2(b)

课后练习



◆ 自测题:

- 试构造接受下列语言的一个 PDA (空栈接受或终态接受均可):
 - 1) $L = \{ w \mid w \in \{a, b\}^*, L w 的任何前缀中 a 的 数目至少 2 倍于 b 的数目 \}$
 - 2) L={w | w∈{a,b}*,且w中a的数目不等于b的数目}
 - 3) $L = \{ w \mid w \in \{a, b, c\}^*, w + a + a + b + b + b + b + c \}$ 同且不含连续的 $c \}$
 - 4) $L = \{ a^n b^m c^k \mid n \ge 0, m \ge 0, k \ge 0, 以及 n + 2m = k \}$



That's all for today.

Thank You