

# Theory of Computation

## CS-202

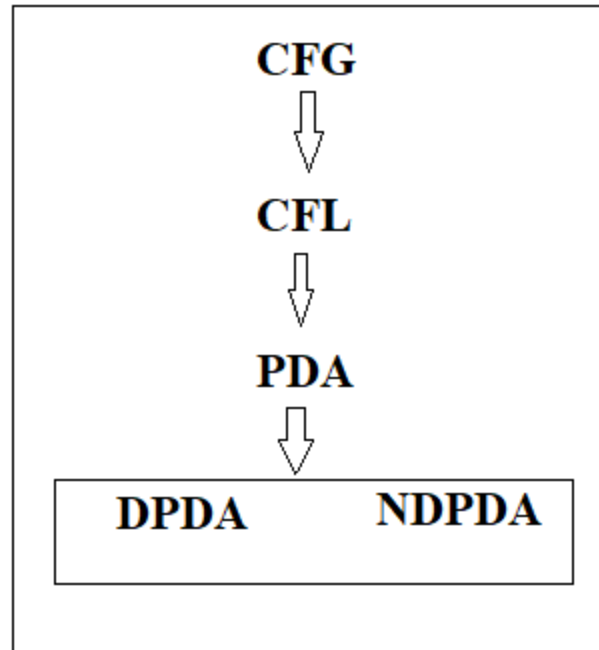
# Outline

- ❑ Push Down Automata

- ❑ Deterministic Push Down Automata

- ❑ Non Deterministic Push Down Automata

# Context free Grammar, Language and PDA



# Formal Definition of a deterministic PDA

A pushdown automaton (PDA) is defined by the seven-tuples:

$$M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, z_0, F)$$

$Q$  A finite set of states

$\Sigma$  A finite set of input alphabet

$\Gamma$  A finite set of stack alphabet

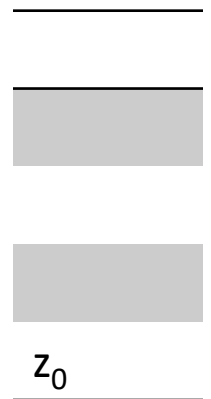
$q_0$  The initial/starting state,  $q_0$  is in  $Q$

$z_0$  A starting stack symbol, is in  $\Gamma$

$F$  A set of final/accepting states, which is a subset of  $Q$

$\delta$  A transition function, where

$$\delta: Q \times (\Sigma \cup \{\varepsilon\}) \times \Gamma \rightarrow Q \times \Gamma^*$$



stack

# Block diagram of PDA

Input tape



Read header



Finite Control Unit



+



stack

# Formal Definition of a NPDA

A non-deterministic pushdown automaton (NPDA) is defined by the seven-tuples:

$$M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, z_0, F)$$

$Q$  A finite set of states

$\Sigma$  A finite set of input alphabet

$\Gamma$  A finite set of stack alphabet

$q_0$  The initial/starting state,  $q_0$  is in  $Q$

$z_0$  A starting stack symbol, is in  $\Gamma$

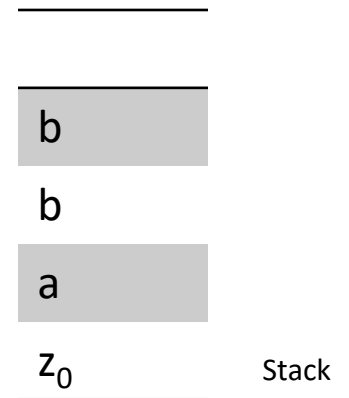
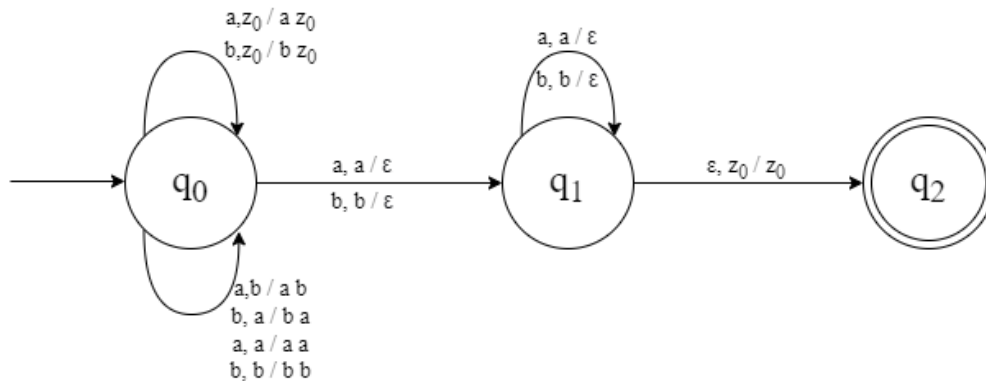
$F$  A set of final/accepting states, which is a subset of  $Q$

$\delta$  A transition function, where

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

Design a NPDA for the language  $L = \{ww^R, w \in (a, b)^+\}$

Input tape

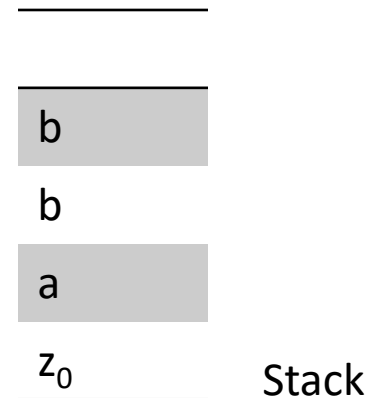
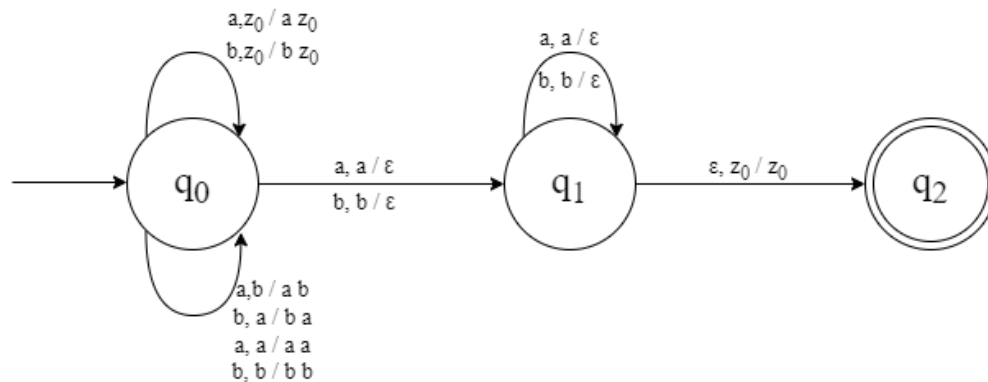


Problem: choosing middle point

Same symbol on stack as well as input tape (can assume it centre) but not necessarily true.

# Design a NPDA for the language

Input tape  $L = \{ ww^R, \quad w \in (a, b)^+ \}$



$\delta(q_0, a, a) = (q_0, aa) \text{ or } (q_1, \epsilon)$   
 $\delta(q_0, b, b) = (q_0, bb) \text{ or } (q_1, \epsilon)$

These moves make it NPDA



# Power of DPDA and NPDA

Non Deterministic Pushdown Automata (NDPDA) is more powerful than Deterministic Pushdown Automata (DPDA).

# Equivalence between CFG and PDA

**CFG** and **PDA** are **equivalent** in power:  
a **CFG** generates a context-free language and  
a **PDA** recognizes a context-free language.

A language is context-free iff some pushdown automaton recognizes it.

## Practice Problem

1. Design a NPDA for the language

$$L = \{wbw^R, \quad w \in (a, b)^+\}$$

2. Design a NPDA for the language

$$L = \{ww, \quad w \in (a, b)^+\}$$

## Suggested readings

1. An introduction to FORMAL LANGUAGES and AUTOMATA by PETER LINZ.
2. Introduction to Automata Theory, Languages, And Computation by JOHN E. HOPCROFT, RAJEEV MOTWANI, JEFFREY D. ULLMAN
3. Theory of computer science: automata, languages and computation by K.L.P MISHRA