### يسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

نظریه زبانها و ماشینها

جلسه ۱۸

مجتبی خلیلی دانشکده برق و کامپیوتر دانشگاه صنعتی اصفهان



- تاکنون با اتوماتای متناهی آشنا شدهایم (متناظر با زبان منظم).
- همانطور که بیان کردیم بسیاری از زبانها نیاز به حافظه نامحدود دارند. مانند زبان زیر که یک CFL است:

$$\{a^nb^n \mid n \ge 0\}$$

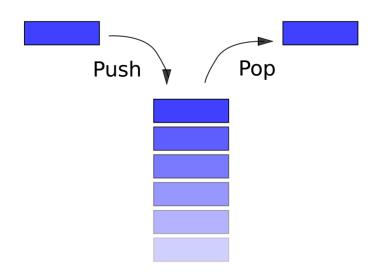
- اکنون قصد داریم اتوموتنی معرفی کنیم که CFL را تشخیص دهد.
- بنابراین به همان NFA یک stack با حافظه نامحدود اضافه میکنیم.



Pushdown automata are equivalent in power to context-free grammars. This equivalence is useful because it gives us two options for proving that a language is context free. We can give either a context-free grammar generating it or a pushdown automaton recognizing it. Certain languages are more easily described in terms of generators, whereas others are more easily described by recognizers.

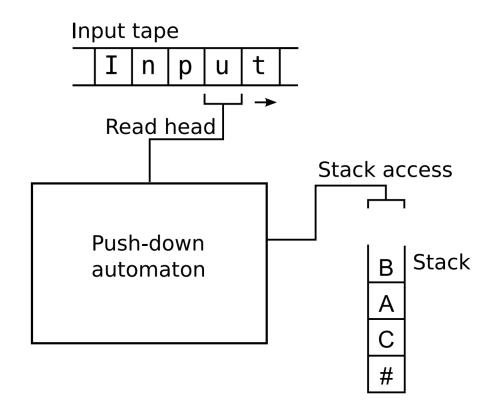


○ پشته از اصل LIFO پیروی کرده و دو عملگر اصلی push و pop دارد.





در هر گام، معمولا یک سمبل از ورودی و یک سمبل از پشته خوانده میشود، سپس ضمن بروزرسانی
 حالت اتوماتا، معمولا یک سمبل هم در پشته نوشته میشود یا بروز میشود یا .





- قصد داریم مانند FA، برای PDA نیز دیاگرام رسم کنیم.
- برای همین منظور، هر فلش شامل یک سه تایی است: سمبل ورودی، سمبل پاپ شده/ سمبل پوش شده.
  - مثال:

0x/1

readSymbol , poppedSymbol / pushedSymbol

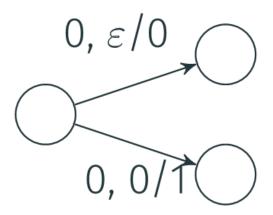


 $\Delta$  از سمبل  $\Delta$  یا  $\Phi$  برای نشان دادن انتهای رشته ورودی یا  $\Phi$  کردن از یک پشته خالی استفاده میکنیم.

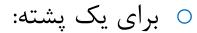
از  $\varepsilon$  برای نشان دادن نخواندن هیچ سمبلی از ورودی یا pop/push نکردن از پشته استفاده میکنیم.



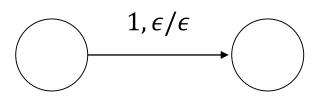
یک PDA، نامعین است و میتواند چند گزینه برای حرکت داشته باشد (ممکن است برخی شاخهها بمیرند و تنها کافی است یکی پس از اتمام خواندن رشته ورودی به حالت پذیرش برسد):



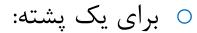




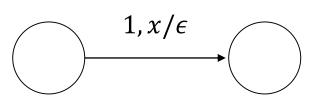
الفباي ورودي: 0,1



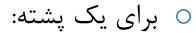




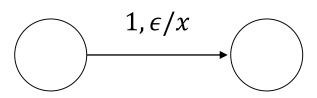
الفباي ورودي: 0,1



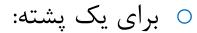




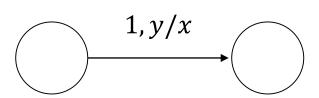
الفباي ورودي: 0,1



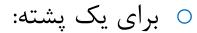




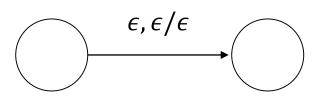
الفباي ورودي: 0,1







الفباي ورودي: 0,1

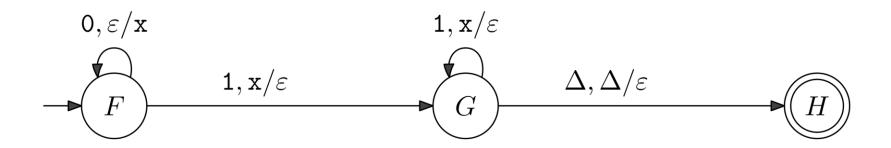




$$\{0^n 1^n \mid n > 0\}$$

 $0,1,(\Delta)$  الفباى ورودى:

x,  $(\Delta)$  الفباى پشته:

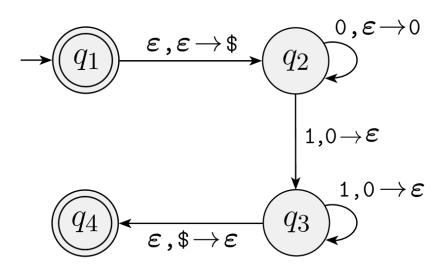




$$\{0^n 1^n \mid n \ge 0\}$$

الفباي ورودي: 0,1

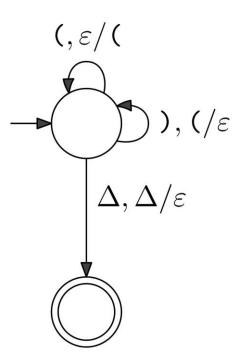
الفباي پشته: \$ ,0





 $\{w \in \{(,)\}^* \mid w \text{ is in a balaned form}\}$ 

$$S \to (S) \mid SS \mid \varepsilon$$



# تعریف فرمال اتوماتای پشتهای



اضافه کردن سمبل برای پشته:

input alphabet  $\Sigma$  and a stack alphabet  $\Gamma$ .

$$\Sigma_{\varepsilon} = \Sigma \cup \{\varepsilon\} \text{ and } \Gamma_{\varepsilon} = \Gamma \cup \{\varepsilon\}.$$

# تعریف فرمال اتوماتای پشتهای



#### DEFINITION 2.13

A **pushdown automaton** is a 6-tuple  $(Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, F)$ , where  $Q, \Sigma$ ,  $\Gamma$ , and F are all finite sets, and

- **1.** Q is the set of states,
- **2.**  $\Sigma$  is the input alphabet,
- **3.**  $\Gamma$  is the stack alphabet,
- **4.**  $\delta: Q \times \Sigma_{\varepsilon} \times \Gamma_{\varepsilon} \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q \times \Gamma_{\varepsilon})$  is the transition function,
- **5.**  $q_0 \in Q$  is the start state, and
- **6.**  $F \subseteq Q$  is the set of accept states.

# مفهوم پذیرش در PDA



A pushdown automaton  $M=(Q,\Sigma,\Gamma,\delta,q_0,F)$  computes as follows. It accepts input w if w can be written as  $w=w_1w_2\cdots w_m$ , where each  $w_i\in\Sigma_\varepsilon$  and sequences of states  $r_0,r_1,\ldots,r_m\in Q$  and strings  $s_0,s_1,\ldots,s_m\in\Gamma^*$  exist that satisfy the following three conditions. The strings  $s_i$  represent the sequence of stack contents that M has on the accepting branch of the computation.

- 1.  $r_0 = q_0$  and  $s_0 = \varepsilon$ . This condition signifies that M starts out properly, in the start state and with an empty stack.
- 2. For i = 0, ..., m 1, we have  $(r_{i+1}, b) \in \delta(r_i, w_{i+1}, a)$ , where  $s_i = at$  and  $s_{i+1} = bt$  for some  $a, b \in \Gamma_{\varepsilon}$  and  $t \in \Gamma^*$ . This condition states that M moves properly according to the state, stack, and next input symbol.
- 3.  $r_m \in F$ . This condition states that an accept state occurs at the input end.

#### **EXAMPLE 2.14**



The following is the formal description of the PDA (page 112) that recognizes the language  $\{0^n 1^n | n \ge 0\}$ . Let  $M_1$  be  $(Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_1, F)$ , where

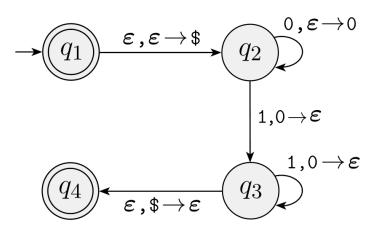
$$Q = \{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\},\$$

$$\Sigma = \{0,1\},$$

$$\Gamma = \{0, \$\},$$

$$F = \{q_1, q_4\}, \text{ and }$$

 $\delta$  is given by the following table, wherein blank entries signify  $\emptyset$ .





$$\delta \colon Q \times \Sigma_{\varepsilon} \times \Gamma_{\varepsilon} \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q \times \Gamma_{\varepsilon}).$$

$$\delta(q_{1}, \epsilon, \epsilon) = \{(q_{2}, \$)\}$$

$$q_{1} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon, \varepsilon \to \$} q_{2} \xrightarrow{1, 0 \to \varepsilon}$$

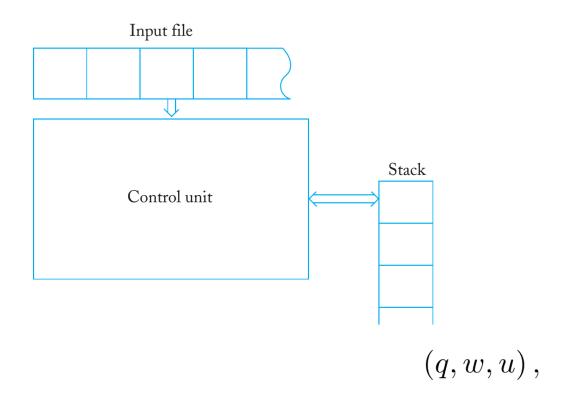
$$q_{4} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon, \$ \to \varepsilon} q_{3} \xrightarrow{1, 0 \to \varepsilon}$$

$$q_{4} \xrightarrow{q_{1}} \{(q_{2}, 0)\} \qquad \{(q_{3}, \varepsilon)\} \qquad \{(q_{4}, \varepsilon)\}$$

$$q_{4} \xrightarrow{q_{3}} q_{4} \qquad \{(q_{4}, \varepsilon)\}$$

# تعریف (Linz)





where q is the state of the control unit, w is the unread part of the input string, and u is the stack contents (with the leftmost symbol indicating the top of the stack), is called an **instantaneous description** of a pushdown automaton.

# تعریف (Linz)



A move from one instantaneous description to another will be denoted by the symbol  $\vdash$ ; thus

$$(q_1, aw, bx) \vdash (q_2, w, yx)$$

is possible if and only if

$$(q_2, y) \in \delta(q_1, a, b)$$
.

Moves involving an arbitrary number of steps will be denoted by  $\vdash$ . The expression

$$(q_1, w_1, x_1) \stackrel{*}{\vdash} (q_2, w_2, x_2)$$

indicates a possible configuration change over a number of steps.<sup>1</sup>

# تعریف (Linz)



#### **DEFINITION 7.2**

Let  $M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \delta, q_0, z, F)$  be a nondeterministic pushdown automaton. The language accepted by M is the set

$$L(M) = \left\{ w \in \Sigma^* : (q_0, w, z) \stackrel{*}{\vdash}_M (p, \lambda, u), p \in F, u \in \Gamma^* \right\}.$$

In words, the language accepted by M is the set of all strings that can put M into a final state at the end of the string. The final stack content u is irrelevant to this definition of acceptance.

 $z \in \Gamma$  is the stack start symbol,



#### **EXAMPLE 2.18**

In this example we give a PDA  $M_3$  recognizing the language  $\{ww^{\mathcal{R}}|w\in\{0,1\}^*\}$ . Recall that  $w^{\mathcal{R}}$  means w written backwards. The informal description and state diagram of the PDA follow.

