

WEEK #7
PUMPING LEMMA
FOR CFLS

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IF L IS A CFL, THEN $\exists N > 0$,
SUCH THAT IF $z \in L$ AND $|z| \geq N$
THEN $z = UN^iWX^iY$,
WHERE $|NWX| \leq N$, $|NX| > 0$
AND $\forall i \geq 0 \quad UN^iWX^iY \in L$

NOTE THAT IF $|\Sigma| = 1$ THEN
PUMPING LEMMA FOR CFL
DEGENERATES TO PUMPING LEMMA FOR REGULAR
THUS, IF $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$, $|\Sigma| = 1$, AND L
IS NOT REGULAR THEN L IS NOT A CFL

$L = \{ww \mid w \in \{a,b\}^*\}$ IS NOT A CFL

1. ASSUME L IS A CFL

2. PL GIVES YOU N

3. YOU CHOOSE $a^N b^N a^N b^N$

4. PL SPLITS $a^N b^N a^N b^N$ INTO $u v w x y$
WHERE $|vwx| \leq N, |vx| > 0$

AND STATES $\forall l > 0, u v^l w x^l y \in L$

5. a) IF vwx IS OVER a 'S ONLY

THEN SINCE $|vwx| \leq N$:

vwx CANNOT SPAN FROM ONE OF
THE a^N SUBSTRINGS TO OTHER,

AND SO FOR $l=0$, WE GET EITHER

$a^{N-|vx|} b^N a^N b^N \in L$ OR $a^N b^{N-|vx|} a^N b^N \in L$

AND BOTH ARE NOT SO.

b) IF vwx IS OVER b 'S ONLY, THE
SAME ARGUMENTS APPLY

c) IF vwx SPANS a 'S AND b 'S THEN
THIS MUST BE WITHIN ONE OF

THE $a^N b^N$ OR $b^N a^N$ SUBSTRINGS
AS $|vwx| \leq N$. IF $l=0$ THEN WE

REDUCE SOME a 'S AND SOME b 'S, BUT NOT ALL,
WITHIN JUST ONE OF THE CONSECUTIVE

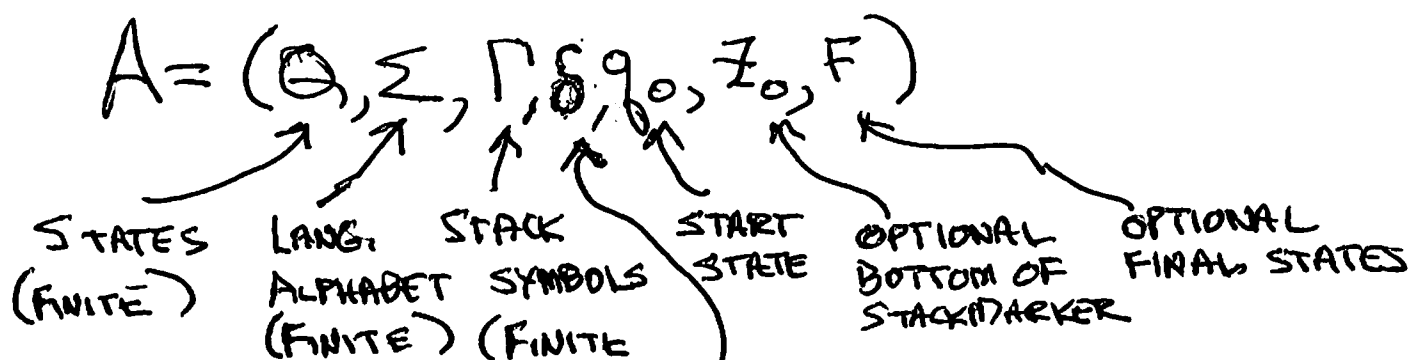
a 'S AND b 'S, BUT NOT THE OTHER

AND, SO THE RESULTING STRING IS NOT
IN L

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PUSHDOWN AUTOMATA PDA

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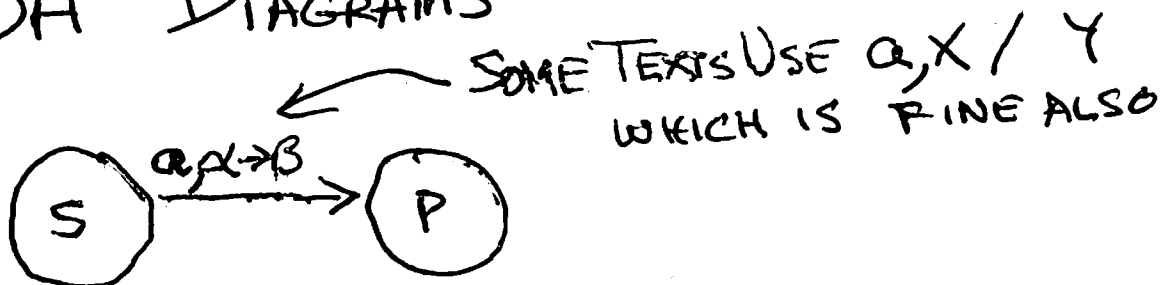
TRANSITION FUNCTION

$$\delta: Q \times \Sigma \times \Gamma \rightarrow 2^{Q \times \Gamma^*}$$

CAN EXTEND TO Γ^*

CAN LIMIT TO Γ_c BY GROWING STATES

PDA DIAGRAMS



$$\delta(s, a, \alpha) \ni \{(p, \beta)\}$$

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PDA LANGUAGES ≡ CFLs

INSTANTANEOUS DESCRIPTIONS (ID)

$[q, w, \gamma]$

q - CURRENT STATE

w - REMAINING INPUT

γ - STACK CONTENTS

READ LEFT (TOP) TO RIGHT (BOTTOM)

SINGLE STEP

$[q, ax, z\alpha] \vdash [p, x, \beta\alpha]$ IF $\delta(q, a, z) \in (p, \beta)$

MULTISTEP $\vdash^*$ REFLEXIVE TRANSITIVE CLOSURE OF $\vdash$

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

THERE CAN BE THREE NOTIONS OF ACCEPTANCE

FINAL STATE

$L(A) = \{w \mid [q_0, w, z_0] \vdash^* [f, \lambda, \beta]\}, f \in F$

EMPTY STACK

$N(A) = \{w \mid [q_0, w, z_0] \vdash^* [q, \lambda, \lambda]\}, q \in Q$

EMPTY STACK AND FINAL STATE

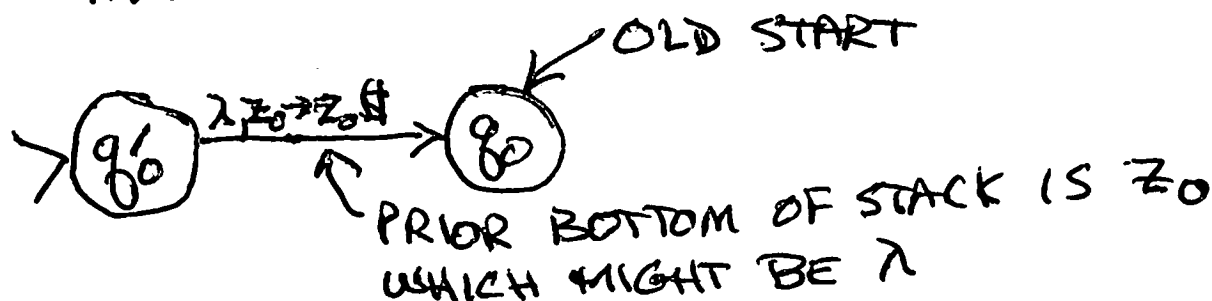
$E(A) = \{w \mid [q_0, w, z_0] \vdash^* [f, \lambda, \lambda]\}, f \in F$

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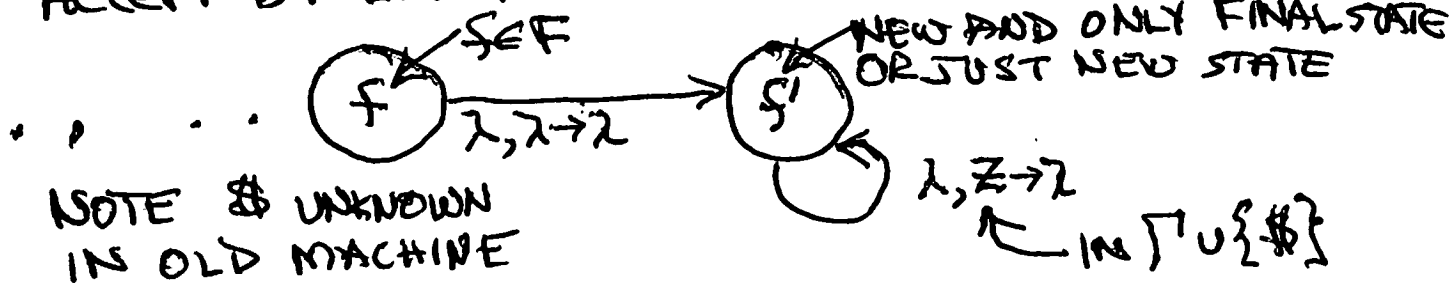
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EQUIVALENCY OF LANGUAGE CLASSES, $L(A)$, $N(A)$, $E(A)$, WHERE A RANGES OVER ALL PDAs

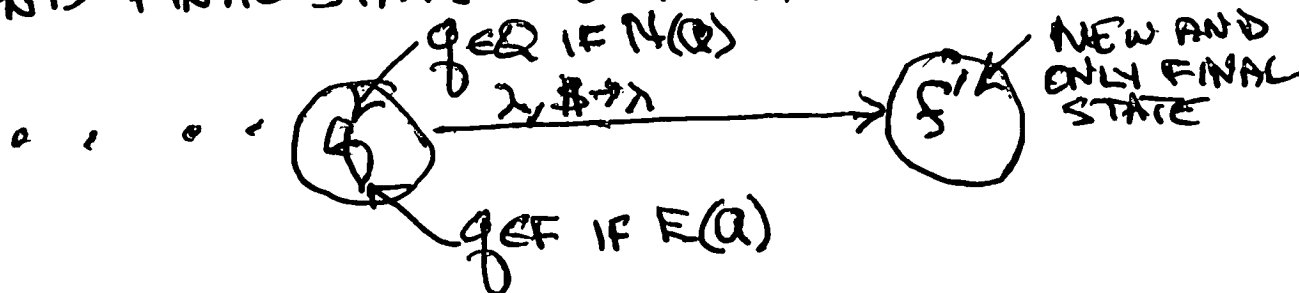
- CONVERTING ONE FORM TO ANOTHER
FOR EACH CASE, ASSUME q_0' IS A NEW STATE (NEW START) AND $\$$ IS A NEW STACK SYMBOL PLACED ON BOTTOM OF STACK. FOR ALL CASES, START WITH



- CHANGE ACCEPT BY FINAL STATE TO ACCEPT BY EMPTY STACK OR EMPTY AND FINAL STATE



- CHANGE ACCEPT BY EMPTY STACK OR EMPTY AND FINAL STATE TO ACCEPT BY FINAL STATE

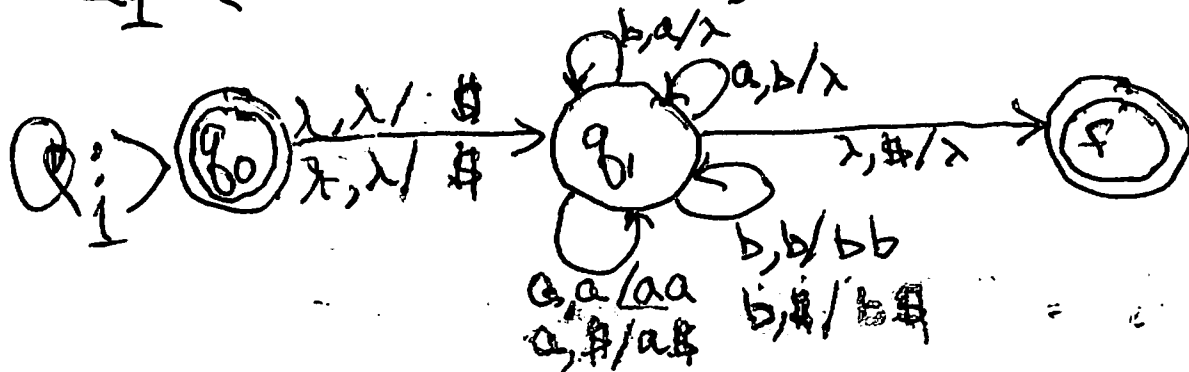


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EXAMPLE PDA

$L_1 = \{ w \mid |w|_a = |w|_b \}$, ASSUME λ ON STACK



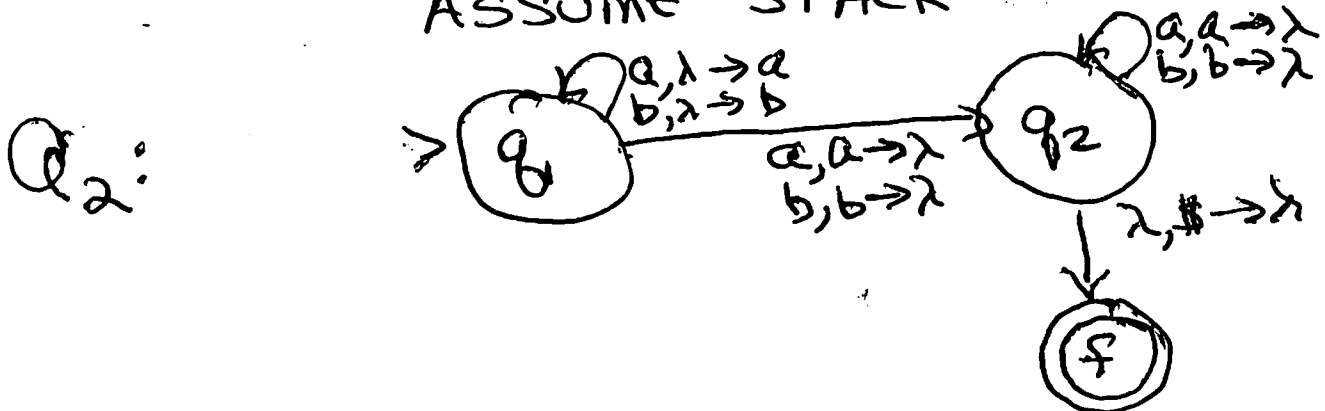
I USED
/ WHERE
BOOK USES
→

THIS GETS $L_1 = E(Q_1)$

THIS IS NON-DETERMINISTIC

$L_2 = \{ ww^R \mid w \in \{a, b\}^+ \}$

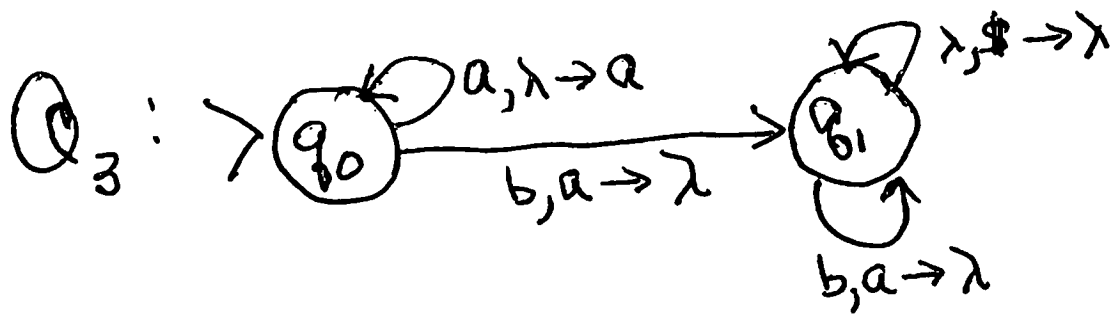
ASSUME STACK STARTS WITH \$



THIS GETS $L_2 = L(Q_2) = E(Q_2)$

THIS IS ALSO NON-DETERMINISTIC

$L_3 = \{a^n b^n \mid n > 0\}$. Assume $\#$ on stack



THIS GETS $L_3 = N(Q_3)$

THIS IS DETERMINISTIC

DETERMINISM FOR PDA's

- 1) FOR EACH $q \in Q$ & $z \in \Gamma$ & $a \in \Sigma$
IF $|S(q, \lambda, z)| > 0$ THEN $|S(q, a, z)| = 0$
- 2) FOR NO $q \in Q$, $z \in \Gamma$ & $a \in \Sigma$
IS $|S(q, a, z)| > 1$

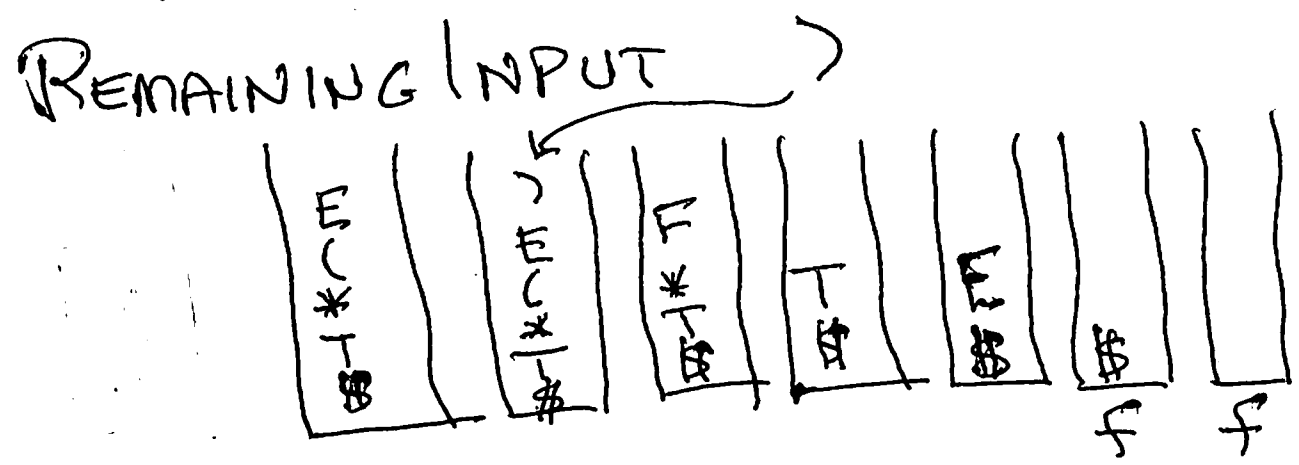
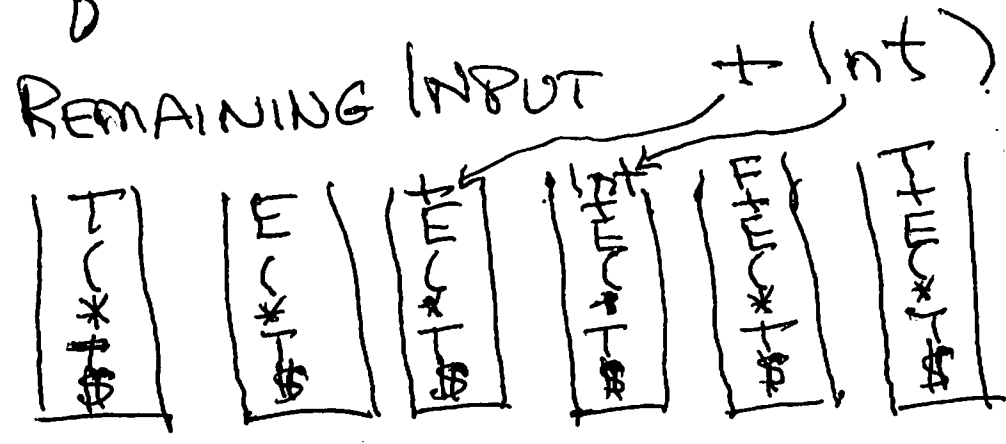
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BOTTOM-UP PARSER

$E \rightarrow E + T \mid T$
 $T \rightarrow T * F \mid F$
 $F \rightarrow (E) \mid \text{int}$

INPUT: $7 * (3 + 21) \Rightarrow \text{int} * (\text{int} + \text{int})$



ACCEPTS BY FINAL STATE AND
 EMPTY STATE
 OR JUST EMPTY STACK (CAN ALTER FOR FINAL)