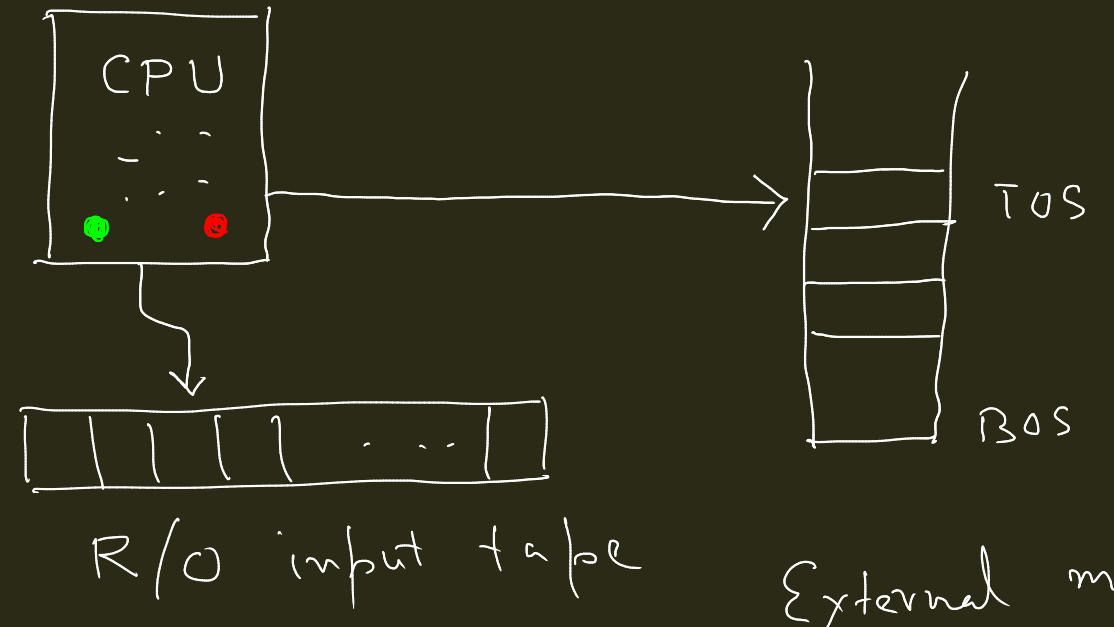


# Pushdown Automata (PDA)

pushdown store — stack

deterministic  
DPDA



- must read the entire input
- transitions depend on three things

By definition,  
PDA are non deterministic  
NPDA

- External memory stack
- ① current state
  - ② input symbol (allow  $\epsilon$ )
  - ③ the symbol at the stack top
- ① a "new" state
  - ② Replace the top stack by a sequence of stack symbols.

$M = (Q, \Sigma, \Gamma, \perp, \delta, s, F)$

- $F$ : a set of final states
- $s$ : the start state
- $\delta$ : transition function

$\perp$ : initial bottom marker

$\Gamma$ : stack alphabet

$\Sigma$ : input alphabet

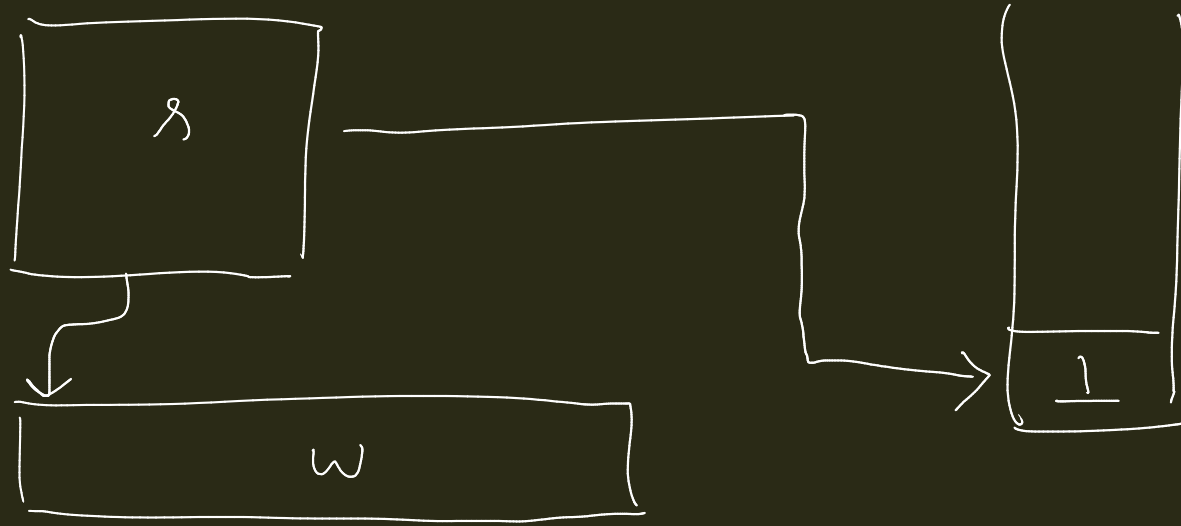
$Q$ : a finite set of states

$$\delta \subseteq (Q \times \Sigma \cup \{\epsilon\} \times \Gamma)$$

$$\times (Q \times \Gamma^*)$$

$M$  cannot proceed with the stack empty
   
 → finite

Start



Final

two modes of acceptance (rejection)

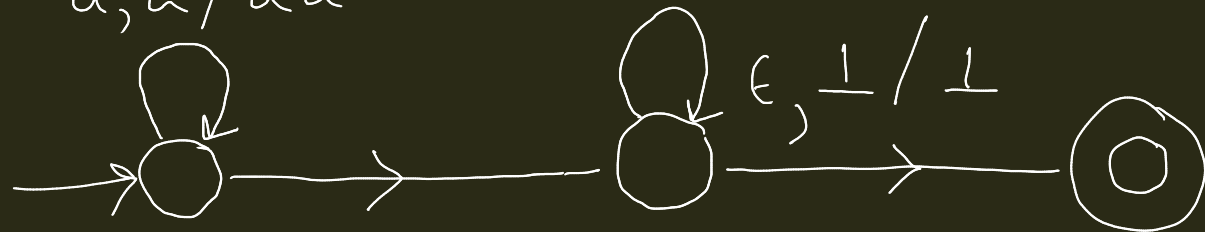
- ① by entering a final state  
(stack may contain anything)
- ② by emptying the stack ( $F = \emptyset$ )

# Example 1

$$\{a^n b^n \mid n \geq 0\}$$

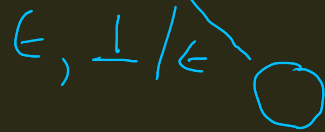
$a, \perp / a \perp$   
 $a, a / aa$

$b, a / \epsilon$



$\epsilon, a/a$

$\epsilon, \perp/\perp$



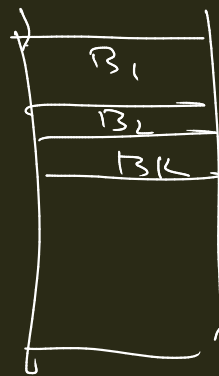
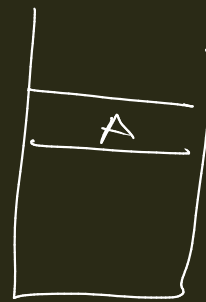
Acceptance by empty stack

Acceptance by final state

$$((p, a, A), (q, \gamma))$$



$$\gamma = \beta_1 \beta_2 \dots \beta_k$$

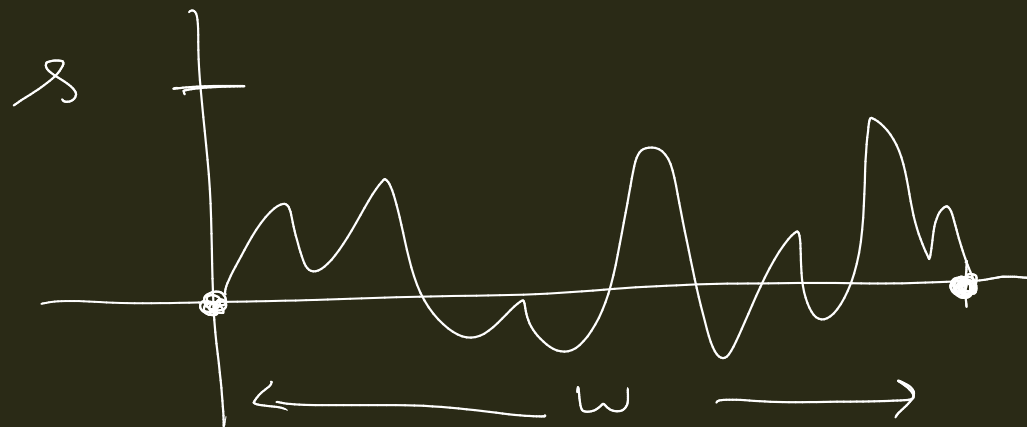
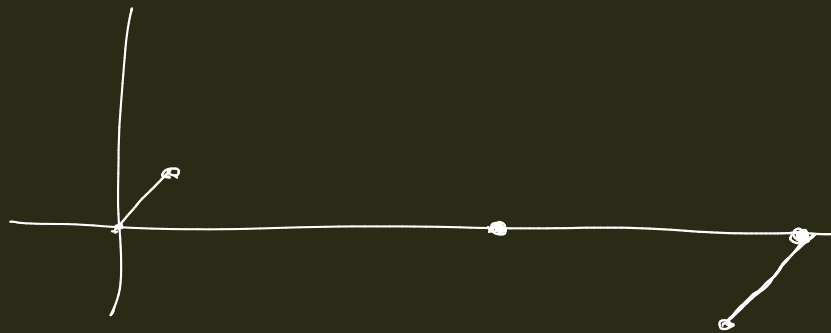


Example 2  $\{ w \in \{a, b\}^* \mid \#a(w) = \#b(w) \}$

CFG :

$S \rightarrow \epsilon \mid aSb \mid bSa \mid SS$

$$f(x) = \#a(x) - \#b(x)$$



$$w = a(y)b$$

$$w = b(y)a$$

abba