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Regulated Pushdown Automata

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Fundamental References

- **Meduna Alexander, Kolář Dušan:**
Regulated Pushdown Automata, *Acta Cybernetica*,
Vol. 2000, No. 4, p. 653-664
- **Meduna Alexander, Kolář Dušan:**
One-Turn Regulated Pushdown Automata and
Their Reduction, *Fundamenta Informatica*,
Vol. 2002, No. 16, p. 399-405

Inspiration: Regulated Grammars

- **Grammar G :**

1. $S \rightarrow AC$

2. $A \rightarrow aAb$

3. $A \rightarrow ab$

4. $C \rightarrow Cc$

5. $C \rightarrow c$

- $\Xi = \{1\}\{24\}^*\{35\}$

Regulated Grammars 1/2

- Grammar G :

1. $S \rightarrow AC$

2. $A \rightarrow aAb$

3. $A \rightarrow ab$

4. $C \rightarrow Cc$

5. $C \rightarrow c$

$$\mathbb{E} = \{1\}\{24\}^*\{35\}$$

- Without \mathbb{E} , G

generates $aabbccc$:

$$S \Rightarrow AC \quad [1]$$

$$\Rightarrow aAbC \quad [2]$$

$$\Rightarrow aAbCc \quad [4]$$

$$\Rightarrow aabbCc \quad [3]$$

$$\Rightarrow aabbCcc \quad [4]$$

$$\Rightarrow aabbccc \quad [5]$$

$$L(G) = \{a^n b^n c^m : n, m \geq 1\}$$

Regulated Grammars 2/2

- with Ξ , G does not generate $aabbccc$, because

$$124345 \notin \Xi = \{1\}\{24\}^*\{35\}$$

- with Ξ , G generates $aabbcc$:

$$S \Rightarrow AC \quad [1]$$

$$\Rightarrow aAbC \quad [2]$$

$$\Rightarrow aAbCc \quad [4]$$

$$\Rightarrow aabbCc \quad [3]$$

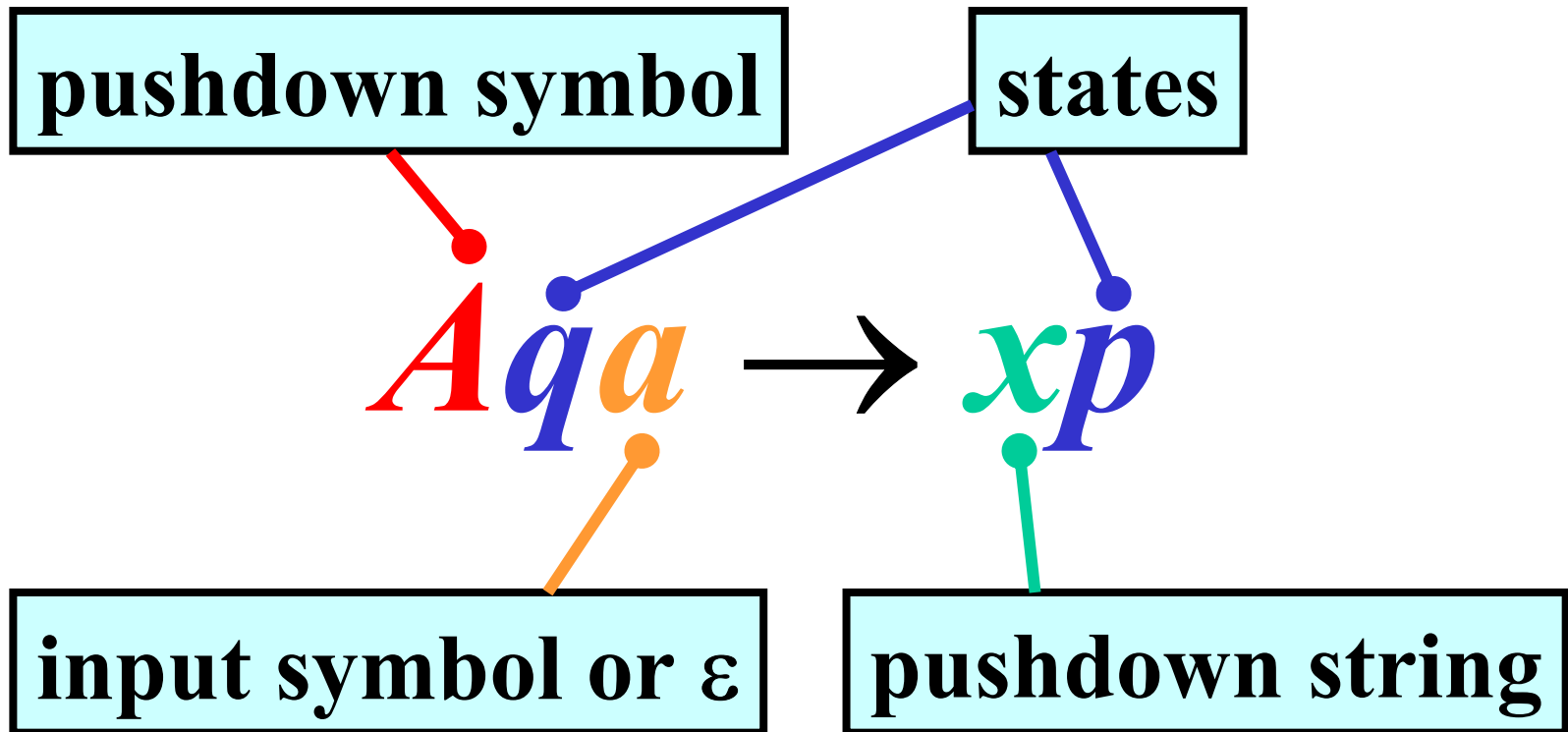
$$\Rightarrow aabbcc \quad [5]$$

$$\text{and } 12435 \in \Xi$$

$$L(G, \Xi) = \{a^n b^n c^n : n \geq 1\}$$

PDA: Notation

- A PDA is based on a finite set of rules of the form:



New Concept: Regulated PDAs

- PDA M :

1. $Ssa \rightarrow Sas$

2. $asa \rightarrow aas$

3. $asb \rightarrow q$

4. $aqb \rightarrow q$

5. $Sqc \rightarrow Sq$

6. $Sqc \rightarrow f$

- $\Xi = \{12^m34^n5^n6: m, n \geq 0\}$

Regulated PDAs 1/2

- PDA M :

1. $Ssa \rightarrow Sas$

2. $asa \rightarrow aas$

3. $asb \rightarrow q$

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5. $Sqc \rightarrow Sq$

6. $Sqc \rightarrow f$

$\Xi = \{12^m34^n5^n6: m, n \geq 0\}$

- Without Ξ , M accepts $aabbccc$:

$Ssaabbccc$

$\Rightarrow Sasabbccc$ [1]

$\Rightarrow Saasbbccc$ [2]

$\Rightarrow Saqbbccc$ [3]

$\Rightarrow Sqccc$ [4]

$\Rightarrow Sqcc$ [5]

$\Rightarrow Sqc$ [5]

$\Rightarrow f$ [6]

$L(M) = \{a^n b^n c^m : n, m \geq 1\}$

Regulated PDAs 2/2

- with Ξ , M does not accept $aabbccc$ because

$$1234556 \notin \Xi = \{12^m34^n5^n6: m, n \geq 0\}$$

- with Ξ , M accepts $aabbcc$:

$$Ssaabbcc \Rightarrow Sasabbcc \quad [1]$$

$$\Rightarrow Saasbbcc \quad [2]$$

$$\Rightarrow Saqbcc \quad [3]$$

$$\Rightarrow Sqcc \quad [4]$$

$$\Rightarrow Sqc \quad [5]$$

$$\Rightarrow f \quad [6]$$

and $123456 \in \Xi$

$$L(M, \Xi) = \{a^n b^n c^n: n \geq 1\}$$

Gist: Regulated PDAs

- Consider a pushdown automaton, M , and control language, Ξ .
- M accepts a string, x , if and only if Ξ contains a control string according to which M makes a sequence of moves so it reaches a final configuration after reading x .

Definition: Regulated PDA 1/4

A *pushdown automaton* is a 7-tuple

$$M = (Q, \Sigma, \Omega, R, s, S, F), \text{ where}$$

- Q is a *finite set of states*,
- Σ is an *input alphabet*,
- Ω is a *pushdown alphabet*,
- R is a *finite set of rules* of the form:

$$A p a \rightarrow w q, \text{ where}$$

$$A \in \Omega, p, q \in Q, a \in \Sigma \cup \{\varepsilon\}, w \in \Omega^*$$

- $s \in Q$ is the *start state*
- $S \in \Omega$ is the *start symbol*
- $F \subseteq Q$ is a set of *final states*

Definition: Regulated PDA 2/4

- Let Ψ be an alphabet of *rule labels*. Let every rule $Apa \rightarrow wq$ be labeled with a unique $\rho \in \Psi$ as

$$\rho. Apa \rightarrow wq.$$

- A configuration of M , χ , is any string from $\Omega^* Q \Sigma^*$

- For every $x \in \Omega^*$, $y \in \Sigma^*$, and $\rho. Apa \rightarrow wq \in R$, M makes a move from configuration $xApay$ to configuration $xwqy$ according to ρ , written as

$$xApay \Rightarrow xwqy [\rho]$$

Definition: Regulated PDA 3/4

- Let χ be any configuration of M . M makes *zero moves* from χ to χ according to ε , written as

$$\chi \Rightarrow^0 \chi [\varepsilon]$$

- Let there exist a sequence of configurations $\chi_0, \chi_1, \dots, \chi_n$ for some $n \geq 1$ such that $\chi_{i-1} \Rightarrow \chi_i [\rho_i]$, where $\rho_i \in \Psi$, for $i = 1, \dots, n$, then M makes *n moves* from χ_0 to χ_n according to $[\rho_1 \dots \rho_n]$, written as

$$\chi_0 \Rightarrow^n \chi_n [\rho_1 \dots \rho_n]$$

Definition: Regulated PDA 3/4

- If for some $n \geq 0$, $\chi_0 \Rightarrow^n \chi_n [\rho_1 \dots \rho_n]$, we write

$$\chi_0 \Rightarrow^* \chi_n [\rho_1 \dots \rho_n]$$

- Let Ξ be a *control language* over Ψ , that is, $\Xi \subseteq \Psi^*$.
 With Ξ , M accepts its language, $L(M, \Xi)$, as

$$L(M, \Xi) = \{w: w \in \Sigma^*, Ssw \Rightarrow^* f[\sigma], \sigma \in \Xi\}$$

Language Families

- ***LIN*** - the family of linear languages
 - ***CF*** - the family of context-free languages
 - ***RE*** - the family of recursively enumerable languages
-
- ***RPD(REG)*** - the family of languages accepted by PDAs regulated by regular languages
 - ***RPD(LIN)*** - the family of languages accepted by PDAs regulated by linear languages

Theorem 1 and its Proof 1/2

$$RPD(REG) = CF$$

Proof:

I. $CF \subseteq RPD(REG)$ is clear.

II. $RPD(REG) \subseteq CF$:

- Let $L = L(M, \Xi)$,



- Let $\Xi = L(G)$, G - regular grammar based on rules: $A \rightarrow aB, A \rightarrow a$

Theorem 1 and its Proof 2/2

Transform M regulated by Ξ to a PDA N as follows:

1) for every $a.Cqb \rightarrow xp$ from M and every $A \rightarrow aB$ from G ,
add $C\langle qA \rangle b \rightarrow x\langle pB \rangle$ to N

2) for every $a.Cqb \rightarrow xp$ from M and every $A \rightarrow a$ from G ,
add $C\langle qA \rangle b \rightarrow x\langle pf \rangle$ to N

New symbol

3) The set of final states in N :

$$\{\langle pf \rangle: p \text{ is a final state in } M\}$$

Theorem 2

$$RPD(LIN) = RE$$

Proof:

- See [**Meduna Alexander, Kolář Dušan:**
Regulated Pushdown Automata, *Acta*
***Cybernetica*, Vol. 2000, No. 4, p. 653-664]**]

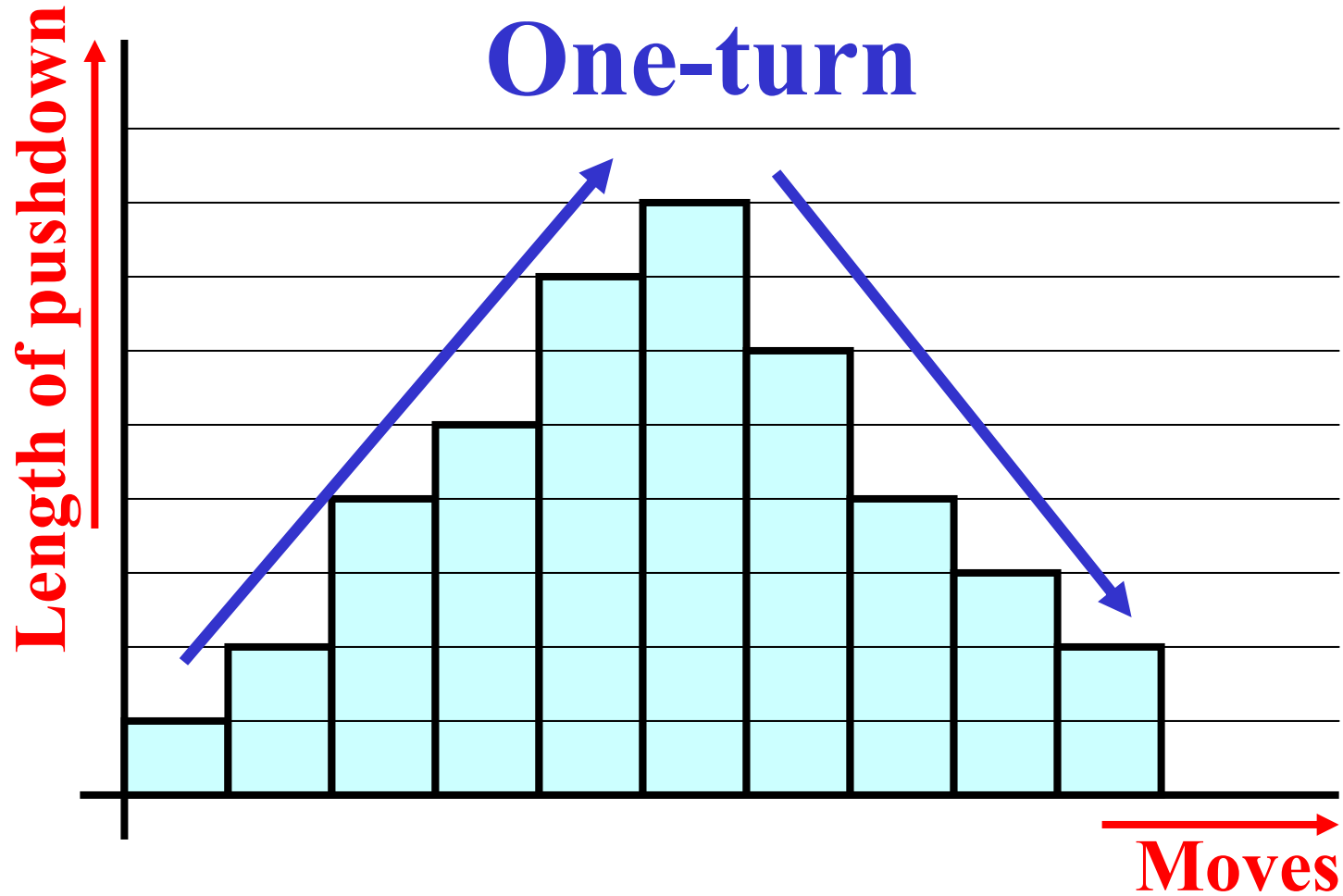
Simplification of RPDAs 1/2

I. consider two consecutive moves made by a pushdown automaton, M .

If during the first move M does not shorten its pushdown and during the second move it does, then M makes *a turn* during the second move.

- A pushdown automaton is *one-turn* if it makes no more than one turn during any computation starting from an initial configuration.

One-Turn PDA: Illustration



Simplification of RPDAs 2/2

II. During a move, an *atomic* regulated PDA changes a state and, in addition, performs exactly one of the following actions:

- 1.** pushes a symbol onto the pushdown
- 2.** pops a symbol from the pushdown
- 3.** reads an input symbol

Theorem 3

- **Every $L \in RE$ is accepted by an atomic one-turn PDA regulated by Ξ , where $\Xi \in LIN$.**

Proof:

- See [**Meduna Alexander, Kolář Dušan: One-Turn Regulated Pushdown Automata and Their Reduction, *Fundamenta Informatica*, Vol. 2002, No. 16, p. 399-405**]

End